



MINISTRY OF FORESTRY
OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



Global Tiger Initiative

National Consultations—the Road to the Tiger Summit

National Tiger Recovery Program INDONESIA

July, 2010

Template to describe a Summary of National Tiger Recovery Program (NTRP)

Country Name: INDONESIA
Long Term Strategic Goals. To double the number of wild tigers by securing source populations within the largest and most viable Sumatran tiger conservation landscapes and by maintaining connectivity between these protected populations.
Baseline Status. We will focus our conservation intervention at nine source sites (Walston et. al. 2010) covering a total of 26,764 km ² which lay within six priority landscapes (TCL ID 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 14; see Sanderson et al. 2006) covering a total of 73,413 km ² . Approximately 77% of the total source sites lay within protected areas. We aim to: 1) double tiger populations in the priority landscapes and increase the level of tiger occupancy from 60 to 80%, 2) maintain source site populations at carrying capacity, and 3) maintain the overall integrity of priority tiger landscapes.
Priority Actions. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units able to protect tiger and prey populations.2. Creating a Sumatran wide tiger adaptive management system based on robust monitoring of tigers, their prey, and effective management interventions.3. Creating a legal basis to protect tiger habitats outside of protected areas and implementing this within and between the priority tiger landscapes.
Program Indicators (interim). Tiger population at tiger's priority landscapes increased by 30% and the tiger's occupancy level maintained at 60% within priority tiger landscapes.
Program Indicators (final). <u>Long Term Strategic Goal:</u> Tiger populations in priority landscapes increased by 100% with occupancy in certain priority landscapes increased by 80%. <u>Priority Action(-s):</u> Priority actions that provide measurable indicators of progress toward the Long Term Strategic Goals of 2022 are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units that secure tiger and prey populations.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tiger conservation units (mitigation, protection, law enforcement) are actively working in priority tiger landscapes.• Tiger poaching and trade reduced by 90%, while tiger, human and livestock deaths due to conflict are reduced by 80% from baseline values.2. Creating a Sumatran wide tiger adaptive management system based on robust monitoring of tigers, their prey and effective management interventions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A blue print of the national adaptive management scheme is implemented and operated by the management authorities and their relevant partners in priority tiger landscapes• A robust, time-series dataset of trends in tiger and prey populations is available.• Well trained stakeholders are actively involved in tiger conservation3. Creating a legal basis to protect tiger habitat outside of protected areas and implementing it within and between the priority landscapes.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enact local regulation of Rimba Integrated Area (20.500 km²) across three priority tiger landscapes and replicate this in other priority landscapes.• The overall integrity of the Sumatran source sites (Walston et. al. 2010) and other priority tiger landscapes is secured and well maintained.

Template to describe a NTRP Component linked to the Priority Actions

1. Mapping.

Our goal is to double tiger population in 2022. The goal will be achieved by setting up short-term and long-term strategies. We have identified two main threats faced by the species, which are illegal poaching and trafficking of tigers and retaliatory killing of tigers due to conflict with human. Thus the short-term strategy is to tackle these threats by replicating the specialized law enforcement and conflict response units in a reasonable numbers. We also have identified that tiger habitats outside protected areas continue to decline mainly due to the high level of deforestation and fragmentation. Thus our long-term strategy is to create a legal basis to prevent further loss of tiger habitat outside protected areas. At the outcome level, we will evaluate our intervention over time by implementing science-based adaptive management which includes the establishment of a national tiger advisory body and the development of integrated database system on biological monitoring and law enforcement from which the advisory body will base their evaluation and conservation strategy on.

2. Description of Program Component.

1. Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units that secure tiger and prey populations.

Objective:

- To implement a strengthened patrolling and law enforcement system supported by skilled people, adequate finance, infrastructure, a robust management system and linked to a strong domestic and international network of supporters.

Activities:

- (1) Adding and operating 30 well equipped Species Protection Units, each unit consisting of one ranger and 3 local community members.
- (2) Maximizing the effectiveness of Ministry of Forestry – Specialized Rapid Response Unit (**SPORC**) in wildlife crime issues.
- (3) Creating a well trained **Elite Investigation group** (100 staff) within the Ministry of Forestry which undertakes investigations whenever wildlife laws are being infringed.
- (4) **Upgrading the legal basis** for arresting suspected poachers and higher penalties for prosecuted poachers and wildlife traders.
- (5) Establishing a **high level inter-agencies command unit** (Police, Customs, Justice, Interpol, UNODC, and WCO) to interdict and prosecute major illegal wildlife traders which operate across state and national boundaries.
- (6) Mainstreaming tiger and habitat protection through National Development Program (e.g. PNPM and other similar initiatives) to improve community livelihood, poverty alleviation surrounding tiger's priority landscapes.
- (7) Establishing three Rescue Teams for capturing, pre-conditioning, and relocating problem tigers, and improving local veterinarian capacity in the field.
- (8) Establishing Conflict Mitigation Coordinating Team in provincial level and Response Unit at district level to assist and facilitate human-tiger conflict, especially in areas with high human-tiger conflict.

