

DIREKTORI PENELITIAN ASING DI INDONESIA



RISTEK

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Sekretariat Perizinan Penelitian Asing 2013

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Kata Pengantar

Kerjasama internasional mutlak diperlukan dalam pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi, tidak hanya bagi negara berkembang namun juga sangat diperlukan bagi negara maju. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 41 Tahun 2006 tentang "Perizinan Melakukan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengembangan bagi Perguruan Tinggi Asing, Lembaga Litbang Asing, Badan Usaha Asing dan Orang Asing" sebagai amanat pasal 17 UU No. 18 Tahun 2002 dan penyempurnaan Kepres No. 100 Tahun 1993, mulai diimplemetasikan oleh Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi sejak 17 Desember 2007. Undang-Undang tersebut memegang peran strategis dalam pembangunan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi dan memberikan arah pengaturan guna mewujudkan tujuan memperkuat daya dukung ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi untuk mempercepat pencapaian tujuan negara, serta meningkatkan daya saing dan kemandirian dalam memperjuangkan kepentingan negara dalam hubungan internasional. Disamping itu, Undang-Undang tersebut merupakan dasar hukum bagi pembentukan peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang pembangunan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi.

Peraturan Pemerintah No. 41 Tahun 2006 tersebut diundangkan berdasarkan pemikiran bahwa iptek dalam kerangka sistem nasional penelitian, pengembangan dan penerapan iptek tidak dapat terlepas dari kerjasama internasional. Hal ini kita sadari mengingat sebagian besar kemajuan iptek berkembang pesat di negara-negara maju yang menguasai sumber daya iptek, memiliki kemampuan finansial dan lembaga litbang yang sudah sangat mapan serta tradisi akademik yang sangat kuat. Sejalan dengan hal tersebut, maka kerjasama internasional di bidang iptek dilaksanakan untuk mempercepat alih teknologi dari negara-negara maju dan meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat ilmiah internasional.

Salah satu bentuk kerjasama internasional di bidang iptek tersebut adalah kegiatan penelitian dan pengembangan yang dilakukan oleh Perguruan Tinggi asing, Lembaga Litbang asing, Badan Usaha asing dan orang asing yang dilakukan di Indonesia.

Dalam tahun 2013 terdapat 546 peneliti asing yang telah diberikan Surat Izin Penelitian (SIP) melakukan kegiatan penelitian di berbagai daerah di Indonesia. Jumlah tersebut terdiri dari 454 izin penelitian baru dan 92 izin perpanjangan. Mayoritas peneliti tersebut berkewarganegaraan atau berasal dari Negara-negara maju yang menguasai iptek dan mengalokasikan dana riset yang besar dalam APBN mereka. Dalam tahun 2013 tersebut secara berturut-turut Amerika Serikat, Jepang, Jerman, Perancis, dan Inggris, menempati

peringkat lima besar kemudian diikuti RRC, Australia, Belanda, Kanada dan Selandia Baru menempati peringkat 10 besar.

Buku “Direktori Peneliti Asing di Indonesia 2013” ini memuat Abstract riset, biodata para peneliti dari berbagai perguruan tinggi, lembaga litbang, badan usaha asing dan mahasiswa asing serta kelompok profesi intelektual publik lainnya, seperti dosen, budayawan dan jurnalis asing. Buku ini telah terbit sejak tahun 2011, dan akan terbit secara berkala setiap tahunnya. Kami berharap buku ini dapat menjadi salah satu sumber informasi ilmiah dan rujukan bagi para peneliti dan akademisi serta semua pemangku kepentingan (stake holders) untuk memperluas jaringan kerjasama riset internasional dalam rangka penguatan kelembagaan (capacity building) dan mempercepat transfer iptek di berbagai bidang keilmuan.

Kami menyadari bahwa buku ini masih jauh dari sempurna, seperti kata pepatah “tiada gading yang tak retak” maka kami sangat mengharapkan saran dan masukan dari semua pihak untuk penyempurnaan buku tersebut pada penerbitan yang akan datang.

Kami juga tidak lupa mengucapkan terima kasih yang sebesar-besarnya kepada semua pihak, khususnya rekan-rekan Sekretariat Tim Koordinasi Pemberian izin Penelitian Asing (TKPIPA), Biro Hukum dan Humas, Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi yang telah meluangkan waktu untuk membantu penyusunan buku direktori ini.

Jakarta, September 2014

Tim Penyusun/Sekretariat TKPIPA - RISTEK

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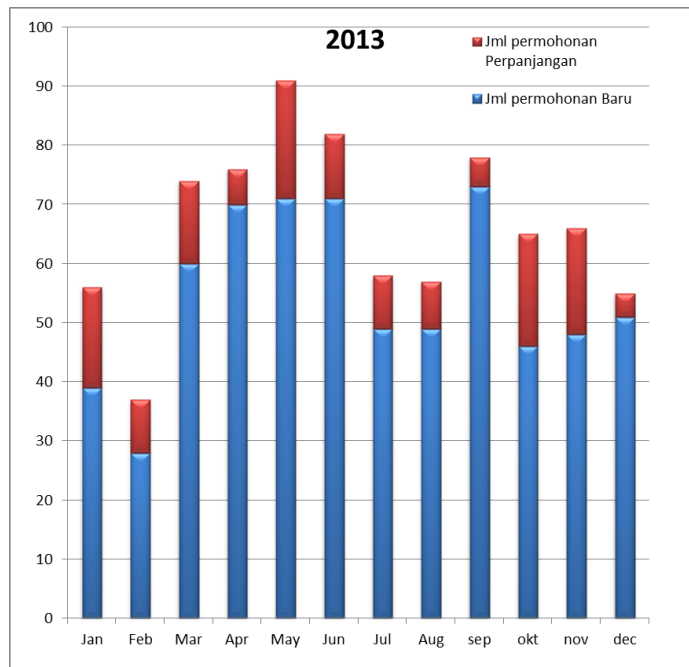
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Bab 1: Kondisi Penelitian Asing 2013**1.1 Permohonan Penelitian**

Jumlah aplikasi permohonan penelitian asing yang diproses oleh Kemenristek pada tahun 2013 ditunjukkan fluktuasi setiap bulannya pada gambar 1, yang terdiri dari permohonan baru dan perpanjangan. Total permohonan sebanyak 795 peneliti asing dari 424 proyek atau judul penelitian. Sebagian proposal penelitian merupakan tim yang terdiri dari dua atau lebih personel peneliti. Dari sejumlah itu, 547 berkas merupakan permohonan baru dan 135 permohonan perpanjangan.



Gambar 1: Fluktuasi jumlah permohonan tahun 2013

Permohonan tersebut dibahas dalam Sidang TKPIPA dengan rincian sebagaimana tertera dalam Tabel 1. Permohonan yang disetujui selanjutnya diproses visanya agar dapat memulai risetnya di Indonesia. Sedangkan keputusan pending diberikan jika memerlukan klarifikasi, baik tertulis ataupun diundang presentasi pada sidang berikutnya. Permohonan yang ditolak umumnya karena topik penelitian

merupakan isu sensitif terkait regulasi, ataupun kebijakan, atau karena lokasinya yang merupakan daerah rawan konflik. Pada Tabel 2 ditunjukkan perbandingan antara jumlah peneliti dengan jumlah project yang diusulkan. Sedangkan jumlah permohonan setiap bulan pada tahun 2013 ditunjukkan pada Gb. 1.

Tabel 1: Rincian jumlah proyek dan personel peneliti asing untuk permohonan BARU & Perpanjangan

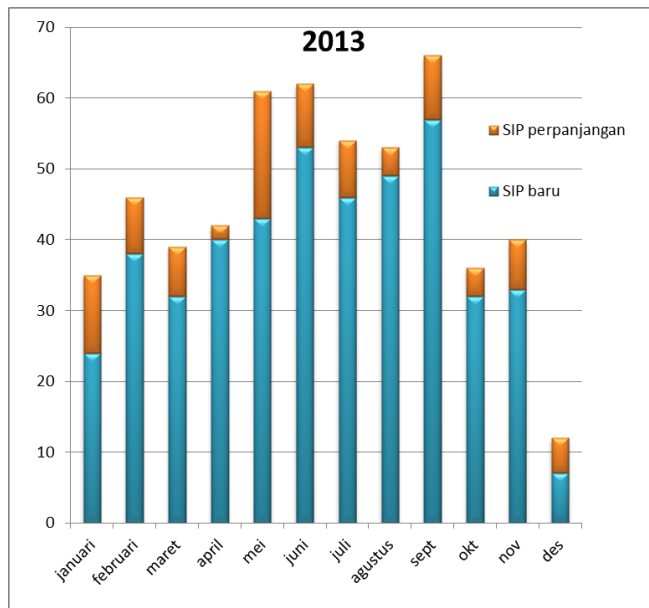
Permohonan Baru				Perpanjangan		
Tanggal	Jumlah project	Jumlah peneliti asing	Jumlah permohonan agregat	Jumlah project	Jumlah peneliti asing	Jumlah permohonan agregat
16/01/2013	12	13	13	5	6	6
31/01/2013	14	26	39	8	11	17
15/02/2013	8	28	67	5	9	26
06/03/2013	11	13	80	7	11	37
20/03/2013	17	47	127	3	3	40
03/04/2013	16	37	164	0	0	40
17/04/2013	17	33	197	5	6	46
01/05/2013	20	33	230	6	17	63
15/05/2013	24	38	268	2	3	66
05/06/2013	25	35	303	7	10	76
19/06/2013	18	36	339	1	1	77
10/07/2013	33	49	388	9	9	86
24/07/2013	0	0	388	0	0	86
01/08/2013	7	7	395	2	2	88
21/08/2013	17	42	437	6	6	94
05/09/2013	14	20	457	2	2	96
19/09/2013	13	53	510	3	3	99
02/10/2013	14	20	530	3	4	103
23/10/2013	6	26	556	2	15	118
13/11/2013	12	20	576	6	10	128
27/11/2013	24	28	604	4	8	136
11/12/2013	9	51	655	4	4	140
Total	331	655		90	140	

Tabel 2: Rekap jumlah proyek dan personel peneliti asing,
baik permohonan BARU maupun PERPANJANGAN

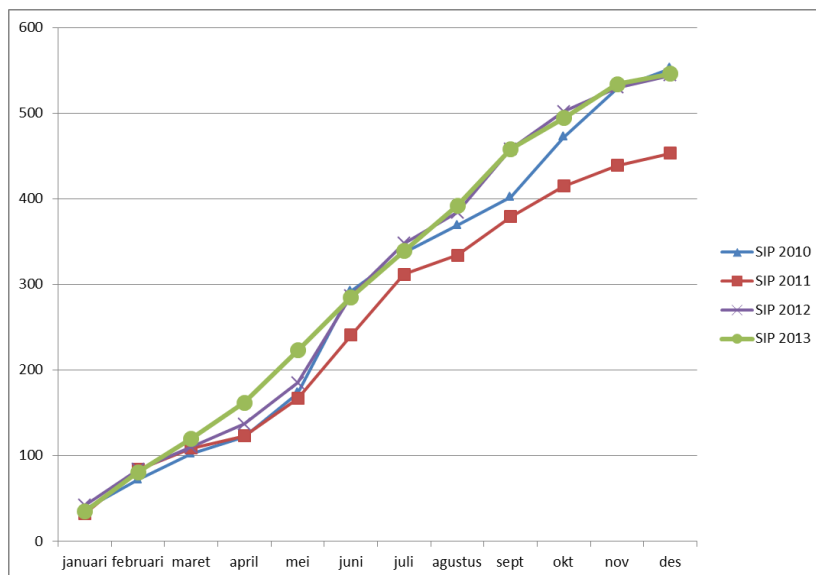
Bulan	JUMLAH PROJECT			JUMLAH PEMOHON			Jumlah pemohon per project
	Baru	Perpanjangan	total project	Baru	Perpanjangan	total pemohonan	
Januari	26	13	39	39	17	56	1,44
Februari	8	5	13	28	9	37	2,85
Maret	28	10	38	60	14	74	1,95
April	33	5	38	70	6	76	2,00
Mei	44	6	50	71	20	91	1,82
Juni	43	8	51	71	11	82	1,61
Juli	33	9	42	49	9	58	1,38
Agustus	24	8	32	49	8	57	1,78
September	27	5	32	73	5	78	2,44
Oktober	20	5	25	46	19	65	2,60
November	36	10	46	48	18	66	1,43
Desember	9	4	13	51	4	55	4,23
TOTAL	331	88	419	655	140	795	1,90

1.2 Penerbitan Surat Izin Penelitian (SIP)

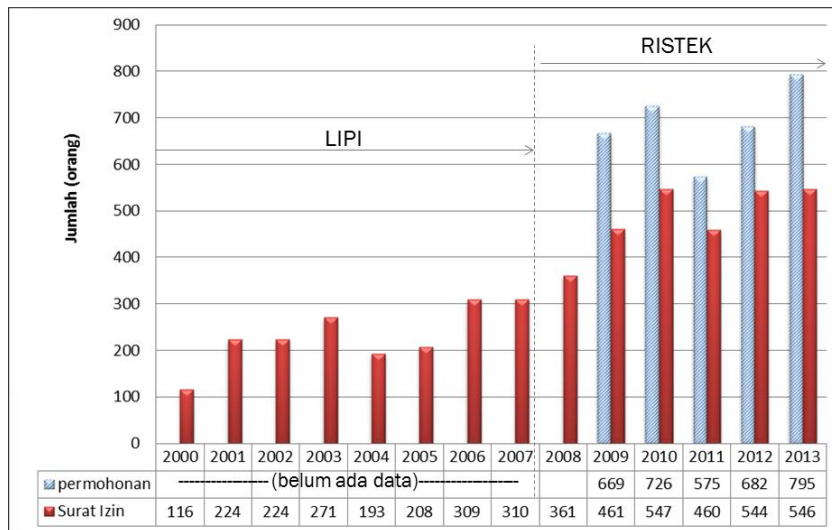
Peneliti asing yang telah disetujui dan mendapatkan Visa Penelitian, selanjutnya datang ke Indonesia dan melapor ke Ristek. Ristek menerbitkan Surat Izin Penelitian (SIP), baik baru maupun perpanjangan. Fluktuasi jumlah SIP baru dan perpanjangan ditunjukkan oleh Gb. 2. Secara keseluruhan jumlah SIP mencapai 447 baru, dan 97 perpanjangan, atau total sejumlah 544 SIP. Dibandingkan dengan tahun 2010 dan 2012, jumlah SIP ini kurang lebih sama (Gb. 3 dan 4).



Gambar 2: Fluktuasi jumlah SIP tahun 2013



Gambar 3: Jumlah agregat SIP tahun 2013, dibandingkan dengan 2010-2012



Gambar 4: Jumlah Total pertahun penerbitan SIP tahunsejak tahun 2000-2013.

1.3 Negara Asal Peneliti Asing

Mayoritas peneliti tersebut berkewarganegaraan atau berasal dari Negara-negara maju yang menguasai iptek dan mengalokasikan dana riset yang besar dalam APBN mereka.

Dalam tahun 2010 secara berturut-turut AS, Jepang, Perancis, Inggris, dan Jerman menempati peringkat lima besar kemudian diikuti Belanda, Australia, RRC, Italia dan Kanada menempati peringkat 10 besar. Jepang yang selama sepuluh tahun terakhir selalu menempati posisi teratas, pada tahun 2010 tergeser oleh Amerika Serikat sedangkan Belanda, Australia, Jerman dan Inggris selalu menempati posisi peringkat lima besar selama sepuluh tahun terakhir. RRC merupakan Negara pendatang baru Asia yang mampu menembus posisi sepuluh besar.

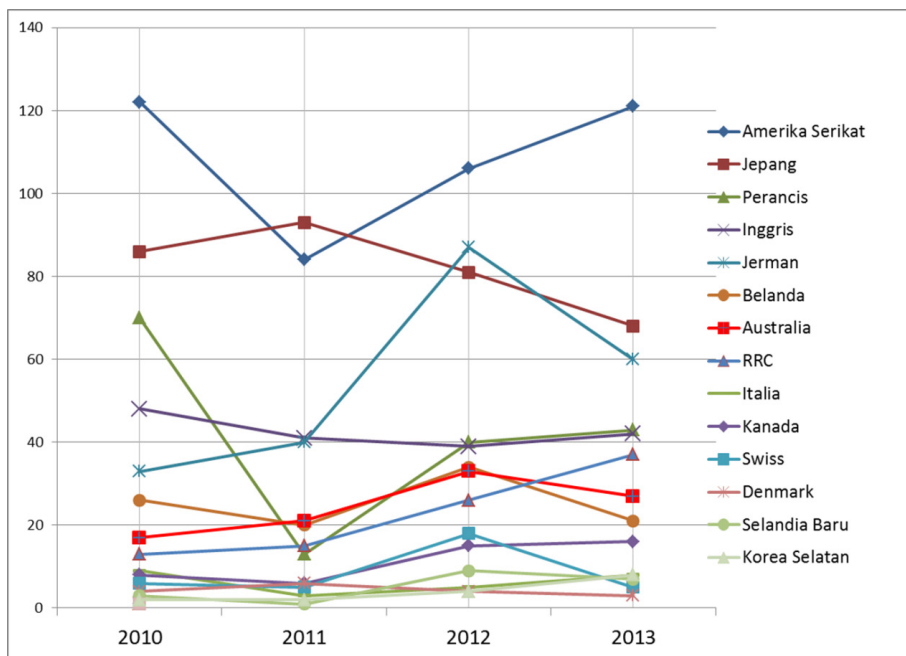
Namun dalam tahun 2011, posisi teratas kembali diduduki Jepang (27%), baru kemudian AS (25%). Posisi Perancis merosot menjadi peringkat ke 7, digantikan oleh Inggris yang naik menjadi peringkat ke tiga. Selanjutnya berturut-turut Jerman, Belanda, Australia dan RRC meningkat sedikit. Italia terlempar dari 10 besar, digantikan oleh Denmark. Sedangkan peringkat 10 tetap Kanada.

Dalam tahun 2012, AS kembali menempati posisi teratas, dan Jerman menyodok di posisi kedua menggeser Jepang yang merosot ke posisi ketiga. Hal ini

kemungkinan karena adanya dua project besar antara Indonesia-Jerman yaitu CRC, dan SPICE 3. Di papan tengah, Perancis menggeser Inggris, sementara Belanda, Australia, RRC dan Kanada tetap masuk di 10 besar. Pendatang baru yang masuk sepuluh besar adalah Swiss.

Pada tahun 2013 Amerika Serikat tetap menempati urutan teratas diikuti oleh Jepang, Jerman, Perancis dan Inggris. RRC menunjukkan peningkatan dengan menempati posisi ke lima.

Gambar 5 di bawah ini menggambarkan komposisi 14 besar negara asal peneliti asing tersebut.

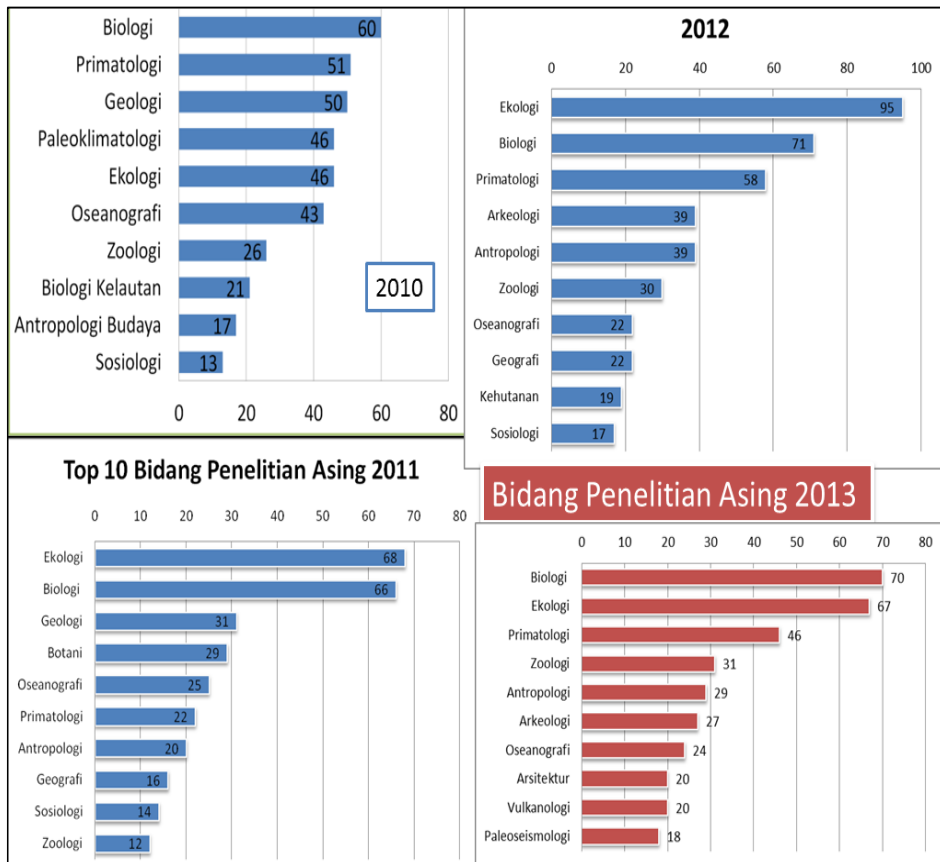


Gambar 5: Komposisi negara asal peneliti asing tahun 2010 - 2013
hanya ditunjukkan 14 besar

1.4 Bidang Ilmu Proposal Penelitian Asing

Bidang penelitian terdapat 23 disiplin ilmu; 10 besar diantaranya ditunjukkan dalam Gb. 6 untuk tahun 2010 - 2013. Dari gambar tersebut nampak bahwa pada tahun 2011 bidang ekologi menyodok di urutan pertama, diikuti oleh biologi. Botani dan Geografi juga meningkat, yang tahun sebelumnya masih belum

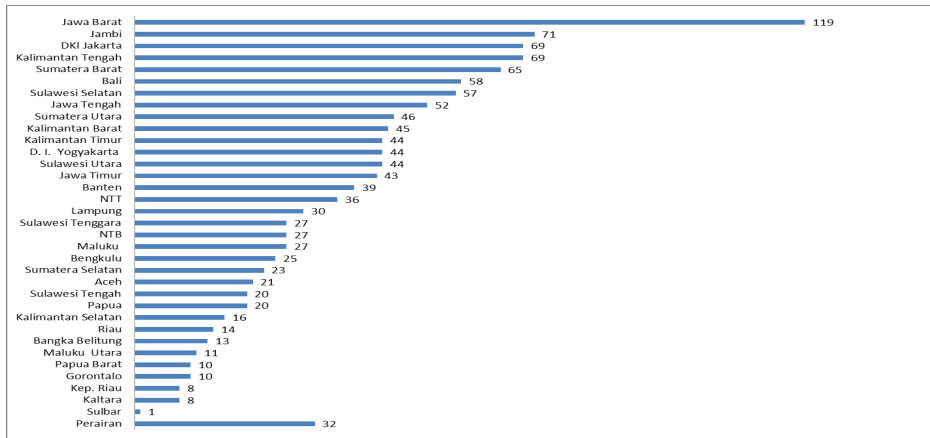
masuk ke 10 besar. Sedangkan Geologi, Oseanografi, Primatologi, Antropologi, Sosiologi, dan Zoologi, masih berada dalam 10 besar.



Gambar 6: Komposisi bidang ilmu penelitian asing tahun 2010 - 2013 hanya ditunjukkan 10 besar

1.5 Lokasi Penelitian

Lokasi penelitian menurut Provinsi ditunjukkan oleh Gb. 7. Provinsi Jawa barat menempati urutan pertama, diikuti oleh Provinsi Jambi, DKI Jakarta, Kalimantan Tengah, Sumatera Barat, dan Bali.



Gambar 7: Urutan Provinsi dan Lokasi penelitian Peneliti Asing

1.6 Mitra Peneliti Asing

Mitra kerja peneliti asing dikelompokkan menurut Kementerian/ Lembaga Litbang, Universitas, Perusahaan, dan Yayasan. Dalam hal kategori Kementerian/ Lembaga Litbang, LIPI secara mencolok menempati urutan pertama, diikuti oleh KKKP, Arkenas, ESDM, Kemenhut, dan LBM Ejkman. Dalam hal kategori Universitas, ITB dan IPB berada di urutan teratas, diikuti oleh UGM dan UI.



Gambar 8: Mitra Kerja Indonesia dengan Peneliti Asing

Bab 2: Bidang ANTROPOLOGI/ BUDAYA

Dalam Bidang Antropologi/ Budaya tercatat 28 proposal peneliti asing, beberapa diantaranya merupakan multi disiplin dengan lingkungan dan sosial.

1. **Decentralisation in India and Indonesia: citizen' encounters and experiences of local level governance**

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisa bagaimana pelibatan pada level pemerintahan daerah dalam mendorong ide-ide dan praktek-praktek baru desentralisasi di tingkat daerah di Medan, Indonesia dan di Shimla, Himalachal Pradesh, India serta mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan pengalaman desentralisasi

Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 21 Oktober 2013

Daerah Penelitian : Sumatera Utara (Medan)

Mitra Kerja : IAIN Sumatera Utara (Prof.Dr.Nur A.Fadhil Lubis, MA dan Yumasda.leni) dan FISIP USU (Prof. Subhindar)

Abstrak

The research project will examine how decentralisation has changed the practices and meanings of urban governance and transformed the way that people encounter the 'state'. Critically, it will determine the impact that these changes have on people's subjectivities (their subjective understandings of self positioned within society), and their understanding of their relationship with the state. A comparison of the experiences of urban decentralised governance in Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia, and Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India will draw indicative lessons about processes of institutional change.

1.1 **Dr. Tanya Rose Jakimow**

Warga Negara : Australia

Jabatan : Lecturer/Researcher

Institusi : University of New South Wales

No. SIP : 404/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

2. Education-to-work transitions for young people in Central Flores (Eastern Indonesia)

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari dampak bertambahnya pengangguran berpendidikan berusia muda pada kehidupan pedesaan, khususnya pada hierarki lokal
- Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi
- Daerah Penelitian : NTT (Kab. Ngada di Flores Tengah)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 20 Mei 2013
- Mitra Kerja : PSDR LIPI (Dr. Yekti Maunati, M.A.)

Abstrak

Educational achievement is often highlighted as a key factor in narratives of national development. For rural areas, these narratives promote schooling as a gateway to work and as a way out of agrarian 'backwardness'. Unfortunately, in many countries, increasing numbers of educated rural young people – those who have at least finished senior high school – experience difficult transitions from education to work, due to interrelated global and local economic conditions. This project will study these transitions in one such country: Indonesia. Although difficult education-to-work transitions clearly affect rural economic developmental processes, little research has been done in Indonesia on these transitions. This project will fill that void.

This project aims to understand the effects of the growing pool of rural un(der) employed educated young people on village life in Central Flores (Kabupaten Ngada/Bajawa), in particular on local hierarchies and associated power relations. Whether young people contest or enforce existing hierarchies and power relations, they can only affect these hierarchies and relations when they engage (or actively disengage) with other villagers, especially informal rural authorities (e.g. parents, clan, church and customary leaders) and government officials. I hypothesize that it is in these relations that local hierarchies and power relations acquire new meaning, for both the young people who are un(der)employed, and for the (in) formal rural authorities. Moreover, I posit that it is not only these hierarchies and power relations that acquire new meaning, but also the related social domains,

which can be roughly defined as customary practice and religion, family and marriage, and work and leisure. (In practice these domains overlap. However, for analytical purposes these domains need to be separated.) To understand how rural un(der)employed educated young people impact upon village life, the main questions in this project are: how do these young people position themselves vis-à-vis (in)formal rural authorities and vice versa, and how does this affect local hierarchies and power relations? In short, this project aims to:

1. identify rural un(der)employed educated young people, explore their understandings about their un(der)employed status, and study the strategies they develop and deploy to cope with their situation;
2. show how these young people relate to rural (in)formal authorities (parents, clan, traditional, or church leaders and government officials);
3. show how (in)formal rural authorities react to un(der)employed educated young people;
4. scrutinize in particular the relations between rural un(der)employed educated young people and (in)formal authorities within the following social domains: customary practices and religion, family and marriage, and work and leisure; and
5. develop understanding about how these domains acquire new meanings for all villagers through the dialectical relations between rural un(der)employed educated young people and (in)formal authorities.

2.1 Mr. Thijs Schut

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Western Australia
 No. SIP : 148/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

3. Hilang Bersama Angin': a Journey through the interviewning nature of environmental change and language development among two Bajau Tribes of the Celebes Sea

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari bagaimana masyarakat etnik Bajau menggunakan bahasanya dan bagaimana mereka mengembangkan bahasa tersebut ke generasi- generasi yang berbeda-beda dalam skala yang ekstensif

Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi

Daerah Penelitian : Sulut (Manado dan P.Timur)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua) bulan mulai 10 Juni 2013

Institusi : Universitas Gajah Mada (Prof. P.M. Laksono, M.A. Ph.D.)

Abstrak

Indonesia is one of the regions of the world with the highest linguistic and biological diversity. After the 2005 tsunami a wide range of international attention was directed at the 'Sea Nomads' throughout Indonesia, resulting in the settlement of some groups of seafaring Bajau by erecting pile-houses over the shallow of the bay along the coast of Indonesia.

This research aims to offer a detailed portrait of how two different groups of Bajau (the sedentary Sama-Bajau and the nomadic Bajau Pelao) perceive, understand and face constant changes in their environment. And to do so, I will be focusing on their linguistics practices and how they have developed through different generations of Bajau. Within the extensive range of language units, I will be focusing on the oral and lexical aspects of their languages, particularly the words used to identify the different seasons and the social function of these units within their community; each of these seasonal words relates to specific fish species. In addition, I will attempt to provide a relevant analysis of different accounts and discourses through which their environment is constantly constructed and re-shaped, and the agency of the Bajau in all this. In order to achieve this goal with the communities I am targeting and due to their life-style, I will be conducting multi-sited and mobile ethnographic research during the course of 14 months; initially aiming to stay with both Sama-Baja and Bajau Pelao and also observe their

defining interactions in terms of language development. The geographical focus of this research will be the coast of North Sulawesi and the area of the Celebes Sea that borders the region.

3.1 Elena Elisa Burgos Martinez

Warga Negara : Spanyol
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Institusi : Antopology Departement Durham University
 No. SIP : 206/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

4. Network culture:social integration in Minangkabau communities

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari bentuk-bentuk variasi integrasi sosial dan menganalisis dampaknya terhadap kebudayaan dengan menganalisis jejaring sosial di dalam masyarakat Minangkabau
 Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi
 Daerah Penelitian : D.I.Yogyakarta dan Sumbar (Bukit Tinggi)
 Lama Penelitian : 10 (sepuluh) bulan mulai 22 Juli 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fak. Budaya UGM (Dr. Setiadi)

Abstrak

The aim of the planned research is to identify the variety of forms of social integration and to analyse their impact on culture. This question is explored by an analysis of social networks in Minangkabau communities in the context of cultural revitalization. Social relationships and cooperation in Indonesian communities have usually been explained in terms of kinship or conceptions of mutual assistance, e.g. gotong royong (a javanese concept of mutual assistance) or arisan (a form of rotating savings and credit association).

