

# LAPORAN PATROLI PENGAMANAN KAWASAN BERSAMA MITRA BALAI TAMAN NASIONAL KOMODO

## Balai Taman Nasional Komodo

Direktorat Jenderal Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem  
Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan

## FOREWORD

Praise and gratitude to God Almighty because with His permission the SMART Patrol and Monitoring of Komodo National Park Area Security activities can be carried out well, starting from the planning stage, the preparation stage, the implementation stage to the preparation of the post-implementation report.

This report is a form of accountability of the activity implementers for the use of funding sources that fully use the budget through the Inflores Program and the Komodo Survival Program Foundation (KSP) Fiscal Year 2024. In addition, this report is also expected to be an evaluation material and input to the leadership in order to make better / more appropriate policies related to the protection and security of the Komodo National Park area.

Our gratitude goes to the Head of Komodo National Park as the director and the Head of SPTN Region I, Head of SPTN Region II and Head of SPTN Region III as well as colleagues from the Forestry Police, partners from the Inflores Program, Komodo Survival Program Foundation (KSP) and Forest Security Contract Workers of Komodo National Park who have carried out this activity.

We realize that this report is still far from perfection, so the authors expect various inputs. Hopefully this report can be useful for the management of Komodo National Park in the future.

The authors,

## ENDORSEMENT SHEET

REPORT ON SMART PATROL AND MONITORING OF KOMODO NATIONAL PARK  
AREA SECURITY  
KOMODO NATIONAL PARK CENTER

Knowing:  
Head of the Center  
Komodo National Park,

Labuan Bajo, November 2024

Compiler,  
Patrol Team Leader

Hendrikus Rani Siga, S.Hut., M.Sc.  
NIP. 19680708 199803 1 002

Lukman Hidayat, S.Sos., M.H.  
NIP. 19751017 200003 1 001

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

The Komodo National Park area is an integral part of the IN - FLORES project implementation which is an important focus for project implementation as it is a habitat for various endangered species. Komodo National Park is one of Indonesia's most important conservation areas, known worldwide for its *Komodo* dragons (*Varanus Komodoensis*). In addition to the Komodo dragons, the area is also home to many other species of flora and fauna. As an area of high ecological, scientific and economic value, the protection of forest ecosystems and the wildlife within them is crucial. However, the challenges in preserving this area are increasingly complex as threats from illegal activities such as poaching, encroachment, and other threats to ecosystem integrity increase.

The management of Komodo National Park is not only the responsibility of the Park Authority, but also requires the active involvement of various stakeholders, both at the provincial and district levels. This involvement is important to ensure that the interests of conservation, tourism, and the welfare of local communities can go hand in hand and support each other. To face these challenges, more integrated and responsive security and monitoring efforts are needed. The SMART Patrol and Integrated Monitoring of Forest Area Security activities with partners is one of the concrete steps taken by the Komodo National Park Office to improve the effectiveness of forest area management. This patrol involves close cooperation with various partners, including local communities and other stakeholders, who have an important role in maintaining the sustainability of the area.

By applying the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) method, this patrol activity aims to ensure that forest area supervision can be carried out in a planned, data-based and sustainable manner. This approach also encourages active community participation in monitoring the area, thus building a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for the preservation of natural resources in Komodo National Park. Through this activity, it is expected to minimize various forms of threats to forest areas, as well as increase public awareness about the importance of conservation. With the synergy of various parties, area management can be carried out holistically, efficiently, and provide long-term benefits for the ecosystem and the welfare of the communities around the Komodo National Park area.

In this regard, the IN - FLORES project will fund Coordination and Consultation activities related to Building Governance Capacity with Provincial and District Stakeholders as a form of real commitment in supporting conservation efforts and sustainable biodiversity management. Through this funding, the IN-FLORES project will strengthen the protection and safeguarding of the Komodo National Park area, so that the long-term goal of preserving Komodo National Park can be achieved more effectively and sustainably.

## **B. IN-FLORES Project Digest**

The Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is implementing the "Investing in the Komodo Dragon and Other Globally Threatened Species in Flores (IN - FLORES)" Project in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Indonesia, and Ministries/Institutions of the Republic of Indonesia to support the optimization of conservation area management and biodiversity of komodo lizards (*Varanus komodoensis*), yellow-crested cockatoos (*Cacatua sulphurea*), florescent eagles (*Nisaetus floris*), and various other important species living in Komodo National Park, Longos Island, and Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province. The project with a total budget allocation of US\$46,695,827 has several project areas consisting of the administrative areas of West Manggarai Regency, Manggarai Regency, East Manggarai Regency, and Ngada Regency - East Nusa Tenggara Province. The success of the project was realized through the implementation of 3 (three) main components, namely:

Component 1: Strengthening environment supporting environment and introducing governance model new governance model for integrated management of terrestrial and marine landscapes.

Component 2: Increased private sector, community engagement and diversified financing for biodiversity conservation and livelihood enhancement across the land and marine landscape for Komodo dragons and other threatened species.

Component 3: Knowledge management, safeguard management, and monitoring & evaluation.

IN-FLORES project implementation is divided into 3 entities namely: Project Management Unit (PMU) based in Jakarta and 2 (Two) Landscape-Seascape Management Units (LSMU) based in Labuan Bajo (West LSMU) and Ruteng (North LSMU). The IN-FLORES project in the West LSMU plays a role in supporting the management of Komodo National Park and its buffer zone. The various challenges of managing Komodo National Park include optimizing the management of nature tourism visits, protecting forests and waters, preserving species and genetic biodiversity, empowering communities and transforming the education curriculum, and sustainable financing into long-term goals or legacies that need to be realized through the IN-FLORES project in West LSMU.

## **C. Aims and Objectives**

The purpose of the SMART Patrol and Integrated Monitoring of Forest Area Security activities with partners of the Komodo National Park Office is to improve the effectiveness of conservation area management through structured, data-based security patrol activities and involving various parties.

parties. This activity aims to preserve the forest ecosystem, prevent violations, and support sustainable conservation efforts in the Komodo National Park area to remain sustainable and sustainable (*sustainable resources*). The objectives of SMART Patrol and Integrated Monitoring of Forest Area Security with partners of Komodo National Park are as follows:

1. Prevent hunting and/or capture of protected wildlife, use of prohibited fishing gear and/or fishing aids, use of chemicals and explosives in fishing and/or other marine products;
2. Preventing tourism activities and/or harvesting of marine products carried out in zones that are not in accordance with the Decree of the Director General of KSDAE Number: Sk.212/SET.3/KSA.0/11/2020 dated November 6, 2020 concerning the management zones of Komodo National Park;
3. Preventing *illegal tourism* activities, namely tourism activities carried out without / before paying non-tax state revenue (PNBP) fees that result in state losses (*potential loss of profit*) and *anchorage* activities that damage coral reefs;
4. Preventing forest and land fires;
5. Taking action against perpetrators of violations and / or crimes in forestry crimes in the event of being caught red-handed for questioning, and then making an Incident Report (LK) and submitting it to the Labuan Bajo PPHLHK Post Investigator /PNS;
6. Supervise the harvesting/catching of protected marine biota in the Komodo National Park area.

#### **D. Outputs**

The expected outputs in the SMART Patrol and Integrated Monitoring of Forest Area Security activities with partners of the Komodo National Park Center are as follows:

1. The availability of accurate, complete, and up-to-date data on the condition of forest areas, including the identification of hotspots for violations and illegal activities;

2. Increased intensity and coverage of surveillance in the Komodo National Park forest area, with reduced incidence of poaching, encroachment, and other illegal activities;
3. Monitoring reports are compiled regularly using the SMART method, providing an overview of the status of area management, threat evaluation, and the results of security activities;
4. The establishment of a strong synergy between Komodo National Park and various partners, including local governments, non-governmental organizations, and communities, in preserving forest areas;
5. Increased capacity and skills of patrol personnel in using SMART technology, conducting early detection of threats, and taking appropriate mitigation actions;
6. Increased awareness and participation of local communities in area monitoring and security activities, as well as a decrease in the number of people involved in illegal activities in forest areas;
7. Reduced threats to forest areas, whether in the form of hunting, encroachment, illegal logging, or other threats that can damage forest ecosystems in Komodo National Park;
8. Clear visual documentation and well-documented track records of patrol activities for evaluation and follow-up planning;
9. The development of recommendations for further management actions needed based on the results of patrols and monitoring, to improve the effectiveness of forest area management and conservation;
10. The maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity in Komodo National Park, which includes the protection of flora and fauna, including endemic animals such as Komodo dragons.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### **A. History of Komodo National Park**

Komodo National Park is a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) under the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Prior to its designation as a national park, the area was a wildlife reserve. Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island Wildlife Sanctuary was established based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: 66/Dep.Keh/1965 dated October 21, 1965 with a total area of 40,728 Ha. The Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island Wildlife Sanctuary was designated because it is a habitat for a typical wildlife, the komodo monitor lizard (*Varanus komodoensis*) and has a high potential for natural resources that must be maintained so that it can be utilized for research, science, education, tourism and recreation purposes. In order to improve the status of the area, Komodo National Park was inaugurated as one of Indonesia's first five national parks by the Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Ir. Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, with a total area of 75,000 Ha on March 6, 1980. The existence of Komodo National Park was then reinforced by the issuance of the Minister of Forestry Decree Number: 306/Kpts-II/92 dated February 29, 1992 where the total area increased to 173,300 Ha.

