

INDONESIA CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Project Proposal to Gibbon Conservation Alliance

Title:	Definition of local distribution, abundance, and critical habitat of Siamang and Agile gibbon in the Hadabuan Hills, for community-based initial conservation management action.	
Location:	North Sumatra, Indonesia	
Date/ duration:	October 2018 to September 2019	
Submitted by:	Fernando Potess, Chief Executive Officer People Resources and Conservation Foundation (PRCF)	
Contact:	E-mail: fpotess.prcf@gmail.com / fpotess@prcfoundation.org	
Website:	www.prcfoundation.org	
Request:	USD 9,935.0	CHF 9,878.2
Total project budget:	USD 17,090.0	CHF 16,991.8
Co-investigators and contact information:	Greg McCann, Technical Officer, Habitat ID/ PRCF Partner E-mail: greg.mccann1@gmail.com Imanul Huda, Executive director, Yayasan PRCF Indonesia/ PRCF Partner E-mail: ihuda.prcf@gmail.com	

Background

People Resources and Conservation Foundation (PRCF), is a US 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, with a registered branch non-profit organization in Indonesia. Our present focus is to develop and advance community-based conservation management initiatives for biodiversity conservation and socioeconomic development, and the wise use of natural resources in support of sustainable livelihoods. The proposed project herein is part of a larger PRCF program that seeks to establish a community-based New Refuge for Endangered Species in North Sumatra's Greater Hadabuan Hills Landscape. The site is literally an oasis of biodiversity surrounded by a sea of palm oil plantations.

Since 2016, we have conducted a series of rapid field assessments, camera trapping surveys in about 25% of the 95,000 ha of pristine tropical montane forests in the Hadabuan Hills landscape. The combination of field recognizance and camera trap surveys has revealed that this old growth forest shelters a number of threatened species, including Sumatran Tiger, Marbled Cat, Malayan Tapir, Sun Bear, Agile Gibbon, Siamang Gibbon, and five species of Hornbill, including the critically endangered Helmeted hornbill, and the endemic Sumatran Laughingthrush.

Presently classified as protection forest (*Hutan Lindung*), Hadabuan Hills lacks effective protection and conservation management measures. Twenty Batak villages located in the foothills presently do not have legal stewardship to the site. We consider Hadabuan Hills an urgent conservation priority with high return on investment. General media awareness of the site's value grows with recent articles featuring PRCF associate Gregory McCann in *The Guardian*¹ and *The Diplomat*.²

¹ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/radical-conservation/2017/may/10/sumatra-tigers-orangutans-myths-legends-hadabaun-hills-munthe>

² <http://thediplomat.com/2016/10/hadabuan-hills-the-forgotten-rainforest-of-sumatra/>

For the unfolding program at Hadabuan Hills, PRCF works by engaging local Batak communities in focused management of the landscape and its wealth of biodiversity, protecting it from external pressure. The site, in its majority covering pristine and semi-pristine steep forested mountains and valleys, would be maintained as a *Hutan Desa* (Village Forests) comprising a strict protection core, surrounded by multiple-use areas and village communities. Stakeholder villages will receive official stewardship of the forest for conservation management while also in a controlled, sustainable manner secure livelihood needs from multiple-use areas therein. Proposed conservation and development measures will effectively transform the ‘commons’ resource without present effective management into a conservation site run by an organized network of stakeholder communities.