Minangkabau society in particular has been explored in categories of kinship with a strong interest in their matrilineal organization. This study aims to give a new perspective on social relationship, taking into account Minangkabau in West Sumatra and the Minangkabau diaspora in Central Java. It will raise the question how cultural concepts of mutual assistance evolve during migration and in different cultural as well as socio-economic circumstances. On one side there is the “traditional” setting of the countryside in West Sumatra, where economy mainly depends on agriculture and small trade. On the other side there is a “modern” setting as represented by the city of Yogyakarta. The focus will be put on well-educated persons from the fields of academia and commerce. This study will raise the question if people within this “modern” setting refer to traditional conceptions of mutual assistance. One aim of the research will be to identify and analyse the cultural ties of social relationships and social networks in Minangkabau communities in different locations and socio-economic positions.

The cultural basis of social integration in Minangkabau communities will be examined by ways of an ethnographic approach encompassing nine to ten months of fieldwork on Java and West Sumatra, namely in the cities of Yogyakarta, Padang and Bukittinggi as well as their rural surroundings.

4.1 Mr. Paritosha Kobbe

Warga Negara : Jerman
Posisi : Ph.D. Student
Instutusi : Departement of Social an Cultural Antrhropology,
University of Freiburg
No. SIP : 270/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

5. The adaptive nature of culture. A cross-cultural analysis of the returns of Local Environmental Knowledge in three native societies

Tujuan Penelitian : Menguji bagaimana pengetahuan budaya dapat membentuk strategi adaptasi manusia dalam kerangka budaya yang berbeda

Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kaltim (Malinau)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 2 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Ekonomi UI (Rasi L.E. Napitupulu)

Abstrak

Researchers debate the role of culture in shaping human adaptive strategy. Some researchers suggest that the behavioural adaptations that explain the success of our species are partially cultural, i.e., cumulative and transmitted by social learning. Others find that cultural knowledge has often resulted in maladaptive practices leading to loss of technologies and societies' collapse. Despite the importance of the debate, we lack empirical, comparative, research on the potential mechanisms through which culture might shape human adaptation. In this research, we will collect real world data to test a pathway through which cultural knowledge might enhance human adaptive strategy: the individual returns to culturally evolved and environment specific knowledge. We will collect six sets of comparable panel data in three foraging societies: the Tsimane' (Amazon), the Baka (Congo Basin), and the Penan (Borneo). We will use a culturally-specific but cross-culturally comparative method to assess individual local knowledge (explicit and tacit) related to 1) wild edibles; 2) medicine; 3) agriculture; and 4) weather forecast. We will analyze data using instrumental variables to get rigorous estimates of the returns to knowledge on a) own and offsprings health and b) nutritional status, and c) farming and d) foraging productivity. Data would allow us to make generalizations on 1) the returns to local environmental knowledge and 2) the conditions under which locally developed knowledge is adaptive or ceases to be so. The ground-breaking nature of this study lies in its explicit attempt to use empirical data and a cross-cultural framework to provide a first empirical test of the adaptive nature of culturally transmitted information, and to do so by linking cultural knowledge to individual outcomes.

5.1 Mr. Maximilien Lionel Andre Gueze

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : Institute of Environmental Sciences and Technologies,
Autonomous University of Barcelona
No. SIP : 12/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

6. Ajeg Bali: A Tradition's Vitality that Eradicates Subculture

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengidentifikasi identitas permanen dan dinamis pada masyarakat Bali pasca diterapkannya Ajeg Bali khususnya pada konteks kreatifisme dan subkultur
Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Budaya
Daerah Penelitian : Bali
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 29 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja : Universitas Udayana (Prof. Dr. Phil. I Ketut Ardhana, M.A.)

Abstrak

The study aims to investigate political encroachment of Ajeg Bali into Banjar and the challenge faced by the youth and the fringe in responding to the problems. It shall try to identify the permanent and changing identities of the Balinese post-Ajeg Bali especially in the context of creativism and subculture

6.1 Mr. Zulhabri bin Supian

Warga Negara : Malaysia
Jabatan : Programme Director / API Research Fellow
Institusi : Frinjan Collective
No. SIP : 276/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

7. Creating moral citizen : theurapeutic practices for drug users in Bandung, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengkaji praktek-praktek terapi bagi pengguna narkoba di Bandung, Indonesia
Bidang Penelitian	: Antropologi Budaya
Daerah Penelitian	: Jawa Barat (Kota Bandung)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 19 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja	: FISIP - Universitas Pasundan Bandung (Drs. Awang Munawir, M.Sc.)

Abstrak

In Indonesia, unsafe drug use has been a major drive behind the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Programmes to combat this drug-related spreading using an innovative health based-approach are supported by the Indonesian government, the AIDS commissions and international donors. This research will focus on two such programmes in Bandung, West-Java, that combine therapeutic and outreach work. By doing interviews and observations it attempts to better understand the everyday experiences, hopes, and dreams of both the outreach worker and the drug users. Both organisations and Universitas Pasundan have agreed to participate in this research project.

7.1 Mr. Lex Lucas Kuiper

Warga Negara	: Belanda
Jabatan	: Ph.D. Candidate
Institusi	: Institute of Social Science Research
No. SIP	: 301/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

8. Cultural Circles in Public Spheres: Past Impulse and Present Articulations of Nation and Identity in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengeksplorasi ide tentang bangsa dan identitas kebangsaan dalam komunitas budaya Indonesia abad 20

Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Budaya

Daerah Penelitian : DI Yogyakarta, DKI Jakarta

Lama Penelitian : 10 (sepuluh) bulan mulai 11 November 2013

Mitra Kerja : Program Kajian Agama dan Budaya, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Sanata Dharma (Dr. Baskara T. Wardaya)

Abstrak

This research will examine discourses of nation and identity in the works of selected arts communities in Yogyakarta and Jakarta vocal in debates concerning cultural identity in the 20th century.

8.1 Ms. Micaela Marye Campbell

Warga Negara : Kanada

Jabatan : Graduate Student

Institusi : University of Washington

No. SIP : 446/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

9. Fine Lines and Fluid States: Narratives of Piracy and the Pirate Sea

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti keamanan maritim di Selat Malaka yang merupakan wilayah dengan posisi geopolitik yang unik

Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Budaya

Daerah Penelitian : Kep. Riau (P. Batam, Bintan, Riau), Jatim (Surabaya)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua) bulan mulai 13 Juni 2013

Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Negeri Malang (Prof. Dr. Dawud, M.Pd.) dan Universitas Sriwijaya (Prof.Dr. Badja Perizade,M.B.A)

Abstrak

Modern maritime piracy thrives in the confluence of bottlenecks, borders, and poverty. According to mariners in the Malacca Strait, piracy “is just business”—an aquatic counterpart to the commercial hub of neighboring Singapore. In 2004, the United States re-coined the antiquated epithet of “pirate” to the more modern scourge of “terrorist.” Malaysia and China argued this as a bid to extend American authority into this vital shipping region. Detractors claim that granting Americans this access would allow them to control the flow of Chinese exports and energy imports through the strait, detaining ships on “suspicions of terrorism.” If piracy in the Strait is, as is often claimed, endemic to the region, so too is this strategy of state making. Using maritime piracy as an optic, this project charts how biopolitical geographies are mapped and surveilled in state-saturated border zones, revealing the critical importance of specters in making, layering, and legitimating state authorities.

9.1 Mr. Ted Warren Biggs

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Instansi : University of California-Santa Cruz
 No. SIP : 208/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

10. Happiness in Times of HIV: An ethnographic exploration of waria experiences

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan eksplorasi fenomenologi mengenai konsep kebahagiaan pada waria di Denpasar dalam menghadapi HIV dan ambiguitas gender
 Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Budaya
 Daerah Penelitian : Bali (Denpasar)
 Lama Penelitian : 11 (sebelas) bulan mulai 6 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Sastra Universitas Udayana (Prof. Dr. I Nyoman Darma Putra, M.Litt)

Abstrak

What is happiness? More specifically, what does “being happy” or “living a happy life” mean for subjects who are often associated with HIV and with gender ambiguity? This research aims to ethnographically explore “happiness” among waria in Bali.

The discipline of anthropology has traditionally focused on “cultural human beings” and on cross-cultural comparisons. By using the unique methods of ethnography and long-term participant observation, anthropologists emphasize the importance of in-depth understandings and explorations of what it means to be human. As such, the discipline has produced a large body of on-the-ground, detailed accounts of the everyday lives and experiences of people from all over the world. However, although much anthropological attention has been paid to hardships, difficulties, and suffering, very little is known about experiences of or ideas on happiness. This is a gap this research hopes to address.

In particular, this research aims to explore “happiness” among waria, Indonesian male-to-female transgenders. Waria are a well-known part of the Indonesian social landscape. Nevertheless, both the public image and scholarly writing on waria often emphasize their connection to HIV and anomalous gender position. This is not entirely unwarranted: approximately one in seven waria nationwide is HIV positive. In Bali, moreover, HIV prevalence among waria is estimated to be over 20. This emphasis on illness makes the need for a more comprehensive and well-rounded understanding of the everyday lives of this visible part of Indonesian society all the more pressing. Instead of pathologizing waria, therefore, the goal of this research is to conduct a phenomenological exploration of “happiness” among waria in Denpasar against a backdrop of HIV and gender ambiguity.

This research draws on theoretical insights from the anthropological subdiscipline of phenomenology - a micro-scale, interpretive approach to studying subjects in which “the body,” “the senses,” “temporality,” and “experience” are of central importance. The methodological tools used to complement this approach are long-term participant observation in waria localities (such as kos, mall, salon, HIV programs), interviews (structured, semi-structured, unstructured), and life histories. By employing these methodological tools, this research hopes to obtain the kind of in-depth, detailed, intersubjective accounts of everyday life and experiences so valuable within the phenomenological tradition in anthropology.

10.1 Dr. Sylvia Tidey

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Postdoctoral Researcher
 Institusi : University of Amsterdam
 No. SIP : 035 /SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

11. HIV/AIDS, Gender and the Body: An Ethnographic Study of Moral Experience in Aceh and North Sumatra, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang pengaruh-pengaruh wacana sekitar moral dan gender terhadap orang dengan pengalaman HIV AIDS di Aceh dan Sumatra Utara
 Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Budaya
 Daerah Penelitian : Aceh (Banda Aceh) dan Sumut (Medan)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 20 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : ICAIOS - International Centre for Aceh and Indian Ocean Studies, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh (Saiful Mahdi, Ph.D.)

Abstrak

The number of HIV infections in Indonesia has grown rapidly over the last decade, affecting relatively more and more women and spreading from high risk groups to the broader population. In addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, knowledge, prevention and care are crucial. This ethnographic research project examines how these and other aspects of HIV/AIDS are entangled with concerns about morality and the body, both in public debates and in everyday experiences. It especially focuses on gender as a central component of these moral discourses and experiences. The main objective of the project is to better understand the influences of moral discourses around the body on gendered experiences of HIV/AIDS of Aceh and North Sumatra. The central question is: How do everyday moralities and moral discourses about the body influence gendered experiences of HIV/AIDS in Aceh and North Sumatra?

This question will be explored through qualitative methods that link discursive, material and phenomenological levels of HIV/AIDS, gender and morality. These methods are, mainly: interviewing, participant observation, and focus group discussions. These methods will be complemented by an analysis of public debates on morality and HIV/AIDS in local and national mass media. The study focuses on three key research populations/organizations, namely: 1. people living with HIV/AIDS 2. civil society organizations working in the field of HIV/AIDS and gender, and 3. policy makers concerned with issues of HIV/AIDS and gender. Aceh and North Sumatra were selected as suitable locations for the research, because of their diverging public moral discourses and because these provinces have diverging numbers of HIV prevalence, which makes them extremely interesting for comparison. The largest part of this 12-month study will be spent in Banda Aceh (nine months), with a smaller comparative study focusing on Medan (three months). The researcher is hosted by the International Center for Aceh and Indian Ocean Studies (ICAIOS), part of Syiah Kuala University, in Banda Aceh.

This study has a high theoretical and societal relevance. Based on previous studies in other parts of the world, it can be expected that a better qualitative understanding of the relations between HIV/AIDS, morality, gender and the body will provide recommendations for the containment of the epidemic. This research project is therefore committed to contributing insights that will help to fight HIV/AIDS, in Aceh and North Sumatra, in Indonesia, and beyond.

11.1 Ms. Annemarie Samuels

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Postdoctoral Researcher
 Institusi : University of Amsterdam
 No. SIP : 308/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

12. The(ir)relevance of Cosmological aspects of the human adaption to the nature environment

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji hubungan antara masyarakat dan aspek-aspek keagamaan dan lingkungan alam

Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Budaya
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi dan Sumbar (Bukit Barisan dan G. Kerinci)
 Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 8 April 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Jurusan Antropologi – FISIP, Universitas Andalas (Lucky Zamzami, S.Sos, M.soc.Sc.)

Abstrak

Indonesia is a unique nation regarding it's cultural and environmental diversity, which attracted researchers since ever and still offers a great potential for interesting investigations in different scientific fields. The cultural diversity first is reflected through the religious pluralism according the pancasila and the diverse prevailing belief systems, which can be encountered throughout the whole archipelago. Second the diversity is represented through the different geological, geographical and climatic areas which characterizes the respecting parts of Indonesia. As such different people with their specific culture live in different natural environments in one nation. In a globalized world where transmigration is facilitated through the increased mobility, people have to cope with new sociocultural and natural environmental situations. Also the increasing transformations of the nature itself due to different reasons may challenge people to live with such new conditions.

In this respect the aim of my anthropological research will be to place the people around Gunung Kerinci in the highlands of the Sumatran Bukit Barisan into an interrelational web with special considerations of the religious aspects and of the natural environment.

The human actions in the everyday are guided by their respective cosmology or what Geertz terms as worldview and Rappaport as cognized models. The term cosmology I prefer in my investigation because it is not an exclusive concept and includes many sociocultural aspects as religion, belief, ethic, norms and conventions. As we assume that the cosmologies are cultural specific, we may expect different cosmological concepts in a heterogenic society. The human individual as also the society on the whole are linking the religious aspects with the natural environment. Hereby the relevance or irrelevance of the cosmological thinking of this people on their extractive or protective behavior toward the natural environment should be investigated. Questions as how they understand their natural environment and how they act upon it and especially what is the

role of the religions hereby will be of primary interests. A special focus I will put on the Islam as a religious institution and as a possible catalyst for the behavior of the people.

This research is intended to a better understanding of different perspectives of different sociocultural groups upon their natural environment and their use of it. Also it should contribute to an enhanced understanding of how people with different ethnic and sociocultural backgrounds are living together and in this respect how Indonesia as a nation perceives itself under the slogan "Unity in diversity".

12.1 Mr. Patrick Thuer

Warga Negara : Swiss
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : University of Zurich, Switzerland
 No. SIP : 104/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

13. The Community Creative Power for Sustainable and Fair Development Study Project

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari sumber daya kreatif masyarakat untuk pembangunan yang adil dan berkelanjutan
 Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Budaya
 Daerah Penelitian : DI. Yogyakarta dan Bali
 Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 26 Juli 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Studi Asia Fasifik-UGM (Prof. PM. Laksono, MA., Ph.D)

Abstract

The project aims to collective learning and sharing of community power creation for self-reliance under new social circumstances up coming. The project will co-study on specifically social contexts amongst 4 countries throughout values,

thoughts, development, process, and its management systems of each community. Moreover, effects of change particular in community itself and external impact as 'power relation and its lessons will be learnt for greater social contribution as well.

The study areas are selected communities in 4(four) countries (Indonesia, Philippines, Japan and Thailand). The study areas in Indonesia are Kali Code community in Yogyakarta and Sudaji community in Buleleng Bali.

Study process covers document research, site visit, and interview-discussion with communities' leaders and members as well as experts, exchange of experiences, participatory observation, taking records and photographs. All documents acquired will be compiled as articles/Investigative Reports.

This project outputs will be the compilation of intellect, experiences of the movement for public social and political rights, lessons learned on social development in community level of each countries together with my knowledge, which can be widely distributed to public via academic work, literature, artistic work and communication through social network.

Methodology

As for Indonesia, I plan to conduct my research in 2 sites which are successful to establish their own ways for self-reliance and build the bargain power with outsider. They are Kali Code community in Yogyakarta and Sudaji community in Buleleng Bali.

Study process covers document research, site visit, and interview-discussion with communities' leaders and members as well as experts, exchange of experiences, participatory observation taking records and photographs.

13.1 Mr. Sanan Chusakun

Warga Negara	: Thailand
Jabatan	: Reseracher
Institusi	: Esaan Community Foundation (ECF)
No. SIP	: 274/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

14. The exploring Local Wisdom of Angkola Bataknese on Children Education in south Tapanuli

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mempelajari kearifan lokal masyarakat Batak terhadap pendidikan anak-anaknya
Bidang Penelitian	: Antropologi Budaya
Daerah Penelitian	: Sumut (Tapanuli Selatan)
Lama Penelitian	: 5 (lima) bulan mulai 19 Maret 2013
Mitra Kerja	: IAIN Sumatera Utara (Prof. Dr. Nur A. Fadhil Lubis, M.A.)

Abstract

The Method of implementing the program is qualitative by gathering the data from documents, printings, internet and interview. The study will attempt to answer several questions:

- 1) What are the values (philosophy) still adhered by the Batak?
- 2) What are the motivations of having such philosophy?
- 3) How do the Batak societies apply these values in their daily life?
- 4) Does the education for children still become the important thing to the Batak society?
- 5) Which is more important between sending their children to formal or informal education for Batak people?
- 6) Is the institutions of educational in the local area are adequate so that people do not need to send their children to other regions?
- 7) Do the specific conditions of the area (geographically) determine in supporting education?
- 8) What are the obstacles faced by Batak society in giving the best education for their children?
- 9) What are the overseas roles of Batak people in building the education in their original places?

10) How are the experiences of families who are successful through education?

The information obtained will be produced into the articles to be published via media online periodically.

14.1 Ms. Ruayrin Pedsalabkaew

Warga Negara : Thailand
 Jabatan : Journalist/Researcher
 Institusi : Deep South Watch
 No. SIP : 087/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

15. The influence of risk, time delays, and other factors on subsistence decisions in a traditional setting on the island of Seram, Maluku Province

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengeksplorasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keputusan untuk mencari nafkah di Ds. Masihulan
 Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Budaya
 Daerah Penelitian : Maluku (Kp. Masihulan, Kec. Seram Utara, Kab. Maluku Tengah)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 30 Mei 2013
 Mitra Kerja : FISIP UI (Dr. Tony Rudyansjah)

Abstrak

I propose a project to explore how risk, time delays, and other factors influence subsistence decisions in the village of Masihulan on the north coast of the island of Seram (Kecamatan Seram Utara, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Propinsi Maluku). In Masihulan, households regular engage in four major subsistence activities – sago exploitation, swidden horticulture, hunting, and fishing – while cash cropping (e.g., of cacao) is increasingly important as a supplemental source of income used to purchase rice and other market foods and goods. Since these activities differ in

their inherent riskiness, production delays, and in other relevant factors, Masihulan provides a natural experiment in which to explore what drives subsistence decisions in a traditional setting by identifying how and why households allocate labor among viable subsistence alternatives in the way they do. I will collect three sets of data during the course of the study: (1) household level data on the amount of labor dedicated to alternative subsistence activities through time; (2) household level data on the production of alternative subsistence activities through time (food calories for subsistence activities and monetary income for cash cropping); and (3) GIS and remote sensing data on household and resource locations, including imagery collected using an miniature unmanned air vehicle (UAV) owned and operated by colleagues at the Bandung Institute of Technology.

15.1 Mr. Michael Holton Price

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Institusi : Stanford University
 No. SIP : 175/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

16. The Sam Poo Kong Temple in Semarang: A Cosmopolitan Figuration

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti aspek-aspek arkeologis dan nilai sejarah bangunan Sam Poo Kong
 Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Budaya
 Daerah Penelitian : Jateng (Semarang); Jatim (Surabaya); DKI Jakarta); Sumsel (Palembang)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 23 Juli 2013
 No. SIP : Fakultas Budaya – UI (Prof. Dr Melani Budianta)

Abstrak

In 2005, the Sam Poo Kong Temple in Semarang celebrated the 600th anniversary of Admiral Cheng Ho's alleged short visit to the northern coast of Java. The Temple is dedicated to Sam Poo Kong, a deity embodying the Ming Dynasty Admiral Cheng Ho. In recent years the complex has undergone architectural restoration and has become one of the landmarks of Semarang, attracting a growing number of visitors from Indonesia and beyond. While the thesis will contain a research on Cheng Ho-related historiography and mythography, this research will foremost focus on the archaeology of the Sam Poo Kong Temple and its cosmopolitan visual identity and theology.

The analysis of the architectural and ornamental styles of the shrines within the complex of the Sam Poo Kong Temple, including both Javanese and Chinese elements, will provide an insight into materialisation of diversity within the Temple, known to welcome Confucian, Buddhist, and Taoist worshippers. An interpretation of Cheng Ho's voyage and diplomatic mission to Southeast Asia and, possibly, northern Java will provide a wider framework for the exploration of cultural dynamics, religious diversity, and cosmopolitan figuration of the Sam Poo Kong Temple.

Historical records of Cheng Ho short-term visit to Java are not unanimously supporting the legend of his visit, and local mythographies also vary on relating the tale of Cheng Ho in Java. What they all share is little attention the topic received in historical and cultural studies of Java and Indonesia, which is in sharp contrast with the local and wider national importance of the site, as well as its size and lavish architecture.

Hence, this research will make an important contribution to historical and cultural scholarship in relation to the cosmopolitan nature of the site using the anthropological exploration of Cheng Ho-related myths, as well as archaeological investigation of the compound. By providing an interpretation of the ways in which cultural dynamics and exchange were established in the region of Southeast Asia, as well as how they are maintained in this Javanese temple today, this thesis will move beyond the formal analysis to the study of culture and religious diversity. Hence, this research will contribute to art historical and archaeological knowledge, wider cultural theory, knowledge of religious diversity and studies of cosmopolitanism, as well as historical studies of Cheng Ho's voyages.

16.1 Ms. Ivana Prazic

Warga Negara : Serbia
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Department of Asian Studies, The University of Sydney
 No. SIP : 265/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

17. Welcome to Kampoeng Cyber : Community 2.0 in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji perubahan pola-pola interaksi sosial masyarakat Yogyakarta yang berbasis teknologi informatika (internet dan media sosialita)
 Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Budaya
 Daerah Penelitian : DI Yogyakarta
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 22 April 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Budaya UGM (Dr. Pujo Semedi Hargo Yuwono)

Abstrak

This research, entitled "Welcome to Kampoeng Cyber": Community 2.0 in Indonesia" will be an anthropological exploration of the cultural impact of the Internet in an urban community in central Java. The focus of the research will be on the "Kampoeng Cyber" community (RT 36) in Yogyakarta, Java. In 2008 this community initiated an Internet cooperative which has successfully provided all of its residents with wireless Internet access. Studying this community will give me the opportunity to understand the role of the Internet, and especially social networking sites, in the cultural practices and social relations of people living in RT 36, and by extension, Indonesia. The research will address the above objective by answering the following questions: a) How do electronic communication practices such as internet-based social networking relate to Javanese patterns of communication and sociality that pre-date these forms of new media?, and b) what is the role of the Internet in the production of the "imagined community" (Anderson 1998) and the "community of practice" (Baym 1999:22) in the

combined physical and virtual realm of Kampoeng Cyber? The main objectives for these inquiries are to expand the focus of Internet-based studies beyond their base in the West (e.g. Coleman 2012; English-Leuck 2002; Malaby 2009), to suggest alternative ways of theorizing and researching the role of the Internet in shaping notions of community that go beyond the debate over technological versus cultural determinism (Miller and Slater 2000; Latour 1991; Latour 1996; Pfaffenberger 1988; Schaniel 1988, etc.) and to challenge the dichotomy between online and offline worlds (Boellstorff 2008). The methods for this research will consist of 12 months of cultural immersion in Kampoeng Cyber, where I will conduct ethnographic research involving observation and participation in daily activities, structured and semi-structured interviews with community members, focus-group interviews, and surveys. I will also engage in "netnography," which involves gathering publicly available content from social networking sites (or private conversations), blogs, and websites related to Kampoeng Cyber online activities. I will also trace online and offline social networks through social network analysis.

17.1 Ms. Jessika Tremblay

Warga Negara : Kanada
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Toronto
 No. SIP : 126/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

18. Interpreting the Coral Triangle Initiative Nusa Penida Marine Park

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti bagaimana komunitas lokal dan praktisi LSM mengkonseptualisasikan lingkungan laut (marine environment) dan nilainya dalam konteks penggunaan sumberdaya dan keanekaragaman, memahami bagaimana masyarakat dan LSM memahami marine protected area (MPA), dan mengetahui bagaimana MPA dapat menjadi ajang negosiasi kebijakan konservasi

Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Lingkungan

Daerah Penelitian : Bali (Nusa Penida), DKI Jakarta, Jawa, Sultra (Wakatobi),
Sulut (Bunaken)

Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 30 Maret 2013

Mitra Kerja : Pusat Studi Lingkungan Universitas Udayana - Dr. Ketut
Gede Dharma Putra

Abstract

This research examines the mutually and non-mutually constitutive effects of conservation, and tourism development in the Klungkung sub-district Islands Nusa Penida, Nusa Lembongan, and Nusa Ceningan, Bali, Indonesia. Specifically, it seeks to fulfill three major objectives, (1) to document and examine various understandings of the environment, conservation, and tourism held by multiple stakeholders, including local community groups, tourism development agents, conservation practitioners, and tourists, (2) to explore how multiple and varied understandings of the environment, and conservation influence and are influenced by conservation and tourism processes and practices, and, (3) to analyze how conservation and tourism development perspectives and activities inform one another. Together, these three objectives outline a framework for understanding conservation and tourism development as coupled agents of environmental and social change and the interactive symbolic, cultural, political, and environmental processes that inform their particular expression in specific places.

18.1 Ms. Heather Ann Gallivan

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat

Jabatan : Ph.D Student

Institusi : University of Georgia

No. SIP : 22/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

19. Feasibility of a participatory MRV system for carbon measurement in Papua

- Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami organisasi sosial pedesaan dan hubungannya dengan hutan dan mengidentifikasi cara-cara penduduk setempat memantau faktor-faktor pendorong pengrusakan dan degradasi hutan
- Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Lingkungan
- Daerah Penelitian : Papua (Mamberamo Raya) dan Jabar (CIFOR Bogor)
- Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan, mulai 3 Juli 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kehutanan UGM (Dr. Ir. Lies Rahayu Wijayanti Faida, MP.; Much Taufik Tri Hermawan, S.Hut., Msi. dan Dr. Muhammad Ali Imron, S.Hut., MSc.)

Abstrak

Implementation of REDD+ at national scale requires coherence with sub-national level and accuracy of the local level to monitor carbon stock and forest degradation or deforestation; especially in Indonesia where the forest covered territories are very wide and extremely diverse.

The MRV system (Measurement, Reporting, and Verification) could be a powerful tool to support REDD+. However, to diminish cost of expensive and repetitive carbon measurement campaign, participatory MRV system by involving local people could be an asset. They have the best knowledge of their forest and territory and their reliability could be useful at measuring and reporting.

In order, to develop this participatory MRV system, we need to have a close look at the local scale, and how local people are actually monitoring their forest. This research aims to identify the possible participation of local people in the MRV system and evaluate their monitoring accuracy and usefulness for measurement of carbon stock and drivers of forest changes, and degradation. This research will first try to understand the local communities' relations to and dependency on forest, through village surveys. This knowledge on how they monitor forest changes will support discussions on carbon measurement and on the kind of incentive necessary to ensure local participation to the implementation of participatory MRV system.

This study at local level is the basis to build accurate, effective and equitable MRV system. Extensive amount of data have been collected through social survey, interviews, group discussions as well as map building of forest cover through two field works in August and October 2013, in two communities of the Mamberamo---Raya regency in Papua.

At this stage, data are still being entered in the project Database and other instruments for analysis within CIFOR. As a result, this report only present a limited overview of the methodology employed, the different tools used for data gathering, and some preliminary results

19.1 Mr. Guillaume Beaudoin

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Consultant
Institusi : CIFOR
a. 246/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013
b. 83/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

20. Investigation on the custom of nurseries in Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji kearifan lokal dalam perawatan/pemeliharaan perikanan tambak di Sidoarjo
Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi lingkungan
Daerah Penelitian : Jatim (Sidoarjo)
Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 15 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja : PMB – LIPI (Dr. Herman Hidayat)

Abstrak

Extensive nurseries along the coast of Sidoarjo Regency, East Java, Indonesia have existed for hundreds of years. *Chanos chanos* (commonly called milkfish, or

bandeng in Indonesian) farming has traditionally been done at the nurseries in Sidoarjo, but *Penaeus monodon* (commonly called black tiger shrimp, or windu in Indonesian) farming also started in light of profits received from shrimp exports in the 1980's. In addition to these two species, several other species of fish and shrimp are raised in the nurseries. Various species of fish, shrimp and crab not intended to be raised also enter the extensive nurseries via rivers and live there.

Owners of the nurseries harvest black tiger shrimp, milkfish and other species three times a year. At the end of each harvest, people are allowed to come to a nursery and harvest the remaining fish. This custom is called *buri* and people engaging in *buri* are called *orang buri*. People can also catch crabs or goats living on the banks of the nursery, although there is no name for this particular custom.

The rules of *buri* vary from region to region. One region has a rule called *salaran*, in which people must return a part of the harvest to the owner. Moreover, it is said that the nature of *buri* at one time meant people could only receive a part of the fish remaining in the nursery, not all, as they were just helping owners harvest. Given these facts, *buri* can be said to resemble *bawon*, which is a typical Javanese rice field custom where people assist owners with reaping rice in exchange for receiving a part of the harvest.

Bawon and other agricultural labor customs in Java, especially those centered on rice cropping, have already been researched extensively. For example, Miyazaki (1984) argued that the rights of joining *bawon* are limited to villagers of a community where paddy fields exist. Yonekura (1986) reported that small farmers and landless laborers can make a living through agricultural labor customs.

On the other hand, sufficient research of *buri* and the principles and relationships between owners and other people behind this custom has not been done. Kishi and Mabuchi (1969) reported that there were strict communal rules against possessing lands in East Java where Sidoarjo is located, but whether or not these rules influence the possession of nurseries and whether or not there is a relationship between community rules and *buri* remains unclear.

Based on this situation above, it will be meaningful that I conduct research on *buri* in Sidoarjo with a basis on past research of agricultural labor customs in Java. The objectives of the study are to investigate case histories of *buri* and other sharing customs in Sidoarjo and examine the principles and social relationships behind these customs.

20.1 Shun Sakaguchi

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : University of Tokyo
 No. SIP : 295/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

21. Participatory MRV; Looking for potential in Central Java

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengevaluasi kelayakan partisipasi MRV di Jawa Tengah
 Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Lingkungan
 Daerah Penelitian : Jawa Tengah
 Lama Penelitian : 8 (delapan) bulan, mulai 3 Juli 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kehutanan UGM (Dr. Ir. Lies Rahayu Wijayanti Faida, MP; Much Taufik Tri Hermawan, S.Hut., Msi. dan Dr. Muhammad Ali Imron, S.Hut., MSc.)

Abstract

This internship is part of a project that studies the feasibility of participatory Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in Indonesia. The project aims to involve local people in the observation of changes in the forest, in the measurement of carbon stock and in the reporting of this information to the national level. For this, we have to understand under what conditions local people would be interested to participate. We need to understand what the villagers' main livelihood activities are, how they use the forest resources, how they are organized, and also what networks for information flows they use.

The fieldwork will take place in Central Java, during two periods of three weeks: from mid-June to mid-August Data analysis and a seminar in September will be made in CIFOR Headquarter in Bogor.