In addition to getting institutional strengthening from within the country, Komodo National Park has also received recognition from abroad. The area was designated a 'Man and Biosphere Reserve - Komodo' by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1977. In 1991, UNESCO again added international recognition for Komodo National Park as a World Heritage Site by fulfilling two criteria, namely criterion 7 (has a beautiful landscape ranging from coral reefs, beaches, savannas, and other spiny green vegetation) and criterion 10 (the area includes most of the remaining natural habitat of Komodo dragons in the world). The last international recognition the area received was from the New 7 Wonders Foundation in 2012 as 'The New 7 Wonders of Nature'. The award was based on a global public vote of 25 of the world's most remarkable locations.

## **B. Conservation and the Importance of Securing Forest Areas**

Conservation of forest areas, especially in areas with unique biodiversity such as Komodo National Park, is crucial in maintaining the balance of ecosystems and global biodiversity. Komodo National Park is home to rare and endemic animals such as the Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*), which cannot be found anywhere else in the world. The presence of these species and the existence of forest ecosystems that support their lives, make this area one of the world heritage sites that need to be preserved (Primack, 2012). Therefore, conservation measures should focus on protecting the ecosystem and reducing threats to wildlife populations in the area.

However, the challenges of conserving Komodo National Park are growing as threats from human activities, both intentional and unintentional, increase. Threats such as poaching, land encroachment and illegal resource extraction can destroy natural habitats and threaten the survival of endemic species in the region. Therefore, more comprehensive security measures are needed, utilizing various approaches and technologies to ensure the success of conservation efforts (Walpole et al., 2001).

Komodo National Park, as the area manager, must take active steps in conducting planned and coordinated security and monitoring. One of these efforts is to involve various partners, including local communities, to participate in monitoring and conservation activities. Cooperation with communities is important because they have local knowledge that can provide important information about the condition of the area, thus increasing the effectiveness of monitoring and conservation (Primack, 2012).

### **C. SMART Patrol as a Conservation Monitoring Tool**

SMART (*Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool*) is a data-driven tool developed to improve the effectiveness of monitoring and surveillance of conservation areas. The tool is designed to provide structured and accurate data on activities within conservation areas, including detection of threats such as poaching and illegal logging. With structured data, area managers can more easily identify vulnerable areas and allocate resources for monitoring more effectively (Arief & Nugroho, 2019). SMART implementation allows patrol teams to digitally record data in the field, which can then be analyzed to help make better management decisions.

In addition, SMART also assists in integrating surveillance activities with broader conservation programs. The use of this tool allows area managers to evaluate the effectiveness of patrols and security activities, allowing for improved planning of future activities. The success of this method has been proven in various conservation areas in Indonesia, including Komodo National Park, where the use of SMART is able to detect illegal activities more quickly and accurately, so that immediate action can be taken (Zoological Society of London, 2018).

The use of SMART also encourages the involvement of various parties in monitoring conservation areas, especially local communities involved in joint patrol activities. This community involvement not only increases the effectiveness of monitoring but also builds a sense of belonging to the conservation area. With SMART technology, communities can actively contribute to data collection and monitoring of the area, which ultimately increases local capacity in conservation efforts (Arief & Nugroho, 2019).

### **D. Collaboration Between Partners in Conservation Area Management**

Collaboration between various stakeholders, including government, non-governmental organizations, and local communities, is a key element in successful conservation area management. In the context of Komodo National Park, this collaboration is necessary because the challenges faced by the conservation area are complex, including pressures from economic activities, encroachment, and poaching. Through collaboration, each party can share responsibilities and resources, so that conservation efforts can be more coordinated and sustainable (Pretty & Smith, 2004).

Local communities play a very important role in the management of conservation areas. Their participation can increase the effectiveness of monitoring as they have in-depth knowledge and understanding of the local ecosystem. This makes them key actors in early threat detection as well as in providing information on suspicious activities. In addition, community involvement can also build environmental awareness and improve their welfare through sustainable economic activities, such as ecotourism (Rahayu et al., 2015).

Collaboration with non-governmental organizations also provides benefits in terms of capacity building for conservation area managers and communities. These organizations typically have resources, both financial and technical, that can be used to support conservation activities. This collaboration includes training to improve skills in surveillance and monitoring, as well as advocacy activities to encourage policies that support conservation efforts in Komodo National Park (Pretty & Smith, 2004).

#### **E. Impact of Integrated Patrols on Threat Reduction**

Integrated patrols involving Komodo National Park and related partners have had a significant impact on reducing threats to forest areas. With the involvement of various parties, patrol activities can be carried out more effectively, covering a wider area, and with a higher frequency. As a result, the incidence of poaching and land encroachment can be reduced, because the perpetrators know that surveillance is carried out regularly and with the cooperation of various parties, which means that detection and prevention rates are higher (Gillingham & Lee, 2003).

In addition to deterring illegal activities, integrated patrols also provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of environmental crimes. With the consistent presence of various stakeholders, the message conveyed to perpetrators is that conservation areas are closely monitored, and any illegal actions will be severely sanctioned. This will ultimately reduce the level of violations in forest areas and increase the effectiveness of area management (Gillingham & Lee, 2003).

In addition, integrated patrol activities also provide benefits in terms of capacity building for supervisory personnel and the communities involved. In conducting patrols, the personnel are trained to use SMART technology and apply modern surveillance techniques. This training improves their ability to detect and respond to threats in the field, as well as to document and report patrol results systematically.

systematically. As a result, local capacity to safeguard forest areas is increased, and conservation area management becomes more sustainable (Zoological Society of London, 2018).

# CHAPTER III

## METHODOLOG

### Y

#### A. Legal Basis

1. Law No. 5 of 1990 Concerning the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems as amended by Law No. 32 of 2024 Concerning the Amendment to Law No. 5 of 1990 Concerning the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems;
2. Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry;
3. Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management;
4. Law No. 18 of 2013 on Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction;
5. Government Regulation Number 7 of 1999 concerning Preservation of Plant and Animal Species;
6. Government Regulation Number 45 of 2004 as amended by Government Regulation Number 60 of 2009 concerning Forest Protection;
7. Government Regulation No. 12 of 2014 Concerning Types and Rates of Non-Tax State Revenue Applicable in the Ministry of Forestry;
8. Government Regulation No. 108/2015 on the Amendment of Government Regulation No. 28/2011 on the Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas;
9. Minister of Environment Regulation No. 4 of 2001 concerning Coral Reef Damage Standard Criteria;
10. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 17 of 2022 Dated July 29, 2022 on the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit for Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems;
11. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.22/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2018 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessment;

12. Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number SK.2456/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/7/2018 on the Determination of the Function of Komodo National Park Conservation Area;
13. Regulation of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number 7 Year 2011 on the Entry of Nature Reserve Areas, Nature Conservation Areas, and Hunting Parks;
14. Regulation of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number: SK.133/IV-SET/2014 Dated June 17, 2014 Regarding Nature Tourism and Hunting Parks in the context of Imposition of Non-Tax State Revenue;
15. Letter of the Acting. KKHSG Director Letter Number: S.144/KKHSG/PSG2/KSA.2/03/2024 Dated March 26, 2024 Inviting *Project Management Unit* (PMU) and *Landscape-Seascape Management Unit* (LSMU) of Project IN-FLORES.

