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GRANT MANAGEMENT

SGP

Small Grants Programme
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LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN



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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

The end of 2022 is the end of the SGP Indonesia Program where four (4) years of the SGP Indonesia program have been implemented and four (4) cycles have been implemented in two (2) ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP) in Indonesia, namely: Gunung Leuser National Park and Way Kambas National Park. There are 75 projects from four (4) cycles of the SGP Indonesia Program implemented by civil society organizations and basic community organizations in Indonesia from the themes in each open call for proposal in each cycle both biodiversity, livelihood including ecotourism for national parks and surrounding communities. (2) the national park area.

At the end of the SGP Indonesia program or in cycle 4, there were twenty-seven (27) civil society organizations in cycle 3 and cycle 4 that received a small grant program in both Gunung Leuser National Park (13 civil society organizations) and Way Kambas National Park (14 civil society organizations) which are oriented towards strengthening the management of the national park area and strengthening communities around the national park area through the theme of biodiversity and livelihoods.

The SGP Indonesia Micro-Grant Program is also provided to strengthen the small grant program for the management of national park programs and surrounding communities. There are twenty-nine (29) micro-grant program projects that support small grant programs in GLNP and WKNP implemented by civil society organizations and basic community organizations to strengthen programs implemented by the national park which are implemented during the Indonesian SGP Program in 2022.

In addition, the process of preparing the Minutes of Handover of Goods and Services to the Ministry of Finance from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) both in cycles 1 to 4 is still being carried out between the Penabulu Foundation as the Service Provider of the SGP Indonesia Program and small grant recipients. and micro to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia as a form of a grant from the Indonesian SGP Program to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in the amount of EUR 2 million as per the existing agreement.

In the middle of 2022 where the Government of the Republic of Indonesia gives leeway to the community so that there are lots of visits from both KfW, CTA/GITECH, and ACB which involve NWT/KKH/KLHK to carry out monitoring evaluations in the field with the Penabulu Foundation as the SGP Indonesia Service Provider so that The Penabulu Foundation had to adjust its activities and finances due to the significant strengthening of the rupiah against the euro.

The results of the visit had a good impact on the course of the program run by civil society organizations with the national park. Several adjustments were made where the goals and strategy of the program were adjusted and gave more meaning to the management of the national park area and the community as agreed with the national park.

In the next chapter, the program achievements during 2022 in the SGP Indonesia Cycle 2 (NCE), Cycle 3 and Cycle 4 will be discussed.

CHAPTER II IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SGP INDONESIA PROGRAM

A. Achievements in the Implementation of the SGP Indonesia Program

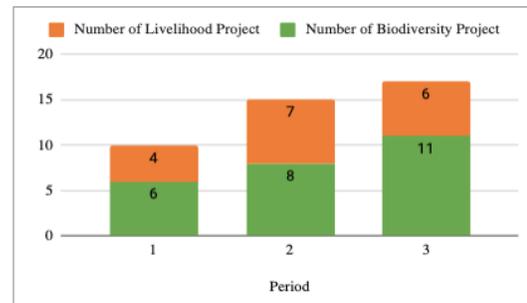
The SGP Indonesia Small Grants Program is a Southeast Asia regional cooperation program between the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) and the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry cq. Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems cq. Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation through the National Steering Committee (NSC) and the National Working Team (NWT).

Overall, up to 2022, there are 75 recipients of both small grants and micro-grants from SGP Indonesia, the details of which are 33 small grant recipients and 42 micro-grant recipients.

Picture 1. Data of grantees until 2022

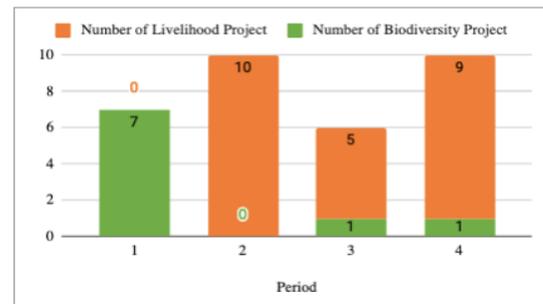
Micro-grant

Period	Number of Biodiversity Project	Number of Livelihood Project
1	6	4
2	8	7
3	11	6



Small grant

Period	Number of Biodiversity Project	Number of Livelihood Project
1	7	0
2	0	10
3	1	5
4	1	9



B. 1. Implementation of the SGP Indonesia Small Grants Program

B.1.1. Implementation of the SGP Indonesia Cycle 2 No Cost Extension (NCE).

The SGP Indonesia small grant program ended on December 31, 2022. The SGP Indonesia Small Grant Program Cycle 1, program has ended in 2021, while for the SGP Indonesia Small Grant Program cycle 2, out of 10 small grant recipients cycle 2, in the Gunung National Park Leuser, one recipient of a small grant, namely WALHI North Sumatra, stopped his activities because he could not carry out the SGP Indonesia project due to an internal conflict that existed at WALHI North Sumatra. Based on this development, it is recommended that the remaining WALHI North Sumatra funds be diverted to additional micro-grants at TNGL, one of which is to focus on continuing the remaining WALHI North Sumatra activities that cannot be carried out in the field.

Meanwhile, in Way Kambas National Park, one small grant recipient, namely LPPSLH, was recommended to carry out a no-cost extension to continue output that was not completed until December 31, 2022. The following is a list of recipients of the Indonesian SGP Program in Cycle 2.

Table 1. List of grantees small grant Cycle 2.

No.	Grantees	Themes	Grant Title	Budget (EUR)	GA Period	Status
A. Gunung Leuser National Park						
1.	KpSHK	Livelihood	Community Economic Empowerment of Coffee Plantation from Forest Area	71,630	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	Closed
2.	YOSL-OIC	Livelihood	Promoting Agribusiness and Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Development as Alternative Livelihood of Communities Around Gunung Leuser National Park Area III	44,979	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	Closed
3.	PARAS Foundation	Livelihood	Strengthening Women's Participation in the Preservation of Gunung Leuser National Park through Sustainable Livelihood Development	34,785	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	Closed
4.	PETAI	Livelihood	Improve Community Livelihoods and Restore the Ecosystem of Gunung Leuser National Park based on Participatory	75,708	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	Closed
5.	YSHL	Livelihood	Increasing the Capacity of Village Communities to Increase Revenue and Strengthen Conservation Initiatives of the GLNP Buffer Zone Utilization	39,994	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	Closed
6	Walhi Sumatera Utara	Livelihood	Forest-based Community Empowerment to Preserve the Landscape of Gunung Leuser	56,089	15 October 2021 – 14 October 2022	Diterminat & Closed

No.	Grantees	Themes	Grant Title	Budget (EUR)	GA Period	Status
			National Park and Build Sustainable Livelihoods			
B	Way Kambas National Park					
7	LPPSLH	Livelihood	Improving the Livelihoods of Local Communities through the Development of Information Systems and Sustainable Ecotourism Development in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP)	98,072	15 April 2021 – 31 December 2022	Closed
8	YKMI-FKKM	Livelihood	Strengthening the Community Institutional Capacity of Rantau Jaya Makmur Villages in Central Lampung to Support Conservation of WKNP and Improving Community Livelihoods	38,806	15 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	Closed
9	YKWS	Livelihood	Optimization of Natural Resource Potential in the Buffer Zone of the Way Kambas National Park	32,451	15 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	Closed
10	YAPEKA	Livelihood	Livelihood system improvement in communities around Way Kambas National Park and simultaneously reducing threats to biodiversity and ecosystem.	99,903	15 April 2021 – 30 June 2022	Closed
Total				592,417		

The following achievements of SGP Indonesia Cycle 2 small grant recipients are described as follows:

AHP: Gunung Leuser National Park

The achievements of SGP Indonesia Cycle 2 small grant recipients working in Area III of Gunung Leuser National Park are as follows:

Perkumpulan Konsorsium Pendukung Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (KpSHK)

The KPSHK with the Community Economic Empowerment program through Coffee NTFP Product Development was carried out between April 2021 and March 2022. The project was carried out in Perteguhan Hamlet, Telagah Village, Sei Bingai District, Langkat Regency.

This project is expected to provide a source of economic income for the community and create new economic value from coffee development so as to reduce community intervention in the Gunung Leuser National Park Area.

All KPSHK activities in cycle 2 have been completed. The main activities of this project are strengthening the economic institutions of coffee farmer groups, and developing coffee products to assist market access.

There are two groups that are assisted, namely the Perteguhan Farmers Group and the Ersada Erihta Perteguhan Group. The Perteguhan Farmer Group has the majority of male members who are in charge of caring for the coffee plantations, from maintenance to the coffee harvesting process, while the Perteguhan Ersada Erihta Group is a women's group, generally the wives of the Perteguhan Farmers group members who are in charge of roasting the coffee harvested. Affirmation. Through the SGP Indonesia Cycle 2 project, these two groups have received coffee management training from preparation, and maintenance to harvest and post-harvest.

And through this project, the two groups have gained increased economic value from the presence of processed coffee products, including green beans, roasted beans, and ground coffee. Baseline data shows that prior to the intervention of the SGP program, the people of Perteguhan Hamlet only sold coffee in the form of grain to agents/middlemen at a price of Rp. 20,000 per kg. Changes and increases in the added value of the group's economy occur with the products in the form of green beans, roasted beans, and ready-to-brew ground coffee.

This project has been completed since March 2022, and raises questions about the continuation of this program, especially since KPSHK also does not have a Cooperation Agreement (PKS)/MoU with TNGL. KPSHK proposes to TNGL that the group activities formed through this project can be continued and accompanied by TNGL Area III.

The village government is invited to support and continue coffee development activities through BUMDES. The agreement was made during a meeting with the village government. However, during the ongoing project, the Telagah Village Head passed away and was replaced by a new Village Head who needed an approach and provided a new understanding of this coffee development program.

From the private sector, the Starbucks Indonesia Support Center is also committed to making coffee farmer groups in Perteguhan as CPCL (prospective farmers for prospective locations) for coffee nurseries and upgrading several post-harvest machines.

The village government through BUMDes has been willing to assist in marketing coffee products. Marketing has also been assisted by KPSHK through social media Facebook, Instagram, and its

website. However, the premium products produced by farmer groups have not received a positive response from the market because they are considered too expensive. Difficult access and communication also result in inefficient distribution of coffee products. Requests for products can only be made by prior ordering to people in Medan or Jakarta, and it takes time to convey orders to groups, so products are not always available.

With minimal orders for this premium product, there is no significant additional income from the sale of premium products. The machines that have been provided for this project are not optimal for production due to low demand.

TNGL Area III stated that it would evaluate the performance of this group in developing coffee in Perteguhan. If there are no significant developments, if internal conflicts are not resolved, then various support facilities from SGP related to coffee development in this area will be taken over and shifted to other places and groups that are more in need.

Table 2. Information of KPSHK's activities.

Grantee	The Community Forest System Supporting Consortium (KPSHK)	
Project Title	Community Economic Empowerment of Coffee Plantation from Forest Area	
Period	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 71,630	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 63,867	
Grant Spent	EUR 63,015	
Grant Absorption	88%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>Two groups of farmers involved in coffee processing have been formed in Telagah village: the Perteguhan & Ersada Arihta groups.</p> <p>Improving community economic institutions and institutions in managing coffee plantations in the form of farmer group and women's group activities, farmer group training, coffee plantation management training, farmer group plans with National Parks Gunung Leuser and group mentoring activities.</p> <p>Making a seedling nursery to accommodate 5,000 coffee seedlings and 200 fruit seeds.</p>	<p>All project components/objectives can be realized with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed</p>	<p>Since there are two groups, namely the farmer group and the women group, there is a need for a form of collaboration between the two groups to maintain the sustainability of the project.</p> <p>In terms of marketing, it is suggested to continue to promote the product within the tourist spots within the Perteguhan village and other nearby areas</p> <p>The machine and other equipment that have been invested by SGP are mainly</p>

<p>Supporting post-harvest farmer groups, including: coffee pulper machine, coffee huller machine, coffee roasting machine and coffee sorting machine.</p> <p>Support from the Farmer Support Centre Indonesia Starbucks is ready to provide knowledge about coffee cultivation according to National standards and open opportunities for funding support from various parties</p> <p>Establishing a coffee business unit, namely JORE KOPI, the focus of sales was green beans, roast beans, ground coffee and planning a coffee shop with the name Jore Coffee Shop</p> <p>Promotional activities for Perteguhan coffee products at the local and national level, this promotional activity is formed by a team to reach further promotion locations, promotional materials include roasted coffee, ground coffee, leaflets, business cards and promotional bags.</p> <p>BUMDEs and incubators to expand the sales network of farmer groups</p>		<p>working well but haven't reached the optimum used yet. Need further efforts to maximize the machine and equipment</p>
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Yayasan Sumatra Lestari Orangutan – Orangutan Information Center

The project “Promoting the Development of Agribusiness and Small & Medium Enterprises (UKM) as Alternative Livelihoods for Communities Around the TNGI III Area carried out by YOSL is basically optimizing unused yards by women's groups in three (3) villages: Telagah Village, Bukit Village Mas and Halaban using the permaculture method. This effort is expected to improve the livelihoods of local communities living around the GLNP area as well as to reduce community pressure on GLNP.

Until the end of this project, there were one hundred people practicing permaculture to produce organic vegetables in their yards. Not only has this method reduced spending on vegetables, but the community also earns additional income from selling processed products in the form of powdered ginger at the local market. This also includes sufficient consumption of fresh and organic vegetables taken from the yards of the people's own houses which are a direct impact of this project.

Picture 2. Before and after looks of the land transformed into a permaculture demplot of Kelompok Bunga Encole Demplot.



Currently, each group already has a home-based business unit that produces powdered red ginger in each village. Red ginger powder with the name JELES has received a production permit from the Langkat District Health Office. Currently, products are marketed through direct sales in local markets, and digital marketing using social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and at Shopee Indonesia.

Picture 3. Product Jeles.



Photo of the product "JELES" red ginger powder which has been packaged in sachets with a weight of 10 grams and a selling price of IDR 5,000	Photo of the product "JELES" red ginger powder which has been packaged in a box weighing 20 grams and selling price of Rp. 18,000, - in this contact there are 10 bags of red ginger dip ready to be brewed.
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For program sustainability, YOSL-OIC has coordinated with BUMDES to continue and support group activities through village funds. Even though there is no written commitment, BUMDES will allocate village fund support to the products of this permaculture group in 2023.

Table 3. Information of YOSL-OIC's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari – Orangutan Information Centre (YOSL-OIC)	
Project Title	Promoting Agribusiness and Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Development as Alternative Livelihood of Communities Around Gunung Leuser National Park Area III	
Period	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 44,979	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 41,950	
Grant Spent	EUR 41,524	
Grant Absorption	92%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>Three permaculture women's groups have been formed in three villages (Bunga Encole Group in Telagah Village, Mekar Leuser Lestari group in Bukit Mas Village, Bunga Mawar Group in Halaban Village)</p> <p>Each village has its own demonstration plot as a learning medium for group members and the community in that village and</p> <p>There are 100 permaculture demonstration plots that have been established and have produced vegetables that can be consumed by group members.</p>	<p>All project components/objectives can be realized with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed</p>	

<p>Three home industry groups have been formed in each village with products such as ginger powder, as well as the development of business plans and marketing strategies through digital marketing and direct sales.</p>		
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Yayasan Sumatera Hijau Lestari (YSHL)

The YSHL project aims to increase the capacity of 50 farmers and rehabilitate 10 hectares of agricultural land by implementing sustainable organic farming in 2 assisted villages namely Lau Damak and Batu Jonjong Villages, Bohorok District, Langkat Regency.

Since this project started its activities in April 2021 until it ends in March 2022, the target of 50 farmers to implement organic farming can be achieved. The 50 farmers are joined into two groups that were formed during this project. This group independently has been able to make liquid organic fertilizer by utilizing ingredients consisting of grass and green leaves, water used for washing rice, coconut water and so on which can be found in the village and its surroundings. This liquid fertilizer is then applied to their crops (rice, red chili, cayenne pepper, eggplant, pumpkin, spinach, long beans).

The application of liquid organic fertilizer on land planted with rice is not necessarily able to increase the yield of rice produced. The yield of organic land rice yields an average of 44 kg of rice per *rante*, whereas using chemical fertilizers produces 53 kg of rice per *rante*. Farmers say that even though in terms of yields they use more chemical fertilizers than organic ones, in terms of expenses, farmers are more economical if they use organic fertilizers, especially amid the increasingly expensive prices of chemical fertilizers.

Some farmers also stated that organic yields could actually be better if fertilization was applied regularly or more intensely, especially at the start of the planting and growing season. They admit that they are still learning to adapt to this organic farming pattern. The total land area managed by this organic farming system is 5.95 hectares.

Application of liquid organic fertilizer to horticultural crops such as eggplant, chili, jungle, pumpkin, kale, long beans, and others, using a dose of 440 ml of liquid organic fertilizer mixed with 15 liters of water can produce an average eggplant harvest of 8 kg / week, 50 bunches of basil, 40 kg / week of long beans, and 3-5 kg / week of chili. However, for some plants, such as long beans and eggplants, the application of this organic fertilizer makes the life of the plants longer, which is more than 3 months, which is usually only 2 months when using chemical fertilizers. However, horticulture results cannot be said to provide a significant increase in income for the community, but rather a reduction in public spending/consumption of household vegetable needs.

The project has also planted 20,000 cocoa and palm seedlings in the villages of Lau Damak and Batu Jongjong. Several farmers have also grafted their cocoa trees with assistance from YSHL. The total area of productively managed cacao and palm is 5.59 hectares.

The challenge in implementing this project is convincing farmers to use organic fertilizers to be applied to their crops. Not all farmers have the desire to switch to organic fertilizers. They tend to wait for the results from groups that have applied organic fertilizers on their land. Several communities outside the group have started to use organic fertilizers.

Table 4. Information of YSHL's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Sumatera Hijau Lestari (YSHL)	
Project Title	Increasing the Capacity of Village Communities to increase Revenue and Strengthen Conservation initiatives of the GLNP Buffer Zone Utilization	
Period	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 39,994	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 39,994	
Grant Spent	EUR 39,346	
Grant Absorption	98%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>50 farmers have applied liquid organic fertilizer to their long bean, peanut, eggplant, chili, pumpkin, spinach and rice plants.</p> <p>50 horticultural farmers with an area of 5.95 hectares and 13 cocoa farmers with an area of 5.59 hectares have implemented an organic farming system. Total land that is managed productively and applies an organic farming system is 11.54 hectares.</p> <p>5,927 seeds consisting of 5,855 cocoa seedlings and 72 sugar palm seeds were distributed to 13 farmers with an area of 5.87 hectares.</p> <p>50 people from the villages of Lau Damak and Batu Jongjong have received training in</p>	<p>All project components/objectives can be realized with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST documents completed</p>	<p>The use of organic fertilizers does not necessarily increase plant productivity. However, the use of organic fertilizers can reduce the cost of chemical fertilizers for farmers.</p>

<p>processing cocoa and palm sugar into chocolate bars and palm sugar. No products have been produced from these two villages because they are still in the planting process.</p>		
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Yayasan Pesona Tropis Alam Indonesia Indonesia (PETAI)

The aim of the PETAI project is to increase community welfare and participation in preserving Gunung Leuser National Park (TNGL) through conservation partnerships. There are 15 Conservation Forest Farmers Groups (KTHK) that are the target of this project to be assisted in managing the TNGL area through a conservation partnership scheme.

Of the 15 targeted KTHKs, until the project ends in March 2022, there are 14 (fourteen) KTHKs that have completed the preparation of the Work Plan for 2022. This work plan is a mandatory document that must be owned by every KTHK to be able to manage land in the area. GLNP through a conservation partnership scheme.

In addition to the work plan document, this project has also succeeded in compiling a Conservation Partnership Area Management Action Plan document using the Sustainable Livelihood Assessment (SLA) approach where this document is a reference in the management of conservation partnership areas.

To increase the capacity of KTHK members, PETAI developed an agroforestry field school. In this agroforestry field school, various pieces of training were conducted on 3 commodities (citrus, lemongrass, medicinal plants) which were the focus of KTHK members in conservation partnerships.

Currently, various processed products from the conservation partnership area have been produced and marketed, including liquid ginger lemongrass, powdered ginger lemongrass, marmalade, orange syrup, and jerky kangkung.

This project has succeeded in implementing an agroforestry cropping pattern (combination of MPTS and pulses) so that the conservation partnership area is well managed and can also improve the community's economy. Also, has contributed to the restoration of the GLNP conservation partnership area ecosystem by planting various MPTS plants through agroforestry patterns in the GLNP area. This scheme can simultaneously contribute to improving the community's economy where the community has been able to create processed products such as liquid ginger lemongrass, powdered ginger lemongrass, marmalade, orange syrup, and cabbage chips from the results of the agroforestry pattern implemented by KTHK members. The resulting product has been packaged in an attractive design and has been marketed where currently there are 1,395 sachets of ground ginger lemongrass, 1,320 bottles of liquid ginger lemongrass, 125 bowls of orange jam, 300 bottles of orange syrup, and 470 packs of kale chips.

These products do not yet have a trade permit like PIRT. PETAI promised to assist in the development of this product to obtain PIRT.

However, until this project ended, access to capital from financial institutions (banks/non-banks) aimed at developing the KTHK business had not been successful. State-owned and private banks cannot provide capital loans because KTHK does not have land certificates. Land ownership certificates must be owned as the main requirement as collateral in lending business capital, while in reality, the KTHK does not have certificates for the land it cultivates, KTHK has the right to work the land in the partnership land, but does not have ownership rights to the land. Currently, YAPETA still does not have alternative funding support after there are no financial institutions that can provide funding support for KTHK. Other alternative solutions are still needed from stakeholders, both TNGL and the local government of Langkat Regency to support the development of KTHK farmer products produced from this conservation partnership land.

Table 5. Information of PETAI's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Pesona Tropis Alam Indonesia (PETAI)	
Project Title	Improve Community Livelihoods and Restore the Ecosystem of Gunung Leuser National Park based on Participatory	
Period	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 75,708	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 75,708	
Grant Spent	EUR 74,410	
Grant Absorption	98%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
3 units of Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) have been formed, namely KUPS Jeruk, KUPS Keripik Buah and KUPS Lemongrass. Efforts to access capital through financial institutions, both banks and non-banks, have been carried out. ((PNM, BLU KLHK, and BRI, BUPSHA). Even though the results were nil 14 out of 15 (fifteen) KTHK have completed preparing the 2022 AWP document. 2 product variations produced (traditional health drinks, and lemon glass) Meetings in 3 Field Schools (Citrus, Medicinal	In general, all project components/objectives can be realised with project achievement. Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed	The AWP facilitation process greatly assists KTHK members in evaluating 2021 activities and planning or compiling activities in 2022. KTHK as a community business unit has not been able to access capital from financial institutions even though this group already has legal access from the government and has a production unit There needs to be another alternative exit strategy for funding support from interested parties in the conservation partnership at GLNP.

<p>Plants and Lemongrass SL) 15,477 seeds have been planted, which distributed to 74 KTHK members spread across 13 KTHK.</p> <p>Sales of KTHK products such as chili, watermelon and peanuts as well as MPTS have been carried out with total sales reaching 81,865 kg or around 82 tons.</p> <p>Facilitation of KTHK product development. Currently KTHK has produced 1,176 bottles of liquid ginger lemongrass, 4,469 sachets of lemongrass ginger powder, 110 bowls of marmalade and 258 bottles of orange syrup and 470 packs of kale chips.</p> <p>Field school activities were carried out 2 times for each commodity (Orange, Medicinal Plants and Lemongrass)</p>		<p>PETAI will continue product development until obtaining PIRT</p>
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Yayasan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Perdesaan (PARAS)

The PARAS project at SGP Indonesia is focused on empowerment of women's participation in contributing to the protection of TNGL through sustainable economic development. The project was carried out in three villages: Sampe Raya, Kuta Gajah, and Sei Musam. These three villages are located around TNGL, precisely at Marike Resort, Langkat Regency.

The project has provided capacity building for 15 female cadres in each assisted village. This cadre forms a women's group for alternative economic development.

As many as 18 hectares of critical land in the TNGL buffer zone have been planted with 1,600 fruit trees, and will be replanted in stages by the community and conservation cadres and restored by the local community.

Although three groups of women conservation cadres have been formed, each group has different dynamics. In the village of Kuta Gajah, the group of women conservation cadres has received legality from the village government, while in Sei Musam village and Sampe Raya village, they still do not have legality or recognition from the village government.

After the program ended, three (3) cadre groups in three (3) villages experienced degradation, due to the intensity of communication between PARAS field personnel that was no longer running well.

The Service Provider considers that this project is not progressing according to the logframe because various livelihood development supports for Conservation Women Cadres such as honey and woven bamboo cannot work.

There are 20 stup of the horn bee type of honey bee cultivated by a group of conservation cadres in Sei Musam, and only 8 remaining, and honey bee cultivation is not showing signs of improvement, on the contrary, it is decreasing. Places that are not suitable and the availability of feed is inadequate, as well as nuisance pests such as ants causing flying bee colonies to leave the stup as the bee colony's habitat.

The development of ant sugar business in Kuta Gajah Village is also difficult to develop because it does not provide much added value. The selling price of palm sugar is not proportional to the raw materials and time spent making this product.

The woven bamboo craft also did not develop, after the training which involved all members of the Cadre group, the woven production activities were barely running.

However, in these three villages, PARAS managed to form three Savings and Loans Cooperatives CU (Credit - Union) which are running quite well and are healthy. Savings and loan cooperatives have helped women's groups in family economic activities through savings and loan services. The following is the development of CU in the three villages:

Name of Credit Union	Members	Daily Savings Value	Managed Funds
Credit Union Sei Musam Village	64 peoples	Rp. 2.000 /day	Rp. 18.325.000
Credit Union Kuta Gajah Village	56 peoples	Rp. 10.000 /month	Rp. 6.015.000
Credit Union Sampe Raya Village	28 peoples	Rp. 2.000/days	Rp. 5.853.000

The monitoring results have asked PARAS to improve it with an additional time without additional cost (*No Ccost Extension*) scheme. However, due to the lack of human resources and poor financial administration, this plan was canceled. The absence of HR after the project is completed will have an impact on the effectiveness of NCE activities. The financial report also found expenses that could not be accounted for, which required PARAS to return to SGP. In December 2022, PARAS has returned these unaccountable funds to Service Providers.

Table 6. Information of PARAS's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Penguatan Rakyat Perdesaan (PARAS)	
Project Title	Strengthening Women's Participation in the Preservation of Gunung Leuseur National Park through Sustainable Livelihood Development	
Period	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 34,785	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 30,866	
Grant Spent	EUR 30,575	
Grant Absorption	88%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>15 female conservation cadres in 3 villages have been trained in the protection of the Gunung Leuser National Park area and sustainable economic efforts</p> <p>Three alternative economic developments were developed for each village, including the development of palm sugar in Kuta Gajah, honey in Sai Musam, and woven bamboo in Sampe Raya.</p> <p>A total of 1,700 tree seedlings have been planted in the buffer zone in 3 villages, Sei Musam village, Kuta Gajah village and Sampe Raya village, with an area of more than 18 ha in critical lands bordering GLNP.</p>	<p>Some project components/objectives cannot be realized with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST documents completed</p>	<p>The three economic alternative products developed by cooperative women cadres are not well developed.</p> <p>Conservation women cadres do not yet have a detailed agenda for activities related to conservation with GLNP.</p> <p>Credit unions have helped women's groups in family economic activities through savings and loan services</p>

Yayasan WALHI North Sumatra

WALHI North Sumatra's activities were stopped after going through joint discussions between Penabulu, NWT, TNGL, and ACB. This decision was based on the results of monitoring WALHI North Sumatra's activities which were stopped and unable to continue their activities due to the freezing of WALHI's North Sumatra account which had an impact on the cessation of all WALHI North Sumatra operations including SGP Indonesia's activities.

WALHI North Sumatra's activities only run for two quarters, including facilitating the KTHK Annual Work Plan, studying economic potential, field schools, and building nurseries. The remaining activities and funds that could not be carried out by WALHI North Sumatra were decided to be continued by other partners in the micro-grant scheme.

Currently, 9 Community Forestry Groups/KTHK have prepared an Annual Work Plan (RKT) for 2022. This work plan contains activity plans such as nurseries for MPTS and secondary plants, Planting and Care, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting. The RKT document has been submitted to GLNP for approval.

WALHI North Sumatra has also built a nursery. The nurseries are spread over 3 locations with a total of 18 thousand seeds that have been produced consisting of Durian, Jegkol, Petai, Robusta Coffee, Matoa, Avocado, and Mangosteen seeds. These seeds will actually be planted in the conservation partnership area. However, because the project was stopped the planting activities could not be carried out by WALHI North Sumatra.

To continue this WALHI North Sumatra project, the remaining WALHI North Sumatra funds of around EUR 15,000 were recommended by NWT to be transferred to other partners through a micro-grant scheme.

Table 7. Information on WALHI North Sumatra activities.

Grantee	WALHI North Sumatra	
Project Title	Forest-based Community Empowerment to Preserve the Landscape of Gunung Leuser National Park and Build Sustainable Livelihoods	
Period	15 October 2021 - 14 October 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 56,089	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 28,113	
Grant Spent	EUR 28,191	
Grant Absorption	50%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remaks
<p>Conservation partnership management planning training.</p> <p>There are 9 KTHKs that have been facilitated in the preparation of the RKT (annual work plan). RKT draft has been completed and is in the process of being approved by the GLNP Office.</p> <p>Building a nursery with a target of 45,000 seedlings</p>	<p>All project components/objectives cannot be realized with project achievement. Project terminated</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarter report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST documents completed</p>	<p>The remaining activities and funds that cannot be absorbed are diverted to two micro-grant schemes. One is to continue KTHK facilitation in the Main Barracks, the second is to facilitate animal conflict in Sikundur</p>

AHP: Way Kambas National Park

Yayasan Lembaga Penelitian Pengembangan Sumberdaya dan Lingkungan Hidup (LPPSLH)

The LPPSLH Foundation project in cycle 2 is building SIAP PAK EKO (Sustainable Ecotourism Information and Development System) through various activities including application development, capacity building for tourism actors to facilitating village governments to support ecotourism activities in their two assisted villages namely Braja Harjosari Village and Rantau Jaya Udik II Village.

Until the project ends in March 2022, the LPPLH project is deemed not to have completed the promised output. The operation (SIAP PAK EKO), namely the website www.wisatawaykambas.id as the main output of this project has not been running well. There are many technical issues such as bugs, and features on the website that need to be fixed, website management who will manage this website are also not clear until the end of the project.

Village government support in ecotourism development through ecotourism Village Regulations (Perdes) and included in the village agenda in the Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) also could not be achieved during the project. The Covid-19 pandemic in 2020-2021 made the village government prioritize the handling of the pandemic, there was a budget refocusing that prioritized the handling of Covid-19 by the village government while the project was running so tourism management was not considered a priority.

The results of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation carried out by SGP have asked LPPSLH to continue this program without additional costs (NCE) until December 31, 2022, regarding outputs that must be completed.

During the two-month extension period given to LPPSLH, together with the Head of the Way Kambas National Park Agency, they finally agreed to form a website and social media revitalization team for the continued development of information system-based ecotourism (SIAP PAK EKO). Several people were then selected to join the revitalization team, this team consisted of 3 cadres from Braja Harjosari village and 3 cadres from Rantau Jaya Udik II village.

Furthermore, the selected team was given the training to be able to operate or manage the www.wisatawaykambas.id website, such as posting tour packages, posting homestays, and village products.

The revitalization team provided input on website content such as adding product images, product images that had to be replaced according to local Way Kambas products and several website features that needed to be updated and easier to operate.

Following up on this input, and after coordinating with the WKNP, it was recommended that the Way Kambas tourism website use the WordPress system. Changes to this website system were then carried out by LPPSLH with a new website address at <https://wisatawaykambas.org>, with almost the same features as the previous website, namely selling tour packages, lodging, and products (e-commerce).

Meanwhile, the management of the waykambas tourism website and waykambas tourism social media will be given to the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) of Braja Harjosari Village. LPPSLH will support 2 admins while operating this website. LPPSLH is committed to continuing to

assist with the resolution and fixing of bugs that occur on the website and has provided Hosting and Website Domain Rentals for the next 3 years.

Village government support for ecotourism activities has also been concretely achieved in this NCE period. The village government of Braja Harjosari has passed an ecotourism village regulation and has included ecotourism activities in the 2023 budget plan.

This project is also designed to facilitate community groups to obtain a Cooperation Agreement (PKS) related to ecotourism with the WKNP. This output cannot occur due to changes in policy related to tourism management permits in National Parks. The Way Kambas National Park Agency requests that the Cooperation Agreement be submitted by the Cooperative (according to existing regulations). Meanwhile, Pokdarwis or KTH are not entities that are allowed to manage nature tourism permits in the National Park area.

In order to analyze the tourism market segment and prepare the community for tourism management, LPPSLH conducts market research activities, and facilitates tourism development business plans, including compiling tour packages based on attractions that have been carried out by the community so far. In Braja Harjosari, the tour packages developed include Wildlife Observation Packages, river walks, agro-tourism, education, one-day stay in a Balinese village, tree adoption, and homestays. Meanwhile, in Rantau Jaya Udik, educational tour packages for honey bees were arranged, and several agro-tourism packages.

For promotion, LPPSLH invites influencers to introduce and use existing tour packages in the village in the form of videos, such as Balinese village tours, river crossing, agro-tourism, honey harvesting, and savanna knitting. The Wisatawaykambas Instagram account has been created

Table 8. Information on LPPSLH's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Lembaga Penelitian Pengembangan Sumberdaya dan Lingkungan Hidup (LPPSLH)	
Project Title	Improving the Livelihoods of Local Communities through the Development of Information Systems and Sustainable Ecotourism Development in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP)	
Period	15 April 2021 – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 98,072	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 88,265	
Grant Spent	EUR 94,054	
Grant Absorption	96%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
A website revitalization team was formed whose members were associations from the village and the WKNP.	(NCE until 31 December 2022 (Cycle 2))	A website revitalization team was formed and trained to improve the capacity of Wisata Way Kambas website managers.

<p>2 draft regulations for the villages of Braja Harjosari and Rantau Jaya Udik II have been prepared on ecotourism.</p> <p>The SIAP PAK EKO application platform and digital maps/mock-ups of ecotourism packages have been developed to support ecotourism development.</p> <p>Village government support for ecotourism has been set forth in the Perdes for Ecotourism and the Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) which are integrated with ecotourism activities.</p>	<p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST documents completed</p>	<p>The website has been changed with a more honest operating system with the address www.wisatawaykambas.org</p> <p>Management of the Way Kambas Tourism Website and Waykambas Tourism social media will be given to the Braja Harjosari Village Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), LPPSLH is committed to continuing to assist with the completion and repair of bugs that occur on the website and provide Hosting and Website Domain Rentals for the next 3 years.</p>
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Yayasan Kehutanan Masyarakat Indonesia – Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Indonesia

The YKMI-FKKM project focuses on strengthening multi-stakeholder institutions in the Central Lampung region to support the conservation of the Way Kambas National Park and improve the standard of living of the people in the buffer villages, especially in Kampung Rantau Jaya Makmur. Until this project ends in March 2022, the project has succeeded in encouraging the formation of a multistakeholder forum to strengthen the supporting villages of the WKNP in Central Lampung Regency. This forum is a forum for communication, coordination and synergy of parties to support each other in efforts to strengthen conservation in the WKNP.

The project also succeeded in strengthening four community institutions: KWT Maju Jaya, Karang Taruna, Gapoktan Bina Jaya, and KTH Tambah Makmur. KWT Maju Jaya, apart from being active in encouraging the use of their yards with vegetables and medicinal plants, also processes cassava and fish into processed foods which have started to be marketed in Kampung Rantau Jaya Makmur.

Meanwhile, Karang Taruna Kampung Rantau Jaya Makmur developed 6 demonstration plots of honey bees in 3 hamlets which in March 2022 have started to be harvested and marketed in 100 ml bottles.

Gapoktan Bina Jaya added 4 demonstration plots for processing livestock waste into organic fertilizer and preserving animal feed to meet the needs of its members. Gapoktan Bina Jaya has also started marketing organic fertilizer and animal feed at the BUMKa Rantau Jaya Makmur Kiosk.

KTH plus Makmur's plan to plant the Way Pegadungan riverbank is constrained by claims to the forest area from KPH Way Terusan. However, BPDAS Way Seputih Sekampung supports KTH Tambah Makmur to provide avocado and areca seeds for reforestation on community lands. This will be integrated with the Way Pegadungan River tourism development plan with the Government of Kampung Rantau Jaya Makmur and Way Kambas National Park.

YKMI-FKKM also succeeded in pushing for the issuance of Kampung Rantau Jaya Makmur Regulation Number 03 of 2022 concerning Environmental Preservation, one of which regulates the prohibition of hunting, shooting and catching protected birds in the WKNP area.

Table 9. Information on YKMI-FKKM's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Kehutanan Masyarakat Indonesia (YKMI) – FKKM	
Project Title	Strengthening the Community Institutional Capacity of Rantau Jaya Makmur Villages in Central Lampung to Support Conservation of WKNP and Improving Community Livelihoods	
Period	15 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 38,806	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 27,115	
Grant Spent	EUR 27,498	
Grant Absorption	71%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>Issuance of Rantau Jaya Makmur Village Regulation Number 03 of 2022 concerning Environmental Preservation.</p> <p>KWT Maju Jaya created a nursery & processing program for agricultural and fishery commodities Gapoktan Bina Jaya created a program for utilizing livestock waste for organic fertilizer and utilizing agricultural waste for animal feed</p> <p>Karang Taruna Kampung Rantau Jaya Makmur started a honey bee cultivation program</p> <p>KTH Tambah Makmur established an avocado & areca seeding program, and</p>	<p>All project components/objectives can be realized with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST documents completed</p>	<p>The multistakeholder forum formed is the first forum formed for synergy between the community and the Government of Central Lampung Regency as a national park partner in managing the WKNP.</p>

<p>developed a riverside tourism plan</p> <p>The Multistakeholder Forum for Community Empowerment in Buffer Village of Way Kambas National Park was formed in Central Lampung.</p>		
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Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS)

YKWS together with WALHI Lampung has completed the second cycle of the SGP Indonesia grant project since March 2022. This project was carried out for 12 months in Tegal Yoso Village, one of the villages directly adjacent to the Way Kambas National Park (WKNP).

The village of Tegal Yoso has the potential to be involved in national park conservation and obtain various environmental service benefits from the national park. However, the people of Tegal Yoso Village still face various challenges. In addition to the community's capacity to be involved in protecting the WKNP, this village is also prone to human-elephant conflict issues. An area of 224.86 ha or about 40% of the village area is part of the elephant's home range, most of which are monoculture corn fields. As a result, elephant-human conflicts occur every year, causing damage to settlements and agricultural land, and there have been 2 conflicts resulting in the deaths of villagers. The lack of capacity in mitigating and adapting to human-elephant conflict is one of the main problems faced by the people of Tegal Yoso Village. The YKWS project was designed as an empowerment effort to mitigate conflict between the people of Tegal Yoso and elephants from the Way Kambas National Park.

Broadly speaking, empowerment activities in the context of mitigating human-elephant conflict in Tegal Yoso Village are carried out with two targets, first, optimizing agricultural land resources in elephant home ranges and residential areas (yards), especially in affected areas.

Optimization of agricultural land in elephant home ranges is carried out by inviting farmers to adapt cropping patterns with subsidized plant seeds that elephants don't like/avoid, such as candlenuts, citronella, lemons, and chilies. Until the end of the project, the target to plant this type of plant was 10 ha, but only 1 ha was realized in the field. Meanwhile, the other 9 ha were not realized due to community rejection and flooding. The lemon and chili seeds were transferred to each resident's house.

The second target is the utilization of the yard which is carried out by inviting female farmers (KWT) to plant vegetables to fulfill their daily vegetable consumption and training members of the Forest Farmers Group (KTH) to develop Trigona sp. bees in order to get honey as another opportunity to increase income.

There are 6 vegetable demonstration plots currently managed by KWT. This demonstration plot was built on a plot of land next to a resident's house. Some of the vegetable crops from this land are used for personal use for group needs, while others are sold.

While developing honey livestock, currently KTH has obtained yields from the honey that was developed, they have even been able to organize 3 batches of “Bee Schools”. KTH's honey sales value currently reaches almost 50 million rupiahs, obtained from the sale of honey and bee colony logs.

Seeing the potential for this honey and vegetables, the Tegal Yoso Village Government then supported the development of this location as a tourist location for vegetables and Klanceng honey. The development of the Klanceng vegetable center and honey center is one unit in making Tegal Yoso a PKK Tourism Village.

The project also conducts educational activities for the next generation in Tegal Yoso Village in order to provide knowledge so they are ready to live side by side with wild elephants. This conservation education activity is aimed at around 200 students from kindergarten and Elementary Schools in Tegal Yoso Village. Conservation education is carried out through activities such as Hand Puppet Tales. Understanding of elephant wildlife by elementary school students, fairy tales, and group discussions were also held to get to know elephants and their habitat better. The results of the understanding in group discussions were conveyed to all students participating in conservation education.

It is very unfortunate that in the midst of this educational activity, a resident died as a result of a conflict with wild elephants in a cornfield, which affected the results of the conservation education and resulted in a field visit to the elephant training center being delayed for some time. Through several communications with the teacher council one month later the field visit to the Elephant Training Center was finally carried out.

Table 10. Information on YKWS's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS)	
Project Title	Optimization of Natural Resource Potential in the Buffer Zone of the Way Kambas National Park	
Period	15 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 32,451	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 32,055	
Grant Spent	EUR 31,653	
Grant Absorption	98%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
3 thematic maps (land cover map, land use map, home range map) have been used by the project team and village government team in	In general, all project components/objectives can be realised with project achievement.	

<p>planning for elephant conflict mitigation and other uses.</p> <p>Three KWTs were formed, namely KWT Serumpun Mekar Sejahtera, KWT Kebumen Cinta Lestari and KWT Sinar Mentari Sejahtera.</p> <p>3 KWTs are active and have good institutional management.</p> <p>28 KWT members have the ability and skills to grow vegetables in their yards</p> <p>There are 6 vegetable demonstration plots in 3 KWTs that are able to harvest vegetables for group needs, sell them regularly to traders with a cumulative yield of IDR 1.41 million and replant each harvest.</p> <p>15 KTH members have technical skills in beekeeping and KTH have been able to breed bees for sale as well as provide training and assistance to the community.</p> <p>100 Kindergarten students and 100 Elementary students know about the biodiversity of the WKNP.</p> <p>25 Kindergarten students and 25 Elementary School students went on a field trip and learned about the biodiversity of the WKNP.</p> <p>Campaign materials that have been made are: 6 banners; 500 flyers; 100 T-shirts and short video learning videos.</p>	<p>Technical and financial report documents (quarter report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed</p>	
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Yayasan Pendidikan Konservasi dan Lingkungan Hidup (YAPEKA)

YAPEKA with support from SGP Indonesia/ACB carried out community empowerment activities with the title "Improving the livelihood systems of communities around Way Kambas National Park while reducing threats to biodiversity and ecosystems". The project was carried out in two

supporting villages for the WKNP, namely, Labuhan Ratu IX and Braja Harjosari Villages. Initially, the project was planned to run for 12 months (April 2021 – March 2022), but due to the high Covid 19 situation, the project was extended for three months until June 2022.

During the project's progress, various efforts to increase community capacity in the two assisted villages related to improving community livelihoods carried out by YAPEKA have been carried out. More than 2,000 people were involved in various pieces of training held in Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu IX, including institutional/business institution capacity strengthening training, including BUMDes, business institutional capacity building training, offline marketing training, online marketing training on social media/ digital media platforms, financial training, and so on.

Through the SGP Indonesia project, the community in the villages of Labuhan Ratu IX and Braja Harjosari are provided with assistance in product manufacturing. In Labuhan Ratu IX, the project has helped strengthen community products and product packaging in the form of pineapple dodol. This product is a collaboration between private parties who donate pineapple raw materials to a women's group or KWT in Labuhan Ratu IX to process and produce dodol made from pineapple. This pineapple dodol product has received support from the Office of Cooperatives and UKM of East Lampung Regency in the form of routine marketing access. At the end of 2021, this group recorded revenue of around IDR 5,380,500 from this pineapple product. However, from the point of view of HPP calculations, if you calculate the cost of labor and raw materials if you have to buy them, then the value of the profit each group member gets is not significant in terms of production time. One person is valued at only Rp 1.000 every hour if they help in the production process.

In addition, the development of compost products packaged with the concept of vegetable seed houses (1000 vegetable seeds) in Dusun/Dusun II Labuhan Ratu IX. The hope is that the seed house will become a place for marketing compost with evidence of the development of vegetable seeds which are currently being distributed free of charge to several communities.

Meanwhile, in Braja Harjosari Village - Product development was carried out by adding 10 logs of the klanceng/kelulut honey bee (*Apis trigona*) to KTH Bin Warga and KTH Wana Tirta, each of which received 5 honey bees. All products resulting from YAPEKA's assistance are now being promoted through e-commerce/digital and conventional platforms.

YAPEKA also encourages community products to obtain product legality or SPP-PIRT which is a certificate that is a guarantor and evidence that products are suitable and safe for public consumption.

At Braja Harjosari, several products that have received PIRT include Klanceng Honey (KTH Bina Warga and KTH Wana Tirta), PIRT for onion beans (KWT Arto Moro), and business registration number/NIB for knitting crafts by the Savana Knitting Group.

While in Labuhan Ratu IX, PIRT for dodol (KWT RBI Berjaya), PIRT for tiwul (KTH Plang Ijo), and (Labuhan Ratu IX Village get PIRT for dodol (KWT RBI Berjaya), PIRT for tiwul (KTH Plang Ijo) and Number Main Business/NIB of Kebun Dwirasa (KTH Plang Ijo) which is connected to the KUK Maju Makmur compost group).

In addition to product legality, halal certification is also required for this type of food product. This halal label is important in Indonesia because the majority are Muslim so consumers know that the food production does not contain non-halal ingredients that Muslims cannot consume. However, until the project is completed, the halal certification process for the food products that YAPEKA is facilitating has not been carried out, because it takes time and the process is not short.

Table 11. Information on YAPEKA's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Pendidikan Konservasi Alam dan Lingkungan Hidup (YAPEKA)	
Project Title	Livelihood system improvement in communities around Way Kambas National Park and simultaneously reducing threats to biodiversity and ecosystem	
Period	15 April 2021 – 31 March 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 99,902	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 88.265	
Grant Spent	EUR 63.278	
Grant Absorption	63%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
Participatory assessment integrating PLUP principles has been carried out. Value chain analysis on sustainable livelihood has been carried out. Series of training for strengthening the capacity of business institutions, including BUMDes at the community level assistance in the development of community business group product packaging and ecotourism development Development of community business group product packaging - Labuhan Ratu IX;	All project components/objectives can be realized with project achievement. Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST documents completed.	The calculation of production and operational factor costs in the dodol business in Labuhan Ratu IX does not include labour costs. Community empowerment programs require more intensive community assistance with a longer duration for maximum results. The support of the WKNP area manager and related parties in activities in the community is very much needed.

<p>pineapple dodol, vegetable nurseries/seed house connected to compost.</p> <p>- Braja Harjosari; 10 logs <i>klanceng</i> honey bee, house of honey bee feed plant, knitting raw materials, snack food raw material.</p> <p>Ecotourism development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of village tourism development needs • Map of tourist destinations in Labuhan Ratu IX • Tourism Sign Board in Labuhan Ratu IX • Installing wifi homestay in Braja Harjosari <p>Product license (P- IRT) Labuhan Ratu IX and Braja harjosari community group</p> <p>Capacity building Business Institution Capacity and Marketing (Online and Offline) In Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu IX</p>		
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B.1.2. Implementation of the SGP Indonesia Program Cycle 3

The Small Grants Program Cycle 3 is only focused on Gunung Leuser National Park with the theme of Biodiversity and improving people's livelihoods including ecotourism. There are 6 grant recipients in cycle 3, including:

Table 12. List of grantees small grant Cycle 3.

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
1.	Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari	Biodiversity conservation	Strengthening Conservation Management around the Biodiversity Research and Monitoring Stations of Sikundur -	90,830	15 March – 31 December 2022	Closed

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
			Critical Biodiversity hotspots in the Gunung Leuser National Park Landscape			
2.	Yayasan Resilensi Lingkungan Indonesia - YAPEKAT	Livelihood	Sugar Palm Sap Based Product Innovation for Strengthening Community Economy in Buffer Village of Gunung Leuser National Park	99,986	15 March – 31 December 2022	Closed
3.	Yayasan Cahaya Anak Nusantara	Biodiversity conservation	Study of NTFP potential in traditional zones in the GLNP area, Region III, Sei Betung Resort and Cinta Raja Resort	32,871	15 March – 31 December 2022	Closed
4.	Yayasan Sorik Merapi Indonesia - Yapetai	Livelihood	Improving Livelihoods of Communities through Organic Non-Timber Forest Product Development (Coffee, Honey, Telang, Lemongrass, Ginger, and Banana) in Marike and Bekancan, Gunung Leuser National Park	90,383	15 March – 31 December 2022	Closed
5.	Yayasan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Indonesia (DESMA Center)	Ecotourism	Digitalization for Ecotourism Development and Promotion in the Gunung Leuser National Park in Response to Covid-19 Pandemic	91,478	15 March – 31 December 2022	Closed
6.	Yayasan Ganesha Aksara	Livelihood	Community Assistance in Involvement in the Management of the Sumatran Elephant Special Animal Training Center (PLSK) in Gunung Leuser National Park to Support Elephant Welfare which is Potentially and Beneficial as a Source of Income for Communities in Tangkahan	77,058	15 March – 31 December 2022	Closed
TOTAL				482,605		

The achievements of the activities of each partner are presented as follows:

Yayasan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Indonesia (DESMA Center)

The Indonesian Sustainable Tourism Foundation or DESMA project for the development of digitization and promotion of ecotourism in Gunung Leuser National Park, especially in the Batu Katak tourist village, is a project to strengthen the tourism ecosystem in Gunung Leuser National Park (TNGL) through the promotion and development of digitally enhanced ecotourism to enter the period New Normal. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused the partial or complete closure of tourism activities in GLNP, including tourism in Batu Katak. Recovery of the GLNP tourism industry through digitization, promotion and preparation of a tourism industry that meets CHSE standards is the focus of this project.

Through this project, DESMA has encouraged the creation of a smarter tourism system through digitization to support community businesses, improve the quality of tourism products, improve information on better tourist attractions, connect and promote ecotourism in Region III GLNP.

Since the project started in March 2022 and ended on December 31, 2022, the DESMA Center has facilitated capacity building which has unlocked local potential that the people of Batu Katak had never known. They find new ways to develop and promote tour packages, local cuisine, processed food with local ingredients and local fruits, packaging local herbs, and lodging services (homestays).

In total there were 10 training sessions and 4 coaching sessions on CHSE Certification for the beneficiaries (Batu Katak community) with a total of 365 participants. The series of training include 1. Tour Quotation & Itineraries; 2. Tour guide; 3. Hospitality; 4. Basic Homestay Management; 5. Basic Culinary; 6. financial management; 7. Cleanliness and Sanitation; 8. Institutional management (additional training); 9. Storytelling training, social media caption writing, short ecotourism articles; and 10. Social Media Management.

Through funding from the SGP Indonesia small grant program, Batu Katak tourism village obtained a CHSE certificate for the category of tourist attraction in accordance with SNI 9042-2021. This is the first CHSE certification for the tourist attraction category in Langkat Regency with the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) under a certification body recognized by the Government of Indonesia.

To obtain the CHSE certificate, several series of previous activities have been prepared, including Coaching on CHSE Certification Documents, which is an activity to provide capacity to Batu Katak tourism industry players to understand and prepare the prerequisites for fulfilling CHSE certification.

The continuation of this Coaching on CHSE activity is to build Basic Facilities to Support CHSE Certification Requirements; This activity is part of fulfilling the requirements to obtain CHSE Certification. Through SGP funding, in the Batu Katak tourist area, facilities were built including

1) toilet renovation; 2) Installation of sinks at several points; 3) facilities for organic & non-organic waste; 4) medical equipment; 5) Information Board and sound system; 6) Health Protocol Poster. The Indonesian Sustainable Tourism Foundation (Desma) also carried out a series of promotional activities. The promotion of this tour is specifically to connect the Batu Katak tourist attraction with Bukit Lawang and Medan City. Promotion involving tourism associations (IINTOA, ASTINDO, ASITA); online media, and digital marketers.

This project develops a digital platform that provides information about the culture and natural tourist attractions in the TNGL area to prospective visitors while at the same time integrating TNGL tourism with the creative economy and SMEs. This platform can be accessed at www.visitleuser.com. This website provides information about tourism in the Gunung Leuser National Park area III which is equipped with information on the availability of accommodation, restaurants, local products, tour packages, tourist activities, and travel tips.

The development of the visitleuser.com website platform will continue to be carried out by updating information in accordance with the latest condition updates at each tourist attraction. DESMA is also in discussion with GENPI to help through the website to be able to manage this website.

DESMA has established cooperation and agreements with the parties to support this project. Through policy advocacy to the Langkat Regency Government, DESMA facilitated the issuance of a Regent's Certificate (Regent Decree) regarding Batu Katak to be registered as an official tourism village along with seven other tourism villages in Langkat Regency. This means that Batu Katak Ecotourism will be included in the tourism development of Langkat Regency in the future.

DESMA also facilitated and hosted the Indonesian Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kempar) to visit the Batu Katak Ecotourism Site and inaugurate the Service of Excellence Training. The minister came with Commission X DPR RI, heads of the Langkat and Medan Regency Tourism Polytechnics, heads of provincial and district tourism offices, as well as experts and directors at various directorates of the Ministry of Tourism. The Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy HE Sandiaga Uno handed over the Regent's Decree to the Head of Batu Jonjong Village. DESMA Center also signed MoUs with educational institutions including Medan Tourism Polytechnic, North Sumatra Islamic University (UISU), and GENPI. This MOU facilitates future collaboration between academia and the tourism community with beneficiaries. Because educational institutions or universities have research, community development, training, and student field work programs every year, it is hoped that universities will include Batu Katak Ecotourism and other tourist attractions in Region III GLNP in their future programs. Collaboration with GENPI is expected to help boost regions that participate in promoting tourist attractions and their tourism products and services.

DESMA is also collaborating with PT Bank Sumut, to support the development of ecotourism and promotion of tourism villages in Region III TNGL. This cooperation has approved projects for the first 3 years and will begin implementation in March 2023.

Table 13. Information on DESMA Center's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Indonesia (DESMA Center)	
Project Title	Digitalization for Ecotourism Development and Promotion in the Gunung Leuser National Park in Response to Covid -19 Pandemic	
Period	15 March 2022 – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 91,478	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 82,330	
Grant Spent	EUR 87,557	
Grant Absorption	96%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>Batu Katak Ecotourism had fulfilled the CHSE certification requirements (100%) and complied with the standards and criteria contained in SNI 9042.</p> <p>Installing basic facilities to support CHSE: 1) Health equipment such as first aid box kit, stretcher, wheelchair 2) toilet repair facilities by installing tiled floors, changing doors, repairing toilet interiors; 3) installation of hand washing facilities; 4) installation of information boards and sound systems for the purposes of providing information to tourists.</p> <p>10 thematic training activities to support strengthening the the capacity of human resources for Batu Katak ecotourism businesses have been completed carried out in the March – June period and July – September period.</p> <p>Digital platform and system development is carried out to</p>	<p>In general, all project components/objectives can be realized with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarter report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST documents completed</p>	<p>DESMA will continue the strategy networking partnership engagement with Medan Tourism Polytechnic to make Batu Katak as Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi by choosing Batu Katak as a research location, field trip, and community dedication.</p> <p>The strategy networking is not only for Medan Tourism Polytechnic but also ASITA, UISU and another DESMA Partner.</p> <p>The development of the digital visit leuser website platform will continue to update information in accordance with the latest condition updates at each tourist attraction. The DESMA Center is also in discussion with GENPI for a hand over website to be able to manage the website.</p>

<p>facilitate and support the integration of information and tourism promotion in Gunung Leuser National Park area III.</p> <p>Facilitate the CHSE assessor to directly assess the availability of CHSE supporting facilities at Batu Katak Ecotourism in accordance with SNI 9042 – 2021 criteria.</p> <p>B2B hybrid meetings with relevant tourism associations to strengthen linkage of tourism products and services by connecting to possible market;</p>		
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Yayasan Resiliensi Lingkungan Indonesia (RELUNG) Indonesia

This project was carried out in three supporting villages for Gunung Leuser National Park, namely Telagah Village, Rumah Galuh and Belinteng Village. The three villages are located in Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province.

Palm trees are one of the most common tree species found at the project site. This tree has long been consumed by the community from the sap that is tapped from this tree. The abundant potential of palm sap in the location is a product that has economic value. Prior to the implementation of the project, most of the farmers sold the sap in the form of palm wine (a traditional alcoholic drink), and some were processed into traditional palm sugar.

This project aims to increase the economic value of palm sap into products with high economic value. Also, during this one year it has been able to create added value for products made from palm sap produced by the community. As many as 38 palm sugar farmers have now improved their production techniques, increased product prices compared to traditional prices, and expanded the marketing network for community-produced palm sugar products.

Prior to the project, the traditional palm sugar produced by the community was valued at between IDR 12,000 and IDR 16,000 per kg. However, project intervention in the development of crystal/powdered palm sugar increased the price to IDR 30,000 per kg, or an increase of around 100%.

Through the SGP Indonesia Program, the community creates a sap innovation called *bandrek* which is proven to be able to increase product selling prices significantly (5-6 times). This product

is named "Bandrek Karomanise". This is a superior product whose production reaches 2,500 packs per week and is marketed in 63 outlets (warung) in Langkat Regency. Bandrek is a traditional hot drink from Indonesia. Made by mixing ginger, cinnamon, palm sugar, and sometimes other ingredients such as lemongrass or pandan leaves, in hot water, the mixture is then boiled and served hot. Bandrek is usually consumed in winter, as it is believed to have warming properties and help relieve colds. It is also consumed as a natural remedy to help sore throats and flu).

The project also provides a new standard for palm sugar production kitchens and stoves, at an affordable cost, people can have healthy kitchens and stoves with proven efficiency. The producer of crystal palm sugar admits that the adoption of an energy-efficient stove in the project has saved the use of firewood by at least 50%. In addition, the time needed to process sugar is also up to 30% faster. An energy-efficient stove combined with a healthy kitchen makes the product more hygienic and maintains its quality.

Prior to the project intervention, all sugar producers carried out their production processes and managed their production units in the traditional way, which was often ineffective and unprofitable. In this project, several business units with various levels were built. At the producer group level, there is a business unit in the form of a Farmer Production Kitchen (DPP) and at the joint business unit level, there is BUMDES.

In the SGP Indonesia Program, two partnership schemes have been established, namely Independent Partners and Supply Partners. Mitra Mandiri is a DPP group facilitated by projects related to aspects of production and licensing, but marketing is carried out independently. So far, there are 15 Mandiri Mitra groups. Meanwhile, Procurement Partners are DPP groups that will be oriented to supply pure crystal palm sugar to Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES). So far, there are 9 Supply Partner groups. Both Mandiri Partners and Supply Partners have obtained a Business License Number (NIB). The total number of NIB that has been issued in this project is 34. Especially for Mitra Mandiri, 10 SPP-IRT have been issued as the legality of the palm sugar business unit.

As a community empowerment project, this project is considered successful in increasing the economic value of the community around Gunung Leuser National Park from palm sugar products, which are the main non-timber forest product for the economy of the people around TNGL (Gunung Leuser National Park). The project also contributes to the protection of national parks by reducing the risk of illegal logging for fuel wood used to cook sugar. This is done through the introduction of energy-efficient stove technology which can reduce the need for wood by up to 50%.

So far, the project has directly benefited at least 40 farming households involved in palm sugar production, 30 women in the Women's Working Group, 5 managers of Bumdes (Village Owned Enterprises), and 63 sales partners in 2 districts in North Sumatra.

Table 14. Information on Relung Indonesia's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Resiliensi Lingkungan Indonesia (Relung Indonesia)	
Project Title	Sugar Palm Sap Based Product Innovation for Strengthening Community Economy in Buffer Village of Gunung Leuser National Park	
Period	15 March – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 99,986	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 89,988	
Grant Spent	EUR 97,406	
Grant Absorption	97%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>Five Unit Sugar Palm Farmer groups were formed in 3 villages supporting TNGL An increase in the quality of sap (quality standardization) was achieved through alternative sap preservatives and hygiene in the harvesting process.</p> <p>A total of 40 farmers adopted a package of healthy kitchens and energy-efficient stoves for palm sugar production It has been practiced in making 10 kinds of innovative products based on palm sap, including palm sugar and bandrek palm sugar 4000 palm seeds have been distributed and planted.</p> <p>The formation of Independent Partner Groups consisting of 15 groups and the formation of Supply Partners consisting of 9 groups</p> <p>A joint business unit has been formed which produces derivatives of palm ant sugar, namely bandrek palm sugar which is managed by BUMDES Rumah Galuh Village 34 NIB (Business Identification Number) and 10 SPP-IRT have been issued as the legality of</p>	<p>In general, all project components/objectives can be realised with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed</p>	<p>The sustainability plan for this project is based on the integration of business units with the Bumdes scheme to manage the Karomanise bandrek joint business venture, resulting in the production group at the farmer level being divided into two types of partnerships: Independent Partners and Supplier Partners.</p>

<p>the palm and sugar business unit managed by the Joint Business Unit, Supply Partners and Independent Partners. There are competent human resources to manage the Joint Business Unit</p> <p>Product promotion has been carried out online and offline through the creation of social media content with the Facebook, Instagram and Twitter platforms. carried out by the Joint Business Unit management human resources who have received previous training.</p> <p>There has been a letter of agreement on marketing cooperation with 63 outlets in Langkat Regency and Tana Karo Regency, North Sumatra Province</p> <p>There has been a Marketing SOP to support the effectiveness of Marketing activities</p> <p>Product marketing through Mitra Mandiri until the end of the project as managed to sell around 250 kg of product</p> <p>For Bandrek, the Joint Business Unit (BUMDES) production has received routine orders of 2,500 packages per week for 63 outlets that have collaborated.</p> <p>There is a production house that is equipped with standard equipment to produce high quality palm sap processed products</p>		
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<p>There is an agreement on the basic price of palm sap, palm sap syrup and original palm sugar among the groups formed Farmer groups have been formed consisting of 40 active sugar palm farmers who already have the knowledge and technical skills in producing high quality sap and various innovations on palm sugar sap based products through a hygienic and energy efficient production process.</p> <p>Business units have been formed in the production chain of palm sap-based products that already have NIB.</p> <p>There has been an agreement with the village government and the BUMDES of Rumah Galuh Village for the Development of a palm sap-based Business Unit Potential buyers have been identified for palm sugar products, especially Bandrek Karomanise</p>		
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Yayasan Sorik Marapi Indonesia (SRIMPI)

With the support of SGP Indonesia, the SRIMPI Foundation in consortium with YAPETAJ conducted activities in two village locations around TNGL, namely Kuta Gajah Village and Suka Makmur Village. In Kuta Gajah Village, this project is expected to increase the standard of living of the community through the Leuser Rescue Community (KPL) as beneficiaries by increasing the organic cultivation of eggplant, lemon grass, ginger, and banana, and increasing the knowledge and capacity of Farmer Groups in managing small-medium enterprises.

Meanwhile, in Suka Makmur, this project facilitates Conservation Forest Farmers Groups (KTHK) in accelerating access to legality to obtain conservation partnerships, namely KTHK Makazo, KTHK Maju Bersama, and KTHK Tengkoli. One KTHK, namely KTHK Makazo, has obtained a conservation

partnership permit through another project outside SGP Indonesia, while 2 other KTHKs have been facilitated by SRIMPI to gain access to the legalization of a conservation partnership.

In Suka Makmur, SRIMPI also facilitated the RKT documents for three KTHKs. This project is also projected to be able to support ecosystem recovery efforts covering an area of approximately 30 hectares in the TNGL area.

In Kuta Gajah, the project built a nursery and provided 2,000 banana seedlings, 200 kilograms of ginger, 200 kilograms of butterfly pea flowers, and 2,000 stalks of lemongrass to the KPL group. Srimpi and Petai will supervise the planting and maintenance of these seeds. This includes community capacity building in organic eggplant, lemongrass, ginger and banana cultivation, and agroforestry garden patterns for the MPA group. SRIMPI also provides assistance in the process of production and packaging of the group's products such as the Telang flower tea. However, these products do not yet have production permits such as PIRT or BPOM for scaling up.

A living pharmacy area has been built in Kuta Gajah with an area of 2,000 m². Medicinal plants were planted especially Karo medicines. The types of herbal plants planted are Yellow Elephant, Temu-Temu, Crown of Gods, Kelawas, Turmeric, Ginger, Betel, Galangal, Lemongrass, and Kencur. Group members will continue to develop the life of this pharmacy by planting other types of herbal plants.

In Suka Makmur, the target of an ecosystem restoration plan of 30 hectares has been carried out by planting various plants with an agroforestry pattern in the forest area of the Lau Gedang block, Suka Makmur, including macadamia, cinnamon, avocado, palm sugar, and candlenut. In the field, these plants have been planted by the community in the restoration area, mixed with the coffee plantations that were previously planted by the community. In this area, mixing between forest plantations (timber) and MPTS plants has not occurred, the TNGL stated that it took time to provide understanding to the community regarding this pattern of ecosystem restoration.

Community groups in Suka Makmur have entered and worked on land within the national park area, which has been going on for years. They clear land and do gardening in this national park area. This activity is considered illegal because they do not have management permits for the conservation land they are cultivating. This project facilitates community groups who have joined the KTHK and GLNP to find a way out through a conservation partnership program.

Facilitation of 2 KTHK in accelerating the legality of access to the TNGL area has been carried out. SRIMPI has facilitated field verification on the recommendation of KTHK Maju Bersama, KTHK Tengkul, and facilitated the preparation of an ecotourism recovery plan document in the Lau Gedang Forest Block. This document has received input from GLNP and is currently awaiting approval from the Head of GLNP.

In terms of obtaining a conservation partnership permit, until the end of the project, this target cannot be achieved. The verification of the 2 KTHK facilitated by SRIMPI has not yet been signed by the Minister of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. As a note, the PKS process for

conservation partnerships after having UUCK, must wait for approval/clearance from the Minister of LHK and the Satlakwasdal Implementation UUCK in the KLHK Sector (Pokja V Data Consolidation and Sustainability Completion). This policy also applies to PKS Conservation Partnership in GLNP which already exists in GLNP, re-verification must be carried out and obtain approval/clearance from the Minister of LHK and Satlakwasdal Implementation of the Job Creation Law in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Pokja V Data Consolidation and Continuation Settlement).