My work in the villages will use methods such as: direct observations, household surveys and interviews. These investigations will concern the different stakeholders in the villages. I will also use participatory mapping, to better capture the local

perceptions about land use. These different tools will help to understand the level of dependency of villagers on forest resources and how their activities may influence their participation to MRV.

21.1 Ms. Alice Manon Sibille Borztmeyer

Warga Negara : Perancis
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : Montpellier SupAgro at the Tropical Zone Institute
 No. SIP : 247/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

22. Participatory MRV Processes and Information flows in Mamberamo Raya Regency

Tujuan Penelitian : Memperoleh pemahaman terhadap penguunaan sumber daya alam, keanekaragaman hayati dan sistem tata kelola di dalam masyarakat lokal dengan menggunakan metode MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification)
 Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Lingkungan
 Daerah Penelitian : Papua (Mamberamo Raya) dan Jabar (CIFOR Bogor)
 Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan, mulai 3 Juli 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kehutanan UGM (Dr. Ir. Lies Rahayu Wijayanti Faida, MP.; Much Taufik Tri Hermawan, S.Hut., Msi. dan Dr. Muhammad Ali Imron, S.Hut., MSc.)

Abstract

With the recognition that tropical forests hold up to 17% of the world's carbon emissions, the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) is conducting a three-year project focused on developing effective and participatory Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) techniques to inform Indonesia's national database for REDD+ carbon credits.

Beginning this May, over a five-month period, I will work with CIFOR scientists to advance the design and implementation of such MRV techniques for the Papua Regency of Mamberamo Raya. Using a mixed-methods approach that includes household surveys, key informant interviews and questionnaires, focus groups, and participatory mapping,

We hope to develop productive village land-use and livelihood typologies; conduct a feasibility study at the village level regarding such a participatory MRV project; and conceptually map information and communication flows across local to national governance scales. Ultimately this project will provide crucial pilot data on how to design an effective, locally-contextualized, participatory, and verifiable MRV system related to carbon monitoring and emissions reductions, and do so in a locally-to-nationally scalable way.

22.1 Mr. Walker Holton Depuy

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D Student
Institusi : University of Georgia, Athens GA
a. 245/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013
b. 82/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

23. REDD+ and the Agency of Indonesia's Forest Dependent Communities

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis dampak REDD+ terhadap kehidupan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat
Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Lingkungan
Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Hutan Kalawa, Lamdau), Kaltim (Mahakam)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 13 Mei 2013
Mitra Kerja : FISIP UI (Dr. Suraya A. Afiff)

Abstrak

REDD is said to rely on a single valuation language, sustained on a 'multiple-win' discourse that in practice lacks procedural legitimacy, impacts the agency of FDCs and reproduces existing inequities and forms of social exclusion. This paper applies Amartya Sen's capability approach, as well as complimentary approaches from the critical geography literature, to understand the agency of Forest Dependent Community (FDC) actors within a REDD project site in Indonesia. For Sen, agency is important in evaluating what a person is free to do and achieve in pursuit of whatever goals or values he or she regards as important (Sen, 1985).

The research uses ethnographic interviews and participant observations, social network analysis, and cultural domain analysis, including visual ethnography, to consider the impacts of REDD project implementation beyond that related to income or consumption. This includes assessing the conflicts and power relations within and between heterogeneous groups, participation in and modes of resistance to the REDD project, and FDC actors changing connectedness to and perceptions of the forest landscape.

This approach aims to benefit hard to reach actors, uncovering potential axes of marginalisation between and within sub groups. Poorly represented actors rarely form a homogenous mass, and their views are often more difficult to access without long term, in depth analysis. Such social structural differences often coincide with differing long term goals and uses of the forest. Understanding the needs and dreams of these FDC actors will have significant implications for policy makers in terms of enabling contextually sensitive REDD monitoring and benefit sharing regimes.

23.1 Mr. Peter James Howson

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Victoria University of Wellington
 No. SIP : 146/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

24. The Water Monitor Lizard (*Varanus salvator*) in Banten, Indonesia: Behavior and Human Perspectives in Human-Developed Areas

Tujuan Penelitian : Menyediakan pengetahuan yang memadai terhadap sikap dan perspektif masyarakat tentang kadal air yang habitatnya bersinggungan dengan pemukiman penduduk

Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Lingkungan

Daerah Penelitian : Banten (P. Tinjil, Muarabinuangun, Cisihi; Kab Serang

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 12 Agustus 2013

Mitra Kerja : Pusat Studi Satwa Primata - IPB (Entang Iskandar)

Abstrak

The water monitor lizard, *Varanus salvator*, is a large (~2 m in total length) carnivorous lizard considered common throughout its range in SE Asia. *V. salvator* has demonstrated a capacity to adapt to human-disturbed areas, and may come in to conflict with humans if overly habituated to the presence of humans in areas where common resources such as food and water are present. Increased knowledge and understanding of human perspectives and *V. salvator* behavior in areas where human and *V. salvator* activities overlap can aid in assessing the potential for future conflict. Through the use of interviews and surveys this study aims to provide greater knowledge about attitudes and perspectives on *Varanus salvator* in Banten Province, Indonesia, where *V. salvator* activity spaces overlap with areas of human activity. Observations of *V. salvator* will also contribute to the understanding of the behavior, distribution, and resource use of this species in human-disturbed areas.

24.1 Ms. Linda Therese Uyeda

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat

Jabatan : Ph.D. Student

Institusi : University of Washington School of Environmental and Forest

No. SIP : 290/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

25. Societal relations of Nature in Indonesia. Ecological crises in the context of implementation of technical-economic reason, alternative modernity and indigenous concepts of nature

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji konsep nature dari persepsi penduduk pribumi (Native People)
- Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Lingkungan
- Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (Sajen, and Batang Tarang, Kabupaten Sanggau; Tanjung, Kabupaten Ketapang; Sahan, Dusun Melayang Panjak near Saggauledo, Kabupaten Bengkayang; Kapuas Hulu)
- Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 11 November 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Universitas Tanjungpura (Ir. Abu Bakar, M.T., Ph.D.)

Abstrak

The research was carried out in cooperation with Instiut Dayakologi and TanjungpuraUniversity, both located in Pontianak. Particularly the Institut Dayakologi itself became an object of my research, because I was able to interview the activists and took part in a field trip of the Institut.

I was able to records about 15 interviews with local people in the villages as well with Dayak activists. In these interviews I jut asked about the people's perception of environment and about the meaning of "nature" for the local culture. The Interviews are not all yet transcribed and are not yet evaluated. These will be done later on in Germany. Therefore, I am just able to write about my activities and some preliminary results.

During my stay in Kalimantan Barat, I have been able to visit some villages in Bengkayang and in Sanggau, as I stated in my proposal. Unfortunately, it was not possible to go to Kapuas Hulu and Ketapang, because there was no visit to the projects of Institut Dayakologi during my stay to those places. I also had the possibility to interview some stuff and the head of Institut Dayakologi, and some organizations who are concerned about environmental issues and Dayak Culture, that are WALHI, WWF and AMAN.

In the villages, I interviewed mostly adat-experts about their perception of environment. I observed farmers and talked to them a lot, also about their perception of nature and environment, but mostly I did not record the interviews. Important information are noted down. I visited villages in Bengkayang regency three times during my stay and I went once to Sanggau regency with the stuff of Institut Dayakologi. During my stay in Sanggau regency, I was able to observe the preparation of the project of the institute. Often we could discuss topics concerned about environment. In Sanggau, the situation is quite different to those in Bengkayang: Many villages are dependent on palm oil and surrounded by palm oil plantations. I could discuss the effects of this environmental transformation with the local people and the staff of Institut Dayakologi.

In Bengkayang regency, I could learn about traditional ways of farming and about the meaning of Dayak culture and environment. Both locals and activists often stress the connection between "nature" and "Dayak culture". One major aim will be to analyze how the construction of Dayak culture and its revitalization depends on specific concepts about "nature", because this term, as I assumed before the research, seems to play an important role for the perception of the own culture. In areas with many palm oil plantations, for instance, it was often emphasized that it is important to save the environment, in particular the forest, as a base and important site for Dayak culture.

In Sanggau regency as well as in Bengkayang regency, it was possible for me to visit community forests and to participate in rituals which are linked to nature. These gave me insight about the perception of the local people about nature; about the meaning of trees, animals and non-visible entities for them. With this information, I also will be able to analyze the differences between local perceptions of nature and those western ones which also provide the base for the ecological transformation of West Kalimantan.

25.1 Mr.Timo Markus Duile

Warga Negara	: Jerman
Jabatan	: Ph.D. Student
Institusi	: Bonn University, institute of Southeast Asian Studies
No. SIP	: 431/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

26. Coping with recurrent emergencies: The self-organization of civil society in Jakarta during flooding

- Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisa bagaimana masyarakat madani/masyarakat sipil bereaksi terhadap bencana, dalam hal ini banjir di Jakarta, serta bagaimana kelompok ini berinteraksi dengan administrasi kota dan LSM
- Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Sosial
- Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta
- Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 14 Januari 2013
- Mitra Kerja : FISIP UI (Prof. Dr. Bambang S. Laksmono, M.Sc.)

Abstrak

Almost every year, Jakarta is affected by severe flooding. The international debate on global climate change has made the authorities and citizens aware of the risk that this plague may become even worse. This insight has triggered policies to improve sewages and canal systems as well as discussions about where people should live and more fanciful ideas about relocating the whole capitol. Media cable out pictures of people dealing with the water in their homes and on the streets and reports on how politicians plan to prevent flooding from happening again.

This project analyses the ways in which civil society organises itself in times of hazards and how it interacts with city administration and NGO's. In Jakarta flooding is a recurrent crisis which politicians as well as civil society and market forces have to deal with every year. This makes it a prime case study of global as well as local forces at play during times of crises and in urban risk management.

26.1 Dr. Jörgen Gunnar Bertil Hellman

Warga Negara : Swedia
 Jabatan : Associated Professor
 Institusi : Dept. of Global Studies, Gothenburg University
 No. Sip : 010/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

27. The Synoptic City: Local Journalism and the Public Sphere in Bandung, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji hubungan sosial dan pola budaya yang membentuk lingkungan perkotaan di Bandung, khususnya melalui praktik jurnanisme lokal di media cetak dan elektronik
 Bidang Penelitian : Antropologi Sosial
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bandung)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 15 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Sekolah Arsitektur, Perencanaan, dan Pengembangan Kebijakan (SAPPK) ITB (Ir. Teti A. Argo, MES., Ph.D.)

Abstrak

In its studies of urban life, anthropology has often tended either to neglect or to critique synoptic views of cities. The history of neglect is well known. Most of the classic urban studies focused on communities and spaces that occupied small pockets within the broader urban experience. The Chicago School of urban sociology and anthropology famously focused on hobos (Anderson 1923), gangs (Thrasher 1927), the Jewish quarter (Wirth 1928), the slum (Zorbaugh 1929), and taxi-dance halls (Cresey 1932). As Hannerz (1980: 54) has pointed out, these studies exaggerated the isolation of the social worlds they described and left it up to readers to develop a “wider-scope understanding” of the city as a whole. More recent scholarship that has focused on synoptic views of cities has tended to be suspicious of such a gaze. Michel de Certeau (1984), who applied Foucault’s

notion (1977) of panopticism to the city, contrasted the view of the city as seen from the skyscraper to the city experienced by the pedestrian. For de Certeau, the spatial practices of the pedestrian were creative and poetic, while the panoptic gaze was one that sought mastery and control. Similar contrasts are evident in a number of urban ethnographies, particularly those that focus on the practices and technologies of centralized urban planning (Barker 1999a, Caldeira 2002, Davis 1992, Holston 1989, Low 1999, Mitchell 2002).

The proposed research program seeks to provide a more nuanced analysis of how synoptic knowledge about cities is produced and what role it plays in urban life. It builds on empirical insights from recent research on activism in the urban peripheries of the global south (Ali and Riker 2008, Appadurai 2002; Holston 2009). These studies have highlighted the fact that it is not just planners and state actors that produce synoptic knowledge; it is also marginalized groups. In the favelas of São Paulo, neighbourhood activists have established databases that contain detailed historical information about landholdings and land disputes. In the slums of Mumbai, activists have conducted their own censuses that count the number of residents, toilets, the size of dwellings, and so on. This kind of knowledge has been deployed effectively to make citizenship claims (for land tenure, sewage services, etc.) in the local and global arenas. This research builds on this work by looking more closely at the group of people that are most involved in creating a synoptic view of the city on a daily basis and who arguably have the greatest impact on urban dwellers' understandings of the public life of cities: local journalists. It examines the changing social and cultural world of local journalists and their role in the construction of urban public life (Bourdieu 1998). In examining these questions, the research draws from, and contributes to, theories about the emergence of what have variously been called "imagined communities" (Anderson 1991), "publics" (Habermas 1962, Warner 2002) and "social imaginaries" (Taylor 2007). These theories seek to trace the conditions under which people come to see themselves as being part of an objectified social whole that includes people beyond their immediate families and local communities. Media of various kinds—print and electronic—are central to this process, since it is through mediation that people are able to step outside of themselves and recognize themselves anew (Mazzarella 2004). The study of the formation of social imaginaries and publics has thus come to be closely linked with the study of media worlds (Appadurai 1996, Gaonkar 2002).

Although Anderson, Taylor, and Warner developed their theories to better understand print culture and its consequences for modern political life (cf. Adam 1995, Moriyama 2005), they and others have also sought to apply their theories to newer media forms, such as the Internet (Anderson 1998, Appadurai 1996, Axel 2006). Some of my own past research is a case in point. I have examined, for example, how electric and electronic media have provided the occasion for new social imaginaries about neighbourhood publics and imagined national communities in Indonesia (Barker and Simon 2003, Barker 2003 & 2008). But this research taught me something surprising: the most important media for the construction of publics in Indonesia are still books and newspapers. Even Onno Purbo, whom many people call the Father of the Indonesian Internet, is very clear on this point. At virtually every workshop he gives he implores his young followers to write books and newspaper articles. He has come to believe this is the only way to build a public that will stand up for the interests of a “free” (merdeka) Internet. Thus, although this research program includes a focus on electronic media, the primary emphasis is on print journalism. It is in print where the most important struggles over publics are still being played out.

This research builds on a tradition of ethnographic studies of journalism dating back to the 1970s (Gans 1980, Golding and Elliot 1979, Schlesinger 1977, Tuchman 1978). Such studies examined the practices and ideologies of journalists as cultural producers, mainly in newsrooms in the United States and Britain. In more recent years, anthropologists have conducted ethnographic work on journalism in a variety of national contexts, including Nigeria (Bastian 1993, 2003), Ghana (Hasty 2001, 2005, 2005b, 2006, 2009), South Africa (Fordred-Green 2000), Germany (Boyer 2005), India (Landsman 1987, Ståhlberg 2006, Rao 2009 & Forthcoming), Vietnam (Schwenkel 2009) and elsewhere. Some have also conducted ethnographies of global news production through studies of foreign correspondents (Boyer 2001 & 2005, Boyer and Hannerz 2006, Hannerz 2005, Pedelty 1995) and their relations with local journalists (Bishara 2006). This more recent wave of research, like much other work in the anthropology of media, has often focused not just on the culture and practices of journalists, but also on the meanings of news stories, how they circulate, and how they are interpreted in different contexts (Askew and Wilke 2002; Ginsburg et al 2002). All these aspects of the production and dissemination of city news will be addressed by this research.

27.1 Ms. Emily Zoe Hertzman

Warga Negara : Kanada
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Institusi : Dept. of Anthropology, University of Toronto
 No. SIP : 297/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

28. Female puppeteers and the changing tradition of Javanese and Balinese shadow puppet theatre

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji bagaimana perubahan sosial dan budaya telah mempengaruhi perubahan tradisi wayang Jawa dan Bali, serta bagaimana perubahan-perubahan ini mencerminkan evolusi peran dan hierarki gender
 Bidang Penelitian : Budaya
 Daerah Penelitian : DI Yogyakarta, Jawa Tengah (Sleman, Bantul, Surakarta, Klaten, Sragen dan Sukoharjo), Bali
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 4 Juni 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Budaya UGM (Drs. Eddy Pursubaryanto, M.Hum)

Research Objectives :

My project investigates the female puppeteer community of Central Java, focusing on the following objectives:

- ❖ What are the social risks to which female dalang (puppeteers) are susceptible, how are these risks negotiated, and what affects may these negotiations have on the wayang kulit (Indonesian shadow theatre) tradition and the perception of female puppeteers as 'good' dalang/'good' women?
- ❖ How have cultural and societal shifts affected change within the shadow practice, and how may these changes reflect upon the evolution of gender roles and hierarchies?

- ❖ What are the main motivators behind the participation of women in wayang kulit practice?
- ❖ What may be projected about the potential future of the female dalang career and wayang kulit tradition (formal study enrolment, potential for popularity, etc)?

My field of study incorporates two disciplines, social anthropology and Indonesian studies. To this point, I have developed my academic career around the study of traditional Indonesian practices and their associated material culture – focusing on form and function, social significance, and methods of display and interpretation within a museum context. Presently, I am concentrating my research efforts towards uncovering relatively recent developments within Indonesian shadow theatre due to changes in the socio-political climate – namely, the emergence of female puppeteers.

28.1 Ms. Ashley Shannon Robertson

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
Institusi : University of Melbourne
No. SIP : 188/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

Bab 3: Bidang ARKEOLOGI

Dalam bidang Arkeologi terdapat 10 proposal (no. 29 s/d 38), dan sebagian besar diantaranya merupakan Tim yang terdiri dari beberapa peneliti asing.

29. Chronology and palaeoenvironments of the Indonesian Palaeolithic period in Central and Eastern Java: the Punung and Solo areas

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mengurai sejarah keberadaan manusia (*Homo erectus* dan *Homo sapiens*) yang telah beradaptasi dengan tantangan kondisi iklim tropis sejak 1,5 juta tahun yang lalu sampai dengan terpencarnya kelompok-kelompok manusia di berbagai wilayah kepulauan
- Bidang Penelitian : Arkeologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jateng (Sangiran), Jatim (Punung)
- Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 9 Desember 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Arkeologi Nasional (Dr. Bambang Sulistyanto)

Abstract

The long lasting cooperation between Puslitbang Arkeologi Nasional and Museum national d' Histoire naturelle addresses, beyond its scientific objectives, several development aspects intending to soundly anchor Indonesian archaeology in the society

The studies concern the Quaternary period in Java Island, and aim at describing part of the history of humankind representatives (*Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens*) that adapted to insular conditions in a tropical area since 1.5 million years ago up to the setting up of the extant mosaic of human groups scattered in the archipelagos. They are conducted in an interdisciplinary perspective that takes into account the complexity of the relationships between human societies and the ever changing climates and environments that took place in the area during the Pleistocene and the Holocene.

Two main areas are considered in the present proposal: the Early and Middle Pleistocene record in the Sangiran dome (Solo, Central Java) and the cave

fillings in the Punung karstic area (Pacitan, East Java). In Sangiran, the objective is to precise the age, the state of preservation and the palaeoenvironment of c. O.S M.a. layers, paying special attention to 2 cultural record that resembles the Acheulian tradition. In Punung, the objective is to document the period ranging from 0.35 M.a. to the Holocene, that begins at a time when Homo erectus lived in Java Island, then witnessed the replacement of Homo erectus by Homo sapiens. Holocene layers are of major importance to understand the social adaptations and dispersals that occurred after a critical sea level rise of c. 120 m.

Field and -most of- analytical activities will be carried out on and near the site, in close collaboration with institutional and local government responsible for heritage conservation. Field campaigns will be the opportunity to train young technicians and students in an international atmosphere.

29.1 Prof. François Rene Eugene Semah

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Professor
Institusi : National Museum of Natural History
No. SIP : 450/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

29.2 Dr. Anne-Marie Semah

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)
No. SIP : 452/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

29.3 Dr. Thomas Ingicco

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : University of the Philippines Diliman
No. SIP : 453/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

30. Cultural interactions between Java and Sumatra during the 8th - 12th centuries

- Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami keterhubungan budaya antara Jawa dan Sumatra dengan mempelajari budaya material dan mengeksplorasi tiga hal yang diharapkan dapat merefleksikan interaksi antara kedua pulau tersebut: 1) Hinduisme di Sumatra, 2) kerajinan perunggu, 3) seni di pantai utara Jawa
- Bidang Penelitian : Arkeologi
- Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jateng, Sumsel, Sumbar, Lampung, Jambi, Sumut
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 19 Januari 2012
- Mitra Kerja : Puslitbang Arkeologi Nasional - Agustijanto Indradjaya

Abstrak

The present research proposal would like, at its humble scale, to encourage a joint reflexion on the cultural relationships between Java and Sumatra. The study will focus on material culture. It was initially planned to explore three themes that would reflect some degree of interaction between the two islands: 1) the art of the northern coast of Java, 2) bronze craftsmanship, 3) Hinduism in Sumatra. Unfortunately, due to the lack of cooperation of the Museum Nasional, our second theme had to be abandoned and we have been focusing on the two other themes and, especially on the archaeology of Java's north coast.

Please note that the research proposed here will be carried out over several years. The completion of certain parts of the research depends on the availability of subsidies.

Sumatra and Java have had contacts with one another since centuries: references to Java are found in late 7th century Sriwijaya inscriptions and several shipwrecks are proof of the existence of a commercial relationship between both islands. Besides, the most famous dynasty of Central Java, that of the Sailendras, had, according to the inscriptions, a close connection with Sriwijaya. Beyond these trade and political relationships, the present research would like to try to

determine to what extent early Sumatranese and Javanese cultures influenced one another and, more specifically, to what extent they shared artistic traditions.

In most the literature, the Buddhist kingdoms of Sumatra are opposed to the Hindu kingdoms of Central Java. The accent is on rivalry and political domination rather than on exchange and cultural interactions. With this research, I would like to explore the latter.

One place where Javanese and Sumatran traditions possibly met is the northern coast of Central Java. This area was most than certainly an important point of contact between Java and the outer world. Hence part of the present study will be devoted to mapping, taking pictures, discribing the sculptures found along the northern coast of Java and try to assess their relationship with Central Java and with the Malay world.

I would also like to raise the question of the place of Hinduism in Sumatra. While we get a clearer picture of the status of Buddhism and Hinduism in Java – and of the role played by Buddhism in the development of Central Javanese artistic traditions, we know little about the role of Hinduism on Sumatra. Hindu sculptures are mentioned in passim but the Hindu art of Sumatra has never been studied as such. This is all the more suprising given that one of the largest temple complexes of Sumatra – Bumiayu - is obviously Hindu. In an island that is often presented as a Buddhist stronghold, the very existence of such a site raises many questions. Did Hinduism reach beyond Bumiayu? To what extent was it a Javanese influence or a local development? Is Hinduism linked to a specific period? Do Javanese and Sumatranese Hinduism share the same features?

30.1 Dr. Veronique Myriam Yvonne Degroot

Warga Negara	: Belgia
Jabatan	: Researcher
Institusi	: Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient
No. SIP	: 04/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

31. Dispersal and Evolution of Hominins and Early Modern Humans in the Maros-Pangkep karsts of South Sulawesi, Indonesia (2013-2015)

- Tujuan Penelitian : Melanjutkan penggalian di Leang Burung 2 dan situs lain di Maros untuk mendapat informasi yang lebih dalam mengenai distribusi spasial dan kronologis dari sisa-sisa hewan, artefak bebatuan, fitur paleolanskap, dan proses deposisi
- Bidang Penelitian : Arkeologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Maros)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 22 Mei 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Arkeologi Nasional (Dr. Bambang Sulistyanto dan Tim)

Abstrak

The proposed research project (2013-2015) aims to explore the record of occupation in Sulawesi and surrounding parts of Indonesia by early modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) and earlier species of hominins, with a particular focus on evidence from the Maros karst region of South Sulawesi. The broad goal of the project is to document the pattern and timing of early human (and hominin) dispersal and evolution in the study areas. Specific research objectives include systematic archaeological survey and excavations of key rockshelter, cave and open-air sites in the Maros karsts (e.g., Leang Burung 2) and surrounding limestone areas, and preliminary survey and investigation of adjacent parts of Indonesia relevant to our understanding of early human (and hominin) colonization routes to and from Sulawesi. The project will be funded by the Australian Research Council and involves a collaborative research partnership between the National Centre for Archaeology (ARKENAS) in Jakarta and the Centre for Archaeological Science, School of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of Wollongong, Australia.

31.1 Dr. Adam Robert Brumm

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Wollongong
No. SIP : 156/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

31.2 Dr. Maxime Aubert

Warga Negara : Kanada
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Wollongong
No. SIP : 157/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

31.3 Mr. David Paul McGahan

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
Institusi : UCD Dublin
No. SIP : 158/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

32. Epigrafi Nusantara

Tujuan Penelitian : Membuat Corpus lengkap online seluruh prasasti masa klasik Indonesia
Bidang Penelitian : Arkeologi
Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jatim (Sidoarjo, Surabaya, Kediri, Blitar), Jateng (Surakarta, Salatiga dan Klaten), Lampung
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 17 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja : Puslitbang Arkenas (Dr. Bambang Sulistyanto.)

Abstrak

The mission of the École française d'Extrême-Orient (French School of Asian Studies, EFEO), a public institution under the aegis of the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research, is to study the classical civilizations of Asia through the humanities and social sciences. From India, to China and Japan, and covering all of Southeast Asia, the EFEO's research areas include almost all the societies have been under Indian or Chinese influence in the course of history. Leading scholars working at the EFEO's 18 centres and branch offices in Asia are essential in the development of the School's interdisciplinary projects, which touch on the fields of anthropology, archaeology, philology and history.

To study the earliest period of Asian history, and more particularly that of Indonesia, scholars rely in the first place on contemporary written documents. Among foreign records about Southeast Asia, the Chinese sources are by far the richest. Many different types of local documents must once have existed, but the majority of such ancient local texts were written on organic (impermanent) materials, such as palm leaf, parchment, wood or paper, and have not survived to the present day. The only local documents that have survived are texts inscribed on more durable inorganic materials such as stone, terracotta, brick, bronze, silver and gold. These rare survivals of ancient writing must have been exceptional even in their own day in relation to the wide variety of other texts now lost, but they were intended to last and be remembered. The study of such inscriptions on stone or metal objects is called epigraphy, and requires a thorough knowledge of multiple languages (Sanskrit, Old Javanese, Old Malay) and the cultural background of Hindu and Buddhist culture.

Prof. Arlo Griffiths, formerly Professor of Sanskrit at Leiden University (the Netherlands) joined the EFEO in 2008 as Professor of Southeast Asian History. Arlo Griffiths was posted in Indonesia by his institution in 2009 to carry out research in the field of ancient history and more particularly the study of epigraphy, in the framework of the long-term collaboration agreement between EFEO and the Pusat Arkeologi Nasional. Since 2010, he holds an (unremunerated) position as adjunct professor in the department of Archaeology at Universitas Indonesia since, where he teaches ancient history and epigraphy to students at the S2 level.

32.1 Prof. Arlo Griffiths

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Professor
 Institusi : French School of Asian Studies
 No. SIP : 57/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

33. Foundation of Island Southeast Asian maritim interaction:cause and consequence for the transformation of past societies

Tujuan Penelitian : Menyediakan data untuk menguji model-model kolonisasi manusia dan interaksi maritim serta persebaran inovasi-inovasi Neolitikum di Kepulauan Sangihe
 Bidang Penelitian : Arkeologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Sulawesi Utara (Kepulauan Talaut dan Kepulauan Sangihe)
 Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 12 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Budaya- UGM (Dr. Daud Aris Tanudirjo, MA)

Abstrak

Despite maritime voyaging technology available to cover distances of more than 100 km open ocean at 35,000 cal BP ago, many small landmasses in ISEA, particularly the Talaud-Sangihe islands and those of the northern Molluccas, appear to have only discrete colonisation events followed by long periods of island abandonment. The project will investigate the archaeology of the Talaud/Sangihe group from the initial colonisation of the islands around 35,000 years ago to spread of agriculture around 4,500 cal BP and cultural changes thereafter. This innovative project combines geochemical and technological studies of stone raw material to track interaction with the investigation of marine and terrestrial food resource use to establish the extent and frequency of population migration and subsistence patterns in eastern Indonesia

33.1 Dr. Christian Reepmeyer

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Postdoctoral Research Fellow
 Institusi : The Australian National University
 No. SIP : 283/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

33.2 Dr. Julien Louys

Warga Negara : Australia
 Jabatan : Postdoctoral Research Fellow
 Institusi : University of Queensland
 No. SIP : 284/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

33.3 Mr. Felicias Viktoria Luise Hopf

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Research Assistant
 Institusi : Australian National University, School of Culturer History & Language
 No. SIP : 285/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

34. Human occupation of karstic area, rock art, and settlement of history in East Kalimantan (Indonesia)

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengungkap sejarah kelompok-kelompok manusia yang menghuni kawasan karst
 Bidang Penelitian : Arkeologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kaltim (Berau, Sangata, Kutai Timur)
 Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 8 April 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslitbang Arkenas (Bambang Sulistyanto)

Abstrak

Within the population history of Island Southeast Asia, Borneo is of special interest because of its strategic location and complex settlement history, and its relationship to other surrounding populations in the Pacific and Indian Ocean. Despite this scientific interest, relatively little is known about the pre-history of Borneo.

Our project aims to conduct a program of archaeological research, involving pluri-disciplinary approaches through the use of the latest archaeo-sciences methodology, in order to link past and present human history. This step forward is essential in uncovering the history of human communities of karstic environment. Cultural and biological diversity of Human populations in interaction with their environment during the last 10 000 years is at the heart of our project.

34.1 Dr. François-Xavier Oliver Ricaut

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : University of Toulouse
No. SIP : 102/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

34.2 Mr. Sèbastian Plutniak

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
Institusi : University of Toulouse
N191/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

34.3 Dr. Antonio Joao Maria Avedis Sasbino Guerreiro

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : University of Toulouse
No. SIP : 192/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

34.5 Dr. Michel Jean Paul Grenet

Warga Negara : Perancis
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Intitusi : University of Toulouse
 No. SIP : 193/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

35. Sejarah Kuno Nusantara; Arkeologi dan Epigrafi (abad ke-5 - abad ke-15 M)

Tujuan Penelitian : Memperkaya data mengenai sejarah kuno Sumatra bagian utara sejak abad ke-5 sampai abad ke-15 M
 Jabatan : Arkeologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Sumut (Medan Marelan)
 Lama Penelitian : 1 (satu) bulan mulai 4 Maret 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Arkeologi Nasional (Dr. Bambang Sulistyanto)

Abstrak

Program ini merupakan lanjutan dari program yang dijalankan bersama Pusat Arkeologi Nasional sejak tahun 2011. Peninggalan-peninggalan purbakala di situs Kota Cina (03°43' U, 98°39' T) terletak di pinggir kota Medan saat ini. Pencarian situsnya dilakukan sejak abad ke-19, tetapi belum dapat dipastikan keberadaannya sejak tahun 1970-an, setelah dijalanannya sejumlah survei dan penggalian oleh Dinas Purbakala. Di samping analisis sejumlah area dari batu dan perunggu yang disimpan oleh warga setempat, dengan adanya kegiatan di lapangan ini, termasuk penggalian seluas 150 m², berhasil ditemukan sejumlah konsentrasi bata dan keramik, sisa-sisa tiang dari kayu, sisa-sisa binatang, pecahan tembikar dan keramik dalam jumlah yang banyak, mata uang, serta pecahan kaca dan logam. Perkiraan awal luasnya situs Kota Cina adalah antara 25 sampai 50 hektar.

