

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Sumatra Tiger Landscape**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5363 |
| GEF ID | 4892 |
| Title | Transforming effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in priority Sumatran landscapes |
| Country(ies) | Indonesia, Indonesia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Sumatra is the sixth largest island in the world, characterized by the Bukit Barisan mountain range and globally significant tropical montane, sub montane, lowland, fresh water and peat swamp forests as well as mangroves and rivers. The island’s fauna includes 201 mammal and 580 bird species, with endemic and critically endangered species such as the Sumatran orangutan and Sumatran rhinoceros, and subspecies such as the Sumatran elephant. The Sumatran tiger Panthera tigris sumatrae is Indonesia’s last remaining tiger subspecies with an estimated population of 400-500 adults. Its conservation areas include 13 Important Bird Areas, two Ramsar sites (Berbak and Sembilang National Parks) and the UNESCO WHC Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra sites (the National Parks of Gunung Leuser, Kerinci Seblat and Bukit Barisan Selatan). The current project will cover all five of these globally significant sites and surrounding landscapes. Across Sumatra, the principal threat to biodiversity is habitat loss and forest degradation, with forest cover shrinking from 25.3m hectares in 1985 to 12.8m hectares in 2009, with clearance driven by commercial oil palm and timber fibre plantations, followed by subsistence agriculture, while the main driver of forest degradation has been commercial logging. In addition, the wildlife trade is a significant pressure on species, with an estimated fifty Sumatran tigers poached annually between 1998 and 2002. The main barriers to achieving this vision are weak natural resource governance and limited protected area management capacity, poor inter-agency coordination for wildlife and forest conservation outside of the PAs, and inadequate financial planning and management for protected areas. The long-term solution offered by the project for securing Sumatra’s forests, wildlife and ecosystem services lies in consolidating a network of effectively managed and adequately funded protected areas (PAs) that are supported by complementary actions in the adjacent forests and with multiple stakeholders to achieve sustainably managed landscapes. This will require both multi-agency partnerships across multiple provinces and sufficient incentives for communities to reduce forest encroachment and illegal hunting of protected species. The objective of the project is to enhance biodiversity conservation in priority landscapes in Sumatra through adoption of good management practices in protected areas and adjacent production landscapes, using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success. This will be accomplished through supporting implementation of the National Tiger Recovery Plan, which sets out the key elements to protect forests and wildlife in Sumatra. The project aims to address a range of institutional, governance and financial issues that prevent the project objective from being achieved. In doing so, it will create a model biodiversity management system that is operational across the target landscapes, can be scaled-up across Sumatra, and strengthen the national PA system. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry will lead project implementation in partnership with UNDP, FFI, WCS, ZSL and Forum Harimau Kita. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

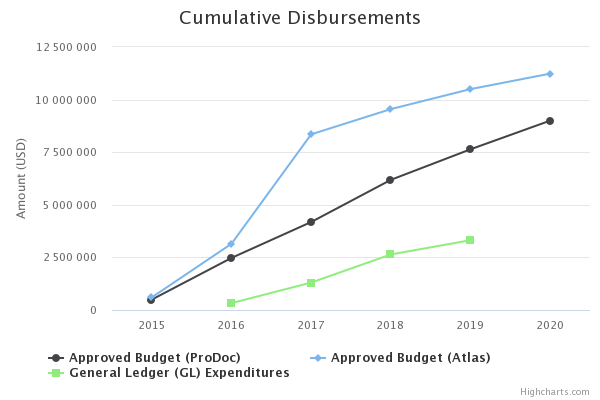
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To enhance biodiversity conservation in priority landscapes in Sumatra through adoption of best management practices in protected areas and adjacent production landscapes, using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Sumatran tiger density: Increase in Sumatran tiger density\* by >10% in core area in 4 target landscapes\*\*  \*Density = number of adult individual tigers/100km2 (± 95% CIs)  \*\*4 landscapes that contain 5 NPs. Kampar is not included | Landscape | Density Baseline Estimate (2013)  Leuser Ecosystem | 0.52 (0.27-0.99)  Kerinci Seblat | 1.13 (0.64-2.00)  Bukit Barisan Selatan | n/a [1.56 (1.2-3.2)$]  Berbak-Sembilang | 1.02 (0.50-1.51)  Average score for 4 landscapes | 1.06 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Increase in Sumatran tiger density by >10% in core area in 4 target landscapes  Landscape | Density Target Estimate (PY5)  Leuser Ecosystem | 0.57  Kerinci Seblat | 1.24  Bukit Barisan Selatan | 1.72  Berbak-Sembilang | 1.12  Average score for 4 landscapes | 1.17 | The current estimated tiger density in core area of 4 target landscapes:    Leuser Ecosystem | 0.59 (0.33 – 1.07) (EOP: 0.57)    Kerinci Seblat | 0.98 (0.62 - 1.36) (EOP: 1.24)    Bukit Barisan Selatan | 2.8 (1.7 - 4.4) (EOP: 1.72)    Berbak-Sembilang | 1.54 (0.89 – 2.35) (EOP: 1.12)    Average score for 4 landscapes | 1.46. (EOP: 1.17) --> target achieved    The above data is based on latest camera trap survey.    As part of effort to increase the tiger density in core area, by using the standardized survey design and protocol legalized through decree of DG of MoEF in 2017, the project conducted camera trap survey at Leuser, Kerinci Seblat, and Bukit Barisan Selatan Ecosystem (see Evidence 1: Decree of Directorate General of Ecosystem and Natural Resource Conservation/KSDAE, No. P.11/KSDAE/Set/Kum.1/11/2017).    Summary    The resulting average figure of tiger density in all landscapes demonstrated that tiger density has increased compared to baseline data and the EOP target has already been achieved.    The increasing tiger density justify the impact of project intervention so far. The critical contribution from the project are the enhanced national park protection through routine and intensive forest patrol, by using standardised method which ensure reliability of collected data and the consistency of the resulting data management.    Project’s initiative in adopting and operationalising the implementation of SMART RBM in protected areas management system in Indonesia has been able to boost performance in preserving key features in the respective national parks, including tiger.    Additionally, enhancement of the quality of data and information gathered from scientific survey through a standardized SMART Patrol protocol has been also achieved. A reliable information provided in a timely manner has contributed to an efficient and well-targeted decision-making process. For example, timely information on an identified trap location or pattern of threat as witnessed during patrol, will inform the national park authority to make timely decision on the most efficient measure to encounter the respective threat.    Nevertheless, project also aware and stay alarmed on the potential increased threat through land use-change, forest encroachment, land opening for plantation and other illegal activities within and surrounding the national parks. Project also acknowledged that policy development in the forestry sector and/or in other sectors have strong potential to influence the effort to protect the core area. This prompted the increased urgency of multi-sector coordination between lines of directorates within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, with other Ministries, as well as with district and provincial level institutions. Project must be well-informed on the dynamics of local policy development, particularly in the era of regional autonomy, where district and village level government has certain level authority that may have an impact on project’s target.  Therefore, project also keep an open mind for an innovative intervention or adjustment of approach for intervention if needed.    However, by considering the current progress and the figure of the tiger density in different landscapes, project remains positive that the designed interventions are still relevant to achieving the end of project target.  Below is more detail on some issues related to tiger density for each landscape.    In Leuser ecosystem, the camera trap surveys were set up in 84 grids to cover an area of 756 km2 (see Evidence 2: WCS Progress Report 2018).  The figure of tiger density up to June 2018 is 0.59. This figure indicated that tiger population at Leuser slightly increased but tend to be stable.    In Kerinci Seblat National Park, camera trap survey had been set up in 80 grid cells (see Evidence 3: Kerinci Seblat NP-FFI-Camera Trap Survey 2017), and showed that tiger density in Kerinci Seblat National Park core area is 0.98 tiger per 100 km2 with 95% HPD (0.62 - 1.36).    Decreasing tiger density in Kerinci Seblat can be explained by various illegal poaching activities identified during 2013-2015. However, given that threatening situation to the wildlife conservation, some efforts of project intervention (including the SMART RBM Patrol intensification), law enforcement and anti-poaching team were operationalised and has contributed to strengthening protection in tiger core area.    80 independent tiger photographs have been collected. Patrol team identified tigers based on their stripe patterns. In total, there were 13 Sumatran tigers identified (6 Males, 7 females) and 4 photographs could not be identified due to the lack of clear strip pattern. Of the 13 tigers, seven of them had been photographed during the previous survey period.    Estimation of tiger population around the core area in Kerinci Seblat is 16-35 individual tigers.  Camera trap survey at Berbak-Sembilang landscape was carried out in 2017 and cover area of 442 km2 (see Evidence 4: Summary Report BSNP-ZSL 2018). The study resulted updated tiger density into 1.54 individual tigers/100 km2 with confident interval of 0.89 – 2.35.    In Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape, camera trap survey in BBS had been conducted since 2015, resulting in updated tiger density of 2.8 tigers / 100 km2. This data was published in journal Oryx, 2017 Fauna & Flora International (see Evidence 5: Report on Camera Trap Survey in BBSNP-WCS 2017). | The current estimated tiger density in core area of target landscapes:    Leuser Ecosystem | 0.59 (0.33 – 1.07) (EOP: 0.57)    Kerinci Seblat | 0.73 (0.41 - 1.31) (EOP: 1.24)    Bukit Barisan Selatan | 2.8 (1.7 - 4.4) (EOP: 1.72)    Berbak | 1.54 (0.89 – 2.35) (EOP: 1.12)    Sembilang | 0.74 (0.59-2.12)  (EOP: 0.81)    Average score for 5 landscapes: 1.28 / 100 km including new data from Sembilang National Park (target achieved /EOP: 1.17)    Average score for 4 landscapes (Sembilang data is excluded) is: 1.41 /100 km (target achieved/EOP: 1.17)    Two landscapes updated tiger density in this report period, specifically Kerinci Seblat and Berbak-Sembilang.    The latest development in Kerinci Seblat National Park, the project has managed to install 102 monitoring stations and conducted Sumatran tiger monitoring in 5.499 total camera trap days. The updated population monitoring in Kerinci Seblat National Park detected 79 individual tigers and identified 11 of them.    Number of camera trap and tiger detection in this survey were higher than previous period. However, tiger density in 2019 seem lower than previous figure.    Based on discussion among tiger expert in regard of this situation, new figure of tiger density in Kerinci Seblat does not show of decreasing density since the figure is in between confidence interval. (Evidence No.1).    The project has also provided a new tiger density at Sembilang National Park as 0.74 ind / 100 Km2 (± 0.042) with 95% CI 0.59-2.12. Previous data on tiger density, baseline data and mid-term, at Berbak – Sembilang was resulted by camera trap survey in Berbak’s Tiger Core Area. Estimated population of 2018 is the first tiger density analysis of Tiger Core Area at Sembilang NP, so the density of 2018 can be used as a baseline for TN Sembilang and will be updated at and of project period.    Recalculating data of camera trap survey at Berbak was taken and resulted 1.46 individuals / 100 km2 (± 0.0463) with 95% CI 0.79-2.7.    The density analysis indicates that there has been an increase by 21.6% in the density of tigers in Berbak from the baseline of 2015 (1.02) - (Evidence No.2 - Tiger Density data in BSNP).    Other landscapes are going to conduct the population density analysis this year and the result - specifically in Gunung Leuser National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park - will be provided in final tiger density profile at the end of the project timelime (Evidence No.3).    Meeting the 3rd year target, the project has mapped Sumatran tiger presence in landscape levels. The project identified tiger priority sites inside and outside national parks. There are 14 managed and 19 neglected landscapes in Sumatra. All information - including intervention plans in those two landscapes - could be found in Sumatran Tiger Action Plan and Strategy (Strakohas) between 2018-2028 (Evidence No. 36 - Strakohas Brochure). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Increased effectiveness of key protected area management institutions** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.1. Capacity Development Score  Improved institutional capacity of the 5 target protected area authorities for management as indicated by the Capacity Development Scorecard | Protected Area | Capacity Development Baseline Score (2014)  Gunung Leuser NP | 69%  Kerinci Seblat NP | 72%  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 71%  Berbak NP | 69%  Sembilang NP | 69% | *(not set or not applicable)* | Improved institutional capacity of the 5 target protected area authorities for management as indicated by the Capacity Development Scorecard  Protected Area | Capacity Development Target Score (PY5)  Gunung Leuser NP | 83%  Kerinci Seblat NP | 85%  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 81%  Berbak NP | 83%  Sembilang NP | 83% | Update of the capacity development scorecard has yet to be formally conducted until June 2018; therefore, no updated score can be reported to date. The assessment of the updated capacity development score by using the CD scorecard will be conducted by third and fourth quarter of 2018 in all targeted landscape. However, efforts to increase the score on the targeted strategic area has been continuously undertaken by the project based on gap analysis and therefore indication of increase in score is anticipated in all targeted landscapes.    The need for improvement in capacity has been informed by the gap assessment analysis finalised in 2017.    The assessment identified 6 groups of capacities to be improved for targeted national parks, namely: planning; protection of PAs; preservation of flora fauna and their ecosystem; utilisation of protected areas; assessment of PAs criteria; partnership and community development; and monitoring evaluation-reporting-publication (see Evidence 6: Skill Gap Analysis and Training Needs Assessment Report).    In addition to technical skills, individual soft skills such as problem solving and decision-making skills were also deemed necessary. The project took specific intervention measures that link directly to CD scorecard analysis, especially in formulating strategies and policies and how to implement them.    Training and technical assistances to facilitate institutional strengthening process has been further conducted, with strong collaboration with the MoEF’s Training and Education Centre (Pusat Pendidikan dan Pelatihan, PusDikLat) to ensure internalisation of the training curriculum and thus sustainability of the results.    To strengthen the capacity of national park officials in handling human and wildlife conflicts, project has developed sets of curriculums on Management of Human and Tiger Conflict and Curriculum on Monitoring Sumatran Tiger Population.    They listed 50 hours training package to monitor Sumatran Tiger population and 46 hours training package to handle human and wildlife conflict.    These standardised guidelines have been formalised through Decree of the Head of the Training and Education Center.    The curriculums were endorsed and signed by Head Center of Education and Training of MoEF through decree No.5/ Dik/PEPE/Dik-2/1/2018 on 8 January 2018 and decree No 193/Dik/PEPE/Dik-2/10/2017 on 16 October 2017 (see Evidence 7: Decree on Sumatran Tiger Monitoring Curriculum and Evidence 8: Decree on Human and Wildlife Conflict Curriculum).    Up to now, in total 49 trainings were conducted and attended by 1,494 participants (1,376 males and 128 females) from Ministry of Environment and Forestry, National Park Agencies. Directorate of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Police, Prosecutors, Journalists, Public Relation Officers, Veterinarians, community members and other relevant institutions.    In general, the training covers three areas of capacity to be improved, namely: 1) protection of Protected Areas; 2) preservation of flora fauna and their ecosystem; and 3) Monitoring evaluation-reporting-publication.    The first area of training focused on utilising SMART-RBM as a tool to carry out more strategic and structured patrol in securing national park from potential threats. The trainings are conducted in collaboration with SMART-RBM Task Force, led by Directorate of Conservation Areas and comprises conservation-based CSOs partners in Indonesia.    The second area of trainings emphasised on monitoring of wildlife. Most of these trainings encouraged staff to produce information based on scientific survey.    The last area of training focuses on increasing national parks’ capacity to outreach the message on the importance of conserving national parks. Securing continuous public support is considered by project as key element to increase effectiveness of national park management.    In terms of improving institutional capacity; those three training areas are expected to strengthen capacity of National Park to:    (1) Conceptualise and formulate policies; legislations; strategies and programme: protected areas agenda and their context  (2) Implement policies; legislations; strategies and programme: encourage motivation staff; mobilise resources  (3) Mobilise information and knowledge: improving quality of information through scientific survey and developing transparent information system.    In parallel with the evaluation of updated CD scorecard, series of training to enhance capacity related to skill of stakeholder engagement and building consensus, as well as monitoring and evaluation skills are scheduled in all landscapes in mid of 2018 until early 2019. | All targeted national parks have carried out CD Scorecard assessment with the following results (Evidence No.4):    Gunung Leuser National Park: 74% (EOP 83%)  Kerinci Seblat National Park: 70%. (EOP 85%)  Bukit Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park: 68%. (EOP 81%)  Berbak Sembilang National Park: 74% (EOP 83%)    (Evidence No.32)    The Sumatran Tiger Project continued its efforts to increase capacity in four national parks. The attempt focused on three strategic areas, namely: Capacities for policy and legislation development; Capacities for management and implementation; and Capacities to conduct monitoring and evaluation. For this purpose, project engaged with a PILI Foundation to facilitate series of training in four selected National Parks across Sumatran Landscapes (Evidence No.6)    The project also trained staff in Berbak Sembilang National Park to increase capacity in wetland management. Berbak-Sembilang landscape is important area for wetland and part of RAMSAR sites. The project worked with a CSO, YAPEKA, to improve biodiversity management in wetland ecosystem in Berbak Sembilang by promoting science management cycle in capturing, synthesizing, sharing, using and developing science) (Evidence No.7 - Progress Report YAPEKA).    Project conducted a review on capacity development progress, in general, the project has delivered all components of the capacity development strategic areas (Evidence No.8 - CD Scorecard Analysis by Wibisono). There is no obvious lack of support in any of the five strategic areas during the project implementation phase (2017 and 2018).    According to this study, obviously, the project has invested the largest portion of its resources on the implementation strategic area. An equal proportion of support has been invested in conceptualize, mobilize, and engage strategic areas.    The project has allocated sufficient investment to provide policy-level supports (by acquiring official decrees, strategic planning) and mobilize resources to effectively improve implementation of project activities (by providing conservation tools, and capacity building modules and curricula).    In addition, the project has proactively and constructively promoted engagement both among project partners internally as well as between the project and relevant stakeholders, including law enforcement apparatus, wildlife practitioners, and community members.    The project has invested substantial resources on wildlife and habitat protection through the implementation of SMART- RBM patrols as well as wildlife and habitat management. Within them, most resources have been allocated in project implementation.    More than 60% of project activities accounted in these two activity clusters (wildlife and habitat protection and management). The project has focused its conservation intervention on field-based activities through the implementation of innovative law enforcement patrol to protect the wildlife and their habitats, with emphasize on the predefined core areas.    It is, however, worth to mention that in general, the role of project partners in project implementation is still profound. This is confirmed at least by three indicators. First, the majority of project partner’s personnel involved in at least three key project activities, including law enforcement patrol, wildlife monitoring, and human - wildlife conflict teams. Second, all project reports we received are developed by the project partners with minimum indication of active involvement of national park personnel. Third, lack of active participation of national park personnel in project design and planning, and most evaluation and decision-making processes.    Finally, result of Mid Term Review (MTR) of “Transforming effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in priority Sumatran landscapes” by international consultant José Galindo mentioned that, specific to this component, the project is on track in achieving its target (Evidence No.9). According to José on his report targets for this component are likely to increase once PA management plans are approved in Kerinci Seblat National Park and Gunung Leuser National Park. Management plan development in these two National Parks are underway. |