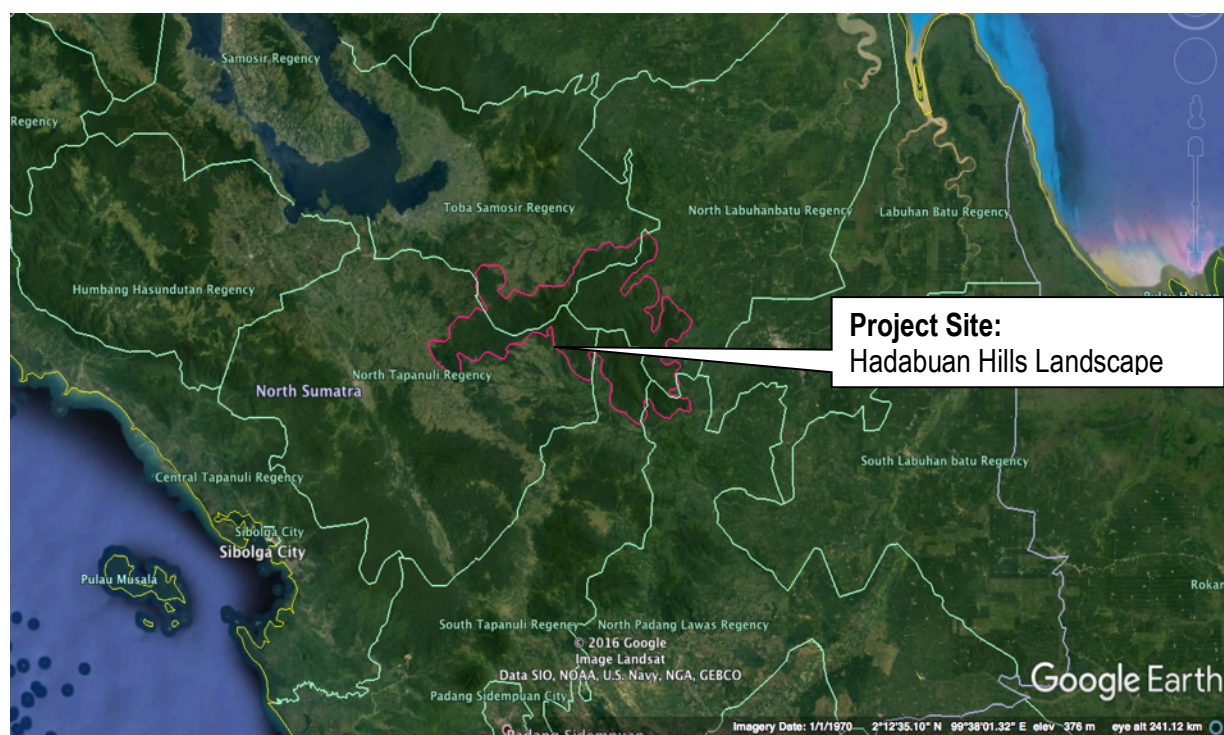


Fig. 1. Google Earth Image of project area in North Sumatra



Fig. 2. Google Earth Image of project area in Indonesia

Proposed program

Project goal, objectives, activities

Goal Define and initiate conservation measures towards the endangered Agile and Siamang gibbon populations in the Hadabuan Hills of North Sumatra.

Objectives and tasks

1. Agile and Siamang gibbon population assessments

- 1.2 Plan and conduct training for Siamang and Agile gibbon surveying.
 - Selection and training of local villager groups for surveying the two gibbon species by auditory gibbon call surveys from strategically selected and distanced listening posts.
 - Try-out gibbon auditory survey with four groups of surveyors, in the form of hands-on training for population assessment, survey data collation, and results interpretation.
- 1.3 Estimate the population of Siamang and Agile gibbon at the site.
 - Planning for survey forest areas, access routes, camping sites, and location of listening posts to take place from south to north of the Hadabuan Hills Landscape.
 - Carry out Agile and Siamang gibbon auditory surveys in as much area of Hadabuan Hills as possible (>70%), with four surveyor groups and 20 days of surveying.
- 1.4 Delineate areas of village forestland-use in the proximity of gibbon areas.
 - Collation of auditory survey data for Agile and Siamang group locations, extrapolating gibbon habitat sites into topography and forest cover base-maps with village sites.
 - Define areas of overlap and possible conflict between village resource use nearby villages and in proximity to gibbon habitat, delineate in base-maps.
- 1.5 Define the site's gibbon population distribution and critical habitat zones.
 - Interpretation of mapping gibbon population data and initial definition of critical habitat zones for each of the two species within the Hadabuan Hills.
 - Correlate gibbon-human resource-use overlap to define conservation management measures to avoid conflict and disturbance.

2. Participatory conservation planning

- 3.1 On-hands training to produce village-based Gibbon Conservation Action Plan.
 - Facilitate the on-hands participatory production of village-based gibbon conservation action plans with Batak villagers in key priority areas of the Hadabuan Hills Landscape.
 - Initiate priority conservation management action, as described in the Gibbon Conservation Action Plan, subject to funding availability and in-kind contributions.
- 3.2 Funding proposals to support conservation action prescriptions
 - Produce at least two bridge-funding proposals to help finance priority conservation activities in the Gibbon Conservation Action Plan, through crowd-funding donations.
 - Produce at least two funding proposals to fund key long-term conservation activities described in the Gibbon Conservation Action Plan, through donor grants.