#### **B. Equipment, Supplies, and Other Needs**

Tools and materials used in the implementation of SMART Patrol and Integrated Monitoring of Forest Area Security activities with partners of the Komodo National Park Center, among others:

1. Zoning map;
2. STATIONERY;
3. GPS Receiver (*Global Positioning System*);
4. Firearms and Ammunition;
5. *Smartphone* and *Cybertrack App*;
6. *Flashlight/Headlamp*;
7. FIRST AID KIT;
8. Means of Transportation (King Fisher Patrol Boat and *Speedboat*);
9. Data blank, Statement Letter and Incident Report.

#### **C. Activity Location and Schedule**

This activity was carried out on November 3-9, 2024 for 7 (seven) days of implementation and a frequency of 1 (one) activity. The location for the implementation of this activity is the Komodo National Park area.

## D. Activity Method

In order to maintain the integrity and sustainability of Komodo National Park, SMART Patrol and Integrated Monitoring activities are carried out using two main methods, namely water patrols and land patrols. Each patrol method has a different focus to address different types of threats and ensure more effective management of the area. The implementation of patrols is carried out by involving various partners, including relevant government agencies and conservation organizations.

In addition, the "King Fisher" vessel is used as a *floating station* that serves as the operational center and departure point for patrols. For access from the *floating station* to land, a small boat (*dinghy*) is used which facilitates the mobility of the patrol team. The King Fisher Patrol Boat is anchored in areas that are vulnerable and far from the supervision of resort officers (*blank spots*).

### 1. Water Patrol

Water patrol is one of the important components in securing the Komodo National Park area, which has a large marine area with fishermen and tourist activities. The water patrol method aims to monitor the activities of fishermen, prevent unlicensed fishing activities or use destructive methods, and supervise tourist activities that have the potential to disrupt the aquatic ecosystem.

#### a. Fishermen Inspection Focus

- License Identification: Any fishermen found within the Komodo National Park waters will be checked for license documents, type of fishing gear, and fishing location. Patrols will verify that fishermen's activities are in accordance with their licenses.
- Fishing Gear Check: Patrols will check the type of fishing gear used by fishers. The main focus is to ensure that there is no use of destructive fishing gear, such as purse seine nets or explosives.
- Data Collection and Education: Fishermen found in the area will be recorded and educated on the importance of aquatic resource conservation, as well as information on sanctions that can be imposed if violations are found.

#### b. Tourist Activity Inspection Focus

- **Tour Boat Monitoring:** Inspections of tourist boats are carried out to ensure that boat operators and tourists comply with applicable regulations, such as not conducting garbage disposal activities at sea or dropping anchors in prohibited areas.
- **Equipment and Tourist Activity Checks:** Tourists doing activities such as snorkeling or diving will be monitored to ensure they do not disturb the marine ecosystem, especially coral reefs. Patrols will also check tourist equipment used, including underwater cameras, to ensure there is no souvenir-taking activity from the sea, as well as PNBP ticket checks for visitors (tourists and boat owners/captains).
- **Coordination with Operators:** Patrols will coordinate with tour boat operators to remind them of the importance of preserving the area and provide a briefing on the regulations that must be followed while in Komodo National Park.

#### c. *Floating Station* - "King Fisher" Boat

- ***Floating Station* Function:** The "King Fisher" serves as a *floating station* to support marine patrol operations. The vessel will serve as a command center for marine patrols, a place to coordinate, and store equipment needed for patrols and monitoring.
- **Access to Land by *Dinghy*:** For team mobility from the "King Fisher" vessel to land, a *dinghy* is used. *Dinghies* allow patrols to conduct surveillance and enforcement in areas that cannot be reached directly by large vessels.

## 2. Land Patrol

Land patrols are conducted on foot and focus on monitoring activities suspected of being criminal offenses in the forestry sector, including poaching, forest encroachment, and other illegal activities that threaten the sustainability of conservation areas. This patrol covers areas that are more

difficult to reach and require navigation skills and intensive surveillance.

a. Identification and Monitoring of Illegal Activities

- **Detecting Signs of Illegal Activity:** Ground patrols are conducted by combing through forest areas to detect signs of illegal activity, such as new trails opened illegally, animal traps, or felled trees. The use of GPS technology and field notes will help in mapping the location of the incident for further action.
- **Wildlife Monitoring:** During patrols, the team will also monitor the presence of wildlife, especially protected animals such as Komodo dragons. If signs of disturbance to the animals' habitat are found, preventive measures will be taken immediately, and the location will be monitored more intensively.
- **Documentation of Illegal Activities:** Patrols will conduct visual documentation, both in the form of photos and videos, to report findings of illegal activities and provide evidence in law enforcement efforts.

b. Law Enforcement

- **Arrest and Prosecution:** If a criminal is found caught red-handed, the patrol team will make an arrest while taking into account applicable legal procedures. The perpetrator will be handed over to the authorities for further processing in accordance with applicable regulations.
- **Coordination with Law Enforcement Officials:** The patrol team will cooperate with local law enforcement officials, including the Labuan Bajo PPHLHK Post, the police and the TNI, to ensure the legal process goes well and the perpetrators of criminal acts are sanctioned.

## E. Implementation

The implementers in the SMART Patrol and Integrated Monitoring of Forest Area Security activities with partners of the Komodo National Park Office, among others:

1. National Park Office. Komodo;
2. West Manggarai Resort Police;
3. BPPHLHK Jabalnusra Region, Region III-Kupang Section, Labuan Bajo Post;
4. Komodo Survival Program Foundation.

## F. Cost

SMART Patrol and Integrated Monitoring of Forest Area Security activities with Komodo National Park partners are funded by the IN - FLORES West Landscape - Seascap Management Unit Fiscal Year 2024 Project Overseas Grant. The cost details are as follows:

Kode	Program/Kegiatan/Output/Suboutput/Komponen /Subkomp/Akun/Detail	Perhitungan			
		Volume	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Jumlah Biaya (Rp)	
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>521211</b>	<b>Belanja Bahan</b>				
	ATK dan Pelaporan	1	Keg	150.000	150.000
	Bahan Perlengkapan	1	Keg	1.000.000	1.000.000
	Obat-obatan	1	Keg	200.000	200.000
	BBM Kapal king Fisher	1700	Liter	15.000	25.500.000
	BBM Speed Dinghy Kapal King Fisher (40 Liter X 7 hari X 1 Keg)	280	Liter	14.000	3.920.000
	BBM Genset Penerangan Kapal King Fisher (15 Liter X 7 Hari X 1 Keg)	105	Liter	15.000	1.575.000
<b>524113</b>	<b>Belanja Perjalanan Dinas Dalam Kota</b>				
	Uang Harian tim (12 Orang X 7 Hari X 1 Keg)	84	OH	170.000	14.280.000
<b>JUMLAH</b>					46.625.000
<b><i>Terbilang : Empat Puluh Enam Juta Enam Ratus Dua Puluh Lima Ribu Rupiah</i></b>					

## CHAPTER IV

### ACTIVITY RESULTS

#### A. Sunday, November 3, 2024

- 06.00 - 14.00 WITA, Preparation of logistics and other patrol needs
- At 14.20 WITA, Initial patrol briefing by Team Leader
- At 14.30 WITA, King Fisher Ship and Team departed for Kalong Island
- At 15.30 WITA, the ship arrived at Kalong Island Waters
- At 16.30 WITA, Water patrols from Gadung Island and Rinca Resort Waters, water patrols are carried out with Speed Barakuda with the aim of checking the completeness of TNK PNBP tickets and the completeness of ship documents.

#### Results of patrol findings:

- a) Komodo Sea Dragon Ship  
Number of 10 foreign  
guests  
TNK ticket complete, ship documents complete
  - b) Junki Scuba Ship  
Number of guests 13  
foreigners  
TNK tickets and ship documents complete
  - c) Alcira Ship  
Number of guests 12 foreigners  
TNK ticket not yet available and complete boat documents  
Guide an Adi (085339325259)  
Directed to buy tickets (2 days) at Padar South *Site*
  - d) Pelita Arunika Ship  
Number of guests 10  
local  
TNK tickets not yet available and complete boat documents.  
Directed to buy tickets (2 Days) at Padar Selatan *Site* Cruise  
Directur an Timoti (081236669019)
  - e) Ship Budi Agung II  
Number of Guests 12  
Foreign  
TNK tickets not yet available and complete ship documents  
Directed to buy tickets at KVC because the agent was not cooperative, a note for  
coaching.  
Guide an Gordianus Romi (082147301561)
  - f) Ayana Lako Sae Ship  
Number of Guests 76  
Local  
TNK tickets not yet available and ship documents not willing to be shown Directed to  
buy tickets at KVC because the agent never purchased PNBP tickets, become a note  
for coaching  
Captain Ketut Santika (081337622415)
- At 19.00 WITA, the team returned to the King Fisher ship
  - At 20.30 WITA, evaluate the implementation of patrol Sunday, November 3, 2024.

