

FINAL REPORT

IMPROVED ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION IN IFACS LANDSCAPES



Implementation of the National Orangutan Action Plan 2013-2015, and associated activities

Subcontract No. USAID IFACS 019-1836 FORINA-001 under
USAID IFACS contract: AID-497-TO-11-00002

September 2014



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**IMPROVED ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION IN IFACS LANDSCAPES:
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ORANGUTAN ACTION PLAN 2013-2015, AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES**
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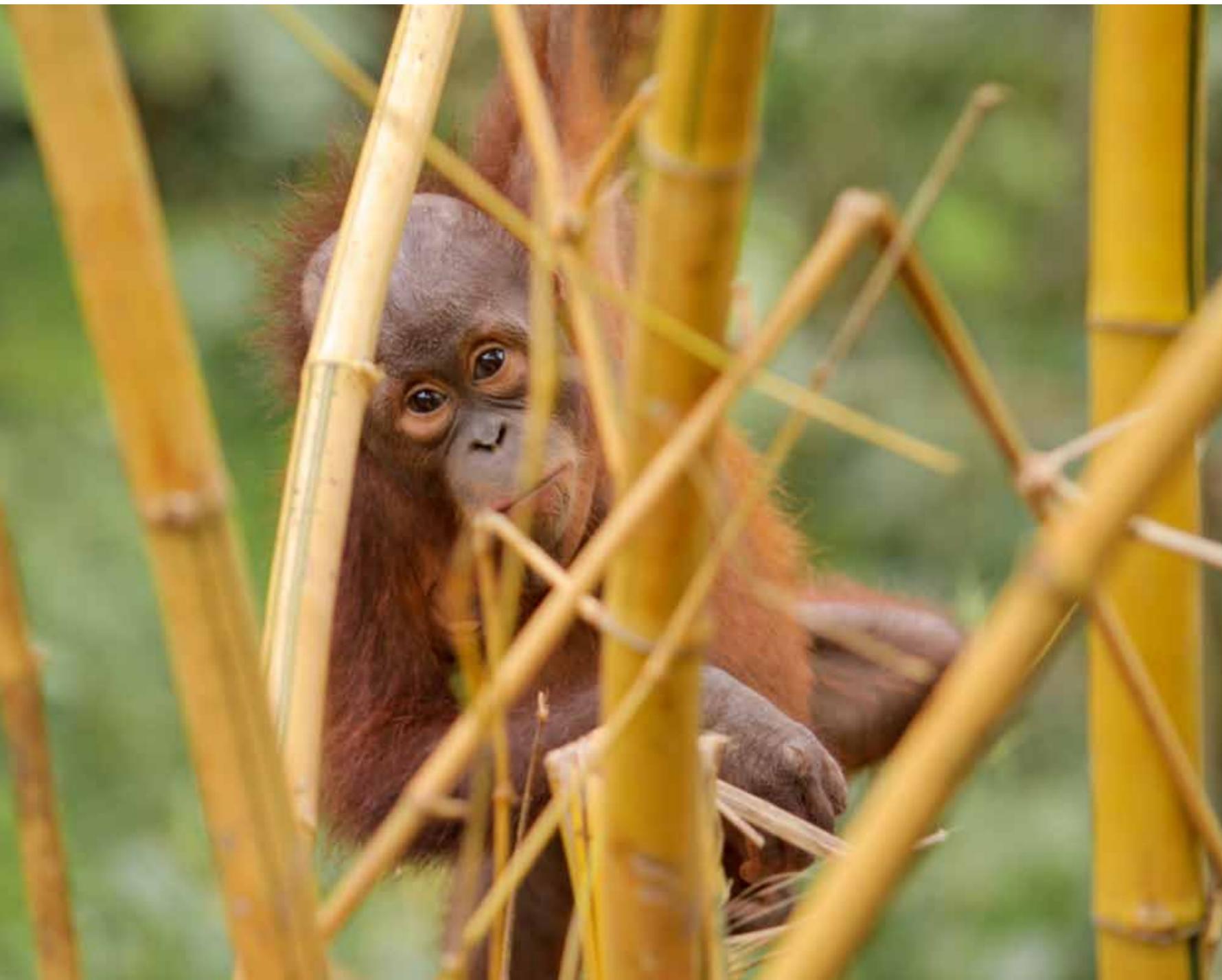
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▶ ▶ INTRODUCTION



THE ORANGUTAN AND ITS CONSERVATION

Orangutans occur on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. This iconic Indonesian species is the only great ape living in Asia. They are classified as endangered by international bodies and protected by the Indonesian law. However, the development of forest resources, which assists Indonesia to achieve economic development, has resulted in the loss and degradation of forests over the last 20 years, threatening the habitat of orangutan. This threat, in concert with others, such as the pressure of increasing human population, forest fires, oil palm plantations, mining, poor law enforcement of wildlife laws, illegal hunting/trade, and inconsistent policies on management and functions of forested areas, threatens the very existence of the species in Sumatra in the immediate future.