3. Traditional values and conservation awareness

- 2.1 Document cultural and traditional Batak values related to forests and wildlife.
 - Through a pre-determined survey and discussions with local Batak elders, collect information on *Adat* (traditional) regulations related to use and conservation of forests.
 - Through discussions with village elders, collect ancestral and contemporary folklore tales, myths, stories on relationships between humans and gibbons in the region.
- 2.2 Disseminate priority gibbon conservation actions as a result of participatory action planning
 - Disseminate, via artwork posters by local schoolchildren with a gibbon conservation subject and describing conservation actions outlined in the conservation action plan.
 - Winning artwork will be circulated through a calendar distributed in the region.

General descriptions

Under the larger program, PRCF proposes a long-term conservation effort to establish a *Hutan Desa* complex in the Hadabuan Hills Landscape, with local communities as stewards of the high value forests. Primary stakeholders are 20 Batak villages in the landscape; where villagers are involved and actually help determine all program phases, from initial biodiversity studies, zonation and resource-use plans, and proposals to the Central Government to establish the Hutan Desa, to thereafter community-based forest conservation and monitoring. PRCF acts a technical advisor, facilitator, and mentor into general and focused conservation management in the Hadabuan Hills.

As part of the overall PRCF program in the Hadabuan Hills, members of the stakeholder Batak communities will participate in the proposed project herein to assess population numbers and habitat distribution of Agile and Siamang gibbons, to be followed by a Gibbon Conservation Action Plan, for both species. Given the 95,000 extension and rough hill forest landscape, we plan for this initial gibbon population assessment to target the southern half of the landscape. However, budget and time permitting, we will move towards the northern half of the landscape to survey as much an area as possible, keeping in mind strategic survey plans. We will complement gibbon survey work with collection and revival of ancestral forest resource use and conservation regulations, and collection of Batak cultural affinities with the forest, wildlife and gibbons in particular, and with conservation awareness measures. We will also, as part of this project, produce funding proposals and crowd-funding posts to support priority conservation needs defined in the Gibbon Conservation Action Plan.

Gibbon surveys

Initial stages of the survey work will include strategic planning to target forest areas in the landscape, particularly good forest condition to about 1400 meters asl., although Siamang Gibbon appears to be less sensitive to habitat degradation than the sympatric Agile Gibbon. The target area comprises a single forest block, so survey locations and posts will likely be defined on the basis of access, altitude, and coverage of proposed auditory posts. Our plan is to train four survey team leaders, members of our partner Batak organization; the Sumatran Tiger Rangers, who will help lead a group of eight trained villagers into conduction of the surveys. One experienced gibbon surveyor will act as team leader to the four teams of three surveyors, helping to guide them into conducting the surveys, thereafter collating and helping to interpret survey data.

We seek to estimate gibbon population densities at pre-selected forest sites through survey techniques that are based on a fixed a point method, during which loud gibbon morning songs are monitored simultaneously from fixed listening points, and gibbon groups are checked for double counting by assessing directional parameters and time of recording. This method was widely used by PRCF and partners during a Myanmar Hoolock Gibbon Status Review, which proved most effective to get an idea of the gibbon population at target sites. We will plan for the auditory survey to take place by first defining a series of proposed listening post locations, at about 400 m. to 500 m. apart, and situated on hilltops to enable surveyors to hear gibbons from as many directions as possible. Surveyors will set camps near water areas near the defined listening posts and leave camp at dawn in order to arrive at the listening posts before 05:30 am. Listening for gibbon songs will be done daily once in the survey area, take place from 05:30 am. to 10:30 am. and pay particular attention at the distinctive calls between Agile Gibbon and Siamang Gibbon³ to help differentiate gibbon groups, locations, and population estimates.

Once we have collected gibbon presence information, together with auditory data on group densities in the landscape for both Siamang and Agile gibbons, we will collate and analyze the data to help define critical gibbon habitat zones through participatory mapping with members of the local stakeholder communities. We will use baseline maps comprising topography and forest condition

³ Our field observations in Hadabuan hills note that Siamangs can call into the early afternoon. In fact, local villagers say that Siamangs sing to call the rain because they want the water to accumulate in the trees given that they are afraid to go to the ground to drink because tigers will get them.

attributes, together with forest type and administrative boundaries. Maps with critical gibbon habitat zones will be used during participatory conservation action planning with stakeholder communities, and a vital aspect of delineation of village forest-use areas in the proximity of gibbon areas.