Expected Outcome:

- Tiger conservation units (mitigation, protection, law enforcement) are actively working on priority tiger landscapes.
- Tiger poaching and trade reduced by 90%, while tiger, human and livestock deaths due to conflict reduced by 80% from baseline values.

Duration and Location:

- Duration : until 2022
- Location : all priority tiger landscapes

2. Creating a Sumatran wide tiger adaptive management system based on robust monitoring of tiger, their prey, and successful management interventions.

Objective:

To provide long-term biological monitoring data in populations of tigers and their prey, that can in-turn provide a science-based evaluation of the overall effectiveness of tiger conservation interventions.

Activities:

- (1) Developing and implementing a comprehensive strategy for human-tiger conflict mitigation that includes practical guidelines for animal handling, transportation, translocation, release, and euthanasia.
- (2) Conducting programmatic trainings on human-tiger conflict mitigation techniques and tiger conservation in general for UPT PHKA, local government officers, general public, and other relevant institutions.
- (3) Developing and implementing a comprehensive strategy for wildlife law and enforcement.
- (4) Enhancing patrolling capacity by implementing MIST and spatially explicit monitoring methods in priority tiger landscapes.
- (5) Conducting time-series biological monitoring surveys to evaluate the status of tiger and prey populations in source sites.
- (6) Developing standardized survey methods and field protocols to evaluate the status and distribution of tiger and prey populations
- (7) Conducting a workshop that allows the development of an online, real-time national database that monitors the status and distribution of tiger and prey populations
- (8) Conducting programmatic training on tiger conservation and monitoring methods, comparative studies, and on-the-job training for MoF technical units and NGOs.
- (9) Producing an atlas of Sumatran tiger and other large mammal distributions that will be updated every three years.
- (10) Carrying out a feasibility study on the establishment and operation of Rescue and Recovery Centers for problem tigers on Sumatra.

Expected Outcome:

- A blue print of the national adaptive management scheme is implemented and operated by the management authorities and their relevant partners in priority tiger landscapes
- A robust, time-series dataset of trends in tiger and prey populations is available.
- Well trained stakeholders are actively involved in tiger conservation

Duration and Location:

- Duration : until 2022
- Location : source sites and potential source sites

3. Creating a legal basis to protect tiger habitat outside of protected areas and implementing it within and between the priority landscapes.

Objective:

- (1) To secure source sites as tiger population strong holds within priority landscapes and to maintain the integrity of these landscapes.
- (2) To reduce international demands for tigers, their body parts and derivatives.

Activities:

- (1) Identifying and selecting at least one tiger release site within each priority tiger landscape.
- (2) Mapping concessions and other sources of landscape connectivity within the priority tiger landscapes and comprehensively reviewing the ecological status of the Sumatran tiger populations occupying these areas.
- (3) Integrating Sumatran source sites into park management plans, and priority tiger landscapes into provincial and district spatial plans.
- (4) Implementing legally binding protocols for the best management practices (BMP) of forest industry land uses to ensure their contribution to tiger conservation efforts in priority tiger landscapes.
- (5) Incorporating the ecological needs of Sumatran tigers into the evaluation criteria of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL).
- (6) Investigate new technology for monitoring priority tiger landscapes
- (7) Establishing a National Tiger Advisory Board.
- (8) Re-evaluate which countries are involved in the international trade of tigers, their body parts and/or derivatives.
- (9) Obtaining commitment of countries involved in international trade of tiger, its parts and derivatives to stop the demand.

Expected Outcome:

- Enact local regulation of Rimba Integrated Area (20.500 km²) across three priority tiger landscapes and replicate this in other priority landscapes.

- The integrity of the Sumatran source sites (Walston et. al. 2010) and the wider priority tiger landscapes are secured and well maintained.
- International demand for tigers, their body parts and/or derivatives is reduced.
- Contribute to global climate change mitigation effort by securing 73,413 km² the priority tiger landscapes.