The official launch of the *Conservation Strategies and Action Plan of Indonesian Orangutan 2007-2017* in December 2007 by the President of the Republic of Indonesia in Nusa Dua, Bali, in a parallel workshop in the Conference of Parties (COP) XIII–United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was a real political commitment by the government of the Republic of Indonesia to conserve orangutan.

Forum Orangutan Indonesia (FORINA) is a central coordinating body for orangutan conservation, established on 25 February 2009. It was established to answer the needs to 1) coordinate activities of all stakeholders working for orangutan conservation; 2) assist in communicating the success of current conservation activities to a

wide national and international audience and; 3) establish national and international links to support orangutan conservation programs, both financially and scientifically.

FORINA's role is that of a catalyst to take the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry's National Strategy and Action Plan for Orangutan Conservation from concept to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. FORINA does this through facilitating regional and national meetings of its stakeholders; providing training, especially to build capacity of its stakeholders; and coordinating some field activities, such as orangutan surveys, training and law enforcement. Previously, with support from OCSP-USAID, FORINA also initiated – and will continue to produce – the International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation (IWOC) Proceedings in both English and Bahasa Indonesia.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Orangutans are relatively adaptive species – at least the Bornean species (*Pongo pygmaeus*). After all, they have survived several million years of climate change, disease, and predations in South-East Asia. However, if their habitat is destroyed they will die. Recent population viability assessments estimated that, to survive, they require a population of >250 individuals with minimum of between 16,000 and 25,000 ha of contiguous forests. Orangutan is likely to survive in the long-term providing that they are not hunted and their forest habitat is protected. Clearly, the larger the conserved areas for their habitat, the greater is the likelihood that they will survive the current threats, which in addition to those mentioned above, include diseases and impacts of climate change.

The Indonesian Orangutan Conservation Strategies and Action Plan 2007-2017, which was established by the Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.53/

Menhut-IV/2007, is a government policy to encourage coordination of orangutan conservation. This policy was launched by Presiden Yudhoyono during the 16th Conference of Party of UNFCCC in Bali in 2007 and is valid until 2017. FORINA and orangutan conservation community regularly evaluated the implementation of activities, including in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2013. The evaluation results were delivered as an input for implementation improvement to stakeholders, such as: the Ministry of Forestry, local governments, private sectors, researchers and conservation activists, non-governmental organizations, local communities surrounding orangutan habitat, as well as national and international public. The dissemination activities were conducted directly or via FORINA website (www.forina.org).

The Indonesian Orangutan Action Plan proposes multiple approaches to conserve orangutan. Unfortunately, these are not proving as successful as they should be. Generally there remains insufficient coordination and sharing of information or expertise between the various institutions involved in orangutan conservation. In some instances, these institutions actively compete against each other. FORINA presents a clear message on behalf of the many actors by focusing on the two most critical issues: habitat conservation and hunting prevention.

Many different institutions are involved directly or indirectly in orangutan conservation. The challenge, in this multi-faceted institutional landscape, is getting everyone to agree. All parties mean well, but don't always share the same objectives. All are doing what they think is best for orangutan conservation, but they are not all pulling in the same direction. The result is a somewhat fractious. FORINA, supported by USAID, provides a unifying voice and serves as the key interlocutor between many institutional actors by working with them on focused issues and in prioritized sites.

▶ ▶ THIS PROJECT

GOAL & OBJECTIVE

The overall goal of the FORINA project is to maximize protection and long-term survival of viable orangutan population in the wild. To achieve this goal, FORINA initiatives are to identify the distribution, status, and impact of both climate change and forest fragmentation on orangutan as a basis to their improved conservation management in 1.7 million hectares of forests in the four IFACS USAID project Landscapes in Aceh and Kalimantan.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

PROJECT PERSONNEL

FORINA established the following management team to implement the project:

- a. Project Coordinator: Drs. Ign. Herry Susilo, M.Sc
- b. Database Advisor: Dra. Ermayanti, M.Si
- c. Orangutan Advisor: Dr. Sri Suci Utami Atmoko
- d. Support and Networking Officer: Moh. Arif Rifqi, SSi
- e. Finance and Administrative Officer: Minda Saanin, SSi
- f. Facilitator for Aceh Tengah: Riswan, SIP
- g. Facilitator for Aceh Selatan: Paijo, S.Pd
- h. Facilitator for Katingan: Azharuddin, S.Hut
- i. Facilitator for Kayong Utara: Riyadi Supriyadi, S.Hut