| 1.2. SMART-RBM Threat Encounter Reports  Reduction of tiger-related threats by >10% in each of the 5 target PAs indicated by a reduction in the number of illegal activities as shown in SMART-RBM monthly patrolling reports\*  \*Encounter rate: average number of tiger and prey snare traps removed/100km of forest patrol | Protected Area | SMART Baseline (2013)  Gunung Leuser NP | 43.0  Kerinci Seblat NP | 44.0  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 2.0  Berbak NP | 0.22  Sembilang NP | 0.00#  # No snare traps were encountered in 2013, and a new baseline will be explored. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Reduction of tiger-related threats by >10% in each of the 5 target PAs indicated by a reduction in the number of illegal activities as shown in SMART-RBM monthly patrolling reports  Protected Area | SMART Target (PY5)  Gunung Leuser NP | 39.0  Kerinci Seblat NP | 39.0  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 1.0  Berbak NP | 0.00  Sembilang NP | 0.00 | To accommodate situational changes since the PPG period of this project, by considering latest data and information and input from the experts in the area, the 2017 Project Board meeting has agreed and recommended to update the current baseline and target by end of project (EOP) for this indicator, to become as follow:    Gunung Leuser NP: Baseline: 8.3, target by EOP: 7.5    Kerinci Seblat NP: Baseline: 11.4, target by EOP: 10.3    Bukit Barisan Selatan NP: Baseline: 1.2, target by EOP: 1.1    Berbak NP | 0    Sembilang NP | 0    (See Evidence 9: Project Board's MoM 2017)    Meanwhile, the value for each landscape to date is reported as follow:    Gunung Leuser NP: 14.7 (target not yet achieved)    Kerinci Seblat NP: 5.3 (target achieved)    Bukit Barisan Selatan NP: 0.98 (target achieved)    Berbak NP | 0 (target achieved)    Sembilang NP | 0    (see Evidence 2, 4 and Evidence 10: Summary SMART PATROL and HWC KSNP 2018)    This latest figure shows an overall decrease of threat towards tiger and prey across the overall targeted landscapes, except for Gunung Leuser. This situation has indicated the appropriate design of project intervention to enhance core area’s protection. The overall reduced threat can be attributed to the increased intensifications of patrol conducted in the past 12 months as compared to similar period before.    Meanwhile, the relatively high figure of identified threat in Gunung Leuser (14.7) does not necessarily indicated a negative situation. The increased number of identified threat in Leuser can be attributed to the increased number of patrol efforts undertaken in this area as compared to before. Consequently, there were many illegal activities can be identified and recorded in areas that previously were rarely or never been monitored by the patrol team. With continuing and enhanced routine patrol efforts in the area, it is expected that the threat index will be reduced in the upcoming period.    As part of evaluating SMART-RBM data at national level, project has been supported the Ministry in developing SMART RBM database. The system is designed on a web based, and operationalised by database officer in Directorate of Conservation Areas. (see Evidence 11: FHK Progress Report June 2018). The database is a follow up action of serial training in SMART-RBM whereas being adopted by other protected areas in Indonesia.    Some highlights in this period:    Based on the evaluation of RBM implementation conducted in 2017 (see Evidence 2, Evidence 12: Report on RBM SMART Implementation Plan KSNP 2017 and Evidence 13: RBM Report at BSNP ZSL 2017), recommendations and action plan have been identified for each targeted landscape. Key elements which are identified as the enabling factors for efficient implementation of SMART-RBM are: institutional resort; working area of resort; and information management. Therefore, project has acted in strengthening those three factors in all targeted national parks.    As part of operationalising SMART-RBM, forest patrols were conducted routinely, and had also analysed to propose strategic planning in Sumatran tiger protected area.    Project has also prioritised intervention in increasing effectiveness of Berbak Sembilang National Park, by renewing its management plan. Given the unique and importance wetland ecosystem in this area, strategies and action plan specifically for wetland conservation are needed. Some critical issues which need to be addressed in the earlier management plan include: 1) The importance of Cemara Beach as resting area for migratory bird that accommodates 1% of world’s water bird subspecies; 2) Tapir conservation and management plan – another species with high conservation value; 3) Conservation plan for wetland flora with high conservation value, namely ramin (Gonystylus sp); and 4) Synchronisation of Berbak Sembilang NP with other management plan in the surrounding areas and with the updated National Tiger Conservation Strategy (STRAKOHAS).    Project will therefore ensure that these four aspects will be considered and further operationalised by the national park to further increase their capacity in encountering threat to the national park.    Finally, as part of effort to support priority agenda of the Ministry, project design has also supported developing a scientific-based tiger sanctuary at priority area, by also complying with the Ministry’s regulation and guidance to setting up a tiger sanctuary. This includes expert consultation and feasibility study. Up to now, and expert consultation has been conducted and initial material for a tiger sanctuary design has been developed. This study was scheduled being completed in end of 2018, as well as producing a guideline for releasing tiger into the wild. | In previous Project Implementation Report, the SMART baseline and EOP target had been updated. Following is the value for each landscape:  National Pak | Baseline | 2019 | EOP  Gunung Leuser NP | 8.3 | 11.64 |EOP: 7.5    Kerinci Seblat NP | 11.4 | 12.23 | EOP: 10.3    Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 1.2 | 0.35 | EOP: 1.1    Berbak NP | 0 | 3.93 |EOP: 0    Sembilang NP | 0 | 4.17 | EOP: 0    Analysis by the project found that the increasing number of snare traps findings corresponded to the increasing number and distance of patrols.    Threat Analysis: Tiger Snares and other key animals    Hunting is direct threat that will reduce population of wild biodiversity in nature. For this reason, project carried out patrol activities in GLNP and BBSNP areas to eliminate the threat. The snares found during patrol that endanger animals were destroyed. The snare findings were also recorded, analyzed and used in formulating strategies for protecting habitat and animals in these two regions.    Between July 2018 - June 2019, 4 patrol teams in Gunung Leuser National Park Management (BPTN) Region III Langkat - Gunung Leuser National Park (TNGL) area found 11.64 snares / 100 km. Snare findings by 5 patrol teams in Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) area - Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park reached 0.35 snares / 100km (Evidence No.3 - PIR WCS 2019).    This number is smaller than the findings in the previous period. In the period of July 2017 - June 2018, the number of snares found in BPTN Region III Stabat - TNGL reached 14.57 snares / 100km, while in IPZ TNBBS reached 0.46 snares / 100km.    In Kerinci Seblat National Park number of active tiger related threats removed reached 12.23 snares/100 km. These 279 threats (consist of 61 active and non-active tiger snares and 218 active prey snares) were found during 2.280 km walked in forest patrol (Evidence No.12).    Meanwhile in Berbak and Sembilang National Park, the main threat to Berbak area is logging (tools and transportation found are also related to logging). Fishing activities in Sembilang area are indeed permitted, however potentials remain for other illegal activities. The patrol team in Berbak area successfully found and removed 13 snare traps making the number of tiger related snares reaching 3.93/100 km. While in Sembilang the patrol teams have removed 27 tiger related threats making number of tiger related snares reaching 4.17/100 km (Evidence No.14).    Management Plan Development in National Parks    Berbak National Park Management Plan has been approved based on Director General Decree No.SK451 / KSDAE / SET / KSA.1 / 12/2018 dated December 31, 2018.    Berbak Semilang National Park Office has involved relevant stakeholders in drafting Berbak National Park Management Plan increasing the ownership of this plan not only owned by National Park agency but all those involved in management.    In this management plan, Berbak Sembilang National Park incorporated several Sumatran Tiger Project's initiatives using already secured funding, both from the government and NGO partners, for example funding for SMART-RBM patrol activities and regular monitoring of tiger populations.    The Sumatran Tiger Project has also facilitated preparation management plans in of Bukit Barisan Selatan and Sembilang National Park in 2019. Berbak NP and Sembilang NP are previously two different NPs and the management plan were developed separately. (Evidence No.10).    These management plans are developed by multi-party stakeholders and integrated management activities carried out by all parties, both government and partners.    WWF; WCS; YABI; TWNC and local government supported development of management plan in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. While ZSL, GEF-UNDP Tiger Project, KIBASS, PILI, YAPEKA, SINARMAS Forestry (PT. SHP, PT.RHM and PT.TPJ), PT Bukit Asam and PT. Raja Palma involved in drafting Management Plan in Sembilang National Park.    Both plans have successfully contributed to more effective, efficient and transparent national park management.    RBM Implementation    Berbak Sembilang National Park (BSNP) initiated RBM at the end of 2017 through RBM workshop in Berbak Sembilang National Park Office. Project facilitated various meetings and assistance in order to oversee the "SMART-Based Patrol Role Model with the Berbak and Sembilang National Park community" at beginning of 2018.    The above processes have lead to development of two official decrees: 1) SMART-based Forest Protection Security Operational Standards (SOP) and; 2) Berbak Sembilang National Park Office Head decisions No 025 / T.10 / TU / KSA / 4/2018 regarding the application of SMART in the scope of BSNP and SMART Operators at section and National Park levels. The two policies issued on 24 April 2018 (Evidence No.11 - Head of Berbak Sembilang NP Decree).    Based on these SOP and SK, the use of SMART for the patrol management in TNBS area is required with assistance from Sumatran Tiger Project’s partner ZSL.  After the SMART system is used in patrol and area management, capacity assessment of the resort is carried out through resort profile creation and meetings with all resort heads and sections to discuss preparation of resort work plans conducted on April 25-26 2019.    In Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP), Sumatran Tiger Project support in development of Resort Profile (Evidence No.3). the activity was aimed to develop strategies for planning, budgeting, monitoring and management of the area from national park level until resort level, as the lowest level of management.    Meanwhile, GLNP accomplished in rationalization resort, by Decree of the Head of the TNGL No: SK.01 / BBTNGL-1 / TU / UM / 1/2019, in order to increase the effectiveness of management. A number of resort adjusting from 31 resorts into 26 resorts considering availability of resources and recent issue in the filed. (Evidence No.13).  To strengthening implementation of RBM in Bukit Barisan Selatan NP (BBSNP), project finalized "Profile of BBSNP Resorts". The document were distributed to all 17 TNBBS Resort Heads (Evidence No.3).    Coordination meeting was held to implement plan from profile resort. The meeting produced a 2019 Resort Work Plan document and a "Lumbok Seminung Agreement" signed by various parties.    The project facilitated issuance of Circular Letter of the Director General of KSDAE No. SE14 / KSDAE / KK / KSA.1 / 11/2018 concerning the Implementation of SMART RBM (Evidence No.15).  In this letter, Director General of KSDAE asked all protected area manager to:  - Strengthen management of monitoring and evaluation system at the site level. So that data and information from field can be updated periodically, regularly and systematically;  - Build and use a spatial and non-spatial based Management Information System (SIM) as the basis for planning and management decision making  - Encourage using SMART-RBM (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool - Resort Based Management) for protected area that does not have a SIM yet.    The project built the SMART RBM Web Dashboard Information System in 2018 to support the implementation and integration of SMART RBM data. This information system is software application named SMART RBM Web Dashboard. Data from site level could be collected and analyzed quickly and precisely to be used in decision making process and contributing to National SMART-RBM Data Management System.    In other activities, SMART-RBM web-database, has been used officially by KSDAE (MoEF) and managed by a task force, namely “POKJA SMART”, that endorsed by DG of KSDAE (Evidence No.30). Therefore, continuation of this initiative in the future is confirmed. Moreover, KSDAE has recruited project staff that involved in developing this system.      Result of Mid Term Review (MTR) of “Transforming effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in priority Sumatran landscapes” by international consultant José Galindo mentioned that, specific to this component, the project is on track in achieving its target (Evidence No.9). According to José, the reduction of the threat can be attributed to the intensification of patrols carried out in 2018, as well as the accumulative and synergistic effect of other partners. José suggested that it is important to start with annual evaluations of RBM-SMART.    In this reporting period, Sumatran Tiger Project and Forum Harimau Kita held multi-party workshop in Jakarta on March 13, 2019 to identify, evaluate, and build synthesis of important issues in the development and management of tiger sanctuaries, based on four eligibility criteria, namely legal, operational, technical, and financial. This workshop was a follow-up of the initial study of feasibility of the Sumatran tiger sanctuary. 48 participants who were representatives of various governmental, non-governmental, and Sumatran tiger conservation practitioners attended this workshop. SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) was used to identify each aspect in tiger sanctuary eligibility criteria.    Several sanctuary principles identified in the discussion that differentiate technical management of sanctuaries with other PPS (Rescue Centre) and PRS (Rehabilitation Centre) conservation institutions. From a technical perspective, there are still weaknesses, namely the absence of official PRS management documents and sanctuaries, despite of already existing management experience. (Evidence No. 16). |
| 1.3. Law Enforcement Patrol Effort  Increase in law enforcement patrol effort (km walked per year) by >10% in each of the 5 target PAs as shown in SMART-RBM monthly patrolling reports | Protected Area | Forest Patrol Baseline (2013)  Gunung Leuser NP | 237  Kerinci Seblat NP | 1722  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 1023  Berbak NP | 464  Sembilang NP | 320 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Increase in law enforcement patrol effort (km walked per year) by >10% in each of the 5 target PAs as shown in SMART-RBM monthly patrolling reports  Protected Area | Forest Patrol Target (PY5)  Gunung Leuser NP | 261  Kerinci Seblat NP | 1895  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 1126  Berbak NP | 511  Sembilang NP | 352 | To accommodate situational changes since the PPG period of this project, by considering latest data and information and input from the experts in the area during inception workshop, the 2017 Project Board meeting has agreed and recommended to update the end of project (EOP) target for this indicator, to become as follow (in km walked per year):    Gunung Leuser NP |: 712    Kerinci Seblat NP |: 2,140    Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 2,437;    Berbak NP | 511    Sembilang NP | 352    Current figure of law enforcement patrol effort (km walked per year):    Gunung Leuser NP | 1,373.93    Kerinci Seblat NP | 2,445    Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 1,963.79    Berbak NP | 223.72    Sembilang NP | 0    Overall, the current figure for patrol enforcement effort, in terms of km walked per year has achieved the targeted figure. However, it is also important to note, in the area where the national parks are dominated with peatland and swamp forest ecosystem, many of the patrol efforts are conducted by boat (through the river) and not on foot – this is the case of Berbak and Sembilang National Parks. Therefore, the measurement unit as currently stated in the project document (i.e: km walked per year) should be adjusted to accommodate the situation of peatland and wetland ecosystem patrol effort, to better reflect the protection effort conducted in this area.    The success of undertaking law enforcement patrol partly is also owed to the overall good coordination and communication between the forest rangers of the National Park Authority, the community-based forest rangers, the NGO Partner leading the activity in the respective landscape, and the project coordinating office at the respective landscape. Notwithstanding the overall positive performance with the patrol effort, project also alerted that in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, coordination between national park authority and other partners must be improved to allow better synchronisation and efficient schedule of patrol activities. Coordination issue has become even more critical given the limited number of forest rangers and the vast area to be monitored. Therefore, project will ensure that in the upcoming quarters, increased coordination mechanism in Bukit Barisan Selatan will be in place, which could be done through revisiting the SOP for patrol in the respective national park. Lessons learnt and experience of successful patrol coordination in other landscapes can inform and become valuable input for the Bukit Barisan Selatan case, and therefore, increased km of patrol efforts could be expected in the upcoming period.  Up to this reporting period, on average 6 teams for each landscape have operationalized patrol to monitor and prevent illegal activities surrounding and within national parks, especially in each tiger core area. In addition to project-supported patrol, other SMART-based patrol has been conducted by national park authorities with their own budget, and by other funding scheme. As a result, the cumulative area which could be monitored through combined patrol efforts has been increased, and therefore it is expected that the protection to the core area will be also enhanced.    The commitment of national park authorities and other parties to adopt and apply a SMART-RBM system along with its standardised methods as supported by this project, has indicated the progress of project’s intervention in influencing positive changes in National Parks management.    To increase patrol efficiency, project also conducted workshops related to SMART implementation evaluation in different targeted landscapes, to inform better and more efficient SMART implementation. In total 434 persons (410 men and 24 women) have participated and have been capacitated in this area.    The overall challenges in undertaking SMART Patrol as identified by NP Authority and CSO Partner includes: availability and capacity of human resources, facilities and equipment, budget for activities, standard operating procedures and standard requirements for implementation of SMART Patrol. To ensure transfer of knowledge and results sustainability, project has learned that the national parks officer should be more involved in all technical activities related to the SMART Patrol, including planning, installation of camera traps, and data processing and analysis.    All these critical points are to be considered by projects in designing activities in the upcoming quarters for more efficient SMART implementation and thus project’s output.    Below is further detail on workshop and patrol efforts that have been conducted in different landscapes.    In Gunung Leuser National Park, 77 personnel (71 men & 6 women) were actively participated, which comprises National Park Officials of echelon 3 & 4 level, data operators, patrol team leaders and NGO partners working at Gunung Leuser landscape, including: WCS-IP, Leuser Conservation Forum (FKL), Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari (YOSL-OIC), Yayasan Leuser Indonesia (YLI), and Yayasan Hutan Untuk Anak (YHUA).    Main outputs of the workshop are: A draft of map on typology and spread of threat in TNGL and surrounding areas; evaluated SMART-based patrol implementation in 2016-2017 to support RBM implementation in TNGL; agreed strategy on improving the effectiveness of SMART-based area management in Gunung Leuser National Park which taken the form of the revised Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) draft.    Similar activity has been also conducted in Berbak Sembilang National Park, with focus on enhancing implementation of community-based forest patrolling and monitoring of Sumatran Tiger and evaluating the RBM implementation.    The importance of community active involvement in managing National Park was strongly highlighted by high official of MoEF, and therefore continuously increasing capacity and knowledge of people around national park area is urgently needed. Hence, national park should invest their budget in this regard.    As for the Gunung Leuser National Park an additional 24 patrols has been conducted both inside and outside Gunung Leuser National Park from the last reporting period. Total of 482.02 km reached by patrol team on foot, 17.66 km with car and 354.89 km by motorcycles in 217 days. Patrol team started recording data from outside Gunung Leuser National Park area. Patrols on foot inside national park has reached 370.85 km.    During patrols the team recorded and destroyed 63 active snares consisting of 56 units of small sling snares and 7 units of nylon meshes. The patrol team found 98 cases of animal hunting with 88 cases inside Gunung Leuser National Park area and 10 cases outside the area; 66 logging cases (62 in the region and 4 outside the region); 22 cases of area uses (17 within the region and 5 outside the region); 1 case of non-timber forest product use in the area, 2 inland fishing cases and 77 other cases (75 in the area and 2 outside the region).    The patrol team also found 19 illegal activities inside Gunung Leuser National Park. From the 19 perpetrators, 1 logging perpetrator has been put into trial and one tiger poacher is currently being investigated the National Park authority and the forest law enforcement authority in the area.    In Kerinci Seblat National Park, 64 road patrols were conducted from July 2017-June 2018 by SMART Tiger Protection & Conservation Units (TPCU) around Kerinci Seblat National Park with total patrol distance of 2,445 Km and 656 days in the field.  Patrolling team found 157 indications of Sumatran tiger. Meanwhile, only 4 active tiger snares were found in this period. Snares targeted for tiger prey like deer, were found in a total of 167 active snares.    One patrol also found evidences of Rangkong gading (Rhinoplax vigil) hunt which falls to category 'Critically Endangered' species. High illegal hunting and trading activities of Rangkong Gading since 2013, could lead to the declining of Rangkong population in the area.    