Five-Year Gibbon Conservation Action Plan

On the basis of the above work on surveying and mapping together with information from gibbon and habitat threats assessment, together with stakeholder community representatives, we will help define a Five-year Gibbon Conservation Action Plan to help address key conservation need to the Agile and Siamang gibbon populations and their habitat. Stakeholder communities themselves will define contents of the action plans, while project staff will facilitate and guide the process into successful completion, inclusive of collating information into a document format for further guidance. The approach has been used by PRCF Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia, equipping local people with knowledge and guidance on conservation action, which is community-led, objective, and attainable within a given timeframe. The action plan process is completed through participatory workshops with the participation of key village stakeholders, project staff will guide and facilitate the process. The process of conservation action planning five steps, as shown below.

Basic species conservation action plan process

Process steps	Activity/ Outputs
1. First meeting	1.1 Project presents the species action plan concept, and correlates survey with traditional regulations and gibbon survey findings. Participants are village stakeholders, relevant local government officials, possibly from KSDA or BKSDA, and project staff.
2. First workshop on village participatory assessment of gibbon conservation status and needs	2.1 Define threats/ solutions/ activities
	2.2 Draft conservation action plan contents using defined pro-forma
	2.3 Establish a baseline of gibbon conservation status and needs
	2.4 First draft of main contents to conservation action plan document
3. Second village meeting to review of action plan and revisions of draft document	3.1 Meeting preparations
	3.2 Presentation of action plan to stakeholders for comments and review
	3.3 Review of draft conservation action plan document as per stakeholder comments and suggestions
4. Second workshop to finalize the action plan	4.1 Endorsement of final action plan prescriptions by stakeholders and initiating priority conservation actions within the One-year Immediate Term.

The gibbon action plan will comprise five-year conservation activities, and define stakeholders, their involvement and responsibilities, and possible funding sources, including local government, non-government organizations, private industry, private and corporate donors, and local communities themselves. A One-year Immediate Conservation Term will identify priority actions that can be supported by the stakeholders without additional external funding.

The additional four years in the five-year plan will include defined priority actions that may or may not need additional sources of funding. The action plan will include possible sources of funding for particular activities, and available funding pledges if applicable, particularly from local government authorities and private industry. Typical contents of a species conservation action plan are presented the table below; these may vary depending on the local circumstances.

Contents of species conservation action plan

1. Justification for the species conservation action plan
2. Status of the species and its habitat in the site / landscape
3. Forest usage, management, conservation activities
4. Previous and present conservation action towards the species at the site/ landscape
5. Threats to the species and its habitat at the site/ landscape
6. Opportunities for improved conservation at the site/ landscape
7. Identified conservation actions and timeframe (one-year immediate and five-year mid-term)
8. Stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities (per identified actions)
9. Implementation budgets (per identified actions on one-year and five-year terms)

Traditional conservation regulations and awareness

To support conservation action planning, on the basis of threat assessments and gibbon surveys, we will collect traditional Batak village regulations related to the use and conservation of natural resources, and in particular information on cultural aspects and cultural affinities related to forests, gibbons, and other wildlife. Should village regulations differ between villages in the landscape, we will facilitate discussions amongst the various village leaders and elders so that they can define a set of common regulations that can apply throughout the landscape, and that will match and be endorsed by present government conservation policies.

The revived Batak traditional regulations on use and conservation of wildlife and forest resources will be disseminated through posters and leaflets at villages in the landscape. Artwork produced by local schoolchildren, featuring gibbon conservation measures in the Hadabuan Hills, will complement the revival of traditional conservation regulations. This will be done through local schoolchildren art work with themes related to the two gibbon species in Hadabuan Hills and their conservation needs.

We will work with local schoolteachers and schoolchildren grades five-through seven, corresponding to the southern region of Hadabuan Hills, to conduct artwork competitions on an environmental theme selected by the schoolchildren themselves, but related to gibbon conservation. The winning 12 art drawings will be featured in a 2018 calendar, one drawing featured in each calendar month, to be printed and distributed in the region. Art work will also be displayed at community centers, to convey conservation awareness messages created by the community youth and to advertise for a drama to be performed by schoolchildren to celebrate the start of community-based Agile and Siamang gibbon conservation efforts in the Hadabuan Hills Landscape.