And commissioned the following consultants to strengthen the management team:

- a. Database designer and programmer: Nono Suyatno
- b. Web GIS programmer: Syaiful
- c. GIS and spatial planning expert: Hendi Sumantri, MSi
- d. Ecotourism expert: Drs. Edy Hendras Wahyono

PROJECT ACTIVITIES ◀ ◀

1. EVALUATION OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLAN FOR ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION (OAP)

PRE REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Period: July to September 2013

Location: West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Aceh and North Sumatra

OBJECTIVES

- 1) Consultants gathered data on conservation of orangutan at both provincial and landscape levels.
- 2) This data was incorporated into a draft to inform the Regional and National workshops participants to evaluate the progress and status of the OAP.

APPROACH

Pre regional workshop activities were conducted by consultants in each landscape. The consultant teams comprised



FORINA members and other regional stakeholders. They communicated with other key provincial and landscape stakeholders through meetings, FGDs, emails and telephone conversations to gather information on the OAP orangutan action plan implementation. This information was used to prepare the draft document for the regional meetings.

REGIONAL WORKSHOP

FORINA organized three regional meetings to discuss progress in the implementation of the OAP 2011-2013. Details of each regional meeting are described in the table below:



Region	Date and Venue	Host Institutions	Participants
North Sumatra and Aceh	August 19 to 21, 2013 at Hotel Madani Medan	FORINA, FOKUS and North Sumatra Conservation and Natural Resources Authority	82 participants (government: 48 people, NGO: 33 people, academia: 2 people, private sector: 7 people)
West Kalimantan	September 5 to 6, 2013 at Hotel Mahkota Kayong, Sukadana	FORINA, FOKKAB, WWF, The Government of Kayong Utara District, and West Kalimantan Conservation and Natural Resources Authority	90 participants (government: 46 people, NGO: 12 people, academia: 6 people, private sector: 6 people)
Central Kalimantan	October 2 to 3, 2013 at Hotel Luwansa Palangka Raya.	FORINA, BOS Foundation, and Central Kalimantan Conservation and Natural Resources Authority	50 participants (government: 23 people, NGO: 22 people, academia: 4 people, private sector: 1 person)

Note: The East Kalimantan regional meeting was not conducted because of financial and coordination issues. FORINA gathered information on OAU activities in this region from visits, phone calls and/or email communication to stakeholders in this region.

OBJECTIVES

The implementation of current and future conservation activities related to the OAP described for the three regions.

RESULTS

Each regional meeting was conducted over a period of two days. The first day discussed the consultant team's compiled data for the OAP implementation for the period of 2011-2013. The second day focused on the development of recommendations for the OAP implementation for the period of 2014-2015, especially on how to strengthen conservation interventions and improve collaboration between the parties. In this meeting, there was a separate discussion from each project landscape to amplify specific actions.



OBJECTIVES

The implementation of current and future conservation activities related to the OAP described for Indonesia.

RESULTS

The national meeting was hosted by FORINA and the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) and was opened by Dr. Ir. Novianto Bambang, W. M.Si, the Director of Biodiversity Conservation, MoF. It was conducted over a period of two days and was attended by representatives of the parties from both regional and national levels. This meeting discussed the progress made in the OAP implementation for the period up to 2012 and identified where the gap was between current activities and requirements of the Plan. It developed a series of recommendations to cover that gap for the period 2014-2015.

NATIONAL WORKSHOP

Date: 7-8 November 2013

Location: Hotel Papyrus Bogor

This needs a table similar to that of the regional workshop above.

Host Institutions	Participants
MOF/government (hosts)	20
NGOs	41
Academia	11
Private sector	15





RESULTS/RECOMMENDATION DISSEMINATION

Period: January to August 2014.

OBJECTIVES

The evaluation report of the OAP for the period 2011-2013 and future recommendations for implementation of the Plan for the period 2014-2015 delivered to key stakeholders in the national and regional levels.

RESULTS

FORINA disseminated the Report by:

- i. Posting it on the FORINA website in January 2014.
- ii. Sending it to MoF technical implementation units in orangutan landscapes (6 BKSDA units and 9 national park units): Forestry units in 6 provinces) and to 5 regional orangutan forums.
- iii. Delivering it to the Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation of the Ministry of Forestry in January 2014.
- iv. Conducting a meeting with the Director of Biodiversity Conservation of the Ministry of Forestry, Ir. Bambang Dahono Adji, MM, MSi, on July 22, 2014. FORINA presented a policy brief based on the summary of findings and requested an audience with the new Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation. FORINA has to this date not been unable to organize this meeting but continues to try to organize this meeting.