Duration and Location:

- Duration : 2011 – 2016 (5 years)
- Location : 6 priority TCLs

4. Exploring and mobilizing domestic and international funds to ensure the long term protection of tiger population at priority TCLs

Objective:

To establish secured funds to support the long term protection of tiger population at priority TCLs

Activities:

- (1) Setting up a tiger conservation fund under the existing legal frame work (Environmental Law No. 32 of 2009) and through mutual partnership among key stakeholders.
- (2) Allocating and earmarking sufficient funds from the forestry budget for law enforcement including regular forest patrols and rapid reaction units for conflict response.
- (3) Implementing watershed management, certification, carbon trading, and tax schemes to conserve tiger and prey habitats in priority landscapes.
- (4) Exploring new and additional funds (pledges and/or project proposals) from donors, private enterprise and other sources.
- (5) Implementing performance bonds to license holders who are able to protect tigers and restore wildlife habitats (Environmental Law No. 32 of 2009).

Expected Outcome:

Sustainable funding for tiger conservation

Duration and Location:

- Duration : until 2022
- Location : Priority TCLs

3. Policy.

1. Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units to secure tiger and its prey.

- (1) Adopt, strengthen and enforce forest crime laws with an emphasis on increased penalties for wildlife crimes.
- (2) Government decision to establish high level inter-agency (MoF, Police, Customs, MoJustice) command team to deal with wildlife traders and work with Interpol/UNODC and WCO.
- (3) Minister to decree that SPORC are to actively engage in wildlife crimes.
- (4) Need a national regulation to synergize Sumatran tiger conservation program with economic community enhancement program (including conflict resolution).
- (5) Technical guidance on Ministry of Forestry regulation No 48/2008.
- (6) Support from provincial and district level (regulation and commitment) on tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation.

2. Creating a Sumatran wide tiger adaptive management system based on robust monitoring of tigers, their prey and effective management interventions.

- (1) Approval of module programmatic training on conflict mitigation, tiger conservation and monitoring method from Training and Education Centre of Ministry of Forestry.
- (2) Ministerial decree on national tiger advisory board.

3. Creating a legal basis to protect tiger habitat outside of protected areas and implementing it within and between the priority landscapes.

- (1) Transforming sectoral regulation into cross-sectoral coordination.
- (2) Strengthening cross sectoral program and planning, i.e. RPJM/D, spatial plan, SEA, EIA (permit control).

4. Exploring and mobilizing domestic and international funds to ensure the long term protection of tiger populations in priority landscapes.

There are currently no mechanisms in place to earmark or channel funds collected from ecosystem services into the protection of tigers in priority conservation landscapes.

4. Capacity.

- (1) **Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units that secure tiger and prey populations.**
 - Skills in patrolling, protection, investigation, conflict mitigation, veterinary, and law enforcement.
 - Government to allocate budget for the operation of SPUs.
 - Inter agency collaboration and communication.
 - Capacity of the judicial system to interpret and apply the law.
- (2) **Creating a Sumatran wide tiger adaptive management system based on robust monitoring of tiger, their prey, and management interventions.**
 - Increase skills in wildlife management, the use of MIST, spatial analyses to validate intervention effectiveness, and field survey techniques for tigers and prey species.
- (3) **Creating a legal basis to protect tiger habitats outside of protected areas and implement this within and between priority tiger landscapes.**
 - Develop and enforce local regulations that relate to the protection of tigers, their prey species and habitats.
- (4) **Exploring and mobilizing domestic and international funds to ensure the long term protection of tiger population at priority landscapes**
 - Increase skills in natural resource valuation and financial analyses that can be used to protect priority tiger landscapes.

5. Stakeholders.

- (1) **Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units that secure tiger and prey populations.**
 - Local governments, private sectors, and communities for local support.
 - Forum HarimauKita, WCS, WWF, ZSL FFI, CI and Indonesia Zoo Association (PKBSI) for technical support to the Ministry of Forestry.
 - Attorneys, Judge, Police, Custom, Interpol, UNODC, and WCO for legal support.
- (2) **Creating a Sumatran wide tiger adaptive management system based on robust monitoring of tigers, their prey and effective management interventions.**
 - Academic Institutions, Forum HarimauKita, WCS, WWF, ZSL FFI, CI and PKBSI for scientific and technical support.
 - National, provincial and district governments for policy support.
 - GTI and relevant donors for financial support.
- (3) **Creating a legal basis to protect tiger habitat outside of protected areas and implementing it within and between the priority landscapes.**
 - Central, provincial and district government especially the Planning Board for spatial planning support.
 - Academic institutions, Local conservation NGOs, WCS, WWF, ZSL, FFI, CI, PKBSI, for technical and scientific support.
 - Local governments, private sectors, and communities for local support.
- (4) **Exploring and mobilizing domestic and international funds to ensure the long term protection of tiger populations in priority landscapes**
 - BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance and Parliaments at all levels for political support.
 - GTI, STF, World Bank, NORAD, AUSAID, USAID, and GTZ, for technical and financial support.
 - NGOs for fund raising.