Conservation issues and benefits to the local people

At present, the most pressing conservation problem is gradual encroachment of palm oil plantations, threatening wildlife and causing the ecosystem to shrink uphill. Illegal logging further diminishes forests, and unaware villagers hunt for wildlife—though not gibbons and other primates in particular⁴—in what they see as nobody's land.

The PRCF larger program at the site includes long-term conservation management plans, and a PRCF exit strategy, where villagers take over full control of the initiative once it is well absorbed by the stakeholder community. By then, the Hadabuan Hills Landscape will be established as a Hutan Desa network, allocated to stakeholder Batak villages by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

⁴ There is really no local consumption or market for gibbon meat or products, particularly no Chinese demand and that primates are not eaten by Muslims.

Once allocated to as a Hutan Desa, and initially for a period of 35 years, villagers will be able to manage the site for ecosystems conservation, and to benefit from areas within the landscape subject to sustainable use of natural resources. Further, one of our objectives with the larger program at the site is to secure long-term and sustainable sources of funding for conservation management and community development in the Hadabuan Hills Landscape, through international voluntary payments for environmental services, once Hutan Desa are established.

The project herein will help define conservation needs and measures for the local population of agile and siamang gibbon, as part of the larger conservation initiative. This will involve definition of critical habitat conservation zones for the species, helping to delimit the strict protection core to the proposed community-based wildlife refuge, from village multiple-use areas. It will also include conservation action planning to help villagers identify and carry out actions into conservation of the gibbons and their habitat. The project will harness and strengthen traditional regulations and cultural aspects of Batak relationships with the environment, forests, and wildlife, particularly gibbons. This will be used to help strengthen community-based conservation measures in the landscape.

Indicative schedule of project activities

Activity	Timeframe (Months)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Agile and Siamang Gibbon population assessments</i>												
- Survey planning and training												
- Try-out gibbon auditory survey under training												
- Carry-out gibbon population/ distribution surveys												
- Estimate gibbon population at the site												
- Delineate village use areas near gibbon sites												
- Define gibbon distribution and habitat areas												
- Mapping of gibbon critical habitat zones												
<i>Participatory conservation planning</i>												
- Training on Gibbon Conservation Action Plans												
- Bridge-funding proposal through crowd-funding												
- Initial gibbon conservation actions												
- Funding proposal long-term conservation action												
<i>Traditional value and conservation awareness</i>												
- Document Batak traditional regulations												
- Gather info. on gibbon-related folklore/ myths												
- Disseminate priority gibbon conservation actions												
- Schoolchildren gibbon artwork competitions												
- Schoolchildren artwork distributed as awareness												
<i>Reporting</i>												
- Mid-term reporting												
- Final reporting												

Project outputs

Each project activity is set to deliver tangible outputs, which will be used during the course of the project and in subsequent conservation management action at the site. Project outcomes include the following:

- Training materials/ guidance into conservation action planning (Gibbon Conservation Action Plan)
- Five-year Gibbon Conservation Action Plans (including both Agile Gibbon and Siamang Gibbon)
- Document collating survey data on presence and groups of Agile and Siamang gibbons
- Document collating cultural/ traditional tales, folklore, myths related to wildlife and gibbons
- Sketch maps village forest resource use in relation to gibbon habitat
- Maps on Agile Gibbon and Siamang Gibbon population sites and critical habitat zones
- Schoolchildren posters on priority gibbon conservation actions
- 2016 calendar on gibbon conservation awareness

Partners and staff

Overall project technical direction and monitoring will be provided by Dr. Fernando Potess, who has over 25 years of experience in the design, management, and implementation of conservation and development projects, and presently oversees and provides overall technical direction for biodiversity conservation programs of PRCF in five countries of Southeast Asia.

Technical aspects of survey monitoring will be conducted by Dr. Greg McCann, Project Coordinator of 'Habitat ID', a US-based organization working in Southeast Asia to recognize the remaining biodiversity value of forgotten protected and unprotected areas, through field and camera-trapping surveys. Dr. McCann will help organize and coordinate gibbon survey locations and thereafter collate findings into a geographic media. He will also help strengthen and advance institutional and working relations with the Sumatran Tiger Rangers and other local non-government groups in the region.