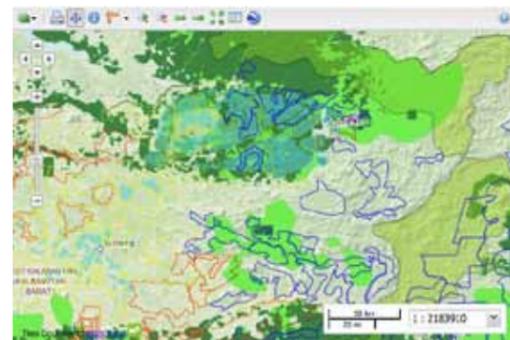
- a. However, the DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation has responded most positively to this Report by requesting the Head of Forestry Research and Development, MoF to lead an internal review in early August 2014 on orangutan rehabilitation and reintroduction policy, focusing on how to speed up the legal status of the review of the Forestry Minister Regulation No. 280/KPTS-II/95 concerning Orangutan Rehabilitation and Reintroduction Guidelines and forest Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC), which is a specific purpose of obtaining a business license for the Utilization of Forest Timber Products through Ecosystem Restoration (IUPHHK-RE) for release areas. The meeting was attended by BUK, Planologi, Litbang and PHKA.



2. ORANGUTAN DATABASE DEVELOPMENT

Database Systems: Web-base and Web-GIS database for orangutan distribution.

Web address: www.forina.or.id



Add/Edit Distribusi Orangutan

Observation Date:

Location:

Desa:

Kecamatan:

Kabupaten:

Province:

Landuse:

OU HABITAT:

TGJK:

Protection Area Status:

Land Cover:

Area Km2:

RESULTS

- i. Database system which consists of database transect observations, nest decay, orangutan survey site information, orangutan survey finding points, orangutan at rehabilitation center data, orangutan *ex situ* (zoo) data, human-orangutan conflict data, orangutan law enforcement, illegal trade and legal process.
- ii. Spatial database based on website (WebGIS) of orangutan distribution overlaid with supporting data such as forest cover, concessions, peat areas and land use maps. This allows visitors an updated web-based access to the distribution of orangutans since records first were collected and during the last 20 years and compare this more recent distribution with key environmental parameters.
- iii. The user training and socialization of this database system involved 18 people from 18 institutions.

DATABASE USERS

From June 2013 to August 2014, the website had **7,342** visitors and the 19 publications read by **4,320** people.



3. ORANGUTAN THREAT MITIGATION AND COLLABORATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS IN RELEVANT IFACS LANDSCAPES

GUIDELINES TO ASSIST LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS CONSERVE ORANGUTAN

No	Guideline Title	Purpose/Summary
1	Awareness material for orangutan campaigns (Q&A booklet)	Provides information about orangutans for the public aimed at increasing their understanding of this charismatic species and the need to conserve it.
2	Guidelines and principles to mainstream orangutan conservation in district/ provincial spatial plans	Provides information and a framework for spatial planners/ decision-makers and orangutan conservationists on orangutan distribution and habitat threats and the need to mitigate these threats in the spatial planning process.
3	Guidelines and principle to diminish conflict between orangutan and humans	Provides information to assist local communities handle human-orangutan conflicts and prevent their re-emergence as mandated by laws and regulations related to land use, environmental conservation and protected species conservation.
4	Guidelines and principles for in-situ orangutan conservation	Provides a technical reference for the implementation by the private sector of in-situ orangutan conservation in non-protected areas, such as: timber concessions, industrial timber plantation concessions, palm oil plantations, and mining.
5	Concept of orangutan habitat corridors and principles to manage such corridor	Provides information on wildlife corridors, especially their function, design planning, management and required support policies & regulations.
6	Guidelines and principles for prevention & management of forest fire	Forest fires pose a great threat to orangutan. These guidelines provide information on planning to avoid forest fires and coordination strategies to save orangutans from fires.
7	Guidelines and principles for community patrols to protect orangutans	Provide information on how to develop community patrols to protect and safeguard their forest habitat. Both technical and non-technical issues are described.
8	Guidelines for developing sustainable orangutan ecotourism	These guidelines were developed based on FORINA's experience in assisting community at Sungai Paduan, Kayong Utara in developing sustainable ecotourism. It aims to assist other communities develop similar ecotourism ventures.