6. Key Performance Indicators.

- (1) **Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units to secure tiger and its prey.**
 - Statistics on wildlife crime (Number of SPUs, incidents, legal processes, and sentences).
 - Adoption of tiger conservation as a priority at all levels of government policy
 - Statistic on Tiger – human conflict (e.g. number of mitigation units, victim, incidents, cases, etc).
 - Actual allocated budget for SPUs operation.
 - Six tiger release sites identified
 - Training modules and technical guidance.
 - The establishment of tiger care communities.
- (2) **Creating a Sumatran wide tiger adaptive management system based on robust monitoring of tiger, their prey, and management interventions.**
 - Time series monitoring data.
 - Survey protocol.
 - Centralized database on tiger conservation.
 - Number of training events and people trained
 - The establishment of national tiger advisory board.
- (3) **Creating a legal basis to protect tiger habitat outside of protected areas and implementing it within and between the priority landscapes.**
 - Total area secured and endorsed by the government.
 - Issued local regulation to protect tiger population and its habitat
 - Number of private sectors implementing BMP.
- (4) **Exploring and mobilizing domestic and international funds to ensure the long term protection of tiger populations in priority landscapes**
 - The establishment of structure and mechanism for tiger conservation fund.
 - The gap between allocated and realized budget.
 - Options for fee of ecosystem services.
 - Funds sought from all available sources and declared in full

1. Indicative Costs in US\$:

A. Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units to secure tiger and its prey.

Activities 2011-2022	Costs (x USD1000)
Adding and operating 30 well equipped Species Protection Units	6,000
Maximizing the effectiveness of Ministry of Forestry – Specialized Rapid response Unit (SPORC) in wildlife crime issues	10
Creating a well trained Elite Investigation group (100 staff)	1,500
Upgrading the legal basis for arresting suspected poachers and higher penalties for prosecuted poachers and wildlife traders	100
Establishing a high level inter-agencies command unit (Police, Customs, Justice, Interpol, UNODC, and WCO) to interdict and prosecute major illegal wildlife traders which operate across state and national boundaries	100
Mainstreaming tiger and habitat protection through National Development Program (e.g. PNPM and other similar initiatives)	30
Establishing three Rescue Teams for capturing, pre-conditioning, and relocating problem tigers, and improving local veterinarian capacity in the field	450
Establishing Conflict Mitigation Coordinating Team in provincial level and Response Unit at district level to assist and facilitate human-tiger conflict, especially in areas with high human-tiger conflict	250
TOTAL	8,440

B. Creating a Sumatran wide tiger adaptive management system based on robust monitoring of tiger, their prey, and management interventions.

Activities 2011-2022	Costs (x USD1000)
Developing and implementing a comprehensive strategy for human-tiger conflict mitigation that includes practical guidelines for animal handling, transportation, translocation, release, and euthanasia.	2,200
Conducting programmatic trainings on human-tiger conflict mitigation techniques and tiger conservation in general for UPT PHKA, local government	200

officers, general public, and other relevant institutions.	
Developing and implementing a comprehensive strategy for wildlife enforcement and laws.	200
Enhancing patrolling capacity by implementing MIST and spatially explicit monitoring framework in priority landscapes.	400
Conducting a time series biological monitoring survey on the status of tiger and key prey at the source sites.	1,800
Developing standardized survey methodological design and protocols for surveys of the tiger and prey species populations and distribution.	20
Conducting a workshop and establishing an online and real-time national database that monitors the status and distribution of the tiger and its prey.	150
Conducting programmatic trainings on tiger conservation and monitoring methods, comparative studies, and on the job training for MoF technical units and NGOs.	300
Producing an atlas of Sumatran tigers and large mammals that will be regularly updated every three years.	20
Carrying out a feasibility study on, establishment and operation of Rescue and Recovery Center in Sumatra for problem tigers.	810
TOTAL	6,100

C. Creating a legal basis to protect tiger habitat outside of protected areas and implementing it within and between the priority landscapes.