The encroachment of National Park and its surrounding protected forests for plantation purposes (mostly coffee, palm oil) was found in 15 (23%) patrols with estimated loss of 182 ha of tiger habitat.    There was also indication of extensive forest clearance within the national park area in the west of the Batang Merangin river valley adjacent to Sipurak-core area. Construction of the foot bridge crossing Batang Merangin river has increased access to national park area. The bridge was built using village fund of Birun, Merangin District, Jambi.  These SMART-based forest patrol activities in TNKS area supported by Sumatran Tiger project have also improved data collection from the field which were collected, documented and stored in National Park Office.    The importance of compiling existing profiles of all resorts under authority of Berbak Sembilang National Park for an efficient SMART Patrol operationalisation was one of the issue highlighted. The resort profiles must include information on biophysical and socio-economic conditions of the resort area, threats, facilities and infrastructure, human resources, resort access and resort area maps.    Recent changes and adjustment made at national level to the Berbak Sembilang National Park budget has prompted the necessity to do more coordination efforts between National Park Authority and the NGO Partner to harmonise monitoring methods, techniques and monitoring locations.    29 patrols were conducted in Berbak Sembilang NP from July 2017 to May 2018, with 19 patrols were covered Berbak NP and 10 patrol covered Sembilang NP. The patrol was conducted with 4 methods they are on foot patrol which cover 223.72 Km, Speed boat (2,395.67 Km), motor cycle (235.95 Km) and car 120.32 Km).    The snare traps are the most common method for tiger poaching, so the snare traps removal is the main indicator for tiger population protection. But since 2016, there is no tiger or prey snare traps was founded in BSNP. During July 2017-May 2018, the patrols team just found 5 snare traps for bird poaching and 6 bird poaching activities inside of Berbak NP, whilst no poaching activities were detected in Sembilang NP.    In this period, for Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, the patrol teams had conducted 68 patrol trips covering 1,963.79 km on foot in 421 patrol days.  The limited number of forest ranger personnel remains to be the significant challenge for efficient patrol, moreover considering the continuing illegal activities reported for Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.    The patrol team found 25 perpetrators committing illegal activities in national park area with 17 perpetrators found inside the IPZ and 8 perpetrators found outside of IPZ. 70 cases of illegal forest uses were found in BBS National Park where as many as 25 cases were in IPZ and 45 cases outside of IPZ. Illegal logging cases were found in 2 cases (both outside of IPZ).    The patrol team also found 15 hunting activities (6 in IPZ and 9 outside of IPZ), 4 HHBK (non-timber forest products) retrieval activities (1 in IPZ and 3 outside of IPZ), 19 access roads (4 in IPZ and 15 outside of IPZ) and 46 tools & transportations (27 in IPZ and 19 outside of IPZ).  The tiger and wildlife traps found by the patrol team has been destroyed, so they could no longer be used.    In addition to operationalising patrol, to increased patrol’s efficiency, training on data uniformity in SMART Patrol has been conducted for Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. 53 male participants which comprise forest rangers and community-based rangers were trained. | As of June 2019, the Sumatran Tiger Project had supported patrolling in 4 National Parks with achievement of patrols effort as followed:    National Park | Total Foot Patrol until June 2019 | EOP target    Gunung Gunung Leuser National Park | 1,116.69 km | EOP: 712 km  Kerinci Seblat National Park | 2,280 km | EOP: 2,140 km  Berbak National Park | 331.87 km | EOP: 511 km  Sembilang National Park | 646.62 km | EOP: 352 km  Bukit Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park | 1,138.2 km | EOP: 1.126 km    Routine patrol activities have consistently been carried out in 4 landscapes. Especially in Berbak - Sembilang, to pursue patrolling targets that have yet been achieved, Sumatran Tiger Project has facilitated the development of an additional patrol team.  In this reporting period, Sumatran Tiger Project conducted patrol activities in Berbak Region 24 times with total of 99 patrol days. Whereas in Sembilang area, 28 patrols have been carried out with the number of patrol days reaching 122 days. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of almost 100% from 29 patrols (19 in Berbak and 10 in Sembilang) to 52 patrols (24 in Berbak and 28 in Sembilang).    In GLNP this project focuses on providing support for protection activities through SMART-Patrol activities at Stabat Region III BPTN consisting of 10 resorts, while BBSN focuses on five resorts which are Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ).  Between July 2018 - June 2019, 58 SMART Patrols carried out in Gunung Leuser National Park with number of trips reaching 569 days performed by 4 SMART-Patrol teams. While in the Intensive Protection Zone area of ​​Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Sumatran Tiger Project performed 129 patrol trips in 1,248 days. While in Kerinci Seblat National Park, jungle patrols, camera trap surveys and occupancy surveys were carried out 186 times in the KSNP area with number of days reaching 933 days.    Additional info: Sumatran Tiger project has contributed patrolling data to Indonesian government to remove Gunung Leuser National Park, Kerinci Seblat National Park, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park from List of World Heritage in Danger in 2019 World Heritage Commission in Azerbaijan (Evidence No.31).    José Galindo international consultant recruited to conduct Mid Term Review (MTR) of “Transforming effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in priority Sumatran landscapes” found that specific to this component, the project is on track in achieving its target. The performance of the patrol activities financed by the partners, including the GEF-UNDP, exceeded the performance of the patrol financed by the DIPA, especially when the SMART patrol is implemented (Evidence No.9) |
| 1.4. Forest Degradation Rates  Forest degradation\* rates in core areas in 5 target protected areas reduced to  \*Forest degradation is defined as forest located inside a PA’s core area that has completely become non-forest but retains its PA status. | Deforestation rate baseline to be calculated in PY1. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Forest degradation\* rates in core areas in 5 target protected areas reduced to | As targeted for deforestation rate in EOP is less than 1% of first year figure, deforestation rate in first year project at all landscapes was identified as follow:    Protected Area | 1st year Deforestation rate (EOP)    Leuser NP 0.14% (0.0014%)    Kerinci Seblat NP 0.008% (0.00008%)    Bukit Barisan Selatan NP - 0.04% (0)    Berbak NP 7.9% (0.079%)    Sembilang NP 11.24% (0.113%)    (see Evidence 14: FFI Spatial Analysis on Forest Deforestation Rate KSNP 2017)    Methods for calculating forest cover areas have been discussed with the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to ensure a standardised assessment in all landscapes regarding forest degradation calculation.    It was mutually agreed that project will undertake two forest cover monitoring assessment, namely: at the beginning and at the end of the project period.    Deforestation rate gathered through analysing satellite image in all national parks. Similar method has been used in all the landscapes that was discussed and agreed by MoEF (DG PKTL). Satellite imagery data used for these analyses were 2011-2015 for Leuser and Bukit Barisan Selatan; 2001-2016 for Kerinci Seblat; and 2015-2016 for Berbak – Sembilang. To ensure the situation on the ground, most opened area was verified by field data checking and analysed using SMART patrol data.  Increasing forest use changes also poses a significant threat to Sumatran tiger population.    Plantation and agricultural expansion have changed some of the existing forest cover. In this regard, monitoring forest ecosystem is also important for Sumatran tiger’s population.  Deforestation or forest cover change mostly happened especially within the border of national park due to agricultural expansion.    However, in exception for general condition, change of forest cover was caused by forest fire in 2015.  To achieve project target in preserving recent forest cover, project consider deforestation spot in this study within SMART patrol. Deforestation hotspots are part of target for routine patrol. In addition, use of recent method to monitor open area by drone occupied in Kerinci Seblat NP    However, project has a deep concern for some new encroachment in core area Kerinci Seblat NP. These spots are believed to be associated with the development of new road in south part of Kerinci district. Project has raised and discussed this issue with park manager and project will raise this issue in the next project board meeting for their advice and feedback. | Deforestation rate data has been analyzed in 4 landscapes (Evidence No.17). The results are:    Gunung Leuser NP 0.01%  Kerinci Seblat NP Detail 0.02%  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP - 0.01%  Berbak NP 0.21%  Sembilang NP 0.30%    Deforestation rates are collected through analysis of satellite imagery data in all national parks. In this reporting period, deforestation analysis was conducted using updated information collected between 2016-2017. The methods have been used in all landscapes and approved by Ministry of Environment and Forestry (DG PKL). Most open areas then were verified and analyzed using field data and SMART patrol data.    The increasing deforestation posed significant threat to the Sumatran tiger population. The project is preparing ecosystem restoration activities to reduce deforestation and increase land cover in Gunung Leuser NP; Kerinci Seblat NP, Bukit Barisan Selatan NP. Project does not provide restoration support for Berbak Sembilang NP, since the NP already secured support from other sources (Badan Restorasi Gambut), government and other donors.    José Galindo international consultant recruited to conduct Mid Term Review (MTR) of “Transforming effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in priority Sumatran landscapes” found that specific to this component, the project is also on track in achieving its target. José suggested second measurement shall take place at the end of the project. Currently, the project pays special attention to invasions in the central area of Kerinci Seblat NP, due to the possible development of a new road in the southern part of the Kerinci district (Evidence No.9). |
| 1.5. Management Effectiveness (METT Score)  Improved management effectiveness of 5 target protected areas\* covering 3,185,359 ha, indicated by the increase in the METT assessment  \*Note – this only includes the legally gazetted National Parks, not the surrounding production landscapes | Protected Area | METT Baseline Score (2014)  Gunung Leuser NP | 63%  Kerinci Seblat NP | 64%  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 69%  Berbak NP | 53%  Sembilang NP | 59% | *(not set or not applicable)* | Improved management effectiveness of 5 target protected areas\* covering 3,185,359 ha, indicated by the increase in the METT assessment  Protected Area | METT Target Score (PY5)  Gunung Leuser NP | 76%  Kerinci Seblat NP | 76%  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 77%  Berbak NP | 75%  Sembilang NP | 75% | Progress on improvement of management effectiveness shown in below table:    Protected area | METT Score baseline (2014) | 2016 | | 2017 | (EOP)    Gunung Leuser NP | 63% | 67% | 71% | (76%)    Kerinci Seblat NP | 64% | 62% | 68% | (76%)    Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 69%| 68% | 74% | (77%)    Berbak NP | 53% | 60% | 70% | (75%)    Sembilang NP | 59% | 62% | 66% | (75%)    (see Evidence 15: METT Assessment 2017)    Above figure showed that indicative scores for management effectiveness increased more in more than 50 % compare to EOP, except for Kerinci Seblat NP.  In general, all components of management effectiveness increased. However, significant progress occurred in components of: input and process.    Project intervention in providing supports, either in strengthening protection; providing field equipment; enhancing skill of park staff; gathering good quality of field data are keys of achievements so far.  Therefore, project is optimistic in achieving this target by end of project through project intervention that's still going on.    Comprehensive METT Assessment for all landscapes is scheduled in third quarter of 2018, along with the assessment and update of capacity development scorecard for all targeted landscape.  Some area of improvement that could be made to increase METT: enhanced management plan (long-term and annual); build information management system; non-timber forest product and increased capacity related to wetland management and conservation; guidance on utilization of NTFP and fishery resources in Sembilang area by communities in traditional utilisation zones.    As part of these outputs, project is supporting renewal of Sumatran Tiger Conservation Action Plan and Strategy (STRAKOHAS) 2018-2028.  The Action Plan and Strategy for 2018-2028 was guided by the vision and mission of MoEF towards species conservation, with many inputs coming from partnering NGOs, other government agencies and the private sectors, especially agribusiness.    The strategy was informed by the delivery on the targets set in the previous Action Plan and Strategy and NTRP for 2007-2017, by the changing landscape-level contexts, and by KSDAE and its partners’ experience and learning over the intervening years.    The final document of STRAKOHAS 2018-2028 will represent MoEF strategy for Sumatran tiger conservation. It will be executed largely, and not solely, by KSDAE and partner NGOs but will also be realised by significant contributions from other agencies, such as Dishut, Police, Bappeda and Public Works Agency, and sectors, such as the oil palm and pulp and paper companies. | METT scores in four landscapes are:    National Park | 2014 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | EOP target  Gunung Leuser National Park | 63% | 67% | 71% | 71% | 76%  Kerinci Seblat National Park | 64% | 62% 68% | 68% | 76%  Berbak National Park | 53% | 60% 70% | 77% | 75%  Sembilang National Park | 59% | 62% 66% | 75% | 75%  Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park | 69% | 68% | 74% | 74% | 77%  (Evidence No.32).    In this reporting period Gunung Leuser National Park and and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park have conducted pre-METT assessment. The results of pre-METT assessment were similiar with 2017 scores thus the final 2017 METT results are still relevant being used as METT guidance for these two national parks, until the final METT assessment in both national parks are concluded.    Indonesian government is using METT scoring in 398 conservation areas. Project has conducted assessment of protected area management effectiveness at 4 landscapes (Evidence No. 19) to evaluate progress of this output.    Analysis was also conducted to see how the two components in Sumatran Tiger Project, namely (1) increasing effectiveness, and (2) cooperation between stakeholders, had an impact on increasing the effectiveness of conservation areas.    The study provides general recommendations and specific recommendations, as well as the learning notes as follows:    Conclusion    1. The management elements within the METT that require further improvement are the process and output elements. The existing resources can be directed towards maintaining the current performance or to enhance the quality of indicators that have reached score 3 within the METT assessment.  2. Management plan is an essential indicator that guides management unit to achieve the objectives and also to indicate the achievements and challenges faced by the management unit. The management plan needs to be regularly consulted by the various stakeholders and not only by the management unit before deciding activities to be supported.  3. The long-term management plan of the national park does not explicitly indicate the long-term target that is Specific, Measureable, Aplicable, Rationable, and Time-bound. This provides an obstacle by the management unit to evaluate how far they have moved in achieving the end targets. As a result, evaluation meetings have only focused on the output and not at the outcome that links to the objective of the management.  4. The management quality of the national park management is linked to the availability of stakeholders who support their activities. The Sumatran Tiger Project structure that puts a regional coordinator at each national park has ensured that all project contributions are recorded accordingly.  5. Protection activity is one of the management indicators that need to be implemented continuously in safeguarding the principal values of national parks.    General Recommendations    1. National park agencies utilize the SMART(Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) patrol data, tiger monitoring results, deforestation analysis, and other type of analysis as input in decision making process and to control the threats and to optimize resources.  2. National park agencies need to integrate all available resources including those provided by other stakeholders to optimize all activities to focus on achieving the management targets.  3. The individual capacity building process should be implemented according to the recommendation from the Capacity Development Scorecard assessment.  4. Strengthening the information management system to ensure all data are being collated, analyzed, and easily accessible by the decision makers.  5. Achieving the outcome especially those related to economy and main features of the national parks as embedded in the management plan should be based on data series that provide information on temporal changes and can be proven scientifically.  6. National park agencies internalizes all strategic policies and species conservation action plan into their management plan to ensure holistic coverage of the conservation issues.  7. There are needs for capacity building in soft-skills aspects, for example social skills, communication skills etc. that can contribute to conflict resolutions, community based ecotourism).    Sumatran Tiger Action Plan    The latest version Sumatran Tiger Action Plan is still being finalized. The latest version of Strakohas is receiving input from public consultations in various landscapes.    The project supported public consultation and finalization of latest version of Sumatran Tiger Action Plan and Strategy developed with help from Sumatran tiger conservation activists.    In principle, STRAKOHAS 2018-2027 has a specific approach to two Sumatran tiger habitat groups, namely managed groups and neglected groups (Evidence No.36). The activities in both groups were successfully identified to achieve these objectives of (a) Sumatran tiger population increased by 50% and (b) Tiger populations that were not survivors were maintained or became individual sources.    José Galindo international consultant recruited to conduct Mid Term Review (MTR) of “Transforming effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in priority Sumatran landscapes” found that specific to this component, the project is on track in achieving its target. In general, all components of management effectiveness increased. However, significant progress occurred in components of input and process. Despite the advance in the METT score in 3 APs, it is not possible to verify if there is a 50% joint advance, as planned in the PRODOC, because the updates of the two APs are still required. Scores may increase as new PA management plans will be ready during this year. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Intersectoral coordination systems are developed for priority landscapes** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 2.1. Number of Wildlife Crime Cases Submitted for Prosecution  Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution from operations conducted at island level as a result of intersectoral collaboration increases by >25% | Landscape | Number of cases submitted Baseline (2013)  Gunung Leuser | 3  Kerinci Seblat | 3  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 1  Berbak-Sembilang | 0  Kampar | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Annual number of cases submitted Target Score (PY5) = 9  Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution from operations conducted at island level as a result of intersectoral collaboration increases by >25% | Progress on indicator of annual number of cases submitted as of June 2018 as below:    Protected area | No submitted cases baseline | 2017  Gunung Leuser | 3 | 5  Kerinci Seblat | 3 | 14  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 1 | 2  Berbak-Sembilang | 0 | 4  Kampar | 0 | NA    In term of project achievement, number of cases submitted are far above target (end of project target: in total 9 cases submitted in all sites). There is however no record can be reported for Kampar landscape, given that project is not particularly working or performing specific intervention in Kampar site. Therefore, in order to reflect the actual situation, it is suggested that 'Kampar site' should be removed from the indicator of this output.    Improving law enforcement patrol by project intervention has resulted in detection of increasing number of illegal activities. More over engagement of local informant to probe illegal wildlife trade made sufficient progress in providing a reliable key information for the police investigators (PPNS) to dismantle wildlife crime in a timely manner.    The increasing number of cases submitted can be also attributed to enhanced partnership among law enforcement agencies, which are part of main project’s contribution in all landscapes and at national level.  Project has supported the establishment of two partnerships between national park agencies and Provincial Police Authority (POLDA). The first one is in Kerinci Seblat National Park, involving four institutions of police authority in 4 provinces surrounding the national park.    As a follow-up to the MoU initiated in 2015, this collaborative effort has been manifested into several activities, including exchange of information; capacity building; joint-patrolling; and various outreach and awareness activities. Those activities are organised by a joint task force that comprises of national park officer, and police officer from the four POLDA office.    The second partnership has been established in Gunung Leuser landscape since 2017 – between national park authority and POLDA Aceh. All parties agreed to collaborate in handling illegal activities, especially in district surrounding national park (see Evidence 16: Project Annual Report 2017).    