

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION AND PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR SAPO PADANG ENCLAVE AND BATU KATAK AREA

1.1 ORGANIZATION

Full Name & Acronym	Ibu Bumi Orangutan (IBO)		
Legal Status of the Organization applying for the Grant: Inter-Governmental Organizations (including UN Agencies) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Date established	31/01/2018		
Permanent address	C/FUENTE VIEJA No19		
Name /Title / Position of Head of Organization	Nora Arriazu Usanos co-founder and president		
Contact person (incl. Title & Position) in the organization principal staff who will manage the project and will be the point of contact			
City	Undiano	Phone number	0034 664467505
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Country	Spain	Fax number	
Registration certificate (required)	G71344790	Website	www.ibubumiorangutan.org

1.2 PROJECT PROPOSAL

Project title	Eco		
Sector	Multi sectoral	City/Region	Bahorok sub-district, Langkat district - North Sumatera
Beneficiary country	Indonesia	Project Duration (years and months), and the planned start date	5 years/plan to start 1/01/2025
Total Project Budget	25.000€	Amount request	10.000€

2. DETAILED INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION (Brief Introduction on Organization – 10 lines maximum)

Ibu Bumi Orangutan was initiated Non-Government Organization (NGO) established in Spain. The organization is working focused on rural development and environmental education such as conservation of endangered species and forest habitat, restoration of degraded ecosystems that link to climate mitigation, and income generations for local people. Responding to our focused, IBO in collaboration with Gunung Leuser National Park and local community work together to generate solutions according to the local population that in turn help not only the economy but also the conservation of the rain forest.

2.1 Objectives

Our organization goal is to fulfill a unique role – that of providing education, awareness, equitable development and preserve species such as the critically endangered Sumatran tiger. We will pursue this goal through a combination of capacity building, policy implementation, awareness campaign and field project.

Structure, Governance and Staffing

Since establishment, IBO has developed a strong team of local, national and international professionals committed to conservation program and community development in Sumatra. Total number of full-team IBO staff is 10 people. They have different educational backgrounds. They are well-known and respected within local communities and government stakeholders for their work and commitment. They have developed strong political, local cultural and community relationships.

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The lowland forest of Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) is rich in species and represents a very complex tropical rain forest ecosystem. However, it is unfortunate that the TNGL ecosystem which has a high biodiversity value is also experiencing very high threats and pressures. These threats include illegal logging and other natural resource extraction, hunting for wild animals as well as changing the function of forest land into agricultural cultivation areas and settlements. Forest fragmentation has resulted in habitat loss for key species such as Sumatran tiger and some wildlife populations have become isolated and headed for extinction (about 10 – 30% of mammals, birds and amphibians over the last 40 years). Deforestation of the TNGL ecosystem is also predicted to contribute to the extinction of various key species such as Sumatran tiger and Elephants. The proposed project has interrelated activities that are expected to reduce pressure on TNGL conservation management. Field activities are

designed to involve the community in the buffer villages and Sapo Padang Enclave to play an active role directly in the TNGL conservation program. In addition, the activities carried out in the buffer villages and Sapo Padang Enclave will be integrated into the sectoral activities of the Regional Government.

The sustainability of the Sumatran Tiger species and Elephants, the preservation of its habitat are the two (2) main focuses of conservation efforts. The main threats to the sustainability of the Sumatran Tiger and elephants are the decline in population numbers and the poor genetic pool caused by the fragmentation habitat in the form of small islands due to the conversion of forest cover functions.

Meanwhile, the main threat to habitat sustainability is fragmentation and loss of forest cover which can have a negative impact on the development of Tiger and elephant populations in the Leuser ecosystem.

The project aims to protect the natural resources of the northern jungle of Sumatra through a comprehensive intervention in the communities bordering the jungle, in order to provide them with tools and capacities to adequately and sustainably manage these resources and to protect them.

Building village independence in mitigation of human and wildlife conflict is a part very important inside of our program.

Batu jonjong village and Sapo Padang Enclave in Bohorok Sub - District, Langkat District, North Sumatera Province the buffer zone of Gunung Leuser National Park. **Sumatra/Indonesia**

One of the problems of these areas is the illegal loggin and wildlife conflict.

Therefore, this service activity of IBO which is carried out with the aim of building harmony between the livelihoods of the community and the conservation of wildlife.