Table 15. Information on SRIMPI's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Sorik Marapi Indonesia (SRIMPI)	
Project Title	Improving Livelihoods of Communities Through Organic Non TimberForest Product Development (Coffee, Honey, Telang, Lemongrass, Ginger and Banana) in Marike and Bekancan Resort, Gunung Leuser National Park	
Period	15 March 2022 – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 90.383	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 80,787	
Grant Spent	EUR 89,290	
Grant Absorption	99%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>KTHK has planted 17,400 seedlings in the Lau Gedang Forest block area.</p> <p>There are 3 Annual Workplans for 2023 for 3 KTHKs that have been prepared</p> <p>30 studs and the colony has been able to harvest</p> <p>The ecosystem restoration plan document has been prepared and is awaiting GLNP approval</p> <p>78 bottles of honey from KTHK Lau Gedang have been produced and sold out.</p> <p>1 nursery unit has been built in Kuta Gajah</p> <p>1 medicinal garden established in Kuta Gajah</p>	<p>Documents of activity and financial reports have not been sent to SP</p>	<p>The publication of the Work Creation Law changed the Conservation Partnership PKS policy. The PKS process currently has to wait for the approval/clearance of the Minister of LHK and Satlakwasdal Implementation of UUCK in the Ministry of LHK</p> <p>Facilitate the issuance of a Cooperation Agreement between the Conservation Forest Group and GLNP could not be realized. The cause is a change in regulations as a condition for establishing a CFG with national parks in the management of national park areas. With this change, CFG Maju Bersama and CFG Tengguli have not signed the approval for partnership and must re-verify according to the new regulations.</p>

Capacity building through field schools		
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Yayasan Cahaya Anak Nusantara (YCAN)

This project is a "Study of Non-Timber Forest Potential Products (HHBK), Freshwater Fish, Jernang, Yellow Roots, and Black Damar, in the TNGL Traditional Zone at SPTN IV Besitang with an area of 1003.40 ha. The traditional zone is part of the area within the Gunung Leuser National Park which has been designated as a traditional use area by people who have depended on natural resources for generations. With the community's high intensity of using NTFPs in traditional zones, it will have an impact on the sustainability of their potential and utilization if taken excessively.

This project was carried out to obtain data on the availability of NTFPs for freshwater fish, jernang, Akar kuning, and Damara Sp. and its utilization by the community in the two target villages of the project, namely Mekar Makmur and Bukit Mas Villages. The data obtained in this program will become a recommendation for the management and utilization of NTFPs by the community in a sustainable manner in the GLNP BPTN III area, Resort Sei Betung, and Resort Cinta Raja.

The survey results showed that there were 36 species of freshwater fish found in Besitang and Sei Lapan during the rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season is the most common time for local people to catch fish. Collections can occur once every 1 or 2 weeks with an average of 1 kg/day, mostly for consumption and half of it for sale.

Found 15 species that have the potential to produce resin dipterocarpaceae and there are 26 species of yellow root association, but the survey did not find jernang in this location. The survey shows that the community has no knowledge about the potential of amber, damar, and jernang roots.

This survey provides an overview of the availability of NTFPs in the TNGL traditional zone as well as the challenges that must be faced by National Park managers. The challenge that will be faced is to control the community regarding the collection of NTFPs (jernang, kuning root, resin, and freshwater fish) both for consumption and for sale. If the collection of NTFPs is carried out excessively, it is feared that the availability at the location will decrease. The technique of taking freshwater fish is also a challenge, if you don't master the fishing gear then do it. This is because if people still use small mesh nets to catch fish, it will result in a large number of small fish being caught, which is likely to reduce the number of potential brood stock fish for regeneration.

The final survey report is still in the process of being reviewed by the TNGL Headquarters. In its report, YCAN has not included an analysis of the quota for taking NTFPs that are allowed to be taken in the traditional zones of TNGL BPTN III Resort Sei Betung and Resort Cinta Raja. This analysis is important to control the NTFPs that can be collected by the community.

Table 16. Information on YCAN's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Cahaya Anak Nusantara (YCAN)	
Project Title	Study of Potential of NTFP: Jernang, Akar Kuning, Damar and Freshwater fish in Sei Betung and Cinta Raja Resort	
Period	15 March 2022 – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 32,871	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 29,583	
Grant Spent	EUR 31,832	
Grant Absorption	97%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Cumulative Progress	Remarks
Species diversity data (number of species), Diversity index (speciesstatus) Estimated NTFP availability data Type distribution Data on the estimated number of NTFPs use Book on the study of economic potential and sustainable use of freshwater fish in traditional zones in the GLNP, Region III, Sei Betung Resort and Cinta Raja Resort areas (under reviewed) Book on the study of economic potential and sustainable use of NTFPs (Jernang, Akar Kuning, and Dammara sp) in traditional zones in the GLNP, Region III, Sei Betung Resort and Cinta Raja Resort areas (under reviewed)	Documents of activity and financial reports have not been sent to SP	The final survey report is still waiting to include an analysis of the quota of NTFPs and Fresh Fish that can be collected in the TNGL Traditional Zone at SPTN IV Besitang

Yayasan Ekosistem Leuser

The Sikundur Research Station is the term for the Sumatran Orangutan (*Pongo abelii*) monitoring station in the east of Gunung Leuser National Park. The forest area around the Sikundur Research Station is also a habitat for the Sumatran Elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*) and the Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*).

Even though it is located within the GLNP, this area continues to experience habitat loss and high levels of encroachment by poachers which threaten the survival of Sumatran orangutans and elephants.

The aim of this project is to support GLNP to strengthen conservation management through identifying threats, monitoring biodiversity, increasing the skills and capacity of human resources (GLNP authorities and the community) regarding biodiversity, wildlife management, and supporting data optimization.

The project, which lasted approximately eight months, succeeded in exploring and observing biodiversity around Sikundur, mapping human-animal conflicts, listing illegal activities in Sikundur, increasing community capacity, GLNP, and YEL, and helping the community to manage animal-human conflict mitigation.

Biodiversity monitoring includes patrols (wildlife and biodiversity conflicts), camera trap monitoring, and aerial monitoring. The patrol activity area is a buffer between the National Park and the Community Area. YEL installed 12 camera traps at the Sikundur Research Institute. Every month the camera trap is checked and monitored by the team. Land cover monitoring is carried out using drones in 3 different areas. This activity is important to help GLNP monitor illegal activities around Sikundur, as well as help collect data on biodiversity. The results of these activities will be used to support GLNP in developing a strategy to protect the area from illegal activities.

The camera trap has captured 400 images of wild animals and there were around 78 findings during the patrols, including 9 illegal activities, 5 animal conflicts, and 64 biodiversities. GNL key species caught on camera traps such as Sumatran tigers and Sumatran elephants, there are also several wildlife conflicts that occur such as elephants coming and eating the community's crops and tiger encounters with the community when carrying out activities on their farms.

Monitoring and data collection on orangutans and biodiversity are carried out by monitoring orangutans (daily activities, food crops, and phenology), camera traps, and bioacoustics recorders. There were 9 individual orangutans being monitored, the team also identified 25 species of orangutan food around the Sikundur area.

During this monitoring, data shows that there has been an increase in illegal activity around the Sikundur area. This data was obtained by capturing the sound of chainsaws from cutting wood around Sikundur. This sound is raised by the bio-acoustic method. This method was actually intended as a tool for recording wildlife sounds, but the bio-acoustic recorder captures the sound of illegal activity which is the sound of chainsaws. This shows that illegal activity has increased in the Sikundur area.

Data from this project is very important for TNGL to understand how biodiversity, especially orangutans and Sumatran elephants, are affected by threats from forest degradation and fragmentation, as well as threats from poaching.

Table 17. Information on YEL's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Ekosistem Leuser (YEL)	
Project Title	Strengthening Conservation Management around the Biodiversity Research and Monitoring Stations of Sikundur	
Period	15 March 2022 – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 90,830	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 67,195	
Grant Spent	EUR 67,401	
Grant Absorption	74%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>Monthly Ground-based survey - Patrol of Biodiveristy, illegal activities and wildlife conflict, and camera trap monitoring.</p> <p>Continuous orangutan monitoring and installed a 5 bioaquistic for recording big mamals.</p> <p>The ground survey for collecting baseline data and information to develop a Model of Wildlife mitigation conflict community based has been done</p> <p>The UDIK operator for GIS data has recruited The UDIK Consultant for Developing UDIK Dashboard has recruited The procurement of UDIK Equipment and Support Equipment still on going, Almost all equipment already assamble</p>	<p>In general, all project components/objectives can be realised with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarty report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed</p>	<p>Orangutan monitoring and research is long-term research to reveal the Orangutan ecology and conservation.</p> <p>The recorder is meant to be a device to record a wildlife sound, but the bioacoustics recorder captures the illegal activity sounds which is a chainsaw sound. This is indicating the illegal activities are increase than before in Sikundur. So, Need to act into the illegal activities around Sikundur</p>

Yayasan Ganesha Aksara Sumatera

The GANESHA Foundation conducts activities at the Tangkahan Special Animal Training Center (PLSK) with a focus on assisting the community in their involvement in the management of the Sumatran Elephant Special Animal Training Center (PLSK) in Gunung Leuser National Park to support elephant health and sources of income for the community in Tangkahan.

A total of 10 Sumatran elephant populations at PLSK Tangkahan, Gunung Leuser National Park, are part of the 250 individual Sumatran elephants managed by the government which must be managed properly.

The Sumatran Ganesha Aksara Foundation through this project has contributed to the conservation of Sumatran elephants at PLSK Tangkahan in TNGL through a mechanism that involves the community around Tangkahan. The community group involved in this project is the Tangkahan Conservation Response Unit (CRU).

In this project, support is given to CRU as a community group responsible for caring for elephants at the Tangkahan Special Animal Training Center, namely the provision of a 3-ha grass garden which is expected to be able to supply the food needs of 10 elephants at the Tangkahan PLSK. From this land, during the first three months, 12 tons of elephant grass were obtained as feed supply for 10 elephants at the Tangkahan PLSK. This result is still low because it is not enough to supply the feed needs of 10 elephants in Tangkahan PLSK which require 1300 kg of feed and other nutrients every day. Ganesha believes that grass yields will continue to increase in the following months, but the feed supply will be considered sufficient if there is additional new land managed by the community.

This group is also involved in cleaning cages, as well as processing elephant dung into compost with CRU Tangkahan as the executor of the activity. Every day they clean the sleeping cages, isolation cages and socialization cages in the PLSK area of 20,000 square meters.

As a prevention of contamination, elephant dung in PLSK is processed into fertilizer. During this project, 350 kg of elephant dung has been processed into solid fertilizer which is used to help maintain elephant feed grass gardens. Another community group is the Tangkahan Tourism Center which was given capacity building to carry out healthy tours with elephants.

This project has also contributed to the health of 10 elephants as indicated by an ideal BCI value (6) and low rates of digestive parasite infections. The condition of 10 healthy Sumatran elephants' ex-situ was supported by the availability of elephant feed supplied from garden grass, cage cleaning activities to ensure that the cage conditions were clean from parasites, routine deworming to prevent digestive parasite infections, tetanus vaccination, and administration of vitamins to maintain Ex-situ Sumatran Elephant Health at Tangkahan Special Animal Training Center.

Table 18. Information on Ganesha's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Ganesha Aksara Sumatera
Project Title	Community Assistance in Involvement in the Management of the Sumatran Elephant Special Animal Training Center (PLSK) in Gunung Leuser National Park to Support Elephant Welfare which is Potentially and Beneficial as a Source of Income for Communities in Tangkahan
Period	1 July – 31 December 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 77,058

Grant Disbursed	EUR 69,353	
Grant Spent	EUR 75,039	
Grant Absorption	97%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>3 hectares of land have been planted with elephant grass managed by the community (CRU)</p> <p>The 20,000 square meters special animal training center area is free from elephant dung and food residue after being cleaned every day by CRU members</p> <p>350 kg of solid fertilizer has been produced in one processing of elephant dung into compost. Liquid fertilizer cannot be produced from this processing</p> <p>The book “Guideline for Healthy Tourism Services with Elephants” has been written</p> <p>40 tour guides from LPT representatives and 10 mahots from CRU were given knowledge about guidelines for healthy tourism with elephants.</p> <p>A video related to healthy tourism with elephants has been produced.</p> <p>An information gallery has been built in the Tangkahan Special Animal Training Center area. This gallery displays tools used in elephant care in the</p>	<p>All project components/objectives can be realized with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarter report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST documents completed and reviewed by SP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting elephant grass on 3 ha land yielded 12,090 kg in the sixth month. The results of this harvest are not sufficient to supply the 10 elephants in the Tangkahan PLSK which require 1300 kg of feed and other nutrients every day. The management of elephant dung management has been carried out at Tangkahan PLSK. Based on the results of the examination, the number of elephant internal parasites was low. 350 kg of solid compost from elephant dung has been produced in December. Initiation of healthy tourism with elephants has started by providing guidelines for “Healthy tourism with elephants”, information gallery, and training for tour guides and mahouts related to healthy tourism with elephants

<p>past, pictures/photos of elephant anatomy and physiology.</p> <p>2 veterinarians can implement regular elephant health care and preventive measures for 10 Sumatran elephants at the Gunung Leuser National Park Special Animal Training Center.</p> <p>Data on BCI, BW assessments, and internal parasite infestation followed by deworming, tetanus vaccines, and cases of emerging diseases are compiled for updating the medical records of Sumatran elephants at Gunung Leuser National Park Special Animal Training Center</p>		
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B.1.3. Implementation of the SGP Indonesia Program Cycle 4

There are ten cycle 4 small grant recipients with a total funding value of EUR 402,015, with two themes raised: conservation and livelihoods (including ecotourism). The ten cycle 4 small grant recipients began their activities for 6 months from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022.

The SGP Indonesia Small Grants Program Cycle 4 focuses on Way Kambas National Park, especially in the 12 villages that are targeted by the Indonesian SGP area in the WKNP, including Braja Harjosari Village (Section II Kuala Penet), Rantau Jaya Udik II Village (Section I Way Kanan), Tegal Yoso Village, Rantau Jaya Makmur Village, Labuhan Ratu IX Village, Labuhan Ratu VI Village, Braja Yekti Village, Braja Luhur Village, Braja Kencana Village, Raja Basa Lama I Village (East Lampung), Tanjung Tirto Village, and Kampung Cabang, Central Lampung, Province Lampung. The ten recipient organizations of the Indonesian SGP Program in Cycle 4 are:

Table 19. List of grantees of small grant Cycle 4.

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
1	Perkumpulan ALeRT	Biodiversity Conservation	Surveillance and Data Gathering System to Determine the Movement Patterns of The Sumatran Rhino (<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>) through Digital Images at Way Kambas National Park	54,618	1 July – 31 December 2022	Closed

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
2	Yayasan Peduli Konservasi Alam Indonesia (Peka Indonesia)	Livelihood	Livelihood Optimizing in Livestock Sector through Pen Management and Livestock Feed Innovation in WKNP Buffer Villages (Braja Kencana Village)	33,316	1 July – 31 December 2022	Closed
3	Perkumpulan Jaringan Perempuan Padmarini (Consortium) -Mitra Bentala	Livelihood	Strengthening Local Potential in the Fisheries Sector as Community Livelihoods Alternative in WKNP Buffer Area	24,228	1 July – 31 December 2022	Closed
4	Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih	Livelihood	Optimization of Natural Resource Potential in the Buffer Zone of the Way Kambas National Park	30,000	1 July – 31 December 2022	Closed
5	Yayasan Villa Ternak Indonesia	Livelihood	Livelihood Development of Way Kambas National Park Buffer Village Through Sustainable Sheep Farming Business with the Concept of Agroedutourism	44,964	1 July – 31 December 2022	Closed
6	YAYASAN KANOPI INDONESIA (Consortium) – BISA – YAPEKA	Livelihood	Reducing Pressures to Way Kambas National Park by Improving the Community Welfare and Empowering Buffer Villages, through Sustainable Tourism Improvement and Better Livestock Practices	50,000	1 July – 31 December 2022	Closed
7	Yayasan Cakra Madani Selia	Livelihood	Conservation-based Nature Tourism Masterplan of the Way Kambas National Park	34,921	1 July – 31 December 2022	Closed
8	Perkumpulan Desa Lestari	Livelihood	Escalation of Honey business Forest Farmers Group in Way Kambas National Park	49,973	1 July – 31 December 2022	Closed
9	Yayasan Konservasi Elang Indonesia (Consortium) Yayasan Kekuatanan	Livelihood	Developing Way Pegadungan River Down Tour Focused on Bird Watching in Way Kambas National Park to Improve Community Livelihoods and Biodiversity Conservation	50,000	1 July – 31 December 2022	Closed

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
	Masyarakat Indonesia					
10	Watala (Consortium) -Repong Indonesia	Livelihood	Community Strengthening in an Effort to Increase Income and Preserve the Way Kambas National Park (WKNP) Forest Area	29,994	1 July – 31 December 2022	Closed
TOTAL				402,015		

Following are the achievements of the activities of each recipient of the SGP Indonesia Cycle 4 small grant in the WKNP, as follows:

Perkumpulan Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu (ALeRT)

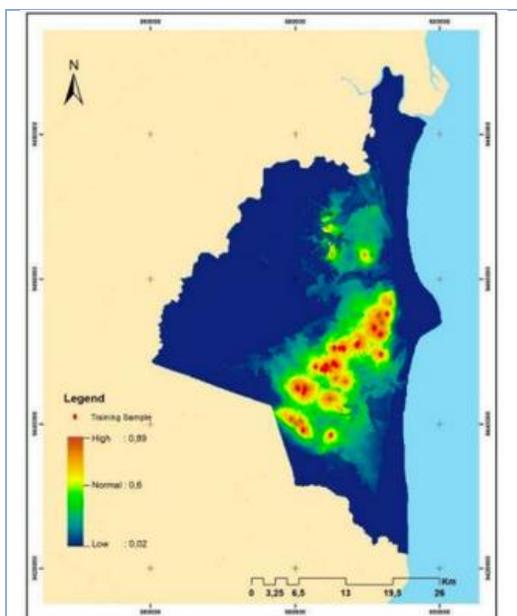
This project is a continuation of the Alert project in cycle 1 to continue the search for the Sumatran rhino in the WKNP. The 2021-2022 survey conducted by BTNWK and ALeRT, using the occupancy survey method, estimates that there are still 3 rhino individuals (allegedly: 1 male, 1 mother, and 1 sapling) living in the WKNP area. But until now the team has never gotten a picture of the camera trap installed.

The use of the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) (widely known as 'drone') is a new method used by Alert in searching for the Sumatran rhino to ensure the presence of the Sumatran rhino in the WKNP. The use of this method is highly dependent on high-quality and relevant 'data acquisition' to determine the presence of rhinos in the wild in the WKNP area.

With a survey area of around 40,000 ha and a limited time (6 months), Alert uses a "Maxent" approach to ensure drone flights are on routes with a high probability of rhinos appearing. There are two variables needed as input models. The first is environmental variables such as land cover, soil temperature, temperature, food distribution, and transect patrol lines. Second, the variable presence of rhinos can be detected from leftover food from touching horns, feces, puddles to urine.

The output from maxent is interpreted as a prediction probability of the presence of the Sumatran rhinoceros which will be used as a reference for the drone data acquisition team (aerial survey) to create an area of interest (AoI) for drone mission planning.

Picture 4. Maxent Results of rhino presence in WKNP



Maxent Results of rhino presence in Way Kambas National Park

Based on Maxent's analysis of this area of interest (AoI), an area with a "High and Very High" probability of the presence of the Sumatran rhino is mapped in the central part of the WKNP conservation area with an area of 2,092.92 Ha or only 1.64% from the WKNP area. It is in this area with the "High and Very High" category that a thermal drone survey is carried out.

Before carrying out the drone mission, the team first carried out a pre-mission flight to capture the Sumatran Rhino kept at the Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary (SRS) in Way Kambas to determine the variability of the temperature of the rhinos taken at different times (early morning and early morning) and to determine the size of a rhino in drone flight. The team conducted three drone missions/flights within 4 months from the September to December survey.

The first mission consisting of multiple flights was conducted in September 2022 to capture the base map. The second mission consists of several flights in one week, using a VTOL (Vertical Take Off and Landing) drone carrying a thermal camera + RGB camera in November 2022 to survey the area.

The third mission consists of multiple flights a week, using a fixed-wing drone carrying a thermal camera + RGB camera in December 2022. During the second mission, the team managed to capture three interesting hot objects that visually resemble the large mammal species that inhabit the area (see image).



At this point, the team couldn't conclude what those objects were. Determination of the specific type of object is dependent on immediate follow-up surveys by a team of rhino experts on-site to visually locate the object, and immediate follow-up surveys by rhino experts to identify locations to determine environmental signs that may indicate the presence of a particular species (e.g., urine, footprints, etc.).

On the third mission, a hot object of an unknown type was found. The identification process from the results of the phase 3 mission still needs further identification to ascertain whether there are other objects captured by the drone with a thermal camera and an RGB camera.

Even though the UAV did not find rhinos in the WKNP, this project has introduced a new method of searching for individuals of endangered species in Indonesia through an introduction, testing, and implementation of a rather new approach using technology, machine learning, and robotics. This is still in its early stages but has proven to be a promising method for similar work in the search for endangered species in the future.

Table 20. Information on ALERT's activities.

Grantee	Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu (ALERT)	
Project Title	Surveillance and Data Gathering System to Determine the Movement Patterns of The Sumatran Rhino (<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>) through Digital Images at Way Kambas National Park	
Period	1 July – December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 54,618	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 49,157	
Grant Spent	EUR 44,926	
Grant Absorption	82%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
The Decree of the Head of the Way Kambas National Park Office regarding the determination of the data collection implementation team has available 590 secondary signs findings of Sumatran rhino obtained from	In general, all project components/objectives can be realised with project achievement. Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability and accessibility of data (thus data governance) is essential for the success of the project in determining individual rhino objects surveyed in Way Kambas National Park.

<p>2017 to 2021 and 11 Environmental variables has identified for analysis</p> <p>Fixed wing flight results have mapped an area with an area of + 4,612 ha in 7 grid cells (20 Ha x 20 Ha)</p> <p>Fixed wing flight results have mapped an area with an area of + 4,612 ha in 7 grid cells (20 Ha x 20 Ha)</p> <p>Taking pictures using UAV on 7 grid cells located in the middle of the WKNP conservation area with an area of 2,092.92 ha or only 1.64%. from the TNWK area has been carried out</p> <p>The data centre has not been identified the presence of rhinos in TNWK</p> <p>The data centre has not been identified the presence of rhinos in TNWK</p>	<p>report, etc), and BAST document completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The dense land cover of the Way Kambas National Park Forest Area is a challenge in detecting the presence of animals under the canopy. ● Weather at activity locations that tend to rain frequently, drones cannot be flown if weather conditions are not good.
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Yayasan Peduli Konservasi Alam Indonesia (Peka Indonesia)

The PEKA Indonesia Foundation is conducting the SGP Indonesia project in Braja Kencana Village. This village has a high potential for cattle farming, around 60-80 percent of the people have cattle to support their economy. The total ownership of cattle in Braja Kencana is 274 cows.

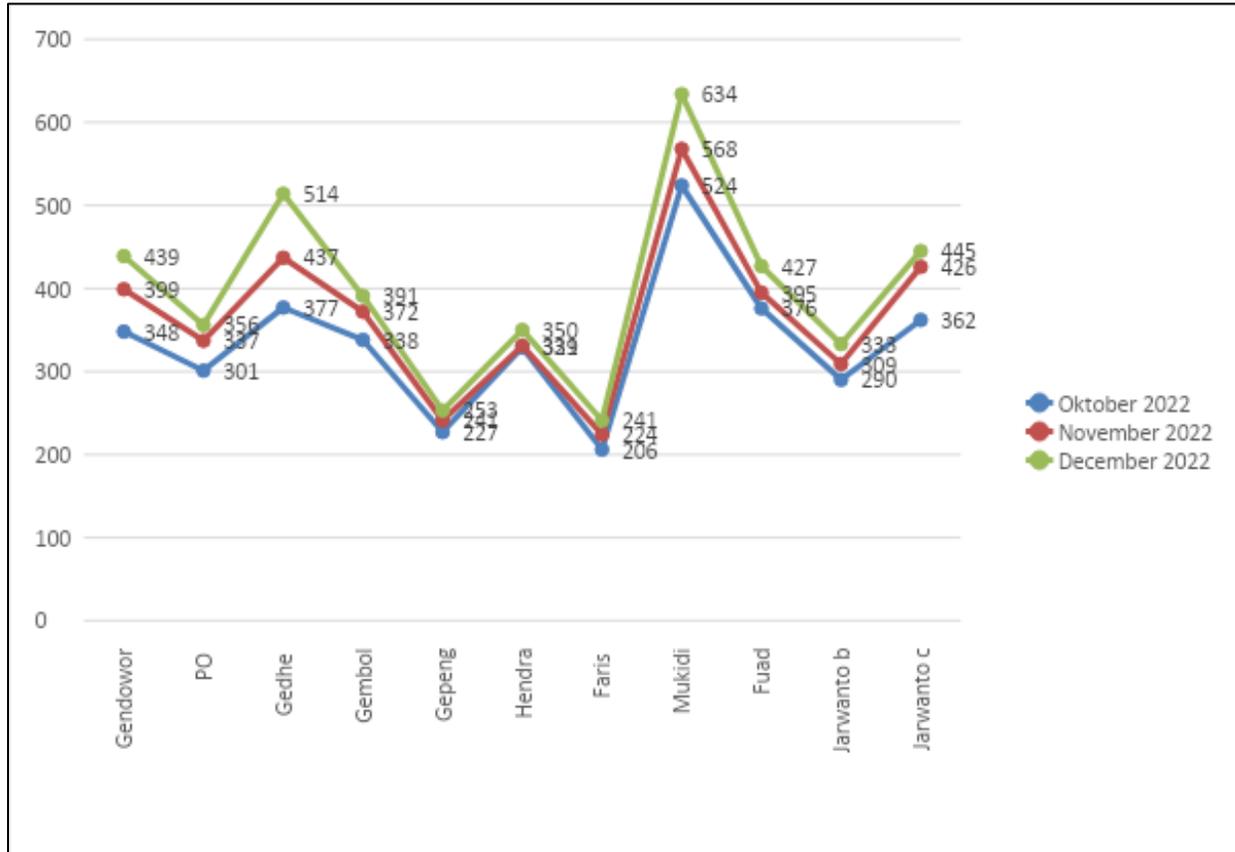
The large number of cattle breeders in Braja Kenana raises the need for quite a lot of grass. If calculated, the need for grass per day is 30 kg/day/head (age 1.5 - 3 years). So far, the need for grass has been supplied by collecting grass in the Way Kambas national park.

This project is encouraged to strengthen the community's economy in Braja Kencana Village, by optimizing the people's cattle breeding process that prioritizes good stable management and innovative alternative feeds that are healthy, simple and durable. The aim is to support increased productivity and quality of livestock, maintain feed supply during the dry season, and reduce grass cutting in the WKNP.

Through SGP funding, PEKA began to improve livestock management in this village. There are 7 main activities carried out, including institutional management, technology support on simple feed alternative production tools, technical training on alternative feed production, pen management training, and marketing facilitation.

To support the improvement of livestock management, PEKA has provided simple technology as initial support for the development of alternative feeds for the Wana Jaya Kencana KTH group,

including 1 Chopper Unit Machine, 1 animal scale tool, 30 fermentation barrels and planting 8,000 forage grasses on 2,500 square meters of leased land m² to supply cow feed. This program which lasted for approximately 6 months has strengthened the capacity of 30 members of KTH Wana Jaya Kencana from Braja Kencana in developing their cattle herds. During the period October – December 2022, meat productivity increased by 15% from the results of trials of alternative feeds (silage and concentrate) and the application of good cage management.



KTH Wana Jaya Kencana also benefits from weighing services and sales of concentrate and king grass in the amount of IDR 6,215,000 as of February 2023.

By applying alternative feeds, they also save time in collecting grass by 94%. Prior to the program, breeders cut grass in the WKNP area for 5 hours per day or the equivalent of 35 hours per week. From the existence of a model of planting king grass and concentrate (alternative feed processing) it only takes 2 hours a week. This time efficiency is utilized by KTH Wana Jaya Kencana members for other productive activities such as processing of concentrate for feed and sales as well as other productive work.

The direct impact of the initiative introduced by this program to the WKNP area is being able to change the pattern of picking up grass for 30 members of the KTH, from 100% previously taking grass in the WKNP area, now they no longer enter the WKNP to collect grass. This project succeeded in reducing grass harvesting in the WKNP area by 1.53 tons of grass per day.

Table 21. Information on Peka Indonesia's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Peduli Konservasi Alam Indonesia (Peka Indonesia)	
Project Title	Livelihood Optimizing in Livestock Sector through Pen Management and Livestock Feed Innovation in WKNP Buffer Villages (Braja Kencana Village)	
Period	1 July – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 33,316	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 23,321	
Grant Spent	EUR 29,385	
Grant Absorption	88%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Cumulative Progress	Remaks
<p>30 KTH members have increased their capacity in good livestock business management. Divided into 4 operational divisions: (1) Feed; (2) Breeding; (3) Marketing; (4) Animal Health</p> <p>30 KTH members have been trained in alternative feed production and pen management.</p> <p>Availability of 1 unit of digital livestock scales, as an initial support for monitoring the progress of ncreasing body weight for members of KTH Wana Jaya Kencana.</p> <p>Availability of alternative feed processing facilities: 1 Chopper Unit, Land Rent for 2.500 m2, 8.000 Seed Grass, 30 barrels for fermentation tank, 1 plastic roll for 30 fermentation tanks 2 tons of concentrate and 30 liters of EM4 have been distributed to 30 KTH members, as initial support for the livestock fattening process</p> <p>Availability of alternative pen managemen facilities: 30</p>	<p>In general, all project components/objectives can be realised with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarty report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed.</p>	<p>Foot and Mouth Disease (PMK), which is endemic in 2022, including in East Lampung Regency, is a challenge in program implementation processes at the KTH level. The program conducts socialization and approaches through good pen management activities to prevent livestock diseases.</p> <p>There are concerns that some KTH members have about the safety of the alternative feed they produce, some KTH is still collecting grass in WKNP. The program have give laboratory tests for nutritional content and feed safety with the Bogor Agricultural University</p>

<p>household compost processing, 30 shovel, Cattle floor models is installed in KTH</p> <p>Conducted 3 lobby visits (Livestock Office - East Lampung District, PT Indo Prima Beef and Bogor Agricultural University)</p> <p>From the series of outputs above, the program's impact achievements include: Increase meat productivity 15% (October-December 2022 Period), Reduction of grass in the WKNP by 11%, equivalent to 870 kg per day and additional income from sales using the weighing method is 22% equivalent to IDR 5,432,000.</p> <p>11 members of KTH Wana Jaya Kencana, will become agents of change in the development of people's livestock that are more concerned about the environment and conservation in Braja Kencana Village.</p> <p>KTH has the ability to make good alternative feed and has gone through a laboratory test process</p>		
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Konsorsium Jaringan Perempuan Padmarini (JPP) – Mitra Bentala

The JPP-Mitra Bentala Indonesia consortium carried out the activity "Strengthening Local Potential in the Fisheries Sector as an Alternative Livelihood for Communities in the WKNP Buffer Area" in Rantau Jaya Udik II Village. In recent years, this village has been booming with the fishing business. There are already about 30 hectares of land used for ponds. Around canals, yards and even around community land. Fishing activities around the ponds are also rife.

However, the proliferation of village ponds has not been able to make a significant contribution to the welfare of the community. As a result, they are still active in the WKNP to find a source of livelihood, either looking for grass or hunting.

This program aims to improve the welfare of the people of Rantau Jaya Udik 2 Village by strengthening local potential through optimizing fisheries potential in supporting conservation efforts in the WKNP.

Through increasing community capacity in institutional management, community groups consisting of fishery groups and Women Farmer Groups (KWT) have acquired increased group business production skills by empowering local potential. The project has also provided fish farming knowledge and skills to members of the fish farming group through direct practice in the field and utilization of local potential, especially related to the use of fish feed so that they are not dependent on industrial products.

This program succeeded in intervening with fish cultivator groups to utilize the abundant feed resources available in the village as alternative feed ingredients (pellets) that they had purchased so far. Nearly 80% of production costs are used to buy feed from factories.

Currently, the community already has skills in utilizing the potential that exists around the village to make local microorganisms as prebiotics and probiotics in agriculture, animal husbandry and fish farming by producing their own pellets. Group members have conducted several experiments to make pellets with the same characteristics as commercial pellets. In the first experiment, the pellets that were produced immediately sank into the water. In the following experiments, the raw materials were steamed before being ground. As a result, pellets can float up to 5 minutes. Based on observations, fish will eat pellets thrown into the water within 15 minutes. The group continues to look for solutions so that the resulting pellets can float for at least 20 minutes.

This program does not only involve the existing fish cultivator groups which were formed as many as two Pokdakan groups in RJU II Village, but also involves other KTH in the WKNP buffer villages as many as 8 KTH.

Through this program, as many as 14,450 fish seeds were sown in two pilot ponds, which are expected to serve as examples of good cultivation for 20 ha of potential ponds in this village. Fish farming activities, especially ponds here, are mostly located around the WKNP border which is a water source/canal which is an elephant crossing area. So directly, this project contributes to the security of the WKNP by the people who have ponds and there are fishing activities around the waterways which are elephant crossing areas.

This program strengthens the knowledge, skills and livelihoods of rural communities around the WKNP in Rantau Jaya Udik II Village. Providing economic activity is expected to have an impact on reducing regional threats or reducing community dependence on illegal activities in the WKNP area, namely taking grass for animal feed and poaching.

Table 22. Information on JPP-Mitra Bentala's activities.