Dari hasil penelitian awal ini dapat diduga bahwa Kota Cina merupakan sebuah situs yang sangat kaya akan artefak dari abad ke-11 M hingga abad ke-14 M. Temuan-temuan merupakan indikasi hubungan langsung atau tidak langsung dengan berbagai kawasan di Samudra India, termasuk India dan Sri Lanka,

dengan wilayah-wilayah lain di Asia Tenggara serta dengan Tiongkok dan Timur Tengah. Sudah jelas bahwa Kota Cina merupakan salah satu di antara pemukiman terpenting di Selat Melaka pada zaman tersebut. Namun tidak dilakukan penelitian yang mendalam di Kota Cina sejak tahun 1970-an. Oleh karena itu, sesudah diadakan penelitian arkeologis bersama yang cukup intensif di situs pemukiman kuno di pantai barat propinsi Sumatra Utara, yaitu di daerah Bams.

35.1 Mr. Yann Erwan Le Drezen

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : The University of Paris I Pantheon, Sorbone
No. SIP : 063/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

35.2 Mr. Yohan Philippe Chahot

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : The University of Paris I Pantheon, Sorbone
No. SIP : 064/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

35.3 Dr. Daniel Georges Perret

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : Ecole française d'Extreme-Orient
No. SIP : 78/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

36. The Archaeology of Sulawesi: A Strategic Island for Understanding Modern Human Colonization and Interaction Across Our Region

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti arkeologi Sulawesi di dalam batasan konteks Paleoenvironmental
- Bidang Penelitian : Arkeologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Kabupaten Luwu Timur, Propinsi Sulawesi Selatan, Kabupaten Konawe Utara, Kabupaten Kolaka Utara, Propinsi Sulawesi Tenggara
- Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 12 Agustus 2013 Pusat Arkenologi Nasional (Dr. Fadhila Aziz, Dr. Bagyo Prasetyo)

Abstrak

This project will investigate the archaeology of Sulawesi within its palaeoenvironmental context. Lying between the Asian mainland to the west (Sunda), the Philippines to the north, New Guinea to the east and the lesser Sundas and Australia to the south, Sulawesi is strategically positioned to test competing models of initial modern human expansion, and subsequent cultural changes and interactions, across our region. The project is designed to explore all phases of human occupation of this region from the earliest human arrival at least 40,000 years ago, through to the Metal Age. Most previous research into the antiquity of human occupation in Sulawesi has focused on cave sites in the Maros region of southwest peninsula of Sulawesi and open terrace sites in the Walanea valley. Work on the Neolithic has focused on the Karama Valley. This study will provide a comparative basis for evaluating human occupation and will focus on the cave and open sites in the region of Lake Towuti and surrounding areas of Sulawesi (Kabupaten Luwu Timur, Propinsi Sulawesi Selatan, Kabupaten Konawe Utara, Propinsi Sulawesi Tenggara, Kabupaten Kolaka Utara, Propinsi Sulawesi Tenggara). It will also investigate the rock art of Sulawesi more generally, and attempt to provide a chronological framework for the art by radiometric dating. It has six separate components or sub-projects. The six separate sub-projects which we will investigate are: 1) Early modern human colonization and the colonists' economic strategies 2) Human ecology and palaeoenvironmental change in the terminal Pleistocene 3) Early to mid-Holocene subsistence and technology in South Sulawesi 4) Holocene regional interactions: pottery, animal translocations and the transition to agriculture 5) Dating and contextualizing rock art production in Sulawesi 6) Jar burials and the introduction of metals to Sulawesi

36.1 Prof.Dr. Susan Lilian O'Connor

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Professor
Institusi : The Australian National University
No. SIP : 278/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

36.2 Dr. Emma Jane St Pierre

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Postdoctoral Research Fellow
Institusi : The Australian National University
No. SIP : 279/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

36.3 Dr. Benjamin Marwick

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Assistant Professor
Institusi : University of Washington
No. SIP : 280/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

36.4 Mr. Tim Ryan Maloney

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : PhD Candidate, Research/Assistant
Institusi : The Australian National University
No. SIP : 281/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

36.5 Ms. Rose Hannah Whitau

Warga Negara : Selandia Baru
 Jabatan : PhD Candidate, Research/Assistant
 Institusi : The Australian National University
 No. SIP : 282/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

36.6 Mr. Stuart Charles Hawkins

Warga Negara : Selandia Baru
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Instiusi : Australian National University, School of Culturer History
 & Language
 No. SIP : 287/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

37. The archaeology of the north coast of Bali: A strategic crossroads in nearly trans-asiatic exchange

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti jaringan perdagangan yang menghubungkan kepulauan dan daratan Asia Tenggara dengan India dan Cina sampai daerah Mediterania pada akhir masa prasejarah (tahun 100 SM - 500 SM)
 Bidang Penelitian : Arkeologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Bali (Buleleng)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 20 Mei 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Arkeologi Nasional - Dr. Bagyo Prasetyo

Abstrak

This project aims to newly document the timing, routes and cultural players involved in the growth of Trans-Asiatic exchange networks linking Island and Mainland Southeast Asia for the first time during the Late Prehistoric Period (100

BC – AD 500). Existing evidence from Bali for early contacts with India, China and SEAsian centres, as well as the potential for water-logged materials including eastern Indonesian spices at the harbour site of Sembiran, place us in a position to mark the strategic significance of Bali and eastern Indonesia for the rise and trade dynamics of long-distance networks. A comparative study of materials across SEA will shed new light on long standing questions of transmission and technology.

37.1 Dr. Ambra Calo

Warga Negara : Italia
 Jabatan : Research Fellow
 Institusi : Australian National University (ANU)
 No. SIP : 42/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

37.2 Dr. Jack Neil Fenner

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Research Fellow
 Institusi : Australian National University (ANU)
 No. SIP : 50/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

38. In search for the first Asian hominins : Sedimentology, Paleontology and Dating of Pleistocene Fossil Vertebrate Faunas and Open Occupation Sites in Flores and Sulawesi

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan penggalian, survey geologi dan rekonstruksi lingkungan deposit Pleistocene
 Bidang Penelitian : Arkeologi dan Geologi
 Daerah Penelitian : NTT (Soa Basin di Kab. Ngada, Kab. Ende, Maumere, Larantuka), Sulteng (Lembah Walanae, Watansoppeng, Bone)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 28 September 2013 Pusat Survei Geologi, Badan Geologi Kementerian ESDM (Suyono, ST., M.Sc., Erick Setiyabudi dan Iwan Kurniawan)

Abstrak

At present the prevailing model for early hominin evolution and dispersal assumes that the genus *Homo* originated in Africa at least 2.33 Ma ago and that *Homo erectus* was the first to disperse into Eurasia about 1.7–1.9 Ma ago; and that the migrants were large-brained and essentially modern in stature and body proportions. However, recent discoveries, especially at Dmanisi in Georgia and Liang Bua on the Indonesian island of Flores, indicate how little is known about when hominins first occupied Asia or the species involved. These differences also challenge all key assumptions in the 'Out of Africa 1' Model. This Project will target the site Mata Menge in the Soa Basin of Flores, where there are well preserved faunal remains associated with evidence of Middle Pleistocene hominin occupation; where distribution of early hominin activities across the basin provides insights into their adaptive behavior. Although there is a long history of research in the basin, we engage in a level of inter-disciplinary investigation and scale of excavation not attempted previously on Flores, and seldom in Southeast Asia.

Furthermore, given evidence on Flores for a Late Pleistocene, endemic species, *Homo floresiensis*, the discovery of hominin remains from the Soa Basin will have major implications for the evolutionary history of hominins on the island. And, because of the unique circumstances of Flores as a refuge for faunal lineages long extinct elsewhere, the outcome of our research may have paradigm-changing implications for the biogeography of early hominins in Asia, and for ancient dispersal events of hominins out of Africa

The project will also explore other Indonesian islands that may have played a crucial role in the dispersal of hominins from Asia into island SE Asia and beyond, into Australia. We have focused in particular on the large island of Sulawesi, which has been disconnected from the Asian mainland since at least the Eocene, and where initial results suggest an early hominin occupation.

In addition, our research aims at unraveling the faunal evolution of Flores and other islands, with particular focus on the elephants and their relatives. Excavations at Mata Menge have yielded an unprecedented collection of fossils of *Stegodon* and

other insular animals, that can shed light on the evolutionary processes at work on an island. The rich fossil record on Flores covers a period from more than 1 million years to recent. This allows to investigate in detail a phenomenon called “the Island Rule”, which predicts that large mammals (such as elephants) will evolve smaller body sizes and small mammals (such as rodents) becoming larger. This topic is hotly debated in the recent literature, not in the least because it has been argued that *Homo floresiensis* itself represents an insular dwarf species. The well-dated faunal sequence on Flores offers an unique opportunities to test such models.

38.1 Mr. Gerrit Dirk Van den Bergh, Ph.D.

Warga Negara	: Belanda
Jabatan	: Research Associate
Institusi	: School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Wollongong
No. SIP	: 300/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

Bab 4: Bidang BIOLOGI

Bidang Biologi merupakan bidang yang paling banyak diminati peneliti asing selama ini. Pada tahun 2013 menyumbang 37 proposal penelitian (no. 39 s/d 77).

39. Analysis of modifications in human-macaque interactions and assessment of local perceptions and attitudes towards macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) in Padangtegal Monkey Forest, Bali (Indonesia)

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti interaksi manusia dan monyet di Hutan Monyet Padangtegal dengan menggunakan metode etnologi dan etnoprimatologi
- Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Bali (Ubud)
- Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 4 Februari 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Penelitian Satwa Primata, LPPM Universitas Udayana (Dr. rh. I Nengah Wandia, M.Si.)

Abstrak

In a highly human-dominated landscape, commensal relationships between primates and humans become more and more frequent throughout the world and especially in South-east Asia. Synanthropy corresponds to a strategy of non-human primate exploitation of habitats in sympatry with humans, corresponding to adapt their ecology and behaviour to anthropogenic environments. While the cultural and religious context of South-east Asian regions allows for a certain tolerance and for a deliberate food provisioning of commensal primates, this growing coexistence also generates increasing conflicts resulting in serious threats for primates considered as pests. The problems of human-primate interface are complex and the management schemes promoting a sustainable coexistence require an extensive knowledge about the impacts and challenges faced by humans and their nonhuman primate counterparts. The goal of this research is to quantify the nature of the human-macaque relationships (conflict vs tolerance) and to identify the current status of the Padangtegal macaques in public opinion. The present research will be an ethological and ethnoprimatological study of the human-macaque relationships in Padangtegal Monkey Forest, Bali (Indonesia). The operational objectives of this research are:

1) characterizing human-macaque interactions and analyzing the differences between two study periods; 2) investigating the perceptions and attitudes of people associated with the Monkey Forest towards macaques; 3) identifying the problems caused by macaques around the Monkey Forest and providing a map of the surrounding zone characterized by different intensity levels of nuisance. These data will contribute to the conservation efforts of the Padangtegal macaques and to the planning of effective management strategies of this site. This research is conducted in collaboration with Fany Brotcorne (PhD student) from University of Liege (Belgium), Pr. I. Nengah Wandia (PhD) from Universitas Udayana (Bali) and the managers of the Monkey Forest (Wayan Selamat).

39.1 Ms. Leila Paquay

Warga Negara : Belgia
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : University of Liege
 No. SIP : 029/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

40. Assessing the biological and cultural diversity of highland lakes in Papua Province, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji karakteristik biofisik di ekosistem danau yang di Papua serta lanskap ekonomi dan sosial masyarakat lokal yang menggantungkan hidupnya pada danau-danau tersebut
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Papua (Danau Paniai, Danau Sentani)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 8 April 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Program Magister Universitas Cendrawasih (Dr. Suriani Br. Surbakti, M.Si.)

Abstrak

The project will examine the biophysical characteristics of unique and little studied highland lake ecosystems in Papua Province, Indonesia, and the social and economic landscape of indigenous communities that rely on these lakes for food security and livelihoods.

A specific focus will be on the endemic freshwater crayfish fauna, of high conservational value, and usually the principal source of protein for lake dwelling indigenous communities. The information garnered and local and international relationships fostered through this study will aid in the understanding of the relationship between vulnerable aquatic species that are of critical importance to the welfare and food security of remote communities. This research will also enable non-Indonesian researchers to participate in knowledge exchange with the University of Cenderwasih, and will develop further links within highlands of New Guinea, specifically within a region that is of interest to researchers at the University of Cenderwasih.

This project aims to:

- a) Assess the distribution and population status of the New Guinean crayfish *Cherax pallidus*, as well as other *Cherax* species that may be present in the Wissel lakes.
- b) Review of the IUCN Red List assessment of *C. pallidus*, and conduct primary assessments for other *Cherax* species existing within the Wissel lakes
- c) Conduct interviews with local communities as to their knowledge and use of crayfish and other freshwater resources.
- d) Provide training to Indonesian students at the University of Cenderwasih (UNCEN) in order for follow up assessments and on-going monitoring to be carried out by UNCEN and Indonesian nationals.

40.1 Ms. Gita Kasthala

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University College London
 No. SIP : 103/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

41. Conservation Biology of the Paguyaman (Nantu) Forest in Northern Sulawesi

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengimplementasikan dan mendukung penelitian-penelitian biologi, pendataan saintifik, dan transfer pengetahuan di Hutan Nantu
Bidang Penelitian	: Biologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Sulut (Manado, Kab. Minahasa, Bolong Mongondow), Gorontalo (Kawasan Hutan Paguyaman / Nantu)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 15 Februari 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Sam Ratulangi (Dr. John Tasirin), Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dr. Dedy Darnaedi) dan Universitas Negeri Gorontalo (Prof.Dr.Nelson Pomalingo)

Abstrak

The overall goal of this research is to establish a case study of forest conservation and sustainable development in Sulawesi, hence conserving one of Sulawesi's last remaining intact rainforest ecosystems. The main pillars of this study are: (i) Expanding Knowledge of Rainforest Ecology; (ii) Mitigation of Destructive Pressures through Alternative Solutions; (iii) Dissemination and Transfer of Knowledge on Biodiversity.

The main aims of this study are: (i) to establish the Nantu Forest as a Conservation Biology research and learning site, through implementing and supporting biological research, scientific inventory and transfer of knowledge; (ii) to establish a comprehensive bufferzone around the Nantu Wildlife Sanctuary through implementing and supporting research on livelihood income-generating activities; (iii) to contribute to Indonesia's development programme, particularly in the areas of Convention on Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Millenium Development Goals achievement.

The objectives of this study are: (i) to conduct and support ecological studies on Sulawesi's biodiversity, and a comprehensive scientific inventory of taxa at the Paguyaman Forest; (ii) to conduct research into bufferzone activities as income-generating sources for local people immediately around the Paguyaman Forest; (iii) to transfer knowledge, promote awareness and conservation of Sulawesi's

internationally important biodiversity; (iv) to study the impact of the bushmeat trade in northern Sulawesi on Sulawesi's endemic, endangered mammals.

This study takes a landscape approach, focusing both on Protected Forest and adjacent village areas in northern Sulawesi. The Paguyaman Forest landscape includes the Nantu Wildlife Sanctuary (52,215 hectares): this comprises the original Nantu Wildlife Sanctuary of 31,215 hectares, to which has recently been added the Boliyohuto Protection Forest (21,000 hectares), as well as the East Nantu Production Forest (10,000 hectares). Several thousand hectares of remote village lands surround the Nantu Forest core. The wider northern Sulawesi landscape includes the wild meat markets of Minahasa, North Sulawesi, demand from which drives hunting of endangered species from throughout the northern arm.

41.1 Dr. Lynn Marion Clayton

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Inatitusi : Independent Researcher
 No. SIP : 038/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

42. Development and Dynamics of Rainforest and ainforest Transformations in Sumatra During Prehistoric and Historic Times

Tujuan Penelitian : Merekonstruksi transformasi hutan dataran rendah dan hutan hujan dalam ruang dan waktu
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan) dan Sulawesi Tengah
 Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 1 Juli 2013
 Mitra Kerja : IPB (Prof. Supiandi Sabihan) dan Universitas Jambi (Asmadi Saad.)

Abstrak

Huge areas of tropical rainforests have been transformed by human activities to different land use systems in Indonesia. This has enormous consequences for

ecosystem functioning and biodiversity. So far little is known on the development and dynamic of rainforest and rainforest transformations during the p3St. For a comprehensive understanding of current and expected landscape developments and dynamics and for sustainable land use management in central Sumatra and central Sulawesi, an integrated study including past rainforest transformations, biodiversity, climate, fire, human impact and land use dynamics is needed. We will study modern pollen rain and environmental archives for natural rainforest and different transformation systems of the EFForTS. Multi-proxy temporal high resolution pollen, charcoal and sediment analysis as well as radiocarbon dating will be applied to reconstruct rainforest transformation in space and time. Further, we will research the prehistoric and historic development and dynamics of the settlement, land use changes, and its consequence on rainforest transformation in central Sumatra and central Sulawesi.

For the year 2013 at least five sediment cores from five different locations will be collected using Russian and Livingstone corers.

The coring will be done on peat/swamps soils and small lakes. In particular the following locations have been identified in collaboration with our counterparts for their value as natural archives and their research strategic positions:

Jambi province - central Sumatra

- Kerinci Seblat National Park (exact location yet to be identified)
- swamp near Muara Jambi temple (exact location yet to be identified)
- Kawasan hutan lindung gambut (1.236880°S, 103.592249°E) Additionally surface soil samples will be collected in all the core plots of the EFForTS.

Lore Lindu National Park - central Sulawesi

- Rorekautimbu-Anaso area in Kecamatan Lore Utara
- Bulu Bitipondo area in Kecamatan Lore Utara
- Bulu Dali in Kecamatan Lore Tengah
- Bulu Petirorano area in Kecamatan Lore Selatan

42.1 Ms. Siria Biagioni

Warga Negara : Italia
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Göttingen
 No. SIP : 232/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

43. Disassembly and functional diversity change in amphibian communities in degraded habitats in Indonesia (Sumatra)

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari dampak gangguan habitat oleh manusia pada komunitas yang kaya akan spesies amfibi di Indonesia
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi, Sumsel (Hutan Hujan Harapan, TN Bukit Barisan Selatan)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 5 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Sekolah Ilmu dan Teknologi Hayati ITB (Prof. Dr. Djoko T. Iskandar)

Abstrak

It is essential to identify the spatial and temporal distribution of animal communities as well as the driving processes involved in the composition of species communities in order to understand biodiversity. Today's challenge is to determine rules and processes that describe the disassembly of species in disturbed habitats. It is crucial to understand the sensitivity of species to disturbances as well as the reaction of entire communities. This project addresses the effects of habitat disturbance by man (selective logging, agric. use) on species-rich amphibian communities in Indonesia (Sumatra). We will study local amphibian diversity and will identify the processes that lead to species compositions specific for certain habitats and make predictions about amphibian diversity change after habitat disturbance. These goals will be achieved by applying a range of ecological field methods. The ecological traits of species and their diversity will reveal biodiversity patterns. We intend to determine the ecological processes that maintain biodiversity or leads to its loss, respectively.

43.1 Prof. Dr. Alexander Haas

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Professor
Institusi : Dept. of Biology, University of Hamburg
No. SIP : 033/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

43.2 Mr. Andre Jankowski

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Dept. of Animal Ecology, University of Hamburg
No.SIP : 81/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

44. Diversity and dynamics of epiphytes and associated ants in oil palm plantations in Sumatra (Indonesia)

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti pola keragaman dan proses yang terjadi pada perkebunan sawit, khususnya untuk benalu dan semut
Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas, perkebunan sawit)
Lama Penelitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 12 Februari 2013
Mitra Kerja : Departemen Biologi IPB (Dr. Sri Sudarmiyati Tjitrosoedirjo) dan Universitas Jambi (Drs. Astrizal Paiman, MP)

44.1 Ms. Judith Agnes Krobbach

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : Georg-August-University Göttingen
No. SIP : 044/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

45. Diversity of vascular epiphytes in lowland rainforests and oil palm plantations on Sumatra (Indonesia)

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti konsekuensi dari perubahan penggunaan lahan dari hutan hujan dataran rendah menjadi perkebunan sawit pada keragaman benalu
- Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas, perkebunan sawit)
- Lama Penelitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 12 Februari 2013
- Bidang Penelitian : Departemen Biologi IPB (Dr. Sri Sudarmiyati Tjitrosoedirjo) dan Universitas Jambi (Drs. Astrizal Paiman, MP)

Abstrak

This scientific project will compare the diversity of vasculare epiphytes between a nearlyintact lowland rainforest and anthropogenic influenced landuse systems. The comparedinfluenced landuse systems are rubber agroforests (jungle rubber) and rubber plantations.This project will be linked very closely to the master thesis of Arne Wenzel. Plot-basedspecies inventories will be accomplished in Bukit Duabelas National Park in the southwesternJambi province (Sumatra, Indonesia). The hypotheses of this scientific project are:

- a) The diversity of vascular epiphytes decreases along a gradient of nearly intactrainforest in the national park to anthropogenic degradation
- b) The diversity of vascular epiphytes in the agroforests compared to the plantations ishiger.
- c) There are less specialized epiphytic species and higher rates of common generalists inareas with a high degree of human influences.

45.1 Mr. Christian Felix Raphael Altenhövel

- Warga Negara : Jerman
- Jabatan : Student
- Institusi : Georg-August-University Göttingen
- No. SIP : 043/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

46. Plant genetic diversity in tropical lowland rainforest transformation systems

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mempelajari konsekuensi dari perubahan hutan hujan pada level keanekaragaman intraspecific
Bidang Penelitian	: Biologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 12 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja	: IPB - Prof. Dr. Iskandar Z. Siregar

Abstrak

The transformation of tropical lowland rainforests to other types of land use has considerable impacts on biodiversity levels and patterns at different spatial scales from local to global. Losses of plant species diversity along gradients of increasing land use intensity are well documented, but the consequences of rainforest transformation have rarely been studied at the level of intraspecific diversity. Population genetic theory predicts losses of genetic diversity as a consequence of fragmentation and small remnant populations. Intraspecific (genetic) diversity is a fundamental aspect of biodiversity and a main resource for adaptation to environmental change.

The aim of this project is to study the consequences of rainforest transformation at the level of intraspecific diversity and to assess intraspecific diversity in different transformation systems by the investigation of dominant vascular plant species with different taxonomic and phylogenetic positions and life history traits (growth forms, mating systems longevity, etc.). Comparing the results to other aspects of biodiversity investigated by other groups will allow investigating trade offs between intraspecific diversity of vascular plants with other aspects of biodiversity, e.g. plant diversity. The intention is to test the following hypothesis; a decline of species diversity from reference forests to oil palm plantations is mirrored by a decline of intraspecific diversity of the plant species dominating the respective systems.

For DNA extraction leave samples will be taken or if leaves are impossible to sample parts of the bark

The leave samples are about a size of 2g and the bark about 1 cm². Families can not be forseen because the dominant species on each plot will be sampled.

46.1 Ms. Natalie Breidenbach

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : University of Göttingen
 No. SIP : 24/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

47. Taxonomic, Phylogenetic and Biogeographical Diversity of Vascular Plants in Rainforest Transformation systems on Sumatra (Indonesia)

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji dampak perubahan penggunaan lahan terhadap keanekaragaman tumbuhan tropik
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 17 Juni 2013
 Mitra Kerja : IPB - Dr. Sri Sudarmiyati Tjitrosudirdjo dan Universitas Jambi - Drs. Astrizal Paiman, M.P

Abstrak

Effects of land-use on tropical plant diversity to date have been mainly studied based on species occurrences and abundances. Other aspects of biological diversity such as functional diversity (FD) or phylogenetic diversity (PD) have been only rarely integrated (but see Mayfield et al. 2006). On the other hand, there is clear evidence that crucial ecosystem functions are determined rather by the number of functional traits in a community than by its number of species (Hooper et al. 2005). For instance, grassland experiments have shown that the number of functional groups better predicts productivity than the number of species (Tilman et al. 1997). Furthermore, functional redundancy in plant communities leads to greater ecosystem resilience (Laliberte et al. 2010). Recent approaches in functional plant ecology, the increasing availability of phylogenetic data, novel

bioinformatic tools, and advances in statistical modelling opens new avenues for an expanded perspective on how functional and phylogenetic diversity and the biogeographic patterns of species change in rainforest transformation systems. The integration of ecological traits with data on phylogenetic community structure can offer new insights on how communities are structured and which processes (e.g. niche conservatism, environmental filtering) determine changes in community composition and diversity, e.g. along environmental or land-use gradients (Webb et al. 2002; Kembel & Hubbell 2006). Often phylogenetic distance is used as a proxy for functional dissimilarity, but the validity of this assumption has rarely been tested. More importantly, taxonomic diversity (TD), PD, FD are not necessarily closely and linearly correlated. For instance, the loss of species from functionally highly redundant communities will result in only limited losses of FD compared to communities with low functional Taxonomic, phylogenetic, functional, and biogeographical diversity of vascular plants B06 redundancy (Flynn et al. 2009; compare Fig. 2)). This SP aims at providing an integrative perspective on how PD and FD change along gradients of TD and across different transformation systems.

The overarching goal of this SP is to quantify the effects of rainforest transformation on plant diversity and ecosystem functioning by (1) integrating different metrics of biodiversity: taxonomic, phylogenetic, functional, and biogeographical; (2) investigating how plant diversity is partitioned at different spatial scales (alpha, beta, gamma).

(ini merupakan lanjutan dari tahun 2012).

47.1 Dr. Katja Rembold

Warga Negara	: Jerman
Jabatan	: Researcher
Institusi	: University of Göttingen
No. SIP	: 25/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

48. Ecology and Conservation of Sympatric Tropical Forest Felid Guild : The Wild Cats of Borneo

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari status, perilaku, ekologi, konservasi genetik serta kepadatan populasi spesies kucing Kalimantan, khususnya Clouded Leopard
- Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Kaltim (Hutan Lindung Lesan di Berau), Kalteng (TN. Sebangau, Palangkaraya), Kaltim (Hutan Lindung Sungai Wain, TN Kutai), Kalteng (Hutan Bawan, Hutan Mungku Baru)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan, mulai 25 Juni 2013
- Mitra Kerja : CIMTROP (Dr. Ir. Suwido H. Limin, M.S); Fakultas Kehutanan - Unmul (Dr. Yaya Rayadin); Fauna dan Flora International (Darmawan Lisanto)

Abstrak

Research Objectives: (1) Investigate felid diversity, distribution and activity patterns in 4 different forests throughout Kalimantan e.g. Hutan Lindung Sungai Wain, TN Kutai (Kaltim), Bawan Forest and Mungku Baru Forest (Kalteng); (2) Investigate clouded leopard density in these habitats; (3) Expand investigation into threats to the Bornean felids including direct hunting of cats and also hunting of their prey base; (4) Establish a camera trapping training course for Indonesian staff and students

Bawan Village is located along the River Kahayan ca. 65 km north of Palangka Raya, the capital of the Indonesian province of Central Kalimantan. The forest starts about 10 km east of the village; the area in between the forest and village was previously forested, but was logged and has since suffered repeated burns. Most of this area is now fern re-growth or karet (rubber) plantations.

Bawan Forest supports a high diversity of fauna: a total 15 mammal, 131 bird, 11 reptile, 17 amphibian and 13 Nymphalidae butterfly species were recorded in the area. These numbers will all be under-estimates of the true diversity, due to our limited survey period, resources and area coverage. The species found include four globally threatened species of mammal (Bornean orang-utan, southern gibbon,

marbled cat, and bearded pig), one bird (Wallace's hawk eagle) and one reptile (spiny hill turtle). A total eight mammal, 26 bird and one reptile species found in Bawan Forest are legally protected in Indonesia. Eight mammal species, one bird and one reptile are protected under CITES, which prohibits/restricts international trade. Three primates, one bird, three reptile and potentially three amphibian species are endemic to Borneo (i.e. found nowhere else on Earth).

48.1 Ms. Susan Mary Cheyne

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Postdoctoral Researcher
Institusi : Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Dept. of Zoology,
University of Oxford
No. SIP : 217/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

48.2 Ms. Wiwit Juwita Sastramidjaja

Warga Negara : Belanda
Jabatan : Research Assistant
Institusi : Outrop
No. SIP : 51/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

49. Environmental drivers of vegetation patterns in tropical peat swamp forests

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti perubahan struktur dan komposisi hutan rawa gambut di gradien lingkungan
Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Area Konservasi Mawas, Kapuas, Mantengai, Release, Bagantung, Tuanan)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 14 Maret 2013

Mitra Kerja : Pusat Pengendalian Kebakaran dan Rehabilitasi Hutan,
Universitas Palangkaraya (Dr. Ir. Aswin Usup, M.Sc.)

Abstrak

Tropical peatlands play an important role in the global carbon pool as they form one of the terrestrial ecosystems with the highest carbon density. Peat accumulation leads to the formation of peat domes that store ombrotrophic water and are characterised by increasing nutrient availability and waterlogging from the top to the lower riverine areas of the domes. Peat domes are naturally covered with peat swamp forests (PSF) that show compositional and structural transitions along the nutrient and waterlogging gradients. Little is known about the functional ecology of peat swamp forests along undisturbed peat domes and under different disturbance regimes of drainage and fire. This study proposes to analyse temporal and spatial changes of PSF composition and structure in pristine and degraded PSF by combining a field and remote sensing approach. LIDAR (LIght Detection And Ranging) is a state-of-the-art tool to monitor 3D forest structure and spatial organisation in inaccessible forests at a broad scale, but this technique needs to be ground-truthed. The project will be carried out in the BOS (Borneo Orangutan Survival) Mawas Conservation area in collaboration with KFCP (Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership) and results will improve our knowledge on PSF ecology and recovery dynamics and will be valuable to local conservation and restoration initiatives.

49.1 Ms. Beatrice Maite Myrtille Wedeux

Warga Negara : Luksemburg
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Dept. of Plant Sciences, University of Cambridge
No. SIP : 14/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

50. Exploration and Speciation in the Volcanoes of the Indonesian Ring of Fire: A Large Scale Inventory of the Herpetofauna of the Highlands of Sumatre and Java

Tujuan Penelitian	: Melakukan eksplorasi dan penemuan species Herpetofayna di dataran tinggi Sumatera dan Jawa
Bidang Penelitian	: Biologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Banten, Jawa Barat, Lampung, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, Sumatera Selatan, Jambi, Bengkulu dan Sumatera Barat
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 20 Mei 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Universitas Brawijaya (Dr. Nia Kurniawan)

Abstrak

An international team of researchers and students from Indonesia and the USA, including, Brawijaya University, the Bogor Museum/Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Broward College, and the University of Texas at Arlington, will fill in a massive gap in global biodiversity awareness through a large scale inventory of reptiles (snakes, lizards, crocodiles and turtles) and amphibians (frogs and caecilians) from the Javan and Sumatran montane forests of Indonesia. As of today, these tropical montane highlands are poorly sampled. Previous work suggests that these areas are the most species rich on earth (megadiverse), and contain vast numbers of endemic species with restricted ranges. These species represent the largest number of vertebrate animals yet to be discovered and described by scientists.

Only a handful of researchers specialized in reptiles and amphibians currently work in Indonesia, an archipelagic country the size of the continental USA and with more than 17,000 islands. The survey will likely discover hundreds of new species from this poorly known area of the world and will result in educational and research partnerships between Indonesia and the USA. As a benefit to the scientific community, the project will produce modern specimen repositories in the two participating countries and web-based resources for identification and conservation, and for genetic and biodiversity work.

