

# MUBADALA GRANTS SUPPORTING SPECIES CONSERVATION IN INDONESIA

## SUPPORTED PROJECTS

### Wild cats including Sumatran tiger

(*Panthera tigris sumatrae*)

IUCN Status: Critically Endangered



### Seagrass and coral, mostly Acropora

(*Acropora* spp., *Pocillopora* spp., *Porites* spp.)

IUCN Status: Near Threatened



## 733 Protected Areas

(254 with management effectiveness evaluations)

## 12.17% of Terrestrial Area protected

(231,946km<sup>2</sup> of 1,906,555km<sup>2</sup> total land area)

## 3.06% of Marine Area protected

(181,865km<sup>2</sup> of 5,947,594km<sup>2</sup> total marine and coastal area)

## 1,614 threatened species

on the IUCN Red List





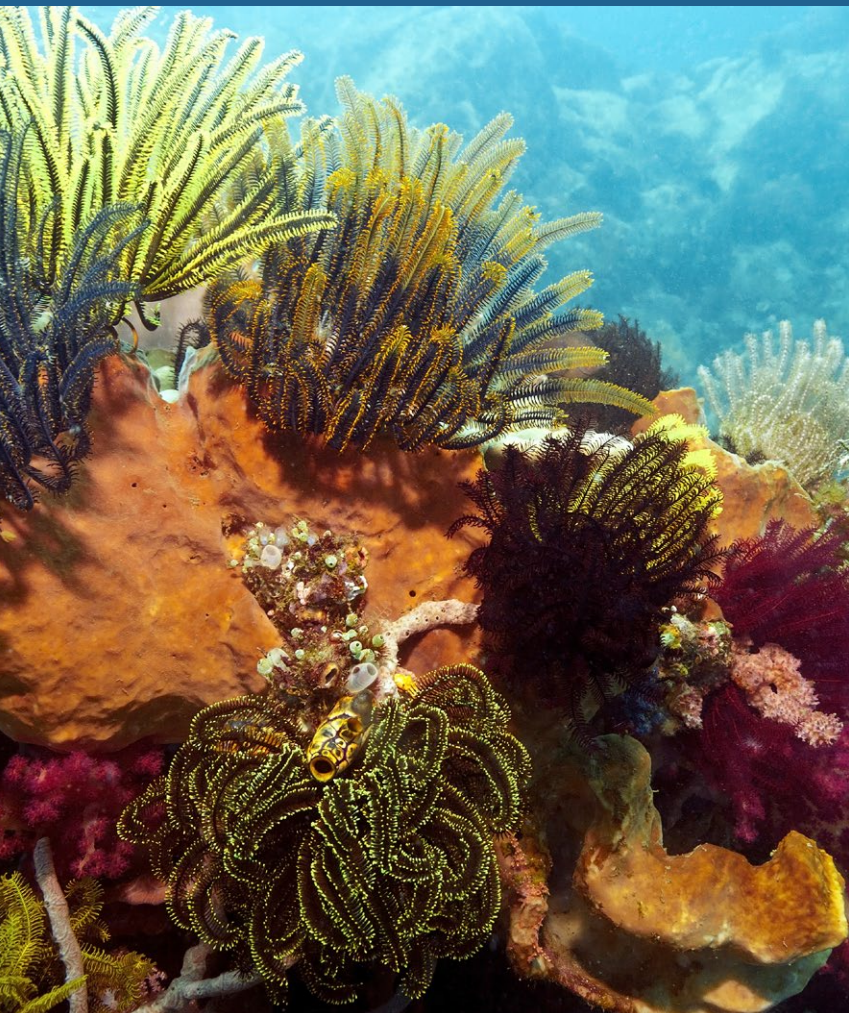
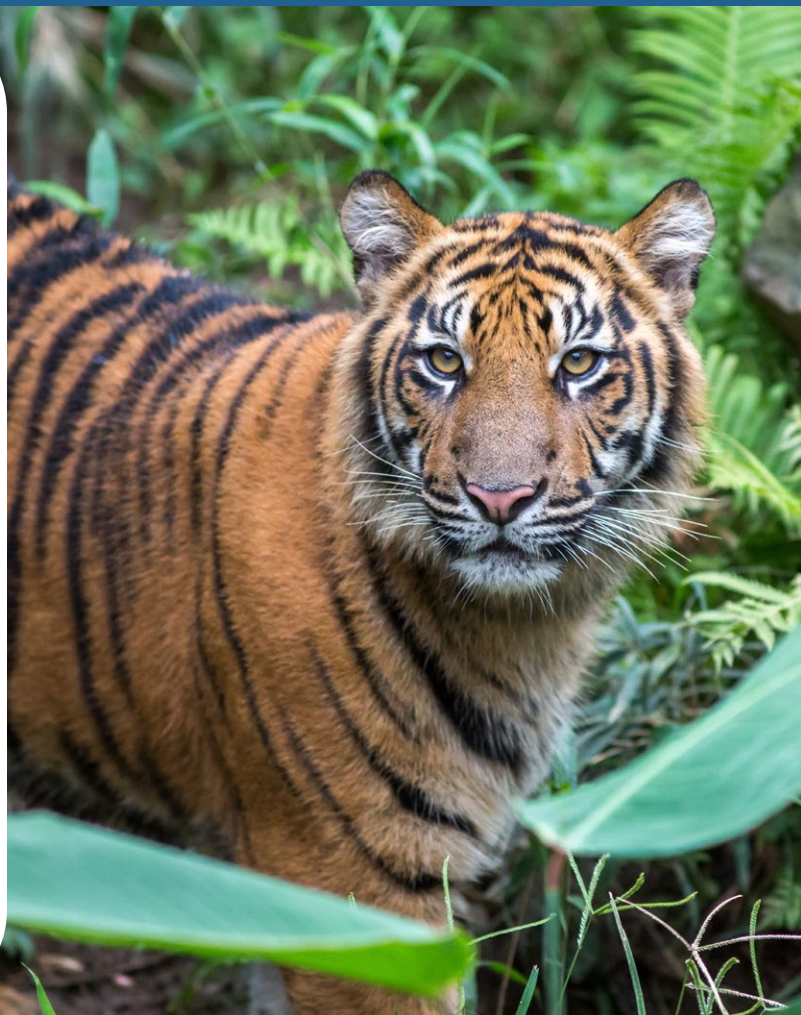
### Aceh, Sumatra, Indonesia