**Evaluation discussion:**

1. The Ayana boat was directed to be called to the Komodo National Park Center for guidance based on the information available and the findings of the patrol on Sunday, November 3, 2024.
2. A reconfirmation will be made to the PNBP ticket collectors for vessels with incomplete PNBP tickets, and guidance will be given if they do not heed the officer's warning.
3. Due to the discovery of fire due to burning garbage on Pempe Island, it was directed to provide guidance to the people of Rinca Village who opened a stall on Pempe Island by the Rinca Village Resort.

**B. Monday, November 4, 2024**

- At 09.30 WITA, Preparation of ships moving from Kalong Island to Siaba Waters
- 10.30 WITA, King Fisher Ship arrived at Siaba Island Waters
- At 11:00 WITA, Preparation of water patrols will be carried out with Speed Barakuda with the aim of checking the completeness of TNK PNBP tickets and the completeness of ship documents.

**Results of patrol findings:**

- a) Andamari Ship  
Number of guests 7  
foreigners  
TNK ticket does not exist, complete ship documents  
Guide an. Hans (081236112206)
- b) Blue Marlin Fishing  
Boat Number of guests  
5 foreigners  
TNK ticket and ship documents complete
- c) Antias Cruise Ship  
Number of guests 6  
foreigners  
TNK ticket complete and ship documents complete (life craft is dead) There is a difference in the type of entrance ticket and the type of ship ticket, confirmed purchase before the establishment of PP 36 of 2024.
- d) Papiton 2 Ship  
Number of Guests 4 Local 5 foreign  
TNK tickets not yet available and complete boat  
documents Directed to buy tickets at *Site* Padar Selatan  
Guide an Pion (081353072639)
- e) Papiton 1 boat  
Number of Guests 8 foreigners 1 local  
TNK ticket not yet available and complete boat documents  
Directed to buy ticket at Padar Selatan *Site* Guide an Servas  
(081337785718)
- f) Bajo Sea Eagle Ship  
Number of Guests 12 foreigners (Joint Scuba Go)  
TNK tickets not yet available and complete boat documents.  
Directed to buy tickets at KVC, tickets have been purchased and reported as 9 people from Dive Komodo and 3 people from Scuba Go.  
Captain an Bertus (082146816340)

- g) Speed Drags  
 Number of Guests 2 foreigners  
 TNK tickets not yet available and boat documents complete  
 Tickets only from Komodo Village, directed for coaching  
 Captain an Sahril (081338252366), Guide an Konstansius Samadi  
 (081339810292)  
 Agent an Eko Florest Tour (081239383854)
- h) Waikiko 1  
 Number of Guests 5 foreigners  
 TNK tickets complete, boat documents not checked
- i) Waikiko 2  
 Number of Guests 2 foreigners  
 TNK ticket incomplete, boat documents not checked  
 Tickets are only from Tracking Kampung Komodo, from the Guide's statement, he  
 has done activities in TNK 3 times and only bought tickets at the Komodo Guide  
 Village. an Alfredo (081352364844) agent Komodo Blesing Adventure  
 (081238174558)
- j) Speed Ocean Queen  
 Number of Guests 8 foreign 1 local  
 TNK ticket complete, boat documents incomplete
- k) Ship Nolarina 2  
 Number of Guests 2  
 foreigners  
 TNK ticket complete, boat documents incomplete.

- At 2:30 p.m., the team returned to King Fisher headquarters.
- At 15.30 WITA, the team headed to Gililawa Resort
- At 17.30 WITA, land patrol at Gililawa Resort
- At 20.30 WITA, evaluate the implementation of patrol Sunday, November 3, 2024.

**Evaluation discussion:**

1. Confirmation results from *Site* Padar Selatan and KVC of the 4 incomplete vessels (Alcira, Pelita Arunika, Budi Agung II, Ayana Lako Sae, only Ayana Lako Sae bought tickets at KVC. Recommended for guidance at the Komodo National Park Center including the Ayana Lako Sae Ship because during the trip in the Komodo National Park Area, it never purchased PNBP tickets.
2. Of the 11 vessels inspected on November 4, 2024, only 5 vessels had complete PNBP tickets. All vessels that are incomplete on Monday, November 4, 2024 will be reconfirmed on November 5, 2024. If they do not heed the directions and warnings from the officers due to the absence of PNBP tickets, they will be directed to do coaching at the Komodo National Park Center.
3. It is suggested that orderly dive boats be given a certificate of appreciation by the Komodo National Park Center.
4. There is a phenomenon (*one day trip*) that uses the Labuan Bajo route directly *tracking* in Komodo Village and then visiting other tourist *sites*.

There is a phenomenon (one day trip) that uses the Labuan Bajo route directly tracking in Komodo Village and then visiting other tourist sites where there are no PNBP ticket collectors so that during the one day trip they do not buy PNBP tickets.

5. It is hoped that PNBP ticket collection in Komodo Village will be reactivated so that the potential for lost PNBP can be minimized.
6. Suggestions in the inspection process there is a regulated mechanism so that the inspection target does not avoid.
7. Suggestions, in every patrol implementation, must visit Komodo Village in the target location of patrol implementation.
8. For all ships that do not complete the PNBP ticket will be summoned and taken information (BAP).
9. Team division, team 1, *camera trap memory* replacement (Lukman, Ayat, Danan, Agitha and Anas), Team 2, Komodo nest *camera trap* collection (Gunardi, Lutfi, Alfons), Fishermen Inspection Team (Firman, Andi, Rusdin, Ansary).

**C. Tuesday, November 5, 2024**

- At 08.00 WITA, King Fisher Boat moved from Gililawa River to Loh Boko.
- In the implementation of today's patrol activity, the team was divided into 3 teams, namely,
  1. Team 1, *Camera Trap memory* replacement at Loh Boko
  2. Team 2, Taking *Camera Trap* of the Komodo dragon nest in Loh Boko
  3. Team 3, Patrolling the waters of speed Barakuda
- The results of the implementation of Team 1 activities:
  1. At 09.30 WITA the team arrived at Loh Boko and then conducted land patrols while replacing the *Camera Trap*.
  2. Team 1, in this case replacing the *memory card* on the *Camera Trap* at Loh Boko, consisted of Lukman, Ayatullah, Danan, Anas, Lia and Agitha.
  3. Have replaced the *memory card* on the 3rd *Camera Trap*.
  4. During the patrol, the team found signs of human activity in Loh Boko, namely footprints, drink bottles with the brand "ASAKOTA", cigarette boxes and puntungg, the results of slashes on the trail.
- The team traced the Loh Boko area to the east to the border of the hills and found Timor deer resting.
- At 11.45 WITA, the team then returned to the King Fisher Ship.
- Team 2 Implementation Results, *Camera Trap* Capture on the nest:
  1. The memory cards for the *camera traps* in Loh Boko and Loh Wenci have been replaced.
  2. The results of the camera traps will be subjected to further data collection and analysis by the Komodo Survival Program team.

- The results of the implementation of Team 3, patrolling the waters of the Loh wenci water area with  
*Barakuda speedboat*:
  2. At 08.30 WITA, the *Barakuda speedboat* water patrol team checked fishermen from Gililawa Waters to Loh Boko, after escorting Team 1 down at Loh Boko, the Patrol Team continued to patrol the waters around Loh Wenci.
  3. At 11:00 WITA, the team returned to the King Fisher ship which was parked at Loh Boko.
  4. At 16.00 WITA, the team continued their water patrol activities while escorting team 3 to Loh Wenci to collect data.
  5. At 19.20 WITA, the team returned to the King Fisher ship.
  6. The following are the results of the patrol in the waters of Loh Wenci:

No	Location	Name Fisherman/AB K	Origin	Activity	Catch	Violation
1	Cape Flag 8.4270°S 119.4528°E	Marjukin/5	Sape Poja	Fish Trawl	1 Kg	Yes / No report
2	Tanjung Bendera 8.42655°S 119.4494°E	Indra/5	Lambu	Panyamba	-	Yes / No report
3	Loh Serikaya 8.5630°S 119.3997°E	Abdul Rasid/5	Warloka	Looking for Ronggeng Shrimp	10 Kg	Yes / No report
4	Loh Saloka 8.6025°S 119.383°E	Akhyar	Sape Bugis	Bagan Cumi	200 Kg	Already reported
5	Loh Saloka 8.6025°S 119.383°E	Zainul	Sape Bugis	Penyamba	50 Kg	Yes / No report

- At 20.30 WITA, the evaluation of the implementation of activities on November 5, 2024.