Local technical coordination and guidance into community-based conservation management work will be provided by Mr. Imanul Huda, from Yayasan PRCF Indonesia, who has considerable experience working with local communities to promote community-based conservation action. Mr. Huda will work in direct liaison with Mr. Haray Munthe, a Batak who leads the local group 'Sumatran Tiger Rangers. Mr. Munthe and his organization have been involved in camera-trapping and surveys since the beginning of PRCF and Habitat ID field activities in the Hadabuan Hills Landscape.

Field activities will be supervised by an experienced gibbon surveyor, Indonesian national, who will be identified and contracted as the project receives endorsement for funding from the donor. The experienced surveyor will work under coordination by PRCF, and in liaison with Dr. McCann and Mr. Munthe. The experience gibbon surveyor will provide training, lead, and participate in all gibbon survey work.

General budget and other sources of funding

No	Budget Item	Units	Unit Cost	No. Units	Est. Cost	PRCF	CZA	GCA
1	Personnel				<u>13,900.0</u>	<u>760.0</u>	<u>5,050.0</u>	<u>8,090.0</u>
1.1	Personnel (Level-1)(X2)	P-day	380.0	10	3,800.0	760.0	-	3,040.0
1.2	Personnel (Level-2)(x2)	P-day	130.0	50	6,500.0	-	3,250.0	3,250.0
1.3	Personnel (Level-3)(X6)	P-day	30.0	120	3,600.0	-	1,800.0	1,800.0
2	Logistics				<u>910.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>705.0</u>	<u>205.0</u>
2.1	Transportation	LumpSum	500.0	1	500.0	-	500.0	-
2.2	Accommodation	Days	2.0	25	50.0	-	25.0	25.0
2.3	Food	Days	24.0	15	360.0	-	180.0	180.0
3	Operations				<u>1,800.0</u>	<u>200.0</u>	<u>200.0</u>	<u>1,400.0</u>
3.1	Equipment	LumpSum	300.0	4	1,200.0	-	-	1,200.0
3.2	Mapping	LumpSum	200.0	1	200.0	200.0	-	-
3.3	Survey materials	LumpSum	400.0	1	400.0	-	200.0	200.0
4	Admin Support				<u>480.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>240.0</u>	<u>240.0</u>
4.1	Logistics support	Days	6	80	480.0	-	240.0	240.0
	Total Costs				17,090.0	960.0	6,195.0	9,935.0
	<i>Personnel L-1= Project Direction, Monitoring, Leadership</i>			PRCF= People Resources and Conservation Foundation				
	<i>Personnel L-2= Gibbon Surveyor, Field Team Leaders</i>			GCA= Gibbon Conservation Alliance				
	<i>Personnel L-3= Trained Villager Surveyors</i>			CZA= Colombus Zoo and Aquarium				

Note: A proposal to Columbus Zoo and Aquarium has been submitted for possible funding, as indicated in the budget table, for execution at about the end of 2018 or beginning of 2019.

PRCF funding in the budget table refers solely to in-kind contributions, but direct expenditures by both PRCF and Habitat ID are linked to the overall program of conservation activities in the Hadabuan Hills Landscape.

Principal investigator's Curriculum Vitae

L. FERNANDO POTES

EDUCATION

Doctor of Philosophy, Natural Resources Management/ Conservation. Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies (USA) (*Studies*), University of Adelaide (Australia) (*Dissertation*) 2004. **Master of Environmental Studies**, Conservation Biology and Resource-use Policy, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies (USA) 1989. **Master of Science**, Wild Lands and Wildlife Management / Nature Conservation, Abilene Christian University (USA) 1986. **Bachelor of Science**, Range Science Ecology and Wild Lands Management, Abilene Christian University (USA) 1983. **Associate Bachelor of Arts**, Rural Socio-economics and Agriculture Business, University of La Salle (Colombia) 1976

COUNTRY OF EXPERIENCE

Cambodia, China (Yunnan), Colombia, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Latvia, Myanmar, Nigeria, North Korea (DPRK) Thailand, Venezuela, Vietnam, United States.