Additionally, to increase coordination amongst key stakeholders, communication and advocacy trainings have been conducted for Kerinci Seblat National Park, Berbak Sembilang National Park, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park as well as Gunung Leuser National Park. Some objectives of this activity are: improving stakeholders' understanding on the Sumatran tiger species and its conservation efforts, outreach of project’s interventions which benefit conservation area management system; improving advocacy, campaign and communication skills of stakeholders to increase support for Sumatran tiger conservation and; establishing and expanding advocacy, campaign and communication network beneficial to Sumatran Tiger conservation initiatives.    Total of 129 people (107 males and 22 females) were trained in both national parks, which comprises technical staff and public relation staff; Public Relation Officer at District level; representatives of GEF (Global Environment Facilities) Focal Point and KKH Directorate; members of environmental groups, NGOs, and journalists/medias.    Given that advocacy is a form of persuasive communications to influence stakeholders in policy making or decisions, this advocacy training is useful to increase skills to communicate critical issues targeting changes. The output of the training has been in the form of local media coverage and articles on tiger conservation and project activities. | National Park | Baseline | 2017 | 2018 | 2019    Gunung Leuser | 3 | 1 | 5 | 7    Kerinci Seblat | 3 | 9 | 14 | 3    Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2    Berbak-Sembilang | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3    Gunung Leuser NP and Bukit Barisan Selatan NP    Sumatran Tiger Project supported Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP) in law enforcement activities by collecting data and information on criminal networks committed to forestry crimes and crimes against endangered wildlife. These law enforcement supports have resulted 7 court verdicts in GLNP and 2 court verdicts in BBSNP.    WCU (Wildlife Crime Unit) in both national parks analyzed the illegal wildlife trade networks using i2 software. WCU identified three illegal wildlife trade major networks in North Sumatra region, Southern Sumatra region, and Java region. The project has mapped network of actors consists of 150 traffickers, where 28 of them have been arrested and imprisoned (Evidence No.3)    Kerinci Seblat NP    In Kerinci Seblat National Park, between July 2018 and June 2019, six perpetrators were arrested, along with tiger skins and bones in three cases of illegal wildlife trades. The perpetrators in two cases have been sentenced to 2 years in prison, while another case is still under trial (based on FFI report on July \_ Evidence No.12) .    The illegal wildlife trade information was sourced from local informant network (community living around the buffer area of the forest) developed by project. The information is one of the key successes in investigating illegal activities such as hunting or encroachment of forest areas.    Illegal activities information from local informant network has increased the effectiveness of Kerinci Seblat NP patrolling activities, especially in higher threat level areas. Good communication is key to maintaining good relationship between the field team and community informants, whose numbers currently reaching 30-40 people in several locations / villages around KSNP forest area.    One success story: Patrolling team in Kerinci Seblat National Park arrested one perpetrator in illegal wildlife trafficking who was part of the 2016 tiger hunting and trade syndicate . He was arrested in September 2018, with evidences (one sheet of tiger skin and bones). This criminal was sentenced to 2 years in prison and Rp10 million in fine, subsidiary one month (Evidence No.12 - FFI PIR Report).    Berbak-Sembilang NP    In this landscape, Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) managed 4 (four) community informant networks in Tanjung Jabung Timur, Jambi City, Muaro Jambi Regency and Musi Banyuasin Regency in South Sumatra Province    These informant networks have been trained by WCIU team on:  - Laws and regulations related to wildlife crime  - Methods of gathering information and evidence in the field  - Secret method of disguise and investigation.    All evidence collected during field investigations is given to law enforcement officials. Law enforcement officers will process and ensure the perpetrators receive appropriate penalties based on the evidence gathered.    Strong teamwork is important. The team conducted coordination meetings before they go to the field to ensure systematic planning and those involved at field are aware of the process so that the alleged crime can be fully examined, and no evidence is lost or missed. For this kind of operation, Sumatran Tiger Project’s WCU (Wildlife Crime Unit) has implemented a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to carry out investigative activities, which all members of the information network must comply with.    During this reporting period between July 2018 to June 2019 there was at least 1 new information every month or 12 new information in this period. Of the 12 information, 6 (six) information have been used to support law enforcement process. A total of 6 (six) cases were processed by police in coordination with BKSDA and Directorate General of Law Enforcement of Environment and Forestry (Gakkum) However, only 3 (three) cases were successfully courted, while in 2 (two) other cases perpetrators are still at large (DPO), and one perpetrator was given a warning.    Sumatran Tiger Project informant networks have also successfully uncovered International Illegal Wildlife Trade Network. The team and local police raided the criminals network in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency. District Police and DG PHLHK informed that these animals will be sent to Batam City, Riau Islands Province and Johor City, Malaysia (Evidence No.14). |
| 2.2. Number of Agency Staff participating in Pilot Projects  At least 25 staff of the Ministry of Forestry, Provincial/District level authorities and/or regional development planning authorities (e.g. Bappeda and Public Works) participate in the process of piloting five innovative forest/biodiversity projects. | 0 people involved | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 25 staff of the Ministry of Forestry, Provincial/District level authorities and/or regional development planning authorities (e.g. Bappeda and Public Works) participate in the process of piloting five innovative forest/biodiversity projects. | Up to now, project has focused on innovative biodiversity project which is of community-based nature.  Project's partner working in Kerinci Seblat Landscape, the FFI, has been supporting efforts in securing forests adjacent to protected area boundaries under the MoEF Village Forest (Hutan Desa) programme, which is an innovative form of community-based forest management. FFI has successfully facilitated the village-based community organisation to obtain forest village certification, by also strongly and intensively collaborating with the Forest Management Unit (KPH) Authority in Kerinci – therefore ensuring sustainability of the result.    The community has since then been supporting effort to protect the adjacent national park area by joining the patrol team. In parallel, various support to increase capacity of villager (including women group) and to provide alternative livelihood has been also conducted – thus, reducing potential pressure or disturbance to the adjacent conservation area. FFI has also successfully supported the village-based community organisation to obtain Payment from Environmental Service (in which the fund has been mobilized from participants of the World Park Congress in Sydney in 2014) by using a Carbon Offset mechanism – Therefore, providing stronger incentives for community to maintain healthy environment.    The compilation of lessons learned and critical points for an innovative community-based forest management is currently undertaken by FFI, to inform future replication of innovative approach at the surrounding landscapes.    At the next period, similar efforts will be conducted in other project landscapes, by ensuring that the active involvement of government personnel as part of the effort to operationalise innovative forest/ biodiversity projects (at national and local level) has taken place and is well documented. | Innovative forest and wildlife management that have been achieved until end of June 2019 are: (Evidence No.20):    1) Community Carbon Pool-Village Forest that supports Kerinci Seblat National Park.  The initiative covered 69 villages (98,547 ha) where the communities received social forestry certificates. In 2018, 16 villages received new certificates covering an area of 18,582.15 ha. In 2019, 11 new proposals submitted covering area of 16,124.4 ha.    Sumatran Tiger Project's partner, FFI - with funding from Disney Conservation Fund, Cargill Foundation, and Stavros - assisted the communities in managing Village Forest and Customary Rights since 2010.    2) Conservation of priority wildlife habitat in production area in Kampar.  Riau Ecosystem Restoration in Kampar or RER (www.rekoforest.org) is a program launched in 2013 by the APRIL Group - a leading fiber, pulp and paper company in Riau province located in Kampar Peninsula.    FFI Report mentioned that APRIL provided US$3,500,000 in parallel funding for the Sumatran Tiger Project from private sector. APRIL has also committed US$100 million to support biodiversity conservation and community development to restore damaged peat forests in the Kampar Peninsula area, Riau Province. RER and its partners have developed a plan to conduct biodiversity survey in restoration area of 149,807 ha to support the program.    Regarding efforts to conserve Sumatran tigers, RER performed intensive and routine patrol efforts in 4 RE concessions and some of its HTI concessions, installed camera traps and strict 24-hour security monitoring system for road access lines.    RER coordinated security measures with several other HTI companies, and some community customary forests. One example of human tiger conflict assisted by RER is when the patrol team discovered a 95-year-old male tiger weighing 95 kg, on March 22, 2019 which was caught in PT. GCN concession area.    The evacuation was carried out jointly by Riau BBKSDA team, RER-GCN, and the local police. Wildlife Rescue Unit (WRU) consisting of Riau BBKSDA and joint team from PRHSD (Pusat Rehabilitasi Harimau Sumatra Dharmasraya, FHK (Forum HarimauKita), and several community members.    3) FFI Smart Green Infrastructure's initiative.    FFI has started Smart Green Infrastructure study by conducting research to see impact of roads on wildlife in Kerinci Seblat National Park Area (Evidence No.37). The study covers several topics, they are:    A.Implementation of the Bioacoustic Study in Analyzing the Conditions of Environmental Change in Bukit Tapan, Kerinci Seblat  B.Modelling to predict potential of wildlife habitat analyzed from data at field.  C.Modelling circuitscape based connectivity to see connectivity along the Bukit Tapan-Sungai Penuh route  D.Evaluation and presentation of SGI guidelines will be conducted at the end of July and early August 2019 guided by Mahendra Shresthra from Smithsonian Institute USA.    4) Sustainable livelihood program in Berbak Sembilang    The project has engaged KKI WARSI to develop sustainable livelihood models in cocoa farming in Pematang Raman village, Muaro Jambi District and Muara Merang Village, Musi Banyuasin Regency. |
| 2.3. Tiger, Prey and Forest Habitat Monitoring System  Standardised tiger, prey and forest habitat monitoring system developed and operationalized for 5 target protected areas and their surrounding landscapes. | 0 systems in place | *(not set or not applicable)* | Standardised tiger, prey and forest habitat monitoring system developed and operationalized for 5 target protected areas and their surrounding landscapes. | Current status:  Standardised tiger, prey and forest habitat monitoring system has been developed and legalised, but yet to be fully operationalised in all landscapes. Preparation for full operationalisation is underway.  As mentioned in the first part of this report, project supported KSDAE in providing standardised tiger, prey and forest habitat though Decree of DG KSDAE No P.11/KSDAE/Set/Kum.1/11/2017 in 2017.  The adoption and operationalisation of this protocol has resulted in tiger density figure in most project landscapes. Additionally, implementation of this protocol also provides significant biodiversity information in the core areas.  In addition to supporting technical activities in the field, project has also produced some document and information kit and organised training, including: training syllabus for camera trap survey; training in identification individual tiger; and statistical training for wildlife conservation.  Training syllabus on monitoring tiger were developed in cooperation with Training Centre of MoEF (PUSDIKLAT). It has been further legalised and internalised within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry’s system through Decree of Head PUSDIKLAT. Further training in all tiger habitat is to be organised by project and in collaboration with the Training Centre (PUSDIKLAT).  To enhance technical monitoring skills of wildlife for national park staff and standardised implementation of the protocol, trainings have been conducted in all landscapes.  Based on camera trap survey conducted in Leuser core area, there were 36 species of mammal were found including tiger. From total of 47 grid, muntjak deer; sambar deer; Pig tailed Macaque; wild boar found in more than 65% of area surveyed. The data indicates that the current habitat is sufficient and suitable for a tiger habitat, considering that those identified species are known as tiger preys.  Further analysis also identified that there are 23 individual tigers found in core area of Leuser ecosystem, comprising: 14 females; 5 males and 4 unidentified (see Evidence 17: WCS Leuser Report 2018).  Survey in Kerinci Seblat also inform the existence of species other than tiger, including: pig tailed macaque; muntjak deer; wild boar; bearded pig; great argus; Malayan tapir and porcupine being abundant in survey area. In addition to that, camera survey has captured a rare sumatran serow and napu. All these findings re-confirmed the high biodiversity value in core area up to now.  After relatively high intensity of tiger poaching incidents during period of 2013-2015, tiger occurrence gradually increased significantly in 2016-2017 in Kerinci Seblat. Total 13 individual tigers have been identified, comprising 6 male and 7 females. Based on analysis, estimation of tiger population around the core area in Kerinci Seblat National Park is between 16-35 individual tigers. (see Evidence 3)  At Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, missing of camera has been an issue and this has caused missing data from two grids.  The Tiger density survey found an estimation of 2.8 tigers / 100 km2 (95% CI 1.7-4.4) with high prey density. Munjak deer, pig-tailed macaque (beruk) and wild boars (babi hutan) found in 85-98% of survey area, while sambar deer is in 61% of the survey area (see Evidence 5).  Meanwhile in Berbak and Sembilang Landscape, camera trap survey has identified key species such as leopard cat (P. bengalensis); Malayan sun bear; clouded leopard; wild boar and napu. Twelve (12) individual tigers has been identified, comprising 5 males and 5 females. Two of the twelve have been identified as cubs. Based on this study, tiger density in Berbak – Sembilang area is 1.54 (±0.39) individual tigers /100 Km with confident interval range from 0.89 to 2.35 (see Evidence 4).  Finally, aside from the positive indication as described above, project also identified remaining challenge in the area. Up to now it is identified that at site level, data control and management resulting from patrol activity still heavily relied on the NGO partner working in the respective national park. The skill for data storage, retrieve and management has yet to be fully transferred to and managed by the national park authority.  Additionally, at national level, challenge remains in the existing overlap of several biodiversity and conservation database management system (lead by KKH, species-based data).  Therefore, in the next stage, project will ensure that transfer of knowledge on database management are taking places, and therefore reducing reliance and dependency from CSO Partner on data provision related to biodiversity at the respective sites. | Sumatran Tiger Project has developed and established monitoring system for wildlife, especially Sumatran tigers by conducting camera trap and tiger density surveys in all project's landscapes.    In this reporting period, tiger density surveys in Gunung Leuser National Park performed in Langkat - Bendahara between 2 June 2017 to 5 April 2018. The surveys followed survey designs in two previous periods in 2010 and 2013. Locations of observation plots in the core area of ​​Langkat-Bendahara have been adjusted.    The surveys conducted in 84 plots - each measuring 3 x 3 km2 - covering ​​72,530 ha area. Data analysis was carried out between May and September 2018.    The result of the last survey showed the average distance between cameras in Langkat-Bendahara is 2.04 km. From total of 168 cameras (84 camera stations) installed, four cameras did not function (active day ≤ 1) and did not obtain images. Total active days of cameras is 9,575 days and total of 63,337 photos taken. The surveys identified at least 12 Sumatran tiger individuals (three adult male tigers, eight adult female tigers, and one tiger cub).    In all three survey periods (2010,2013, 2017), a total of 23 Sumatran tiger individuals were recorded with a total of 14 adult female individuals, five adult male individuals, and four unidentified individual. Of the seven individuals recorded in 2010, four individuals were recorded again in 2013, and one individual in 2017.    Berbak-Sembilang NP    Tiger population monitoring in Berbak Sembilang National Park was conducted in 2 monitoring sites namely Berbak Tiger Core Area and Sembilang Tiger core area.    Camera traps were installed in 50 plots (stations) in Berbak Tiger Core Area covering sampling area of 442.97 km2. While in Sembilang Tiger Core Area, monitoring activities implemented in 73 plots covering sampling area of 783.30 km2. Two cameras were installed at each station with total days 1,226.37 sampling days.    The results, tigers were successfully detected in 19 of 50 trap station cameras at Berbak monitoring area. Estimation of the model is constant (null model), the proportion of tiger occupancy is 0.374 ± 0.07 with the probability of detection (detection probability) of 0.04 ± 0.005.  These results indicate that based on constant model area, tiger occupancy in Berbak monitoring sites is 37.4%. Tigers were also detected on 6 of the 73 camera trap stations in Sembilang.    Analysis of the above information/data has resulted tiger density in Berbak monitoring site is 1.46 individuals / 100 Km2 (± 0.0463) with 95% CI 0.79-2.7 in / 100 Km2, while Sembilang TCA, the tiger density is 0.740 individuals / 100 Km2 (± 0.042) with 95% CI 0.59-2.12.    Density analysis at Berbak monitoring site shows that there was an increase in tiger density in Berbak by 21.6% from 2015 baseline. Project share lessons learned from this interventions through journalist visit to Berbak Sembilang national park. The stories were successfully aired in two national televisions (Evidence No. 21)    Bukit Barisan Selatan NP    Sumatran Tiger Project is planning Sumatran tiger population survey in Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) in mid-2019. This survey is a repetition of activities carried out in 2015 as a form of periodic monitoring. Discussion on the preparation of the survey was carried out on November 9, 2018 at the BPTN I Semaka Office and on November 21, 2018 at the BBSNP Office.    Furthermore, to assess the condition of the survey area, the project and BBSNP have conducted a first phase reconnaissance survey covering Suoh, Ngambur, and Sukaraja Atas resorts on 14 December 2018-4 January 2019. The results of the preliminary survey will be the reference for the implementation of activities installation of trapping cameras in the area in 2019.    The installation of trapping cameras was completed in May and June 2019 covering 7 IPZ TNBBS resorts. Data capture and analysis from the trap camera is planned to be carried out in the 4th quarter of 2019. It is hoped that the survey will be able to update information on tiger density in BBSNP, particularly at IPZ.    Sumatran Tiger Project’s Contribution to SWTS    Indonesian Government, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) has set a target to double number of Sumatran tigers by 2022 - as set out in National Tiger Recovery Program (NTRP) 2010-2022. One effort to monitor the effectiveness of Sumatran tiger conservation efforts is by conducting periodic and systematic monitoring, namely Sumatra Wide Tiger Survey (SWTS) that was launched on March 13, 2019.    Sumatran Tiger Project supported SWTS that has becoming the biggest wildlife survey in Indonesia involving 74 survey teams from 30 different institutions. SWTS will update information related to distribution of Sumatran tigers, population data and distribution of prey, disease and genetic of animals in all Sumatran tiger habitats to be used to analyze gap in conservation activities.    Sumatran Tiger Project completed 26 SWTS occupancy surveys in grids measuring 17 x 17 kilometers in Leuser Landscape. The survey performed by 13 teams involving relevant institutions (BBTNGL, BKSDA Aceh and KPH (Forest Management Unit) V Aceh.    Specific to Gunung Leuser NP area, the team has surveyed 9 grids so that the total of TNGL grids surveyed is 14 of 32 grids. This survey is part of Sumatran Wide Tiger Survey (SWTS) to renew Tiger Conservation Landscape (TCL) in Indonesia. This is a second initiative, after the first one 10 years ago, that being supported by all institution work for tiger conservation in Indonesia.    Sumatran Tiger Project also supported SWTS team leader training between 10-16 September 2018 at Ketambe Research Station, Gunung Leuser National Park. The participants came from FKL institutions, WCS-IP, Aceh BKSDA, BBTNGL, and Aceh VH KPH. Training discussed Sumatran tiger conservation and monitoring activities: sampling design, occupancy data collection, feces sampling, database management and data flow, identification and photography of animal tracks, use of densiometers, and land navigation.    The project institutionally committed to conduct survey in 32 grids in Berbak Sembilang National Park. Sumatran Tiger Project Occupational Survey training for central to southern Sumatra cluster that was held on 9-16 August 2018 in Bandar Lampung and Way Kambas National Park (TNWK).    