50.1 Dr. Eric Nelson Smith

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat Associate
 Jabatan : Professor
 Institusi : University of Texas at Arlington
 No. SIP : 149/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

50.2 Mr. Carl James Franklin

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Biological Curator/Researcher
 Institusi : University of Texas at Arlington
 No. SIP : 150/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

50.3 Mr. Elijah Wostl

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Texas at Arlington
 No. SIP : 151/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

50.4 Mr. Gabriel Andres Barraza

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : University of Texas at Arlington
 No. SIP : 152/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

40.5 Mr. Kyle O'connell

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat Doctoral
Jabatan : Graduate Student
Institusi : University of Texas at Arlington
No. SIP : 153/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

50.6 Dr. Michael Brown Harvey

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : Broward College
No. SIP : 154/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

50.7 Mr. Utpal Smart

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Doctoral Student
Institusi : University of Texas at Arlington
No. SIP : 155/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

51. Modes of Speciation in Indonesian Terrestrial Arthropods

Tujuan Penelitian : Menjelaskan mekanisme keberagaman artropoda darat di bagian tropis Asia dengan penekanan pada serangga dan beberapa artropoda non-serangga seperti tungau
Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Kebun Raya Bogor), Jatim (Surabaya), Sumbar (Padang), Kaltim (Balikpapan), Kalbar (Pontianak), Kalsel (Banjarmasin), Sulsel (Makassar, Rantepao, Masamba), Bali (Kebun Raya Bali), Lombok (TN Gunung Rinjani), Sumbawa (Bima, Sumbawa Besar)

Lama Penelitian : 1 (satu) bulan mulai 15 Januari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dr. Sih Kahono, Dr. Sri Hartini, Dhian Dwibadra, S.Si)

Abstrak

Indonesia is attractive to the students of evolution for a number of reasons. It occupies a central part of the Asian tropics, which is known to harbor the world's richest and most diverse fauna and flora. It has diverse climatic and vegetational environments. Furthermore, Indonesia consists of many islands that differ in their size and distance from other islands. These islands are distributed over two major biogeographic elements. With the high diversity of habitat conditions and biogeographic peculiarity, Indonesia provides a fascinating arena for various sorts of evolutionary studies, in particular those of speciation and related issues.

This project aims to elucidate mechanisms generating diversity of terrestrial arthropods in Asian tropics, with particular emphasis on insects and some non-insect arthropods such as mites. Our methods include (1) field collection of specimens, (2) gathering in-depth biological information of target taxa, and (3) rearing of insects in the laboratory.

Modes of speciation in tropical organisms are still largely unknown, and our results will greatly contribute to enrich knowledge of this important field of evolutionary biology.

51.1 Prof. Haruo Katakura

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Professor
 Institusi : Dept. of Natural History Sciences, Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University
 No. SIP : 011/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

51.2 Dr. Shinsaku Koji

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Assistant Professor
Institusi : Center for Regional Collaboration, Kanazawa University
No. SIP : 012/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

51.3 Dr. Kei Matsubayashi

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Postdoctoral Research Fellow
Institusi : Faculty of Environmental Earth Science, Hokkaido University
No. SIP : 013/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

52. Species discovery, evolutionary relationships, and conservation of Indonesia's small terrestrial mammals

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan survey mamalia darat kecil sepanjang Jawa dan Sulawesi untuk mendapatkan perkembangan informasi mengenai diversitas, hubungan dan ekologi dari fauna Indonesia yang khas
Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Gn. Salak), Sulteng (Gn. Sojol, TN Lore Lindu, Palu dan sekitarnya), Sulut (Gorontalo, Manado)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 11 Februari 2013
Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Anang S. Achmadi, M.Sc.)

Abstrak

The small terrestrial mammal and bird faunas of Indonesia represent remarkably species-rich and morphologically diverse groups of animals. Indonesia's shrews

and rats, for example, are very poorly known in terms of their diversity, geographic distributions, ecologies, evolutionary relationships, and conservation statuses. We propose to inventory small terrestrial mammals and birds along elevational gradients on Java and Sulawesi to provide improved information on diversity, relationships, and ecology of Indonesia's unique fauna. Our new surveys will almost certainly result in the discovery of new species and contribute to in-progress research on the phylogenetic relationships and diversification patterns in Southeast Asian vertebrates. -Anticipated products include seminars and peer-reviewed publications on the taxonomy and evolutionary relationships of Indonesian mammals and birds, which have direct implications for the preservation of Indonesian biodiversity. Indonesian collaborators are intimately involved in every stage of this research, including authorship of peer-reviewed publications.

Objectives:

- a) Inventory small mammals and birds on mountains in Java and Sulawesi, specifically in the provinces of Bogor, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Utara, and Gorontalo.
- b) Describe new species in scientific publications.
- c) Investigate phylogenetic relationships and biogeography and publish results in peer-reviewed scientific journals.
- d) Expand Indonesian collaborators' and students' expertise in biodiversity science.
- e) Improve assessments of conservation priority areas by providing inventories of small mammals and birds

Mammalian diversity in Indonesia is staggeringly diverse at over 500 species, with more than 60% of these taxa endemic to the country (Wilson & Reeder 2005). In addition to this high diversity, Indonesia's fauna remains poorly known, especially on the large islands east of Java—new species and genera of mammals are still being described frequently (e.g., Musser & Durdert 2002; Bates et al. 2007), suggesting much diversity remains to be discovered (Reeder et al. 2007; Esselstyn et al. 2009).

(ini merupakan lanjutan dari 2012)

52.1 Dr. Kevin Cristopher Rowe

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Senior Curator
Institusi : Museum Victoria, Melbourne
No. SIP : 037/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

52.2 Prof. James Lloyd Patton

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Professor
Institusi : University of California, Berkeley
No. SIP : 046/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

52.3 Dr. Karen Marie Cavey Rowe

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Research Associate
Institusi : Museum Victoria, Melbourne
No. SIP : 047/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

52.4 Mr. Noel Wayne Longmore

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Collections Manager
Institusi : Museum Victoria, Melbourne
No. SIP : 048/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

52.5 Dr. Jacob Aaron Esselstyn

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Post-Doctoral Fellow
 Institusi : McMaster University
 No. SIP : 049/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

53. Taxonomic study of the subfamily Scaphidiinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) in Sulawesi

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari aspek-aspek taxonomi subfamily Scaphidiinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) di Sulawesi
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Gorontalo dan Sulawesi Utara : G. Ogoamas (alt. 2565m), G. Malino (alt. 2443m), G. Tentolomafinan (alt. 2217m), G. Boliohutu (alt. 2065m), G. Gambuta (alt. 1954m), G. Bulawa (alt. 1970m), G. Bumbungan (alt. 1365m), G. Kalabat (alt. 1995m) dan G. Poniki (alt. 1817m), Sulawesi Selatan: G. Lompobatang (alt. 2871m), Sulawesi Tenggara: G. Mengkoka (alt. 2190m) dan G. Batuwila (alt. 2000m)
 Lama Penelitian : 11 (sebelas) bulan mulai 26 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Pertanian - Unhas (Prof. Dr. Agnes Rampisela)

Abstrak

In Sulawesi, 12 species belonging to 7 genera of the subfamily Scaphidiinae are recorded: *Baeocera derougeemonti*, *Birocera derougemonti*, *Birocera puntatissima*, *Scaphidium celebense*, *Scaphidium sondaicum*, *Scaphisoma bugi*, *Scaphisoma napu*, *Scaphisoma obliquemaculatum*, *Scaphisoma palu*, *Scaphisoma sandang*, *Scaphobaeocera celebense* and *Termitoscaphium kistneri*. The investigation in the past by an applicant and previous papers had been already collected on more 30 species belonging to 12 genera at least. This island is formed by 3 continental plates which are the Pacific, Eurasian and Indian-Australian plates through plate tectonics. The Sulawesi being an ecotone of the biogeographical regions changed

from Australasia to Indomalaya is called the “Wallacea”, and is important region for elucidating the phylogenetic and taxonomic problems of this subfamily and the biological origin of the continents on “Vicariance” and “Dispersal”

Research project will be conducted at mountains and lowlands in Sulawesi, namely, G. Ogoamas (alt. 2565m), G. Malino (alt. 2443m), G. Tentolomafinan (alt. 2217m), G. Boliohutu (alt. 2065m), G. Gambuta (alt. 1954m), G. Bulawa (alt. 1970m), G. Bumbungan (alt. 1365m), G. Kalabat (alt. 1995m) and G. Poniki (alt. 1817m), G. Lompobatang (alt. 2871m), G. Mengkoka (alt. 2190m) and G. Batuwila (alt. 2000m), and around each mountains.

Collecting methods are provided with three ways, viz. sifting with a sieve and tray, night collecting from fungi by looking (to collect living adults), and using Flight intercept traps (to collect flying adult rove beetles).

53.1 Mr. RyoOgawa

Warga Negara : J e pang
Jabatan : Doctoral Student
Institusi : Ehime University
No. SIP : 322/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

54. The distribution, abundance and the effect of land use system on termite and ant assemblages in Riau, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti bagaimana komunitas semut dan rayap berubah seiring dengan praktek intensifikasi pertanian dan urbanisasi
Bidang Penelitian : Biologi
Daerah Penelitian : Riau (Cagar Biosfer Riau, Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 28 Oktober 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Inovasi LIPI (Prof. Bambang Subiyanto)

Abstrak

Restoration of natural ecosystem services is pivotal to promote sustainability in agriculture. Besides, ants and bees provide ecosystem services as pollinators, while in arid environment, the presence of ants and termites reportedly increased the crop yield to 36%. There are a series of publication concerning the consequences upon agricultural intensification. Considering large-scale plantations of oil palm, Acacia mangium, teak, coffee, tea, sugarcane, and cassava in Southeast Asia, it is ironically that the information on termite and ant communities associated with agricultural intensification and urbanization, is relatively rare.

54.1 Dr. Neoh Kok Boon

Warga Negara : Malaysia
 Jabatan : Postdoctoral Research Fellow
 Institusi : Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
 No. SIP : 75/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

55. Understanding and Managing the Resilience of Coral Reefs and Associated Social Systems

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengukur struktur, dinamika, dan perbedaan populasi genetika serta spesies-spesies yang penting secara ekologis dan komersil di habitat pesisir
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Kelautan
 Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Kep. Spermonde), NTT (Laut Sawu)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 5 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Biologi Unsoed (Dr. Agus Nuryanto)

Abstrak

Research objectives: In this subproject, the genetic population structures, dynamics, and diversities of commercially and/or ecologically important species

of differently utilised and exploited coral reefs in Indonesia will be measured, to add baseline data for a comprehensive picture of the state, resilience, and management needs of each species and the ecosystem as a whole.

- 1) Genetic diversity and connectivity of ecologically and economically relevant species of coral reefs in the Spermonde Archipelago and the Savu Sea.
- 2) Contributing baseline data for the assessment of the state of the studied ecosystems, and management and conservation implications, like design and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPA)/MPA networks, considering social economic networks existing in the research area.
- 3) Capacity building: introducing to and supervising the use of widely applicable molecular techniques, such as PCR, sequencing, and genotyping to Indonesian guest scientists and students.

Description of study field: The study field of the subproject 2 in Topic 3 is molecular ecology, concerned with population genetic analyses, phylogenetic relationships, and genetic diversities, among others. Through genetic analyses, information about populations, like the connectivity between areas and the level of diversity of all kinds of organisms can be gathered, necessary for estimating the status and management needs of certain species or functional groups in an ecosystem, for effective conservation efforts and possibly the sustainable use of resources.

Research material or object to be investigated: Coral reef associated species of different taxonomic and functional groups (see Table 1) are investigated in two regions of Indonesia, the Spermonde archipelago (South Sulawesi) and the Savu Sea (between the islands Timor, Sumba, Alor, Flores and Sawu), that have a commercial value or an important role in reef ecology. Groups of interest include stony corals as reef engineers, holothurians as economically and ecologically important components, groupers as valuable resource for the life food fish market, as well as sea urchins, which might take an important part in the ecological balance of coral and algae in the reefs. The material needed for the genetic based analyses are small tissue samples ($<1\text{ cm}^2$), extracted from life or dead individuals, stored in Ethanol ($>70\%$).

Research approach or methods: For the genetic analyses of the population structure and diversity in the study area, DNA from a representative number of individuals from locations of interest, usually from various geographic areas (e.g. shelf regions

in Spermonde), is needed. Specific genetic markers, representing small fragments of the organisms genome have to be amplified and compared to find differences and similarities in the genetic composition to estimate relationships among the dataset and possible subsets on different hierarchical levels (e.g. within and among populations and among groups of populations). With specific computer programs probabilities of groupings, values of differentiation between sites and genetic diversities are calculated and form a picture of connectivity and isolation between populations and geographic areas.

The methods used for the lab work include different protocols of DNA extraction dependent on the source organism of the tissue sample, amplification of suitable genetic markers through the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), purification of PCR products, sequencing and fragment length analysis. The computer programs usually used are among others Arlequin, FSTAT, DNASP, and STRUCTURE.

55.1 Prof. Dr. Marc Kochzius

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Professor
 Institusi : Vrije Universiteit Brussel
 No. SIP : 031/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

55.2 Ms. Anouk-Isabel Neuhaus

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Vrije Universiteit Brussel
 No. SIP : 032/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

56. Morphology and function of the burrow of the most abundant species of crab's burrow in the Segara Anakan Lagoon, Java Indonesia

- Tujuan Penelitian : Menentukan morfologi, karakteristik, dan sifat liang kepiting di hutan bakau Segara Anakan
- Bidang Penelitian : Biologi & Ekologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jateng (Segara Anakan -Cilacap)
- Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 4 November 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Program Studi Ilmu Lingkungan, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Jenderal Soedirman (Dr.rer.nat. Moh. Husein Sastranegara)

Abstrak

Mangroves are important ecosystem in tropical countries because they provide refuge for larva and juveniles economic importance marine species. Mangroves forests act as a barrier between the landward and seaward providing protection to the land against strong coastal conditions as well as filter for the costal ecosystems from the land influence. Besides their functions, mangroves communities have a very complex fauna that vary among regions and contribute to increase the importance of the ecosystem functions of the mangrove forest. Thus Indonesia mangrove forest in Segara Anakan Lagoon has one of the most diverse crab areas (Geist et al, 2012) and the understanding of their role in the mangrove forest is fundamental to determinate it influence in the system as ecosystem engineers. Our study will be focus in burrowing crab species that are consider to create oxic condition in the sediment of the mangrove that promote decomposition of organic matter and enhance absorption of nutrients by mangrove roots tree, which contribute to the recycling of nutrients in the system. In addition, burrow structure promotes the aeration and irrigation of the sediment improving the transport of nutrients and carbon from the mangrove to stream and to the ocean (Stieglitz et al, 2000). Through the description of their burrow, we will provide important information about crab burrow engineer function in the mangrove ecosystem of the Segara Anakan Lagoon and determinate if these functions are changing under anthropogenic influences.

56.1 Ms. Tania Edith Romero Gonzalez

Warga Negara : Panama
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Center for Tropical Marine Ecology (ZMT)
 No. SIP : 426/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

57. A Vertebrate Biotic Survey of Nusa Tenggara and Southeastern Maluku, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan dokumentasi keanekaragaman hayati Indonesia, menemukan spesies baru, serta mempelajari spesiasi dan biogeografi yang mempengaruhi keanekaragaman hayati
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi (Zoologi)
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bogor dan Bandung); Banten (Timjil dan Deli); Bali (Bali, Penida, Nusa Lembongan); NTB (Lombok dan Sumbawa); NTT (Komodo, Rinca, Flores, Solar, Adonara, Pantar, Lembata, Alor, Timor, Sema, Sumba, Sabu dan Roti); Maluku (Wetar, Kisar, Romang, Damar, Leti, Moa, Sermata, Babar, Tanimbar, Seram laut dan Kei)
 Lama Penelitian : 8 (delapan) bulan mulai 1 Juli 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi - LIPI (Dr. Evy Ayu Arida)

Abstrak

There is substantial need for large-scale vertebrate biotic survey work on Java, Bali, in Nusa Tenggara, and in Maluku. The current document is submitted as part of our request for permits to perform biodiversity inventory work in this region. Our plan is to have a team in place for an 8-10-week period (between October 1 and December 15, 2012) during which we will sample amphibians and reptiles. Three students will remain in Indonesia for two additional months to sample amphibians and reptiles only on three island groups in Maluku Province: the

Kai, Aru, and Tanimbar Islands. We seek permission to conduct herpetological and ornithological transect surveys on the following islands: Java (Jawa Barat), Bali (Bali), Lombok and Sumbawa (Nusa Tenggara Barat), Flores, Adonara, Solor, Lomblen, Pantar, Alor, Atauro, Timor, Savu, and Sumba (Nusa Tenggara Timur). We seek permission to sample amphibians and reptiles only in the Kai, Aru, and Tanimbar Islands (Maluku). Because it is not possible to conduct all molecular work in Indonesia, it is imperative that we be permitted to collect and export genetic samples to our institutions (each sample will be split with an Indonesian Institution as required by law). Our field team will include numerous participants from the United States and Indonesia.

57.1 Dr. Jimmy Adair McGuire

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : University of California
No. SIP : 233/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

57.2 Ms. Sarah Marie Hykin

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : University of California
No. SIP : 234/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

57.3 Mr. Sean Bryant Reilly

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Graduate Student Instructor
Institusi : University of California
No. SIP : 235/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

57.4 Mr. Luke Merlin Bloch

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Graduate Student Instructor
 Institusi : University of California
 No. SIP : 237/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

57.5 Mr. Kristopher Paul Harmon

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Institusi : University of California
 No. SIP : 238/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

58. Biogeography and Systematic of Mollucan mammals (Mammalia) and birds (Aves)

Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami biogeografi mamalia dan burung di Maluku Biologi (Zoologi)
 Daerah Penelitian : Pulau Obi (Laiwui), Pulau Buru (Danau Rana dan Kapalat Mada), Pulau Seram (TN. Manusela)
 Lama Penelitian : 7 (Tujuh) bulan mulai 6 November 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Yuli Sulistya Fitriana, S.Si dan Tri Haryoko, M.Si)

Abstrak

The Moluccas make up the island region west of New Guinea and are part of the biologically unique transition zone – Wallacea, between Australia and Asia. The region is very high in endemism and relatively little mammal and bird work has been carried out in this remote part of Indonesia. The proposed collaborative effort between the University of Copenhagen and the Zoological Museum of Bogor, Indonesia aims at improving the knowledge of the Moluccan mammal and bird diversity and evolution.

Apart from the museum based collecting work, we aim to use the collected samples for broader molecular work to establish systematic relationships among taxa and to assess patterns of biogeography and evolution both within the Moluccas but also extending beyond this to the whole Indo-Pacific region. This will improve our understanding of biodiversity dynamics both within archipelagos and between islands and mainlands.

Furthermore, both institutions involved are part of the All Mammalia Barcode of Life (MBOL) and the All Bird Barcode of Life (BBOL), whose aim it is to have DNA sequences from all mammal and bird species worldwide. At the moment, however, only few species from the Moluccan area are available and thus it is of great importance to obtain genetic material from the Moluccas for the MBOL.

58.1 Dr. Fabre Pierre-Henri

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : University of Copenhagen
No. SIP : 419/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

58.2 Mr. Andrew Hart Reeve

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : University of Copenhagen
No. SIP : 420/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

58.3 Mr. Jonathan David Kennedy

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : University of Copenhagen
No. SIP : 421/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

59. China-Indonesia Ecological Station Establishment and Marine Biodiversity Survey in North Sulawesi Sea

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari keterkaitan antara perubahan iklim dan ekosistem perairan tropis, membandingkan keanekaragaman antara Cina dan Indonesia, dan mengembangkan manajemen berbasis ekosistem yang dapat meningkatkan kemampuan kedua belah pihak dalam kerangka penelitian dan manajemen keanekaragaman perairan

Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Kelautan

Daerah Penelitian : Sulut (Bitung di Selat Lembah, Kema, Likupang)

Lama Penelitian : 1 (satu) bulan mulai April 2013

Mitra Kerja : Puslit Oseanografi LIPI (Dr. Dirhamsyah, M.A.)

Abstrak

Usulan penelitian pengeioloan pulau-pulau kecil ini adalah program pendamping (counter program) dari Puslit Oseanografi-LIPI (P20-LIPI) dari program kerjasama penelitian China-Indonesia Ecological Station Establishment and Marine Biodiversity Survey in North Sulawesi Sea and Bintan Island - Riau Archipelago antara P20-LIPI dengan Third Institute of Oceanography -State Oceanic Administration (TIO-SOA). Fokus dari kerjasama penelitian ini adalah penilaian dan perbandingan tentang kesamaan dan perbedaan dari biodiversitas laut di Perairan Sulawesi Utara dan Perairan Selatan China, serta kesamaan dan perbedaan dalam pengeioloan pulau-pulau kecil di Indonesia dan di China, dengan studi kasus Pulau Bintan dan Pulau Xiamen.

Tujuan dari kerjasama penelitian ini adalah untuk meningkatkan kemampuan kedua belah pihak dalam pelaksanaan riset dan pengeioloan biodiversitas laut dan pengeioloan pulau-pulau kecil yang pada akhir hasil penelitian ini dapat dimanfaatkan bersama untuk kepentingan konservasi biodiversitas laut dan pemanfaatan pulau-pulau kecil secara bijaksana. Kerjasama penelitian ini direncanakan akan berlangsung selama 4 tahun dimulai sejak tahun 2012 sampai dengan tahun 2015.

59.1 Prof.Dr.Chen Bin

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Director (Marine Ecology)/Coordinator/Researcher
Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 113/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.2 Dr. Jianguo Du

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Research Assistant (Marine Biology)
Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 114/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.3 Prof. Xingqun Chen

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Researcher (Marine Biology)
Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 115/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.4 Chunguang Wang, M.Sc.

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Research Assistant (Marine Biology)
Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 116/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.5 Dr. Guangcheng Chen

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Research Scientist (Marine Biology)
 Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 117/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.6 Junhui Lin, M.Sc.

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Research Assistant (Marine Biology)
 Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 118/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.7 Heshan Lin, M.Sc.

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Research Assistant (Marine Biology)
 Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 119/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.8 Wentao Niu, M.Sc.

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Assistant Professor (Marine Biology)
 Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 120/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.9 Dr. Hao Huang

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Associate Professor (Marine Biology)
Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 121/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.10 Zhuyuan Ma, M.Sc.

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Research Assistant (Marine Biology)
Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 122/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.11 Dr. Danyun Ou

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Assistant Research Fellow (Marine Biology)
Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 123/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

59.12 Dr. Baohong Chen

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Associate Professor (Marine Chemistry & Marine Ecology)
Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 124/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

Ms. Xiongmei Liu

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Deputy Director (Infrastructure & Construction)
 Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 125/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

60. Diversity of the phytoplanktonic species responsible for Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) in Indonesia with a special focus on the *Alexandrium tamarense* complex

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari komposisi spesies genus *Alexandrium* yang merupakan fitoplankton yang menyebabkan berkembangnya ganggang berbahaya dan dinoflagelata berpotensi racun di Indonesia

Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Kelautan

Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta (Pulau Pari, Pulau Panyaliran dan Selat Sunda)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 25 September 2013 Puslit Oseanografi LIPI (Dr. Hikmah Thoha)

Abstract

This research proposal comes within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2012 between IRD and LIPI. Conducted in close collaboration with all the Indonesian partners involved, it will focus on the diversity of the phytoplanktonic species responsive for Harmful Algae Blooms (HABs) in Indonesia. Indonesia has a huge maritime territory, with nearly 108,000 km of coastline. Due to the importance and recurring phytoplankton blooms observed on its shores, the Indonesian government has in the recent years promoted research on these toxic events, also called "Harmful Algal Blooms" (HAB).

This research project aims at (1) studying the species composition (by ribotyping) of strains belonging to the genus *Alexandrium* and other potentially toxic dinoflagellates in Indonesia; their presence has indeed already been reported in several toxic events, but without any indication on the species involved. Such a

study will provide a first overview on the Alexandrium species associated with HABs in Indonesia; (2) investigating the genetic diversity of isolates corresponding to A catenella with microsatellite markers, in order to complete the ongoing A catenella biogeographical study for which data for this region is lacking; (3) looking at the strain diversity of Alexandrium and other dinoflagellates present in ballast and harbor waters and sediments, which should further help our understanding of the dynamics of expansion and colonization process of toxic species.

Results of this research should provide new information on the taxonomy and diversity of dinoflagellates in Indonesian waters, as well as new insights into the biogeography of Alexandrium genus. This collaborative project will represent a good opportunity to train scientists from LIPI-RCO to cyst examination and taxonomy, and to co-supervise Master and/or PhD students).

60.1 Dr. Estelle Pascale Raymonde Masseret

Warga Negara : Perancis
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : Universite Montpellier 2 & IRD
 No. SIP : 373/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

61. Effectiveness of BioRock coral reef restoration

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji efektivitas restorasi terumbu karang, khususnya BioRock, di sekitar kepulauan Gili
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Kelautan
 Daerah Penelitian : NTB (Gili Trawangan)
 Lama Penelitian : 1 (satu) bulan mulai 4 November 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Mataram (Dr. Ir. Sitti Hilyana, M.Si., Ir. Lalu Arifin Aria Bakti, M.Agr.)

Abstrak

Purpose of Research: In my research I aim to assess effectiveness of reef restoration, specifically BioRock, around the Gili Islands, just off the northwest coast of Lombok, Indonesia. I hope to identify if the coral restoration in the Gili Islands can be biologically effective for replication at even larger scales in marine parks throughout Indonesia. Many researchers have assessed restored reefs in terms of coral growth, but few have examined if coral community assemblages (the different coral species and shapes that make up the coral reef), fish diversity and biomass on are comparable to natural reefs in similar habitats. I also hope to determine which habitat characteristics (depth, distance from shore, etc) lead to the most successful restoration projects.

Methodology: My research will have three components: 1) monitoring large highly mobile fish (stationary point counts); 2) monitoring small and hidden fish species (belt transects); and 3) measuring coral and other immobile organisms (quadrat counts). Stationary point counts will be conducted first because large mobile fish are more likely to swim away. I will identify all fish greater than 25cm in length (identifying to species if possible, and estimating length within 5 cm) that swim within a 10 meter diameter during a five minute time period. In order to count all species within the cylinder I will position myself in the center of the cylinder and rotate. For the belt transects, I will make two 20 meter swims (or transects) over the coral identifying species and estimating length of all small (less than 25cm in length), or cryptic (hidden) fish within 2 meters to either side of the transect line. On the first swim I will identify all species greater than 10cm in length, while on the second swim I will identify fish less than 10cm in length and cryptic species. Quadrat counts will be used to assess coral diversity and assemblages. For this method I will construct 1 by 1 meter square quadrats using P VC pipe. At each site I will randomly place the quadrat in six locations. At each I will identify (to genus or species if possible, otherwise to family) and measure each immobile organism within the boundaries of the quadrat. All monitoring will be conducted by myself, Kelly Haisfield, and my research assistant, Adam Oaks, using self contained underwater breathing apparatus (SCUBA) equipment and done monthly at both restored and control sites, which I will identify based on similarity of habitat and geographical location to restored sites. At each site, I will measure spatial location, temperature, depth, visibility, and slope. I will map and spatially analyze sites using Arc GIS 9 software, and statistically analyze fish

diversity, biomass and coral assemblages. If commercially important species (sharks, grouper, etc.) are observed outside of transects they will be recorded, but not included in statistical analyses.

Location: Shallow water coral reefs surrounding Gili Trawangan, Lombok, Indonesia.

(lanjutan penelitian 2012)

61.1 Ms. Kelly Haisfield

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Program Associate
Institusi : World Wide Fund (WWF)
No. SIP : 76/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

62. Effect of temperature in early life stages of economically important reef organisms

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti dampak kenaikan suhu pada ikan-ikan terumbu karang, khususnya pada larva Biologi Kelautan
Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta (Teluk Jakarta, Kep. Seribu), Sulsel (Kep. Spermonde), Bali
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 31 Mei 2013
Mitra Kerja : Balitbang KP (Dr. Singgih Wibowo)

Abstrak

As global warming is becoming an increasing threat to ecosystems, organismal communities are expected to change. Fishes play an important role for human populations both as income and food sources. This PhD project within the SPICE project, Topic 1, is aimed to investigate the effects of increasing temperatures on coral reef fish, especially their larvae. To better understand possible influence of climate change on the fish a comparison will be made with a tropical jellyfish,

keeping in mind that jellyfish have survived many extinction events in history. Experiments with increased temperature will be conducted in Indonesia to determine various direct and indirect effects of temperature on the two organisms. The field work will be carried out during several field trips between September 2012 and February 2015. Sampling will take place mainly in Jakarta Bay and Pulau Seribu Islands but may include other locations in the Spermonde Archipelago and Bali. The main goal is to determine how global warming will affect the survival of fish larvae, because this will give important information on population dynamics.

62.1 Ms. Pia Kegler

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Leibnitz Center for Tropical Marine Ecology
 No. SIP : 176/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

63. Indonesian Marine Invertebrate Biodiversity: Echinoderms and Polychaete Annelids

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji keanekaragaman echinodermata, khususnya tripang dan bintang berbulu (featherstar) serta keanekaragaman annelida
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Kelautan
 Daerah Penelitian : Papua Barat (Raja Ampat)
 Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua belas) bulan mulai 7 Oktober 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Peternakan Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan, Universitas Negeri Papua (Simon P.O. Leatemia S.Pi., M.Si., Ir. Ricardo F. Tapilatu, M.Sc.)

Abstract

Marine surveys suggest that the marine life diversity in the Raja Ampat area of Indonesia is the highest recorded on Earth. However, important groups such as polychaetes worms, echinoderms and crustaceans were not part of these surveys.

We wish to begin to address this problem by beginning to survey the echinoderm and polychaete annelid fauna of Raja Ampat.

Echinodermata includes featherstars, sea stars, brittlestars, sea urchins, and sea cucumbers. The Indo-West Pacific region is the region of most echinoderm diversity, though there has not been a comprehensive study of the diversity in Indonesian waters. Polychaetes annelid worms are also an important and highly diverse group of animals that are generally small and found in marine sediments. There has yet to be a comprehensive study of the diversity of polychaete annelids in Indonesian waters.

This Marine Invertebrate Biodiversity project will initially involve six international scientists from four universities in the United States and Sweden as well as Indonesian collaborators from Universitas Negeri Papua. Scientists will collect animals using SCUBA from dive sites located at Kri Island in Raja Ampat, Indonesia. Specimens will be photographed and preserved for scientific study. New species will be described in collaboration with our Indonesian partners at UNIPA. Specimens will be returned to Indonesia to be kept in an appropriate Museum collection. Biodiversity guides to the echinoderms (featherstars and sea cucumbers) and polychaete annelids will also be published with our UNIPA collaborators.

63.1 Prof. Gregory William Rouse

Warga Negara : Australia
 Jabatan : Professor (Zoology)/Researcher
 Institusi : Scripps Institution of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 390/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

63.2 Mr. Kristian Henry Taylor

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : Nova Southeastern University Oceanographic Center
 No. SIP : 391/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

63.3 Ms. Mindi Mindi Summers

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Reseacher
 Institusi : Scripps Institution of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 392/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

63.4 Ms. Allison Kathryn Miller

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Reseacher
 Institusi : University of Guam
 No. SIP : 394/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

63.5 Prof. Charles Garrett Messing

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Professor (Biological Oceanography)
 Institusi : Nova Southeastern University
 No. SIP : 395/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

64. Marine Biology, Ecology & Conservation of The Wakatobi Marine National Park: Research Proposal 2012-2014).

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti ketahanan terumbu karang, khususnya dalam kaitannya dengan peningkatan ancaman dari eksploitasi tanpa memperhatikan aspek sustainability yang juga dikombinasikan dengan perubahan iklim
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Kelautan
 Daerah Penelitian : Sultra (TN Wakatobi)
 Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan, mulai 178 Juni 2013

Mitra Kerja : Puslitbang Laut, Pesisir, dan Pulau-pulau Kecil Universitas
Hasanuddin (Prof. Dr. Ir. Jamaluddin Jompa, M.Sc.)