Grantee	Konsorsium Jaringan Perempuan Padmarini – Mitra Bentala
Project Title	Strengthening Local Potential in the Fisheries Sector as

Community Livelihoods Alternative in WKNP Buffer Area		
Period	1 July – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 24,228	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 16,960	
Grant Spent	EUR 23,117	
Grant Absorption	95%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Cumulative Progress	Remarks
<p>Two fishery groups (POKDAKAN) and women's groups (POKLAHSAR) have been formed, complete with group management structures, group rules and secretariats.</p> <p>Group members aware to apply for group legality in the system at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries to be followed up by the Fisheries and Animal Husbandary Board of Lampung Timur Regency and Fisheries Extension.</p> <p>Fisheries groups can make their own fish feed by using as well as local potentials that can be utilized for the provision of alternative feeds and also other needs for aquaculture.</p> <p>The women's group members have developed a plan to produce several fish-based products such as fish balls, sempol, and fried meatballs. so the problems they encounter can be shared and solutions are found during the training.</p> <p>In the long term, the products that will be made by members</p>	<p>All project components/objectives can be realized with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST documents completed</p>	<p>Almost 80% of the costs incurred for aquaculture activities are feed costs, project changes on the budget for training needs for making alternative fish feed.</p> <p>After trials of making alternative fish feeds, the characteristics of the feed have not been produced as expected. This is suspected caused by the inadequate characteristics of the process machine. To be able to produce floating fish feed, a more sophisticated machine is required with a budget ten times higher than the machine currently used by the group.</p>

<p>of the women's group are shredded, crackers, chips, smoked fish, and others which will also support the preparation of Rantau Jaya Udik II Village as a tourist destination.</p>		
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Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS)

YKWS works for Tegal Yoso Village which is a buffer village in the WKNP area. The village of Tegal Yoso has the potential to be involved in national park conservation and obtain various environmental service benefits from the national park. However, they still face various challenges, including the lack of human resource capacity and community institutional capacity in utilizing the potential of natural resources in a sustainable manner.

The village of Tegal Yoso is also facing the issue of human-elephant conflict. An area of 224.86 ha or approximately 40% of the area of this village is part of the elephant home range, where most of the area is in the form of monoculture corn gardens. As a result, elephant-human conflicts occur every year, causing damage to settlements and gardens, and there have even been 2 conflicts that have resulted in the death of residents. The lack of capacity in mitigating and adapting to human-elephant conflict is one of the main issues faced by the people of Tegal Yoso Village.

This program was designed with the overall objective of reducing pressure on the 46,283 ha Bungur WKNP, in line with increasing the livelihoods of the people in the buffer zone. Specifically, this project has three objectives namely; increasing the ability of the people of Tegal Yoso Village in overcoming human and elephant conflicts; increase the income of the people of Tegal Yoso Village through the sustainable use of natural resources in the national park buffer zone; and increasing public awareness to participate in the conservation of Way Kambas National Park.

As a continuation of the previous cycle, this project implemented a combination of integrated mitigation patterns. A combination of conflict resolution methods through setting the Integrated Forest Farming System (IFFS) cropping pattern and regular patrols by the community around the WKNP border.

The transformation of monoculture farming in the elephant home range in Tegal Yoso Village into an agroforestry system through multipurpose tree species enrichment (IFFS) is carried out on agricultural land belonging to KTH members, especially those located adjacent to the WKNP as a place for elephants to enter and exit. In total, 1,500 MPTS seeds and 2,000 empon-empon seeds have been planted. However, because there was canal construction activity during this project, a number of plants were damaged by the maneuvers of heavy equipment. The planting site was also flooded several times which caused the plants to die. Currently KTH members are

replanting dead seedlings and will be installing embankments (sandbags) to protect against flooding.

A total of 8 patrol teams have been formed to dispel elephant conflicts that occur in this area. The patrol team, which was given the name Wana Liman Tegal Yoso Patrol Team, was established by the Tegal Yoso Village Government. This team has been given training in mitigating human-elephant conflict and a number of patrol support equipment. This team has routinely and scheduled patrols in collaboration with the Elephant Response Unit (ERU) Team from the WKNP. The combination of conflict resolution methods through setting IFFS cropping patterns and routine patrols can reduce damage to agricultural crops and increase agricultural yields by 20% from the previous methods of handling. The existence of a construction canal accompanied by patrols is able to reduce the presence/disturbance of wild elephants entering the village. It even has the potential to increase income through tourism development from the results of the series of project activities mentioned above. This development has been included in the Tegal Yoso Village Government Work Plan for 2023 to build 5 monitoring huts. It is planned that routine patrol activities equipped with this infrastructure will be developed as a tourist attraction.

Table 23. Information on YKWS's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS)	
Project Title	Optimization of Natural Resources Potential in the Buffer Zone of the Way Kambas National Park	
Period	1 July – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 30,000	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 27.000	
Grant Spent	EUR 29,478	
Grant Absorption	98%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 KTH members understand the concept of IFFS and are skilled at doing agroforestry crops. • Planted 1500 mpts stems and 2000 roots species members' land area of 15 ha. However, due to heavy equipment maneuvers and flooding, 750 mpts plants and 925 roots species stems died. The live roots species plants cannot be 	<p>In general, all project components/objectives can be realised with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarty report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed</p>	<p>Adaptive farming through IFFS which combines agroforestry and integrated farming can only be carried out in 7.5 ha of the target 15 ha due to heavy equipment maneuvers in canal work on the WKNP border and flooding.</p> <p>Agroecotourism activities are removed to be diverted to elephant conflict mitigation activities for add team patrol.</p>

<p>harvested because they have not yet reached the harvest period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KTH Wanakarya and KTH Wono Segoro Madu received additional assets in the form of Klanceng bee logs of 15 units each. The proceeds from honey sales during project activities amounted to 10.3 million rupiahs and from the sale of vegetables amounted to 3 million rupiahs. ● A Wana Liman Patrol Team was formed consisting of 8 teams with 6 team members each obtaining equipment ● 25 members of the Patrol Team have knowledge and skills in dispelling and herding wild elephants according to the Mitigation Protocol ● 8 teams (48 members) of the Wana Liman Patrol Team have carried out routine patrols in an orderly and regular manner in collaboration with the Elephant Response Unit (ERU) Team from the WKNP 		
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Yayasan Villa Ternak Indonesia

Villa Ternak conducts activities in cycle 4 focusing on the development of goat livestock with the "Semi Umbaran" Communal Cage concept at Braja Yekti. This project does not only focus on sustainable sheep farming but also agroedutourism which will be an alternative for livelihoods in Braja Yekti Village, especially for community groups who frequently enter the WKNP area.

A communal cage has been built in Braja Yekti Village and is fully supported by the village government and BUMDes Braja Yekti. The stables were built on a 1-hectare plot of land lent by the village government.

There are 5 elements in the process of building a semi-umbaran communal pen including communal pens, electricity and water installations, fences, sheep farming equipment and a learning center.

In this quarter, 3 elements have been completed, namely communal pens, electricity and water installations, and livestock equipment. A learning center facility which is also a learning space for agroecotourism has also been built. There are already 90 sheep in this communal kennel, consisting of 75 females and 15 males.

To provide feed for the sheep, 5,000 odot grass, 250 banana trees and 250 papayas have been planted in the semi-communal pen area. Planting of this animal feed is carried out by a group of beneficiaries who have been jointly selected between the Livestock Villa, the Village Government and a team from the WKNP.

There are a total of 25 beneficiaries of this project, consisting of 20 men and 5 women. Of these 25 people, 8 people were identified as people who had frequently entered the WKNP based on information from WKNP staff. These 25 people have been trained on how to manage sheep/goat farms in a sustainable manner.

The maintenance of stables and sheep is carried out in rotation by 25 people. One person gets the task of taking care of the cage 4 times a month. In one day there are 4 people who are given the task of taking care of this cage.

The challenge in managing livestock with this semi-communal concept is the presence of disease outbreaks in animals with livestock risk called foot and mouth disease (FMD). Another risk is the death of the sheep due to poor feed management, which will lead to the risk of starving the sheep and eventually dying.

To overcome this risk, these sheep have been quarantined for 40 days to ensure the sheep that enter the communal pen are healthy and free from disease outbreaks. Meanwhile, to overcome the risk of sheep mortality due to feed management, Villa Ternak Indonesia implements a picket schedule and daily monitoring for group members which is currently running well, so population growth has increased quite significantly. The total population at the end of the program was 110 sheep.

The Semi Umbaran Communal Cages Program has contributed to the provision and development of livelihoods for 25 beneficiaries, some of whom are people who enter the WKNP area who are at risk of endangering biodiversity. At least by providing livestock business activities to boost the economy it will reduce the number of people entering the WKNP area so that it becomes one of the efforts to protect biodiversity.

In addition, the formation of communal cage agro-edutourism will improve the village economy. Starting from the development of the people's livestock business, the many visits to communal stables are expected to encourage the creation of new economic activities such as providing accommodation, consumption and various souvenirs that can increase people's income. The existence of a communal cage that stands on an area of 1 ha will be the hope of the village to foster creativity and ultimately improve the community's economy as an effort to protect the WKNP's biodiversity.

After this program ends, the Semi Umbaran Communal Cage will be managed by a Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDES) and beneficiaries with mutually agreed profit sharing. Villa Ternak Indonesia stated that it is always ready to cooperate and play an active role in the process of absorption and marketing of sheep production in communal pens, especially the need for sheep ahead of Eid al-Adha so that cooperation continues to improve community welfare as an effort to protect biodiversity in Way Kambas National Park.

Table 23. Information on Villa Ternak Indonesia's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Villa Ternak Indonesia	
Project Title	Livelihood Development of the Way Kambas National Park Buffer Village through Sustainable Sheep Farming Business with the Concept of Agroedutourism	
Period	1 July – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 44,964	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 40,468	
Grant Spent	EUR 44,549	
Grant Absorption	99%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
The communal cage 100% has been built consist of a sheep cage of 120 square meters (20x6), a feed storage area of 50 square meters and a sheep manure waste treatment area of 50 square meters. Learning center has been built to become center of information and activity of the beneficiaries and vistors.	All project components / objectives can be realized with project achievement. Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed	The challenges in the implementation program is an outbreak of a disease in animals with livestock risk called foot and mouth disease (FMD). Another risk is the death of the sheep due to poor feed management which will have the risk that the sheep will starve and eventually die. The direct contribution of the results of the semi-umbaran communal cage as agroedutourism

<p>90 sheep consist of 75 females and 15 the rams have been in in the communal cage since September 24, 2022.</p> <p>25 villagers are Selected have increased their capacity in sustainable management of sheep farms and improvement of skills and abilities of beneficiaries in managing sheep farming and agro-education businesses.</p> <p>Because there is a risk of problems if sheep are divided among each beneficiary, sheep management is carried out collectively and this system works successfully with mortality rate 8% (<10%). Sheep deaths are mostly due to weather during the rainy season and adjustments to silage feed</p> <p>The picket schedule for feeding the sheep and cleaning the cage has been going well so that the population growth has increased quite significantly. Total sheep population in the end of the program 110 sheeps</p> <p>Then after this program ends, the Semi-Umbaran Communal Cage will be managed by the village-owned enterprises (BUMDES) and beneficiaries with mutually agreed profit sharing.</p>		<p>to conservation in the WKNP still not concrete</p>
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Consortium of KANOPI Indonesia – BISA Indonesia – YAPEKA

Tours at PLG and other areas in the WKNP are currently still closed. The WKNP Management is committed to changing the tourism concept in the WKNP which is friendly to animals while at the same time contributing to providing alternative income for the surrounding village community.

The WKNP has asked SGP Indonesia partners such as Alert and CAKRA to design ecotourism concepts in the WKNP. Alert worked on the concept section in the PLG area, CAKRA was given the task of designing a tourism design grad in the WKNP. Meanwhile, activities to prepare the community are carried out by the Kanopi- Bisa-Yapeka Consortium.

One of the goals of this project is to prepare community groups to be involved in managing tourism in the WKNP by obtaining a tourism service permit, especially in the villages of Labuhan Ratu IX, Labuhan Ratu VI and Braja Harjosari. These three villages are the main targets because they are the main entry points to the Elephant Training Center (PLG) tourist area in the WKNP.

In order to prepare the community to be involved in tourism management in the WKNP, the Kanopi consortium has assisted the community in three (3) villages to form a tourism service cooperative. Three tourism service cooperatives have been formed, namely the Liman Wana Asri Cooperative in Labuhan Ratu VI, the Plangijo Dewi Rasa Cooperative in Labuhan Ratu XI Village, and Padang Savana Braja Harjosari in Braja Harjosari Village. The cooperatives that were formed in these three villages became capital for community groups in the three supporting villages, namely Labuhan Ratu VI, Labuhan Ratu IX and Braja Harjosari to contribute to the development of tourism in Way Kambas which is connected to tour packages in these villages.

The three cooperatives are currently preparing the requirements to apply for a Nature Tourism Services Business Permit (PBJWA) at the Directorate of Environmental Services Protected Forest Utilization (PJLHK), Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which is facilitated by the WKNP Office as the Technical Executor Unit of the Directorate General of Ecosystem Natural Resources Conservation (UPT KSDAE).

The Plang Ijo Dewi Rasa Tourism Service Cooperative plans to apply for a tourism service business license; Tour Guides, Travel Services, Transportation Services, Food and Beverage Services, and Souvenir Services. Meanwhile, the Liman Wana Asri Cooperative in Labuhan Ratu VI will apply for a tourism service permit; Tour Guide Services, Travel Services, Transportation Services, Food and Beverage Services, and Souvenir Services. And the Padang Savana Tourism Cooperative "Jawis Angsana" Braja Harjosari will focus on tourism service businesses; Tour Guide Services and Travel Services.

With the tourism business license that will be owned by the community through the Wisata Services Cooperative, the community as tourism managers can participate in accessing environmental service activities or businesses related to nature tourism in the WKNP area.

Until the end of the SGP Indonesia program on December 31, 2022, the permit documents for tourism services for the three cooperatives could not be submitted to the IUPJWA licensing system. Currently the ongoing process is the fulfillment of the Business Activity Plan (RKU) document in one of the cooperatives, namely the Plangijo Cooperative Dewi Rasa Labuhan Ratu IX. The Cooperative documents from Labuhan Ratu VI and Braja Harjosari are complete.

Tourism activities are activities that have an impact on improving the community's economy, both directly and indirectly. Three members of the cooperative in Labuhan Ratu IX became bird watching tour guides, two cooperative members in Labuhan Ratu VI became village tour guides, and three members of the Braja Sari cooperative became guides for river boat trips and wildlife observation. Fifteen members of the cooperative can carry out financial management, planning and development of tourism village products that are integrated into the WKNP.

However, until the end of this project on December 31, 2022, the integration of village tourism products with nature tourism in the WKNP had not yet taken place. The packages built by the Tourism Services Cooperative are not yet available, the package trial activities have also been cancelled. This includes not having opened tours at PLG in the WKNP since the Covid-19 pandemic.

By not conducting a trial tour package, the Cooperative that was formed could not meet with travel tour agents and travel bloggers as an effort to promote the tourism activities they carried out; and the cooperative does not know the current conditions with the tour packages being carried out, whether they are feasible or need to be improvised. In the absence of a tour package trial, the project cannot assess the level of readiness of the Tourism Services Cooperative in managing the tourism business in the village.

Even though the project has been completed, the Kanopi consortium is committed to assisting cooperative tour groups so that they can be submitted for Business Permits for Utilization of Nature Tourism Services in conservation areas or IUPJWA permits and encourage the promotion of tour packages to tour and travel agents as part of the exit strategy. Cooperatives will be introduced to travel agents, so that cooperatives will promote and build communication independently. Furthermore, cooperatives will be encouraged to carry out promotions on social media such as Instagram and Facebook, to expand the reach of information dissemination.

The Canopy Consortium will also push for the promotion of tour packages that are ready to be sold by each tourism cooperative formed to travel agents. Currently the packages being sold are bird watching packages combined with educational food processing and homestays (tourism cooperation in Labuhan Ratu XI village); tour packages to observe nocturnal animals and explore villages combined with educational tours for making handicrafts and rubber tapping, as well as being treated to reog art activities (tourist cooperative in Labuhan Ratu IV); Balinese dance, kelulut beekeeping, camping planting, and exploring the river, and seeing elephants in the meadow (Tourist Cooperative in Braja Harjosari Village).

Meanwhile, in the village of Braja Luhur, the Kanopi consortium assisted the Trans Api KTH and the Braja Luhur village government to establish a Six One Tran Api Producers Cooperative which became a forum for business groups in Braja Luhur Village. Meanwhile, the first cooperative business to be carried out is a duck farming business.

There are 20 of the 25 members of the Trans Api KTH who are members of the Braja Luhur Village community who are known to frequently enter the WKNP area and enter cooperatives and gain

empowerment through this scheme. With the involvement of 20 people in duck farming activities, the level of pressure on the WKNP area is reduced by up to 75%.

The project has invested in cages and 500 ducks as a stimulant for the development of laying ducks in this group. It is estimated that through the development of this duck business the group's source of economic income will increase from 19% to 38%, and gross income in a year can reach Rp 256.500.000.

This program slowly and persuasively approaches the people who are actively carrying out activities within the WKNP area and then invites them to stop illegal activities in the WKNP area by diverting activities that have added economic value. The people in this group initially rejected the proposal for fear of being branded as criminals destroying ecosystems and forests. However, the concept of the activities offered were finally accepted by the community after the program's intensive approach. Through this program, WKNP staff can interact directly, carry out socialization, and develop strategies for mitigating animal conflicts in the WKNP buffer village areas.

Table 25. Information on Kanopi-Bisa Indonesia-Yapeka's activities.

Grantee	Consortium of KANOPI Indonesia – BISA Indonesia - YAPEKA	
Project Title	Reducing Pressures to Way Kambas National Park by Improving the Community Welfare and Empowering Buffer Villages, through Sustainable Tourism Improvement and Better Livestock Practices	
Period	1 July – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 50,000	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 35,000	
Grant Spent	EUR 38,327	
Grant Absorption	77%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Cumulative Progress	Remarks
The three target villages already have legal cooperatives to collaborate with the WKNP area and related stakeholders. Three cooperatives that have been formed are Cooperative Liman Wana Asri in Labuhan Ratu VI, Cooperative Plangijo Dewi Rasa in Labuhan Ratu XI Village, and Padang Savana Braja Harjosari in Braja Harjosari Village. Three cooperatives in each of the target villages already have	In general, not all project components/objectives can be realised with project achievement. Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document review by SP	There are two activity components that are taken down or not recommended for realization, namely activity 1.4.1. Testing each tour package for consumers by involving tour operators and tourism business groups in each Buffer Village which is integrated with nature tourism packages in the WKNP; and activity 1.4.2. Evaluation and refinement of village tour packages integrated with WKNP and tour operators.

<p>a tourism service business target plan in collaboration with the WKNP area and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>The project has increased its capacity in tourism management in three assisted villages, including: 3 bird watching guides and 15 members of the women's group in Labuhan Ratu IX; 2 bicycle guides, 15 people in the Reog Ponorogo art show and 2 guides for observing nocturnal animals in the village of Labuhan Ratu VI; 2 boat operators, 3 animal observation guides, 15 actors in Balinese art performances, 10 members of kelulut bee farmers in Braja Harjosari;</p> <p>Regarding the Business Licensing (IUPJWA) management activities until the end of the SGP Indonesia - ACB Cycle 4 program on December 31 2022, technically registration in the OSS system cannot be carried out because there are stages that cannot be passed, one of which is the Cooperative Identification Number (NIK). in Tourism Service Cooperatives it is not yet available on the website system of the East Lampung Regency Cooperative and UMKM Office.</p> <p>3 Village tourism interpretation maps are available and installed in each village.</p> <p>The promotional video is available in draft #1 and has</p>		
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<p>been previewed by the WKNP Office on January 9, 2023.</p> <p>There are 20 people out of 25 members of KTH Tran Api who are members of the Braja Luhur Village community who are known to frequently enter the WKNP area and enter into cooperatives and gain empowerment through the project's duck farming scheme. With the involvement of 20 people in duck breeding activities, the level of pressure on the WKNP area has been reduced by 75%.</p> <p>The economic value given from duck livestock activities to the Produsen Tran Api Six One Cooperative group as the manager of the duck livestock business, with the calculation scheme that has been carried out in the next one year this livestock business cooperative will generate a gross income of Rp. 256,500,000</p> <p>The livestock cooperative group in Braja Luhur village has a collaboration with duck suppliers regarding the procurement of seeds and feed, the sale of rejected ducks and the production of the eggs they produce.</p>		
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Yayasan Cakra Madani Selia

The Cakra Madani Selia Foundation project has produced a conservation-based nature tourism master plan in the WKNP. This master plan is a tourism master plan in the WKNP that prioritizes aspects of nature conservation, while at the same time providing benefits to the community, both local people and visitors. This is in line with the function of the WKNP as a nature conservation area as well as a tourist destination. The concept of integration, namely the integration between the WKNP, especially PLG with Way Kanan and the supporting village

communities (Labuhan Ratu VI, VII, IX, and Braja Harjosari). The development of natural tourism in the WKNP and buffer villages is divided into 2 stages, namely:

- Short-term tourism development (2023 – 2025). Buffer Village and Way Kambas National Park jointly mapped and revitalized various tourism potentials to be developed as tourist attractions. Next is to increase community involvement in developing tourism potential in accordance with the needs of tourists. At this stage, cooperation between the village and the WKNP can begin.
- Medium-term tourism development (2026 – 2032). Village tourism actors and WKNP can start involving investors and pushing for various government policies that can provide incentives for the development of tourism in villages and WKNP

The Cakra Foundation also redesigned (exterior and interior) the information center at the Elephant Training Center (PLG) as part of the planned change to a new tourism concept in the WKNP. This place is designed to provide information both visually and non-visually regarding changes in the concept of PLG as a place for learning about elephants and conservation. Project support is also carried out by creating information center content in the form of posters, infographics, maps, flora-fauna information, photos, and booklets. This includes information boards (wall panels, standing panels, outdoor signs, sign sets) and TV screens installed in the PLG information centre.

All concepts including the master plan, PLG architecture, information center, and other buildings are to be consulted with the WKNP Office to obtain input and approval. Improvements to the draft master plan, PLG, Way Kanan and Puffer Village site plan designs, posters, leaflets, photos, and videos have been carried out several times to achieve the desired results in the WKNP.

Information on tour packages that will be developed is one of the things that gets attention in the master plan. This master plan can only encourage existing tour packages to be further developed and does not create new tour packages. As a result, providing recommendations for tourism development becomes less detailed. In the recommendation for the tourism development master plan, there are recommendation points for conducting a trial tour package for both the PLG and for tourism in buffer villages. The results of the trial can be evaluated and it is known what tour packages are feasible to develop and what things need to be improved or developed.

The time constraints on the project also prevented this master plan from being disseminated to related parties. This master plan must be socialized formally to the village community, especially from the villages of Labuhan Ratu 6,7,9 and Harjosari, to the related village government, to the district government and related agencies, as well as to the national park office. This activity can be carried out in the first year of the short-term development stage. In the field, the high enthusiasm of the tourism management group who wants to develop an integrated tourism concept still leaves quite a lot of work left, including increasing capacity and capability related to tourism.

The preparation of this master plan is the first step of a conservation-based nature tourism development project in the WKNP. However, the process of preparing the master plan also led to a new understanding among stakeholders about special interest in nature tourism and PLG tourism managers (Kowagas) became more open to the concept of integrated tourism management with tourism village managers. This situation has the potential to speed up the master plan implementation process in the future.

Table 25. Information on Cakra's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Cakra Madani Selia	
Project Title	Conservation-based Nature Tourism Masterplan of the Way Kambas National Park	
Period	1 July – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 34,921	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 31,429	
Grant Spent	EUR 33,690	
Grant Absorption	96%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Cumulative Progress	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master plan document containing guide for the development of conservation-based nature tourism in the WKNP and buffer villages, proposed marketing strategies and branding development, as well as tourism development strategies within 10 years. • Document regarding re-design of information centre at PLG (which has been included in the master plan document), containing the exterior and interior design of the information centre, the concept of the information centre, and budget estimation needed to implement the new design of the information centre. 	<p>All project components/objectives can be realized with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST documents completed</p>	<p>Many tourism actors in the village have not been involved in the development of the integrated tourism concept. This situation has the potential to cause obstacles in developing the concept of special interest tourism in the WKNP and buffer villages.</p> <p>The high enthusiasm of tourism management groups who want to develop an integrated tourism concept, but these groups still need to increase their capacity and capability related to tourism.</p> <p>SGP join monitoring results recommend Cakra to revise the material content at the PLG Information Center until April 5, 2023.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 20 3D images of PLG area based on development directives of PLG written in the master plan. The aim of these images is to illustrate the development plan of PLG in a form of 3d drawing/image. ● Architectural animation video of PLG based on development directives of PLG written in the master plan. The aim of this video is to illustrate the development plan of PLG in a form of 3d video. ● Information boards in the form of standing panel (4 unit), wall panel (4 unit), standing display (1 unit) and 7 indoor signage to be displayed at information centre. Standing and wall panels are utilized to display content of information centre (infographic) while standing display is for displaying souvenir products made by buffer villages. 		
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Perkumpulan Desa Lestari (PDL)

The Sustainable Village Association (PDL) project works in supporting villages of Way Kambas National Park, namely Rantau Jaya Udik II Village, Braja Harjosari Village, and Braja Yekti Village. The three villages are located in East Lampung Regency, Lampung Province. Most people depend on natural resources, one of which is honey bee cultivation. There are 8 groups of honey forest farmers and 122 honey forest farmers in three buffer villages.

However, at present, farmers' honey products do not have a food safety permit from the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM), which is one of the obstacles to expanding market access for honey products. Quality standards and market access opportunities for honey are minimal because farmers do not yet have institutional businesses as a platform for accessing market opportunities.

The aim of this project is to increase the scale of the honey forest farmer group business in Buffer Village, Way Kambas National Park, which has increased. Increasing the honey business scale will have an impact on increasing farmers' income.

The Alas Kambas Honey Marketing Cooperative has been established as the central institution to run the Way Kambas honey business. Cooperative members are KTH members who are at the project site: Ranjau Jaya Udik II, Braja Harjosari, and Braja Yekti. However, cooperative membership is open to anyone, especially KTH members and the community in the supporting villages of the Way Kambas national park.

The Alas Kambas Honey Marketing Cooperative is a business entity that collects and markets honey from all supporting villages in the national park. All honey farmers in the buffer villages of the national park are members of the cooperative. All honey originating from the national park buffer villages is marketed under one brand: Way Kambas Honey.

The main product of the cooperative is Trigona Itama honey (klanceng). The productivity of this bee is relatively low compared to other types of bees. Through this project, 140 bee colonies have been distributed to forest farmer groups through the Alas Kambas cooperative. The addition of this colony is to increase honey production as part of the cooperative's business strategy.

The cooperative has made various honey-derived products in the form of candy, bath soap and laundry soap as one of the honey development strategies in this project, especially to make products that are cheaper and become daily necessities, so that they are more easily accessible to the market (Honey price from the people around the WKNP relatively more expensive than in other places of the same type). In addition, pure honey products are packaged in attractive packaging and branding so that they can become typical souvenirs from the Way Kambas national park or East Lampung. Because cooperatives are business entities, cooperatives can market other types of honey that are more attractive to consumers as long as they are still profitable.

Currently, the distribution permit (PIRT) for cooperative honey products is available. PDL through the SGP program also facilitates Way Kambas honey products in the process of obtaining BPOM distribution permits and Halal certification. Independent agency verification of BPOM and Halal certification applications will be carried out in 2023. SGP's support extends to submitting the permit process only, the next process is the regular mechanism of the certification issuing agency. PDL is committed to providing oversight of the verification process until BPOM and halal certification are issued.

If what happens is that the cooperative's product does not pass field verification from the distribution agency and issuer of halal permits and BPOM, the cooperative can actually still run its business using the existing PIRT license even though its market share is smaller.

Assistance for honey forest farmer cooperatives has also succeeded in increasing the capacity of group forest farmers regarding cooperative management. Meanwhile, the honey forest farmer

cooperative business incubation program has increased the capacity of forest farmer groups regarding the management of honey forest cooperatives and cooperatives.

This project has boosted the availability of farmers' honey according to market demand. Business institutions (cooperatives) for honey forest farmers and market lobbies have encouraged the scale-up of forest honey farmers' businesses. A food safety permit from BPOM and the creation of the Way Kambas honey brand will increase the selling value of the product so that it becomes a strategy to increase sales of farmer's honey products.

Table 27. Information on PDL's activities.

Grantee	Perkumpulan Desa Lestari (PDL)	
Project Title	Escalation of Honey Business Forest Farmer Group in Way Kambas National Park	
Period	1 July – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 49,973	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 44,976	
Grant Spent	EUR 48,781	
Grant Absorption	98%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>140 Trigona Itama bee colonies with their stup boxes distributed in 8 KTH cooperative members in Rantau Jaya Udik II villages, Braja Harjosari, and Braja Yekti.</p> <p>8 packages of honey packaging have been distributed to cooperatives consisting of 80 gr plastic bottles, bottles, 250 gr plastic bottles, 250 gr Hexa glass bottles, 350 gr plastic bottles, 400 gr Hexa jerry cans, glass bottles (jar), 400 gr, 450 gr jerry cans, and 1,000 gr jerry cans.</p> <p>Way Kambas Honey products have two main designs according to their packaging: bottles/jars and hexagonal jerry cans.</p>	<p>In general, all project components/objectives can be realised with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed</p>	<p>The Alas Kambas Honey Marketing Cooperative". is a business entity that accommodates and markets honey from all the villages supporting the national park. All honey farmers in the buffer villages of the national park are cooperative members. All honey originating from the national park buffer villages is marketed under one branding: Way Kambas Honey.</p> <p>The process of obtaining BPOM distribution permits and Halal certification took longer than expected. After the program is completed, the new issuing institution issues BPOM permits and Halal Certification. At worst, cooperative products must pass field verification from distribution agencies and halal license issuers. However, the cooperative can still</p>

<p>The cooperative as the main institutional honey business has been formed, this cooperative is named " The Alas Kambas Honey Marketing Cooperative". Cooperative establishment deed and has been registered and has obtained legality from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.</p> <p>The cooperative formed by 24 representatives from 8 forest farmer groups from 3 villages. Was selected five cooperatives management and five supervisors considered the representation of the three villages</p> <p>B POM distribution permit and Halal Certification are still in the submission stage. This license does require a long time in the management process.</p> <p>Business incubation activities (strengthening the capacity of cooperative members, management and supervisors) are carried out by comparative studies to the Maju Sejahtera Livestock Production Cooperative (KPT), production and marketing management training, administrative and financial management, digital marketing strategy, technical guidance on packaging making premium, and technical guidance on honey-derived products.</p> <p>Market lobbies were carried out in Tanggamus, West Java, Banten and Jakarta regencies</p>		<p>run its business using the existing PIRT license, but its market share is smaller.</p>
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<p>which produced data on types and market prices of honey, business partners for product packaging that required sophisticated and expensive packaging equipment, partners as suppliers of premium packaging, container companies and distributor of honey products.</p>		
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Consortium of WATALA – REPONG Indonesia

The WATALA – REPONG Indonesia Consortium project was carried out in Rajabasa Lama 1 Village which is one of the villages in the vicinity of the WKNP area which has the potential to support the sustainability of the WKNP area, even though it is not directly adjacent to the WKNP because, among the residents' settlements and the WKNP area, there are pineapple plantation areas and other fruits owned by PT. Great Giant Pineapple PG IV.

However, this village has a KTH assisted by the WKNP, namely KTH Rabala One Jaya which was originally formed for the benefit of participating in ecosystem restoration. Although there are still limited knowledge and skills to support conservation areas and increase village household income. While there are still illegal community activities in the WKNP area, it is suspected that this is the result of the lack of jobs in Rajabasa Lama I Village, and most of them are almost 70% workers in pineapple companies. In addition, some people are cassava farmers with low selling prices.

Institutional strengthening of KTH Rabala One Jaya in Raja Basa Lama I Village, is an effort to encourage increased livelihoods carried out through (a) organic farming development activities by KWT and KTH mothers, this activity also plays a role in food security for KTH members, as well as (b) development of honey bees by KTH members.

In addition to strengthening KTH members, this project also targets KWT Pelangi Rabala One Jaya women to carry out organic farming activities. An organic farming demonstration plot has been built by planting various types of vegetables such as chilies, eggplants, kangkong, spinach etc. The yield of these organic vegetables is enough to reduce the cost of daily vegetable needs for 15 KWT members. The produce of these vegetables will also be supplied to meet the needs of schools in this village. A total of 15 setups/logs of honey bees (Trigona itama) have been handed over to KTH Rabala One Jaya to be managed. The results of the honey will support elephant conflict mitigation activities in the Swamp Bunder resort area which is the KTH Rabala One patrol base.

The parties (WKNP Office, Rawa Bunder Resort, KTH Rabala One Jaya, and GGP Company) have agreed to form a joint patrol team (CPPT) inside and outside the WKNP area. The purpose of joint patrols is to prevent illegal activities (hunting, burning, illegal fishing) in the WKNP area (with a

preventive approach), guidance for unexpected perpetrators, and safeguard perpetrators if they are caught red-handed, tackling negative interactions between humans and wild animals.

Patrol activities have been carried out during the project period 4 times. The patrol location is around the border of the WKNP area (Resort Rawa Bunder) and PT. GGP PG IV, especially at points prone to wild elephants leaving areas or locations prone to activities that threaten forest destruction. This participatory patrol activity has contributed to preventing wider forest fires, preventing illegal activities within the area, and preventing human-wildlife conflicts, especially wild elephants which sometimes leave the area towards company areas.

KTH also has independent ecosystem restoration activities covering 1 (one) hectare. Ronda every night in turn by members of KTH Rabala One Jaya at the Rawa Bunder Resort post to maintain honey setups, and can change the atmosphere at the resort at night to be more lively, and of course the surrounding posts are awake.

This Participatory Patrol Activity at the Rawa Bunder Resort is an embryonic activity that can be part of a collaborative activity between the WKNP Office and PT. GGP PG IV or cooperation between PT. GGP GP IV with KTH and partners.

To support the continuation of this patrol activity, the WATALA Consortium together with the parties have formulated several alternative cooperation schemes, including:

- Cooperation scheme between the WKNP Office and PT. GGPT PG IV
- Cooperation scheme between PT. GGP PG IV with KTH Rabala One Jaya and partners
- Mechanism of profit sharing from the business development of KTH Rabala One Jaya and KWT Pelangi Rabala One Jaya.
- Scheme of village budget support for the Forest and Wildlife Care Task Force Team.

Table 28. Information on Watala-Repong Indonesia's activities.

Grantee	Consortium of WATALA – REPONG Indonesia	
Project Title	Community Strengthening in an Effort to Increase Income and Preserve the Way Kambas National Park (WKNP) Forest Area	
Period	1 July – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 29,994	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 26,995	
Grant Spent	EUR 29,620	
Grant Absorption	99%	
Status of the Grant	Closed	
In Progress	Cumulative Progress	Remarks
Strengthening the KTH Rabala One Jaya institution in Raja Basa Lama I Village 15 families of KTH members who joined in KWT, with a	All project components/objectives can be realized with project achievement.	To closely monitor the status of ongoing activities Watala to provide concrete exit strategies

<p>development program plant organic in the yard their homes are not again Secrete cost for purchase vegetables an amount of Rp. 100,000 – IDR 150,000/ month /KK.</p> <p>.</p> <p>A total of 15 setups/logs of the klinceng honey bee (<i>Trigona itama</i>) are available and have been handed over to KTH Rabala One Jaya to be managed.</p> <p>The parties (Balai TNWK (Rawa Bunder Resort, KTH Rabala One Jaya and , GGP company) agreed to carry out joint patrols (CPPT) inside and outside the TNWK area.</p> <p>Several available equipment patrol (boot, carriers, Cooking set, Headlamp, Uniforms in the form of shirts and hats) being _ completeness Patrol Team support</p> <p>Patrol activities were carried out during the project period 4 times. The patrol location around the border of the WKNP area and PT. GGP PG IV, especially at points prone to wild elephants leaving areas or locations prone to activities that threaten forest destruction.</p> <p>Participatory patrol activities contribute to the prevention of wider forest fires, prevention of illegal activities within the area, as well as prevention of overcoming human-wildlife conflicts, especially wild elephants which sometimes</p>	<p>Technical and financial report documents (quarterly report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed</p>	
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leave the area to the company area.		
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Consortium of Yayasan Konservasi Elang Indonesia (YKEI – YKMI)

The aim of the Indonesian Eagle Conservation Foundation's project in consortium with the Indonesian Community Forestry Foundation is to strengthen community capacity in developing special interest tourism based on bird watching and increasing the development of special interest tourism based on bird watching and tourism along the Way Pegadungan River. The project was carried out in three supporting villages namely: Tanjung Tirto, Rantau Jaya Makmur and Branch as one interconnected route for bird tourism.

The goals of the three buffer villages are real efforts to manage conservation areas into protected areas and provide alternative livelihoods for people living around national parks.

The project has mapped 4 bird-watching sites along the Way Pegadungan River which stretches between Tanjung Tirto, Rantau Jaya Makmur, and Branch Villages. There are about 65 species of birds can be found in this area.

To support the Way Pegadungan area to become a tourist destination of special interest in bird watching, supporting facilities have been built including the construction of piers, tourist boats, interpretation boards, bird-watching trail markers, radio rigs, floating shelters, and other facilities.

A rest area for special interest tourists on the Way Pegadungan River has been built in Rantau Jaya Makmur Village. This rest area is a meeting point for bird-watching activities. Supporting facilities such as toilets, and docks for tourists are available in this rest area.

A total of three community cooperatives have been formed as capital for collaboration with Way Kambas National Park in the management of natural tourism, especially along the Way Pegadungan River based on birdwatching with the concept of ecotourism (Koperasi Jaya Berkah Bungur Bahari in Tanjung Tirto Village, Wisata Jaya Lestari Makmur Cooperative in Branch Village, and Kertosono Pelita Prosperous Cooperative in Rantau Jaya Makmur Village).

The formation of community tourism groups in collaboration with national parks will be a major part of the future program of cooperative institutions to be sustainable with existing businesses such as transportation, culinary, and eco-print batik mercenaries.

This project succeeded in establishing a communication forum for special interest tour guides in Tanjung Tirto Village, Rantau Jaya Makmur, and Branches with Way Kambas National Park as a vehicle for communication between *Pemandu* and Way Kambas National Park so that a communication network is always built to support ecotourism programs

This project has increased public awareness of the importance of WKNP conservation values. This project has opened a new tourist destination Way Pegadungan as a new ecotourism

development area in the WKNP and has begun to support the local community's economy. Since this area was developed through SGP, at least there have been several foreign tourists coming to this area.

- a. 7 Dutch American and British tourists in November 2022
- b. 2 Travelers from France in December 2022
- c. 2 Travelers from Canada in December 2022
- d. 2 Local Travelers from Bali in November 2022
- e. 25 students of SMK Nusantara in December 2022

This project has also boosted local economic growth as a result of tourism development in this area. Various souvenir and culinary products are produced by community groups; headscarves, bags, outside made of natural dyes.

Table 29. Information on YKEI-YKMI's activities.

Grantee	Konsorsium Yayasan Konservasi Elang Indonesia (YKEI – YKMI)	
Project Title	Developing Way Pegadungan River Down Tour Focused on Bird Watching in Way Kambas National Park to Improve Community Livelihoods and Biodiversity Conservation	
Period	1 July – 31 December 2022	
Grant Amount	EUR 50,000	
Grant Disbursed	EUR 35,000	
Grant Spent	EUR 49,314	
Grant Absorption	99%	
Status of the grant	Closed	
In Progress	Completed	Remarks
<p>There are four observation routes for animals, especially birds, namely in Tanjung Tirto Village, in Rantau Jaya Makmur Village, in Way Kambas National Park and in Branch Village.</p> <p>This tourist area goes along the Way Pegadungan river, there are three piers built through this project.</p> <p>A rest area for special interest tourists on the Way Pegadungan River has been built in Rantau Jaya Makmur Village. This rest area is a meeting point for bird watching activities. Supporting</p>	<p>All project components/objectives can be realised with project achievement.</p> <p>Technical and financial report documents (quarty report, completion report, activity report, etc), and BAST document completed and verification by SP</p>	

<p>facilities such as rest areas and toilets for travelers are available in this rest area.</p> <p>A special interest tour guide community communication forum has been established in Tanjung Tirto Village, Rantau Jaya Makmur and branch villages with Way Kambas National Park.</p> <p>Three cooperatives were formed in the community beneficiaries of the program as capital for cooperation with Way Kambas National Park in nature tourism, especially along rivers based on bird watching with the concept of ecotourism (Cooperative Jaya Berkah Bungur Bahari in Desa Tanjung Tirto, Cooperative Wisata Jaya Lestari Makmur in Cabang Village, dan Cooperative Kertosono Pelita Sejahtera in Rantau Jaya Makmur Village)</p> <p>The tours bird watching in Way Pegadungan has also been tested on ecolodge guests and the 15 people come to walk along the river receive education from tour guides.</p>		
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B.1.4. Implementation of the SGP Indonesia Micro-Grant Program

B.1.4.1. SGP Indonesia Micro Grant Period II (Phase 1)

We received 15 micro grant proposals in micro grant period II phase 1. The fifteen (15) recipients of period 2 phase 1 micro-grants are:

Table 30. List of grantees of micro grant Period II.

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
A.	Gunung Leuser National Park					

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
1.	ELSAKA	Livelihood	Empowerment of Women's Group in the Utilization and Marketing of Traditional Medicines in Namo Sialang-Village, Batang Serangan District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra	4,935	20 September 2021 - 28 February 2022	Closed
2.	PETAI	Biodiversity conservation	Village Preparation Responding to Human Conflict - Sumatran Tigers in the Gunung Leuser National Park	5,000	14 October 2021 - 31 January 2022	Closed
3.	Cendana Lestari	Livelihood	Potential Mapping of Permaculture Management in Household Scale and Ecotourism	4,939	10 January - 30 April 2022	Closed
4.	Yayasan Suara Hutan Indonesia (Voice of Forest)	Biodiversity Conservation	Documentation of the SGP-Indonesia Program in Gunung Leuser National Park (TNGL) Region III North Sumatra	4,977	4 February - 31 August 2022	Closed
5.	KPSHK	Livelihood	Improving Post - harvest Coffee Management for the Perteguhan Farmers Group and Ersada Aritha Women's Group	5,000	7 February - 30 April 2022	Closed
6.	Indonesian Anthropology Association (AAI) North Sumatera	Biodiversity Conservation	Encouraging the establishment of the Gunung Leuser Nasional Park Conservation Partnership Forum in Langkat District North Sumatra.	5,000	17 March - 31 May 2022	Closed
7.	REPALA	Livelihood	Developing a Variety of Flavored Banana Chips Business for the Batu Jonjong Village Community in the Context of Strengthening Sustainable Livelihoods and Protecting the Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) Area	3,817	30 March - 30 June 2022	Closed
8.	Green Justice Indonesia	Biodiversity Conservation	Facilitate the Establishment of a Sustainable Tree-adoption Scheme to Support	4,998	15 June - 30	Closed

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
			Restoration in Gunung Leuser National Park Through Jejak.in Support		September 2022	
B. Way Kambas National Park						
9.	YKWS	Livelihood	Development of Standard Operating Procedures for Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation in Tegal Yoso Village	4,989	17 January - 31 March 2022	Closed
10.	Yayasan Cakra Madani Selia	Livelihood	The development and management training of conservation-based nature tourism for WKNP staff and communities surrounding area of WKNP	4,994	17 March - 30 April 2022	Closed
11.	ALERT	Livelihood	Preparation of PLG Tourism Arrangement in Way Kambas National Park	5,000	22 March - 30 September 2022	Closed
12.	KOMUNAL	Biodiversity Conservation	Bioprospecting Study of Elephant Waste Utilization in Way Kambas National Park	5,000	30 March - 30 June 2022	Closed
13.	IRI	Biodiversity Conservation	Strengthening The Management of Way Kambas National Park (WKNP) Which Has a Shared Vision of The Village Community around WKNP Through The Way Kambas National Park Art Performance	4,980	15 April - 31 May 2022	Closed
14.	PEKA Indonesia	Biodiversity Conservation	Improving the Capacity of Forest Farmers Groups (KTH) in Mitigation Management of Elephant-Human Conflict in Way Kambas National Park	4,999	8 June - 31 December 2022	Closed
15.	Pokdarwis Braja Harjosari	Livelihood	Ecotourism Development by Pokdarwis Braja Harjosari Village through Non-Fungible Token (NFT) Collector Support to Support Sumatran Elephant Conservation in Way	5,000	15 June - 30 September 2022	Closed

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
			Kambas National Park (WKNP)			
TOTAL				402,015		

And the following is the development of the second period of the SGP Indonesia micro grant program, explained as follows:

Table 31. Information on ELSAKA's activities.

Grantee	ELSAKA
Project Title	Empowerment of Women's Groups in the Utilization and Marketing of Traditional Medicines in Namo Sialang Village, Batang Serangan District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra.
Period	20 September 2021 - 28 February 2022
Grant amount	EUR 4,935
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,935
Grant Spent	EUR 4,935
Grant Absorption	100%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The ELSAKA association with a program to empower women's groups in the utilization of traditional medicines in Namo Sialang Village has been carried out since October 2021. This program is a continuation of the BUMDes mapping carried out by ELSAKA previously in the first period of micro grants.

During the project, ELSAKA has assisted the formation of two groups of women who have the ability to cultivate and process medicinal plants into traditional medicines. As many as 50 women from these 2 target groups have been trained on how to cultivate the Lemongrass plant as one of the many ingredients to be used for traditional medicinal ingredients.

As a follow-up to the Medicinal Plant Cultivation training, ELSAKA has also facilitated 50 trainees and several other villagers who did not take part in the training to plant Lemongrass on their agricultural land, including in their yards. As many as 20,000 thousand seeds of various medicinal plants were distributed to be planted in approximately 2 ha of community yards.

To optimize efforts to increase sources of livelihood, as many as 10 women concerned with GLNP conservation were also trained to be able to market local products, especially traditional medicinal ingredients online and offline. After this project, there are at least 10 online stores that market traditional medicinal ingredients produced by the Women Concerned Conservation Group of TNGL.

Table 32. Information on PETAI's activities.

Grantee	PETAI
Project Title	Village Preparation Responding to Human Conflict - Sumatran Tigers in the Gunung Leuser National Park
Period	14 October 2021 - 31 January 2022
Grant amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 5,000
Grant Spent	EUR 5,000
Grant Absorption	100%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The PETAI Foundation, through the second SGP Indonesia micro-grant program, focuses on Preparing Human Conflict Response Villages - Sumatran Tigers in the Mount Leuser National Park. This activity was carried out in Lau Damak Village, Bohorok District, Langkat Regency.

Through this micro program, PETAI built 3 Tiger Proof Enclosure (TPE) cages from the 2 targets previously planned in the proposal. Tiger Proof Enclosure (TPE) is one of the solutions to protect community livestock from tiger attacks and avoid tiger-human conflicts. This cage is able to prevent attacks by Sumatran tigers and other wild animals such as bears and others that threaten community livestock. The construction of the TPE enclosure is at the same time a conflict mitigation action, increasing people's sense of security, preventing conflict escalation and protecting the Sumatran tiger from extinction. All TPE pens can accommodate 12 community cows per cage. There are a total of 45 cows currently in TPE kennels.

After the construction of the TPE stables, there has been a gradual change in livestock patterns, especially in Selayang Hamlet where people have started not to graze their livestock. This pattern has abandoned the old habit of herding livestock on the outskirts or even entering the TNGP area. In the period from October 2021 to January 2022, human conflicts with Sumatran tigers will no longer occur, especially in Selayang Hamlet, Lau Damak Village which is directly adjacent to the GLNP area.

Another development, PETAI facilitated the formation of a human-tiger conflict mitigation task force that is trained in the use of conflict mitigation tools and is able to apply Sumatran Tiger deterrence techniques and apply them to patrol activities. This task force has conducted 1 (one) patrol for 6 days accompanied by GLNP officers. This will be the forerunner of the community collaboration conflict mitigation task force with GLNP officers and still requires stakeholder support.

Also through this program, PETAI assists the community in utilizing livestock manure in TPE pens into organic fertilizer and using it on their farms. So that organic fertilizers can reduce the cost of purchasing chemical fertilizers which until now are very expensive. In addition, the use of organic fertilizers also supports environmental and ecosystem sustainability.

Table 33. Information on KPSHK's activities.

Grantee	Konsorsium Pendukung Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (KPSHK)
Project Title	Improving Post - harvest Coffee Management for the Perteguhan Farmers Group and Ersada Aritha Women's Group
Period	07 February – 30 April 2022
Grant amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,979
Grant Spent	EUR 4,952
Grant Absorption	99%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The KPSHK micro-grant program focuses on improving post-harvest coffee management and improving coffee marketing schemes for the Perteguhan Farmer Group and Ersada Arihta Women's Group running for 3 months (February - April 2022). This micro-grant is to support the implementation of the small grant program carried out by KPSH at the project site in Telagah Village, Langkat District.

KPSHK activities in supporting farmer groups in Perteguhan Village in increasing knowledge of post-harvest processing of coffee by conducting several trainings and supporting the procurement of post-harvest machines and the construction of coffee shops as a form of marketing directly to consumers.

In post-harvest training, community groups are trained to be able to do direct marketing at the stalls/shops that will be built and are trained on how to brew coffee with standard barista in general. The coffee brewing methods that are trained include black coffee, various espresso bases and contemporary coffee. In this training, the aim is for participants to be ready to practice cooking and brewing coffee at the Jore coffee shop in Telagah Village. Participants who attended were representatives of the Perteguhan farmer group and Ersada Arihta women's group.

One wet huller machine is facilitated in this small grant program. This machine has a capacity of 500 kg/hour, Dongfeng Engine, with dimensions of 180x80x90 cm. Market demand related to products from wet huller machines is also one of the important factors for this wet huller machine.

To support increased marketing of coffee products from farmer group Perteguhan and women's group Ersada Arihta, this micro program built 1 coffee shop unit in Pamah Similir Hamlet, Telagah Village. Most of the construction of coffee shops under the name JORE uses bamboo as raw material. This shop is equipped with an espresso machine, fine grinder, packaging stickers, product packaging, cups and coffee jars.

All activities in the micro program implemented by KPSHK have been carried out, but there were several activities that were not suitable because there were conditions that required special time. The activity of making a coffee shop is not finished. The condition is not proper and not ready to

be used as a coffee shop, the walls of the building are still not neat. KPSHK stated that it was constrained due to calculation errors and unexpected materials when building this shop. The group that was entrusted with managing the *warung* was also split. Various attempts at mediation have been made but have not been successful. Until now the shop that has been built is not yet operational and no one takes care of it, it is damaged.

While the wet huller machine has not yet been tested for milling due to a shortage of raw materials, this raw material has not been fulfilled due to the schedule for the coffee harvest in Perteguhan Hamlet.

Table 34. Information on Voice of Forest's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Suara Hutan Indonesia (Voice of Forest)
Project Title	Documentation of the SGP-Indonesia Program in Gunung Leuser National Park (TNGL) Region III North Sumatra
Period	4 February – 31 August 2022
Grant amount	EUR 4,977
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,771
Grant Spent	EUR 4,770
Grant Absorption	96%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Yayasan Suara Hutan Indonesia or Voice of Forest (VoF) began its activities in 4 February 2022 to document the implementation of the Indonesian SGP program at TNGL. The project has produced three videos each with the following themes: conservation partnership, livelihood development, and rehabilitation. In addition to videos, the project has also published a number of articles and infographics about the achievements and work of SGP partners in Gunung Leuser National Park.

Table 35. Information on Cendana Lestari's activities.

Grantee	Cendana Lestari
Project Title	Potential Mapping of Permaculture Management in Household Scale and Ecotourism
Period	10 January - 30 April 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,939
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,810
Grant Spent	EUR 4,785
Grant Absorption	97%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The micro-grant project implemented by the Cendana Lestari Foundation will start in January 2022 with a focus on mapping ecotourism potential in the village of Tualang Gepang, Sampe Raya Village, Bohorok, Langkat. The project is also building a permaculture garden to provide an alternative income for the community around GLNP.

Tualang Gepang is a hamlet in the village of Samperaya, Bahorok, Langkat. Geographically it is located between Bukit Lawang and Tangkahan, also directly adjacent to the TNGL area. This

hamlet has potential ecotourism potential but has not been mapped and optimized for tourism as a new ecotourism destination in Bohorok. Most of the inhabitants of this hamlet are farmers and laborers on oil palm plantations.

In the tourism potential mapping program, a participatory mapping survey has been carried out with farmer tourism groups carried out within GLNP. Survey and mapping of natural tourism potential in the TNGL area including waterfalls, caves, Raflesia flowers, rivers and trekking routes. Based on the results of the mapping, the Cendana Lestari Association facilitated farmer tourism groups to create a work plan for tourism management. The tourism management work plan document for 2022-2023 was successfully prepared and communicated to the Sampe Raya Village government and the GLNP Center for support.

A total of 10 permaculture demonstration plots have been built to help the community reduce their daily household expenses. This demonstration plot was built on unused land near the house and planted with vegetables. The results of this demonstration plot have helped the community to get vegetables more easily, because it usually takes them 3 hours to buy vegetables from the nearest market to their village.

Table 36. Information on Green Justice Indonesia’s activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Keadilan Hijau Indonesia (Green Justice Indonesia)
Project Title	Facilitate the Establishment of a Sustainable Tree-adoption Scheme to Support Restoration in Gunung Leuser National Park Through Jejak.in Support
Period	15 June – 30 September
Grant amount	EUR 4,998
Grant Disbursed	EUR 2,857
Grant Spent	EUR 2,730
Grant Absorption	55%
Status of the Grant	Closed

This project was built to establish a tree adoption scheme and sustainable financial support through collaboration with Jejak.in to support restoration in Gunung Leuser National Park.

Jejak.in is a technology community that provides Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based solutions that help democratize carbon balancing through a tree adoption scheme. This community is one of the startups assisted by Gojek, a popular startup in Indonesia that provides mobile transportation services by building the GoGreener feature in the Jejak.in application. This feature helps Gojek users to calculate the carbon footprint of using their Gojek services. Furthermore, Gojek users can offset this carbon footprint by planting or adopting trees in various regions in Indonesia, one of which they want to encourage is to do restoration in the Gunung Leuser National Park Area.

In the early stages, Jejak.in was proposed to assist with restoration in the Barak Induk area, where one of SGP Indonesia's partners, OIC, carried out restoration there of 50 ha. The total area that

must be restored is 200 ha, so collaboration with Jejak.in is expected to provide support for the continuation of restoration in this area.

Jejak.in expressed interest in this proposal. Jejak.In explains the support mechanism that will be provided by Jejak.in will be managed by each work partner, such as; carbon accounting, tree and forest monitoring, and so on.

This project was structured so that this collaboration agreement was carried out not only between Jejak.In and its implementing partner, namely OIC, but also the regional stakeholders, namely the TNGL Large Battalion.

In his communication with the Directorate of KSDAE, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the discussion regarding this collaboration led to several notes. Among them is that the carbon offset initiative brought by Jejak.in in the national park area has not been regulated by the Government of Indonesia. Although this proposal is very innovative in the eyes of the government, technically it cannot be implemented because regulations governing the achievement of carbon economic value are not yet available.

Because there are no regulations governing this, plans for collaboration between implementing partners, and BBTNGL together with Jejak.In to support restoration at GLNP cannot be realized until the end of this project.

Table 37. Information on YKWS's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS)
Project Title	Development of Standard Operating Procedures for Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation in Tegal Yoso Village
Period	17 January - 31 March 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,989
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,794
Grant Spent	EUR 4,781
Grant Absorption	96%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The micro grant project implemented by YKWS aims to develop standard operating procedures for mitigating human-elephant conflict to be implemented in the buffer zone of Way Kambas National Park, especially in Tegal Yoso Village. This project helps complement the Small Grants Program in the community to develop elephant and human conflict mitigation carried out by YKWS in the SGP Indonesia Cycle 2 Program.

Tegal Yoso Village, is a village directly adjacent to the Way Kambas National Park (TNWK) and 40% of the village area is the Sumatran elephant's roaming area. This grant program was built because during the YKWS program, there was an elephant mass conflict in the village of Tegal Yoso which caused the death of a resident of this village in November 2021. This incident is the

second time that an elephant-human conflict in Tegal Yoso has caused the death of a resident that has occurred in 2010.

Through this project YKWS has facilitated a meeting of stakeholders, both the Tegal Yoso community, Elefant Rescue Unit (ERU) members, the Forestry Police Partner Community (MMP), and WKNP rangers in drafting the SOP concept for human-elephant conflict. This guideline departs from the experience of the community on patrols who guard their agricultural land every night from attacks by elephants combined with technical knowledge from ERU personnel, Forest Rangers (POLHUT) and handlers. During the process of implementing the activities, this project succeeded in compiling an SOP for human-elephant conflict which the head of Tegal Yoso village set as a Standard Operational Procedure for his residents in carrying out patrols guarding agricultural land and helping to herd elephants back into the conservation area together with WKNP officers.

Table 38. Information on ALERT's activities.

Grantee	Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu (ALERT)
Project Title	Preparation of PLG Tourism Arrangement in Way Kambas National Park
Period	22 March – 30 September 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,500
Grant Spent	EUR 3,895
Grant Absorption	78%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The ALERT project was developed to build a strategy and roadmap for realigning ecotourism management at the Elephant Training Center (PLG) which pays attention to government regulations, avoids animal exploitation, and involves local communities around the WKNP.

So far, the public's perception of ecotourism at PLG is mass tourism such as elephant riding and elephant attractions. Along with a new policy from the government regarding nature tourism activities, tours with elephants at PLG are no longer allowed.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, tourism activities at PLG were closed since March 2020 and for almost 2 years there had been no tourism activity at PLG. This condition provides space and opportunity for the WKNP to reorganize the concept of tourism activities at the PLG, because there is no concept of integrated tourism development and management yet. Moreover, there is only one tourism management permit in Way Kambas, namely the WKNP Employee Cooperative or Kowagas. The WKNP wants the new concept of PLG tourism arrangement to be integrated with the community in the supporting villages around the WKNP which will enable them to also have a tourism service permit in the WKNP to support tourism in the PLG.

The focus of the activity is to prepare a strategic plan document and roadmap for tourism activities at PLG in Way Kambas National Park based on conservation - nature tourism. The

preparation of this document will involve various other stakeholders related to tourism at PLG. The strategic concept and roadmap are the first step in the ecotourism master plan development program based on a conservation approach in the area and its surroundings.

The mapping of the existing condition of PLG and supporting villages has been carried out by Alert together with the WKNP which will become the basis for restructuring tourism management at PLG. Mapping of the conditions of existing facilities at the PLG is carried out to obtain data and information on the current condition of facilities and infrastructure at the PLG and plans for tourism development at the PLG in the future.

To support this agenda, the Head of WKNP has issued a decree from the drafting team for the draft strategic plan for tourism development at the PLG which is tasked with preparing a strategic plan for the concept of tourism development at the PLG.

The PLG tourism management roadmap document which at least regulates the scope and spatial layout of tourism development at PLG (Tourism management SOP, implementation schedule, supporting policies, and so on) was successfully prepared by the team through several meetings which discussed among other things tourism development planning (condition map existing facilities and infrastructure, maps of visitor flows (public and business spaces), maps of connectivity in PLG, buffer villages and reforestation, as well as maps of PLG management based on zoning maps of WKNP management, as well as opportunities for business permits for the utilization of natural tourism services that can be accessed by the community in the village - WKNP buffer village.

With the existence of a draft road map document for PLG tourism management, this project has assisted the management of the WKNP area for the development of animal-friendly tourism and continues to provide opportunities that have an economic impact on the buffer village community. Village communities are directly involved in conserving habitats and animals in the framework of managing the area and obtaining opportunities for economic improvement for them.

Table 39. Information on Cakra's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Cakra Madani Selia
Project Title	The development and management training of conservation-based nature tourism for WKNP staff and communities surrounding area of WKNP
Period	17 March - 30 April 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,994
Grant Disbursed	EUR 3,862
Grant Spent	EUR 3,875
Grant Absorption	78%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The Cakra Selia Madani Foundation micro-grant program started in This project is intended to increase the capacity of WKNP staff and communities in 2 villages around the WKNP, namely Labuhan Ratu IX Village and Labuhan Ratu VI, in the development and management of conservation-based nature tourism. This project is to support other micro projects in preparation for tourism development at the WKNP Elephant Training Center (PLG) which is designed to involve more participation from the surrounding community groups.

This project was carried out through a series of training, package identification and assistance in the preparation of tour packages for tourism community groups. Broadly speaking, the training is divided into four main activities, namely a) Providing an understanding of the development and management of conservation-based nature tourism for communities in villages around the WKNP area and Way Kambas National Park staff, b) Group training: guided tour of package planning and management by a tour planner from Braja Harjosari village held at the village hall in Labuhan Ratu 9 village, c) Group presentations and discussions led by a tour planner expert from Braja Harjosari village held at the village hall in Labuhan Ratu 9 village, and d) Build an agreement to form a legal entity to cooperate with TNBK in tourism management activities led by a macroeconomic and development expert held at the village hall in Labuhan Ratu 9 Village.

Through this micro-grant program, the Cakra Selia Madani Foundation has succeeded in facilitating each group in each village (Labuhan Ratu IX and Labuhan Ratu VI) to produce two tour packages which will become tourism highlights in each village. Labuhan Ratu IX focuses on nature tourism, especially developing bird-friendly villages, while Labuhan Ratu VII focuses on health tourism by utilizing its natural resources, and Labuhan Ratu VIII focuses on developing cultural tourism.

Each group has decided to produce a joint declaration "Agent of Change" which will support the development of conservation-based nature tourism in the WKNP. In the declaration signed by the Village Heads of Labuhan Ratu VI, Labuhan Ratu VII, and Labuhan Ratu IX as well as the Head of TNBK, it is stated that there are two initial steps that will be carried out by the participants, namely: Establishment of a tourism package implementation cooperative that has been established as soon as possible.

Table 40. Information on Komunal's activities.

Grantee	Kelompok Pemuda dan Milenial Peduli Lingkungan (KOMUNAL)
Project Title	Bioprospecting Study of Elephant Waste Utilization in Way Kambas National Park
Period	30 March - 30 June 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,945
Grant Spent	EUR 4,929
Grant Absorption	99%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The micro-grant project carried out by the Youth and Millennial Care for the Environment (Komunal) Collaboration Association was carried out to analyze elephant dung which is currently waste that must be managed by the WKNP manager and cannot be used for other purposes.

There are many limitations to the utilization of elephant waste in the WKNP, especially because elephant waste is genetic material from protected animals in conservation areas. Therefore, it is limited by law and must go through a permit from the central government, especially from the Directorate General of Nature and Ecosystem Conservation.

The WKNP through this project wants to study this problem by observing elephant waste both physically and from laboratory results, in order to be able to ensure that the elephant manure does not contain genetic material and the possibility of its utilization in the management of the WKNP in the future.

This project was carried out for four months from March to June 2022, through a series of activities including training in taking and observing elephant feces samples, genetic and physical data collection of elephant feces carried out at the Elephant Training Center (PLG) and four ERU Elephant Response Units namely Bungur, Tegal Yoso, Margahayu, and Harjosari by taking fecal samples from 5 (five) elephants and providing coded data to the samples. After that, observations were made for 30 days with observations on days 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, and 30. In addition, an approach was also made by taking stool samples for a period of 6 months, 1-2 years, and 2-3 years, with two characters namely (open and closed by shade), the data obtained as a natural comparison. The next approach is a simple treatment with regular boiling and boiling by mixing sugar and *Trichoderma* sp. The data collected includes days, time of sampling, and observational variables namely; weight, PH, moisture, color, and texture. The elephant fecal samples were then analyzed in laboratory tests.

The results of measuring the abundance of tame elephant feces in the WKNP show that there is a lot of potential for an average quantity abundance of 5,090 kg/day out of a total of around 61 tame elephants in PLG and ERU so that when calculated for one month the average abundance of elephant feces is 152,715 kg/day month.

The results of laboratory tests on five different samples of elephant feces showed that the genetic material had been degraded in each sample for up to 30 (thirty) days. This means that the genetic material for elephant feces on the 30th day is gone, this allows for the use of elephant dung for various needs, especially for the people around the WKNP who are mostly farmers, because so far the use of elephant dung from conservation areas is feared to misuse the genetic material in it.

This result still requires further study regarding the management of elephant feces waste for better utilization, including a review of policies related to the utilization of elephant feces in Way Kambas National Park.

Table 41. Information on AAI North Sumatera's activities.

Grantee	Indonesian Anthropology Association (AAI) North Sumatera
Project Title	Encouraging the establishment of the Gunung Leuser Nasional Park Conservation Partnership Forum in Langkat District North Sumatra.
Period	17 March - 31 May 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,746
Grant Spent	EUR 4,732
Grant Absorption	95%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The micro-grant project implemented by the Indonesian Anthropological Association (AAI) aims to establish a Conservation Partnership Forum in Langkat Regency as an effort to increase stakeholder support in the implementation of the Conservation Partnership Program at BBTNGL Region III Stabat.

Currently, through the support of SGP Indonesia, SGP Indonesia micro-grant recipients have provided community assistance to 26 KTHKs with a partnership scheme in Langkat district within the scope of BPTN III Stabat. In this case, the support from the local government and the private sector is still minimal so the community still has difficulty managing their land to develop a conservation partnership after obtaining a PKS (permit or cooperation agreement) from BBTNGL. This project ran for three months from March to May 2002. During this project, AAI has met with various relevant stakeholders to identify their support for conservation partnerships. The parties stated their agreement of support for this program. For example, NGOs and KTH support the formation of the Conservation Partnership Forum as a forum for collaboration between parties to take part in the sustainable management of forests in TNGL.

Likewise the private sector, they agreed to support the existence of a Conservation Partnership Forum through the CRS funds they have.

While the Langkat Regency DPRD agreed to follow up on the establishment of a Conservation Partnership Forum with the local government (Langkat Pemda) and the regional secretary of Langkat Regency agreed to support the existing KTHK through the Langkat Regency Regional Government Organization. Even so, the Regional Government stated that it would be careful with existing regulations because the TNGL area is not under the authority of the Langkat Regency Government. A breakthrough is needed in changing national regulations.

Table 42. Information on Repala's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Remaja Pecinta Alam (REPALA)
Project Title	Developing a Variety of Flavored Banana Chips Business for the Batu Jonjong Village Community in the Context of Strengthening Sustainable Livelihoods and Protecting the Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) Area
Period	30 March - 30 June 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 3,817

Grant Disbursed	EUR 3,769
Grant Spent	EUR 3,779
Grant Absorption	99%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The REPALA Foundation project is aimed at increasing the income of the people of Batu Jonjong Village, Bahorok District through the development of the production of various flavored banana chips as an effort to reduce community pressure on the existence of Gunung Leuser National Park in SPTN area V Bahorok.

Batu Jonjong Village has banana potential that has not been developed much. Almost every family head has 10-15 banana trees. There are 105 families in this village who have banana trees, so there are at least 1,000 banana trees. At least every month there is 1 pick-up car per week or around \pm 50 bunches (1 ton) of banana harvest from Batu Jonjong village.