The project also supported the development of situation room (sit room) that - combined with SMART RBM dashboard - will display important information taken from SMART RBM patrols that enables national government - in this case Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation - use the information to create policies and intervention to better protect wildlife, resources and biodiversity in conservation areas.    Corrective Measures of Desired State of Conservation for the removal of property from the list of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR)    Until quarter III 2018, some corrective measures had been implemented with technical supports from Sumatran Tiger Project. They are:    1. The project has increased monitoring activities of key species (point ii corrective measure). The project is finalizing report on key species monitoring activities (Sumatran tigers) in the northern part of Bukit Barisan Selatan to Bukit Balai Rejang Selatan areas (including Merpas Resort, Mekakau Ilir, Muara Sahung, Lombok, Pugung Tampak, Balik Bukit, and Balai Kencana in coordination with relevant stakeholders.    2. The project has improved species recovery by improving species' habitat (corrective iii point measure) in Way Canguk Research Station. The 900-hectare research plot in the BBSNP area exhibits a well-preserved tropical rainforest where monitoring of seedling plants and post-fire sapling have routinely conducted in 40 monitoring plots. The research team also conducted study to eradicate mantangan as one of factors that accelerated deforestation in southern part of BBSNP.    3. Ensuring establishment of buffer zones (points x corrective measure): Sumatran Tiger Project facilitated the zoning revision process in BBSNP by providing key animal data in all BBSNP landscape taken from SMART patrol data. Project also provided management resources for area zoning and modeling. Three stages of writing 2018 BBSNP zoning revision document included: 1) writing of 2018 BBSNP zoning revision document (15-16 November 2018) at the Grand Anugerah Hotel, Bandar Lampung; 2) Meeting to discuss the draft BBSN zonation revision document (23 November 2018) at Grand Anugerah Hotel, Bandar Lampung); and 3) Receiving input from public for BBSNP zonation revision (17 December 2018) at Horison Hotel, Bandar Lampung.  These series of meetings produced final BBSNP zoning revision document.    4.Sumatran Tiger Project support revision of zonation in BBSNP by providing key animal data in all BBSNP landscape taken from SMART patrol data. Project also provided management resources for area zoning and modeling.    Sumatran Tiger ATLAS    The project has produced a comprehensive Sumatran tiger Atlas, entitled AUM Atlas Harimau Nusantara, partnered with KSDAE and NGOs, but with sensitive information, such as tiger locations, removed from documents (Evidence No. 22).    Student Small Grants    Sumatran Tiger Project run annual courses for local students in Sumatra (1 week class-based), which is linked to subsequent on-the-job training, providing small grants for students to join a research project.    Request for grant application was announced on September 20, 2018 at HarimauKita Forum website https://www.harimaukita.or.id/smallgrant/ and social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, etc.).    The researcher sends a proposal to the grant manager by filling in the grant application form and the budget plan form intended. Deadline for submission of proposals by researchers on October 12, 2019.    A total of 13 proposals were received and reviewed by a review team from the government, academics, grant fund providers, non-governmental organizations and grant fund managers themselves.    As many as 11 selected candidates - based on selection from assessment committee at 1st selection stage - were invited to attend proposal writing and scientific publications training. The proposal writing and scientific publication training was held in Medan on October 24-28 2018 which was attended by 10 potential candidates.    After the training phase ended, participants were required to revise their proposals according to input from the reviewer and from the material presented to get supervisor's approval. Based on results of evaluation and improvement of submitted proposal, there were 5 researchers selected as grant recipients at the final selection stage. (Evidence No.23) |
| 2.4. Human-Tiger Conflict Report Assessments / Responses  >95% of human-tiger conflict reports are correctly assessed and/or responded in accordance with PHKA mitigation protocol P48, by Project Year 3. | Variable response rates amongst landscapes.  Problem tiger reports are not systematically logged and tracked preventing the development of accurate baselines. | *(not set or not applicable)* | >95% of human-tiger conflict reports are correctly assessed and/or responded in accordance with PHKA mitigation protocol P48, by Project Year 3. | Protected area | No human-tiger conflict handled | other Human wildlife conflict handled  Gunung Leuser | 29 | 73  Kerinci Seblat | 7| 3  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 23 | NA  Berbak-Sembilang | 1 | 24  As per 30 June 2018, human tiger conflict mitigation teams have been formed in all landscapes. Those team are responsible to manage human tiger conflict, as well as other wildlife conflicts in the respective landscape.  Based on the above figure, it was identified that human tiger conflict (HTC) has resulted in human fatalities in 3 incidents, and other livestock depredation in many cases.  In responding to this situation, project has undertaken various intervention, beside deployment of HTC mitigation team, including: a) Conflict monitoring at high risk villages b) Developing syllabus on HTC mitigation c) Series of human tiger conflict mitigation trainings for different targeted groups i.e. national park/local government staff; veterinarian; local community d) Development of tiger proof enclosure e) Developing provincial coordination team in HTC handling f) Strengthening village capacity to handle conflict.  Up to now project has developed 12 TPE (Tiger Proof Enclosures) units in Aceh, especially in 6 villages, 6 sub-districts, 5 districts / cities to mitigate human and wildlife conflicts along with monitoring, patrolling efforts, socialisation and veterinary training involving local communities.  In the next stage, project in collaboration with other partners, will design and apply strategic measures to increase potential of replication of this TPEs by communities and local governments in other areas.  The conflict management team will be established and operated at site level. The conflict management team can work effectively if it has adequate capacity, both in skills; equipment or other operational supports.  Finally, in addition to undertaking planned activities, project has also contributed to the incidental yet serious human-tiger conflict case which has attracted nation-wide attention. The project has supported the Natural Resource Conservation Agency for Riau Province and Indragiri Hilir Police in handling a tiger named Bonita, which has killed two villagers, by deploying personnel to support mission to ‘secure’ Bonita, to prevent further human and tiger conflict and at the same time reduce potential injury to Bonita.  Tiger monitoring activities were held between March 15-25, and it was ended with the tiger in conflict being successfully secured by the monitoring team for further treatment before release. The handling of human tiger conflict was organised by Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation. Project has supported the provision of experts and some equipment needed for the related monitoring activities.  The experience with the Bonita case has added more lessons learned for the project, in terms of what can be done to enhance the handling of human-tiger conflict situation, and how to mitigate the HTC. The Bonita case also prompted the need to increase public awareness and knowledge on tiger conservation at national and site level – the area in which this project can significantly contribute to. | Protected area | No human-tiger conflict handled | other Human wildlife conflict handled    Gunung Leuser | 48 | 58  Kerinci Seblat | 12 | 3  Bukit Barisan Selatan NP | 18 | 71  Berbak-Sembilang | 2 | 11    Gunung Leuser NP    Between July 2018 and June 2019, Sumatran Tiger Project’s WRU team responded to 106 human and wildlife conflicts in 68 villages in Leuser landscape.    From 106 human and wildlife conflicts, 48 are human and tiger incidents, 41 human and elephant incidents and 17 human and bear conflicts.    Based on request of Head of the North Sumatra Central Office of the KSDA through letter number S.767 / K3 / BIDTEK / KSA / 02/2019 on 13 February 2019, Sumatran Tiger Project also responded to specific human and tiger incidents in Saipar Dolok Hole village, South Tapanuli on Februari 2019 and Hutaimbaru village, Padang Lawas on June 2019.  The team provided assistance to the community to carry out village patrols and tiger monitoring by installing camera traps. Specifically, incident in Padang Lawas received attention from local government where it was handled under coordination with Regional Disaster Management Agency of Padang Lawas Regency.  Project and partners also work to build community independence in dealing with human-wildlife conflicts (KMS) to minimize financial losses and victims of conflict.  Conflicts in KMS-prone villages were responded based on citizen reports and results of village patrol activities.  Sumatran Tiger Wildlife Response Unit promoted responsive and preventive measures in dealing with human and wildlife conflicts. The project is working with Gunung Leuser National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan NP, Aceh BKSDA, North Sumatra BBKSDA, and Bengkulu BKSDA).  In this area, Sumatran Tiger Project introduced Tiger Proof Enclosure (TPE) to people who raise cattle, goats or buffalo to prevent wildlife conflicts.    TPE is an effective and sustainable mitigation tool as it is innovative, inexpensive and easy to be implemented by community involved in developing conflict mitigation tools.    Development of Tiger Proof Enclosure (TPE)    TPE has been developed since 2008 by Sumatran Tiger Project and partner in Leuser landscape and Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape.    In Leuser landscape, the Sumatran Tiger Project and partners have built 278 TPEs in total from 2008 to mid-2019. While in Bukit Barisan Selatan the Project has built 215 TPEs since 2008.    Current analysis showed members of communities still actively using TPE to protect their livestock (Evidence No.3 - WCS PIR Report).    Kerinci Seblat NP    In this reporting period, Sumatran Tiger Project had responded to 12 cases of human and tiger conflicts.  However, current analysis showed that implementation and performance of coordination team and task force in dealing with human and wildlife conflicts has not yet taken place effectively and efficiently, even though operational standard has been established.  One of the obstacles is coordination between team members who came from different sectors, making it difficult to move responsively in every conflict situation.  The problem could be assisted by using new communication platforms, like social media and WA groups that have helped human and wildlife conflict reporting to becoming more intense and coordinated between reporters and officers in overcoming human conflict incidents.    Berbak-Sembilang NP    Sumatran Tiger Project in collaboration with Jambi BKSDA has also pushed for extension of Governor's Decree concerning Establishment of a Coordination Team and task force to dealing with human and wildlife conflicts in Jambi Province which had expired on 31 December 2018. The result: new Jambi Governor Decree No.399/Kep.Gub/Dishut-3.3/2019 issued on 18 April 2019 (Evidence No.24).    Sumatran Tiger Project also supported issuance of South Sumatra Decree No. 233 / KPTS / DISHUT / 2018 on Establishment of coordination team and task force in dealing with human and wildlife conflicts in the Province of South Sumatra (Evidence No.25).    Currently, handling of human and wildlife conflicts in Musi Banyuasin Regency and Banyuasin areas have been implemented through collaboration between Sumatran Tiger Project and South Sumatra BKSDA and KPHP (Forest Managemet Unit in Production Area) based on location of the conflict. Furthermore, Sumatran Tiger Project is developing SOP for coordination team and task force dealing with human and wildlife conflicts in South Sumatra Province (Evidence No. 14).    Bukit Barisan Selatan NP    Between July 2018 and June 2019, WRU team responded to 88 incidents in 35 villages in the Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape. WRU team successfully responded to all reports (100%).  While in the Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape, WRU responded to 18 human and tiger incidents, 57 human and elephant incidents and 14 human and bear incidents.    Project also empowered communities through development of Independent Village Community (MDM) to prevent human and wildlife conflicts in 11 villages in Province of Aceh and North Sumatra and 7 villages in Lampung Province and Bengkulu Province between 2016 and June 2019 (Evidence No.3)    These efforts will strengthen position of community during human and wildlife conflicts and facilitate coordination and communication in technical aspects with relevant stakeholders so conflicts could be handled by community independently and could become an example for other villages. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Sustainable financing for biodiversity management in priority landscapes** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 3.1. Financing Plans  Five new financing plans in place for selected target PAs by the project end and budgets increased by 10%. | 0 financing plans in place, and 2014 budget baselines are from the NPs and partnering CSOs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Five new financing plans in place for selected target PAs by the project end and budgets increased by 10%. | A study of alternative financing mechanism in national level has been done to explore options for sustainable financing mechanism. This study is part of developing the Medium-Term National Development Planning (RPJMN) for next 5 years (see Evidence 18: Draft of RPJMN 2020-2024 by Bappenas)  As stated in the RPJMN, sustainable financing for protected areas has been proposed to be part of the incentive and disincentive mechanism to leverage conservation fund. Once this 5 years national development plan is nationally approved, it will be a fundamental policy document to strengthen legal basis of innovative sustainable financing scheme in the future.    As part of this output, review of 3 year financing plans of targeted national parks has demonstrated that budget allocated for operationalisation has significantly increased in the past 3 years (see Evidence 19: 3 Year Financing Plans). As compared to the 2016 budget, overall the allocated budget for activities (outside the management cost) of the four national parks has increased by 2.8 fold in 2018 (more than doubled), with the highest increase is experienced by the Bukit Barisan Selatan National park, in which its activity budget in 2018 has increased almost four times as compared to the 2016 budget.  This increase has shown positive indication of the interest of national government to invest more in the national conservation efforts. | Lead by National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) in this reporting period, Sumatran Tiger Project had identified funding instruments to ensure availability of financial resources that can support conservation activities in the long term (Evidence No.26).    Part 1: The funding instruments identified by Bappenas for conservation area management include:    1. Fiscal Funding Instruments    Fiscal funding instruments for conservation areas include:    - State Budget    The budget for each ministry is obtained from State Budget (APBN) based on principles and criteria according to Presidential Decree No. 42 of 2002 in lieu of Presidential Decree No. 17 of 2000 concerning implementation of State Budget.    - Environmental Damage Fines    Institutions or companies that carry out infrastructure development or conduct mining in conservation areas are required to pay environmental damage fines.  Borrowing and Use of Forest Areas (IPPKH) mechanism provides opportunity for funding related to this environmental damage fines.  IPPKH has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. P.27 / Menlhk / Setjen / Kum.1 / 2018 concerning Loan Guidelines for Using Forest Areas.    - Budget Tagging    In general, this budget marking is a system designed to identify the types of expenditures that finance a program or activity. Indonesia has launched a budget tracking system for climate finance that is more targeted through budget marking.    This system was launched by the Center for Climate Change and Multilateral Financing Policy (PKPPIM), Fiscal Policy Agency (BKF), Ministry of Finance (Ministry of Finance) as a tool in mapping public finance support (APBN) to climate change control activities.    - Ecological Fiscal Transfer (EFT)    Ecological-based fiscal transfers are implemented in ecology-based Provincial Budget Transfers (TAPE) and ecology-based District Budget Transfers (TAKE).    TAPE is a transfer of funds from the provincial government to districts / cities based on performance in maintaining the environment, the indicators seen are forest cover and changes in forest cover.    Of the several instruments above, an ecological fiscal transfer (EFT) scheme can be developed for climate change funding in the region.    2. Public and Private Funding Instruments    Some public and private funding instruments to conservation areas include:    - Social and Environmental Responsibility / Corporate    Social Responsibility  In Indonesia, corporate social and environmental responsibility (TJSL) is regulated in: (1) Law No. 25 of 2007 concerning Investment, (2) Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, (3) Law No. 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, and (4) Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 concerning Social and Environmental Responsibilities of Limited Liability Companies.    - Regional Research and Monitoring Partnership    Regional monitoring is also an object that is often cooperated with other institutions outside the conservation area management.    Regional research and monitoring partnerships make it possible to be part of a co-management funding system.    3. Multilateral Funding Instrument    Multilateral funding instruments to conservation areas include:    - Grant    Grants are given by multilateral donors directly to non-government institutions that are implementing activities in conservation areas. Multilateral donors such as the European Commission (EU), United Nation Fund (UNF) and Critical Ecosystems Partnership Funds (CEPF), World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Global Environment Fund (GEF ), 21st Century Tiger, Tarongga Fund, Segre Fund, Defra UK, Panthera Fund provides funds through projects to organize programs and activities in conservation areas.    One of them is from PT. Adiniaga Kreasinusa (ANK) who provided funds for tiger conservation to the Arta Graha Peduli Foundation (YAGP). YAGP was formed in 1996 for environmental conservation, specifically biodiversity, namely Sumatran tigers.    This foundation obtained funds from the business of utilizing the forest area as an ecosystem carried out by PT. ANK. PT ANK is a private company that manages the Teluk Tampang conservation and ecotourism area and Tanjung Belimbing / Tambling Wildlife Nature Conservation (TWMC) covering an area of 48,135 hectares within BBSNP.    - Debt Transfer Grant    Debt transfers for the environment carried out in Indonesia are bilateral debt transfers between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the United States.    One of the transfers of Indonesia's debt to the United States was done to preserve the forests of Sumatra and Kalimantan through the Tropical Forest Conservation Action (TFCA) program.    Debt transfer funds are held as endowment fund and invested in stocks and bonds, in capital market. The benefits of this investment (returns of investments) are used for conservation activities provided as grants.    4. Instrument of Funding Based on Demand and Licensing of Environmental Services Commodities    Demand-based and environmental service permit-based funding instruments include:    - Utilization of Water Resources and Water for Energy    The legal basis for the utilization of environmental services for water resources in conservation areas is: (1) Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and (2) RI Forestry Minister Regulation No. P. 64 / Menhut-II / 2013 concerning Water and Water Energy Utilization in Wildlife Reserves, National Parks, Great Forest Parks and Nature Parks. Utilization of water and energy resources for water has been carried out in several conservation areas, both by local governments, private companies and communities.    - Utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products    Utilization of NTFPs in conservation areas is regulated in Law No. 41 about Forestry. Non-timber forest products that can be utilized from conservation areas refer to Forestry Minister Regulation No. 35 / Menhut-II / 2007 concerning Non-Timber Forest Products.  Business License for Utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products (IUPHHBK) refers to Forestry Minister Regulation No. 6 of 2007 concerning Forest Governance and Preparation of Forest Management Plans, and Forest Utilization.    - Carbon Market    The use of environmental services in the form of carbon sequestration and storage in conservation areas is stated in Government Regulation No. 6 of 2007 concerning Forest Arrangement and Preparation of Forest Management Plans and Forest Utilization.    Berbak Sembilang National Park through the Carbon Initiative Program with the support of grant funds from the Darwin Initiative –DefraUK donor agency, TFCA Sumatra, the Clinton Climate Initiative, GIZ and Athelia The Climate Fund conducts activities to prepare carbon use in REDD +.    The carbon market is one of the funding opportunities in conservation areas from activities to avoid degradation and deforestation in conservation areas and ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration.    - Ecotourism    Utilization of ecotourism in conservation areas has been regulated in several laws and regulations.    Permits for the utilization of natural tourism environmental services are divided into two mechanisms, namely: (1) Business Permit for Provision of Nature Tourism Services (IUPJWA) and (2) Business Permit for Provision of Natural Tourism Facilities (IUPSWA).    5. Investment and Banking Funding Instruments    Green sukuk is one of the investment and banking funding instruments in the conservation area that has been issued by the Ministry of Finance. Green Sukuk or Green Sukuk / Sukuk Syariah are Islamic investments issued to finance clean or renewable energy projects or investments to safeguard environmental assets or natural resources which are owned.    