INITIATE COLLABORATION ACTIVITIES

Period: Identification activities in November 2013 -January 2014 and implementation in January – July 2014

Location: Four orangutan landscapes in Sumatera and Kalimantan

RESULTS

i. Multi stakeholder project for collaboration identified in four landscapes

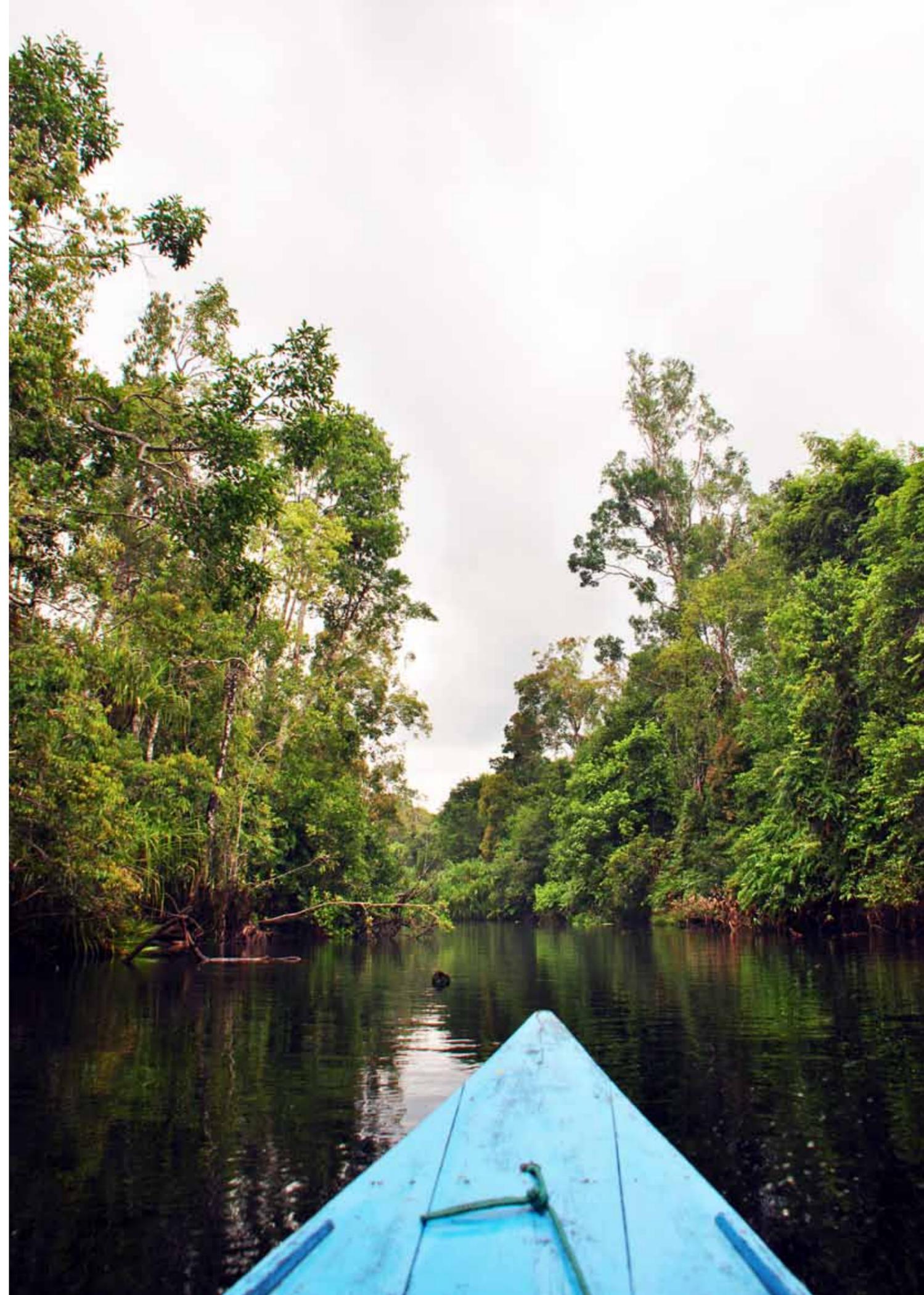
Landscape	Collaborative Activities
Southeast Aceh District	Collaborative community-based forest protection surrounding Ketambe Ecotourism site.
South Aceh District	Collaborative community-based forest protection in Rawa Singkil Wildlife Reserve.
North Kayong (Kayong Utara) - Palung	Collaborative Ecotourism Management in the Sungai Paduan Protection Forest.
Katingan	Preparation of Orangutan's Translocation Site and Sanctuary at PT. Rimba Makmur Utama (RMU).

ii. Potential partners to conduct the collaboration identified in 4 landscapes

Landscape	Partners
Southeast Aceh District	Gunung Leuser National Park Office; Southeast Aceh Tourism Office; Orangutan Information Centre (OIC); Ecotourism Guide Association; and local community members from Ketambe and its surroundings.
South Aceh District	Aceh Conservation and Natural Resources Authority (BKSDA); Yayasan Leuser Internasional (YLI); and local community members from Teupin Tinggi, Bulusuma, Sinebouk Jaya, Rakit, Kampung Tengoh and Kuta Padang.
North Kayong (Kayong Utara) - Palung	Kayong Utara's Forestry Office; Kayong Utara's Tourism Office; Yayasan Palung; Rumah Ide; and the local community members from Padu Banjar Village, Kayong Utara District.
Katingan	Central Kalimantan Conservation and Natural Resources Authority (BKSDA); PT. Rimba Makmur Utama (RMU); Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOSF); and FORKAH, Central Kalimantan Orangutan Conservation Forum.

iii. Initiation of collaboration activities implemented in 4 landscapes

- i. In general, initiation of collaboration activities set off by FORINA and its partners was successfully completed as planned and agreed upon by the parties. Some of the conducted activities were perceived as a common necessity or part of a long-awaited agenda that had not materialized.
- ii. Involvement of local organizations or institutions in and around the landscape level is pivotal to the sustainability of future activities.
- iii. Collaboration and synergy of the parties in conserving orangutan habitat is a must in order to curb threats and encourage better habitat management in the future.



▶ ▶ PROJECT LESSONS LEARNED

1. ASSESSMENT OF THE OAP FOR THE PERIOD OF 2011-2013

Compared to the previous assessment of OAP implementation activities in the 2011-2013 evaluation period by FORINA, this facilitation was better structured. This assessment started at the regional level and ended at the national level. All Key stakeholders were involved in this iteration with much more substantial contribution from both the government and private sector (the Ministry of Forestry, local governments, local community members, non government organizations, academics and observers of orangutan conservation). The advantage this time was that there was an intensive pre evaluation activity that was not conducted previously. This involved recruitment of a facilitator in each region who collected data and interviewed stakeholders. The data collected improved in both accuracy and scope and served as a sharp platform for discussion in the workshops, that verified, expanded or rejected recommendations from the pre-evaluation draft. Facilitators of the regional workshops also participated in the national workshops, providing continuity. After the national meeting, the facilitators were also involved in the synoptic process of finalization of the national evaluation results and development of the assessment report and recommendations flowing from these several workshops.

In general, the stakeholders were very cooperative and willing to share their information related to the assess-

ment and recommendations even though FORINA faced some challenges to improve the quality of the assessment, such as:

- ▶ Some stakeholders, especially government institutions and non-governmental organizations, did not document their activities properly, which protracted the documentation process.
- ▶ Some stakeholders did not have an institutional knowledge management system such that information provided was sometimes highly dependent on a particular individual. Locating such persons resulted in delays and cross-checking the veracity of information was sometimes difficult.

In terms of information quality, the current review (2013) of the OAP provides better quality and allows more accurate assessment because:

- ▶ Ability to identify information on locations and institutions involved in an activity, either supportive or unsupportive in line with the OAP.
- ▶ Ability to conduct problem solving rather than data gathering, because the information previously collected by the facilitators. The stakeholders could also be encouraged to participate and have face to face discussion rather than only provide information clarification.
- ▶ The evaluation result was more structured and able to identify challenges and opportunities as well as to formulate recommendations for further actions.



BASED ON THE LESSONS LEARNED FROM THIS ACTIVITY, FORINA RECOMMENDS:

- a) The similar method should be used in the future to evaluate the OAP and other action plans on Indonesia's protected species;
- b) The final assessment results, in particular findings related to policy, can be utilized as an advocacy strategy for FORINA and other wildlife conservation communities.
- c) FORINA (and other stakeholders) needs to utilize more of the FORINA website and database to document and collaboratively manage knowledge about orangutan conservation.



2. INITIATION OF LANDSCAPE-LEVEL ORANGUTAN COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT

FORINA worked in four landscapes, namely: South Aceh, Southeast Aceh, Ketapang-North Kayong and Katingan, to initiate collaborative management institutions. From the beginning, FORINA realized that the short-time program implementation will be a challenge to achieve formal institution establishment. For this reason FORINA focused on



identifying initial activities that would be facilitated by potential stakeholders after the project ended. FORINA conducted stakeholder mapping and identified potential stakeholders for further collaboration, as well as activities for such collaboration. The identification process was easy to conduct in some landscapes (x&Y) but was more difficult in others (A, B) due mainly to the history of orangutan conflicts - both in the past and ongoing.

Based on FORINA experience during implementation of this project some important factors need consideration to achieve improved future collaboration; namely:

i. *Internalizing collaboration activities to the stakeholders.*

Collaboration will be supported by stakeholders if they feel that proposed activities have a common need and are important. Gathering information through observation and in-depth discussion is needed to identify such activities; to explore why such activities have not been implemented; and have them placed on group agendas.

ii. *Mitigating conflicts among the stakeholders.*

The relationship between stakeholders may have involved conflicts. Such history needs to be explored and discussed and resolved because it will hamper future success of collaborative activities.

iii. *Linkage to the improvement of the local economy.*

At the community level, the collaboration activities must be able to support their livelihood, especially their economic development. This can be achieved either through activities that (a) provide alternative or additional income; or (b) reinforce existing economic activities; or (c) create new markets with the use of appropriate technology.

iv. *Availability of agency or local partner.*

The existence of a strong local partner that receive legitimacy from other stakeholders and has the ability to build network will greatly assist collaboration and the project exit strategy. It is difficult to find strong local partners in most of the project landscapes. FORINA tried to engage other organization(s) that has long-term activities or is located in the landscape, such as: Orangutan Information Center in Southeast Aceh, Central Kalimantan Orangutan Forum in Katingan, Yayasan Kayung in Ketapang-North, as well as Leuser International Foundation in South Aceh.

BASED ON LESSONS LEARNED FROM COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES, FORINA RECOMMENDS CONSIDERATION OF THE FOUR IMPORTANT ITEMS DESCRIBED ABOVE TO IMPROVE COLLABORATIVE SUCCESS.



3. DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES, PROCEDURES AND CONCEPTS FOR ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION TO SUPPORT MITIGATION OF THREATS AT LANDSCAPE LEVEL.

To anticipate implementation of collaborative management in landscape, FORINA prepared eight documents consisting of guidelines, procedures and concepts related to orangutan conservation.

Most of these were prepared by members of FORINA and are based on field experiences and a review of relevant literature related to best management practices. The editorial team also consulted with related experts to obtain input, either through interviews/consultations, communication via electronic mail and FGDs.

FORINA realizes that the documents will need adjustments following practitioners' feedbacks on their usefulness. And plans are in place for FORINA to continuously improve these guidelines. These documents can also be a communication media between FORINA and researchers, grassroots communities, and policy makers on how to implement orangutan conservation at the field level. During the preparation of these documents, FORINA also identified additional documents required as complements, such as: List of forest plants used as nest trees and food. In addition to prepare the identified documents, FORINA also recommend other species conservation groups to prepare similar documents or to give feedback.

4. INDONESIAN ORANGUTAN WEB-GIS DATABASE DEVELOPMENT

FORINA developed a simple Indonesian Orangutan web-GIS Database, rich in data entry fields and user friendly. The database system uses common software, Microsoft Access, which is part of the Microsoft Office package. It enables users to use directly and does not require additional programs. In addition, this database system is easy to modify in the future or adapted by FORINA member or partner organizations. This system can be developed, for example, by adding a field or space for information that has not been accommodated, without disturbing the existing data in the system. Other virtues of this database system is its compatibility with other database systems because of the ease of exporting data and results to report form of Microsoft Word or Microsoft Excel program-which can then be used as input to other database systems.

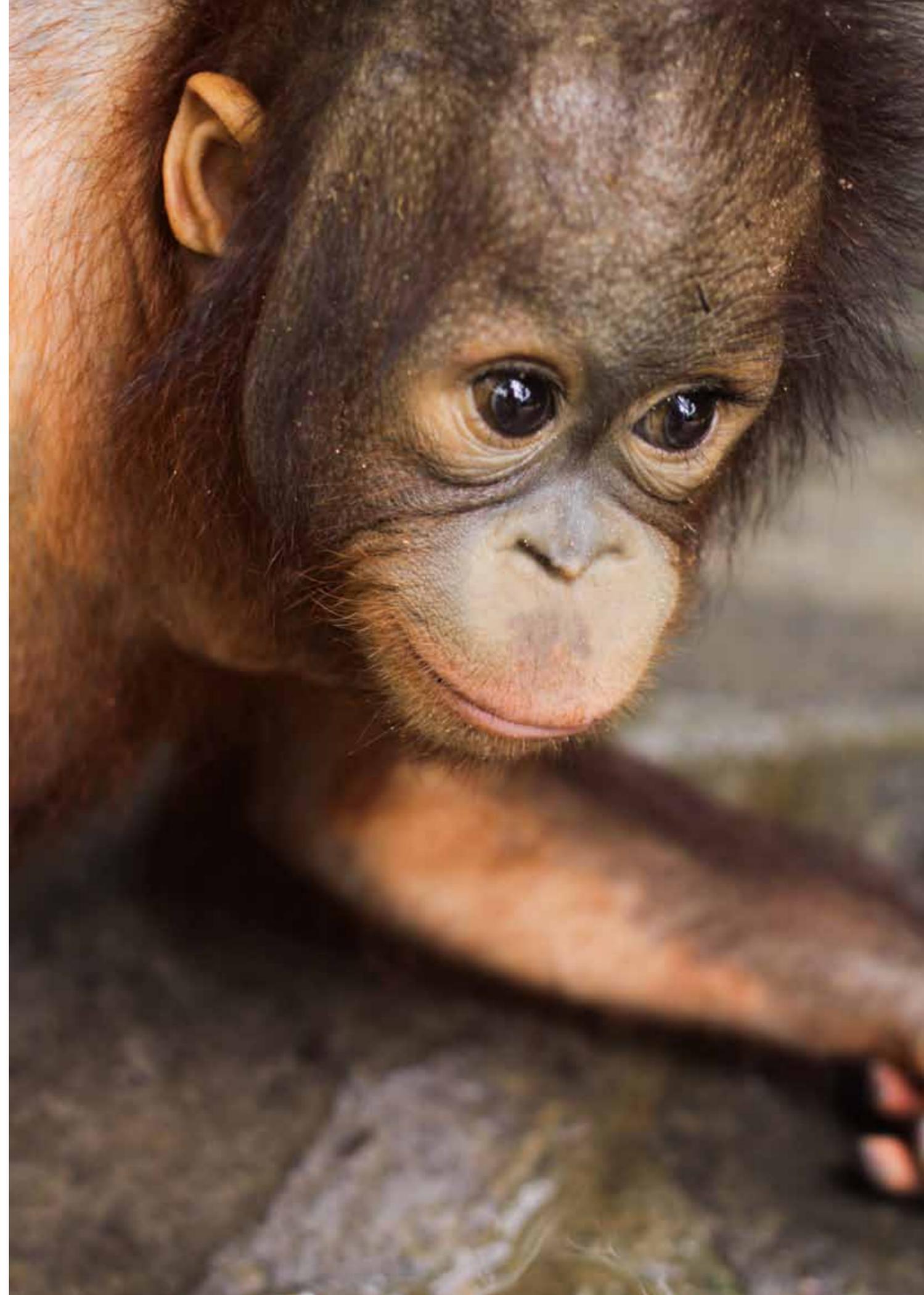
The development of this database is intended to facilitate the exchange of information between the orangutan conservation actors to: develop programs; contribute to the formulation of conservation policies; provide support for the mapping of orangutan distribution; and estimate their population size. Recognizing this, FORINA tried involving orangutan stakeholders, conservation groups and forums at the regional level to be involved in the initiation and development of this database system. Stakeholders were provided training by FORINA on how to use the database system, and were encouraged to refine it.



To date FORINA has been considered the data owner. Unfortunately, many of the stakeholders are not willing to provide their data and information, which is a challenge that many similar databases have to face. FORINA is working on this, especially providing security to other actors so that information entered in the system cannot be misappropriated. Apparently, additional efforts are needed for this system to be fully utilized in the formulation of policies, for example: endorsement of the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (*Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam*).

Presentation of the database on the website provides the public with updated information and encourages them, experts and government officers to provide input, either in the form of comments, feedbacks and additional information. Based on this input, FORINA will verify and correct the data, so the information accuracy in the database can improve. Some parts of the web-based database is also presented in the form of Web-GIS, one of which is the orangutan distribution data. This is the first time that such distribution data has been made available for an Indonesian protected species in the form of Web-GIS. The display of Web-GIS can provide an early indication of the need for the development of orangutan or wildlife corridors as well as the identification of threats to orangutan. It is hoped that such a realization will encourage researchers, conservation groups and policy makers to use and contribute to this database.

FORINA intend to expand this existing database to the provision of related references of orangutans, such as: research journals, books and other publications. The process will be carried out with respect to the intellectual property rights. FORINA has a new project funded by The Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) titled *Konservasi Orangutan Kalimantan Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus Berbasis Masyarakat di Koridor Taman Nasional Betung Kerihun - Taman Nasional Danau Sentarum, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu West Kalimantan*. FORINA will continue to use the same database system to input all data gathered from this new project, and also populate the system with data from the local FORINA members from our regional offices in Aceh, North Sumatra, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and West Kalimantan.





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