GENERAL CAPACITIES

Conservation specialist with over 25 years of experience in design, management, implementation, and assessment of small, medium, and multi-million-dollar projects and programs. Long-term activities have focused on biodiversity conservation and management—including protected area management, forest governance, social forestry, industrial forestry, land-use planning for resource conservation, sustainable livelihoods and buffer zone development. Short-term activities have included analysis and development of policies for biodiversity conservation and protected area management, and biodiversity and conservation management initiatives.

PRCF FOCUSED ACTIVITIES

Establish institutional frameworks for member countries of the PRCF Federation, define operations to promote the organization's nature conservation and socioeconomic development objectives, guide strategic, technical, administrative, and financial operations of the PRCF Federation, including:

- Strategic planning to expand the PRCF Federation to strengthen biodiversity conservation and establish systems that integrate conservation, protection, and wise use of natural forests with the social and economic development of stakeholder communities.
- Define programs in PRCF countries of operation to include; collaborative management, village institutions development, agriculture intensification, degraded lands rehabilitation, agroforestry, community-based and sustainable forest management, and a carbon offsets program linked to forestry by ethnic minority groups and conservation of biodiversity.
- Plan and implement projects on co-management (local communities and protected area authorities) for biodiversity conservation in protected area landscapes, particularly in Indonesia, Cambodia, and Vietnam.
- Plan and carry out endangered species conservation programs in Vietnam (Francois' Langur, Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey, White-eared Night Heron), Myanmar (Eastern Hoolock Gibbon and Western Hoolock Gibbon), Cambodia (Giant Ibis, White-shouldered Ibis, Northern Yellow-cheeked Gibbon), Indonesia (Sumatran Tiger, Green Turtle, Leatherback Turtle, Hawksbeak Turtle, Tomistoma Crocodile, Mueller Gibbon, Orangutan, Agile Gibbon, Lar Gibbon, Siamang).
- Plan and carry out community forest management activities in benefit of sustainable forest management and protected area buffer zone management in Indonesia and Vietnam.
- Plan and implement projects entailing capacity building to local stakeholders for conservation management and for village-level institutions to further sustainable livelihoods.
- Provide technical guidance into biodiversity conservation, conservation management, sustainable livelihoods, and community-based initiatives for conservation and development.
- Project concept development and proposal writing for: biodiversity conservation and management, including supportive actions like species research and population analysis, forestry development, institutional strengthening, agriculture improvement and agroforestry, degraded lands rehabilitation and assisted natural regeneration, awareness raising, and other.

Letter of support – Ministry of Environment and Forestry



KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERHUTANAN SOSIAL DAN KEMITRAAN LINGKUNGAN
BALAI PERHUTANAN SOSIAL DAN KEMITRAAN LINGKUNGAN WILAYAH SUMATERA
Jalan Sisingamangaraja Km. 5,5 No. 14, Marindal, Telp. 061-7853510 Medan 20147
Email: balai_pskl.sumatera@gmail.com

Medan, February 17, 2017

Ref. No : S.64/X-1/BPSKL-3/PSL.1/2/2017

Subject : Support Letter

To Whom It May Concern

Dear Madam / Sir,

It is my immense pleasure to provide this recommendation letter for the Proposal of PRCF Indonesia on Community Based Forest Management Project for Community Forest (Hutan Desa) in Toba Samosir and North Labuhan Batu regencies of North Sumatra, entitled "New refuge for Endangered Species in North Sumatra's Greater Hadabuan Hills Landscape"

My recommendation and support to this proposal based on the goals of this project; to help safeguard the vast biodiversity of the Hadabuan Hills greater landscape (Toba Samosir and North Labuhan Batu regencies of North Sumatra) by facilitating the establishment of a community-based conservation area in community forests (Hutan Desa). The goals are in line with the national program of Forestry and Environment Ministry of Indonesia in Social Forestry Program in which combining conservation of endangered species and Community

As the Head of Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan (BPSKL) Region Sumatera, I confirm that this project will be of high conservation value for the management of these highly-endangered species in Indonesia. The project will also provide the opportunity to build commitment for the conservation and Community Forest by all levels of the central and provincial Government of Indonesia. Moreover, the project proposes a participatory nature that includes the involvement of local communities in its activities

I can certainly recommend your support to this important endeavor

Yours sincerely,

Ratna Hendratmoko, SH.M.Hum.
NIP. 19741228 200212 1 008

Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan Regional Sumatera
Ministry of Forestry and Environment Republik Indonesia