The activity consists of five parts:

- Wildlife conservation and research
- Ecotourism
- Alternative Livelihood (timber trees, especial trees and plants for essential oils, palm sugar and native trees for restoration.)
- Environmental education and awareness campaign for children and young people
- Agroforestry for create a Corridor in Sapo Padang Enclave for wildlife

The implementation of the strategies in this program is expected to benefit all wildlife in the area Leuser landscape.

In total, this program will touch the preservation of the forest cover of the 40.000 ha.

4. BACKGROUND AND MAIN RATIONALE OF THE PROPOSED GRANT PROJECT/ACTIVITY

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Gunung Leuser National Park (GNLP) has an extraordinary wealth of biodiversity and this area also supports a diversity of endemic primate species recorded as having the world's highest density of threatened Orangutan populations, as well as Tiger and Elephant populations within it.

Currently, Leuser ecosytem is prone to deforestation and habitat destruction caused by several factors, including illegal logging, encroachment, clearing of forest areas for plantations, illegal hunting, mining, roads and settlements as well as the problem of limited local people's income.

The project locations are in Sapo Padang Enclave and the buffer zone of Leuser ecosystem in Sub districts of Bahorok, Langkat, North Sumatera.

The ethnic majority groups living in the project area are Karonese consisting of about 3 villages 10,331 households.

The villages covering an area of 47,000 ha located within the buffer of Leuser ecosystem that needs to be preserved.

This forest area is prone to damage and requires continuous protection, it also harbors many rare and threatened mammals, plants, birds, fish species and many reptile species, and is important for maintaining various environmental services. This area is one of the remaining ideal habitats for Sumatran tiger conservation and is estimated to have a population of more than 50 Sumatran tiger.

In addition, the area which has begun to suffer damage, wildlife corridors connecting forests in various districts have also been cut off due to road clearing, logging and deforestation for conversion to agriculture or oil palm and rubber plantations as well as settlements.

Currently, the animal corridor is under serious threat from encroachment because this area is very close to residential areas. the main root causes of threats to the Leuser ecosystem wildlife corridor are socio-economic disparities in the community and inappropriate public policies and less than optimal law enforcement.

The area of this work program is a habitat for Sumatran tiger which conditions are increasingly decreasing.

Current forest protection models recognize a greater role for local communities to protect forests. To preserve forests and the richness of biodiversity, which is carried out through restoration, the provision of maximum management to the community is absolutely carried out under the supervision of the government.

This project activity will seek to provide greater opportunities for local communities to participate in forest protection and sustainable management. By ensuring the status of land owned by the community, it will reduce conflicts between local communities and the government, which will have a positive influence on improving the local community's economy.

4.2 Problem analysis

Lose of forest, wildlife conflict, monoculture of Palm oil

4.3 Main rationale support

- This project will support the government in protection GLNP, restore and increase the number of wildlife habitats through the wildlife corridor management activities.
- Restoration activity in the project site will involve local communities at the project site.
- The project will also support the development of an adaptive management plan for the reserve ecosystem to protect community-based biodiversity.

- This project will create job opportunities for the local community which will provide economic improvement to the community.
- The project is highly participatory and involves the community at all levels. Several training activities and workshops have been planned to improve their capacity.
- This project will be managed by Ibu Bumi Orangutan (IBO) with USU (University Sumatera Utara) by involving local Government and communities.

The project is ready for implementation. We have all MOU with local partners. A broader network of USU University with the Ministry of Environmental and Forestry giving the advantage to work closely with the technical management unit such as Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) and Natural Resource Conservation Agency (BKSDA)) Which both working for different area at in situ and ex situ conservation area. A good relationship also has been engaged with the provincial forestry division and its working unit such as forest management unit (KPH).

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

5.1 Project Goal and Specific Objectives

The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the effective protection of the rainforest ecosystem in the North of Sumatra through a community-led conservation program and wildlife conservation.