REPALA facilitates the community in Batu Jon-jong Village to produce banana chips of various flavors as a locally processed product which is marketed as tourist souvenirs in Batu Katak. During the 3 months of production, 428.2 kg of banana chips were produced which were packed into 7,228 packs. This production will continue to increase in line with growing demand.

REPALA promises to continue to assist the groups that have been formed in the production of banana chips to develop their production.

Table 43. Information on IRI's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Indonesia Badak Inisiatif (IRI)
Project Title	Strengthening The Management of Way Kambas National Park (WKNP) Which Has a Shared Vision of The Village Community around WKNP Through The Way Kambas National Park Art Performance
Period	15 April - 31 May 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,980
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,874
Grant Spent	EUR 4,895
Grant Absorption	98%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The aim of this project is to socialize the new vision of Way Kambas National Park. There are five new visions for the WKNP, namely 1) Protecting the entire park area as a life support system; 2) Preserving the diversity of plants and animals and their ecosystems within the WKNP area; 3) Exploring and utilizing biodiversity resources and their ecosystems within the WKNP area, especially for nature tourism; 4) Optimizing the utilization of the park's economic potential in utilization zones and zones other than the core zone, to improve the local economy and community welfare, especially around the WKNP; and 5) Synergizing the ecological, social and economic benefits of the park with local governments and relevant national and international stakeholders.

This socialization activity was packaged with performing arts which involved 5 (five) villages from around TNBK who were involved in the Art Performance, more than one hundred families attended the TNBK Art Show. Performing arts include poetry, martial arts, theatre, dance, angklung and music. In this activity the new WKNP logo was also launched as a replacement for the old logo.

Table 44. Information on Pokdarwis's activities.

Grantee	Pokdarwis Braja Harjosari
Project Title	Ecotourism Development by Pokdarwis Braja Harjosari Village through Non-Fungible Token (NFT) Collector Support to Support Sumatran Elephant Conservation in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP)
Period	15 June - 30 September 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,872
Grant Spent	EUR 4,888
Grant Absorption	98%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Braja Harjosari Village is one of the villages around the buffer zone of the Way Kambas National Park (TNWK) which has been affected by human-elephant conflict. The sustainable use of natural resources is one of the local community's efforts to mitigate indirect conflicts through the development of community-based ecotourism. Support for the conservation of the Sumatran elephant comes from several parties. Currently, one of them is given by the non-fungible token collector (NFT) Gadjah Society.

Gadjah Society as the NFT developer chose Braja Harjosari as the destination for NFT collectors to realize their elephant conservation project. This project is implemented in the form of an ecotourism package managed by the Pokdarwis group. Pokdarwis at Braja Harjosari as a package provider still has limitations in providing hospitality services to tourists. This project is aimed at improving ecotourism management so as to be able to seize opportunities for the arrival of special interest tourists who are also Gadjah NFT holders. This project was carried out directly by Pokdarwis as a tourism actor who is active in developing ecotourism in Braja Harjosari.

During this project, 11 homestay owners have been trained in hospitality and they have applied the knowledge they have acquired in guest reception, housekeeping, standardization of facilities, food service, and basic English. Also through this project, homestay owners are facilitated with basic supporting equipment such as towels, bed linen, etc. to meet homestay standards.

During project implementation, Pokdarwis designed a guidebook consisting of tourist attractions and activities at Braja Harjosari. Guidebooks are displayed in every homestay, village hall, subdistrict hall, and eco-lodge as a source of information and promotional media. Grant recipients also make and print a directory book that contains information about homestay owners, distances from tourist destinations, and information on English-speaking contact persons. The books are displayed in each homestay room.

For tour guides, the project has also trained groups to increase their knowledge in guided nature tours, such as bird watching, wildlife watching, and night safaris.

Increasing community skills in managing ecotourism has a positive impact on increasing the number of tourist visits to Braja Harjosari. At least apart from the Gadjah Society, two institutions, namely the Odyssey Institute and the Local Escape travel agent, have planned to establish a package partnership with Pokdarwis, and will start operating in 2023. Revenue from ecotourism has also increased in recent months. The total income derived from ecotourism has doubled to IDR 40.000.000 from the previous IDR 20.000,000.

Currently, Pokdarwis in Braja Harjosari has collaborated with three other villages such as Braja Yekti, Labuhan Ratu VII, and Tanjung Tirta in sharing learning and other collaborative efforts including promoting the attractiveness of other villages and sharing tourists/guests

Table 45. Information on Peka Indonesia's activities.

Grantee	Peka Indonesia
Project Title	Improving the Capacity of Forest Farmers Groups (KTH) in Mitigation Management of Elephant-Human Conflict in Way Kambas National Park
Period	8 June – 31 December 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,999
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,499
Grant Spent	EUR 4,419
Grant Absorption	88%
Status of the Grant	Closed

This project is intended to support the programs/activities of seven Forest Farmer Groups from WKNP supporting villages that have submitted micro-grant funding to SGP Indonesia to support a program for handling human-elephant conflict in seven (7) villages around the WKNP.

However, as prospective implementors of the roadmap, these KTHs do not yet have adequate project management analytical technical capabilities, both from ability to prepare plans (proposals), implementation to preparation of reports in accordance with the SGP IDN standard.

The aim of this project is to increase technical capacity in project management (planning, implementation and reporting) for 7 target KTH in buffer villages in an effort to effectively mitigate human-elephant conflict.

The project is carried out through three stages. Stage 1 is assistance in proposal planning, stage 2 is assistance in program implementation, and stage 3 is to assist KTH in compiling program reports. Also, it is managed directly by the Forest Farmers Group (KTH) which has been dealing directly with the issue of human-elephant conflict in the WKNP. This group also has no experience in managing grant projects.

KTH assistance from the process of preparing proposals, implementation to reporting is a joint agenda that is not only carried out by PEKA but also by National Park facilitators / extension workers who are given the mandate to assist the implementation of KTH activities in their working areas.

This assistance has directly had an impact on increasing the technical capabilities of KTH administrators in managing mitigation-based programs from planning, implementation, to reporting.

B.1.4.2. Implementation of the SGP Indonesia Micro Grant Program Period II (Phase 2)

In the third quarter, Service Providers received 15 second-period micro-grant proposals for the second phase. 10 micro-grant recipients work in WKNP and 5 work in GLNP. The fifteen micro-grant recipients are recommendations and need from the management of the National Park.

For GLNP, the second phase of the second micro-grant is focused on improving livelihoods, especially in areas that have a high potential for animal conflict. Microgrant recipients in GLNP are general partners who have previously accessed SGP Indonesia grants. GLNP Management chose this partner because they were considered to already have experience in the SGP Indonesia project.

Meanwhile, for the WKNP, recipients of microgrants are focused on handling animal conflicts. There are 7 KTH in 7 villages bordering the WKNP which are supported through micro-grants. Apart from the 7 KTH, there were 2 partners in this period who were also supported by SGP Indonesia for studies related to the Sumatran Elephant in the WKNP.

Table 46. List of grantees micro grant Period II Phase 2.

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
A. Gunung Leuser National Park						
1.	PWBI	Livelihood	Quality Improvement, Production Continuity and Institutional Strengthening for the Development of KAYA Natural Dyes Ecoprinting Textile Craft Start-up Market in Timbang Jaya Village – Bahorok District, Langkat Regency - Gunung Leuser National Park Area	4,998	10 January – 20 October 2022	Closed
2.	DAHIKHA	Livelihood	Strengthening and Assisting Local Institutions in the management of the Sei Betung Resort Area, National Park Management Section,	5,000	1 August - 31 October 2022	Closed

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
			region VI Bukit Mas Village, Besitang District			
3.	KPSHK	Livelihood	Reduction of Sumatran tiger conflict through increased cultivation of Jernang forest plants as an alternative economic added value for the community in Bukit Lawang Village, Bohorok District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra	4,998	1 August - 31 October 2022	Closed
4.	PETAJ	Livelihood	Preparation of a Human-Wildlife Conflict Response Village in Bukit Mas Village and Mekar Makmur Village, Supporting the Gunung Leuser National Park, Besitang Region	5,000	1 August - 31 October 2022	Closed
5.	SIMPUL INDONESIA	Livelihood	Study and Development of Conservation Partnership Plans in the Context of Ecosystem Restoration to Support the Protection of Habitats and Wildlife in Gunung Leuser National Park	5,000	4 August – 31 October 2022	Closed
6.	PETAJ 2nd	Livelihood	Conservation Field School and Ecosystem Recovery in the Barak Induk Conservation Partnership Area, Gunung Leuser National Park	9,987	1 November - 31 December 2022	Closed
7.	YEL	Biodiversity Conservation	Managing Human–Elephant Conflict around the Biodiversity Research and Monitoring Station of Sikundur, Aras Napal Hamlets (East and West)	5,000	1 November - 31 December 2022	Closed
B.	Way Kambas National Park					
8.	PGI	Biodiversity Conservation	Monitoring the Movement of Sumatran Elephants (<i>Elephas maximus sumatranus</i>) Using GPS Collar and SMART Patrol as an Effort to Mitigate Negative Interactions between Humans and Wild	4,974	1 August – 31 December 2022	Closed

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
			Elephants in Way Kambas National Park			
9.	KOMUNAL	Biodiversity Conservation	Review of sumatran elephant dung waste utilization policy (<i>Elephas maximus sumatrensis</i>) in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP)	5,000	08 August - 30 November 2022	Closed
10.	KTH Kali Jaya Kencana	Biodiversity Conservation	Development of Effective Mitigation Mechanisms and Efforts Fisheries and Trigona in Supporting Reduction Activities Elephant Human Interaction in Braja Kencana Village	4,986	25 August - 30 November 2022	Closed
11.	KTH Rabala One Jaya	Biodiversity Conservation	Development of Elephant-Negative Interaction Mitigation Information System Human Cross Stakeholder Integrated with Cultivation System Honeybees and Freshwater Fishing in Rajabasa Lama Village I	4,992	25 August - 30 November 2022	Closed
12.	KTH Bina Warga	Biodiversity Conservation	Modernization of Early Warning Systems and Dissemination of Practices Best Management of Negative Elephant-Human Interactions in the Park National Way Kambas	4,996	25 August - 30 November 2022	Closed
13.	KTH Wana Karya Usaha	Biodiversity Conservation	Development of Cross Stakeholder and Economic Early Warning System Land Based Support in Handling Negative Elephant-Elphant Interactions Humans in Labuhan Ratu VI Village	4,917	25 August - 30 November 2022	Closed
14.	KTH Wana Karya Bakti	Biodiversity Conservation	Development of Effective Mitigation Mechanisms and Efforts Fisheries in Supporting Activities to Reduce Negative Interactions Elephant-Human in Braja Yekti Desa Village	4,990	25 August - 30 November 2022	Closed

No.	Grantees	Themes	Project Title	Grants (EUR)	Period	Status
15.	KTH Way Nusantara	Biodiversity Conservation	Development of Effective Mitigation Mechanisms and Efforts Goat Farming in Supporting Activities to Reduce Interaction Negative Elephant-Human in Tanjung Tirto Village	4,988	25 August - 30 November 2022	Closed
16.	KTH Trans Api	Biodiversity Conservation	Strengthening the Capacity of an Effective Early Warning System and Efforts Duck Farming in Supporting Activities to Reduce Interaction The Negatives of Human Elephant in Braja Luhur	4,983	25 August - 30 November 2022	Closed
17.	ALERT	Biodiversity Conservation	Sosialisasi konsep baru pengelolaan pariwisata PLG di Taman Nasional Way Kambas	5,000	1 November - 31 December 2022	Closed
TOTAL				402,015		

The following is an explanation of the implementation of the SGP Indonesia micro grant program implemented by micro grant recipient organizations in the TNWK.

Table 47. Information on ALERT's activities.

Grantee	Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu (ALeRT)
Project Title	Sosialisasi konsep baru pengelolaan pariwisata PLG di Taman Nasional Way Kambas
Period	1 November - 31 December 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,500
Grant Spent	EUR 2,513
Grant Absorption	50%
Status of the Grant	Closed

This micro-grant project is a continuation of the previous micro project carried out by ALERT in compiling a road map for PLG tourism development that is integrated with village tourism in the buffer village of Way Kambas National Park. The PLG tourism concept is a new concept that prioritizes animal welfare rights and continues to provide an economic impact for the village community supporting the national park. Previously the PLG tourism concept was more towards mass tourism and elephant attractions as the main tour.

This project focuses on socializing the new concept of tourism management at PLG to the WKNP buffer village community, tourists, and WKNP internal staff with the hope that this concept can be understood and gain support from various parties for the management of nature tourism in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP).

Through this micro, socialization materials have been compiled in the form of films, posters, and other content which will be distributed via social media. The concept is a re-branding of PLG's new tourism after being closed in 2020. Derivative messages conveyed from the creation of this socialization content are: The direction of tourism development in the Way Kambas National Park area which is supported by buffer villages and partner activities with key messages including:

- The essence that will be conveyed to visitors is related to visitor restrictions and animal welfare, and elephants as learning media.
- Building the value of the elephant as the subject, the elephant character represents emotions (cute, mischievous, and sincere).
- Technical description of interaction activities, which will indirectly change visitors' expectations when visiting Way Kambas.

Socialization of the new concept of tourism management at PLG was carried out by initiating the formation of a socialization team (decision by the head of the Way Kambas National Park Office), where this team consisted of the WKNP (Public Relations and PPID, Extension Officers, Licensing, PLG Coordinators, Extension Coordinators, TNWK Elephant Team) ALeRT, and representatives (Pokdarwis) in 4 buffer villages (Labuhan Ratu IX, Labuhan Ratu VI, Labuhan Ratu VI and Braja Harjosari).

Outreach to the WKNP buffer villages has been carried out in 3 buffer villages (Labuhan Ratu IX, Labuhan Ratu VII and Braja Harjosari). The enthusiasm of the buffer village community for the certainty of the opening of the PLG for tourism activities is very high and the community is expected to become agents of socializing the new concept of tourism arrangement at the PLG. Some of the results of the outreach activities are:

- Labuhan Ratu IX: The community seizes the opportunity to develop a tourism village such as setting up institutions through cooperatives, applying for business permits for tourism services, planning to build a village terminal.
- Labuhan Ratu VII: In general the socialization participants consisting of village officials, BUMDES, Pokdarwis, KTH, BPD) accepted and understood the concept of tourism that was conveyed during the socialization. Labuhan Ratu VII Village will form a tourism cooperative (mechanism and application for business licenses for providing nature tourism services. Bumdes funds of Rp. 50,000,000 are currently available to support the development of tourism opportunities that are integrated with PLG, and WKNP. Cooperation mechanism with Kowagas cooperatives and use of shophouses for food and beverage service business license.
- Braja Harjosari: Basically the villagers understand and will follow the rules that apply in the WKNP. The implementation stages up to the opening of the WKNP should be accelerated if possible. The residents suggested that educational activities/school visits in

order to support the teaching and learning process could still be carried out at PLG with a maximum of 40 people.

Meanwhile, socialization activities in Labuhan Ratu VI could not be carried out due to the village's busy schedule, Labuhan Ratu VI village was still holding village birthdays and other activities. So the village asked for this activity to be carried out in January 2023.

Several other activities also cannot be carried out until the end of December 2022, including socialization of the new concept of nature tourism at the Elephant Training Center to WKNP staff, and Section 2 of Kuala Penet; making and installing signage for visitors, field trip materials for the new PLG tour guide and activities that invite WKNP staff and representatives from 4 buffer villages to introduce the natural tourism concept directly to PLG.

Table 48. Information on DAHIKHA's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Daun Hijau Khatulistiwa (Dahikha)
Project Title	Strengthening and Assisting Local Institutions in the management of the Sei Betung Resort Area, National Park Management Section, region VI Bukit Mas Village, Besitang District
Period	1 August - 31 October 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,500
Grant Spent	EUR 4,973
Grant Absorption	99%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Bukit Mas Village, Besitang District, Langkat which is in the TNGL PTN VI Besitang area, Sei Betung Resort is an area that is classified as having a fairly complex level of threat, ranging from high conflicts between humans and wild animals, encroachment, illegal logging, hunting and harvesting. other forest products illegally.

The project implemented by Dahikha is an effort to reduce pressure on GLNP through empowering the community's economy in the form of Honey Bee Cultivation. Honey bee cultivation, especially trigona honey, is an economic alternative in the midst of the main livelihood of the Bukit Mas community from palm oil and plantations experiencing high losses in plant maintenance operations.

As a result of identification by DAHIKHA with GLNP and the community, beekeeping is suitable for cultivation on the edge of the Gunung Leuser National Park Forest which still has dense and diverse vegetation as a food source for the bees. the community also agreed that a radius of 400-500 meters from the location of the honey stump would not be contaminated with agricultural chemicals.

In addition, there is support from BBTNGL for the community to be able to carry out honey bee cultivation on the outskirts of the area and in the GLNP area utilization zone, especially at the Sei Betung Resort, Aras Napal Forest Block.

Through SGP, Dahikha then facilitated the formation of the Trigona 242 group as a forum for the community to develop these honey bees. There were 25 people who were subsequently trained in honey development. Interestingly, 10 percent of trigona 242 members are former TNGL hunters. Currently, they are concentrating more on honey development rather than carrying out activities within the TNGL area.

The Daun Hijau Khatulistiwa Foundation, which is supported by the SGP Indonesia program, also provided assistance for 18 honey stups along with trigona bee colonies to be cultivated. In the process, the members of the group who carried out beekeeping within 4 months were able to develop 18 stups of honey given to 32 stps of honey and break up bee colonies and increase the number of colonies obtained naturally by 4 stps.

This success made people who were not part of the honey group start studying and start cultivating honey independently. By continuing to increase the amount of honey cultivated, it is hoped that the honey produced by the people of Bukit Mas Village will become a new business unit as an alternative to economic growth. Currently the "Trigona 242" group is still focusing on developing honey stupas until March 2022.

Table 49. Information on Komunal's activities.

Grantee	Kelompok Pemuda dan Milenial Peduli Lingkungan (KOMUNAL)
Project Title	Review of sumatran elephant dung waste utilization policy (<i>Elephas maximus sumatrensis</i>) in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP)
Period	8 August – 30 November 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,564
Grant Spent	EUR 4,574
Grant Absorption	91%
Status of the Grant	Closed

This project is based on recommendations and identification of problems faced by the management of the Way Kambas National Park (WKNP), especially in the management of elephants.

Currently, one of the problems faced by Way Kambas National Park is the limited utilization of elephant faeces which still violates laws and regulations because they are considered to still contain genetic material from protected animals and those in conservation areas. This project is a series of projects that previously carried out scientific studies of genetic material from elephant faeces. Furthermore, in this project, a review of policies and legislation on the use of elephant faeces was carried out by compiling a policy brief document to be submitted to policy makers at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

This project has also compiled a document in the form of a policy brief on the policy of using elephant faeces in the WKNP to be submitted to policymakers, namely the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. It is hoped that through this policy brief, a policy will emerge management of elephant feces in the WKNP and the WKNP buffer village community.

The preparation of this policy brief was strengthened by recommendations from the buffer village community, local government, and academics so that they could change policies regarding the use of elephant feces in the WKNP and buffer village communities. So that this policy can have a positive influence on waste management and the health of elephants in the WKNP, change people's mindset about conflicts between elephants and humans and provide income for the community through waste management such as making compost and other handicrafts.

The preparation of a policy brief document on the policy of utilizing elephant feces in the WKNP has gone through a series of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) involving the WKNP's multi-stakeholders, namely buffer village communities, NGO partners, regional and central government and academics. The challenges faced must adjust the time and schedule of activities of the stakeholders.

Table 50. Information on KPSHK's activities.

Grantee	Konsorsium Pendukung Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (KPSHK)
Project Title	Reduction of Sumatran tiger conflict through increased cultivation of Jernang forest plants as an alternative economic added value for the community in Bukit Lawang Village, Bohorok District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra
Period	1 August - 31 October 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,998
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,838
Grant Spent	EUR 4,872
Grant Absorption	97%
Status of the Grant	Closed

KPSHK with the Sumatran Tiger Conflict Reduction program through increasing the cultivation of Jernang forest plants as an alternative to added economic value for the community in Bukit Lawang Village, Bohorok District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra runs for 3 months (August - October 2022). The expected output of this program is to reduce Sumatran tiger conflict through the cultivation of jernang plants on the TNGL area boundary.

There are 2 main activities in this program, namely the first is the cultivation of the jernang plant at the TNGL area boundary and the second is the participation of the community and GLNP in wildlife conservation.

One group was formed in this project with the name of the "Pelopor" farmer group, this group was established by the village government of Batu Jonjong, Bahorok District, Langkat Regency. This group was given training in the cultivation and use of jernang. A total of 500 Jernang seeds

have been planted on the boundaries of the National Park with community land identified as one of the tiger entry points.

While training in jernang plant processing is given to provide skills to the community in processing jernang plants where jernang plants have high economic value as an alternative added value for the community. The simple practice of processing the jernang plant is done by using the jernang fruit and an iron filter which is able to separate the outer skin into jernang powder. Knowledge about processing, prices and marketing locations of jernang plants was conveyed by resource persons who became one of the training materials for jernang processing.

The impact of the Jernang planting project could not be seen directly during the project on reducing tiger conflicts. First, the farmer groups were not optimal in processing jernang fruit because this was the first time the farmer group had planted jernang fruit and processing could only be done when the jernang plants had borne fruit. It is estimated that the jernang plant will bear fruit for 3 years from the start of planting. Second, tigers can still enter the community's yard by other routes because the jernang fence only covers part of the tiger's entrance.

This micro-grant program is also an initial effort by the Pelopor farmer group to reduce conflict between the community and Sumatran tigers and jernang plants as living fences. This activity prevents conflicts that result in people and/or Sumatran tigers being injured and killed. It is hoped that the jernang plants planted will reduce the arrival of tigers into the residents' fields. The existence of training and discussions with TNGL provided insight to pioneer farmer groups to care about conservation values, especially in the Gunung Leuser National Park area.

Table 51. Information on KTH Kali Jaya Kencana's activities.

Grantee	KTH Kali Jaya Kencana
Project Title	Development of Effective Mitigation Mechanisms and Efforts Fisheries and Trigona in Supporting Reduction Activities Elephant Human Interaction in Braja Kencana Village
Period	25 August - 30 November 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,986
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,488
Grant Spent	EUR 4,966
Grant Absorption	99.6%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Braja Kencana Village is one of the buffer villages directly adjacent to the Way Kambas National Park (WKNP). The case of negative elephant-human interaction occurred in 2018, causing quite a significant impact, especially during the dry season, when elephants enter to look for food on agricultural land (rice fields) to the village.

Several mitigation efforts have been made by the community to minimize the impact, however, they are still faced with a number of challenges including:

- The KTH coordination system with farmers owning paddy fields has not been well established, so they are less involved in handling negative human-elephant interactions
- The facilities and infrastructure currently owned are still inadequate, there are 3 monitoring huts at 3 elephant entry points whose conditions are no longer suitable for use, while there are still 2 other entry points that do not yet have monitoring huts and lighting
- Many of the dividing embankments between the WKNP and the village are damaged (leaking) which means that during the rainy season, it cannot be used for patrols because there are no connecting bridges. Meanwhile, during the dry season, it becomes a pathway for elephants to enter fields and rice fields.

Through support from SGP Indonesia, KTH Kali Jaya Kencana has facilitated the Braja Kencana Village community in building a cross-stakeholder joint mechanism with the owners of the rice fields around the embankment. Farmers who own rice fields are now obliged and agree to take turns guarding and driving away elephants around the embankments.

The achievement of a mutual agreement between all parties/groups regarding effective cooperation in handling human-elephant interactions between KTH and Farmers Owning Rice Fields in particular is a new step in handling human-elephant conflicts in this village.

In addition, currently, as many as 31 people have received capacity building on water-based elephant-human negative mitigation patrols. Through the SGP project, the facilities and infrastructure for patrols have been improved. One new monitoring hut and 3 renovations and connected to PLN lighting, built 2 bridges connecting the embankment, 1 boat (*ketinting*-small boat) to facilitate patrols around the embankment, and the availability of 10 PPE packages (raincoats, boots, and headlamps).

To help the community obtain a source of income for community groups supporting the activity of handling negative interactions between elephants and humans, this project provided support for the supply of 13 logs of trigona honey and 6,500 tilapia seeds.

Table 52. Information on KTH Rabala One Jaya’s activities.

Grantee	KTH Rabala One Jaya
Project Title	Development of Elephant-Negative Interaction Mitigation Information System Human Cross Stakeholder Integrated with Cultivation System Honeybees and Freshwater Fishing in Rajabasa Lama Village I
Period	25 August - 30 November 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,992
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,493
Grant Spent	EUR 4,982
Grant Absorption	99.8%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Rajabasa Lama I Village is one of the buffer villages directly adjacent to the Way Kambas National Park (TNWK). So the interaction between humans and elephants is something that cannot be avoided. There is 1 elephant entry point, where elephants enter to look for food in agricultural

land (rice fields). Based on data from Way Kambas National Park for the period January 2021 - June 2022 there were 110 incidents of elephant interactions, only 57 negative elephant-human interactions occurred in Raja Basa Lama 1 Village.

Through the support of SGP, KTH Rabala One has made an agreement to create a Whatsapp group to notify updating information on the presence of elephants as an early warning system in the procedure mechanism for handling elephant interactions involving members of KTH, the company (PT. GGP) and WKNP management.

A monitoring hut has been built to monitor the going in and out of elephants from the area to the company location (PT GGP PG4) and the community, which is currently lacking guard. The patrol team is also facilitated with personal protective equipment (boots, raincoat and headlamp flashlight) to support patrol activities.

To support community groups' sources of income in their activities to deal with the negative interactions between elephants and humans, the project facilitates livestock farming by purchasing freshwater fish seeds and trigona honey bees. As a result, currently KTH Rabala One has harvested as much as 5 liters of trigona honey.

Table 53. Information on KTH Trans Api's activities.

Grantee	KTH Trans Api
Project Title	Strengthening the Capacity of an Effective Early Warning System and Efforts Duck Farming in Supporting Activities to Reduce Interaction the Negatives of Human Elephant in Braja Luhur
Period	25 August - 30 November 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,983
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,484
Grant Spent	EUR 4,971
Grant Absorption	99.8%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Braja Luhur Village is one of the supporting villages for the WKNP which cannot be separated from the interactions between elephants and humans. The location of the village which is directly adjacent, cannot be denied has the potential for human-elephant conflict. The intensity of the conflict that occurred in this village was not as much as in other villages.

In an effort to minimize negative human-elephant interactions, the people of Braja Luhur Village are still facing challenges including:

- Until now, the community, especially KTH Trans Api, has not been touched by strengthening human resource capacity regarding behavior and mitigation of elephant conflicts so that people are confused when handling elephant-human conflicts
- Lack of availability of monitoring huts, lighting, and PPE, currently only 1 hut is available but needs to be renovated
- Lack of financing for guard operations

KTH Trans Api through the support of the SGP micro-grant strives to reduce and prevent negative interactions between elephants and humans. To support this, KTH Trans Api has conducted 2 FGDs regarding Introduction to Elephant Behavior and Handling Negative Elephant-Human Interactions for Forest Farmer Groups (KTH) and Practice (simulation) of handling negative elephant-human interactions through an early warning system. Together with officers from the WKNP, they agreed that if there was a negative human-elephant interaction, they would drive and guard the border areas between the WKNP. As well as agreeing to hold a *ronda* schedule or night guard schedule at the guard hut. In addition to the FGD activities, this project also supports supporting infrastructure in the form of 40 personal protective equipment packages, 1 monitoring hut, and 2 lights.

To support the mitigation operations being carried out, KTH has conducted duck farming business training for 40 members and the community as well as procuring 250 ducks and 1 cage to support activities for handling negative interactions between elephants and humans in Braja Luhur Village.

Table 54. Information on KTH Wana Karya Bakti's activities.

Grantee	KTH Wana Karya Bakti
Project Title	Development of Effective Mitigation Mechanisms and Efforts Fisheries in Supporting Activities to Reduce Negative Interactions Elephant-Human in Braja Yekti Desa Village
Period	25 August - 30 November 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,990
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,491
Grant Spent	EUR 4,973
Grant Absorption	99.8%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Braja Yekti Village is one of the WKNP's buffer villages which cannot be separated from the interactions between elephants and humans. In March 2020, a herd of elephants totaling 27 elephants entered and damaged the community plantation area in Braja Yekti Village, which caused a lot of losses. Meanwhile, in the period January 2021 – June 2022, according to Way Kambas National Park data, there was 1 case of elephant-human interaction, but it did not have a negative impact on the village community.

Some of the obstacles encountered in handling negative Elephant-Human interactions in Braja Yekti include: Lack of coordination between stakeholders along the Braja Yekti embankment in handling elephant-human conflicts. Lack of understanding and techniques for handling effective elephant-human conflict mitigation. Lack of access to funding in elephant-human conflict mitigation processes. Lack of facilities and infrastructure to support efforts to deal with human-elephant conflict.

Through this SGP Indonesia micro-grant project, KTH Wana Karya Bakti together with the Braja Yekti community have built an understanding and mechanism for Handling Negative Interactions of Elephants and Humans in Four Canal Blocks, in an effort to streamline mitigation processes.

As many as 35 KTH members and the community have been trained in handling negative elephant-human interactions through an early warning system, they are supported by patrol support facilities such as personal protective equipment, and 1 monitoring group to guard. This activity was followed by a Simulation for Handling Negative Interactions of Elephants and Humans through an Effective Early Warning System aimed at strengthening KTH and the community in handling negative elephant-human interactions through an early warning system. To support the mitigation operations being carried out, KTH has conducted freshwater aquaculture business training to 35 members and the community as well as procured 9,000 fish seeds and 9 cages to support activities for handling negative interactions between elephants and humans in Braja Yekti Village.

Table 55. Information on KTH Way Nusantara's activities.

Grantee	KTH Way Nusantara
Project Title	Development of Effective Mitigation Mechanisms and Efforts Goat Farming in Supporting Activities to Reduce Interaction Negative Elephant-Human in Tanjung Tirto Village
Period	25 August - 30 November 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,988
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,489
Grant Spent	EUR 4,960
Grant Absorption	99%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Tanjung Tirto Village, geographically, is a village that is directly adjacent to the Way Kambas National Park, so the interaction between humans and elephants is something that cannot be avoided. Based on data from Way Kambas National Park for the period January 2021 - June 2022, there were 2 negative interactions between elephants and humans, which had quite a significant impact, especially on agricultural land (rice, corn, cassava, etc.) belonging to the village community.

Negative human-elephant interactions in Tanjung Tirto Village are currently due to several factors including: Lack of understanding of KTH Human Resources and Farmers in managing elephant-human conflicts. This low understanding also has an impact on weak coordination considering that Tanjung Tirto Village is close to the Elephant Rescue Unit (ERU), so that mitigation processes cannot run effectively. At the same time, the lack of knowledge, coordination and support means that the 5 elephant traffic points cannot be monitored properly. Through the SGP micro grant funding, KTH Way Nusantara together with the Tanjung Tirto community now have an agreement regarding the mechanism for handling elephant interactions involving KTH members and villagers, especially farmers who own land on village boundaries and national parks.

To increase the capacity of human resources regarding the mitigation of negative interactions between elephants and humans, communities, especially those who own land on village boundaries and national parks, have been trained in handling negative elephant-human

interactions. They are also supported by facilities and infrastructure to support community facilities, especially the level of security and comfort when guarding village-national park boundaries. The facilities and infrastructure managed by KTH Way Nusantara are two monitoring huts and two lighting units, 15 raincoats, 15 lighting flashlights and 15 boots. As a source of income for community groups to support activities to deal with negative interactions between elephants and humans, the project facilitates animal husbandry businesses by providing sheep and cattle pens.

Table 56. Information on KTH Bina Warga's activities.

Grantee	KTH Bina Warga
Project Title	Modernization of Early Warning Systems and Dissemination of Practices Best Management of Negative Elephant-Human Interactions in the Park National Way Kambas
Period	25 August - 30 November 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,996
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,497
Grant Spent	EUR 4,979
Grant Absorption	99.7%
Status of the Grant	Closed

KTH Bina Warga is a KTH with a level of capacity in handling human-elephant conflict in the WKNP, based on the average of other KTH. This KTH is the best example of handling elephant conflicts in the WKNP, especially handling elephant conflicts in Braja Harjosari Village.

This project was built to make lessons learned from conflict handling carried out by KTH Bina Warga to be transmitted/socialized to other KTH in the WKNP supporting villages.

Through this project, a somulation model concept has been created through video media as a lesson for KTH/other villages in encouraging zero human-elephant conflict.

To continue to support the handling of elephant conflicts, this project supports the development of infrastructure and economic incentives (trigona honey) to support the activities of handling human-elephant conflicts carried out by KTH.

Table 57. Information on KTH Wana Karya Usaha's activities.

Grantee	KTH Wana Karya Usaha
Project Title	Development of Cross Stakeholder and Economic Early Warning System Land Based Support in Handling Negative Elephant-Elephant Interactions Humans in Labuhan Ratu VI Village
Period	25 August - 30 November 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,917
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,426
Grant Spent	EUR 4,907
Grant Absorption	99.8%
Status of the Grant	Closed

KTH Wana Karya Usaha carries out its activities in Labuhan Ratu VI Village, which is also a buffer village for the Way Kambas National Park, which cannot be separated from the elephant-human conflict.

This project succeeded in building a joint mechanism for handling negative elephant-human interactions between KTH, Village Government and Villagers. Members of KTH, Community Polhut Partners (MMP) and the Community through this project have also been trained on elephant behavior and handling elephant-human conflicts, which were previously carried out with sober knowledge.

In this village, KTH's role in handling elephant conflicts is to assist MMP as the WKNP elephant deterrence team in overcoming or reducing human-elephant conflicts so that there is no damage to residents' gardens caused by elephant herds passing through local residents' gardens.