Abstract

During the period 2012 and 2013 the Coral Reef research Unit, in collaboration with the Research and Development Centre for Marine, Coast and Small Islands, University of Hasanuddin undertook a multi-themed research project entitled "Marine Biology, Ecology & Conservation of the Wakatobi Marine National Park, South East Sulawesi, Indonesia". The research project was very successful in addressing its key aims, and resulted in numerous scientific publications, the publication of a book and several capacity building. Herein we describe our continued research programme that would capitalise on the findings of the last but focus more on the key issues impacting marine systems on the Wakatobi both at the present time and in to the future.

The research programme for 2014 is a continuation of the research carried out in 2013 and proposes to address five key research themes and to use these research topics to address the key issues of Climate Change, Environmental Governance and the need to Capacity Build within the Wakatobi and wider region. These cross-cutting issues will be addressed from the context of 1) Coral Reef Form and Function 2) Coral Reef Resilience 3) Life in the Extremes 4) Coral Reef Resources and 5) Coral Reef Management which represent the research themes. The thematic approach will provide a strong research framework in which do address the key issues, whilst also providing an adaptive potential through evolving and objective led research tasks.

Within the theme coral reef form and function, the key topics of system biodiversity, functionality, redundancy, dynamics and connectivity, will be addressed using a number of study based approaches. This research will require an ecosystem approach and although the proposed identifies coral reefs as the key subject area, the majority of the research activities will include associated habitats such as sea grass and mangrove forests. Coral reef resilience is a key topic of our time, particularly due to the increasing threat of non-sustainable exploitation combined with accelerated climate change. Resilience will be examined through investigations in to the tolerance of reef organism to stress events (natural and anthropogenic induced), recruitment potential of the key taxa and the recovery potential, at a systems level, post disturbance. Within the proposed research we

also intend to investigate habitats that are characterised by extreme environmental conditions, certainly at the very edge of the environmental envelop within which coral and associated species can survive. Our previous research demonstrated that many species exist at these extremes through specific adaptations to their physiology and life history traits, and we intend to fully investigate these characteristics within the context of climate change to determine whether or not these systems house species that may be better equipped to deal with mass environmental change of either an acute (such as El Niño and La Nina events) or chronic (climate change) nature. It is generally through that such species and may represent the future of tropical systems. The fundamental aim of this and the previous research is to understand how reef systems react to environmental stress and how best to manage these systems against increasing stress. Much of this stress is anthropogenically induced and thus our proposed includes research questions that span the disciplines including the social and economic sciences. Consequently we have proposed a research theme that examines reef based resources and how such resources are likely to change as the system becomes more stressed. Most importantly we aim to identify how best to manage these resources going in to the uncertain future. Research and exchange in knowledge between researchers and conservationists are also starting to recognise that there are many alternatives to traditional methods of resource extraction and that it is possible to utilise a diverse range of reef based resources in a sustainable manner (eg carbon credit systems). This activity will therefore examine current resource extraction practises but also look to diversify sustainable and non-damaging exploitative as well as non-exploitative activities. The activities do not intend to establish new activities within the park rather than research there likely benefits both in terms of the ecology of the system but also in terms of livelihood support. This research theme goes hand in hand with the final theme of coral reef management and we intend to address this topic from both a natural and social science standpoint. This final theme will integrate across all other research activities. Most importantly however the research aims to examine the possible management options for the future as resources becoming increasingly degraded through exploitation and habitat degradation.

The proposed represents a series of activities that will help to maintain and sustain the Wakatobi Marine Park as a centre of international quality research, research that is aimed at advancing global knowledge of coral reefs but also, and most importantly, research that informs present and future management. It is most

important that such research activities as outlined herein, incorporate elements of capacity building to ensure that lessons learnt from the research are passed on to future researchers and decision makers. Therefore this document outlines our proposed approach to increase capacity building activities through the provision of taught, experience and learning based opportunities.

64.1 Prof. Wayne A. Bennett Jr

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Professor
Institusi : University of West Florida
No. SIP : 213/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

64.2 Dr. David John Smith

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Senior Lecturer
Institusi : Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of Essex
No. SIP : 248/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

65. Systematics and diversification of Conus in the Indo-West Pacific

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengonstruksi filogeni genus Conus dengan pendekatan phylogenetic guna memahami keanekaragamannya
Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Kelautan
Daerah Penelitian : Maluku; Maluku Utara; Sumatera Barat; Bangka-Belitung dan Bali
Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 12 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja : Lab Biomedik dan Molekuler Hewan - Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan - UNUD (Dr. I Gusti Ngurah Mahardika)

Cone snails within the genus *Conus* are a group of marine gastropods that display an impressive amount of species richness in the Indo-West Pacific and have been identified as an exceptional radiation in the sea. Evolutionary relationships and diversification dynamics of this group are not well understood due to poorly refined phylogenies. Therefore, I propose to collect samples from (1) Maluku, (2) North Maluku, (3) West Sumatera, (4) Bangka-Belitung, and (5) Bali over the course of 3 months to construct a phylogeny of this group. Then, I will use a comparative phylogenetic approach to understand how and when this staggering diversity evolved. All samples collected will be transported to Denpasar, Bali for genetic analyses.

65.1 Mr. Mark Anthony Phuong

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Graduate Student
 Institusi : University of California, Los Angeles
 No. SIP : 277/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

66. Joint analysis of small-scale movement patterns of coral reef fishes"

Tujuan Penelitian : Memperoleh pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang hubungan antara species dengan habitatnya dan konektifitas fungsionalnya di bentang laut dengan menggunakan pendekatan terpadu menggunakan quantitative movement studies yang berbasis individual based modeling

Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Kelautan

Daerah Penelitian : Sulut (P. Bangka)

Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 22 Juli 2013

Mitra Kerja : Puslitbang Kelautan, Pantai dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil - UNHAS(Prof. Ir. Jamaluddin Jompa)

The major goal of this study is to better understand species-habitat relationships and functional connectivity in marine seascape by using an integrated approach which combines quantitative movement studies with individual-based modelling (IBM). The spatially explicit, multi-species IBM will integrate key life history features of two ecologically and economically important reef fish species representing different functional groups and spatial representations of the environment (habitat structure). The model will be used to study spatial dynamics of fish populations over time and the influence of multi-frequency temporal constraints (tidal dynamics and diel cycle) on migration processes and habitat use patterns. It will capture the link between individual movement and population dynamics as well as the movement responses to changing seascape structures that affect individual performance and, in turn, population-level dynamics. Model-based analysis will therefore help to identify essential habitat properties for key species at specific location and to anticipate responses to changing seascapes and new environmental conditions. Potential scenarios that will be investigated are habitat destruction and changes in resource use. Model results will thereby contribute to the development of both ecological theory about functional connectivity and spatial population dynamics as well as effective conservation strategies of MPAs. Due to the lack of detailed data for model parametrisation, a hydro-acoustic telemetry study will be conducted in North Sulawesi, Indonesia to quantify small-scale space use patterns of model species.

66.1 Ms. Maren Susanne Kruse

Warga Negara : Jerman Marine
 Jabatan : Biologist / Researcher
 Institusi : Leibniz Center for Tropical Marine Ecology
 No. SIP : 268/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

67. Predators as livelihoods: options and ostacles for shark management in Eastern Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti populasi hiu di Indonesia Timur dan mengkaji potensi serta tantangan untuk mempertahankan populasi tersebut secara berkelanjutan bersama para nelayan hiu

Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Kelautan
 Daerah Penelitian : NTT (Kupang, Rote), Maluku (Perairan P. Selaru), NTB (Perairan Tanjung Luar, Lombok)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 1 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Oseanografi LIPI - Dr. Augy Syahailatua

Abstract

The project aims to examine East Indonesian shark fisheries and their significance to fishing communities. There are two main nodes of investigation:

1. Assess the shark populations in two East Indonesian fishing grounds (see Slide 4) using a) stereo baited remote underwater video (BRUV) technology and b) fish market surveys to examine the size, species distribution and maturity of a representative number of sharks inside and outside a shark sanctuary (Misool) and a Marine Protected Area (Kaimana).
2. Describe two or three representative shark fishing communities fishing in different areas (e.g. Pulau Osi and Aru), including local knowledge and ecosystem awareness, fishing and resource management traditions, and the cultural and economic significance of shark fishing.

This research will be carried out under the applicable Animal and Human Ethics Permits issued by Murdoch University, Perth and Research Permits issued by Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia (RISTEK). Dr. Augy Syahailatua, Director at Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) Labs in Ambon, has kindly offered to act as the Indonesian counterpart for this research. The Bupati of Kaimana and the Kepala Dusun of Pulau Osi have also provided an assurance of support for this research.

67.1 Ms. Vanessa Flora Jaiteh

Warga Negara : Australia
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Murdoch University
 No. SIP : 13/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

68. Understanding biodiversity gradients through standardized sampling

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mengusulkan penggunaan teknik-teknik yang baru dikembangkan untuk kepentingan sampling dan menghitung keanekaragaman hayati dan metode yang melibatkan sampling seluruh organisme yang menghuni koral-koral pacilopora mati
- Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Kelautan
- Daerah Penelitian : Sumatera Barat (Kep. Mentawai, Padang), Jateng, Jabar, Kep. Riau (Kep. Natuna & Anambas), Bali, NTB, NTT (Flores dan P. Komodo), Maluku (Halmahera), Sulut (Manado dan Bunaken), Sulteng, Sulsel, Sultra, Kaltim, dan Kalsel
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 4 Juni 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Lab Biomedik dan Biologi Molekuler Hewan, Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan Universitas Udayana (Dr. I Gusti Ngurah Kade Mahardika)

Abstract

Overview: Indonesia is the global epicenter of marine biodiversity. While this pattern is well known, it is based on a small number of marine species, namely fish, corals and snails. It is not known whether these taxa that represent a small proportion of marine biodiversity are representative of other marine groups. It is also not well understood how biodiversity assembles into communities and how that assembly might be impacted by anthropogenic stressors like pollution, nitrification, or sedimentation. A major issue with addressing these questions, above, is the lack of standardized sampling techniques that limit regional and investigator biases that minimize comparability of data sets across space and time.

This project proposes to use several standardized metrics to measure marine biodiversity on coral reefs at various taxonomic scales, including 1) viruses and microbes, 2) invertebrates and 3] vertebrates. By using standardized sampling methods across different taxonomic groups will result in a better understanding of the processes shaping Indonesian biodiversity patterns, community assembly and how marine biodiversity may be impacted by human activities.

Educational Framework: We do all of our research in Indonesia in a collaborative educational framework. All work will be based out of the Indonesian Biodiversity Research Center in collaboration with our official research sponsor, Dr. I Gusti Ngurah Mahardika from Udayana University and will be governed by MOUs and MTAs with LIPI and Udayana University. The Indonesian Biodiversity Research Center was developed out of our previous research and education efforts in Indonesia, supported by a \$650,000 grant from USAID. Our proposed research activities will form the basis of 3 courses taught for Indonesian students and scientists from Diponegoro University (UNDIP), Udayana University (UNUD), the State University of Papua (UNIPA), LIPI Oceanologi, and Conservation International Indonesia. These courses include 1) Scientific Diving, 2) Marine Biodiversity Survey's, and 3) Marine Ecology. Approximately 12-16 Indonesian students from UNUD, UNDIP, UNIPA, LIPI, KKP, and CI will participate in training activities each year.

This project is scheduled to last for 5 years supported by NSF award OISli 1243541. Additional educational activities will be supported by a new USAID gram (Cooperative Agreement No. AID-497-A-00-10-00008), providing the opportunity for 4-6 students will have the opportunity to continue their training for periods of 3-4 months at UCLA and/or the Smithsonian Institution in the United States over the course of this project.

68.1 Dr. Paul Henry Barber

Warga Negara	: Amerika Serikat
Jabatan	: Professor
Institusi	: University of California, Los Angeles
No. SIP	: 185/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

68.2 Ms. Samantha H.T. Cheng

Warga Negara	: Amerika Serikat
Jabatan	: Ph.D. Student
Institusi	: University of California, Los Angeles
No. SIP	: 218/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

68.3 Ms. Abril Iniguez-Rivas

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : University of California, Los Angeles
No. SIP : 219/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

68.4 Ms. Allison L. Fritts-Penniman

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : University of California, Los Angeles
No. SIP : 220/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

68.5 Mr. Eric Raymond Hester

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Graduate Student
Institusi : University of California, Los Angeles
No. SIP : 221/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

68.6 Mr. Eric Raymond Hester

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Graduate Student
Institusi : University of California, Los Angeles
No. SIP : 222/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

68.7 Ms. Victoria Millicent Hosford

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Graduate Student
 Institusi : San Diego State University
 No. SIP : 186/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

68.8 Mrs. Sara Elizabeth Simmonds

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of California, Los Angeles
 No. SIP : 187/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

68.9 Mr. Shang- Yin Liu

Warga Negara : Republik China
 Jabatan : Postdoktoral /Researcher
 Institusi : Departement of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, UCLA
 No. SIP : 272/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

69. Genetic Diversity of Plasmodium Vivax in the Indonesian Archipelago

Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami berbagai jenis parasit Malaria dan transmisinya serta mengidentifikasi jalur-jalur kunci penyebarannya antar daerah
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Molekuler
 Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta (The Eijkman Institute of Molecular Biology)
 Lama Penelitian : (tiga) bulan mulai 16 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Lembaga Biologi Eijkman (Dr Rintis Noviyanti)

Abstrak

Malaria continues to pose a major public health burden in Indonesia, with *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax* presenting the greatest contribution to morbidity and mortality. Renewed efforts to contain *P. vivax* have been made in recent years due to increasing evidence of severe and life-threatening *P. vivax* infection, and rising levels of resistance to the widely used antimalarial drug chloroquine. A number of factors, however, including the early development of the transmissible (gametocyte) stages, the ability of the parasite to lie dormant in the liver for weeks to months, and the varying levels of malaria endemicity throughout the Indonesian Archipelago greatly challenge *P. vivax* elimination efforts in Indonesia.

In efforts to achieve malaria elimination, it is essential to understand the variation in parasite diversity and transmission, and to identify the key routes of parasite spread across the region. This can be achieved through developing a population genetic metrics to define various features of malaria transmission; an approach that has been supported by the Indonesian Ministry of Health (decree No. 293/MENKES/SK/IV/2009 on the importance of parasite genotyping for epidemiology surveillance in malaria elimination efforts). Through various study sites in Indonesia, Dr Rintis Noviyanti and her team at the Eijkman Institute of Molecular Biology have developed a microsatellite-based genotyping system and database resource for population genetic analyses of malaria parasites.

This study will undertake genotyping of *P. vivax* isolates from several regions of Indonesia to assess the variation in parasite diversity and transmission dynamics between regions. In addition, the study will entail comparison of the diversity of infections from clinical and asymptomatic individuals with varying life cycle stages and parasite density to determine whether these groups present distinct parasite sub-populations with differing transmission dynamics.

The results of this study will add to a detailed map of *Plasmodium vivax* diversity in the Indonesian archipelago. With appropriate molecular datasets on the parasite, the population genetic metrics at the Eijkman Institute can be used to define various features of transmission at a local level, enabling optimization of strategic malaria control activities in Indonesia.

69.1 Ms. Zuleima Pava Imitola

Warga Negara : Kolombia
 Jabatan : PhD student
 Institusi : Menzies School of Health Research
 No. SIP : 361/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

70. Research on mosquito-borne and blood-borne viral infectious diseases in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan penelitian epidemiologi sero- dan molekuler sebagai studi dasar yang diperlukan untuk mengetahui karakteristik virus yang dibawa oleh nyamuk dan darah
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi Molekuler
 Daerah Penelitian : Jatim (Surabaya)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 24 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Lembaga Penyakit Tropis, Universitas Airlangga (Prof. Dr. Nasronudin, dr., SpPD, K-PI, FINASIM)

Abstract

Dengue hemorrhagic fever is a serious mosquito-borne infectious disease prevalent throughout tropical and subtropical areas of the world including Indonesia, and is caused by the infection with dengue virus. The recent distribution of the viruses in Indonesia has not been elucidated completely, and there would be a possibility of an appearance of highly pathogenic strains in the future. Thus, it is important to continue surveillance the viruses in Indonesia. In addition, HIV/AIDS is a blood-borne viral disease prevalent all over the world, and is mainly caused by HIV-1 infection. Rapidly growing epidemic of HIV-1 is a serious public health problem in Indonesia. In order to control the HIV-1 epidemic, it is important to reveal the current prevalence rate and genotype of HIV-1 in Indonesia.

The methodology is: (i) Isolate virus using culture cells from infected patients or wild mosquitoes (Dengue and HIV); (ii) Determine the nucleotide sequences, and perform genotypic analyses (Dengue and H₁N₁); (iii) Prepare monoclonal antibodies

against viral proteins (HIV and Dengue), (iv) Study mutations associated with drug resistance (HIV); (V). Study viral plienotype and pathogenicity using isolated viruses (HIV and Dengue) HIV. Search natural compounds show antiviral effect (HIV and Dengue).

70.1 Mr. Tomohiro Kotaki

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Research Assistant
 Institusi : Graduate School of Medicine, Kobe University
 No. SIP : 71/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

71. Aluminium uptake in Symplocos trees and sustainable use of dye plants by Indonesian weavers

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti kondisi budidaya tanaman
 Bidang Penelitian : Biologi-Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalimantan (Sintang), Sulawesi (Palu,Batuisi), Bali (Seraya), Nusa Penida (Tenglad), Flores (Nangpanda, Watublapi, Ndona), Timor (Dili)
 Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 19 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Tadulako (Dr. Aiye Tjoa)

Abstrak

In order to develop concepts for sustainable use of Symplocos plants by Indonesian weavers, this project aims to investigate appropriate cultivation conditions and fundamental research underlying the mordant capacity of Symplocos. The goals are based on two previous findings: (1) very high levels of aluminium (1,000 ppm) are accumulated in the above-ground tissue of Symplocos trees, and (2) the mordant capacity of Symplocos is highly associated with the aluminium concentration in its leaf and bark tissue. Fieldwork in Indonesia will be conducted

in collaboration with the “Threads of Life: Indonesian Textile Arts Center” and with colleagues from Todulako University (Palu, Sulawesi) and includes collection of plant material and quantification of the aluminium content in plants growing at various locations (e.g. Bali, Timor, Kalimantan, Flores, Sulawesi) and different soil types. In addition, precise chemical analyses and determination of the optimal growing conditions for *Symplocos* will be conducted at Ulm University (Germany).

71.1 Mr. Marco Schmitt

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Institute for Systematic Botany and Ecology - Ulm University
 No. SIP : 305/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

72. Biogeochemistry and Geomicrobiology of the Malili Lakes, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari aspek-aspek mikrobiologis, geokimia, dan limnologi dari Danau-danau Malili
 Bidang Penelitian : Mikrobiologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Danau-danau Malili)
 Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 25 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Limnologi LIPI (Dr. Cynthia Henny dan tim)

Abstrak

The proposed research will study several aspects of the biogeochemistry and geomicrobiology of the Malili Lakes, on Sulawesi Island. Our previous studies have identified that the lakes possess unique chemical and physical properties and our goal is to understand how these properties influence biogeochemistry and geomicrobiology and ultimately whole ecosystem functioning. Although the chemistry and physics of the Malili Lakes are unique on the planet today, they are

analogous to what is known for the earth's earliest oceans. Our understanding of ecological functioning in the Malili lakes may therefore yield insight into the Earth's earliest marine ecosystems.

72.1 Dr. Sean Andrew Crowe

Warga Negara : Kanada
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : University of British Columbia
No. SIP : 374/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

72.2 Mr. André Friese

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : University of Postdam
No. SIP : 375/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

72.3 Dr. Jens Kallmeyer

Warga Negara : fghjklJerman
Jabatan : Scientist
Institusi : GFZ Postdam
No. SIP : 376/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

72.5 Dr. Carri Ayne Jones

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : University of British Columbia
No. SIP : 377/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

72.6 Dr. Julia Anne Maresca

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : University of Delaware
 No. SIP : 378/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

72.7 Ms. Céline Chantal Philippe Michiels

Warga Negara : Belgia
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of British Columbia
 No. SIP : 379/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

73. Collaborative Research Center for Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Disease (CRD – ERID)“

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari virus hepatitis B dan Hepatitis C pada penderita karier asimtomatik, hepatitis kronis, kanker hati dan karsinoma hepatoselular
 Bidang Penelitian : Mikrobiologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jawa Timur (Surabaya), DI. Yogyakarta, Kaltim (TN.Samboja Lestari), Bali, Sulawesi Tenggara, Kalteng, Kalbar dan Kalsel
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 15 Oktober 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Lembaga Penyakit Tropis, Universitas Airlangga (Prof. Dr. H. Fasich, Apt.)

Absract

The purposes of research are to determine the extent of infection on Hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and hepatitis E virus (HEV) in Indonesia, and to clarify the characteristics of HBV, HCV and HEV in Indonesia.

All the research activities on hepatitis viruses, such as hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and hepatitis E virus (HEV), will be conducted in Institute of Tropical Disease (ITD), Airlangga University, in collaboration with Dr. Soetjipto, the head of the Viral Hepatitis research group at ITD, and his colleagues.

A Japanese long-term researcher, Dr. Takako Utsumi, who stays at ITD to do research on viral hepatitis will be dispatched from Center for Infectious Diseases (CID), Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine. The supervisors of the long-term researcher (Dr. Yoshitake Hayashi and Dr. Hak Hotta) and/or their colleagues may be dispatched from CID for a short-term stay to join in the collaborative research activities at ITD.

The following experiments on hepatitis viruses will be conducted.

- A. The entire genome of HBV obtained from asymptomatic carriers, and patients of chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma will be sequenced to examine the possible correlation between the disease status and a particular mutation (s) of HBV
- B. The entire genome of HBV obtained from patients who responded either efficiently or poorly to lamivudine treatment will be sequenced to examine the possible correlation between the treatment responses and a particular mutation (s) of HBV
- C. Part of the HCV genome (core, NS3, NS5A, NS5B, etc) obtained from asymptomatic carriers, and patients of chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma will be sequenced to examine the possible correlation between the disease status and a particular mutation (s) of HCV.
- D. Part of the HCV genome (core, NS3, NS5A, NS5B, etc) obtained from patients who responded either efficiently or poorly to the combination therapy with pegylated interferon and ribavirin will be sequenced to examine the possible correlation between the treatment responses and a particular mutation (s) of HCV.
- E. Part of the HCV genome (core, NS3, NS5A, NS5B, etc) obtained from HCV-infected patients will be sequenced to possibly identify naturally occurred genetic recombination of HCV
- F. Part of the HEV genome (ORF2 etc) obtained from HEV-infected patients and swine will be sequenced and compared with each other.

- G. Serum samples will be serologically (HBsAg, anti-HCV, anti-HEV etc) examined to determine the status of HBV, HCV and HEV infection with sequence results in given regions

73.1 Dr. Takako Utsumi

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Assistant Professor
 Institusi : International Center for Medical Research and Treatment (ICMRT), Kobe University
 No. SIP : 355/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

74. Epidemiology of Plasmodium resistance to antimalarial drugs in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui sejauh mana resistensi terhadap obat anti malaria telah tersebar pada parasit malaria di Indonesia
 Bidang Penelitian : Mikrobiologi
 Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta
 Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 11 Oktober 2013
 Mitra Kerja : LBM Eijkman (dr. Din Syafruddin, Ph.D.)

Abstrak

Malaria is a public health problem in many parts of the world, causing an estimated 300-500 million clinical cases of the disease and killing more than 1 million people annually. The molecular mechanisms underlying the parasite resistance have been extensively investigated and several polymorphisms in the genes of the *Plasmodium* spp. such as *pfmdr1*, *pfcr1*, *pfpr38*, *dhfr* and *dhps* have been associated with the phenomenon. Following our previous study in 10 different endemic areas (see Syafruddin et al, 2003; Syafruddin et al, 2005), we are currently planning to explore the frequency distribution of the mutant alleles in the aforementioned genes in another 24 malaria endemic areas across the archipelago.

Information regarding the frequency distribution of the alleles in a given area will be of particular importance to the establishment of proper malaria control strategy. Mutant alleles in the genes associated with resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine have been well documented. Efforts to determine the frequency distribution of the alleles among the most common human plasmodia in Indonesia, *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* would provide us invaluable information regarding the status of the parasite resistance in the area and that facilitate the use of proper antimalarial drugs to be used. The proposed project is planning to map the frequency distribution of the alleles in 24 malaria endemic areas in Indonesia. The project aims to determine how wide the distribution of antimalarial drug resistance has spread out among the malaria parasite in Indonesia by looking at the genetic make up of the malaria parasites in various different places in Indonesia.

Several changes in the genes of the parasite, namely *pfmdr1*, *pfcr1*, *pfcr2*, *dhfr* and *dhps* have been implicated in the parasite resistance to chloroquine and its derivatives such as piperaquine and amodiaquine. Frequency distribution of those genetic changes among the malaria parasite will indicate the current situation of antimalarial drug resistance in the area and will be important information for the establishment of antimalarial drug policy.

The advent of molecular parasitology within the last few decades has enabled to diagnose genes associated with resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine using polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

74.1 Ms. Myrte Charlot de Boer

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : University of Amsterdam
 No. SIP : 402/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

75. Molecular epidemiological and biological studies on human malaria parasites in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Melakukan studi epidemiologis molekuler pada parasit malaria yang menyerang manusia
Bidang Penelitian	: Mikrobiologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Jatim (Surabaya)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 3 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Lembaga Penyakit Tropis, Universitas Airlangga (Indah S. Tantular, dr., Ph.D., Sp.ParK)

Abstrak

The applicant has been working molecular epidemiological studies on human malaria parasites in Indonesia with Indonesian collaborators since 1995, and we have surveyed mainly at Eastern Indonesian islands, such as Lombok, Flores, Halmahera, Buru, Seram, Sumba, Sumbawa, Sulawesi (Minahasa, Muna), Bangka and East Timor. From these surveys, we have found the existence of Plasmodium ovale with its new variant form from, and also the two new variant forms of P. malariae, all of which are distributing in SEA such as in Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. In the new project, the applicant would like to continue these molecular epidemiological studies on human malaria parasites in Indonesia as well as biological aspects of P. falciparum.

75.1 Prof. Fumihiko Kawamoto

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Professor (Health Sciences)
Institusi	: Oita University
No. SIP	: 181/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

76. Molecular epidemiology of avian influenza virus infection in Indonesia

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti epidemiologi molekuler dari infeksi virus flu burung pada unggas, hewan, dan manusia untuk mengontrol infeksi virus tersebut pada manusia
- Bidang Penelitian : Mikrobiologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jatim (Surabaya, Sidoarjo, Malang)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 3 Juni 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Lembaga Penyakit Tropis Universitas Airlangga (Prof. Dr. Nasronudin)

Abstract

The Indonesia-Japan collaborative project to establish the "Collaborative Research Center for Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases" (CRC-ERID) has been approved and supported by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan, and now in progress since April 2007. CRC-ERID is established in Institute of Tropical Disease (ITD), Airlangga University, and the collaborative research will continue until 31 st March 2015.

The objectives of research are to advance molecular epidemiology of avian influenza virus infection in birds, animals, and humans and to control human infection of the virus in Indonesia.

All the research activities on avian influenza will be conducted in Institute of Tropical Disease (ITD), Airlangga University, in collaboration with Dr. Laksmi Wulandari, the head of the Avian Influenza research group at ITD, Prof. Nasronudin, Director of ITD, and their colleagues.

Prof. Kazufumi Shimizu, a Japanese long-term researcher who stays at ITD to carry out research on avian influenza, will be dispatched from Center for Infectious Diseases (CID), Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine. Also, Japanese collaborators of the long-term researcher (Prof. Yoshitake Hayashi and Prof. Hak Hotta) and/or their colleagues will be dispatched from CfD, Kobe University for a short-term stay to join in the collaborative research activities at ITD.

The following experiments on avian influenza virus will be conducted.

- 1) The entire genome of some representative strains of highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza virus obtained from chicken, wild birds and pigs as well as that of avirulent strains will be sequenced and compared with each other.
- 2) The hemagglutinin (HA) and the neuraminidase (NA) genes of the remaining strains obtained from chicken and pigs will be sequenced and compared.
- 3) The binding affinity of the above influenza virus strains to the viral receptors of the human (α2-6) and the avian types (α2-3) will be examined. The possible relationship between the receptor binding affinity and a mutation(s) of the virus will be comparatively studied.
- 4) Hemagglutination inhibiting (HI) and neutralizing (NT) antibodies against H5N1 influenzavirus as well as seasonal influenza viruses (H1N1 and H3N2, etc.) in the sera of the above mentioned animals and humans (patients, suspected cases and healthy people) will be measured by HI and NT tests.

76.1 Prof. Kazufumi Shimizu

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Professor (Microbiology)
 Institusi : Kobe University
 No. SIP : 179/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

77. Raising artemisinin resistant strains of Plasmodium berghei in mice model

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengembangkan dan memilih mutan resisten artemisinin pada parasit malaria Plasmodium berghei
 Bidang Penelitian : Mikrobiologi
 Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta (LBM Eijkman)
 Lama Penelitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 19 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : LBM Eijkman (Dr. Josephine E. Siregar, Prof. Sangkot Marzuki)

Abstrak

This project aims to raise and select artemisinin resistant mutants of the murine malaria parasite *Plasmodium berghei* at the Eijkman Institute of Molecular Biology (EIBM) in Jakarta in collaboration with Leiden University Medical Center. Selection of resistant strains is essential to unravel the mechanism of antimalarial action of artemisinin. By exerting repeated drug selection pressure on *Plasmodium berghei* in mice, artemisinin resistant strains of *Plasmodium berghei* are expected to appear and acquisition of resistance can be validated. Main objectives are to: (1) Select artemisinin resistant strains of *Plasmodium berghei*; (2) Compare the acquisition and the phenotype of resistance of different *Plasmodium berghei* isolates subjected to artemisinin selection pressure.

77.1 Ms. Jessica Paulina Roelands

Warga Negara : Belanda
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : Leiden University Medical Center
No. SIP : 056/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

Bab 5: Bidang BOTANI/ PERTANIAN

Dalam bidang Botani dan Pertanian terdapat 15 project penelitian (no. 78 s/d 92).

78. Biogeography, ecology and informatics of Indonesian trees

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mengembangkan informasi keberagaman khususnya di bidang biogeografik dan diversifikasi ekologi tumbuhan Indonesia
- Bidang Penelitian : Botani
- Daerah Penelitian : Papua (Cagar Alam P. Waigeo Timur dan Cagar alam Tamrau Utara di Kab. Sorong), Sulut (TN Bogani Nani Wartabone), Porv. NTT (Flores Barat - Kab. Manggarai Barat dan Wai Dongkong), Prov. Maluku (P.Yamdena-Tanimbar, Kab. Maluku Tenggara Barat)
- Lama Penelitian : 8 (delapan) bulan mulai 10 April 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Arief Hidayat, M.Si.)

Abstrak

The Indonesian archipelago contains tree communities of outstanding biodiversity and endemism, and represents the most dynamic and potentially informative biogeographic experiment on earth. Forest trees also form the basis of the vital Indonesian timber industry.