The objectives of this program are defined as follows:

- To offer sustainable and environmentally friendly of livelihood development alternatives
- To generate social awareness about the importance of natural resources for the survival and development of local communities
- To promote collaboration and coordinated action between the different entities and stakeholders in the area

5.2 Project Main Components/Activities and expected Outputs/Deliverables

DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT OR DELIVERABLE
Component 1. Economic development	
Activity 1.1. Promotion and accompaniment of a cooperative of livestock and agriculture	This activity will allow to create working groups and mutual support to increase productivity, profits and reduce ecological impact.
Activity 1.2 Agroforestry	Creation of wildlife corridor connecting the north and south Gunung leuser national park in Sapo padang landscape, restoration of minimum 2000hec with native trees, ecotourism development and livelihoods support
Activity 1.3. Reinforcement of the local ecotourism initiative	In order to generate autonomous and sustainable income for these conservation activities, we created a website where it is possible to book and coordinate sustainable tourism activities and Guesthouse for volunteers and tourist. In order to have more capacity we will like to building a campsite for research volunteers in Sapo Padang Enclave
Component 2. Gibbon research	Estimate the population of wild elephants and Tiger Define the site's gibbon population distribution and critical habitat zones
Activity 2.1. Building TPE	
Activity 2.2. Collaboration with authorities to monitor and reduce poaching	Data from monitoring of wildlife, collecting samples, camera trap photos, cleaning illegal traps in the jungle, control measures on illegal hunting, development of rescue team. This activity will be carried with our local partners and will involve local communities, young people trained and students from USU university of north Sumatra
Activity 2.3. Village regulation	

<p>Activity 3.1. Introduction of permaculture in local communities</p>	<p>Creation of mixed crops as an example. Like sustainable Palm sugar, cinnamon tree, candlenut tree, patchouli plant, lemongrass, jernang for essential oil and timber trees in alternative to palm oil.</p> <p>At this moment we need to reinforce the sustainable trees production in the area; purchasing a bigger extension of field in Sapo Padang Enclave in order to extend the plantation, being able to give work to the people in the surrounding area, thus avoiding the expansion of the palm monoculture, teaching another form of production and development. We will teach local community for distillation process for oils and we will create a sales system for them.</p>	
<p>Component 3.2 Environmental education and awareness campaign</p>	<p>Maintenance our education program for children to give them knowledge in environmental education and English lesson.</p>	
<p>5.4 Project inputs</p> <p>All will be provided from our local staff from KAP&S local NGO We have the support from:</p> <p>Police rangers of Gnunug Leuser National Park USU University North Sumatra BKSDA wildlife department KPH forestry department Local village Representative of Sapo Padang</p>		
<p>5.5 Impact (Direct and indirect Beneficiaries, and other indicators, as appropriate)</p> <p>This program has a direct impact on an area of 40.000ha in which there are several towns. Counting on the direct involvement of local citizens, the development of the activities is divided among three populations, serving as an example for other people and being able to choose to participate. It also has an indirect impact on the conservation of the biodiversity of Gunung Leuser and thus on high-risk species. By promoting sustainable tourism and livelihood's development, practically the entire population can obtain an improvement in their economy.</p>		
<p>6. JUSTIFICATION</p>		
<p>According to P.48/Men hut-II/2008 Human and wildlife conflicts are all interactions between humans and wildlife that are negative for human social life, economy, culture, and on the conservation of nature, wildlife and/or the environment. One of the visible problems in case of human-wildlife conflict is the lack of awareness and knowledge of the community about wildlife, so environmental education is needed so that people can live side by side (coexistence) with wildlife. Formulate KMH Mitigation Activities with expert from the Forestry, Zootechnics and Biology Studies Program for the design of activities that can be used by the community to develop alternative sources of livelihood Friendly to the environment. The variety of activities carried out in the program: includes anti-tiger attack livestock management (tiger-proof enclosure), permaculture and agroforestry program, economic development, as well as the development of environmental education and</p>		

ecotourism. These activities are carried out with the local partners, with the aim of developing the ability of human resources in order to lead a village independent of human and wild animal conflict. It is hoped that the start of assisted villages will be able to foster the sustainability of people's livelihoods a better village and support Sumatran tiger conservation efforts.

6.1 Proposed Approach/Strategy to address the issues identified

The strategy of this project is to protect globally important rainforest ecosystem in the North of Sumatra through a community-led conservation program that are important for wildlife and human livelihood. The project's important, in partnership with local conservation Foundation and local forestry department is to overcome some of the knowledge barriers of local community in participation to biodiversity protection in Sumatra. It will do by our local team and partners support for forest monitoring activities whilst providing necessary rational consensus and capacity among local decision makers.