Activities 2011-2022	Costs (x USD1000)
Identifying and selecting at least one tiger releasing site within each tiger's priority landscapes	40
Mapping the concession areas and connectivity within the priority landscapes and comprehensively reviewing the ecological status of the Sumatran tiger population occupying them	160
Integrating identified source sites into park management plan, and priority landscapes into provincial and district spatial planning	150
Implementing legally binding protocols for the best management practices (BMP) of forest industry land uses to ensure their contribution to tiger conservation efforts at the priority landscapes	50
Incorporating the ecological needs of Sumatran tigers into the evaluation criteria of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL)	50
Investigating new technologies to monitor priority tiger landscapes.	10
Establishing a national tiger advisory board	120
Reconfirming countries involved in international trade of tiger, its parts and derivatives	50
Obtaining commitment to stop the international trade of tiger, its parts and derivatives from all countries involved.	100
TOTAL	1,230

D. Exploring and mobilizing domestic and international funds to ensure the long term protection of tiger population at priority tiger's priority landscapes

Activities 2011-2022	Costs (x USD1000)
Setting up a tiger conservation fund under the existing legal frame work (Environmental Law No. 32 of 2009) and through mutual partnership among key stakeholders.	60
Allocating and earmarking sufficient funds from the forestry budget for law enforcement including regular forest patrols and rapid reaction units for conflict response.	60
Implementing watershed management, certification, carbon trading, and tax schemes to conserve tiger and prey habitats in priority landscapes.	30
Exploring new and additional funds from donors and private through pledges and/or project proposals.	10
Implementing performance bonds to license holder to protect tigers and restore its habitats (Environmental Law No. 32 of 2009).	40

TOTAL	200
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8. Financing Options.

Government (APBN/APBD), Relevant private sectors, Payment for Environmental Services TFCA, DNS, SSF, GEF, NORAD, WB, JICA, GAAs, and other International donors

Support needed from the GTI in US\$¹

A. Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units to secure tiger and its prey.

Activities	Costs (x USD1000)
Maximizing the effectiveness of Ministry of Forestry – Specialized Rapid Response Unit (SPORC) in wildlife crime issues	10
Mainstreaming tiger and habitat protection through National Development Program (e.g. PNPM and other similar initiatives)	30
TOTAL	40

B. Creating a Sumatran wide tiger adaptive management system based on robust monitoring of tiger, their prey, and management interventions.

Activities	Costs (x USD1000)
Developing a comprehensive strategy for human-tiger conflict mitigation that includes practical guidelines for animal handling, transportation, translocation, release, and euthanasia.	25
Interagency workshops at high and field levels	40
Develop the training module for training rangers in wild life crime detection and investigation	25
Developing a comprehensive strategy for wildlife enforcement and laws.	40
Enhancing patrolling capacity by implementing MIST and spatially explicit monitoring framework in priority landscapes.	50
Developing standardized survey methodological design and protocols for surveys of the tiger and prey species populations and distribution.	20
Conducting a workshop online and real-time national database that monitors the status and distribution of the tiger and its prey.	40
Producing an atlas of Sumatran tigers and large mammals that will be regularly updated every three years.	20
Carrying out a feasibility study on Rescue and Recovery Center in Sumatra for problem tigers.	40
TOTAL	300

C. Creating a legal basis to protect tiger habitat outside of protected areas and implementing it within and between the priority landscapes.

Activities	Costs (x USD1000)
Identifying and selecting at least one tiger releasing site within each tiger's priority landscapes	40
Mapping the concession areas and connectivity within the priority landscapes and comprehensively reviewing the ecological status of the Sumatran tiger population occupying them	50
Integrating identified source sites into park management plan, and priority landscapes into provincial and district spatial planning	20
Incorporating the ecological needs of Sumatran tigers into the evaluation criteria of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL)	20
Establishing a national tiger advisory board	20
TOTAL	150

¹

The GTI is not a primary financing organization. Any funds directly raised by the GTI will be used by TRCs for catalytic and initial work required to bring best practices to full-scale projects. GTI support, in general, will be less than US\$500,000 in each case. For TRCs that may have already developed detailed plans for large scale projects costing more than \$500,000, the GTI will facilitate access to large funders if needed.

D. Exploring and mobilizing domestic and international funds to ensure the long term protection of tiger population at priority tiger's priority landscapes