At the same time, much of the information there is about tree species is not available to most Indonesian and global researchers, and there is a great need for capacity building in Indonesian biodiversity informatics.

In 2010, a joint team of US and Indonesian researchers received funding from the US National Science Foundation for a three-year study of the biogeographic assembly of tree communities across the archipelago, with development of associated biodiversity informatics resources in Indonesia, and this Indonesian research permit proposal is for Year 3 activities outlined in the attached NSF document.

Webb and Indonesian collaborators propose to collect ecological data and plantspecimens at Cagar Alam Pulau Waigeo Timor (1; Sorong, Papua Barat) (or CagarAlam Tamrau Utara, 2, Sorong, Papua Barat), Hutan Lindung in West Flores(3; Manggarai Barat, NTT), and Mixed classification forest on Pulau Yamdena (4;Maluku Tenggara Barat, Maluku), process the collections for DNA sequences, and developcutting-edge biodiversity informatics tools, from April 2013–March 2014. Extensivetraining will be given to both field and informatics participants.

This research continues and builds upon work conducted in 2009–2012 at Gunung Palung NationalPark and Manusela National Park, in which over 1,500 fertile specimens were collected,over 700 taxa were DNA sequenced, and data were made widely available (see<http://xmalesia.info/>).

Both collecting activities and sequencing activities will be governedby a pre-existing Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) and Intellectual PropertyRights Agreement between PPB-LIPI and the Arnold Arboretum. We will also concluderemeasurement of plots, and continue restoration work, in Gunung Palung NP (5; KayongUtara, KalBar).Deliverables will thus include: i) collections of fertile material where encountered, ii) omprehensive collections of DNA sequences for five focal clades and, for all trees in 12forest inventory plots, at least two markers, iii) an online, open, cutting-edge biodiversityinformatics database (developed with Indonesian technicians), that integrates ecological,biogeographic, and systematics data (including identification keys), eventually for allplants in the five islands to be visited. iv) Training will be given to local- and national leveltechnicians and scientists.

78.1 Dr. Campbell Owen Webb

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Senior Research Scientist
 Institusi : Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University
 No. SIP : 106/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013
 89/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

79. Distribution and ecology of the invasive Neotropical tree, *Bellucia pentamera* (Melastomataceae), at Gunung Palung National Park, West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mempelajari invasi pohon Neotropical kecil yang berasal dari Amerika Latin ke Asia Tenggara
Bidang Penelitian	: Botani
Daerah Penelitian	: Kalbar (Sukadana, TN Gunung Palung, Ketapang, Kayong Utara)
Lama Penelitian	: 8 (delapan) bulan mulai 11 Desember 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Tanjungpura (Ir. H. Bachrun Nurdjali, M.Si.)

Abstract

The proposed project will continue previous work on the invasion of the small Neotropical tree, *Bellucia pentamera* (Melastomataceae), introduced from Latin America into Southeast Asia roughly 50 years ago. Within its native range, this light demanding pioneer species is commonly found in disturbed forest patches, however, in Indonesia it has been able to form dense monodominant stands and successfully recruit in shaded, primary forest habitats as well. This is not surprising considering this plant has a very diverse native range and is therefore likely capable of invading many different ecosystems of Southeast Asia. Continuing on with a systematic survey of *B. pentamera* within Gunung Palung National Park is therefore highly important. The primary goals of this project therefore include: 1) to map the current distribution of *B. pentamera* across the wide range of habitats at Gunung Palung National Park, 2) to understand the natural history of *B. pentamera* relative to native plants, and 3) to develop approaches to combat the spread of this invasive plant. Previous work has begun to address some of these goals, but there is a need for additional work on this topic.

79.1 Mr. Christopher R. Dillis

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Doctoral Student
 Institusi : University of California-Davis
 No. SIP : 454/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

80. Floristic Survey of the Harapan Rainforest, Jambi, Sumatra

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan survei keragaman botani secara umum di Hutan Hujan Harapan untuk mendukung program restorasi di kawasan tersebut
 Bidang Penelitian : Botani
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (Hutan Hujan Harapan)
 Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 13 Maret 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Deden Girmansyah, M.Si.)

Abstrak

The Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew and Bogor Herbarium have been invited by Burung Indonesia, and its international partner Birdlife International, to visit their research station in the Harapan Rainforest, Jambi Province, in February - March 2013. It is proposed that Kew in collaboration with our Burung Indonesia and Bogor herbarium counterparts will conduct a general survey of the plant biodiversity of the Harapan Rainforest area in order to support the general restoration program for the site.

The lowland rainforests of Sumatra are under pressure and are threatened by timber extraction and clear-felling for conversion to oil palm and pulp-wood plantations. These forests are considered to be extremely species rich - on a par with those of the better known forests of the island of Borneo. In 1900's, these natural forests occupied around 16 million ha, but now only a fraction of that remains. This transformation is driving endangered and charismatic animal species such as the Sumatran tiger and Sumatran rhino towards extinction. The

Harapan Rainforest in Sumatra consists of two former logging concessions which will be managed for ecosystem restoration by a consortium of Burung Indonesia, BirdLife International and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

80.1 Dr. Rogier Petrus Johanes De Kok

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
 No. SIP : 081/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

80.2 Ms. Clare L. Drinkell

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Curator
 Institusi : Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
 No. SIP : 089/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

80.3 Ms. Marie Briggs

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Botanist
 Institusi : Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
 No. SIP : 091/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

80.4 Mr. David J. Ivell

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Head of Science Support System
 Institusi : Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
 No. SIP : 101/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

81. Plant diversity observations along altitudinal gradients of some Indonesian mountains

Tujuan Penelitian	: Meneliti pola dan tren keberagaman tanaman secara kuantitatif di Indonesia dan berkontribusi pada konservasi sistemiknya
Bidang Penelitian	: Botani
Daerah Penelitian	: Jabar (TN Gn. Pangrango, TN Gn. Halimun salak), Sulsel (TN Bantimurung-Bulusaraung), Sumbar (Gn. Gadut), Kalbar (Cagar Alam Gn. Niut, Cagar Alam Mandor)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 26 April 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dr. Dedy Darnaedi)

81.1 Prof. Tetsuzaku Yahara

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Professor / Researcher
Institusi	: Dept. of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, Kyushu University
No. SIP	: 130/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

81.2 Dr. Shuichiro Tagane

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Research Fellow
Institusi	: Dept. of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, Kyushu University
No. SIP	: 131/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

81.3 Dr. Hidetoshi Nagamasu

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Associate Professor
Institusi	: The Kyoto University Museum, Kyoto University
No. SIP	: 360/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

82. Plant diversity of West Papua, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Melakukan eksplorasi tanaman palem dan Saurauia (Actinidiaceae) di Pegunungan Tamrau Utara
Bidang Penelitian	: Botani
Daerah Penelitian	: Papua Barat (Peg. Tamrau Utara di Sorong, Manokwari)
Lama Penelitian	: 2 (dua) bulan mulai 14 Januari 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Negeri Papua (Dr. Charlie D. Heatubun, FLS)

Abstrak

A collaborative expedition to West Papua in January-February 2013 is proposed involving partners from the RBG Kew and UNIPA. The aim of the expedition is to explore and document the flora of the North Tamrau mountains (especially palms and Saurauia) using conventional botanical and herbarium methods. Results of the expedition will include new plant discoveries, strengthened collaborative links between institutions and joint research outputs, such as papers describing new species.

82.1 Dr. William John Baker

Warga Negara	: Inggris
Jabatan	: Head of Palm Research
Institusi	: Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
No. SIP	: 006/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

82.2 Dr. Lauren Maria Walton

Warga Negara	: Inggris
Jabatan	: Assistant Botanist
Institusi	: Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
No. SIP	: 007/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

82.3 Ms. Marie Briggs

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Botanist
Institusi : Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
No. SIP : 008/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

83. Promoting Organic Dry Land Farming and Restoration of Deciduous Forest in West Bali, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti kesesuaian tanaman yang akan ditanam serta sistem pertanian yang digunakan petani lokal dengan daerah penanaman, untuk kepentingan penelitian agrikultur, pengayaan hutan dan kontrol terhadap erosi
Bidang Penelitian : Botani
Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (TN Gunung Halimun Salak), Bali (TN Bali Barat)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan, mulai 7 April 2013
Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Ir. Albertus Husein Wawo, M.Si)

83.1 Ms. Sally Eva Silverstone

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : Biosphere Foundation
No. SIP : 19/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

84. The Review on *Capsicum frutescens* (Cabe Rawit): From Viewpoint of Distribution and Uniqueness/ Characteristics in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti distribusi cabe rawit di Indonesia dengan mengumpulkan varietas lokal serta melakukan analisis untuk mengetahui penyebarannya di Asia Tenggara

Bidang Penelitian : Botani
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bandung), Jateng (Banjarnegara), Jatim (Surabaya)
 Lampung (Bandar Lampung), Sumbar, Sumsel
 (Palembang), Sulsel
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan dimulai 10 Mei 2013
 Mitra Kerja : PMB LIPI (Dr. Endang Turmudi, M.A.), Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dr.
 Harry Wiriadinata, Dra. Tutie Djarwaningsih, M.Si.)

84.1 Dr. Sota Yamamoto

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima
 University
 No. SIP : 08/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

85. The study of biodiversity of tropical rain forest, 2013-2014

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari perubahan ekologi hutan tropis Indonesia
 guna menyediakan data untuk pengelolaan sumber daya
 alam
 Bidang Penelitian : Botani
 Daerah Penelitian : Bukit Bangkirai (Kab. Kutai Kertanegara, Prov. Kaltim); TN
 Gn. Halimun-Salak (Kab. Bogor; Prov. Jabar); TN Gn. Leuser
 (Kab. Langkat, Prov. North Sumut; Kab. Aceh Tenggara,
 Kab. Gayo Lues, Prov. Aceh,); TN Betung Kerihun (Kab.
 Kapuas Hulu, Prov. Kalbar
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 16 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi – LIPI (Dr. Ruliyana Susanti)

Abstract

Since 1982, we have many cooperative studies of plant ecology in Indonesia: Krakatau, Java, Sumatra and Kalimantan. We made nearly 100 plots and their total area was 40ha. In these 30 years, the environment of Indonesia has changed drastically. Some of our study sites are still in good condition, some are changed a little, others are destroyed. The comparison of the plots between the original and today conditions will give us useful information to know the change of forest. The purpose of our research is to detect the forest and biodiversity change from remeasurements of old plots. Another recent threat for tropical forests is invasive plants. We will study also how invasive plants are spreading into reserved area.

85.1 Prof. Eiji Suzuki

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Professor
 Institusi : Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University
 No. SIP : 358/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

85.2 Mr. Taizo Ishinuki

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Graduate Student
 Institusi : Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University
 No. SIP : 359/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

86. Effects of inter-guild specific interactions between flower-visiting species on pollination services in Indonesian housegardens

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari dampak kombinasi kedatangan serangga penyerbuk terhadap kuantitas dan kualitas buah serta benih
 Bidang Penelitian : Pertanian

Daerah Penelitian : Sulteng (Kabupaten Donggala)
 Lama Penelitian : 10 (sepuluh) bulan mulai 6 Maret 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Universitas Tadulako (Dr. Shahabuddin)

Abstract

Crop pollination is a key ecosystem service threatened by agricultural intensification and land conversion. However, gaps in knowledge of actual benefits from pollination services impede effective management planning. In the course of our project I will study the interaction between different pollinator guilds like social bees, stingless bees, solitary bees, flies and beetles to understand how guild interactions affect the effectiveness of the dominant pollinating species. In particular, I will study the effects of the number and/or order of combinations of visits by different pollinator guilds on the quantity and quality of fruit and seed set on the locally important crop species.

I selected two annual crop species, cucumber and carrot, commonly grown in traditional housegardens in Indonesia. I expect that flower-visiting taxa interact on crop flowers, which affect pollination success either in cucumber or carrot. I also expect that multiple flower visits could lead more often into fruit set than single flower visits and multiple flower visits of several taxa turn more often into fruit set than multiple visits of a single taxa.

This study is of generally interest because total net interactions are not completely understood up till now. The knowledge of these effects can contribute to new management possibilities to raise the net production of the crops in a sustainable way. In this way the study can help to protect the pollinator diversity of Sulawesi and increase ecosystem services important for crop production.

Mr. Florian Peer Marco Lauer

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : University of Bayreuth
 No. SIP : 070/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

87. Improving oil palm yield on smallholder peatland plots in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Memahami dampak BMP (Best Management Practices) pada pertumbuhan minyak sawit untuk dapat meningkatkan produktivitas minyak sawit
Bidang Penelitian	: Pertanian
Daerah Penelitian	: Riau (Perkebunan Ds. Dosan di Siak), Sumut (Simalungun), Jambi, Kalbar
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 25 September 2013
Mitra Kerja	: PT. PP London Sumatra Indonesia Tbk (Ir. Ahmad Subagyo)

Abstrak

Smallholder oil palm farmers in Indonesia generally underperform in terms of yield due to a range of reasons, including lack of access to finance, lack of good quality seeds and inputs, poor soils and drainage, and a lack of knowledge and experience.

In this project, we propose to assess the size of the yield gap and to increase knowledge and improve skills of smallholder oil palm farmers by setting up on-farm experimental plots where Best Management Practices (BMPs) are to be implemented in a step-wise fashion and yields will be recorded carefully. We have chosen this approach because:

- It will improve knowledge on how fast, to what extent, and against what costs the yield gap can be bridged.
- It will test the effectiveness of demonstration plots as a tool to improve production in a single area. This approach will provide farmers with a real life demonstration of Best Management Practices and their potential, instead of theory only.

In the reseach areas, we advise the farmers on how to implement BMPs, using the plots as a starting point to tackle the constraints that the farmers encounter. We focus on providing farmers with training and support, and on monitoring yields, palm growth, and impacts of the project on livelihoods in the broader community.

The demonstration plots are established step-wise, starting with basic agronomic practices and fertilisation to overcome key deficiencies. Later, farmers will be trained to implement optimum fertilization, integrated pest management, selective thinning and other more advanced practices where needed. Trainings are given in the field, using locally available inputs and materials. In this way, we stimulate 'best-fit' intensification, which depends to a large extent on spontaneous diffusion for its spread and uptake in the wider community. A key outcome of the project, will be to identify the practices which farmers readily adopt, and to adapt or discard the practices which do not take hold.

87.1 Ms. Lotte Suzanne Woittiez

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Ph.D. student
 Institusi : Wageningen University
 No. SIP : 380/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

88. Improving the sustainability of cocoa production in eastern Indonesia through integrated pest, disease and soil management in an effective extension and policy environment

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengembangkan praktik penyuburan tanah oleh petani kecil, mempelajari penyebab terjadinya perubahan dalam gejala penyakit vascular-streak dieback (VSD), melanjutkan uji lahan untuk diseminasi hasil tiruan cocoa yang telah dikembangkan, dan menganalisis kebijakan terkait manajemen pertanian

Bidang Penelitian : Pertanian

Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Makassar)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 21 Maret 2013

Mitra Kerja : Balitbang Kementan - Dr. Sahardi Mulia

88.1 Dr. Peter John McMahon

Warga Negara : Australia
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
 No. SIP : 23/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

89. Pengembangan Tanaman Sorghum dan Produksi Bio-Ethanol dalam Skala pilot Plan

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengembangkan tanaman sorghum dan produksi Bio-Ethanol dalam skala pilot plan
 Bidang Penelitian : Pertanian
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Cibinong Science Center LIPI), Lampung, DI Yogyakarta
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 6 November 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Inovasi LIPI (Firman Tri Ajie dan Adi Setya)

89.1 Mr. Kimihiro Tanaka

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Chief Section/Researcher
 Institusi : Sorghum JapanCo Ltd
 No. SIP : 80/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

90. Pollination effectiveness of different flower-visiting taxa on annual crops in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari efektivitas penyerbukan oleh serangga yang berbeda pada ketimun dan wortel
 Bidang Penelitian : Pertanian
 Daerah Penelitian : Sulteng (Kabupaten Donggala)
 Lama Penelitian : 10 (sepuluh) bulan mulai 6 Maret 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Universitas Tadulako (Prof. Dr. Alam Anshari)

Abstrak

Pollination by wild animals, especially insects, can be important for crop production but is threatened by agriculture intensification and land conversion. However, gaps in knowledge of pollinator community and species-specific effectiveness to contribute to the overall pollination services impede effective management planning. Many studies argue that not all flower-visiting species are effective pollinators and some taxonomic guilds effectively pollinate some plant species but not others. We therefore study the effectiveness of different pollinator guilds on two annual crops with distinctive flower morphology and selected cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) and carrot (*Daucus carota*) as commonly grown crop species in traditional Indonesian housegardens. The effectiveness of five pollinator taxonomic guilds will be measured by single pollinator visits to virgin flowers and the thereof resulting fruit/seed set and fruit/seed quality e.g. weight and shape. It is expected to show a difference in the pollination effectiveness of the different pollinator guilds for the two crop species. Flies and beetles are expected to be more effective to pollinate carrot while bees are expected to be more effective to pollinate cucumber.

This study is of general interest to local farmers, the international research community and policy makers, because of its contribution to fill gaps in the knowledge of species-specific pollinator effectiveness. The results will contribute to a better understanding of this ecosystem service. Eventually it may contribute to new management possibilities, which could raise the net production of the crops on the one hand and protect the Indonesian biodiversity on the other hand.

90.1 Mr. Sascha Benjamin Achhammer

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : University of Bayreuth
 No. SIP : 069/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

91. Prospective analysis of oil palm development in Riau and Jambi Provinces

Tujuan Penelitian : Mendefinisikan skenario dan evolusi sektor kelapa sawit termasuk sistem produksi, mata rantai perdagangan dan tata kelola sektor ekonomi tersebut oleh otoritas publik dan para pemangku kepentingan

Bidang Penelitian : Pertanian
Daerah Penelitian : Bogor (CIFOR), Prov. Riau dan Prov. Jambi
Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 5 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fak. Pertanian - Universitas Lampung (Prof. Dr. Jamalam Lumbanraja)

Abstrak

Oil palm is one of the most productive and profitable tropical crops for food and biofuel production. In some regions, such as Southeast Asia and more specifically Indonesia, oil palm is a major driver of economic development. On the other hand, the increasing demand for palm oil induces expansion of plantations, and raises issues of environment conservation as well as competition for land. Therefore, promoting a sustainable growth of the production is a significant challenge to the Indonesian government and industry. In this context, a prospective analysis of oil palm development will help local stakeholders to communicate and organize themselves to tackle issues of sustainability and productivity of the sector in there province. The field work will be conducted in Riau and Jambi provinces in Indonesia and the aim is to define scenarios of evolution of the oil palm sector (possible futures) - including the production systems, the trade chain and the governance of this economic sector. Furthermore, the analysis will be conducted in three steps: (i) technical-economic analysis of oil palm cropping systems, (ii) stakeholder analysis, and (iii) participatory prospective analysis.

First, the research will focus on the profitability of oil palm plantations and palm oil production. Second, the study will investigate the organization of stakeholders within the oil palm sector in the two provinces, including: oil palm companies, smallholders, middle-men, public services and civil society. Finally, a participatory prospective analysis will be conducted to work with these stakeholders on any issue that they are interested in (such as access to seedlings, organization of technical trainings for smallholders, land use planning at village scale, etc...). The subject of the prospective analysis will be further defined based on the stakeholder analysis and the issues raised by the stakeholders during the discussions and interviews.

91.1 Ms. Soytavanh Mienmany

Warga Negara : Laos
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : SupAgro-IRC Montpellier
 No. SIP : 199/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

92. Research proposal on Oil Palm Landscape dynamic

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis dinamika-dinamika produksi minyak kelapa sawit dalam skala regional
 Bidang Penelitian : Pertanian
 Daerah Penelitian : Prov. Jambi dan Prov. Riau
 Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 5 Juni 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian-Kementan (Dr. Fahmudin Agus)

Abstract

The objective of this PhD is to analyze palm oil production dynamics at a regional scale. In order to do so, I intend to identify factors involved in the spatial development of oil palm. Both biophysical (such as soil types, slope) and socio-economic (such as oil incomes from oil palm) factors will be taken into account. Then, I will develop a model based on stakeholders' decisions that will represent the patterns of this development. The informatics development of this model will finally allow me to propose possible futures of the spatial development of oil palm.

Modeling oil palm production dynamics implies understanding constraints and driving factors of various nature and scale. Models based on integrated analysis can give a better understanding of land system functioning and stakeholders decision making and thus allow for a better definition of pathways for future land use¹. In order to take into account the complexity of this process, a model will be developed based on the multi-agent methodology (Cormas programming environment²). This model will be used to simulate scenarios of landscape dynamics.

To develop this model, I will have to analyze all the processes involved in oil palm spatial dynamics through an extensive survey of the case study regions (Riau and Jambi provinces). This survey will consist first in mapping oil palm cropping systems (based on remote sensing analysis, validated by ground checking), second in interviewing stakeholders. I plan to interview the various types of oil palm growers in order to elicit the main factors determining the location of their plantation and their agricultural practices. Data collection will take place in two provinces in order to compare oil palm dynamics and highlight the generic factors of oil palm development.

Once the model is developed, scenarios will be simulated and maps showing several possible future landscapes will be produced. These maps will help the local governments (kabupaten level) in their task of land use planning. Five steps are considered during the PhD work:

- 1) Characterization of the study area using remote sensing analysis
- 2) Field data collection in Riau and Jambi provinces (two 6 months periods are planned in 2013 and 2014)
- 3) Modeling oil palm cropping systems dynamics in the study area
- 4) Simulating narrative scenarios to produce spatial scenarios' (maps) of oil palm future landscapes.

92.1 Ms. Morgot Marie Henriette Moulin

Warga Negara	: Perancis
Jabatan	: Ph.D. Student
Institusi	: Agronomic Sciences, INRA-SAD, Unitè Aster
No. SIP	: 198/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

Bab 6 : Bidang EKOLOGI

Dalam bidang Ekologi terdapat 41 project penelitian (no. 93 s/d 133); bidang ini bersama dengan Biologi merupakan bidang yang paling banyak diteliti oleh peneliti asing di Indonesia.

93. Aboveground Pattern of Biodiversity and Associated Ecosystem Process Across Tropical Rainforest Transformations

- Tujuan Penelitian : Menghitung secara kuantitatif proses-proses ekosistem di hutan hujan tropik
- Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 17 Juni 2013
- Mitra Kerja : IPB - Dr. Damayanti Buchori dan Universitas Jambi - Ir. Hamzah, M.Sc.

Abstrak

Improving ecological and socio-economical functionality of tropical human-CRC 990 - Ecological and socioeconomic functions of tropical lowland rainforest transformation systems (Sumatra, Indonesia) Coordination office CRC 990 E-mail: crc990@gwdg.de University of Göttingen Telephone: +49 551 39-12118 Page 2 of 3 dominated landscapes is a major challenge. In this scientific project (SP), we focus on aboveground animal biodiversity patterns and related ecological functions at local and landscape scales in lowland forest, jungle rubber (resembling secondary forest), rubber plantations and oil palm plantations.

Decreases in diversity from lowland forest to agroecosystems have already been reported. However, spatial patterns of biodiversity essential for scaling findings up to landscape scales are poorly known. Similarly, lack of knowledge about the relationship between taxonomic and functional diversity and resulting ecosystem services hampers the prediction of ecological functioning. Using two taxonomically and functionally diverse groups, ants and birds, we will sample all core plots at multiple scales to quantify beta diversity and fit species-area relationships. We will test for congruence between taxonomical and functional diversity responses of ant and bird communities to rainforest transformation at different scales.

Using a combination of large and small scale exclusion plots, we will quantify ecosystem processes such as herbivory, predation, pollination, and decomposition. Manipulation of ant and bird access will allow testing of predictions about the impact of these groups on plants, above- and belowground animal communities across rainforest transformation systems and lowland forest. Our SP is intimately linked with plant and belowground ecological groups working on the core plots as well as socio-economic groups working at household and village level. The specific objective I will have responsibility for is: Ant and Bird exclusion experiments to determine responses of ecosystem processes

93.1 Ms. Lisa Helen Denmead

Warga Negara : Selandia Baru
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Göttingen
 No. SIP : 26/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

94. Aboveground patterns of biodiversity and associated ecosystem

Tujuan Penelitian : Menghitung secara kuantitatif proses-proses ekosistem di hutan hujan tropik
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 17 Juni 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Institut Pertanian Bogor (Dr. Imam Rosmana), Universitas Jambi (Drs. Damris Muhammad, Ph.D.) dan Universitas Tadulako (Dr. Aiyen Tjoa)

Abstract

My research is part of the research collaboration CRC 990 / EForTS. Jambi Province has been chosen as main research region, because Jambi is seen as representative for recent land use change in Indonesia under global challenge.

Two landscapes within Jambi Province have been chosen for the CRC research comprising large units of lowland rainforest in its centre: National Park Bukit Duabelas and Harapan Rainforest. The transformation systems to be investigated

include lowland rainforest as reference sites, jungle rubber (extensive rubber plantations), and intensive rubber and oil palm plantations. In each of the two landscapes (comprising blocks in a randomized complete block design), four replicates of each of the four transformation systems (including the lowland rainforest as reference) will be investigated. These 2 x 16 sites will constitute the core sites; covering these core sites is mandatory for all CRC scientific projects (SPs) that collect micro level data in order to make it possible to compare data.

Clearing of tropical forests and other land-use changes have profound effects on N availability. Conversion of lowland forests to pastures may lead to short-term increases in soil N-cycling rates but ultimately leads to a decrease in N availability, which can be reverted after secondary forest regrows (Davidson et al. 2007). In Sulawesi, Indonesia, long-term cultivation of maize without fertilization resulted in lower N mineralization rates and microbial biomass whereas a cacao agroforestry system displayed comparable N-cycling rates as a nearby natural forest, which was attributed to the presence of leguminous shade trees that may have added N into the system through N₂ fixation (Corre et al. 2006). Land-use systems with N fertilization may lead to higher losses of NO and N₂O as a consequence of increases in nitrification and denitrification rates (Veldkamp et al. 2008). Also, establishment of tree plantations generally leads to lower N availability compared to natural forest unless the plantations contain leguminous trees (Knops et al. 2002).

Hypotheses to be tested are: (1) Lowland tropical rainforest will display high N-cycling rates, with the lowest N-cycling rates found in the plantation agricultural systems (rubber and oil palm); (2) Higher degradation of soil chemical and physical characteristics in the more intensively managed rubber and oil palm plantations, whereas the agroforestry systems (jungle rubber) will maintain soil characteristics closer to lowland rainforest.

Objectives of the research are: (1) Measure microbial biomass and microbially mediated N-cycling processes using the 15N pool dilution technique across a transformation gradient; (2) Compare soil chemical and physical characteristics among the four transformation systems (Forest, Jungle Rubber, Rubber Plantation, and Oil Palm Plantation).

94.1 Ms. Kara Elizabeth Allen

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Doctoral Student
 Institusi : University of Göttingen
 No. SIP : 44/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

95. Addressing scientific knowledge gaps in mangrove restoration

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti hubungan antara vegetasi hutan bakau dengan faktor-faktor fisik yang mengontrol keberadaannya, seperti tidal flow, faktor tanah, salinitas dan masalah organik yang mempengaruhi restorasi hutan bakau tersebut

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS), Makassar)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 9 September 2013

Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Ilmu Kelautan dan Perikanan - Unhas (Dr. Mahatma Lanuru)

Abstrak

Mangroves provide a number of crucial ecosystem services that support local livelihoods, such as coastal defence, firewood, fisheries nurseries and carbon sequestration. These ecosystem services were especially highlighted during the 2004 tsunami. However, mangroves are in severe and rapid decline due to aquaculture, reclamation and sea level rise, despite their importance to local communities. Mangrove restoration is being practiced throughout the tropics and especially in Indonesia, in order to reverse historical losses and reintroduce valuable ecosystem services. Our proposed research covers a number of aspects that will contribute to filling these knowledge gaps. 1) We will investigate links between mangrove vegetation and the physical factors controlling mangrove establishment through field and experimental studies, and use this information to predict mangrove restoration success; 2) We will investigate aspects of tidal flow and drainage that are crucial for successful restoration; 3) We will investigate the role of soil factors (nutrients, organic matter, salinity) in mangrove restoration; and 4) We will measure the effectiveness of natural and restored mangroves

for wave buffering as a coastal defence. This research builds upon several years of study in Singapore and Southern Thailand. The application of our research to mangrove restoration projects in Indonesia will fill some of the important knowledge gaps we currently have, and contribute to an increase in restoration success in Indonesia and the wider region.

95.1 Ms. Oh Rui Ying, Rachel

Warga Negara : Singapura
 Jabatan : Masters' Student
 Institusi : National University of Singapore
 No. SIP : 342/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

96. Bridging Organizations to Improve Conservation Fit in the Coral Triangle Initiatives

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti bagaimana organisasi-organisasi yang berfungsi sebagai jembatan antar kepentingan dapat berperan dalam upaya konservasi CTI (Coral Triangle Initiatives) dan berkontribusi dalam tata kelola laut multilevel di Indonesia
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Bali, Jabar (Bogor)
 Lama Penelitian : 9 (sembilan) bulan mulai 7 Oktober 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Ekologi Manusia IPB (Dr. Arif Satria)

Abstract

Regional-scale ocean governance in Southeast Asia's Coral Triangle (CT) must contend with remarkably complex contextual diversity. Options for conservation are constrained by social, economic, and political complexities expressed at multiple scales and the limited influence of central governments over marine resource management. How can regional and local-scale conservation actions be

better connected? How can the different systems of practices (formal, informal), knowledge and beliefs across scales be better integrated? Bridging organizations, i.e. independent agencies that facilitate multi-party collaboration, are being increasingly examined as a potentially powerful means to achieve these aims. My proposed research will explore this prospect in the CT context, and is guided by the central question: how can the emergence of bridging organizations contribute to multi-level ocean governance in the Coral Triangle? Through a comparative case study of bridging organizations in Indonesia, this proposed research will employ a sequential mixed method approach to critically examine if and how such organizations can “bridge” regional and local-scale conservation efforts (i.e. foster better ‘conservation fit’). It will employ social network analysis (SNA) to examine the network of relationships that link actors involved in conservation activities across space and time. Moreover, the proposed research will critically examine how bridging organizations can serve as platform to articulate and navigate trade-offs (social, economic, ecological) therein. Research findings will have direct implications for conservation policy and practice for coastal communities and national governments in the CT. At stake are biodiversity and ecosystems of global importance, and the wellbeing of millions of people who depend on those ecosystems.

96.1 Ms. Samantha Marie Berdej

Warga Negara : Kanada
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Waterloo
 No. SIP : 393/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

97. Carbon sequestration in the Indonesian Seas and its global significance: Generation of scientific knowledge for formulating strategies for adaptation to climate change (CISKA)

Tujuan Penelitian : Menghitung simpanan karbon dan emisi CO₂ dari wilayah laut Indonesia, serta mempelajari dampak perubahan daur karbon pada kegiatan perikanan di perairan pesisir dan sungai-sungai gambut

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Teluk Banten, Pantai Timur Sumatera
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 11 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : qBalitbang KP (Dr. Widodo Pranowo)

Abstract

The project aims to describe the carbon flow through selected tropical seagrass beds and to show how dependent its function as carbon sink is in relation to the riverine input of dissolved and particulate carbon.

Thus three special foci will be investigated which require the measurements in the field, laboratory and field experiments as well as modelling techniques:

- 1) C-Budget of seagrass beds (stable isotopes; biomass etc. production measurements).
- 2) CO₂ - Impact on the metabolism and development of seagrass beds (laboratory and field experiments).
- 3) Network analysis of the food web of tropical seagrass beds (modelling).