This project also provides economic support to support the sustainability of the mitigation process through goat farming. On the other hand, this economic resource is also aimed at increasing the income of KTH members.

Table 58. Information on PWBI's activities.

Grantee	Politeknik Wilmar Bisnis Indonesia (PWBI)
Project Title	Quality Improvement, Production Continuity and Institutional Strengthening for the Development of KAYA Natural Dyes Eco-printing Textile Craft Start-up Market in Timbang Jaya Village – Bahorok District, Langkat Regency - Gunung Leuser National Park Area
Period	10 June – 20 October 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,998
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,498
Grant Spent	EUR 4,899
Grant Absorption	98%
Status of the Grant	Closed

After carrying out the activity in 2021 which is a series of activities to pioneer a natural dye-based eco-printing textile craft business group, in Timbang Jaya Village, Bahorok District, Langkat Regency in 2022 the WBI Polytechnic again proposed activities focused on efforts to improve the quality and market share of the products produced. pioneered. The development of product quality and the strengthening of start-up businesses is intended to expand market access for Kaya Eco-print products and develop the organizational capacity of Kaya Eco-print.

Strengthening market access through improving product quality and developing marketing methods is expected to increase the sales and income of the Kaya Eco-print group. Meanwhile, strengthening the Kaya Eco-print organization is carried out by increasing the capacity of managers and initiating new activities that will strengthen the group's ability to generate income. Improved product quality through the introduction of various production techniques and new variations of natural dyes will increase the value of the eco-printing products produced, increase the opportunities to fulfill consumer desires, and ultimately will drive higher incomes. In addition, a wider variety of products will provide a wider market reach. This will certainly expand the Kaya Eco-print product market segmentation.

Throughout this project, several successful improvements were made, including increasing knowledge of eco-printing production. The community is given knowledge about the advanced use of several new natural dyes, knowledge about advanced techniques for producing eco-printing, advanced techniques for producing eco-printing on non-textile materials, advanced marketing techniques on social media, as well as principles of human and financial resource management.

In terms of improving skills, it also increases, including improvements in various new skills related to: advanced processes using several new natural dyes, advanced techniques for producing eco-printing, advanced techniques for producing eco-printing on non-textile materials, advanced marketing techniques on social media, as well as teaching skills to provide eco-printing practices as a tourist attraction.

This project has also provided access that connects the Kaya business group with potential partners as a business network to penetrate the Eco-printing market, these partners help the Kaya group to (a) place their product storefront which helps the product rich group to be closer to potential customers, and (b) disseminating information about making eco-printing attractions for Bukit Lawang tourism as a potential market.

Table 59. Information on SIMPUL's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Sumpul Indonesia
Project Title	Study and Development of Conservation Partnership Plans in the Context of Ecosystem Restoration to Support the Protection of Habitats and Wildlife in Gunung Leuser National Park
Period	4 August – 30 November 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,500
Grant Spent	EUR 5,000
Grant Absorption	100%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Yayasan SIMPUL Indonesia has completed the Study and Preparation of a Conservation Partnership Plan in the Context of Ecosystem Restoration to Support Protection of Wild Plant and Animal Habitats in Gunung Leuser National Park through the Indonesia Micro SGP Program.

This activity is used to conduct an assessment of the potential, problems and obstacles associated with conservation partnerships, and provide an impact assessment of the implementation of conservation partnerships on the sustainability of GLNP and the welfare of the community, with the results in the form of an analysis of priority conservation partnerships and an analysis of the ideal time frame for implementing conservation partnerships. This activity was also asked to provide a document containing a Conservation Partnership Work Plan in the context of ecosystem restoration and community empowerment in GLNP by presenting a draft study and reviewing it with a formulation that contains input from stakeholders on the exposed draft.

Activities were carried out in two National Park Management Areas (BPTN 2 Kuta Cane Region and BPTN 3 Stabat) which are administratively included in the territory of Southeast Aceh Regency, Gayo Lues Regency, and Langkat Regency.

The main results of this project are, first, initial data (maps and data) related to rehabilitation zones and the distribution of conservation partnership area locations obtained through discussions with stakeholders (TNGL), as well as conducting literature studies and spatial analysis, can be used to assess the success of this project.

Second, another achievement is that potentials, problems, and constraints related to conservation partnerships in GLNP were identified through FGD activities with stakeholders (GLNP and KTHK) and field survey activities, with the results of the analysis including an analysis of priority conservation partnerships and an analysis of the ideal timeframe. implementation of conservation partnerships.

Third, through this micro-financing there is already a Conservation Partnership Work Plan document in the context of ecosystem restoration and community empowerment in GLNP, as well as how the private sector understands and acknowledges its role and responsibility in mitigating human-wildlife conflicts, because the private sector has long been independently and continuously mitigating human and wildlife conflicts.

The draft results of this study have been submitted by SIMPUL to the Gunung Leuser National Park Office for assessment and approval. This study is very important for GLNP to develop a management plan for the GLNP area, especially in the rehabilitation zone, for community empowerment programs and ecosystem restoration through conservation partnerships.

Table 60. Information on PETAI's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Pesona Tropis Alam Indonesia (PETAI)
Project Title	Preparation of a Human-Wildlife Conflict Response Village in Bukit Mas Village and Mekar Makmur Village, Supporting the Gunung Leuser National Park, Besitang Region
Period	1 August - 31 October 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 5,000
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,500
Grant Spent	EUR 4,843
Grant Absorption	97%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Yayasan PETAI has completed the Implementation of Preparedness for Human-Wildlife Conflict Response Villages in Bukit Mas Village and Mekar Makmur Village, Buffer Areas of the Gunung Leuser National Park through the Micro SGP Indonesia program.

The background of this project is the high human-wildlife conflict in the TNGL buffer zone, especially Bukit Mas Village and Mekar Makmur Village; Low awareness and community

involvement in preventing human-wildlife conflict; Low involvement of the private sector (concession holders) around villages affected by human-wildlife conflict.

The tiger-human conflict that occurs is the predation of community livestock caused by the community's habit of not confining and herding livestock carelessly. Through this SGP program, PETAI facilitated the construction of 1 unit of TPE cages, so that the community was greatly assisted by the program and created a sense of security and comfort and no need to fear human-tiger conflicts recurring. TPE is one of the solutions to protect community assets (livestock) from tiger attacks and avoid human-wildlife conflict. TPE enclosures have proven effective and successful in preventing attacks by Sumatran tigers and other wild animals such as bears and others that threaten the community's livestock. In addition, the construction of TPE cages is also a conflict mitigation action, increasing the sense of security in the community, preventing conflict escalation, and protecting the Sumatran tiger from extinction.

This project has also been able to increase community involvement by facilitating human-wildlife conflict mitigation training for POLHUT Partner Communities (MMP) and supporting patrol activities that make the community better understand how human-wildlife mitigation efforts are carried out. Where in this activity MMP was trained in the use of conflict mitigation tools and was able to apply techniques to expel wild animals and apply them to patrol activities.

Through the support of the SGP Indonesia micro-grant program, MMP is facilitated to conduct 1 patrol. Patrols were carried out outside and inside the Besitang Region VI SPTN area starting from the Cinta Raja Resort, Tangkahan Resort and Lapan Sekoci Resort. This patrol activity will become the forerunner of the community collaboration conflict mitigation team with TNGL officers and still requires stakeholder support.

The project also involves the private sector which they are committed to mitigating human-wildlife conflicts independently and sustainably.

Table 61. Information on PETAI's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Pesona Tropis Alam Indonesia (PETAI)
Project Title	Conservation Field School and Ecosystem Recovery in the Barak Induk Conservation Partnership Area, Gunung Leuser National Park
Period	1 November – 31 December 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 9,987
Grant Disbursed	EUR 8,398
Grant Spent	EUR 8,389
Grant Absorption	84%
Status of the Grant	Closed

The Indonesian SGP micro-grant project implemented by the PETAI Foundation is a project to continue the SGP activities carried out by WALHI North Sumatra in cycle 2 to assist 9 KTHK in managing conservation partnerships in TNGL. This project was stopped because WALHI North Sumatra was unable to continue its activities due to internal problems. To continue WALHI's

North Sumatra activities, YAPETAI was given a micro-grant to continue WALHI's North Sumatra activities with a focus on three activities, namely 1). Dissemination of Policies and Regulations Regarding Conservation Partnerships, 2). Conservation Field School and 3). Ecosystem restoration through planting and maintaining MPTS seeds by CFG members.

In the Main Barracks area, the opening of new areas (encroachment) in TNGL was very massively carried out by the community. Through this SGP Program, PETAI facilitates socialization activities by BBTNGL to community leaders in Barak Induk and KTHK in Barak Induk so that the results obtained by the people who are members of KTHK Barak Induk agree not to clear new land and will also prohibit other communities from encroaching on the area. GL.

With the support of the SGP Indonesia micro-grant, PETAI organizes Community Field Schools. This activity is used to prepare an ecosystem restoration plan for the GLNP area through a conservation partnership program in accordance with P.06/2018 concerning Conservation Partnership Technical Guidelines. Through field schools, the community is given an understanding of the potential available in the area around the Barak Induk which can be used for making organic fertilizer so that the costs incurred in farming will be much less than using chemical fertilizers. In addition, the community is also committed to continuing to implement the results of the field school on their agricultural land. Finally, the community also agreed that they would continue to maintain the MPTS seeds that had been planted because later the planted seeds would certainly be enjoyed by the people of the Barak Induk themselves.

Finally, the success of the project can also be measured from ecosystem restoration activities through the planting and maintenance of 15,000 MPTS seeds in the conservation partnership area by KTHK members themselves. It is hoped that this activity can continue, especially with more intense assistance by TNGL and partner institutions. However, the planting carried out in the KTHK Barak Induk area did not meet the proposal's target of 30,000 seeds because the available seeds in the field only reached 15,000 MPTS seeds.

This project succeeded in increasing the understanding of the Barak Induk community regarding the implementation of the conservation partnership program. In addition, the community also agreed not to clear new land and prevent other communities from carrying out new land clearing. In addition, this project has also succeeded in increasing the community's understanding of effective crop cultivation practices through conservation field schools and reducing the costs incurred by the community for the need for chemical fertilizers in their KTHK managed areas. In addition, this project has also succeeded in restoring the TNGL ecosystem by planting 15,000 MPTS seeds in the KTHK Barak Induk area.

Table 62. Information on YEL's activities.

Grantee	Yayasan Ekosistem Leuser (YEL)
Project Title	Managing Human–Elephant Conflict around the Biodiversity Research and Monitoring Station of Sikundur, Aras Napal Hamlets (East and West)
Period	1 November – 31 December 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 5,000

Grant Disbursed	EUR 3,665
Grant Spent	EUR 3,637
Grant Absorption	73%
Status of the Grant	Closed

Aras Napal Kanan, Aras Napal Kiri and Pardomuan Nauli villages are villages in Bukit Mas Village, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra. Aras Napal has long experience with wildlife conflicts. Aras Napal is an important area for the conservation of important species, especially the Sumatran Orangutan. Other endangered species recorded at this location are the Sumatran Elephant and Sumatran Tiger and others. The main threats to biodiversity conservation in this region are encroachment, illegal logging and hunting of wildlife.

Conflicts between humans and wildlife often occur at the boundaries between agricultural lands and national parks which, if left untreated, can result in revenge hunting of endangered animals and a weakening of community support for conservation.

Based on data from the GLNP Headquarters, throughout 2021 there were 136 cases of conflict between wild animals and humans around the GLNP area, North Sumatra and Aceh. Various studies on human-wildlife conflict, especially in the Sikundur area, Bukit Mas Village, and Halaban Village, represent several points of conflict in and around Besitang.

YEL through SGP micro funding facilitates the Aras Napal Kiri and Aras Napal Kanan communities in mitigating animal conflicts, especially Sumatran elephants that often occur in this area, especially in plantation areas bordering TNGL.

Three human-elephant conflict mitigation groups were formed through this micro SGP. This group is facilitated by the provision of safety equipment and mitigation equipment. This group also has an action plan and map for elephant spatial management. Until the end of this project on December 31, the assistance for handling human-elephant conflict could not be carried out because there was not enough time to do so in December 2022. YEL plans to carry out this activity in January 2023 by involving other partners with funding outside of SGP Indonesia.

Table 63. Information on PGI's activities.

Grantee	Perkumpulan Gajah Indonesia (PGI)
Project Title	Monitoring the Movement of Sumatran Elephants (<i>Elephas maximus sumatranus</i>) Using GPS Collar and SMART Patrol as an Effort to Mitigate Negative Interactions between Humans and Wild Elephants in Way Kambas National Park
Period	1 August – 31 December 2022
Grant Amount	EUR 4,974
Grant Disbursed	EUR 4,477
Grant Spent	EUR 1,934
Grant Absorption	39%
Status of the Grant	Closed

This project aims to determine the movement patterns of wild elephants in the WKNP by using the GPS Collar and SMART Patrol. Knowing the patterns of movement of elephants is expected to help the WKNP to be able to develop strategies for anticipating and mitigating human elephant conflicts in an earlier and better time.

Various efforts have been made in handling elephant-human conflicts in the WKNP. However, these efforts have not been fully successful in preventing wild elephants from returning to community plantations. This condition is exacerbated by the ongoing illegal activities such as hunting and forest fires in the WKNP area so that the range of elephants is increasingly narrow and limited.

Therefore, an analysis of habitat use by wild elephants in the WKNP area is needed as an initial reference in anticipating future elephant conflicts. With this analysis, the use of space or areas by wild elephants for living, moving and looking for food can be identified.

This project provides important information about the behavior of wild elephants in the WKNP. That the WKNP is still a habitat that can support the diversity of wild elephants. Elephants in the WKNP may come into conflict with humans because of their large need for food and changes in the habits of elephants who have adapted to agricultural crops. However, in the elephant tracing cycle, the inclusion of agricultural crops is only a small part of the entire elephant tracing cycle (under 10%).

Data from the results of this movement pattern is very important as a basis for managing the WKNP and long-term plans for the WKNP.

This project has also supported the preparation of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Installing and Removing GPS Collars on Elephants in Way Kambas National Park.

**CHAPTER III
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SGP INDONESIA PROGRAM**

The financial reports as of 31 December 2022 for grantees have been sent to the Penabulu Foundation as SGP Indonesia Service Provider (SP) and have been inspected by SP in the first week of March 2023. All activities carried out by grant recipients must stop before the date December 31, 2022. All financial obligations that are still attached to grantees will be settled in 2023.

A. Financial Statements of Grantees of SGP Indonesia Small Grant.

A.1. Financial Statements of Grantees of SGP Indonesia Cycle 1 Small Grant.

The total budget of 7 SGP Indonesia Cycle 1 small grant of grantees amounted to EUR 415,576, as of June 30 2022, grant funds that have been distributed to cycle 1 grantees small grant amounted to EUR 341,685, with the following details:

Table 64. Budget absorption of grant disbursement to grantees small grant of Cycle 1

No.	Small Grantees	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
A.	Gunung Leuser National Park			
1.	Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari – Orangutan Information Center (YOSL-OIC)	78,437	67,170	86%
2.	Yayasan Pesona Tropis Alam Indonesia (PETAI)	69,367	62,306	90%
3.	VESSWIC	62,765	53,039	85%
4.	Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL)	52,680	40,184	76%
5.	Yayasan WALHI Sumatera Utara	45,901	36,191	79%
B.	Way Kambas National Park			
1.	Perkumpulan Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu (ALERT)	69,147	56,222	81%
2.	Yayasan Pusat Informasi Lingkungan Indonesia (PILI)	37,279	26,574	71%
TOTAL		415,576	341.685	

There are grants refunded by cycle 1 grantees (ALERT, PILI, VESSWIC, YEL, WALHI Sumatra Utara, and YAPETA) whose program period has ended in the amount of EUR 28,820 with the following details:

Table 65. List of grantees small grant Cycle 1 who have refund the remaining grant to Service Provider

No	Grantee	WKNP/ GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Refund to SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	PILI	WKNP	Strengthening The Resort Based Management and Partnership with The Buffer Village for The Mitigation of Wildlife Hunting and Forest Fire in Way Kambas National Park	2020 IDN WKNP 01	20 Maret 2020 – 20 December 2020	6,978	116.566.289	28 Oct 2021
2.	ALERT	WKNP	Survey and Monitoring od Sumatran Rhino Using Camera Traps and Individual Identification Technology	2020 IDN WKNP 03	01 March 2020 – 01 February 2021 NCE: 01 March 2020 – 30 April 2021	5,921	98.539.527	27 Oct 2021
3.	WALHI Sumut	GLNP	Encouraging Strengthen and Protecting of the Gunung Leuser National Park Ecosystem with Resolving Tenure Conflicts Through the Conservation Partnership Program	2020 IDN GLNP 02	20 March 2020 – 18 December 2020 NCE: 20 March – 31 May 2021	5,119	85.879.536	02 Nov 2021
4.	YEL	GLNP	Community Awareness	2020 IDN GLNP 04	01 March 2020 – 10	7,228	120.287.646	27 Octob

No	Grantee	WKNP/ GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Refund to SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
			Improvement on Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) Biodiversity Conservation		February 2021 NCE: 01 March 2020 – 31 March 2021			er 2021
5.	VESSWIC	GLNP	Strengthening Welfare and Health Management of Captive Sumatran Elephant Coservation in Tangkahan	2020 IDN GLNP 05	01 March 2020 – 31 December 2020	3,449	58.115.557	08 November 2021
6.	YAPETAI	GLNP	Strengthening Conservation of the Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) through Biodiversity Management in Area 3, Stabat	2020 IDN GLNP 03	01 March 2020 - 31 March 2021	124	2.067.493	16 Maret 2022
TOTAL						28,820	481,456,048	–

Grantees of SGP Indonesia Cycle 1 who received the last tranche of funds was YOSL-OIC, with details as shown in the table below:

Table 66. List of grantees small grant Cycle 1 who have received the remaining grant from Service Provider

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	YOSL-OIC	GLNP	Collaborative Action to Protect and Improve	2020 IDN GLNP 01	1 March 2020 - 31 May 2021	27,952	443.239.554	16 Feb 2022

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
			Biodiversity Conservation in Gunung Leuser National Park Area III					
TOTAL						27,952	443.239.554	–

A.2. Financial Statements of Grantees of SGP Indonesia Cycle 2 Small Grant

SGP Indonesia's grantees small grant selected to run the Cycle 2 Small Grants Program totaled 10 institutions with a total budget of EUR 597,464. However, there were 2 grantees who experienced budget corrections because there was an error when carrying out the sum formula in their proposal. The two (2) SGP IDN Cycle 2 grantee small grant are:

- Yayasan PARAS
Budget of PARAS experienced a correction of EUR5,027 from EUR39,812 to EUR34,785.
- WALHI North Sumatra
WALHI North Sumatra's budget experienced a correction of EUR20 from EUR56.109 to EUR56.089.

With this correction, the total budget of the 10 selected small grant recipients of SGP IDN Cycle 2 was corrected to EUR 592,417.

As of December 2022, out of the total budget for Cycle 2 small grant of EUR 592,417, EUR 492,030 has been distributed to grantee with details as shown in the following table:

Table 67. Budget absorption of grant disbursement to grantees small grant of Cycle 2.

No.	Small Grantees	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
A.	Gunung Leuser National Park			
1.	KpSHK	71,630	63,867	89%
2.	YOSL-OIC	44,979	41,950	93%
3.	PARAS Foundation	34,785	31,307	90%
4.	YAPETAI	75,708	75,708	100%
5.	YSHL	39,994	39,994	100%

No.	Small Grantees	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
6.	WALHI North Sumatra	56,089	28,113	50%
B	Way Kambas National Park			
1.	LPPSLH	98,072	88,265	90%
2.	YKMI-FKKM	38,806	27,155	70%
3.	YKWS	32,451	32,034	99%
4.	YAPEKA	99,903	64,058	64%
		592,417	492,030	

Grantees of small grant cycle 2 who have refunded the remaining grant to Service Provider are 3 institutions. Here are the details below:

Table 68. List of grantees small grant Cycle 2 who have refund the remaining grant to Service Provider

No.	Grantee	WKNP/ GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Refund to SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	KpSHK	GLNP	Community Economic Empowerment of Coffee Plantation from Forest Area	2021 IDN GLNP 06	01 April 2021 - 31 March 2022	600	8.893.338	29 Sept 2022
2.	YKMI-FKKM	WKNP	Strengthening of Community Institutional Capacity of Rantau Jaya Makmur Villages in Central Lampung to Support Conservation of WKNP & Improving Community Livelihoods	2021 IDN WKNP 06	15 April 2021 - 31 March 2022	7,770	116.614.965	24 Aug 2022
3.	PARAS	GLNP	Strengthening Women's Participation in the Preservation of Gunung	2021 IDN GLNP 10	01 April 2021 - 31 March 2022	441	7.501.988	16 Dec 2022

No.	Grantee	WKNP/ GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Refund to SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
			Leuseur National Park Through Sustainable Livelihood Development					
TOTAL						8,370	125.508.303	

Grantees of SGP Indonesia small grant in Cycle 2 who received the last tranche of funds were 6 institutions except LPPSLH. LPPSLH will receive the last tranche of funds in 2023. The details are as follows:

Table 69. List of grantees small grant Cycle 2 who have received the remaining grant from Service Provider

No.	Grantee	WKNP/ GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	YOSL-OIC	GLNP	Promoting Agribusiness and Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Development as Alternative Livelihood of Communities Around Gunung Leuser National Park Area III	2021 IDN GLNP 07	01 April 2021 - 31 March 2022	1,469	21.991.188	10 Aug 2022
2.	YSHL	GLNP	Increasing the Capacity of Village Communities to Increase Revenue and Strengthen	2021 IDN GLNP 08	01 April 2021 - 31 March 2022	3,999	58.009.494	15 Sept 2022

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
			Conservation Initiatives of the GLNP buffer zone Utilization					
3.	YAPETAI	GLNP	Improve Community Livelihoods and Restore the Ecosystem of Gunung Leuser National Park based on Participatory	2021 IDN GLNP 09	01 April 2021 - 31 March 2022	7,571	121.400.985	5 Dec 2022
4.	WALHI North Sumatera	GLNP	Forest-based Community Empowerment to Preserve The Landscape of Gunung Leuser National Park and Build Sustainable Livelihoods	2021 IDN GLNP 11	15 October 2021 - 14 October 2022	68	1.099.623	24 Nov 2022
5.	YAPEKA	WKNP	Livelihood system improvement in communities around Way Kambas National Park and simultaneously reducing threats to biodiversity and ecosystem	2021 IDN WKNP 04	15 April 2021 - 31 March 2022	14,106	226.578.187	21 Nov 2022

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
6.	YKWS	WKNP	Optimization of Natural Resource Potential in the Buffer Zone of the Way Kambas National Park	2021 IDN WKNP 07	15 April 2021 - 31 March 2022	2,828	43.617.912	1 Jul 2022
TOTAL						30,063	473.041.327	–

A.3. Financial Statements of Grantees of SGP Indonesia Cycle 3 Small Grant.

SGP Indonesia grantee's small grant selected to run the Cycle 3 Small Grants Program totaled 6 institutions with a total budget of EUR 482,605. In December 2022, SP has disbursed grants of EUR 419,236.

Table 70. Budget absorption of grant disbursement to grantees small grant of Cycle 3.

No.	Grantee	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
A	Gunung Leuser National Park			
1.	Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL)	90,830	67,195	74%
2.	RELUNG Indonesia – Yayasan Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Lingkungan Rakyat (YAPEKAT)	99,986	89,988	90%
3.	Yayasan Cahaya Anak Nusantara (CAN) - Yayasan Sumatera Hijau Lestari (YSHL)	32,871	29,583	90%
4.	Sorik Marapi Indonesia (SRIMPI-Yayasan Pesona Tropis Alam Indonesia (YAPETAI)	90,383	80,787	89%
5.	Yayasan Pariwisata Berkenlanjutan Indonesia (DESMA CENTER)	91,478	82,330	90%
6.	YAYASAN GANESHA AKSARA SUMATERA (GANESHA)	77,058	69,353	90%

No.	Grantee	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
TOTAL		482,605	419,236	

Grantees in small grant Cycle 3 who have refund the remaining grant to Service Provider is 1 institution. The detail can be seen as follows:

Table 71. List of grantees small grant Cycle 3 who have refund the remaining grant to Service Provider

No	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Refund to SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	YEL	GLNP	Strengthening Conservation Management around the Biodiversity Research and Monitoring Stations of Sikundur - Critical Biodiversity hotspots in the Gunung Leuser National Park Landscape	2022 IDN GLNP 12	15 March - 31 December 2022	14,552	241.647.057	20 Jan 2023
TOTAL						8,370	125.508.303	

Grantees of small grant in Cycle 2 of SGP Indonesia who have received last tranche are 5 institutions which will be delivered by SP in 2023.

A.4. Financial Statements of Grantees of SGP Indonesia Cycle 4 Small Grant.

There are 10 grantees of SGP Indonesia Small Grant selected to run the Cycle 4 Small Grant Program with a total budget of EUR 402,015. At the end of 2022, SP has disbursed grants of EUR 330,306.

Table 72. Budget absorption of grant disbursement to grantees small grant of Cycle 4.

No.	Grantee	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
A.	Taman Nasional Way Kambas			
1.	Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu (ALERT)	54,618	49,157	90%

No.	Grantee	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
2.	Yayasan Peduli Konservasi Alam Indonesia (Peka Indonesia)	33,316	23,321	70%
3.	Perkumpulan Jaringan Perempuan Padmarini (Consortium)-Mitra Bentala	24,228	16,960	70%
4.	Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS)	30,000	27,000	90%
5.	Yayasan Villa Ternak Indonesia	44,964	40,468	90%
6.	YAYASAN KANOPI INDONESIA (Consortium) – BISA Indonesia - YAPEKA	50,000	35,000	70%
7.	Yayasan Cakra Madani Selia	34,921	31,429	90%
8.	Perkumpulan Desa Lestari	49,973	44,976	90%
9.	Yayasan Konservasi Elang Indonesia (Consortium) Yayasan Kekuatanan Masyarakat Indonesia	50,000	35,000	70%
10.	Watala (Consortium) -Repong Indonesia	29,994	26,995	90%
TOTAL		402,015	330,306	

In 2023, grantees Cycle 4 small grant who will refund the remaining grant to SP, namely ALERT. Grantees who will receive the remaining grant from SP are Peka Indonesia, JPP, YKWS, Villa Ternak Indonesia, Kanopi, Cakra, PDL, YKEI, and Watala.

B. Financial Statements of Grantees of SGP Indonesia Micro Grant.

B.1. Financial Statements of Grantee of SGP Indonesia Micro Grant Period 1.

There were 10 grantees who received the first period of micro grants with a total budget of EUR 49,829. As of December 2022, the disbursement of grants from period 1 micro grants amounted to EUR 44,990 with the following details:

Table 73. Budget absorption of grant disbursement to grantees Micro Grant Period 1.

No.	Grantee	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
1.	Yayasan Kanopi Indonesia	5,000	4,876	98%

No.	Grantee	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
2.	Pendidikan Konservasi dan Lingkungan Hidup (YAPEKA)	5,000	4,294	86%
3.	Yayasan Pesona Tropis Alam Indonesia (PETAI)	5,000	4,817	96%
4.	ELSAKA (Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Kebijakan)	4,986	4,806	96%
5.	Forum Rembug Desa Penyangga (FRDP) TNWK	5,000	3,665	73%
6.	Yayasan Hutan Untuk Masa Depan (YHUMD)	5,000	4,500	90%
7.	Yayasan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Perdesaan – YAPEKAT	5,000	4,783	96%
8.	WALHI Sumatera Utara	4,996	4,188	84%
9.	Yayasan Konservasi Elang Indonesia (YKEI)	4,852	4,319	89%
10.	Politeknik Wilmar Bisnis Indonesia (PWBI)	4,995	4,742	95%
TOTAL		49,829	44,990	

The following are grantees of period 1 micro grants who have refund the remaining grant to Service Providers, including:

Table 74. List of grantees micro grant Period 1 who have refund the remaining grant to Service Provider.

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Refund to SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	YAPEKA	WKNP	Community Awareness to Save the Sumatran Rhino in Way Kambas National Park and Its Surroundings	2020 IDN MGP AHP 02	17 September – 31 December 2020	206	3,342,288	23 Nov 2021
2.	WALHI North Sumatera	GLNP	Encouraging Intern-group Boundary Conflict Settlement in the GLNP area	2020 IDN MGP GLNP 08	28 December 2020 – 31 May 2021	308	5,172,539	02 Nov 2021

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Refund to SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
			Through the Conservation Partnership Program					
3.	YKEI	WKNP	Identification and Documentatio n of Bird Book Compilation in Way Kambas National Park	2020 IDN MGP WKNP 09	01 March – 31 July 2021	48	789,137	31 Dec 2021
4.	FRDP	WKNP	Development of a community-based human elephant conflict early warning system integrated with the agricultural system in Labuhan Ratu IX Village as a buffer village for the Way Kambas National Park area	2020 IDN MGP WKNP 05	12 November 2020 – 11 April 2021	835	13.248.476	11 Apr 2022
TOTAL						1,397	22,552,372	–

The following are grantees of period 1 micro grants who have received the remaining grant funds from Service Providers, including:

Table 75. List of grantees micro grant Period 1 who have received the remaining grant from Service Provider.

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	Yayasan Kanopi Indonesia	WKNP	Preparation of Guidelines for Implementing the SGP Indonesia Small Grants Programme in the “New Normal” Period of the COVID – 19 Outbreak in Gunung Leuser National Park and Way Kambas National Park	2020 IDN MGP AHP 01	07 July – 15 November 2020	376	6,020,052	17 Dec 2021
2.	YAPETA I	GLNP	Management of Sumatran – Tiger Conflict in the Gunung Leuser National Park	2020 IDN MGP GLNP 03	14 October 2020 – 13 January 2021	317	4.802.360	18 Nov 2022
3.	ELSAKA	GLNP	Mapping The Capacity of Village-Owned Enterprises in Maaging NTFPs in the GLNP Buffer Village	2020 IDN MGP GLNP 04	26 October 2020 - 26 January 2021	319	5.107.366	21 Jan 2022
4.	YAPEKAT	GLNP	Increasing Community Capacity in Developing the Potential of Palm Sugar as an Alternative Income for The Gunung Leuser National Park Buffer Zone	2020 IDN MGP GLNP 07	16 December 2020 - 15 April 2021	283	4.595.348	7 Feb 2022

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
			Village Community in Telagah Village, Sei Binge District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province					
5.	PWBI	GLNP	Training and mentoring for eco-printing batik production pilots as an effort to increase the income of environmentally friendly communities around the Gunung Leuser National Park area	2021 IDN MGP GLNP 11	6 July - 30 September 2021	247	3.746.994	18 Apr 2022
TOTAL						1,542	24,272,120	

B.2. Financial Statements of Grantee of SGP Indonesia Micro grant Period 2.

At the end of 2022, there have been 15 grantees period 2 micro grant that have received grants from SP. The total grant budget is EUR 73,628 and has been distributed to grantees micro-grant for period 2 of EUR 68,214.

The following table compares the budget with the amount that has been distributed to small grant partners period 2:

Table 76. Budget absorption of grant disbursement to grantees Micro Grant Period 2.

No.	Grantees	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
1.	ELSAKA	4,935	4,935	100%
2.	PETAJ	5,000	5,000	100%

No.	Grantees	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
3.	YKWS	4,989	4,794	96%
4.	Cendana Lestari	4,939	4,810	97%
5.	Voice of Forest	4,977	4,771	96%
6.	KPSHK	5,000	4,979	99.6%
7.	Cakra	4,994	3,862	77%
8.	AAI North Sumatera	5,000	4,746	95%
9.	ALERT	5,000	4,500	90%
10.	REPALA	3,817	3,769	99%
11.	KOMUNAL	5,000	4,945	99%
12.	IRI	4,980	4,874	98%
13.	PEKA Indonesia	4,999	4,499	90%
14.	Green Justice Indonesia	4,998	2,857	57%
15.	Pokdarwis Braja Harjosari	5,000	4,872	97%
TOTAL		73,628	68,214	

The following are grantees of period 2 micro grants who have returned the remaining grant to Service Providers, including:

Tabel 77. List of grantees micro grant Period 2 who have refund the remaining grant to Service Provider.

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Refund to SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	CAKRA	GLNP	The development and management training of conservation-based nature	2022 IDN MGP WKNP 19	17 March - 30 April 2022	633	9.561.787	11 Oct 2022

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Refund to SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
			tourism for WKNP staff and communities surrounding area of WKNP					
2.	Green Justice Indonesia	GLNP	Facilitate the Establishment of a Sustainable Tree-adoption Scheme to Support Restoration in Gunung Leuser National Park Through Jejak.in Support	2022 IDN MGP GLNP 27	15 June - 30 September 2022	1,641	27.142.927	26 Jan 2023
TOTAL						2,274	36.704.714	

The following are grantees of period 2 micro grants who have received the remaining grant from Service Providers, including:

Table 78. List of grantees micro grant Period 2 who have received the remaining grant from Service Provider.