- *Technical Approach*
Working towards strategy the project will concentrate on the objectives: building local capacity within project staff, partners organization and local community to achieve project goal and objectives; Identifying critical areas and threats of forests in terms of biodiversity, integrated with improved forest protection; Raising awareness to gain understanding related forest conservation issues at all levels of society and demonstrate that public interest and concern All activities covered by local, national and international media.
- *Stakeholder Interests*
This program is not only to encourage but to let the local community leading in planning, implementing and evaluation of the program. IBO as a part of local stakeholders are only facilitating the process of implementation. The direct participation of local villagers on forest corridor rehabilitation after is culturally associated with values of greatness, dignity, wisdom and reliability.
The target of the program is also to engage business, civic, and community organizations as well as private citizens. We seek to educate our community on the value of forest corridor and ecosystem and their role in our environment. We need this program so that local communities can coordinate future planning to maintain forest corridor protection and ecosystem rehabilitation including the green connections along the region.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

Highlight the main specific measures designed for sustaining the project results after the termination of the project

The project activities may or may not be sustained in similar form and at the same level beyond the project life time but it will be used as fundamental for further actions. Modified activities of this sub-project will be institutionalized and implemented within conservation programs, and with participation of government and local communities. The leverages of the activities are expected to lead a sustained improvement for protection Sumatran rainforest and wildlife protection practices at provincial and other district level. For sustainability, the project also improves the local community capacity, establish networks, improve strategy through field evidence to attract more supports.

This project will be used as an investment to develop more activities on forest protection program as the best practice in Indonesia. IBO is seeking the possibility of funding from private company investments, Indonesia's government, donors and other funding agencies for long-term programs. As indicated in project partners, TNGI, the Forestry Department, BBKSDA, Universitas Sumatera Utara are also working on integrated reforestation and human – wildlife conflict mitigation development programs. The project will ensure that government routine programs funded by local and national budgets become more focused, efficient since they are in line with the project objectives.

IBO will develop a strategy after the project finish, upon completion of the project, constructed facilities, goods, and equipment will formally be managed by IBO partners. The status of facilities and goods in the field procured under the project will be determined by the Agreement between IBO and the local stakeholders, to assure that the equipment is used for forest protection program continuation purposes only.

Still, as in most areas of Indonesia, the local community group will not have enough resources to sustain local business at required levels. For this reason, the project includes a business development financing activity that will strive to develop new sources of resource support through ecotourism / guesthouse and bungalows/trips/cooperative system for farmers and essential oil market for livelihood's/ volunteers' program... these sources of funding will be available to local governments, and existing and new business management institutions.

Although local institutions and capacities for business skills will be improved and potential markets will be more opened, IBO expects to remain engaged as partners, mentors, and providers of technical assistance and training to business development and institutions through alternative sources of funding.

In this way, the project achieves an appropriate balance between emergency response needs and longer-term forest conservation sustainability needs.

8. RISKS and MITIGATION MEASURES

Identify main risks that could affect project implementation and proposed mitigation measures

There are some risks that we identified dan analyzed, namely:

1. If the threat of the new COVID-19 pandemic does not quickly pass and even reach the target area of the program, the chance is low but if it is getting high, the risk will be high. The mitigation effort is by modifying the activities and implementing the COVID-19 preventive health protocols strictly;
2. Not compressive people are still thriving in the program area. The chance is medium, however, if it is occurred, the risk will be high. The mitigation efforts are 1) doing rapprochement with the groups that may perform the actions of premanism. 2) building a communication with community leaders and 3) encouraging the strict legal enforcement and

3. Management capacity and coordination mechanism are still weak in internal institution. The chance is low but if it is happened, the risk will be high. The mitigation efforts are 1) improving the management capacity of both the program and finance, 2) utilizing information technology and communication media to strengthen coordination, 3) requesting assistance from third parties and 4) conducting the regular evaluation.
4. The local community is still pragmatic in accepting the program. Activities are sometimes measured by the amount of compensation they can get. Changes in materialistic thinking cannot be separated from the increasing demands of life. The mitigation efforts are: 1). Building intensive communication with partners as local change agents, 2) explaining the long-term benefits that can be received from the program, 3) increasing the capacity of management and building a model of participation by increasing community independence in managing their resources.

9. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND VISIBILITY

Transparency of implementation will be a key requirement for success of the program. IBO together with TNGL and USU will make reports publicly available (both in hardcopies and through the program website), with a view to insure transparency and good governance during program implementation. Information will be taken from the database of field works. The project team will hold periodic meetings with communities at the core site and prepare program information dissemination materials for the beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Information concerning distribution of goods, community groups and leaders, and the activity progress will be continuously disseminated to donor's and government partners

10. RESULTS-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (See annex 1.1)

This program is designed to support the protection of the Sumatran rainforest in TNGL which is an important habitat for the wildlife species whose existence is increasingly threatened. Livelihood-based conservation efforts in the context of improving welfare are expected to go parallel with it to create a balance of ecosystems that have a direct impact on humans and the natural resources surroundings protected area. Conservation problems as result of complications in the social, economic and environmental aspects need to be elaborated in work programs that directly touch them. The problem of human and tiger conflict that arises as a result of unbalancing of these three aspects will be solved by using a livelihood program approach that is in accordance with the conditions and needs of the community. Communication built among stakeholders at the site level will result in a program that is truly in accordance with the needs, both in terms of type, amount and commitment to implementing the program. Livelihood-based programs were chosen in line with conservation demands that could accommodate the interests of communities living around the forest. This approach will be effective if in-situ and ex-situ conservation efforts provide space for improving the welfare of people. All the programs that will be implemented have been well communicated to the relevant stakeholders, especially the government. Efforts are also being made administratively within the framework of a partnership that has been established by the University with technical management units both in central level such as national parks and conservation agency as well as technical management unit of forest at the provincial level. Therefore, this program is in line with government policies to build village independence in mitigating human and tiger conflicts.

11.2 Project immediate objective

The expected objectives of this activity are:

1. Economic development: Community economic improvement is expected to grow through promotion and accommodation of a cooperative for livelihood's (essential oil, timber trees.) reinforcement of the local ecotourism initiative. Through economic development, it is hoped that conservation efforts will have an impact on both humans and forest ecosystems.
2. Wildlife mitigation conflict and policy development: The independence of the village community in mitigating conflicts with tigers is the main goal in the midst of the high threat to the preservation of this endangered animal. Through TPE building activities; Collaboration with authorities to monitor and reduce poaching; Village regulation is expected to be able to suppress violations that damage forest ecosystems as wildlife habitat
3. Restoration program: Improvement of the landscape in terms of land cover is expected to improve environmental quality and biodiversity with species that have economic and media value to reduce dependence on monoculture models through Introduction of permaculture in local communities; and multipurpose tree species
4. Environmental education and awareness campaign: All of these programs are expected to lead to awareness raising to preserve the environment through education in villages around Gunung Leuser.

Leading Organization

As the leader of the project implementation IBO together with TNGL and USU) will:

- Seek and channel the necessary funding for the implementation of the project according to the previously agreed budget.
- Act as responsible to international donors, ensuring proper reporting and accountability
- Supervise the correct execution of the activities agreed in the Work Plan and participate in the modification processes if necessary
- Provide technical support for the correct execution of the project
- Ensure an adequate transfer of knowledge to USU, as well as the necessary support for the proper management of the project.

Participating/collaborating organization

The Organization will deliver collaborative with local Ngo

- Focus in community services, biodiversity and environmental center. Covered by numerous agreements with the different government counterparts.
- Carry out the activities as foreseen in the WP, informing in time and form of any difficulty in the implementation, as well as of any change that could suppose an essential modification with respect to the initially planned.
- Ensure that the human and material resources necessary for the implementation of the project are adequate, and correctly managed.
- Execute the expenditures according to what was planned, ensuring the maximum rigor and transparency in the management of the funds.
- Keep an adequate record of the expenses, as well as of the development of the activities and indicators.
- Elaborate a monthly report of activities and expenses.
- Maintain a fluid communication with the person designated by IBO (Nora Arriazu) as project manager.

Local government/community endorsement

The design of proposed project has been developed through an informal consultation among the leading forest conservation, local government, related NGOs and key community leaders. Our main partners such as Gunung Leuser National Park Agency – BBTNGL, North Sumatra Conservation Agency (BKSDA) and local forestry department “KPH I” already have expressed interest in coordinating with this project to leverage both potential resources (human resources, equipment and facilities).

13.3 Project co-financier(s)

Name	Contact details	Contributions in US\$
Nora Arriazu usanos	ibubumiorangutan@gmail.com	65.000
Phil davis	tigerwild@btinternet.com	10.000