**D. Wednesday, November 6, 2024**

- At 08.00 WITA, the team moved from Loh Boko to Loh Serra. Divided into 2 (two) teams, namely the King Fisher and Speed Barracuda teams.

Results of water patrol with Speed Barracuda in order to check fishermen:

No	Location	Name Fisherman/ABK	Origin	Activity	Catch	Violation
1	Loh Letuho 8.62230°S 119.3819°E	Yagub/1	Sape Bugis	Fishing line	20 Kg	Yes / No report
2	Loh Letuho 8.63348°S 119.38895°E	Zaqir/2	Sape Bugis	Fish Chart	100 Kg	Yes / No report
3	8.6933°S 119.3966°E	Darma/3	Sape Sangiang	Fishing Line	-	Yes / No report
4	8.69459°S 119.3923°E	Burhan/1	Sape Bugis	Fish Hook	20 Kg	Yes / No report
5	8.6945°S 119.3923°E	Azhar/2	Sape Bugis	Fish Hook	40 Kg	Yes / No report
6	8.6945°S 119.3923°E	Ambota/2	Sape Bugis	Fish Hook	40 Kg	Yes / No report
7	8.69453°S 119.39227°E	Asril/1	Sape Bugis	Fish Hook	24 Kg	Yes / No report
8	Loh Belanda 8.73062°S 119.3876°E	Sardang/1	Messah Island	Fish Arrows	60 Kg	Already Reported
9	Loh Belanda 8.74174°S 119.4219°E	Fauzan/1	Messah Island	Fishing line	1 Kg	Already Reported
10	Loh Belanda 8.74107°S 119.4216°E	Shamal/1	Messah Island	Fishing line	1 Kg	Yes / No report

- There is a trend of encountering fishermen who come ashore then pick up and take medium-sized stones on the West Coast of Komodo Island under the pretext of being a fishing hook weight, found one fishing boat filled with stones.
- Messah Island fishermen were also found arrowing fish with the results of archery, namely Parrot Fish with a total of 15 heads.

- All things that are not in accordance with applicable regulations have been given guidance by the water patrol team.
- At 13.20 WITA, the Barakuda *speedboat* water patrol team returned and arrived at the King Fisher Ship.
- At 16.00 WITA, there were several team members who carried out diving activities to see the condition of coral reefs in Loh Serra.
- At 20.30 WITA, evaluate the implementation of patrols on November 6, 2024.

**E. Thursday, November 7, 2024**

- At 08.00 WITA, Preparation of the ship to move from Loh Serra to Komodo Village.
- At 09.30 WITA, King Fisher Ship arrived at Komodo Village Waters.
- At 09.35 WITA, the team went down to Komodo Village. The team was divided into 2 (two):

Team 1. Data collection and verification of the location of souvenir tents  
 Team 2. Checking the completeness of PNBPN tickets at the Komodo Village ticket counter.

- **Result of patrol**

**findings: Team 1.**

- At 10.30 WITA the patrol team together with the Head of Komodo Village Resort and the head of BUMDES Komodo went to the tent location to collect data.
- At 10.45 WITA the team arrived at the location and collected data on 2 (two) souvenir groups.
- The first group, consisting of 15 group members, was on the inside bordering the Jungle Zone.
- The second group, consisting of 27 group members, is located on the inside of the traditional mainland zone.
- The construction of souvenir tents is also located near the sleeping/resting nests of Komodo monitor lizards with a distance of  $\pm 20$  meters.
- From the statements of the people who are included in the souvenir trader group, a joint agreement has been made regarding the management of trade activities and accident prevention that will be accounted for by each group.
- Group 1's tent is  $\pm 10 \times 15$  meters, and group 2 is  $\pm 10 \times 25$  meters.
- From the results of taking coordinate points, both tents are in the Mainland Tradition Zone and bordering the Jungle Zone. The activity of building souvenir tents or stalls should only be done in the Settlement/Special Zone or the Mainland Utilization Zone.
- The proximity of the tent to the Komodo monitor lizard's sleeping nest and the area where the monitor lizard roams is considered to have the potential to cause animal and human conflicts, in addition to maintaining the preservation and wild nature of the Komodo monitor lizard, the location should not be a location that is dense with human activity.
- From the assessment of the patrol team, an Incident Report will be made which will be forwarded to SPTN Region II who will follow up on the results of the data collection.

and verification of the establishment of souvenir tents that are not in accordance with the zoning and consideration of locations that intersect with the habitat of Komodo monitor lizards.

**Team 2.**

- a) At 09.30 WITA Team 2 was tasked with checking the completeness of PNBP tickets for tracking activities in Komodo Village.
  - b) From the inspection results until 12.00 WITA, the team has checked 9 ships, namely:
    - 1) Opelia Ship, Guide Travas Paskal, Number of guests 8, complete PNBP tickets
    - 2) Mac Cruise, Guide Isakandar, Number of guests 2, complete PNBP ticket
    - 3) King Cirox, Guide -, Number of guests 19, complete PNBP tickets
    - 4) Kanhacita, Guide Angelo, Total guests 1 local 17 foreign/complete
    - 5) Asiman, Guide afin, Number of guests 2, full ticket
    - 6) Bukit Paj, Guide Robert, Number of guests 9, full ticket
    - 7) Swallow, Guide Efrin, Total number of guests 18, full ticket
    - 8) Komodo Stoty, guide lius, 6 guests, full ticket
    - 9) Princes, guide sony, number of guests 15, full ticket,
- At 13.45 WITA, the patrol team returned to the King Fisher ship.
  - At 14.45 WITA, King Fisher boat moved towards Komodo Red Beach.
  - At 20.00 WITA, evaluate the implementation of patrol on November 7, 2024.

**F. Friday, November 8, 2024**

- At 08.00 WITA, Team preparation using speed Barakuda moved from Komodo Red Beach to Long Pink Beach Padar Island with the aim of checking PNBP tickets and drones.
- 08.30 WITA, The team arrived at the waters of *Long Pink Beach 2*. The team monitored tourist activities from the *speed boat* but did not find any suspicious activity and *drone* activity. The team decided to check the boat anchored at Long Pink Beach 1.
- Inspection results:
  1. Wahyu Pratama Ship, number of guests 15 foreigners, complete PNBP ticket.
  2. Ship Le Pirate 8, number of guests 6 foreigners, complete PNBP ticket.
  3. KLM Balaraja, number of guests 16 local, complete PNBP ticket.

**G. Saturday, November 9, 2024**

- Patrol team returned to Labuhan Bajo

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND

#### A. Conclusion

### SUGGESTION

Some of the findings of the patrol team from the implementation of SMART Patrol and Integrated Monitoring of Forest Area Security with Partners in the Komodo National Park area for November 3 - 9, 2024, among others:

1. Found 16 tourist boats and 4 speedboats, among others: KLM. KOMODO SEA DRAGON, KLM. SCUBA JUNKI, KLM. ALCIRA, KLM. PELITA ARUNIKA, KLM. BUDI AGUNG II, KLM. AYANA LAKO SAE, KLM ANDAMARI, KLM. ANTIAS CRUISE, KLM. PAPITON 2, KLM. PAPITON 1, KLM. BAJO SEA EAGLE, KLM. NALORINA 2, KLM WAHYU PRATAMA, KLM. LE PIRATE 8, KLM BALARAJA, SPEED DREGS, SPEED WAIKIKO 1, SPEED WAIKIKO 2, SPEED OCEAN QUEEN MANTA in the Komodo National Park area. Komodo during an inspection by the patrol team.
2. There are about 35 (thirty-five) boats operating on Kalong Island on November 3, 2024 due to time and team limitations, only 6 (six) tourist boats were able to record. Of the 6 (six) ships checked, only 2 (two) ships have complete PNBP tickets, while the other 4 (four) ships do not have complete PNBP tickets and are directed to buy PNBP tickets at the South Padar *site* 2 (two) days, namely November 3, 2024 and November 4, 2024. From the results of the patrol team's confirmation to the Padar Selatan and *Komodo Visitor Center* collection officers, only the KLM Ayana Loko Sae ship purchased tickets for November 3, 2024, while KLMLKM. Alcira, KLM. Pelita Arunika and KLM. Budi Agung II did not heed the guidance and warnings given by the patrol team so they were directed to be invited and given guidance at the Komodo National Park Center. Related to KLM. Ayana Lako Sae which based on information from the Captain of the ship that KLM. Ayana Lako Sae is active on Kalong Island almost every day both routine and *chartered trips*. Considering and considering based on data from the *Komodo Visitor Center* (KVC) that the ship has never purchased PNBP tickets at KVC, it is necessary to be invited and conducted guidance at the Komodo National Park Office.
3. 15 (fifteen) fishing boats were found during the implementation of SMART patrol and Integrated Monitoring of Forest Area Security with Partners in the Komodo National Park Area. Of the 15 (fifteen) fishing boats, 12 (twelve) fishing boats that have not reported fishing activities were directed to report first to the nearest post. And asked to

obey the rules that have been set and work together to report any indications of fish bombing or poaching.

4. In the process of inspecting fishing boats that are active in the Komodo National Park area, especially in the waters of Loh Wenci, there are findings that need special attention by the Komodo National Park Center in the future, namely:
  - a. It was found that fishermen deliberately went ashore and collected medium-sized beach stones, which the fishermen then filled their boats with the excuse of being hook weights. However, with a large number of stones, it is possible that the stones are indicated to be used for other purposes.
  - b. A fisherman from Messah Island caught 13 (thirteen) parrotfish, which is a protected fish according to the Ministry of Marine Affairs. Parrotfish play an important role in producing beach sand and coral health so that if exploited continuously it will affect the population, coral reefs and beach sand in Komodo National Park.
5. There were 3 (three) *camera trap* (CT) *memory card* replacement in Loh Boko, 1 (one) *camera trap* (CT) nest in Loh Boko and 2 (two) *camera trap* (CT) nests in Loh Wenci.
6. The total patrol achievement is 21,580.06 Ha or 12.45% of the Komodo National Park area which is divided into 173.89 Ha land patrol achievements and 21,406.17 Ha water patrol achievements with a distance of 503.46 KM consisting of 14.25 Km of land and 489.20 Km of water.
7. During the ground patrol at Loh Wenci Resort, Loh Boko, suspicious activities related to poaching of Komodo monitor lizards in the Loh Boko valley were found with evidence of human activity in the form of logistics and pieces of wood will be reported specifically by the patrol team to the Head of Komodo National Park.

## B. ADVICE

1. To prevent the purchase of the number of PNBP tickets from not in accordance with the number of guests reported by the *Tour Operator / tour guide* to the PNBP collection official at the Komodo Visitor Center (KVC) and the collection official in the area, the collection official should require the *Tour Operator / tour guide* to include the passenger / ship *Clearance Pass* document (which is reported to the KUPP / Syahbandar) when purchasing PNBP tickets to the PNBP collection official at each location mentioned above.
2. After the socialization of PP No. 36 of 2024 concerning Types and Tariffs on Types of Non-Tax State Collection, one of which is the application of fines to tourists who do not have entry and activity tickets, it is deemed necessary to make technical instructions for collecting fines and immediately conduct periodic socialization so that the level of order of business actors in completing PNBP tickets increases.
3. Regarding tracking activities in Komodo Village, from the findings of water patrols in Siaba and Taka Makasar waters, all ships visiting Komodo Village do not have PNBP tickets so that it is one of the findings of *lost* PNBP. Therefore, it is recommended that the Komodo National Park Center reactivate the PNBP ticket collection counter in Komodo Village considering that Komodo Village is visited by many tourists and efforts to reduce the potential for *lost* PNBP.
4. It is worth considering the leadership to place PNBP ticket collection officers at the Marina Port, one roof with KSOP Labuan Bajo and other agencies in order to minimize the *potential loss of* PNBP in the Komodo National Park area.
5. In the verification of the results of the information report by the Komodo Village Resort, that the establishment of tents for *souvenir* sales is in the Mainland Traditional Zone which borders the Jungle Zone, so the location of *souvenir* tents is a community activity outside its zone. ±The souvenir tent is also located within 20 meters of the Komodo monitor lizard's sleeping/resting nest, which is considered to cause conflict between the Komodo monitor lizard wildlife and the community. Therefore, the findings were made an Incident Report which will be forwarded to SPTN Region II to curb and reorganize the placement of the souvenir tents.
6. It is necessary to add *surveillance cameras* in collaboration with partners in places where poachers are suspected of entering.
7. In the western area of Komodo Island, where the level of fishermen activity is very high

with various types of activities, it is recommended that intensive patrols be carried out by the Komodo National Park Office so that potential conflicts and violations can be suppressed and reduced.

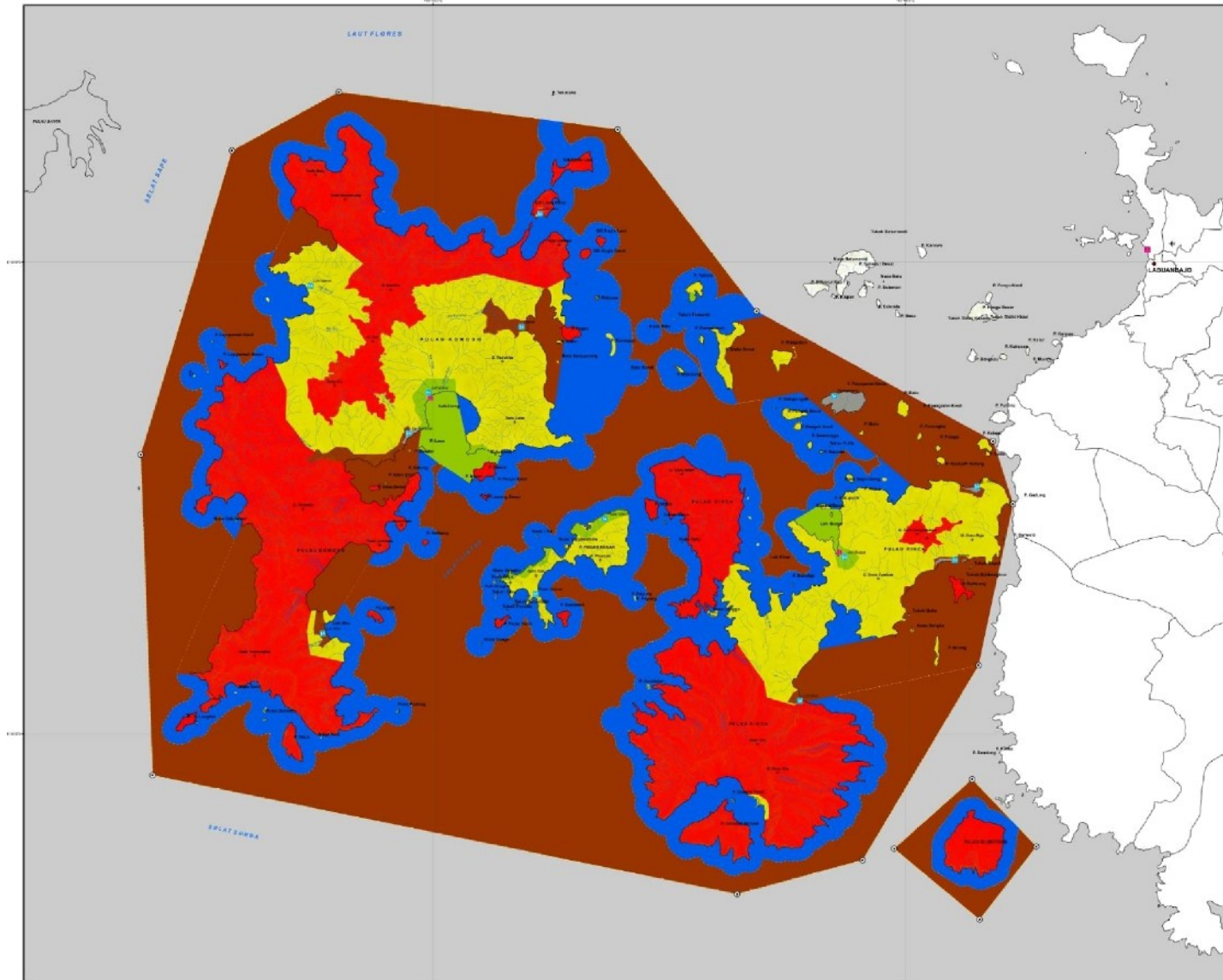
8. Socialization through social media explaining that Kalong Island is a Komodo National Park area involving local social media so that information spreads to all masses. Another alternative is to conduct special patrols on Kalong Island to check PNBP entrance tickets carried out by the Komodo National Park on a regular basis, this suggestion has been submitted during the implementation of patrols with partners in September 2024, but there has been no response from the Komodo National Park Office so it is again suggested that socialization related to watching Big Kalong activities on Kalong Island must be equipped with PNBP tickets because the results of the analysis of state losses from *lost* PNBP on Kalong Island are very large.
9. It is necessary to prepare a support team from Labuan Bajo in the event of a critical and forceful situation and requires additional support.