Many wild cat populations exist outside of Sumatra's network of protected areas. In these human-dominated landscapes their habitat is being degraded by deforestation for palm oil plantations and development. Despite a 13-year logging moratorium in Aceh, illegal logging and oil palm encroachment persists and is hard to prevent given the global market demand. The increasingly shrinking and isolated wild habitats make species coexistence survival very challenging, leading to an increase in human-wildlife conflicts.

This project is determining baseline population parameters of Sumatra's wild cats outside the protected areas and identifying and mitigating critical threats to their survival. It is closing our knowledge gaps in the wild cat status and human-wild cat interactions in two protected forest management units through several surveys; camera trap surveys, socio-economic surveys, statistical modelling, and illegal wildlife market analysis.

Best practice wild cat conservation is being implemented based on the results of the research including law enforcement, human-wildlife conflict mitigation and the development of a financial and administrative framework to maintain these long-term. An outreach programme raises awareness and builds the capacities of local stakeholders (scientists, decision-makers and community-members) to reduce threats and protect the wild cat population.

Conservation Partner:



### Salissingan Island, West Sulawesi, Indonesia

This project is establishing a Marine Protected Area for sea turtles in West Sulawesi, Indonesia in collaboration with the local authorities. Sea turtles are dependent on coral and seagrass habitats for their survival, providing them with food, shelter and nursery grounds. A top priority is to conserve, protect and actually increase the coral reef and seagrass areas of this pristine archipelago in the Makassar Straits, 650km north of Bali.

Surveys have already been conducted to establish a baseline of coral, seagrass and sea turtles in the area. Coral reef is being transplanted to increase the total area of coverage from 13% to 43% in one location and from 7.7% to 25% at a second location. Seagrass is being transplanted to increase total area of coverage from 26 to 30 hectares in one location and from 1.18 to 2.5 hectares at a second site.

Local community members are being recruited and trained to assist in the monitoring, evaluation and management of the transplanted seagrass and coral reef coverage; both its coverage and condition. Cultivating seaweed also provides them with income other than from fishing. Provincial authorities are being lobbied to designate these targeted locations as a Marine Protected Area.

Conservation Partner:

