

**1<sup>st</sup> Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation  
The Post Kathmandu Status and Strategy Note (KSSN)  
From Indonesia**

1. National Goals for reversing the Trajectory of Extinction:
  - *National Workshop on Tiger Conservation in Jakarta (January 20<sup>th</sup>, 2010)*
  - *Reminding all head districts to implement the Declaration of 10 Governors within Sumatra Island and 4 Ministers regarding on the Saving of Sumatra Island Ecosystem (through Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation letter No S.35/IV-KKH /2010, January 18th, 2010).*
  
2. Country Relevance of Kathmandu Recommendations ( please see Table 1)
  - a. Degree of relevance, extent of challenge, with specific examples.
  - b. Brief description of 1-2 outstanding efforts on any Kathmandu recommendation.
  
3. Post-Kathmandu Discussions with law enforcement, infrastructure, tourism or finance
  - a. *Cooperation*
    - *ASEAN-WEN, POLRI, PPAK, Custom, Quarantine, and NGOs*
    - *Patrol, public awareness/campaign (conservation and related laws & regulations), capacity building (training on : identification of species, investigation on environmental crime)*
  - b. *Applying National Single Window to reduce illegal wildlife trade (launched by the Government in the middle of January 2010)*
  - c. *Coordination with Provincial Planning Agency and Provincial Infrastructure Agency (Bina Marga & Cipta Karya) of Aceh at early Jan 2010 to incorporate wildlife habitats, homeranges and corridors in road development project.*
  
4. Status of Game changing actions identified in Kathmandu
  - a. Re-validation of GCAs and Plans to implement them.  
*GCAs are still valid as highest priority actions in conserving sumatran tiger, and plans to implement them are:*
    - 1) *Direct all technical implementation units (BB/BKSDA and BB/BTN) within PHKA to actively participate in reviewing Provincial and District Spatial Planning to secure TCLs.*
    - 2) *Enhance the communication with Provincial and District Planning Agencies to incorporate wildlife habitat in EIA and protection of TCL for forest utilization (estate plantation, mining, settlement and infrastructure project).*
    - 3) *Implement comprehensive strategy in conflict human – tiger mitigation, including develop and socialized practice guideline as well as the establishment of coordination team and task force at provincial/ district level.*
  - b. Key constraints and cost associated with GCA implementation.  
*Allocation Budget, human resources, political will, institutional rigidity.*
  
5. Extent of Government support of a Tiger Stabilization and Recovery Agenda.
  - a. A Funding levels and gaps and Resource mobilization efforts.
    - ▶ *FGD on Tiger Conservation in Muaro Jambi (Oct 14<sup>th</sup>, 2009) and Solok Selatan (Nov 4<sup>th</sup>, 2009)*
    - ▶ *Regional Workshop on Tiger Conservation in Jambi (Dec 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup>, 2009)*

*Several recommendations show up in the workshops for mobilizing funding and resources in the area, not only provincial/district budget, but also from private sectors (CSR)*

6. International support needed.
  - a. Nature and extent of support that is available/or needed
    - ▶ *Preparing proposal DNS I USA -Tropical Forest Conservation Act/TFCA for key biodiversity area and flagship species corridors in 13 areas in Sumatra – will start in 2011*
    - ▶ *DNS VI (KfW-Germany) – 3 umbrella species (rhino, elephant, tiger) in 5 provinces in Sumatra*
  - b. What can international organizations do better?  
*International organization should refer the national action plan and priorities*
7. Monitoring systems and key progress indicators (KPI)
  - a. KPIs currently being used in-country for tracking progress on relevant fronts.  
*Draft of monitoring system and progress indicators will be developed with the involving of related stakeholders*
  - b. Suggestions on KPIs suitable to follow performance across TRCs. -

**Table 1.**

Kathmandu Recommendation	Relevance , (scale 1-10)	Extent of Challenge, (scale 1-10)	If Relevance/ Challenge is 5, 5 or more, please describe the challenge.	Likely constraints to be faced in implementing it	Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>1. Celebrate 2010, Year of the Tiger, throughout the world, to create global awareness of the critical plight of the wild tigers and enlist broad and deep support for their conservation.</p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The different of perception in budgeting allocation</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Regulation on conservation and budgeting (providing conservation authorization and budgeting at provincial and districts level)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Synchronize the vision in conserving the sumatran tiger at all levels (Jakarta/center – Provincials – Districts) and all related agencies in implementing sumatran tiger national action plan in many kind of meetings</i></li> <li><i>Analyzing the gaps in implementing tiger national action plan through FGD and regional workshops</i></li> <li><i>national workshop for defining the strategies to encounter the gaps</i></li> </ul>
<p>2. Ensure strict protection of wild tigers and their core breeding areas.</p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><i>The different on development priority (economic development more important than tiger habitat conservation)</i></p>	<p><i>Enhance knowledge, psychomotor and affectiveness of non green engineer, decision makers at all levels, government officer at all levels, and community that conserving tiger means conserving the earth</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Established several regulations</i></li> <li><i>The socialization has been done in several regions within Indonesia.</i></li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>3. Conserve and manage buffer zones and corridors that connect core tiger breeding areas in tiger landscapes.</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The different on development priority (economic development more important than tiger habitat conservation)</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Tiger habitat is used / encroached for economic purposes by local community</i>  <i>Look for suitable area for corridors to avoid isolated small population</i>  <i>A lot of constraints to establish corridors in non forestry area, especially at settlement area.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>MoF, in many occasions, expresses the important of incorporating wildlife habitat in spatial planning</i></li> <li><i>NGOs involve actively in Sumatra Island Spatial Planning Forum in order to save sumatran tiger habitat</i></li> <li><i>Surveys/occupancy path has been done in Sumatra Island by NGOs and Forum HarimauKita.</i></li> </ul>
<p>4. Tiger range countries stop infrastructure projects in core tiger breeding areas and finance institutions avoid financing development projects that adversely affect critical tiger habitats.</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>To decide development prioritization which support tiger habitat conservation</i></li> <li><i>To ensure that EIA is being implemented in the development policies</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Strong commitment to implement scientific based policies concerning core tiger breeding areas</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Request to local provincial/district governments to incorporate ecological criteria for wildlife habitat into EIA and its implementation.</i></li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Empower local communities that live in and around tiger landscapes with sustainable economic incentives and appropriate technologies to minimize human-tiger conflict.	8	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Community at surrounding tiger habitat is really depending on the land for agriculture activities to fulfill their basic need. Moreover, an alternative income which is not land-base activities is really site specific and depending on available resources at the area.</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote intensive agriculture program</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Limited budget and human resources for empowering local communities.</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Cooperate with local NGOs and Forum HarimauKita in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>defining alternative incomes for the community at surrounding of tiger habitat in several sites</i></li> <li>• <i>Educate the community regarding the early warning system in avoiding human-wildlife conflict</i></li> </ul>
6. Make core critical tiger habitats truly inviolate by incentive-driven, generous, participatory, and voluntary relocation.	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Most definite core critical tiger habitats are not identified yet.</i></li> <li>• <i>The weaknesses of coordination among sectors.</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Increase the coordination, integration and synchronization.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Surveys on tiger habitat had been done with limited intensity.</i></li> <li>• <i>The result of survey is not being published yet.</i></li> </ul>
7. All countries implement CITES resolution Conf. 12.5 “Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix I Asian big cat species.”	8	5	<p><i>Illegal trafficking and trade are still occur</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Public awareness on the importance of tiger conservation</i></li> <li>• <i>Low public awareness</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>outreach, not only for tiger, but biodiversity conservation in general</i></p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Enhance the capacity of INTERPOL, WCO, UNODC, and regional wildlife enforcement networks (including ASEAN-WEN) to more effectively and sustainably combat the illegal trade in wildlife at the international level and through relevant national agencies; and implement the Manifesto on Combating Wildlife Crime in Asia, decided in Pattaya, Thailand, in April, 2009.	7	7	<i>The implementation in Provincial and District levels</i>	<i>Limited budget and human resources</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Communication and coordination with relevant agencies, national and international levels.</i></li> <li>• <i>Trainings for related government officials concerning intelligence on environmental crime</i></li> <li>• <i>Applying Indonesian National Single Window to reduce illegal wildlife trade</i></li> </ul>
9. Conduct focused outreach to target audiences to reduce demand for tiger parts and enhance demand for live tigers living in the wild.	7	7	<i>Increase income per capita and reduce unemployment through poverty alleviation program</i>	<i>Most of local community at surrounding forest are under-developed and under the poverty line.</i>	-
10. The international community makes a financial commitment to support long-term behavior-change campaigns with measureable outcomes on tiger conservation in the wild.	5	5	<i>Finding unconditional long-term-funding-agreement</i>	<i>Limited donors</i>	<i>Proposal to STF</i>
11. Intensify regional cooperation for better management and enforcement in trans-boundary tiger landscapes.	0	0	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Implement capacity development programs to achieve effective landscape and protected-area management.	8	7	<i>Combating illegal logging, forest encroachment and Forest fire.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Limited number and capacity of rangers</i></li> <li>• <i>Limited budget</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Integrated team to combat illegal logging established by Presidential Decree</i></li> <li>• <i>Establishment of "SPORCE" (Quick Response Ranger Task Force).</i></li> <li>• <i>Annual program on combating illegal logging and encroachment, as well as forest fire prevention and mitigation</i></li> </ul>
13. Use innovative science and technology to closely monitor and protect wild tigers and their prey and Habitats.	6	6	<i>Area of TCLs to be monitored and protected are very wide</i>	<i>Limited human resources in executing standard and reliable monitoring and protection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Initiate a collaborative Sumatra island-wide survey using a robust patch occupancy approach involving major national and international NGOs. The survey has covered 80% of the remaining tiger habitats in the island. A technical meeting will be conducted in February 1 and 2, 2010 to develop an atlas of Sumatran tiger and large mammals.</i></li> <li>• <i>Camera/ Video Traps for better patrolling efficiency</i></li> <li>• <i>MIST has being implemented and modified by several NGOs in several regions in Sumatra</i></li> <li>• <i>GPS Collar has been applied for released tigers</i></li> </ul>

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
14. Adopt innovative, sustainable mechanisms to finance wild tiger conservation.	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<i>Formulating innovative and sustainable financial scheme for wild tiger conservation</i>	<i>There is no applicable regulation yet for the implementation of innovative mechanism such as REDD, trust fund and PES</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Design of innovative and sustainable mechanism is in process.</i></li> <li>• <i>DNS 3: on-going in 3 national parks in Sumatra</i></li> </ul>
15. Generate collective support for tiger range countries from the international donor community to reverse the decline of wild tigers now.	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<i>Strong commitment among TRCs</i>	<i>Interest of TRCs is diverse.</i>	<i>World Bank support (on-going)</i>