## **CHAPTER V. CLOSING**

This SMART Patrol Activity Report on Integrated Patrolling and Monitoring of Forest Area Security with Partners in the Komodo National Park Area for November 3-9, 2024 has been prepared as an accountability for the implementation of these activities and as an evaluation material for the implementation of similar activities in the future.

Compiler,

# Appendix I Komodo National Park Zoning Map



Lampiran : Surat Keputusan Direktur Jenderal KSDAE  
 Nomor : SK.2.12/KSDAE/SET.3/KSA.01/10220  
 Tanggal : 6 November 2020

## KOMODO NATIONAL PARK ZONING MAP

KABUPATEN MANGGARAI BARAT  
 PROVINSI NUSATENGGA T I MUR

Luas : 173.300 Ha  
 Skala 1 : 80.000

**KETERANGAN :**  
**SUMBER :**  
 1) Peta Ruang Bumi Indonesia skala 1 : 25.000 Lembar 200202, 200711, 200712, 200721, 200724, 200725, 200726, 200727, 200728, 200729, 200730, 200731, 200732, 200733, 200734, 200735, 200736, 200737, 200738, 200739, 200740, 200741, 200742, 200743, 200744, 200745, 200746, 200747, 200748, 200749, 200750, 200751, 200752, 200753, 200754, 200755, 200756, 200757, 200758, 200759, 200760, 200761, 200762, 200763, 200764, 200765, 200766, 200767, 200768, 200769, 200770, 200771, 200772, 200773, 200774, 200775, 200776, 200777, 200778, 200779, 200780, 200781, 200782, 200783, 200784, 200785, 200786, 200787, 200788, 200789, 200790, 200791, 200792, 200793, 200794, 200795, 200796, 200797, 200798, 200799, 200800, 200801, 200802, 200803, 200804, 200805, 200806, 200807, 200808, 200809, 200810, 200811, 200812, 200813, 200814, 200815, 200816, 200817, 200818, 200819, 200820, 200821, 200822, 200823, 200824, 200825, 200826, 200827, 200828, 200829, 200830, 200831, 200832, 200833, 200834, 200835, 200836, 200837, 200838, 200839, 200840, 200841, 200842, 200843, 200844, 200845, 200846, 200847, 200848, 200849, 200850, 200851, 200852, 200853, 200854, 200855, 200856, 200857, 200858, 200859, 200860, 200861, 200862, 200863, 200864, 200865, 200866, 200867, 200868, 200869, 200870, 200871, 200872, 200873, 200874, 200875, 200876, 200877, 200878, 200879, 200880, 200881, 200882, 200883, 200884, 200885, 200886, 200887, 200888, 200889, 200890, 200891, 200892, 200893, 200894, 200895, 200896, 200897, 200898, 200899, 200900, 200901, 200902, 200903, 200904, 200905, 200906, 200907, 200908, 200909, 200910, 200911, 200912, 200913, 200914, 200915, 200916, 200917, 200918, 200919, 200920, 200921, 200922, 200923, 200924, 200925, 200926, 200927, 200928, 200929, 200930, 200931, 200932, 200933, 200934, 200935, 200936, 200937, 200938, 200939, 200940, 200941, 200942, 200943, 200944, 200945, 200946, 200947, 200948, 200949, 200950, 200951, 200952, 200953, 200954, 200955, 200956, 200957, 200958, 200959, 200960, 200961, 200962, 200963, 200964, 200965, 200966, 200967, 200968, 200969, 200970, 200971, 200972, 200973, 200974, 200975, 200976, 200977, 200978, 200979, 200980, 200981, 200982, 200983, 200984, 200985, 200986, 200987, 200988, 200989, 200990, 200991, 200992, 200993, 200994, 200995, 200996, 200997, 200998, 200999, 210000

**LEGENDA**

- BATAS TAMAN NASIONAL
- Sungai dan anak sungai
- Jalan
- Garis kontur interval 125 m
- Puncak Gunung
- ibu kota Kabupaten
- Sandera
- Peta Jala
- Danaga

**KETERANGAN ZONASI & LUAS :**

- ZONA INTI - 34.361 Ha
- ZONA PERSEKUANSAAN - 22.162 Ha
- ZONA PERSEKUANSAAN BERAIR - 38.380 Ha
- ZONA PERSEKUANSAAN DARAT - 2.852 Ha
- ZONA TRADISIONAL MASYARAKAT LOKAL - 18.112 Ha
- ZONA TRADISIONAL PELAGIS - 18.391 Ha
- ZONA KONSERVASI - 21.026 Ha

Dibuat oleh:  
 KEPALA UPT  
 JALUKA AUANG MURYANTARA, S.Hu, M.Si  
 NIP 1950112 20053 1 003

Ditulis oleh:  
 Kepala UPT  
 Peta Tanggal : 2016-06-08  
 Peta Tanggal : 7 Oktober 2020

DIREKTUR JENDERAL KSDAE  
 PL. DIREKTUR PENOLAH DAN INFORMASI  
 KONSERVASI ALAM

J. WIRAPNO, S.Si  
 NIP 1950126 19853 1 003

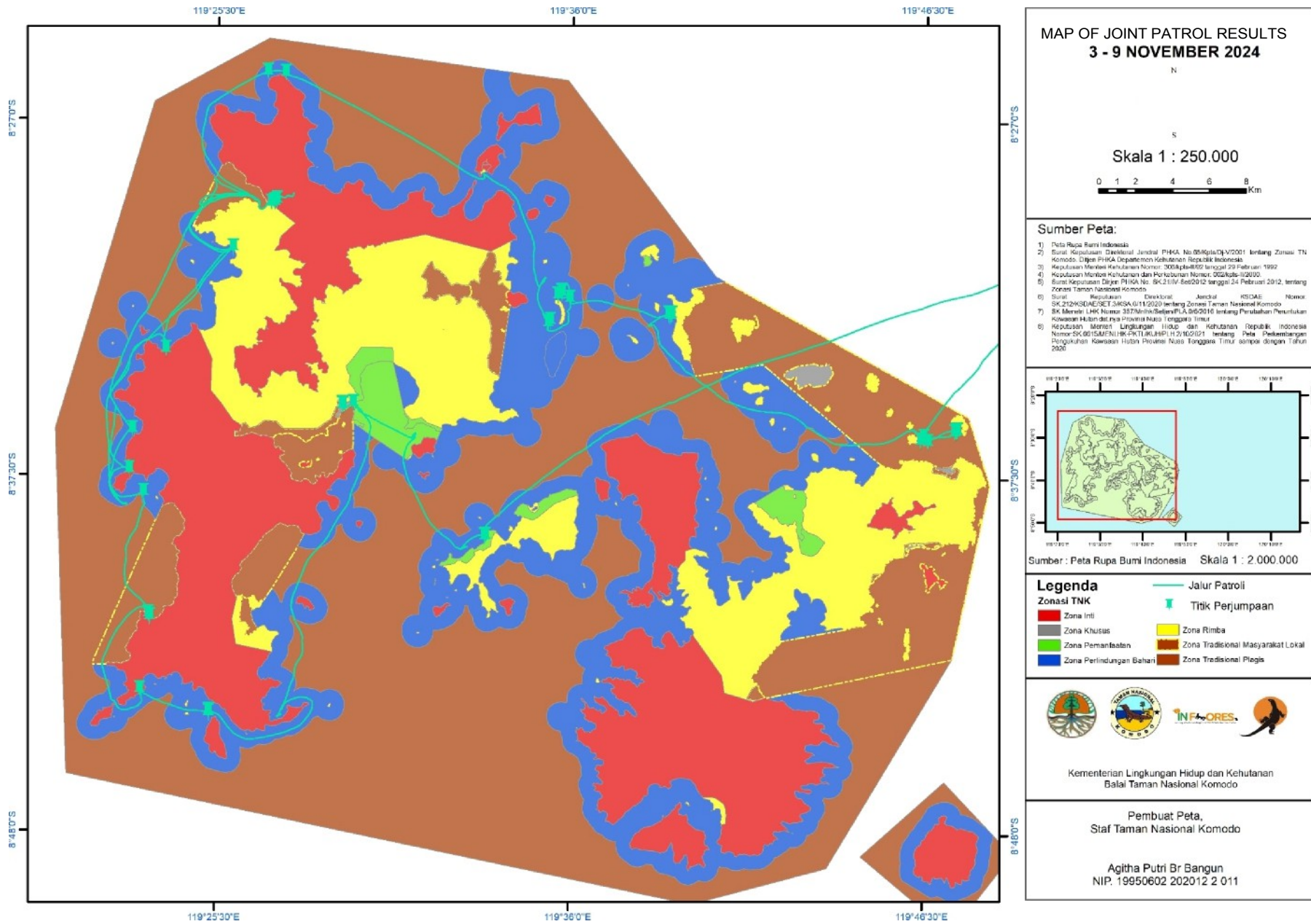
J. SUDHANA, S.Hu, M.Si  
 NIP 1960212 19853 1 001