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	ELSAKA	GLNP	Empowerment of Women's Group in the Utilization and Marketing of Traditional Medicines in Namo Sialang-Village, Batang Serangan District, Langkat	2021 IDN MGP GLNP 12	20 September 2021 - 28 February 2022	493	7.380.210	10 Aug 2022

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
			Regency, North Sumatra					
2.	YAPETAI	GLNP	Village Preparation Responding to Human Conflict - Sumatran Tigers in the Gunung Leuser National Park	2021 IDN MGP GLNP 13	14 October 2021 - 31 January 2022	500	8.017.500	5 Dec 2022
3.	YKWS	WKNP	Development of Standard Operating Procedures for Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation in Tegal Yoso Village	2022 IDN MGP WKNP 14	17 January - 31 March 2022	304	4.653.060	1 July 2022
4.	CENDANA	GLNP	Potential Mapping of Permaculture Management in Household Scale and Ecotourism	2022 IDN MGP GLNP 15	10 January - 30 April 2022	365	5.421.642	18 Aug 2022
5.	Voice of Forest	GLNP	Documentation of the SGP-Indonesia Program in Gunung Leuser	2022 IDN MGP GLNP 16	4 February - 31 August 2022	292	4.684.922	21 Nov 2022

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
			National Park (TNGL) Region III North Sumatra					
6.	KPSHK	GLNP	Improving Post - harvest Coffee Management for the Perteguhan Farmers Group and Ersada Aritha Women's Group	2022 IDN MGP GLNP 17	7 February - 30 April 2022	479	7.172.170	10 Aug 2022
7.	AAI North Sumatra	GLNP	Encouraging the establishment of the Gunung Leuser Nasional Park Conservation Partnership Forum in Langkat District North Sumatra	2022 IDN MGP GLNP 20	17 March - 31 May 2022	246	3.569.022	15 Sept 2022
8.	KOMUNAL	WKNP	Bioprospecting Study of Elephant Waste Utilization in Way Kambas National Park	2022 IDN MGP WKNP 18	30 March - 30 June 2022	445	6.615.530	18 Aug 2022
9.	REPALA	GLNP	Developing a Variety of Flavored Banana Chips Business for the Batu Jonjong Village Community in the Context of Strengthening	2022 IDN MGP GLNP 22	30 March - 30 June 2022	334	5.329.588	19 Jan 2023

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
			Sustainable Livelihoods and Protecting the Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) Area					
10.	IRI	WKNP	Strengthening The Management of Way Kambas National Park (WKNP) Which Has a Shared Vision of The Village Community around WKNP Through The Way Kambas National Park Art Performance	2022 IDN MGP WKNP 23	15 April - 31 May 2022	392	6.255.579	19 Jan 2023
11.	Pokdarwis Braja Harjosari	WKNP	Ecotourism Development by Pokdarwis Braja Harjosari Village through Non-Fungible Token (NFT) Collector Support to Support Sumatran Elephant Conservation in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP)	2022 IDN MGP WKNP 26	15 June - 30 September 2022	372	5.945.885	19 Jan 2023
TOTAL						4,200	64.701.170	

In 2023, grantees period 2 micro grant who will refund the remaining grant funds to Service Providers are PEKA Indonesia and ALERT.

B.3. Financial Statements of Grantee of SGP Indonesia Micro grant Period 2 Phase 2.

At the end of 2022, there are already 17 micro grant institutions for period 2 phase 2 that have received grants from SP. The total grant budget is EUR 89,809 and has been distributed to micro grant grantees for period 2 phase 2 amount to EUR 79,808.

The following table compares the budget with the amount that has been distributed to grantees of micro grant partners for period 2 phase 2:

Table 79. Budget absorption of grant disbursement to grantees Micro Grant Period 2 Phase 2.

No.	Grantee	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
1.	Politeknik Wilmar Bisnis Indonesia (PWBI)	4,998	4,498	90%
2.	Yayasan Daun Hijau Khatulistiwa (DAHKA)	5,000	4,500	90%
3.	Konsorsium Pendukung Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (KpSHK)	4,998	4,838	97%
4.	Perkumpulan Gajah Indonesia (PGI)	4,974	4,477	90%
5.	Yayasan Pesona Tropis Alam Indonesia (YAPETAI)	5,000	4,500	90%
6.	Kelompok Pemuda dan Milenial Peduli Lingkungan (KOMUNAL)	5,000	4,564	91%
7.	SIMPUL Indonesia	5,000	4,500	90%
8.	KTH Kali Jaya Kencana	4,986	4,488	90%
9.	KTH Rabala One Jaya	4,992	4,493	90%
10.	KTH Bina Warga	4,996	4,497	90%
11.	KTH Wana Karya Usaha	4,917	4,426	90%
12.	KTH Wana Karya Bakti	4,990	4,491	90%
13.	KTH Way Nusantara	4,988	4,489	90%
14.	KTH Trans Api	4,983	4,484	90%

No.	Grantee	Budget (EUR)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Absorption budget
15.	YAPETA 2nd	9,987	8,398	84%
16.	YEL	5,000	3,665	73%
17.	ALERT	5,000	4,500	90%
TOTAL		89,809	79,808	

The following are grantees of period 2 phase 2 micro grants who have refund the remaining grant to Service Providers, including:

Table 80. List of grantees micro grant Period 2 Phase 2 who have refund the remaining grant to Service Provider.

No.	Grantee	WKNP/ GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Refund to SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	YAPETA 2nd	GLNP	Conservation Field School and Ecosystem Recovery in the Barak Induk Conservation Partnership Area, Gunung Leuser National Park	2022 IDN MGP GLNP 41	1 November - 31 December 2022	590	9.661.616	18 Feb 2023
2.	YEL	GLNP	Managing Human–Elephant Conflict around the Biodiversity Research and Monitoring Station of Sikundur, Aras Napal Hamlets (East and West)	2022 IDN MGP GLNP 42	1 November - 31 December 2022	835	13.859.890	2 Feb 2023
TOTAL						1,425	23.521.506	

The following are grantees of period 2 phase 2 micro grants who have received the remaining grant from Service Providers, including:

Tabel 81. List of grantees micro grant Period 2 Phase 2 who have received the remaining grant from Service Provider.

No.	Grantee	WKNP /GLNP	Grant Title	Grant Agreement No.	GA Period	Transfer from SP		Date
						EUR	IDR	
1.	KPSHK	GLNP	Reduction of Sumatran tiger conflict through increased cultivation of Jernang forest plants as an alternative economic added value for the community in Bukit Lawang Village, Bohorok District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra	2022 IDN MGP GLNP 29	1 August - 31 October 2022	340	5.573.816	30 Dec 2022
2.	KOMUNAL	WKNP	Review of sumatran elephant dung waste utilization policy (Elephas maximus sumatrensis) in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP)	2022 IDN MGP WKNP 32	8 August – 30 November 2022	64	1.020.351	19 Jan 2023
TOTAL						404	6.594.167	

In 2023, the recipients of the 2 phase 2 micro grants will return the remaining grant funds to SP, namely PGI and ALERT. And, SP will transfer the remaining grant to several micro grant grantees for the 2 phase 2 period, namely PWBI, DAHIKHA, YAPETAI, SIMPUL, KTH Kali Jaya Kencana, KTH Rabala One Jaya, KTH Bina Warga, KTH Wana Karya Usaha, KTH Wana Karya Bakti , KTH Way Nusantara, and KTH Trans Api.

C. Comparison of Budget with Actual.

In 2022, the budget commitment for Grant received by Penabulu from ACB currently consists of Small Grants Cycle 1 of EUR 343,665, Period 1 Micro Grants of EUR 50,000, Small Grants of Cycle 2 of EUR 567,591, Period 2 Micro Grants of EUR 75,000, The TNGL 3 Cycle Small Grant is EUR 482,829, the WKNP Cycle 4 Small Grant is EUR 405,915, and the Micro Grant Period 2 Phase 2 is EUR 75,000. The total budget commitment is EUR 2,000,000.

Distribution of grant that have been carried out until the end of 2022 for each grantees is EUR 1,776,270 compared to the grant budget commitment of EUR 2,000,000.

The details can be seen as follows:

Table 82. Comparison of budget allocation and grant disburse to grantees.

No.	Description	Area	Allocation Budget (1 Jan – 31 Dec 2022)	Grant Disbursed (EUR)	Variance
1.	Small Grant Cycle 1	GLNP	260,133	258,890	1,243
2.	Small Grant Cycle 1	WKNP	83,532	82,796	736
3.	Micro Grant Period 1	GLNP	30,000	27,836	2,164
4.	Micro Grant Period 1	WKNP	20,000	17,154	2,846
5.	Small Grant Cycle 2	GLNP	298,359	280,497	17,862
6.	Small Grant Cycle 2	WKNP	269,232	211,511	57,721
7.	Micro Grant Period 2	GLNP	40,000	35,867	4,133
8.	Micro Grant Period 2	WKNP	35,000	32,347	2,653
9.	Small Grant Cycle 3	GLNP	482,829	419,236	63,593
10.	Small Grant Cycle 4	WKNP	405,915	330,306	75,609
11.	Micro Grant Period 2 Phase 2	GLNP	25,000	34,899	(9,899)
12.	Micro Grant Period 2 Phase 2	WKNP	50,000	44,909	5,091
Total			2,000,000	1,776,248	223,752

Each grantees has completed carrying out its activities until the end of 2022 with an actual expenditure of EUR 1,849,931. The absorption of the SGP Indonesia program by the Penabulu Foundation as a Service Provider is 92%. The details can be seen as follows:

Tabel 83. Comparison of budget allocation and actual expenditure of grantees.

No.	Description	Area	Allocation Budget (1 Jan – 31 Dec 2022)	Expenditure (EUR)	Variance
1	Small Grant Cycle 1	GLNP	260,133	260,133	-
2	Small Grant Cycle 1	WKNP	83,532	83,532	-

No.	Description	Area	Allocation Budget (1 Jan – 31 Dec 2022)	Expenditure (EUR)	Variance
3	Micro Grant Period 1	GLNP	30,000	28,058	1,942
4	Micro Grant Period 1	WKNP	20,000	17,213	2,787
5	Small Grant Cycle 2	GLNP	298,359	277,061	21,298
6	Small Grant Cycle 2	WKNP	269,232	216,483	52,749
7	Micro Grant Period 2	GLNP	40,000	35,683	4,317
8	Micro Grant Period 2	WKNP	35,000	31,681	3,319
9	Small Grant Cycle 3	GLNP	482,829	448,526	34,303
10	Small Grant Cycle 4	WKNP	405,915	371,187	34,728
11	Micro Grant Period 3	GLNP	25,000	36,613	(11,613)
12	Micro Grant Period 3	WKNP	50,000	43,759	6,241
Total			2,000,000	1,849,931	150,069

The budget committed to the Grantee compared to the budget commitment of the Grant received by Penabulu from ACB can be seen as follows:

Table 84. Commitment of grant to grantees in each grant scheme until 2022.

No.	Description	Area	Allocation Budget (1 Jan – 31 Dec 2022)	Budget Agreement to Grantee	Variance
1	Small Grant Cycle 1	GLNP	260,133	309,150	(49,017)
2	Small Grant Cycle 1	WKNP	83,532	106,426	(22,894)
3	Micro Grant Period 1	GLNP	30,000	29,977	23
4	Micro Grant Period 1	WKNP	20,000	19,852	148
5	Small Grant Cycle 2	GLNP	298,359	323,185	(24,826)
6	Small Grant Cycle 2	WKNP	269,232	269,232	-
7	Micro Grant Period 2	GLNP	40,000	38,666	1,334
8	Micro Grant Period 2	WKNP	35,000	34,962	38
9	Small Grant Cycle 3	GLNP	482,829	482,605	223
10	Small Grant Cycle 4	WKNP	405,915	402,015	3,900
11	Micro Grant Period 3	GLNP	25,000	39,983	(14,983)
12	Micro Grant Period 3	WKNP	50,000	49,826	174
Total			2,000,000	2,105,879	(105,879)

Received a grant from ACB of EUR 1,968,523 consisting of 1 tranche of Small Grants Cycle 1 of EUR 223,139; tranche of 1 Micro Grant Period 1 of EUR 50,000; tranche 2 Small Grants Cycle 1 of EUR 182,227; tranche 2 Small Grants Cycle 2 of EUR 253,762; tranche of 2 Micro Grants Period 2 of EUR 64,011; tranche 3 Small Grants Cycle 2 of EUR 343,702; tranche 3 Small Grants Cycle 3 of EUR 413,631; tranche of 3 Micro Grants Period 2 Phase 2 of EUR 17,995; tranche of 4 Micro Grants Period 2 of EUR 9,617; tranche of 4 Micro Grants Period 2 Phase 2 of EUR 8,424; and tranche of 4 Small Grants Cycle 4 of EUR 402,015. The receipt of this Grant has been deducted from bank administration fees with a total of EUR 44. The details can be seen as follows:

Table 85. Grant received from ACB until 2022.

No.	Description	Grant from ACB	Date	Actual Receipt from ACB	Variance
1	First Tranche - Cycle 1 SG	223,139	23 Jan 2020	223,139	-
2	First Tranche - Cycle 1 MG	50,000	23 Jan 2020	50,000	-
3	Bank Transfer Cost First Tranche		23 Jan 2020	(11)	11
<i>Subtotal Grant 23 Jan 2020</i>		273,139		273,128	11
4	Second Tranche - Cycle 1 SG	182,227	24 Jul 2020	138,182,227	-
5	Second Tranche - Cycle 2 SG	253,762	24 Jul 2020	253,762	-
6	Second Tranche – Cycle 2 MG	64,011	24 Jul 2020	64,011	-
7	Bank Transfer Cost Second Tranche		24 Jul 2020	(11)	11
<i>Subtotal Grant 24 July 2020</i>		500,000		499,989	11
8	Third Tranche - Cycle 2 SG	343,702	6 May 2021	343,702	-
9	Third Tranche - Cycle 3 SG	413,631	6 May 2021	413,631	-
10	Third Tranche - Cycle 3 MG	17,995	6 May 2021	17,995	-
11	Bank Transfer Cost Third Tranche		6 May 2021	(11)	11
<i>Subtotal Grant 6 May 2021</i>		775,328		775,317	11
12	Fourth Tranche-Cycle 2 MG	9,617	14 July 2022	9,617	-
13	Fourth Tranche-Cycle 3 MG	8,424	14 July 2022	8,424	-
14	Fourth Tranche-Cycle 4 SG	402,015	14 July 2022	402,015	-
15	Bank Transfer Cost Fourth Tranche		14 July 2022	(11)	11

No.	Description	Grant from ACB	Date	Actual Receipt from ACB	Variance
	<i>Subtotal Grant 14 July 2022</i>	420,056		420,045	
	Total Grant	1,968,523		1,968,479	44

Grants received from ACB in the amount of EUR 1,968,523 have been distributed to Grant Recipients in the amount of EUR 1,833,526 and received a return of the remaining grant funds of EUR 57,277.

D. Financial Statement of Grant of Service Provider

Examination of the financial statements of grantees conducted by SP was completed by the end of February 2023. Several grantees who have not received a shortage of grant and who must refund the remaining grant will be carried out in March to April 2023.

Financial statements of grant of Service Provider per the end of February 2023 can be presented as follows:

	AMOUNT
REVENUE:	
Grant Received on 23 Jan 2020	273,174
Grant Received on 24 July 2020	500,000
Grant Received on 06 May 2021	775,363
Grant Received on 15 July 2022	420,056
Bank Charge of Grant Receive	(149)
Total Grant Received	1,968,444
EXPENDITURE:	
DISBURSEMENT OF GRANT	
Small Grant Cycle 1	(341,685)
Small Grant Cycle 2	(492,009)
Small Grant Cycle 3	(419,236)
Small Grant Cycle 4	(330,306)
Micro Grant Period 1	(44,990)
Micro Grant Period 2	(68,214)
Micro Grant Period 2 Phase 2	(79,808)
Total Grant Received	(1,776,249)
OTHER REVENUE (EXPENDITURE):	
Bank Administration	(1,056)
Total Other Revenue (Expenditure)	(1,056)
Total Grant Expenditure	(1,777,305)
Surplus (Deficit) of Grant	191,139

Fund Balance

Fund balance of grant per the end of February 2023 is:

	AMOUNT
Bank per 28 February 2023	192,152
Opening balance of account	(1,014)
Variance	191,139

CHAPTER IV SGP INDONESIA PROGRAM SUPPORT

Towards the end of the SGP Indonesia program on December 31 2022, the SGP Indonesia Program has coordinated a lot with small and micro-grant recipients, national parks, and other parties related to the implementation of the Indonesian SGP program during 2022. And towards the end of the Indonesian SGP program, parties ACB and CTA/GITEC conducted a lot of field monitoring after the opening of Indonesia to the Covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia. This activity is a support for the SGP Indonesia program to see the implementation of the SGP Indonesia program carried out by small and micro-grant recipients at the field level, coordination between grant recipients and the national park, and see the program's achievements from the needs of the national park whether it can be fulfilled in accordance with the proposed design and how to see the gap between the implementation and program achievements implemented in the field. In addition, the Penabulu Foundation as a Service Provider for the SGP Indonesia Program also records goods and services from the SGP Indonesia Program to be handed over to the Republic of Indonesia, so it takes time to complete them with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry cq. KKH Directorate as Program Implementing Agency cq. Central Office/National Park Office (AHP).

A. Monitoring and Evaluation

During the 2022 period, many monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out through joint monitoring and evaluation with ACB SGP, RPCU, KFW, GITEC, KKH, and NWT. This joint monitoring and evaluation were carried out through discussions with SGP partner presentations and field visits to several partner locations in both GLNP and WKNP.

The joint money was first held on 25 July – 5 August 2022. In this joint money a number of representatives from ACB SGP & RPCU came to Indonesia for the first time to see the implementation of SGP Indonesia in the field. ACB SGP conveyed the importance of obtaining data to measure the impact indicators of the SGP project, which in the case of Indonesia, this project has been running since 2020. In terms of impact indicators, there are 13 indicators to obtain, namely:

1. Count of key species
2. Patrolling effort
3. Arrests and cases referred to the prosecution
4. Attitudes and behavior of villagers vis-à-vis AHP
5. Community rangers' / guardians' involvement in patrolling
6. Conservation agreements signed / Conservation partnerships established
7. Progress with AHP Management Plan (MYA)/Collaborative Management Plan (IDO) /
8. Participatory Small Grants Action Plan (VIE) implementation
9. Effectiveness of AHP management
10. Number of international and domestic visitors
11. Meetings of Local Protected Area Management Advisory Working Group

12. Meetings of Local Community Development Working Group(s)
13. Human-wildlife conflict cases
14. Improved living conditions through SGP livelihood investments

Of the thirteen indicators, the Arrests and cases referred to prosecution indicator, the TNGL and WKNP cannot provide data because law enforcement handling activities are not their territory. This impact indicator data will continue to be input during the SGP Indonesia project by each AHP assisted by KKH and Penabulu Foundation as SP SGP Indonesia.

This joint monitoring visited SGP Indonesia's partner locations in GLNP, including OIC (Cycle 2), KPSHK (Cycle 2), RELUNG (Cycle 3), PARAS (Cycle 2), YEL (Cycle 1), PWBI (Micro grant), YSHL (Cycle 2), Desma (Cycle 3), REPALA (Micro grant), YAPETAI (Micro grant), WALHI North Sumatera (Cycle 2), YAPETAI (Cycle 2), Vesswik (Cycle 1) and Ganesha (Cycle 3). Meanwhile, in the WKNP, the small and micro-grant recipient organizations visited included: Cakra (Cycle 4), Alert (Micro grant), KANOPI (Cycle 4), YAPEKA (Cycle 2), LPPSLH (Cycle 2), YKWS (Cycle 2 & micro-grants).

In general, the activities of SGP Indonesia's small and micro-grant recipient organizations in the field can run well and provide results according to the targets in the planning. However, there are 2 institutions that have received the spotlight, namely WALHI North Sumatra, PARAS, and LPPSLH.

WALHI North Sumatra's activities at Main Barracks were stopped in the middle of the road due to internal problems with the WALHI North Sumatra organization which disrupted operational management. The monitoring results prompted WALHI North Sumatra to then propose a program implementation strategy to catch up on a number of delayed activities. However, because WALHI North Sumatra's internal problems were not resolved, it was decided to stop WALHI North Sumatra's activities on 2 September 2022.

The PARAS Foundation, through the empowerment of women conservation cadres, did not meet expectations. Various livelihood developments for this group through the development of honey, ant sugar, and woven honey, did not go well, a group of women conservation cadres said they did not know PARAS.

Yayasan PARAS was then asked to apply for an extension to improve the output of this project. However, with PARAS's problematic management, the NEC plan was cancelled. In terms of human resources, after the project was completed in May 2022, PARAS practically did not have human resources, while in terms of finance, PARAS did not have the funds to carry out activities in the field to improve existing outputs, PARAS instead had to return grant funds that could not be accounted for to SGP.

The LPPSLH Foundation is carrying out activities where some of the outputs of its activities are not complete, such as the ratification of ecotourism regulations, the management capacity of tourism managers, and the Way Kambas digital ecotourism application which cannot yet be implemented in the field.

The LPPSLH Foundation was asked to complete the output that had not been completed through an extension at no additional cost (NCE), including but not limited to repairing the eco-tourism website, preparing the community to be able to operate the website, and setting up a management mechanism after the project was completed.

The second joint monitoring and evaluation was carried out in October 2022. This joint monitoring and evaluation was a monitoring and evaluation visit by KfW together with ACB SGP, GITEC, KKH, and NWT which aimed to see the progress of SGP Indonesia. The joint monitoring and evaluation agenda was carried out in two stages, the pre-mission on 2 – 7 October 2022, which is the agenda for preparing the second monitoring and evaluation agenda, namely the KfW mission which will be carried out on 13 – 20 October 2022.

During the pre-mission, the team represented by CTA/GITEC made a field visit to Telagah Village to see the progress of KPSHK activities in the development of coffee and Niches in the development of ant sugar. GITEC also visited Tangkahan to see the progress of Vesswik and Ganesha in the conservation of Sumatran elephants.

The team from CTA/GITEC also saw YPBI (Desma) activities in Batu Katak in developing ecotourism, the development of female conservation cadres facilitated by PARAS, the development of eco-prints by PWBI, discussions with YEL about conservation education for school children and organic farming sites initiated by YSHL in Jongjong Stone.

In this second joint monitoring and evaluation, the team found several notes that Penabulu and the relevant grant recipients had to follow up on immediately. Among them, in the development of coffee in Telagah by KPSHK, the team found the condition of abandoned coffee cafes and coffee processing machines that were not producing, PARAS's activities in honey development failed in the field. Many of SRIMPI's activities in the development of agroforestry and conservation partnerships have missed the schedule in the work plan.

Meanwhile, within the management of Penabulu as a service provider, transfers of funds to grantees experienced delays which caused delays in activities in the field.

As a follow-up to this second joint monitoring, Penabulu was asked to immediately make a second transfer of funds to the grantee and report the update to ACB and KKH. At the end of October 2022, the second transfer of funds was carried out by Penabulu. While SRIMPI is recommended to propose changes to the budget and speed up administrative reporting.

Regarding the continuation of WALHI which was discontinued at Main Barak, the remaining funds were given for micro-grants to YAPETAI to continue KTHK assistance at Main Barak and YEL for handling animal conflicts in Aras Napal, Sikundur.

The second joint money to the WKNP was carried out on October 23-27 2022. The agenda for the visit to the WKNP was to see the Elephant Training Center (PLG) related to changes in the tourism concept in the WKNP which is supported by SGP through Cakra, Alert, and Canopy partners. At

the PLG, the team received information on a new tourism concept in the PLG which is elephant-friendly and integrated with villages around the WKNP. The visit to the PLG is also to see firsthand the existing condition of the PLG which is currently still closed to tourists.

From PLG the team continued to Labuhan Ratu IV and Labuhan Ratu IX Villages to meet with the tourism management group facilitated by the Canopy Consortium in managing tourism in the WKNP.

Three recipients of the SGP Indonesia Cycle 4 small grant which facilitated ecotourism in the WKNP, namely Cakra, Alert, and the Canopy Consortium were asked to coordinate with each other in the development of ecotourism in the WKNP. This coordination concerns tour packages that will be offered by the community in developing tourism in the WKNP. So far, no tour packages have been proposed/made by community groups. Cakra and Kanopi need to re-identify tourism packages that can be implemented by community groups in the WKNP.

Joining the second monitoring and evaluation in the WKNP also visited the location of community empowerment through a semi-communal cage initiated by the Livestock Villa in Braja Yekti. The pattern of empowerment through semi-communal cages is considered quite significant in community empowerment, but concrete steps still need to be taken to contribute to conservation in the WKNP.

In Raja Basa Lama I Village, the monev team met KTH Rabala One in the elephant conflict mitigation action. The Micro Grants provided to KTH are considered to be quite effective and concrete in minimizing human-elephant interaction in the WKNP through activities such as management patrols, training and livelihood support to support elephant-human conflict mitigation.

The fourth joint monitoring and evaluation were carried out on 29 November – 15 December 2022. This joint monitoring was carried out for partners in TNGL and WKNP to ensure that the activities of SGP partners are running according to the target end time of this program on 31 December 2022.

In TNGL, monitoring is carried out, especially for recipients of SGP Indonesia Cycle 3 small grants and micro-grants which during joint monitoring had never been monitored before. While in the WKNP it was carried out on recipients of cycle 4 small grants and period 2 micro-grants.

Notes on the results of the previous joint monitoring conducted by GITEC also serve as a reference for re-checking progress/follow-up that has been carried out by grant recipients.

During the visit to TNGL, the location of the cafe/coffee shop for KPSHK activities was still the same as when the GITEC team arrived in October 2022. Verified the results of WALHI's activities at Barak Induk in cycle 2 which had stopped the project and continued its activities by YAPETAJ for KTHK assistance in Main Barracks. Visits were also made to Tangkahan to see the progress of Ganesha's activities in elephant conservation in Tangkahan.

During the visit to GLNP, the team also invited a number of small and micro grantees to present their results. The small and micro-grant recipients invited to this agenda are Cendana Lestari, Voice of Forest, Paras, YEL, and Yapetai.

While in the WKNP, the team invited PGI, Alert, Komunal and KTH to present the results of micro activities in the WKNP. Field visits were conducted to Cakra, Canopy Consortium, LPPSLH, PDL, JPP – Mitra Bentala, YKWS, and YKEI-YKMI.

B. Preparation of Documents for Handover Events (BAST) for the SGP Indonesia Program

The preparation of BAST is carried out for all grantee projects from cycle 1,2,3,4, micro 1, micro 2 phase 1 and micro 2 phase 2. Penabulu lists the entire project, by separating each part of the activity in partner projects into "parts" Goods and services". Goods include physical/goods procurement activities that support the success of the program, and services are a series of activities in the form of consulting services, capacity building, document preparation, etc., (non-goods).

The BAST process also carries out checks directly at the site level. Ensuring the condition or availability of goods and services at partner level. In the early stages, Penabulu checked directly with several grantees at the work sites of Gunung Leuser National Park and Way Kambas National Park, to ensure that goods and services were available, and also held joint discussions (meetings) with partners. This agenda will be carried out on November 30 2022 – December 4 2022 in Gunung Leuser National Park and December 6 – 12 2022 in Way Kambas National Park.

From this agenda, the Penabulu Foundation has compiled a list/template of BAST which has been discussed with the Gunung Leuser National Park and Way Kambas. The shape of the BAST template is as follows:

B.1. BAST format of Goods

Activities	Type of Goods	Type/Merk /specification	Total	Acquisition Year	Budget (EU)	Budget (Rp)	Location	Fixed assets	Disposable	Granted	Physical condition	Noted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Information:

1. List of activities from partner activities
2. The type of goods is the name of the existing goods
3. Specifications of goods or details of existing goods
4. The number of units of existing goods
5. Year of acquisition of the goods (year)
6. Value of goods in euros
7. Value of goods in rupiah
8. Location or position of existing goods
9. Fixed assets are marked if entered into fixed assets.
10. Consumables are marked if the goods enter into consumables
11. Grants are marked if the goods fall into the category of gifts

12. Physical condition describes the final condition of the goods (both usable, damaged, etc.)
13. Information is additional information about the item

Notes:

Determination of fixed assets, consumables and grants, is the result of discussions between Penabulu Foundation and the National Parks (Gunung Leuser and Way Kambas). This selection takes into account the final condition of the goods, the principle of benefits, and other considerations.

B.2. BAST format of Services

Activities	Type of Services	Type/merk/Specification	Total	Acquisition Year	Budget (EU)	Budget (Rp)	Location	Physical condition	Notes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Information

1. List of activities from partner activities
2. Type of service in the form of the name of the existing service
3. Service specifications or details of existing services
4. the number of units of existing services
5. Year of acquisition of services (year)
6. Value of services in euros
7. Value of services in rupiah
8. Location or position of existing services.
9. The physical condition describes the final condition of the service whether it is documented in the form of an activity report or result report
10. Description is additional information from the Service

The Penabulu Foundation as the SGP Indonesia Service Provider Program has compiled a complete list of BAST partners (75 BAST lists) which are stored on Gdrive which can be accessed by related parties. The work on the BAST process will be carried out/continued in parallel for the verification process, bearing in mind that the process of collecting the latest information on goods and services from partners requires processing. However, in principle, Penabulu and the National Park have identified activities that produce “goods and services”.

Items that have been identified as fixed assets will be reported by each partner to the National Park in charge of the project work unit. As for goods in the category of grants, attach an official report on the delivery of grants from partners to beneficiary groups. As for consumables, it is enough to be informed or submitted in an activity report.

As for Services, all documents resulting from these services have been stored on Gdrive and can be accessed by related parties. This particular document will be provided physically/documents selected or determined by the TN.

The Penabulu Foundation, as the SGP Indonesia Service Provider Program, has also submitted the BAST list of all Indonesian SGP grantees to the Directorate of KKH KLHK for further processing.

The BAST that has been submitted by the recipient of the grant will then be submitted by each national park (TNGL and WKNP) to check the list of goods that will be used for the management of the National Park. Furthermore, the national park will submit a report to the Director of KKHSB and SGP ACB.

The KKHSB Directorate will complete the handover of goods and services from ACB through the SGP Indonesia Program and record the goods that will become BMN. Furthermore, the Directorate of KKHSB will transfer out BMN to the Way Kambas National Park. And the following are the results of an inventory carried out by the Penabulu Foundation as a Service Provider for the SGP Indonesia Program but have not been verified by the Gunung Leuser National Park and Way Kambas National Park.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1XcPtsCEz9HNc5dwSZk2xlgtdSYZked98>

CHAPTER V SGP INDONESIA PROGRAM CHALLENGES

In implementing the SGP Indonesia 2022 Program, the Penabulu Foundation as a Service Provider has quite a big challenge where the final process of the Indonesian SGP Program will end on December 31 2022 out of four (4) cycles that have taken place to achieve the target of ACB as a reference in implementation SGP Program in Indonesia. The following are some notes from the Penabulu Foundation as a Service Provider for the SGP Indonesia Program in carrying out its mandate, namely:

1. During the implementation of the SGP Indonesia program in cycle 2, there was a change in the Head of the Gunung Leuser National Park Office and the Head of the Way Kambas National Park Office, thereby influencing several important decisions related to the implementation of the SGP Indonesia project activities in cycle 2 in each national park with NWT and the Directorate of KKH as the Program Implementing Agency.

The Penabulu Foundation as a Service Provider for the SGP Indonesia Program always coordinates actively with stakeholders from the national park to take a middle way in making decisions on the implementation of the SGP Indonesia program so that it does not deviate from the field context (national park/KKH) and the Indonesian SGP Program (PMM Indonesia).

2. The position of the Penabulu Foundation as a Service Provider for the SGP Indonesia Program does not have any decisions regarding programs and program implementation so it optimizes technical and financial administration functions between grant recipients and their programs listed in PMM Indonesia and communicates actively with national parks in optimizing programs/projects SGP Indonesia which is being implemented by grantees agreed by NWT and its adjustments.

The Penabulu Foundation, as a Service Provider for the SGP Indonesia Program, cannot participate in the selection of small grant recipients, so it cannot choose civil society organizations that have good management capacity in managing the Indonesian SGP program and understand the needs of national parks which must be adapted to the agreed SGP Indonesia Program scenario. between NWT and ACB. In addition, SP also did not know well the project management capacity of each grantee, both those working in Gunung Leuser National Park and Way Kambas National Park, moreover not all of the grantees had a cooperation agreement between the grantee and the national park which made it difficult to follow up if the program needs assistance with grant recipients. Only good communication between the Penabulu Foundation as a Service Provider with the grantees and the national park can resolve this problem.

3. The preparation of the Documents for Handover of Goods and Services (BAST) for the SGP Indonesia Program is a new thing for the Penabulu Foundation as a Service Provider and the KKH Directorate as the Program Implementing Agency, so good communication is needed with

grant recipients and with other parties in preparing BAST documents. which involves the KKH/national park with the verifier of goods and services.

The Penabulu Foundation as a Service Provider and the Directorate of KKH are looking for a person in charge who has experience in preparing goods and services from other projects within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and jointly preparing BAST documents with grant recipients.

4. Time constraints in completing technical and financial reports in cycles 3 and 4 for grant recipients and giving acknowledgments from the national park is a challenge in itself where the national park also has other programs so that communication between grant recipients and the national park requires special time to share reports between the two.

The Penabulu Foundation as the SGP Indonesia Program Service Provider communicates with the national parks and grantees the need for acknowledgment as part of the national park's recognition of programs run by grantees.

CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION AND FOLLOW-UP PLAN

The SGP Indonesia Program (2019-2022) has ended and the Penabulu Foundation as the Service Provider for the SGP Indonesia Program will complete the program administration together with the recipients of small and micro-grants, the national park, the Directorate of KKH/NWT, and ACB/GITEC until May 31, 2023. There are still many records in achievement due to understanding of different and dynamic contexts, as well as limited time for grant recipients but at least the national parks can use it as initial capital in carrying out further activities.

The Penabulu Foundation will carry out the preparation of the SGP Indonesia Program Final Report (2019-2022) and verification and assistance with the Minutes of Handover of Goods and Services, SGP Indonesia Program Directorate of KKH cq. Directorate of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (KSDAE) cq. Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) of the Republic of Indonesia to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.