Green Sukuk is a potential financial instrument to support sustainable economic development. Indonesia was listed as a pioneer in green bond issuance in the Southeast Asia region through the issuance of Green Sukuk worth US $ 1.25 billion in March 2018 with investors spread throughout the world, namely 32% Islamic market, 25% Asian market, 15% EU, 18% US, and 10% Indonesia.  This transaction was the first issuance of Green Sukuk in the world by the state (the world's first sovereign green sukuk).    In addition to further strengthening Indonesia's position in the global sharia financial market, the issuance of Green Sukuk is also a manifestation of Indonesia's commitment to Paris Agreement which was ratified in 2016 in order to encourage Indonesia to become a lower carbon emission and climate change resistant country.    Part 2. Identification of existing funding in the conservation area    Identification of existing funding in conservation areas is divided into 3 (three) major sections, which cover: the trend of funding for DIPA in recent years, existing funding sources outside the DIPA, and minimum funding needed by conservation areas to operate.    1. Funding through DIPA for conservation areas  In the last five years, there have been six sources of funding in the conservation area, namely: (1) pure Rupiah, (2) pure companion Rupiah, (3) Non-Tax State Revenues (PNBP), (4) Foreign Grants, (5) Grants foreign direct and (6) State Sharia Securities (SBSN). The accompanying Rupiah and the new SBSN contributed to the conservation area funding in the last two years (2018 and 2019).    The proportion of pure rupiah was still 82.72%, PNPB 12.58% and other 4.7% came from matching rupiah, foreign grants, foreign direct grants and SBSN . This shows that funding sources in conservation areas are still very dependent on pure Rupiah.    PNPB's contribution in conservation area funding is still very low and the largest PNPB revenue is from natural tourism (85.3%). Funding sources in conservation areas are still possible to be extracted based on potentials in conservation areas and buffer zones.    2. Existing funding sources outside of DIPA    One conservation area that has many cooperation agreements is Bukit Barisan Selatan NP. However cooperations with BBS NP have yet been well mapped. In the future, it is necessary to map the collaboration as well as the locus for the implementation of activities, so that the allocation of funding could complement to one another and avoid overlapping activities.    3. Minimum Funding Requirements for Conservation Areas    The funding needs in conservation areas depend on management objectives and problems faced in each NP. At present budgeting in conservation areas is very dependent on the state budget, but fluctuating state budgeting conditions require UPTs to dynamically adjust budget allocations.    Budgets from donors and foreign grants becoming funding options for conservation areas.  In addition, other funding sources can also be obtained through collaboration with local governments.    In this regards, standard cost of essential management activities in conservation area prepared by Directorate General of KSDA and Sumatran Tiger Project could become guidance for conservation funding needed by regional government.    Part 3: Initial Overview of Potential Business Models in Kerinci Seblat National Park    Especially in Kerinci Seblat National Park, identified management model initiatives include:     Management model for buffer zones in Terawas and Selangit Districts, North Musi Rawas Regency in the form of coffee and essential oil development in buffer zones.     Model for developing a conservation village in Sungai Lisai Village, Pinang Belapis District, Lebong Regency, which is in the TNKS traditional zone. The Cooperation Agreement (PKS) will be made between the groups of paddy rice farmers and BBTNKS for the development of organic paddy rice. Communities who have signed this PKS may not expand their rice fields. The issue of developing the conservation village was approved by the District Government     Restoration of the ecosystem in Jambi Province with seeds provided by PT Tirta, a company that obtained a water business utilization permit in TNKS   Carbon market initiative in Durian Rambun Village, Jambi, facilitated by FFI    This business model initiatives still require stages of activities to create economic independence and impact on preservation and protection of the KSNP area.    These activities need to be carried out by involving the parties and require a form of institution that is able to coordinate various business model management initiatives in the TNKS landscape.    In each of these forms of business model initiatives require certainty in management, namely in the zones that are in accordance with their designation. |
| 3.2. Sustainable Financing Plans for Production Areas involving PPPs  Two sustainable financing plans produced for production area/s through business and biodiversity mechanisms (PES, private sector endowment and corporate social responsibility schemes and biodiversity offsetting) involving public-private partnerships (PPPs). | 0 plans in place. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Two sustainable financing plans produced for production area/s through business and biodiversity mechanisms (PES, private sector endowment and corporate social responsibility schemes and biodiversity offsetting) involving public-private partnerships (PPPs). | As part of establishing new finance plan for the conservation area, under support from this project, the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) has organised a stock-tacking workshop to gauge information on the potential innovative sustainable financing options for conservation activities.  This workshop has brought together key resource persons from policy-maker level (i.e: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Finance, and National Finance Authority), practitioners of conservation area management (national park authorities), academia, experts and NGO partners working on conservation area.  (see Evidence 20: Proceeding of the Discussion Forum on the Financing of Indonesian Conservation Area Management)  The workshop has informed several opportunities for innovative financing for biodiversity-related works, through some financing scheme which have just been legalized by Ministry of Finance and the National Finance Authority, namely through 2017 policy and regulation on ‘sustainable financing’ and ‘green bond’. The ‘green bond’ scheme is expected to attract investment in biodiversity-related works at programmatic level. In addition to that, another scheme as endorsed by Ministry of Finance, called ‘green sukuk’, is a project-based financing scheme, specifically targeting investment related to mitigation, adaptation, and biodiversity efforts.  Informed by this initial workshop, at the next stage, led by BAPPENAS and as will be also informed by results/progress of output 2.2, more detail analysis will be conducted at the targeted landscapes to define potential innovative financing plan for the respective conservation area management – by considering also the potential involvement of private sector. | Some examples of institutional forms that will be exposed include foundations, Public Service Agencies, Trustee Institutions and Environmental Fund Management Bodies (Evidence No.25).  1. Foundation  A foundation is a legal entity that has social, religious and humanitarian or non-profit intent and purposes. Foundations are not part of the government's financial system. Foundations are established with formal requirements in accordance with laws and regulations.  Foundations can manage funds from donors, both individuals and institutions. The foundation can also provide funds in the form of grants to partners to carry out activities and ensure that the funds provided are in accordance with the plan.  2. Public Service Agency  Public Service Agency (BLU) is a government institution formed to provide services to the community in the form of goods or services sold without prioritizing profits.  BLU is a new paradigm of management of the public sector by prioritizing the government. Services to the community are managed in a business manner so that they are efficient and effective. The wealth of BLU comes from profits derived from the business of goods / services that are carried out and become state assets to be managed and utilized in the implementation of BLU.  The term BLU is mentioned in Law No. 1 of 2004 concerning State Treasury. Provisions on BLU financial management are regulated in Government Regulation No. 23 of 2005 concerning Financial Management of Public Service Agencies.  3. Institution of Trustee  Trustee Institution (Lembaga Wali Amanat/LWA) is a part of the government financial system that is formed to support government priority activities and is designed to accommodate contributions from private, public and foreign countries.  LWA as a funding institution has been regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 80 of 2011 concerning Trust Funds.  Based on the funding system in the four conservation areas included in the Sumatran TIGER Project in Sumatra, it can be seen that funds from LWA provided through the TFCA program have a significant contribution and have a period of about five years. In fact, TFCA already has a strategic plan for 2015-2020.  This LWA funding institution (trust fund) is more suitable for managing funds at the central level that come from grants from various bilateral donors, from the government to the government and funds transferred to other countries.  4. Environmental Fund Management Agency  The Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH) is regulated in Presidential Regulation number 77 of 2018.  Furthermore, a case study is carried out on several instances of institutions for relevant conservation area funding.  1. Agency for Leuser Ecosystem Conservation Management  Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser in Aceh has a very important role because it is a source of water for around 4 million people, as erosion and flood disaster mitigation, global carbon sinks and economic resources of local communities in Aceh and a haven for rare animals such as rhinos, orangutans, elephants and tigers together in the wild.  The Aceh Government has the authority to manage the KEL in the Aceh region assigned by the central government to the Aceh government in the form of protection, security, preservation, restoration of the functions of the area and sustainable use.  The Leuser International Foundation is appointed as the Regional management executor (Article 3 Paragraph 1). The first and largest YLI conservation program is through the Leuser Development Program / LDP funded by the European Commission / EC of EUR 31 million and the Government of Indonesia of EUR 6 million (1995-2004).  2. Body of the Tourism Authority of Labuan Bajo Flores  In accelerating the formation of 10 Priority Tourism Destinations of the Ministry of Tourism, especially in the Labuan Bajo Flores region, in principle the LHK Ministry supported the Tourism Minister's proposal to propose the expansion of the Labuan Bajo tourism area to 136 hectares to Gorontalo in the Bowosie village. in the permanent production forest (HP) 2 in the forest area, the Ministry of Tourism proposed to be developed into an eco-tourism area with a Business Scheme for Utilizing Nature Tourism Services in production forests through collaboration with Forest Management Units (KPH).  Lessons Learned  • There is no scientific baseline and no monitoring of environmental services  • Contracts between regions without indicators of activities and indicators of environmental services  • There is already a budget for "Environmental Services Payments" in Kuningan Regency for incoming funds from PDAM.  Preliminary Overview of the Potential Business Model in Kerinci Seblat National Park  The management model in KSNP area and its buffer zone have yet been organized and mapped on a landscape scale.  The identified management model include:  - The initiative of buffer zone management model in Terawas and Selangit Sub-districts, North Musi Rawas Regency by developing coffee and essential oils business in the buffer zone.  - Development of conservation village in Sungai Lisai, Pinang Belapis District, Lebong Regency which is located in traditional zone of TNKS. Kerinci Seblat NP will sign cooperation agreement (PKS) with paddy rice farmer groups to produce organic rice with condition not expanding their rice fields. This conservation village development has been approved by District Government  - Restoration of ecosystems in Jambi Province with seed funding provided by PT Tirta, company that obtain permits for water business utilization in KSNP  - Carbon market initiative in Durian Rambun Village, Jambi, facilitated by FFI. This business model initiative still required stages of activities to create economic independence and have an impact on preservation and protection of KSNP area.  The above business models and financing mechanisms will be further analyzed by consultant under component 3, and will be submitted the latest on August 2019. |
| 3.3. Financial Sustainability Scorecard  Increase by >25% for each of the three component scores in the Financial Sustainability Scorecard for the sub-system of Sumatra’s protected areas\*  \*10 National Parks (Batang Gadis, Berbak, Bukit Barisan Selatan, Bukit Duabelas, Bukit Tiga Puluh, Gunung Leuser, Kerinci Seblat, Sembilang, Tesso Nilo and Way Kambas) | Component | Financial Sustainability Scorecard score (%) Baseline (2014)  1. Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks | 42%  2. Business planning and tools for cost- effective management | 24%  3. Tools for revenue generation | 35% | *(not set or not applicable)* | Increase by >25% for each of the three component scores in the Financial Sustainability Scorecard for the sub-system of Sumatra’s protected areas  Component | Financial Sustainability Scorecard score (%) Baseline (2014)  1. Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks | 53%  2. Business planning and tools for cost- effective management | 30%  3. Tools for revenue generation | 44% | Led by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), as one key institution with authority to ensure that biodiversity conservation also becomes national priority, supported by this project, review of existing regulation at national level to be an enabling condition for alternative financing mechanism has been conducted.  As a follow up of the above, in light of the development of the upcoming Medium-term National Development Planning (RPJMN), biodiversity has been included as one of the criteria for rationalising forest area – therefore national budget for conservation interest will be prioritised and secured.    Currently, project is in the process of hiring expert to analyse financial sustainability scorecard, and to develop business plan as well as tools for cost-effective management. | In summary, the results of the mid-year assessment of the financial sustainability scorecard are as follows (Evidence No.26). The assessment was conducted in April 2019.    The mid-year assessment shows an increase of Financial Sustainability Scorecard by 16% from the 2014 baseline. The increase per component detailed as follows:    In Component 1 (legal, regulatory and institutional framework): FSS analysis in 2019 scored 46%, compared to mid-term target of 34% and 49% (EOP target).  .  Component 2 (effective business planning and financing management): FSS analysis in 2019 scored 49% compared to mid-term target (49%) and 64% (EOP target)  .  Component 3 (means to generate income for conservation areas):  FSS analysis in 2019 scored 56% compared to mid-term target (52%) and 67% (EOP target) |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 36.86% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 43.43% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,317,324 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 9,000,000 |
| Co-financing | 53,450,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 7, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Feb 4, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 24, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Feb 28, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Aug 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Aug 26, 2021 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Feb 22, 2022 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-04-30 |
| 2019-07-04 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Financial | Project has entered mid-term period, however the project's financial disbursement is still under 40%. The reason is because delayed reporting process from project's partners. Project already raised this issue in last project board meeting and coordinated with relevant partners to speed up reporting processes. |
| Operational | The extension of MoU between Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF)  and the international NGOs who are engaged in project implementation in the project landscapes is still in the process. The extension process has delayed implementation of project's activities in the field. Project has raised this issue in the last project board meeting and the National Project Director has already requested special letter from MOEF to give special permit to the international NGOs to continue project's activities. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delay in any of the project milestone, MTR already conducted in early 2019 and draft or report have been submitted yet. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delay in the project milestones. MTR was conducted on time and the draft report have been revising. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not applicable |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | This is the third period for project to report implementation progress since project started with a bit delay at end of 2016. This project rated satisfactory during the report period. Project is on track in achieving most of targeted outcomes and the ultimate goal in increasing tiger density by >10% at the end of project. This statement is not so different with draft of Midterm Evaluation that conducted early 2019.    Given rating is justified by numerous reasons as follow:  a)Project able to maintain achievement of outputs from previous period.  b)Many project activity and output gradually accepted into management system and will be part of exit strategy of project.  c)Project outputs and results are used by government for various purposes.    Below justification of above reasons:    Firstly, as informed in previous report, project has been able to meet the main indicator and most target of the indicator outputs through project implementation on average more than 50% target. Therefore, in the third year, more than half developed activities are continuation of previous activities to maintain targeted achievement, i.e. forest patrol and law enforcement; camera trap survey for tiger; human-wildlife conflict mitigation. Maintaining high performance continuously is not an easy task. Project succeed to get strong commitment from all project components, starting from field staff level; national park agencies; national level agencies, and all project partners in implementing all activities.    At recent, project tried to enlarge implementation of activities such as forest patrol; and human-wildlife conflict mitigation; and use of SMART-RBM web database. Expanding those activities in terms of area and stakeholder involvement. Forest patrol were carried out not only focus in tiger core area but also other part of national park. Likewise with human-wildlife conflict mitigation that involving Forest Management Units close to national park and other government agencies.    In regards of tiger density, project succeed to produce additional figure of tiger density at Sembilang NP. Even the midterm data already produced in previous period, project continuous to provide other indicator to complete the information on tiger population. In response to not achieving target indicator in forest patrol at Berbak-Sembilang, project succeed to improve the achievements, especially at Sembilang NP, to exceeded targeted indicator.    Project realized that no all outputs has been achieved yet, especially in component sustainable financing. However, this issue has been raised in the last Project Board Meeting (Evidence No.29), in early July 2019 to have special attention from high level officer. Furthermore, activities related to result expected output is on going process and some progress mentioned in above development progress.    Secondly, initiatives developed by project have been adopted in management system of targeted national park. For example, forest patrolling system and use of SMART-RBM as system information now have been fully used in Kerinci Seblat, Berbak-Sembilang, and Bukit Barisan Selatan, not only by project funding but also using any available resources, such as government budget and from other donor. This kind of protection system has been listed in activities of management plan (Berbak – Sembilang NP), and got secured funding from government and other partners.    In other activities, SMART-RBM web-database, has been used officially by KSDAE (MoEF) and managed by a task force, namely “POKJA SMART”, that endorsed by DG of KSDAE (Evidence No.30). Therefore, continuation of this initiative in the future is confirmed. Moreover, KSDAE has recruited project staff that involved in developing this system.    Developed Management Plan for Berbak NP and on-going process of development in Kerinci Seblat NP and Leuser NP are part of project’s legacy and exit strategy. Multi stake-holder participation and reliable information in development of those document are key points in resulting the document. The document being adopted not only by national park agency, but also for other stakeholders. This condition shows ownership has been successfully built through participative process.    Finally, for the third point, project succeed in contributing conservation effort in globally significant sites in Sumatra. As already known, Gunung Leuser NP; Kerinci Seblat NP; and Bukit Barisan Selatan NP are part of UNESCO WHC Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra. In which, this cluster categorized in danger list and should provide Corrective Measure toward it’s Desired State of Conservation for the Removal (Evidence No.31). Activities developed by project, patrolling and developing Guidance for Monitoring of Sumatran Tiger, contributed in improving conservation effort for this globally importance area. This situation is a result of last the World Heritage Commission meeting at Azerbaijan.  In other hand, project is starting activities to intervene remaining problems occurred in the field, as well as forest restoration on degraded land and also mitigation Invasive Alien Species, Merremia peltate, in Bukit Barisan National Park. Project also is in process of conducting study on Impact of Road at Kerinci Seblat NP that will contribute to Environment Impact Assessment as request by the Commission. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project rate is satisfactory for this period of the report. This is the third PIR of the project since the project started.  The project has proactively and constructively promoted engagement both among project partners internally as well as between the project and relevant stakeholders, including law enforcement apparatus, wildlife practitioners, and community members.  Regarding the management development in national parks, these management plans are developed by multi-party stakeholders and integrated management activities carried out by all parties, both government and partners. Both plans have successfully made national park management becoming more effective, efficient and transparent.  The project also successfully develop SMART-RBM web-database, has been used officially by KSDAE (MoEF) and managed by a task force, namely “POKJA SMART”, that endorsed by DG of KSDAE. Therefore, the continuation of this initiative in the future is confirmed. Moreover, KSDAE has recruited project staff involved in developing this system. This is an advance initiative to prepare the exit strategy.  The project must pay serious attention to invasions in the central area of Kerinci Seblat NP, due to the possible development of a new road in the southern part of the Kerinci district  We saw several initiatives came from the project, such as Sumatran Tiger Project supported all activities in SWTS (Sumatra Wide Tiger Survey), Corrective Measures of Desired State of Conservation for the removal of property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR). Some corrective measures have been implemented until quarter III 2018 with technical support from the Sumatran Tiger Project. These series of meetings produced final BBSNP zoning revision document. Sumatran Tiger Project informant network also successfully broke the International Wildlife Trade Network. This is one of the excellence supports from the project.  Regarding the knowledge management, the project has also produced a comprehensive Sumatran tiger Atlas, entitled AUM Atlas Harimau Sumatra, in conjunction with KSDAE and NGOs partner, but with sensitive information, such as tiger locations, removed from documents that are subsequently made publicly available. This is good evidence that the project produced a useful reference for public.  In term of financial delivery, Project has entered a mid-term period, however, the project's financial disbursement is still under 40%. The reason is that delayed reporting process from the project's partners. This should be considered as the alarm to project management.  Operationally, the project facing the problem on the extension of MoU between Ministry of Environment and Forestry and international NGOs as project partners is not finalized yet. This delayed process caused the delay of project implementation in the field, and this will cause the delay of financial report from PIU (Project Implementation Unit).  The project has strong stakeholder engagement through various partnership approaches, highlighting the project’s collaboration with the related stakeholders and the progressive working relationships and communication with 4 national parks. The project team has been intensively working with the key stakeholders especially with the media, Indonesia National Geographic Magazine, that have produced 3 articles in 3 volumes. The project also produced the excellent book of “Sumatran Tiger ATLAS ‘AUM’”.  The project management also maintaining an excellent partnership with parks management through regular meetings, as well with the key national counterpart – Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, DG of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Indonesia.  Regarding outcome 3. Sustainable financing for biodiversity management in priority landscapes, the project and BAPPENAS (National Plan Development Agency) need to pay more serious attention to a great delay on how to assure that sustainable financial mechanism will be welcomed by the national and local authorities. The project needs to implement the initiative at the pilot sites soon within the rest of this year. This will require unusual efforts from BAPPENAS and MoEF. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has showed significant commitment and efforts to progress well and to achieve its target. Several elements of the projects has been improved, including better communication and coordination. Yet, the project is need to initiate a new strategy and expedite efforts in all components to ensure all targets are well achieved at the end of the project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The increasing population of Sumatran tiger sub-species needs to become the focus of the project. Sumatran tiger population has already increased from the project’s site monitoring data. It is proof that this project has achieved its target so far. However, population growth must be expanded to other Sumatran landscapes in giving higher impact toward Sumatran tiger population in the wild.    In the remaining time, the project is expected to support integrating habitat for Sumatran tigers in spatial planning of Sumatra by harmonizing habitat for wildlife and human space when practicing sustainable development, including when adapting with road development in Sumatra.    This project is expected to leaving legacies. I acknowledged the project’s contribution to building an integrated information system, as well as Biodiversity Sit-room and also SMART-RBM. This is something that the project could leave behind (as legacy) in improving biodiversity conservation and protected area management.    Sumatran Tiger Project is recognized to have strengthened supports from many parties in biodiversity conservation and habitat management, which come from government institution at the central and local level, CSOs, and others. Hence, this could be a positive value that still could be improved through collaboration with another related project, i.e. Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade (CIWT)    Finally, Sumatran Tiger’s exit strategy that includes sustainable funding is crucial because it will become a breakthrough in term of funding in the conservation area and it is important to make biodiversity as an underlying asset for long-term management. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Overview:  This is the third PIR of the project ‘Transforming effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in priority Sumatran landscapes’. The project is in its fourth year of implementation and completed MTR in August 2019. The project is progressing well with the two components even surpassing EoP target but lagging behind with the third component on sustainable financing for biodiversity management in priority landscapes. During the current reporting period, the project has made some significant achievements in terms of partnerships, resource mobilization and innovation. These are: integration of the SMART RBM web dashboard information system that enables data from site level to be analysed instantly with precision, and forms the foundation for decision making and bridging SMART-RBM data management system nationally; SMART patrol data obtained by the project helped government to prepare response to the World Heritage Committee to retain the tropical rainforest heritage of Sumatra on the list of World Heritage in Danger; Sumatran Tiger Action Plan and Strategy (STRAKOHAS 2018-2027) has been developed and adopted; the project’s informant network successfully intercepted an illegal wildlife trade network in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency where actual transaction was planned in Batam city, Riau Islands Province and Johor City, Malaysia; parallel co-financing of US$ 3.5 million has been secured from APRIL Group – a leading fiber, pulp and paper company in Riau province, and further committed U$100 million to support biodiversity conservation and community development; in an effort to double the number of Sumatran tigers by 2022 as set out in the National Tiger Recovery Program (2010-2022), the project supported the national initiative of Sumatra Wide Tiger Survey which is the biggest wildlife survey in Indonesia involving 74 survey teams and 30 different institutions, and was launched in March 2019; the project in partnership with KSDAE (MoEF) and NGO partners produced a comprehensive Sumatran tiger Atlas “AUM - Atlas Harimau Nusantara”; project’s wildlife rescue team has promptly responded to 106 human wildlife conflicts in 68 villages in Leuser landscape between July 2018 to June 2019.    The MTR highlighted few critical issues that requires attention from the implementing partner, UNDP CO and the project team, these are:  (i) further delay in the renewal of MoU between MoEF and INGO partners: this is likely to impede the delivery of project outputs at the project sites.    (ii) Outcome 3 deliverable is still not up to the mark and is sort of implemented in isolation by BAPPENAS. MTR recommends PMU playing a more proactive role in closely monitoring and engaging in the implementation.  On this basis, the DO progress has been rated ‘Moderately satisfactory’ and implementation progress ‘satisfactory’    Progress towards Development Objectives (DO):  Project’s objective is to enhance biodiversity conservation in priority landscapes in Sumatra using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success. The objective level indicator of increase in Sumatran tiger density in the four landscapes has exceeded the EoP target of 1.17. The average score for 5 landscapes in 2019 was recorded as 1.28. The project has mapped Sumatran tiger presence at the landscape level and identified tiger priority sites inside and outside national parks. The identification results include 14 managed and 19 neglected landscapes in Sumatra. All information including intervention plans in these two types of landscapes are covered in in Sumatran Tiger Action Plan and Strategy (STRAKOHAS).    The progress under the three outcomes are briefly summarized below:  1. Outcome 1 – focuses on increasing the management capacity of 5 target national parks including reducing tiger-related threat and encroachment into the NPs. There are 5 indicators under outcome 1, and the progress is mostly on track or few even have surpassed EOP targets. The progress include:    (i) The results of the Capacity Development scorecard of the 4 national parks assessed in 2019 continued to show improvement over the preceding years: (i) Gunung Leuser National Park: 74%; Kerinci Seblat National Park: 70%; Bukit Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park: 68%; Berbak Sembilang National Park: 74%. The project’s capacity development initiative focused on three strategic areas namely - capacities for policy and legislation development; capacities for management and implementation; and capacities to monitor and evaluate.    (ii) In terms of threat reduction to tigers in the 5 target PAs – in 2019, the number of patrol and coverage has increased dramatically leading to increased detection of snares. However, this doesn’t indicate that the threats have increased in the PAs. For instance, between July 2018 – June 2019, in the two PAs - Gunung Leuser National Park (BBTN) - 4 patrol teams have detected 11.64 snares/100 km, and in the Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) area of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, 5 patrol teams have detected 0.35 snares /100km. This is smaller as compared to the previous year where the detection for the two areas was 14.57 snares/100 km & 0.46 snares/100 km respectively.    (iii) The project has facilitated the preparation of management plans of Bukit Barisan Selatan and Berbak-Sembilang National Park in close coordination with WWF, WCS, YABI, TWNC and local government. Berbak Management Plan has been approved through a Director General’s Decree in December 2018. This serves an exit strategy for the project where several initiatives of the project were integrated into the management plan and funding secured from the government and partners for instance, funding for SMART-RBM patrol activities and regular monitoring of tiger populations.    (iii) The project has enhanced RMB implementation platform by developing the SMART RBM Web Dashboard Information System in 2018. The application of the system allows data from site level to be analyzed quickly and precisely as the basis for decision making and bridging SMART-RBM data management system nationally. The application of SMART-RBM web-database has been institutionalized by MOEF and managed by a task force called “POKJA SMART”    (iv) achievement towards increase in law enforcement patrol effort – the project has supported patrolling in 4 national parks and the cumulative progress as of June 2019 has surpassed the EoP target which was revised to a higher number in 2018. One significant contribution of the patrol data obtained by the project helped government to prepare responses to the World Heritage Committee to retain the tropical rainforest heritage of Sumatra on the list of World Heritage in Danger which was proposed for de-listing (43 COM 7A.1).    (v) The deforestation rate in 2019 as compared to the baseline established in 2017 has increased in the four landscapes. The increased change in forest use is going to pose significant threat to the tiger population. The project is preparing to carry out ecosystem restoration activities to reduce deforestation and increase land cover in Gunung Leuser NP, Kerinci Seblat NP and Bukit Barisan Selatan NP.    (vi) METT scores of the 5 PAs have consistently increased over the years and close to meeting EoP target. The assessment of PA management effectiveness in the four landscapes concluded – (i) Management plan is an essential indicator that acts as guidance for the management unit to achieve the objectives and also to indicate the achievements and challenges faced by the management unit; ((ii) Protection activity is one of the management indicators that need to be implemented continuously in safeguarding the principal values of national parks. Few of the recommendations that ensued from this assessment include: (1) The individual capacity building process should be implemented according to the recommendation from the Capacity Development Scorecard assessment; (2) There is a need for capacity building training particularly those that touch the soft-skills aspects, for example social skills, communication skills etc. that can contribute to conflict resolutions, community based ecotourism, etc.    (vii) Sumatran Tiger Action Plan and Strategy (STRAKOHAS) 2018-2027 has been developed and adopted in 2019. This is significant for the project and clearly outlines actions required to increase Sumatra tiger population by 50% and also to maintain the neglected group of habitat and population.    2. Outcome 2 seeks to forge partnerships between relevant agencies concerned with illegal wildlife trade, innovative forest and wildlife management interventions, management of human-tiger conflicts. There are four indicators under this outcome and are well on track to achieve the EoP targets. Summary of the progress is noted below:    (i) number of wildlife cases submitted for prosecution has fluctuated over the years – it has increased in Gunung Leuser with 7 cases that received court verdict in 2019 from 5 cases in 2018; whereas it has decreased in Kerinci Seblat (from 3 in 2019 from 14 in 2018) and Berbak-Sembilang (from 4 in 2018 to 3 in 2019); and remained the same in Bukit Barisan Selatan NP. The disclosure of illegal trade network is facilitated by the Wildlife Crime Unit using the i2 software. To date the project has developed a mapping of the network of actors where the number of traffickers has reached 150 people where 28 of them have been arrested and imprisoned. Information of illegal activities obtained from local informant network contributes to more effective patrol in areas that are considered to have a higher threat level. Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) in Berbak-Semblang NP manages 4 (four) networks of community informants - located in Tanjung Jabung Timur, Jambi City, Muaro Jambi Regency and Musi Banyuasin Regency in South Sumatra Province. Because of these informant networks, 9 investigative findings have been recorded in the project’s database    (ii) With regard to piloting innovative forest and wildlife management initiatives include: FFI with support from Disney, Cargill Foundation and Stavros assisted the communities in obtaining licensing and management of Village Forest and Customary Rights through a Community Carbon Pool-Village Forest initiative in Kerinci Seblat National Park. The initiative benefitted 69 villages (covering 98,547 ha) where communities received social forestry certificates.    (iii) Conservation of priority wildlife habitat in production area in Kampar through Riau Ecosystem Restoration (RER) programme initiated since 2013 by APRIL group of companies continue to support. RER and its partners have developed a plan to conduct biodiversity survey in restoration area of 149,807 ha to support the program. To conserve Sumatran tigers, RER supported intensive and routine patrol efforts in 4 RE concessions and some of its HTI concessions, installed camera traps and 24-hour security monitoring system for road access lines. Sustainable livelihoods in cocoa farming has been initiated in partnership with KKI WARSI in Berbak Sembilang Pematang (benefitting Raman village, Muaro Jambi District and Muara Merang Village, Musi Banyuasin Regency).    (iv) The project has developed and established standardized monitoring system for wildlife, mainly Sumatran tigers by conducting camera trap and tiger density surveys in all project landscapes. Tiger density surveys in Gunung Leuser National Park was performed in Langkat – Bendahara using the standardized methods over three different time periods in 2010, 2013 and 2017. During these three survey periods, a total of 23 Sumatran tiger individuals were recorded with a total of 14 adult female individuals, five adult male individuals, and four unidentified individuals. Of the seven individuals recorded in 2010, four individuals were recorded again in 2013, and one individual in 2017. Likewise, Tiger population monitoring in Berbak Sembilang National Park was conducted in 2 monitoring sites namely Berbak Tiger Core Area and Sembilang Tiger core area using camera traps installed in 50 plots (stations) covering sampling area of 442.97 km2. The results showed tigers were successfully detected in 19 of 50 trap station cameras at Berbak monitoring area. Tigers were also detected in 6 of the 73 camera trap stations in Sembilang. The project will carry out tiger population survey in Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) of BBSNP in mid-2019.    (v) In an effort to double the number of Sumatran tigers by 2022 - as set out in National Tiger Recovery Program (NTRP) 2010-2022 and, to monitor the effectiveness of Sumatran tiger conservation efforts, MoEF is conducting periodic and systematic monitoring through Sumatra Wide Tiger Survey (SWTS). The project is collaborating with MOEF and other partners in this major initiative of SWTS which was launched in March 2019. This is the major wildlife survey in Indonesia involving 74 survey teams and 30 different institutions.    (vi) Another key achievement of the project under this outcome is the publication of Sumatra Tiger Atlas “AUM Atlas Harimau Nusantara” in partnership with KSDAE and NGO partners.    (vii) Small grant was launched to encourage local students to attend courses on wildlife followed by on-the-job training and provide research grant to undertake a research project. A total of 13 proposals were received out of which, 11 candidates were selected and given training on proposal writing and scientific publication. Of these, 5 researchers were selected as grant recipients to undertake specific research project based on their proposal.    (viii) During this reporting period, the project’s WRU team has responded to 106 human wildlife conflicts in 68 villages in Leuser landscape. Of these, 48 are human and tiger incidents, 41 human and elephant incidents and 17 are human and bear conflicts. In Kerinci Seblat NP, the project responded to 19 cases of human and tiger conflicts effectively. Project also initiated development of Independent Village Community (MDM) in 11 villages in Province of Aceh and North Sumatra, and 7 villages in Lampung Province and Bengkulu Province between 2016 and June 2019. This effort is expected to strengthen position of community during human and wildlife conflicts and facilitate coordination and communication in technical aspects with relevant stakeholders so conflicts could be handled by community independently and could be replicated to other villages. The project also introduced Tiger Proof Enclosure (TPE) to people who raise cattle, goats or buffalo to prevent cattle depredation by tigers. TPE has become an effective and sustainable mitigation efforts where community is involved, and is cheap and easy to operate. In Leuser landscape alone, 278 TPEs were installed between 2008 and mid-2019.    3. Outcome 3 focuses on developing a sustainable financing for the five target landscapes and operationalizing an institutional framework at national level to support sustainable financing scheme implementation. This outcome is implemented by the National Development Agency (BAPPENAS). There are three indicators for this outcome. The different funding instruments have been identified to support conservation initiatives in the long-term, however no concrete financing plans have been prepared for the target PAs. With regard to developing sustainable financing plans for production areas, some business models and financing mechanisms have been scanned but again no concrete plans have been developed. The financial sustainability scorecard which was assessed in April 2019 showed an increase of 16% from the 2014 baseline. Overall, the progress under outcome 3 is not up to mark and is ‘off-track’.  Hence, the DO progress for this reporting period has been rated ‘Moderately Satisfactory”.    Implementation Progress (IP):  The IP rating for the 2019 reporting period is ‘satisfactory’. The MTR has been completed on time and management response is currently being discussed with the implementing partner and other stakeholders and will be finalized by October.    Project’s cumulative delivery is 36.86% which is quite low as the project has passed mid-way. This must be planned and coordinated well in the remaining 30 months to project closure. The project has achieved a delivery rate of 82% in 2018, and the delivery at mid-point of 2019 is 43%. The project team should pay close attention to financial delivery.  The project board meeting has been conducted only once (in July 2019) during the reporting period. This is not strategic given the challenges with the implementation of Outcome 3. CO and project team should at least convene PB meeting twice in a year to seek strategic guidance and decisions from the PB.    The project is very gender neutral. No effort has been made to report on gender results or gender disaggregated data in the current reporting period. It is understood that the project is not designed to be gender response, however project team should find opportunities to integrate gender where required for example, in community livelihood activities, HWC measures such TPEs, while providing awareness, etc. As recommended in 2018 PIR, I would recommend project team to undertake a gender analysis.    The project has identified a new risk related to a new government regulation “Conservation Partnership Decree” to manage land tenure conflicts. This regulation allows people living in border area of national parks to have access to resources or cultivate in open/degraded areas in the park. This could possibly create conflicts with project’s initiative of restoring degraded ecosystem in the park to improve wildlife habitat with community’s interest to get access to the resources or land for cultivation. This needs to be carefully considered in consultation with the local government, park authorities and the community.    The project has contributed to important publications and knowledge generation on tiger conservation in Indonesia namely: (1) Sumatran Tiger Action Plan and Strategy (STRAKOHAS 2018-2027); (2) produced a comprehensive Sumatran tiger Atlas “AUM - Atlas Harimau Nusantara; (3) enhanced RMB implementation platform by developing the SMART RBM Web Dashboard Information System; (4) Launching of Sumatra Wide Tiger Survey (SWTS) in March 2019 - this is the major wildlife survey in Indonesia involving 74 survey teams and 30 different institutions.    Recommendations:  (1) The PMU and CO must focus on improving financial delivery through better planning and coordination.    (2) Ensure to convene PB meeting at least twice a year to take stock of the current year’s progress and challenges and endorse the work plan for the following year. In addition, PB meeting should be used to seek strategic guidance and decisions from the PB concerning project implementation.    (3) CO and project team must pay close attention to the implementation and delivery of concrete results under outcome 3 with BAPPENAS. The remaining 30 months is critical and need to demonstrate concrete results on developing sustainable financing plans and models in the target PAs.    (4) CO and PMU must monitor the existing and new risks closely, and report to PB in the event of risk escalation.    (5) MTR recommendations should be followed through and action taken to be reported in the next PIR. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [Evidence 35 - Gender Analysis and Action Plan.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5363/214088/1728276/1742776/Evidence%2035%20-%20Gender%20Analysis%20and%20Action%20Plan.docx) |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| The linkages are non applicable (N/A) to project's interventions. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Sumatran Tiger Project has performed Mid-Term Review (MTR) conducted by an international consultant. The MTR report reflected that the Project did not have a specific gender objective. Gender mainstreaming was encouraged, but it was not sufficiently reflected in project design as no guidelines or capacity related activities were transferred to the implementing partners. According to MTR findings, gender mainstreaming should be actively encouraged at site and system level. Gender plan must be transferred to PIU and implementing partners, as specific guidelines and tools should be developed to mainstream gender across output delivery. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Gender mainstreaming in Sumatran Tiger Project has started with gender analysis conducted by Gender Consultant, Evi Indraswati. The result of gender assessment has been submitted in the last PIR in 2018. Referring to the last gender analysis, the gender consultant found that there are many aspects in project activities that can be analyzed using gender perspective.    These activities especially connected to activities in natural resources management aimed to improve environmental functions and reduce environmental destruction. Men and women have already playing their roles in creating prosperity and managing harmony with nature in project landscapes.    Women play an important roles in developing sustainable and ecologically healthy patterns of production and consumption, while men are involved in natural resources and environmental management. Women also play a role in mobilizing the community to improve natural resources.    However, the existence of gender relations (subordination, stereotypes) has made women are less likely to be involved in managing natural resources. Thus, women and men should have fair access, participation, control and benefits in natural resources management and utilization.    Looking at project outputs, activities that have potential in mainstreaming gender include: first, activity is reducing human and wildlife conflicts - including human and tiger conflicts - that are still rampant in Sumatra.    Solutions are needed to dramatically reduce human and wildlife conflicts. Sumatran Tiger Project has developed one solution by building Tiger Proof Enclosure (TPE) that brings many benefits including protecting community’s economic assets, increasing people’s quality of life, landscapes’ biodiversity and all environmental services provided for communities.    Livestock is one of main assets managed by men and women in project landscapes. When wildlife failed to attack livestock in enclosed TPE cages, wildlife is less likely to return and look for other targets in other cages that have not yet implemented the TPE system.    The first benefit interlinks to another. People’s quality of life also corresponds to ability for people to conduct social, economic activities without fear of experiencing human and wildlife conflicts including human and tiger conflicts. In this regards, the second benefit has provided equal opportunities to not only women and men, but also children to conduct their economic and social activities including to study to improve their well being.    Pak Sairin, villager who joined Sumatran Tiger Project TPE pilot program mentioned, wildlife conflicts did not only involving tigers, but also other wildlife species, like bears. “Bears often attack our cattle, sucking their blood to death,” he said. So the existence of TPE is very useful to reduce wildlife conflict.    Other testimony related to benefit of TPE was expressed by Mrs. Sugiati, Pak Sairin’s wife. After TPEs were built in her village, she and her children feel safer. “We are now no longer afraid to go out in the morning and evening for gardening, studying and other activities,” she said.    TPE has become effective and sustainable mitigation efforts where community is involved in developing conflict mitigation tools that are innovative, inexpensive and easy to operate.  Development of Tiger Proof Enclosure (TPE).    TPE development has been started since 2008 by Sumatran Tiger Project and partner in Leuser landscape and Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape. In Leuser landscape, 278 TPE were built between 2008 and mid-2019.    Between July 2018 and June 2019, Sumatran Tiger Project’s WRU team responded to 106 human wildlife conflicts in 68 villages in Leuser landscape. From those figure 48 are human and tiger incidents, 41 human and elephant incidents and 17 human and bear conflicts.    The WRU team also provided assistance to the community to carry out village patrols and tiger monitoring by installing camera traps. Project and partners also work to build community independence in dealing with human-wildlife conflicts (KMS) to minimize financial losses and victims of conflict.    These efforts will strengthen position of community during human and wildlife conflicts and facilitate coordination and communication in technical aspects with relevant stakeholders so conflicts could be handled by community independently and could become an example for other villages.    Project will also conduct forest restoration programs in Kerinci Seblat National Park and Gunung Leuser National Park. Forest restorations is also becoming activity that could mainstream gender as suggested by gender consultant in her report. The project will make sure that gender is mainstreamed in Term of Reference of the activity especially in Gunung Leuser National Park’s restoration program. Second gender assessment is needed to explore benefit of Sumatran Tiger Project’s interventions in mainstreaming gender in project areas. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| New government regulation in conservation partnership P.6/KSDAE/Set/Kum/6/2018 creates new soft approach in handling land tenure conflicts. Previously the government tried to strengthens land boundaries that clearly separated conservation and public areas. After the issuance of conservation partnership decree, people living in border area of national parks have been allowed by the government to use national park area as a measure to mitigate land tenure conflict.    Therefore, project should consider implication of this rule in project's activities for example in conducting forest restoration in degraded area. National park agencies and project should comply with new rule that accommodates to provide access for local communities to carry out traditional cultivation in restoration areas. This mechanism will be developed through collaboration between national park agency and local community. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [Annex 5 ESSP Summary\_updated.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5363/214088/1717895/1689873/Annex%205%20ESSP%20Summary_updated.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Yes |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| Responding to latest development in Kerinci Seblat where the government upgraded road infrastructure crossing national park area and in Karo Langkat where the government construct road infrastructure, Sumatran Tiger project conducted research to mitigate the effects of these infrastructure development to surrounding environments. The study supports implementation of EIA, based on IUCN standard in Kerinci Seblat National Park. The initiative is called Smart Green Infrastructure. (Evidence No 37 - Ryan Avriandy\_SGI soundscape). |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| COMMUNICATING IMPACT - PIR 2019    In this reporting period, Sumatran Tiger Project created stories of Pak Misno, published in Kompas and The Jakarta Post, tell stories of a ranger who leads independent patrolling team implemented SMART Patrol system in Gunung Leuser National Park. Misno and his team is an example how national park could empower member of community by giving them training in Smart Patrolling and involved in securing protected areas.    Other lessons learned produced in this reporting period also tell story of successful project's interventions. Story of successful intervention by project and partners in identifying new tigers in Berbak Sembilang National Park, reported not only the technical sides but also the adventure reaching the area that becoming one of ecotourism sites in the park, The stories aired in two national televisions.    Sumatran Tiger Project continued to work with media networks nationally and in four national parks and involved the UNDP Indonesia communication team in various activities / events to disseminate project learning and intervention.    The following are the results of monitoring media coverage directly related to the activities and interventions of the Sumatran Tiger Project in collaboration with the parties. At the end of the third quarter 2018, the Sumatran Tiger Project facilitated journalist visits to Bukit Lawang Resort, Gunung Leuser National Park involving two journalists from regional and national mass media namely Kompas and The Jakarta Post. The purpose of this visit was to create lessons learned from SMART RBM implementation at field, to show the successful intervention by the project in creating independent SMART Patrol team led by Misno.    The results of this visit were very positive where the project managed to get coverage in printed version of two prominent newspaper organizations, Kompas and The Jakarta Post.    Headquartered in Jakarta, Kompas newspaper was published by PT Kompas Media Nusantara which is part of Kompas Gramedia (KG). Kompas is also published online at the address Kompas.com which is managed by PT Kompas Cyber Media. Kompas.com contains news that is updated actually and also has a Kompas newspaper in digital form.  Based on data from 2011, Kompas Daily (the printed version) has average circulation of 500,000 copies per day - 600 thousand copies for Sunday edition, with an average number of readers reaching 1,850,000 people per day distributed throughout Indonesia.    Kompas is not only the largest circulation paper in Indonesia, but also in Southeast Asia. To ensure the accountability of Kompas daily distribution, the Kompas newspaper used the ABC (Audit Bureau of Circulations) service to conduct an audit since 1976.    Based on the results of a 2008 reader survey, the majority of Kompas newspaper readers' profiles come from middle to upper (Economic and Social Strata) circles (SES AB), which is reflected in their educational background and financial condition.    While the English Language Daily The Jakarta Post, based on 2009 data, is read by 40,000 middle class people, of which 62% are foreigners living in Indonesia. Other readers' profiles are business people and those who are highly educated.    The article in Kompas was published with title &quot;Misno Pelindung Belantara&quot; on September 19, 2018 (Evidence No.33), and The Jakarta Post published the story entitled &quot;Leuser Rangers on Front Line&quot; on September 8, 2018 (Evidence No.34). Both journalists also wrote the stories online.    Coverage by national televisions    Developing lessons learned involving national media networks continued in 2019. The Sumatran Tiger project entered middle period of the project in 2019. For this reason, PMU communication team tried to raise awareness of successful intervention of Sumatran Tiger Project at the landscape level by inviting national media to increase parties' support for Sumatran tiger conservation.    Sumatran Tiger Project and partners in Berbak Sembilang National Park have successfully identified three new Sumatran tiger individuals from the analysis of camera traps in Berbak Sembilang National Park. The three tigers were named Bujang, Kulup and Supik.    Involving journalists from two national televisions, lessons learned from Sumatran Tiger Project interventions had been aired early May 2019 by two private television stations namely Global TV and iNews TV.    Hopefully it can further strengthen the commitment of the parties to continue to protect endangered Sumatran tigers. The activity was also expected to be first step to produce television programs in collaboration with national television which raises the positive side of Indonesia's biodiversity conservation efforts. The links for television programs could be found at Evidence No.21.    Social Media Campaigns    In this reporting period, Sumatran Tiger Project also conducted social media campaign in three social media platforms namely Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.    In Facebook, the project managed personal account and Facebook page. The project personal account has reached maximum number of network of 5000 people while project’s page liked by more than 1058 people. From latest analysis, the Facebook campaign - organically - reached 21,856 people.    At the same period campaign in Twitter successfully produced 48,500 impressions while campaign in Instagram generated 10,263 likes and followed by 1,616 people.    From this data, Twitter still becoming the most effective campaign tool by producing the highest impressions in all campaigns. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Project's website: https://sumatrantiger.id/en/    Facebook: https://web.facebook.com/SumatranTigerID/    Twitter: https://twitter.com/SumatranTigerID    Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/sumatrantiger\_id/    All media coverages could be found at this link: https://sumatrantiger.id/en/liputan-media/    List of media coverages:    • Upaya Mengajak Masyarakat untuk Mandiri Menangkal Konflik Manusia dengan Satwa Liar  • Kisah Masyarakat yang Hidup Berdampingan dengan Harimau  • Mengenai Simbah dan Mitos Terkait dalam Bingkai Budaya Jawa  • Hidup Berdampingan, Pelestarian Harimau Sumatra Menjadi Tugas Bersama  • Menjaga Bengteng Terakhir Harimau Sumatra di Bukit Barisan Selatan  • Tradisi Bayar Bangun Nenek dan Mitigasi Konflik Manusia dengan Harimau  • Hidup Berdampingan dengan Harimau Berbekal Fondasi Kearifan Lokal  • Menumbuhkan Kesadaran Mitigasi Konflik Manusia dengan Harimau  • Konflik Antara Manusia dengan Harimau: Siapa Menyerang Siapa?  • Tiga Ayam Hitam dan Ayam Kuning bagi Si Kasat Mata dalam Tradisi Kerinci  • Perlindungan Sekaligus Basis Pengelolaan Hutan  • Patroli SMART Potensial Menjadi Basis Pengelolaan Taman Nasional  • Balai Besar TNKS Berhasil Tangkap Pelaku Perburuan Harimau Sumatera  • Inilah Wajah Pelaku Utama Perdagangan Kulit Harimau Sumatera  • Tim Patroli BTNKS Amankan Kulit dan Tulang Harimau  • Balai Besar TNKS Berhasil Tangkap Pelaku Perburuan Harimau Sumatera  • Tiga Pelaku, 2 Lembar Kulit Harimau Diamankan Tim Patroli BTNKS  • Senpi Rakitan, 2 Unit Gergaji Mesin Ditemukan di Kawasan Hutan TNKS  • Tim Patroli TNKS Kembali Berprestasi  • Tim TNKS Ringkus Dua Tersangka Perdagangan Harimau Sumatera  • Populasi Harimau di Indonesia Naik Tapi Tetap Perlu Perhatian  • Pelatihan Integrasi Pengelolaan Ekowisata Berbasis Perlinduangan Pemanfaat Lestari di Sekitar Kawasan TN Gunung Leuser  • Bersemangat, Pelatihan Patroli Berbasis SMART di Aceh Selatan  • Dari Pembalak Hutan Menjadi Pelindung  • Harimau Sumatera di Hutan Aceh di Ambang Kepunahan  • Kepala BKSDA: Harimau Sumatera Terancam Punah di Aceh  • Bersatu Melawan Kejahatan – Partners Against Crime  • Tiger Heart Peringati Global Tiger Day di Tanggamus  • Pemkab Pesisir Barat Dukung Konservasi Harimau  • Aksi Hari Harimau Sedunia di Kabupaten Tanggamus  • Satreskrim Polres Aceh Selatan Gagalkan Penjualan Kulit Harimau  • World Tiger Day Will Be Celebrated in Medan  • Aum Sendu Harimau Sumatera Menyambangi Bandung  • Selamatko Lemaong Sumatera Nyindang Bela Kebanggaan Kita  • Global Tiger Day Kepala BBKSDA Sumut Ikut Aksi Mural  • Dukungan Pengelolaan Kawasan Taman Nasional Berbak  • Mengembalikan Marwah Si Raja Hutan  • Pelatihan Integrasi Pengelolaan Ekowisata Berbasis Perlindungan Pemanfaatan Lestari di Sekitar-Kawasan TN Gunung Leuser  • Guarding a handful of Paradise – UNDP Indonesia  • Tingkatkan Pemahaman Tentang Harimau Sumatera, TNBBS dan Sumatran Tiger Project Gelar Pelatihan  • Sumatran Tiger Adakan Pelatihan Penyelamatan Harimau  • Sumatran Tiger Gelar Pelatihan Advokasi Konservasi Harimau Sumatera  • Populasi Raja Hutan Sumatera Kritis  • Harimau Sumatera Terancam Punah, TNBBS Adakan Pelatihan Advokasi  • Media Campaign dalam Peliputan Lingkungan Hidup  • Pemprov Lampung Ikut Jaga Harimau Sumatera dari Kepunahan  • Pelatihan Advokasi Mendorong Upaya Konservasi Harimau Sumatera  • Pemprov Dorong Upaya Konservasi Harimau Sumatera  • Kunci Kelestarian Harimau Sumatera, Masyarakat harus Paham Informasi Harimau  • Populasi Harimau Sumatera Butuh Perhatian  • Tak Ingin Harimau Sumatera Ikuti Kepunahan Harimau Bali dan Jawa, Ini Langkah Pemprov Lampung  • Kampanyekan Konservasi Harimau Sumatera, Sumatran Tiger Gandeng Media di Lampung  • Pemprov Lampung Ikutserta Dalam Pelatihan Advokasi Konservasi Harimau Sumatra  • Konflik Tertinggi Terhadap Harimau Sumatera, Provinsi Bengkulu Nomor 2 di Sumatera  • Advokasi Konservasi Harimau Sumatera  • Anggapan Harimau Musuh Manusia Harus Diubah  • Sumatran Tiger Secara Resmi Masuk dalam Daftar Mitra KSDAE  • Lokakarya Nasional RBM, Negara Harus Hadir di Lapangan  • Harimau Sumatra Berfungsi Menjaga Keseimbangan Ekosistem  • Gubernur Lampung Bentuk Satgas Konflik Antara Manusia dan Satwa Liar  • Gubernur Lampung bentuk Satgas Penanggulangan Konflik Antara Manusia dan Satwa Liar  • Warga Lima Desa Kelola Zona Rehabilitasi  • 30 Hektar Kawasan TNGL Jadi Zona Rehabilitasi  • Warga Penyangga Sepakat Lestarikan Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser  • UNDP dan Pemprov Bahas Penanganan Konflik Satwa dan Manusia  • Sumatran Tiger dan Dishut Bahas Solusi Konflik Satwa Liar  • The Heroes of Sumatran Tiger  • Peningkatan Kapasitas SDM Balai TN Berbak Sembilang dengan SMART  • Dit Reskrimsus Polda Aceh Tanda Tangani MoU Kerjasama Dengan BBTNGL  • Foto – Jambi Rayakan Global Tiger Day  • Jelang Global Tiger Day Aktivis Satwa Kampanyekan Buru Pemburu Liar  • Jambi Harus Siaga Perburuan Harimau Sumatera  • Global Tiger Day 29 Juli: Perberat Hukuman Pelaku Perdagangan Harimau Sumatera  • Indonesia Celebrates Global Tiger Day 2017  • Harimau Sumatera Terancam Punah  • Peringatan Global Tiger Day di Median Dimeriahkan Berbagai Kegiatan  • Foto: Global Tiger Day di Medan  • Ketika Harimau Jalan-Jalan di Global Tiger Day  • Global Tiger Day in Indonesia  • Aksi Teatrikal di Tiger Day Ajak Masyarakat Jaga Harimau dari Kepunahan  • Petugas TNKS dan Polisi Ringkus Pedagang Kulit Harimau di Bengkulu  • Mereka yang Bergandeng Tangan Selamatkan Harimau Sumatera  • Menteri Kehutanan Resmikan Kemah Konservasi 2017  • Kemah Konservasi Ini Tujuannya  • Lampung Gelar Kemah Konservasi  • Kemah Konservasi KLHK 2017  • Smart Patrol Untuk Selamatkan Harimau Sumatera Yang Tersisa  • Tim Gabungan Gagalkan Perburuan Harimau  • Patroli Sapu Jerat Perlambat Kepunahan Harimau Sumatera  • Pulihkan Populasi Harimau Sumatera KLHK Terima Hibah US$9 Juta  • Cooperative Efforts to Save The Sumatran Tiger  • Perlunya Mengawal Fatwa MUI Tentang Haramnya Berburu Harimau  • GEF Hibahkan 9 Juta Dolar untuk Pulihkan Harimau Sumatera  • KLHK Gandeng UNDP Pulihkan Harimau Sumatera  • Pemulihan Harimau Sumatera GEF Hibahkan 9 Juta Dolar AS  • Populasi Harimau Terjaga Kawasan Hutan Lestari  • Dana Hibah 9 Juta Dolar untuk Pulihkan Harimau Sumatera  • Lama Diincar, Jaringan Pemburu Harimau Sumatera di Bengkulu Dibekuk |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS5363 Sumatra CEO Doc Final for Submission\_18Dec2014\_update table F.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5363/214088/1689586/1689869/PIMS5363%20Sumatra%20CEO%20Doc%20Final%20for%20Submission_18Dec2014_update%20table%20F.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| As in previous years, the MoEF has buid partnership with national and international NGOs, such as  WCS, FFI, ZSL, WWF, FHK to strengthen government's effort in conserving country's rich  biodiversity. In May 2019, collaboration with FHK in implementing project had ended. However,  collaboration between FHK and MoEF still continues for any issues related to tiger  conservation. Similarly collaboration with YAPEKA also ended in April 2019. The project has started collaborating with another UNDP managed Project, “Market Transformation through Design and Implementation of  Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Sector (MTRE3) in forest restoration at Kerinci Seblat  and providing sustainable energy through developing micro hydro power plant.    APRIL has expressed their commitment to provide parallel funding in production areas. In which, parallel funding has been disbursed to implement Sumatran tigers conservation in their area managed by Restoration of Riau Ecosystem  Restoration (RER). Activities consist of performing intensive and routine patrol efforts in RER and 4  APRIL’s concessions, as well camera traps survey for monitoring tiger. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.