Appendix II  
Map of SMART PATroli Results and Integrated Monitoring of Forest Area Security with Partners in TNK



Appendix III

Map of Joint Patrol Results November 3 - 9, 2024



**MAP OF JOINT PATROL RESULTS  
3 - 9 NOVEMBER 2024**

N  
S

Skala 1 : 250.000

0 1 2 4 6 8 Km

**Sumber Peta:**

- 1) Data Rupa Bumi Indonesia
- 2) Surat Keputusan Direktorat Jenderal PHKA No. 05/Kpts/Dj-V/2001 tentang Zona-zona TN Komodo. Ditjen PHKA Departemen Kehutanan Republik Indonesia
- 3) Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor: 305/Kpts/807 tanggal 23 Februari 1992
- 4) Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Nomor: 052/Kpts-1/2010
- 5) Surat Keputusan Ditjen PHKA No. SK.21/M.5es/2012 tanggal 24 Februari 2012, tentang Zona-zona Taman Nasional Komodo
- 6) Surat Keputusan Direktorat Jenderal RSDAE Nomor: SK.212/SDAE/SET.SRUSA.0/11/2020 tentang Zona-zona Taman Nasional Komodo
- 7) SK Menteri LHK Nomor: 337/Men/LHK/SET/PLA.0/2010 tentang Perubahan Penunjukan Kawasan Hutan di Nusa Tenggara Timur
- 8) Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia Nomor: SK.061/SK/Min.LHK-CKL/04/01/11/2010/01 tentang Pelaksanaan Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur sampai dengan Tahun 2020

Sumber : Peta Rupa Bumi Indonesia Skala 1 : 2.000.000

**Legenda**

- Jalur Patroli
- Titik Perjumpaan
- Zona Inti
- Zona Khusus
- Zona Pemanfaatan
- Zona Perlindungan Bahari
- Zona Rimba
- Zona Tradisional Masyarakat Lokal
- Zona Tradisional Plegis

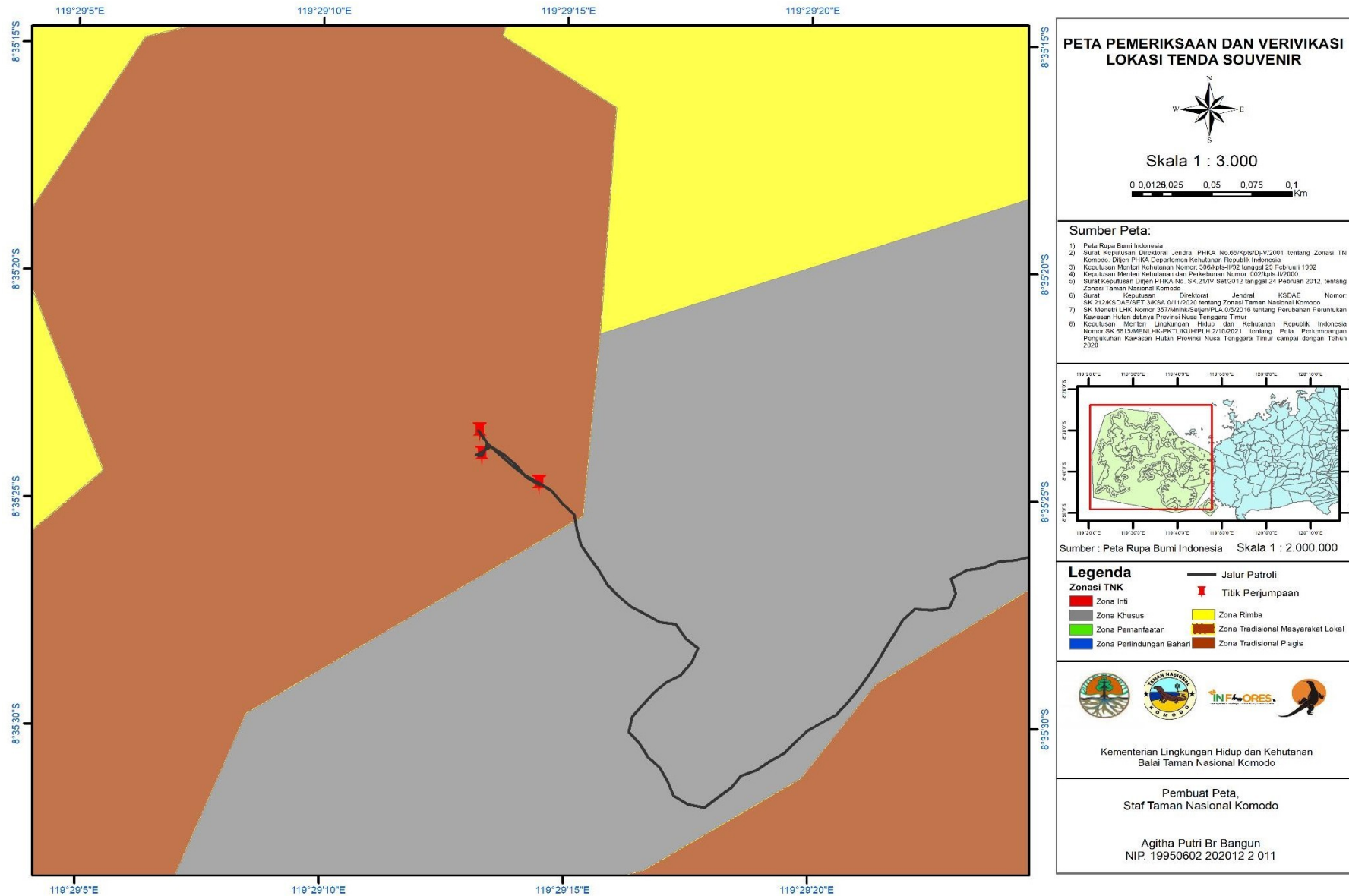
KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN  
BALAI TAMAN NASIONAL KOMODO

Pembuat Peta,  
Staf Taman Nasional Komodo

Agitha Putri Br Bangun  
NIP. 19950602 202012 2 011

Appendix IV

Map of inspection and verification of *souvenir* tents in Komodo Village



### Appendix III Activity Documentation



*Preliminary discussion on the implementation of joint patrols with partners in the Komodo National Park area*



*Ship Inspection and PNPB Entrance Ticket at Kalong Island*



*Preparation for patrol implementation in the waters of Siaba, Taka Makasar and Manta Point*



*Checking the completeness of PNPB tickets and ship documents*



*Inspection of fishermen in the Loh Wenci area*



*Checking and verifying the construction of souvenir tents at Komodo Village*



*Figure 7. Patrol team checks PNPB ticket at Komodo Village counter*



*Figure 8. Land patrol and memory card replacement activities on camera traps*



*Checking ticket completeness at Long Pink Beach*