The research of the last 3 months has focussed on the results of the cruise with the "Matahariku" along the eastern Sumatra coast. This cruise started in Palembang and was also extended to the estuarine parts of the rivers Musi, Batang Hari, Indragiri, Siak and Rokan. Based on the experience from the first and second phase of SPICE we know that e.g. the catchment areas of the rivers along the eastern Sumatra coast reveal a peat land coverage varying from 40 to < 2% and are much less effected by eutrophication compared to rivers on Java. We expect an influence of this riverine load of peat land rivers on the adjacent coastal area and hypothesize that this import may decrease the primary production of seagrass beds and thus the potential of seagrass beds to act as a CO₂ sink. We only found larger seagrass beds at the Riau Archipelago, on Sebangka and Lingga Island. We have therefore explored seagrass beds that differ in distance to the river mouth or are exposed to rivers draining catchment areas of different peat land coverage. At the last cruise we did the work at the Riau Islands in close cooperation with the Faculty of Fishery and Marine Science University of Riau (UNRI).

97.1 Dr. Harald Asmus

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Project Leader
Institusi : Leibnitz Centre for Marine Tropical Ecology (ZMT)
No. SIP : 041SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

97.2 Dr. Bernhard Andreas Mayer

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : University of Hamburg
No. SIP : 042SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

98. Carbon Sequestration, Litter C Input to the Soil and Resource Use Efficiency in the Lowland Rainforest Transformation Systems on Sumatra

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji perubahan peredaran karbon sebagai dampak perubahan penggunaan lahan
Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 16 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja : IPB (Prof. Cecep Kusmana) dan Universitas Jambi (Drs. Damris Muhammad, M.Sc., Ph.D)

Abstract

Rainforest transformation has been suggested to largely influence the carbon cycle of the respective ecosystems. However, changes in carbon sequestration and ecosystem net primary productivity may also be influenced by the resource (water or nutrient) use-efficiency in the respective forest system. This project will investigating changes in carbon sequestration and net primary production above- and belowground, and litter carbon fluxes to the soil carbon stock with forest

transformation of tropical lowland forest into jungle rubber forest, and intensively managed rubber and oil palm plantations in Sumatra (Indonesia). The project links altered patterns in tree species diversity and identity in the presence of tree functional types, and forest structure to ecosystem functioning with a focus on the carbon cycle and the resource use-efficiency in net primary production of the forests. The results will help to assess the consequences of large-scale conversion of natural tropical lowland rainforest into forest transformation systems for carbon sequestration and ecosystem functioning for larger landscape areas.

In each of the 32 study plots (50 m x 50 m) an inventory of aboveground woody biomass and carbon stocks will be carried out. Annual aboveground litter fall will be determined by the installation of 24 litter traps and analysis of litter samples for C and N contents. Belowground litter production will be estimated with an ingrowth core approach (24 ingrowth cores in all 32 plots). To validate the ingrowth core data, we will apply the minirhizotron technique for analysing fine root longevity from direct observations (16 rhizotron tubes in 4 plots), in order to gain quantitative data on seasonal changes in living and dead fine root mass (and related C and N contents), we will conduct a sequential soil coring approach (20 sampling locations at 4 plots). Annual above-ground tree biomass production will be estimated based on the investigation of major components of above-ground net primary production: stem diameter growth (natural rainforest and rubber systems), height growth of oil palm individuals, litter production and oil palm fruit yield. For the inventory of live and dead fine root mass soil samples from the upper soil will be analysed from 10 randomly selected sampling locations in 3 soil depths with varying distance to surrounding stems in each of the 32 core sites.

98.1 Ms. Martyna Malgorzata Kotowska

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Göttingen
 No. SIP : 46/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

99. Current Landscape Transformation and Rural Water Supply

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti bagaimana perubahan lanskap yang terjadi mempengaruhi siklus ekosistem air lokal dan kehidupan masyarakat lokal
- Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Duabelas, Hutan Hujan Harapan)
- Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 29 April 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Ekologi Manusia IPB (Prof. Endriatmo Soetarto, Dr. Soeryo Adiwibowo), Universitas Jambi (Dr. Rosyani)

Abstrak

Preliminary results of my field research show that according to peoples perception landscape transformation has altered the ecosystems water cycle in several different aspects. Main observations were that landscape transformation, in specific deforestation, altered the stream flow of rivers with higher water levels during rainy season and lower water levels during dry season. People also noted that their wells run dry faster in dry season than around 20 years ago. Erosion during rainy season leads to high sediment load in water in the wells after heavy rain. Additionally to these impacts the fast population growth which occurred during the same time phase has led to significant changes in water quality. The lack of waste management and waste water treatment declined water quality of surface waters near settlements.

These changes impact the peoples livelihoods in different ways. If wells run dry people need to get their water from other water resources. During strong droughts water from wells is apparently not enough for the whole population, those that do not have access to good wells have to collect water from nearby rivers or other water resources. This increases the importance of financial capital (e.g. motorbike or car to get water) and social capital (e.g. friends with a car that bring water for them).

As research was only conducted in a small area, the continuation of research on water supply in other villages should be encouraged to compare results on a more regional level. Furthermore the problem of wells running dry in dry season is a matter of different factors that cannot be fully understood from social research

perspective alone. Local geological, pedological and topographic characteristics are important factors determining how land use change can affect the water cycle. Thus research in these areas should be conducted to fully understand why certain villages are impacted more severely than others and to find adequate solutions to improve the water supply of the villages.

99.1 Ms. Jennifer Merten

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Georg-August-University Göttingen
 No. SIP : 132/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

100. Development of an integrated forest carbon monitoring system with field sampling and remote sensing

Tujuan Penelitian : Memantau AGC (Above Ground Carbon) dan degradasi hutan yang berada dalam kondisi hutan rawa gambut tropis yang penuh tantangan
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (TN Sebangau)
 Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 16 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : CIMTROP Universitas Palangkaraya (Dr. Ir. Suwido H. Limin, MS.)

Abstrak

The overarching goal of this project is to research info methods for monitoring above ground carbon (AGC) and forest degradation under challenging conditions of tropical peat swamp forests. Special attention is paid to error propagation and integration of remote sensing techniques with field based inventory. Beyond the expected scientific outcome, collaboration and exchange of knowledge and experiences is important for all project partners.

A case of an integrated forest carbon monitoring system with field sampling and remote sensing in tropical peat swamp rainforests in Indonesia will be implemented. As the target variable in this study is above ground carbon (AGC), inventory and plot design is optimized towards its estimation in tropical peat swamp rainforests. Special attention is paid to the error propagation in the monitoring process, with the aim of identify and quantify the uncertainty in AGC and forest degradation monitoring. AGC, being the target variable of the project cannot be measured directly but needs to be modeled based on auxiliary variables which can be measured in field or detected by remote sensing. Therefore different inventories are required to i) get data to fit AGC models ii) get data to link AGC models to remote sensing products, and iii) collect information for the validation of the used models. To fulfill this contrasting information needs, we designed an inventory for collect ground information. This inventory has n=178 plots, where individual tree variables and position is recorded. Moreover, recent remote sensing information will be compiled to upscale predictions in sample points to the whole study area and evaluate the error propagation.

100.1 Mr. Mats Mahnken

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : Georg-August-Universiteit Göttingen
No. SIP : 357/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

100.2 Ms. Kristina Konecny

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : PhD Student
Institusi : Ludwig-Maximilians-Universiteit Munich
No. SIP : 369/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

100.3 Dr. César Pérez Crusado

Warga Negara : Spanyol
 Jabatan : Post-Doc Researcher
 Institusi : Georg-August-Universiteit Göttingen
 No. SIP : 397/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

101. Effects of spatial and temporal variation in plant productivity on the population ecology of Bornean rainforest primates at the Cabang Panti Research Station in Gunung Palung National Park

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari dampak spatial dan produktifitas berbagai jenis tanaman hutan terhadap populasi primata hutan hujan tropis Kalimantan
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (Cabang Panti Research Station di TN Gunung Palung, Ketapang dan Kayong Utara)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 19 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Tanjungpura (Dr. Ir. Burhanuddin, MP)

Abstrak

The proposed research seeks to continue Dr. Andrew J. Marshall's long-term research regarding how spatial and temporal variation in plant productivity affects populations of Bornean rainforest primates. In a LIPI-sponsored research project conducted in collaboration with Universitas Tanjungpura (UNTAN) and completed in 2002, Dr. Marshall documented substantial variation in population density, group size, inferred reproductive success, and offspring sex ratios in populations of white-bearded gibbons (*Hylobates albobarbis*) and red leaf monkeys (*Presbytis rubicunda rubida*) living across seven distinct forest types at the Cabang Panti Research Station (CPRS) in Gunung Palung National Park (GPNP; Marshall 2004; Marshall & Leighton 2006). For example, gibbon densities ranged from 0.44 to 10.27 individuals per km² and leaf monkey densities ranged from 1.24 to 10.53 individuals per km² (Marshall 2004, 2009; Marshall & Leighton

2006; Marshall et al. 2009a). For both species this is the largest range of densities between forest types at a single site. These results indicated that several key measures of demographic success (e.g., density, group size, reproductive success) were strongly determined by spatial and temporal variation in food availability across the tropical forest landscape found at this study site. Their results, however, suggested that the manner in which the two primate species were affected by this variation was strikingly different. For example, peat swamp forests supported extremely low densities of leaf monkeys, but were one of the best quality habitats for gibbons (Marshall 2004, 2009). Consistent with predictions based on the polygyny threshold model (Orians, 1969; Verner & Willson, 1966) there was a strong correlation between habitat quality and the number of adult females in leaf monkey groups. In addition, the inferred reproductive success of female leaf monkeys was unrelated to habitat quality, whereas the inferred reproductive success of leaf monkey males and mated pairs of gibbons was correlated with habitat quality.

These initial results uncovered intriguing patterns in density and demography of gibbon and leaf monkey populations living across a gradient of diverse habitats. Early indications were that these patterns were controlled by spatial and temporal variation in patterns of plant productivity among the seven forest types at CPRS. In order to investigate the effects of plant productivity on primate populations Dr. Marshall began a long-term project at CPRS in 2007. As patterns of fruit availability vary over long time scales in Bornean rainforests due to the phenomenon of mast fruiting (Marshall and Leighton 2006; Cannon et al. 2007a,b). long term data are required to uncover the true ecological mechanisms underlying variation in primate population parameters.

The objective of the proposed research is continue collection of data that will be used to test eight hypotheses designed to improve our understanding of how landscape-level variation in habitat quality and seasonality of fruit production impact the population ecology of white-bearded gibbons and red leaf monkeys. The goal is to obtain a deeper understanding of the underlying ecological principles limiting primate population dynamics, and understand inter-specific variation in response to landscape-scale and seasonal variation in plant productivity.

I am requesting permission to conduct fieldwork in Gunung Palung National Park (GPNP), West Kalimantan. In addition to the substantial investment already made in identifying and monitoring primate groups and conducting intensive training

with local field assistants at this site, the diversity of tropical forest types and existence of long-term data on forest ecology, tree phenology, and populations of potential vertebrate frugivore competitors makes GPNP uniquely suited to addressing broad ecological questions such as those that I propose to address.

I am committed to the training of Indonesian students and collaboration with Indonesian scientists. If RISTEK is kind enough to approve my research proposal, the project will provide opportunities for collaboration with Indonesian scientists and training of Indonesian students interested in botany, tropical forest ecology, and population dynamics.

101.1 Ms. Sarah Marie Jaffe

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : University of California, Davis
 No. SIP : 306/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

102. Environmental Efficiencies of Yield Intensification in Smallholders Oil Palm Production Systems of South-east Asia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti sejauh mana keberhasilan penerapan Best Management Practices (BMP) serta observasi gas rumah kaca pada industri hulu tanaman kelapa sawit
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Sumut (Sumatra BioScience Plantation di Medan), Kalbar (PT Harapan Sawit Lestari Plantation di Ds. Manismata Kec. Manismata Kab. Ketapang)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 25 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : PT. PP London Sumatra Indonesia Tbk (Ir. Ahmad Subagyo)

Abstrak

Palm oil from the oil palm (*Elaeis guianensis*) has in recent years become the world's most important vegetable oil when it comes to production quantity (USDA 2011). Worldwide demand for palm oil has skyrocketed over the past 25 years, and oil palm plantations now cover an area of over 147 thousand km² (FAO 2010). Palm oil now accounts for about 30% of global vegetable oil production and almost 60% of global vegetable oil exports (Carter et al, 2007). An additional 12 Mha of oil palms will be required to meet future demand given current trends (Corley, 2009). But compared to other major oil crops, palm oil has lower production costs and it produces about eight times more oil per hectare than other vegetable oil crops (Basiron, 2007; Yusoff and Hansen 2007). It is also a major driver of economic growth and a source of alternative fuel. Despite the high production possibility the most important technical challenge to the palm oil sector is the large productivity gap between the actual and achievable yields of palm oil. Addressing this production gap issue more than 35% yield increase has been demonstrated over thousands of hectares using Best Management Practices (BMP) to quantify and eliminate yield gaps for yield intensification in mature oil palm plantations in Indonesia and Malaysia (Fairhurst and McLaughlin 2009). This BMP concept was first developed and successfully introduced in an oil palm rehabilitation project at PT Asiatic Persada in Jambi Province in Indonesia in 2001 (Donoughet al., 2009). After that quite a lot successful yield intensification projects under BMP has been implemented and many more are currently running.

The overall objective of the current project is to investigate the degree of environmental sustainability of current successful Best Management Practices (BMP) practices and also provide a basis for certification of free green house gas emission of the smallholder's palm oil production as a function of management practices.

The framing hypothesis that will be tested is that through BMP's it is possible to decrease the GHG emissions, not only per unit product, but even per unit land area, when comparing to less well managed systems.

Thus, the following main research questions are to be addressed:

- 1) What is the impact of nutrient management of Best Management Practices (BMP) on GHG emissions (N₂O, CH₄ and CO₂) from oil palm production and its comparison with standard estate practice conditions?

- 2) What is the impact of using empty fruit bunch (EFB), Palm oil mill effluent (POME) and Decanter cake (DC) as organic mulch on GHG (CH₄, N₂O and CO₂) emission from oil palm plantation, and how EFB can be best utilised for soil fertility management?
- 3) What is the effect of oil palm production on above ground and below ground soil Carbon stock?
- 4) What are the impacts of smallholder oil palm commercialization on livelihood?

This study will be conducted in the Indonesian province of North Sumatra with Lonsnia (Sumatra Bioscience) and with Cargill (PT Harapan Sawit Lestari) in Central Kalimantan.

102.1 Ms. Niharika Rahman

Warga Negara : Bangladesh
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Copenhagen
 No. SIP : 367/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

103. Impact of Deforestation and Land-use Change on Mangrove Vegetation and Crab Communities

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji bagaimana perubahan dalam penggunaan lahan dan deforestasi berdampak pada ekosistem bakau dengan menghubungkannya pada habitat kepiting dan pola vegetasi

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jateng (Segara Anakan - Cilacap)

Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 4 November 2013

Mitra Kerja : Program Studi Ilmu Lingkungan, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Jenderal Soedirman (Dr. rer. nat. Moh. Husein Sastranegara)

Changes in land-use and deforestation are very likely to impact mangrove ecosystems. To assess this impact on vegetation and macroinvertebrate fauna a study will be conducted relating crab habitats as well as vegetation patterns and complexity to logging intensities. Therefore data on species richness, species composition, diversity, densities and spatial variability for vegetation and crabs as well as biomass of crabs will be collected and related to abiotic properties. The gained data will be compared to existing studies of the area. In addition relations of land-use and sediment properties will be assessed.

103.1 Ms. Ann-Kathrin Seiz

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : Center for Tropical Marine Ecology (ZMT)
 No. SIP : 427/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

104. Institutional, ecological and social interplay for successful protection of biodiversity in East Kalimantan, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti faktor-faktor ekologi, ekonomi, dan sosial yang mempengaruhi eksistensi clouded leopard dan Prebystis hosei canicrus
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kaltim (Kutai Timur, Berau, Hutan Wehea, Hutan Lesan, daerah sekitar S. Wahau, S. Segah, dan S. Kelay)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai mulai 18 Desember 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Mulawarman (Dr. Chandradewana Boer)

Abstrak

Collaboration with Gunung Gaja Abadi (GGA) - Logging has been taking place on the borders of Wehea Forest since March 2012. This is a great opportunity to learn more about the impacts of various types of logging (conventional vs. low impact)

on clouded leopard activity and behavior in and surrounding Wehea Forest. To pursue this research, I have set 36 cameras in the GGA sub-blocks that have been logged. I have shared my initial results with Professor Soeyitno from UNMUL and directors from GGA and I will produce a final report for them by December 2013. They have asked me to continue this research into the indefinite future.

104.1 Mr. Brent Robert Loken

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Doctoral Student
 Institusi : Simon Fraser University
 No. SIP : 69/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

105. Investigation of compost production and consumption in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti produksi kompos di Indonesia
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat (Bogor dan Bekasi)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 2 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : IPB (Prof. Dr. Armansyah Tambunan)

Abstract

Nowadays demand of compost is expanded in Indonesia. The reason of this trend is to expand the middle class due to the economic development. So, for example, organic rice and vegetables is sold in supermarket.

However, actual conditions of compost production and consumption is not yet clarified exactly. For example, the. compost of self-production and self-consumption is not grasped at all. And the compost produced in factory (for example production of the factory in the final disposal site) is not revealed clearly.

The purpose of my investigation is to clarify the actual conditions of compost supplier. The respondents to my investigation is following actors.

- 1) Ordinary houses of urban and rural areas
- 2) Associations of community-based compost production
- 3) Fertilizer companies

4) Final disposal sites

5) Others

In addition, for future demand, consumers of compost will be investigated. The respondents to this investigation is following actors: Farmer, Consumers of organic rice and vegetables, and Others.

105.1 Mr. Shunsuke Sasaki

Warga Negara : Jepang

Jabatan : Ph.D Student

Institusi : Graduate School of Agriculture and Life Sciences,
University of Tokyo

No. SIP : 331/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

106. Land use change and seed dispersal in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengembangkan model probabilitas kebakaran lahan dan mengkaji peran konfigurasi lanskap dalam strukturisasi komposisi pepohonan di hutan

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Lab. Alam Gambut Sebangau, Stasiun Penelitian Kalampangan)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (Dua Belas) bulan mulai 27 Mei 2013

Mitra Kerja : CIMTROP Universitas Palangkaraya (Ari Purwanto, SP)

Abstrak

This research visa application is for my proposed fieldwork to be conducted during a 2013-2014 field campaign sponsored by the American Indonesian Exchange Foundation (AMINEF). I Will first complete three months of language training through a Critical Language Enhancement Award (CLEA) and ten months of research through a Fulbright Student Research Award. Research will be part

of the Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project -Center for International Cooperation in Sustainable Management of Tropical Peatland, University of Palangka Raya (OUTROP - CIMTROP UNPAR) multi-disciplinary research project (which will serve as my sponsor whilst I am at the Natural Laboratory of Peat Swamp Forest (NLPSF/LAHG) and Kalampangan/Block C) in collaboration with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (which will serve as my sponsor whilst I am in Blocks A and E). The anticipated completion date for my dissertation is 2015.

In their natural condition, peat lands buffer saltwater intrusion, prevent flooding problems downstream, and have a large capacity for belowground carbon storage and, thus, a high potential to mitigate global climate change. However, fires compromise the provision of these services. Fires are responsible for elevated human mortality, massive carbon emissions, and the loss of forest cover that is habitat for a rich array of endemic flora and fauna. Fire can cause dramatic changes to landscapes where it is a novel disturbance by affecting both the composition and structure of the vegetative community and the landscape configuration of land cover types. Positive (amplifying) feedbacks can develop between land cover and fire.

In my research, I propose to use remotely sensed data, field-based measurements, and modeling to evaluate the cause of fire events and the consequences for the forest community in a peat swamp forest. The study site is a former agricultural project in Central Kalimantan called the Mega Rice Project (MRP), the goal of which was to convert over a million hectares of intact peat swamp forest into rice paddies. The project failed and was abandoned, but the remaining irrigation canals are causing peat soil drainage and subsidence, leaving the area susceptible to fire, a novel disturbance regime.

With my research, I propose four specific aims. First, I will disentangle the relative effects of human access, vegetation and fuel load, fire history, and climate on fire risk by developing a Bayesian model of fire probability. Second, because fire alters the landscape configuration of forest fragments, I will assess the role of landscape configuration in structuring tree composition within forest fragments and the capacity for tree species traits to modify that relationship. Third, because in the absence of forest reestablishment, degraded peat lands will continue to become aerated, resulting in increased susceptibility to ignition and CO₂ emission, I will evaluate what factors alter the trajectory of vegetative regrowth in the post-burn barren area: establishment limitation from environmental filtering or seed

limitation from altered landscape configuration. Finally, I will evaluate how forest fragmentation affects orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) density.

Understanding the underlying mechanisms of how disturbance affects ecological communities is a central goal of disturbance and community ecology, and my research will contribute to the body of work exploring the dynamics between vegetation, fauna, and fire in the peat swamp forest. My work can also inform restoration efforts and land management planning on this complex landscape.

106.1 Ms. Megan Elizabeth Catau

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Departement of Ekology, Evolution, and Environmental Biologi, Colombia University
 No. SIP : 168/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

107. Monitoring of atmospheric mercury in Gn. Pongkor gold mining area and in Gn. Halimun-Salak National Park

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan monitoring kadar merkuri di area penambangan emas Gn. Pongkor dan di TN Gunung Halimun Salak
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bogor)
 Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 18 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dr. Joeni Setijo Rahajoe, Dr. Nuril Hidayati)

Abstrak

From 10 February to 9 March 2013 (28 days), I will undertake a cooperative study with the Research Center for Biology (RCB) at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) to monitor atmospheric mercury in the Gn. Pongkor gold mining area and in

Gn. Halimun–Salak National Park. Elemental mercury is used in illegal small-scale gold mining operations known as Pertambangan Emas Tanpa Ijin (PETI) around Gn. Pongkor in the Cikaniki River basin. Mercury is a highly toxic substance to both humans and the ecosystem. A significant amount of mercury is released into the air, water, and soil from the refining processes used in PETI. The current study involves monitoring mercury pollution from PETI. To estimate the levels of mercury pollution, it is important to quantify background levels and also the behavior of mercury at control sites in the national park

Stated objectives
 1. Estimation mercury exposure levels for people and surrounding environments in PETI sites (Gn. Pongkor area)
 2. Estimation mercury levels in the uncontaminated site (Gn. Halimun–Salak National Park)
 3. Elucidation mercury behavior among environments

107.1 Dr. Yuriko Kono

Warga Negara : Japan
 Jabatan : Research Associate
 Institusi : Environment and Safety Center, Kagoshima University
 No. SIP : 054/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

108. Participation under the Influence of Historical and Contemporary Land Use

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari bagaimana model participatory dari MRV (measurement, reporting, verifying) dalam melihat perubahan tutupan lahan dan karbon dapat membawa pengaruh pada sistem yang melibatkan partisipasi lokal, khususnya dalam pengembangan, konservasi, dan layanan kesehatan

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bogor), Kalbar (Kapuas Hulu)

Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 8 Oktober 2013

Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kehutanan UGM (Prof. Dr. Suratman, M.Sc.)

Abstrak

Contemporary climate change policy discussions have incorporated a participatory logic in calling for a “pro-poor” strategy that addresses the connection between poverty and resource needs. One suggested area for local participation is in the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of carbon and land cover change. Accurate global MRV is crucial to track deforestation and global carbon fluxes to be regulated within REDD+, a climate change mechanism that targets the reduction of carbon emissions through deforestation and forest degradation and seeks to enhance forest carbon stocks through the conservation and sustainable management of forests.

My research is conducted with the Center for International Forest Research, CIFOR, as part of the “Participatory Measurement, Reporting and Verification: Addressing the Scales” project. I will study the possibilities for participatory MRV in Indonesia through research in West Kalimantan in the district of Kapuas Hulu. Background research will cover what lessons can be learned from the implementation and information flows of past participatory projects. My field research will include household surveys, key informant interviews, focus groups and participatory mapping in order to understand what social, economic and historic conditions are necessary for participation in MRV.

108.1 Ms. Mary Elizabeth Felker

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Research Intern
 Institusi : San Francisco’s Department of Environment
 No. SIP : 400/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

109. Preventing Deforestation by Creating Alternative Lands Through Utilization of Coal Ash Products in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mencari solusi alternatif untuk menghadapi deforestasi menggunakan abu batubara
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bogor), Kaltim (Samarinda)
 Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan, mulai 7 Januari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslitbang Konservasi dan Rehabilitasi, Balitbanghut - Ir. Atok Subiarto, M. App.Sc

Abstrak

The purpose of this project is to avoid the deforestation by creation of an alternative land

First, the coal ash from power plant is processed into soil improvement product by Japanese technology. Infertile soils (strong acid soils) are improved using the soil improvement product. Deforestation is avoided by using soil improvement land

This project involves a survey for REDD+ under consideration for a new international framework to cope with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction. The survey, which includes the following activities, aims to study the feasibility of GHG emission reduction in the host country, Indonesia. It also evaluates the co-benefit effect such as countermeasure against global warming and protects deforestation measure in Indonesia.

109.1 Dr. Etsuko Kaimi

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Deputy General Manager
 Institusi : Chugai-Technos Corp
 No. SIP : 001/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

109.2 Mr. Masaki Horide

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Assistant Section Chief
 Institusi : Chugai-Technos Corp
 No. SIP : 002/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

109.3 Mr. Shingo Maeno

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Technical Staff
 Institusi : Chugai-Technos Corp
 No. SIP : 003/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

110. Recovery Process of Landscape and Its Relation to the Natural Resource Management System after the Huge Eruption of 2010 in Mt. Merapi Region

Tujuan Penelitian : Melihat rehabilitasi lanskap dan manajemen lahan serta sumberdaya pasca erupsi Gn. Merapi tahun 2010
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : DI Yogyakarta (Sleman, Gn. Merapi)
 Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 19 November 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kehutanan UGM (Dr. Budiadi)

Abstrak

There are less damaged and severely damaged site within Cangkringan district. In the less damaged site there are two kinds of land use, one is pekarangan and the other is tegaran. Pekarangan is beside a house and dominated by several kinds of orchards, crops and trees such as avocado (*Persea Americana*), nangka (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), kopi (*Coffea sp.*), mahoni (*Sweitenian macrophylla*) and so on. Tegar is located farer from a house and the number of species is less compared with pekarangan. Most of tegaran is dominated by sengon (*Paraserianthes falcataria*) which are planted in a row, as the seedlings were provided by government. In a place on which severely damaged by phyroclastic flow there are few of pteridophyte, grasses and tree species (elephant grass and sengon) are regenerating on hollows in which water is stranded. Around the severely damaged site, there are pure stands of *Acacia mangium* is spreading.

At the moment we have observed Cangkringan district. Within and around the district there are several types of sites which are differed in damage. It takes

longer time to site which were affected phyroclastic flow to recover its former vegetation. On the other hand, there has been difference in vegetation of less damaged sites. The difference seemed to be caused by several factors such as distance from home and severely damaged area, which reflects possibility of future strike of phyroclastic flow. In the future studies we are going to do hearing survey focus on rehabilitative activity of local community and do more detailed survey on vegetation focus on role of fast growing alien species.

110.1 Dr. Tetsuya Shimamura

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : Ehime University
 No. SIP : 436/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

111. REDD-ALERT (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation through Alternative Land uses in Rainforests of the Tropics)

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti bagaimana penggunaan lahan yang berbeda di Indonesia dapat mempengaruhi pelepasan gas rumah kaca ke atmosfer
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 21 Januari 2013
 a. Balitbang Kehutanan, Kementerian Kehutanan (Dr. I. Wayan Susi Dharmawan)

111.1 Ms. Jodie Ann Hartill

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : School of Biological Science, University of Aberdeen
 No. SIP : 07/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

112.Reproductive strategies of weedy flowering plants in tropical rainforest transformation systems

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari cara reproduksi gulma dalam sistem transformasi hutan hujan tropis

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi Jambi (TN Bukit Duabelas, Hutan Hujan Harapan)

Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 25 April 2013

Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Sri Sudarmiyati T., Dr. Nunik Sri Aryanti)

Abstrak

The project aims to study the mode of reproduction of frequent weeds in the understory of tropical rainforest transformation systems. The biological factors for weedy and even invasive behaviour in human-influenced landscapes are still poorly understood. We want to test the hypothesis that asexual reproduction via seed (apomixis) is one of the key factors for introduced weeds to reach rapidly dominance in the understory vegetation of plantations, and to invade natural rainforest systems. Uniparental reproduction after long distance dispersal may explain the superior colonization ability of apomictic plants (Baker's law).

We will focus on two model systems of widespread invasive species with facultative apomixis (Melastomataceae: *Clidemia hirta*, and Poaceae: *Panicoidae*). To test the hypothesis that apomictic weeds have a major impact on tropical rainforest transformation systems, we will quantify apomictic vs. sexual seed formation by using pollen-exclusion experiments, population genetic studies and molecular progeny arrays with microsatellite markers, microscopic histological investigation plus flow cytometric seed screening. Sampling will follow the general project scheme in two landscapes, with each four plots in palm oil, rubber plantations and in jungle rubber; for natural rainforests we will analyse marginal populations.

112.1 Ms. Nicole Opfermann

Warga Negara : Jerman

Jabatan : Ph.D. Student

Institusi : Georg-August-University Göttingen
 No. SIP : 129/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

113. Research to Support Conservation in the Tropical Forest of Kalimantan

Tujuan Penelitian : Bertujuan menyediakan data untuk mendukung upaya konservasi di wilayah hutan bernilai konservasi tinggi (High Conservation Value) di Kalimantan, Indonesia

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Lab. Alam Gambut Sebangau, Stasiun Penelitian Kalampangan, Baronang Dua, Bawan, TN Bukit Baka Bukit Raya, Gn. Lumut, Kalaweit Hampapak, Hutan Katingan-Mentaya, Mungku Baru, Murung Raya)

Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan, mulai 8 Januari 2013

Mitra Kerja : CIMTROP Universitas Palangkaraya - Dr. Ir. Suwido Limin, MS

Abstract

The OuTrop-CIMTROP collaborative long-term multi-disciplinary research project aims to provide data to support and enhance locally-led conservation efforts in High Conservation Value Forests in Kalimantan, Indonesia. This will be achieved through studies designed to (i) improve our knowledge of the natural ecology of these forests and resident species' behaviour; and (ii) elucidate the impacts of human activities on this, including both anthropogenic threats to the ecosystem and forest management activities. These studies will build upon data collected in Kalimantan by OuTrop and CIMTROP team members over the last ten years, enabling us to maintain and extend our existing data sets, and collect new data sets, to continue our analyses of ecosystem change in these important forests and provide information to support conservation policy decisions.

To achieve this, our three-year research programme will incorporate studies on floral and faunal biodiversity and ecological interactions, including trees, birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates; forest structure and dynamics; flagship conservation species, including orang-utans, gibbons, red langurs and use of camera traps to survey cats; communities; ecosystem services; threats to the forest and conservation measures to counter these threats; and

trials of the effectiveness of forest regeneration and reforestation techniques. As part of this programme, my research has been focussed on Theme 4.2 of the OuTrop-CIMTROP RISTEK proposal: Forest Regeneration and Restoration.

The overall objective for our research in this area is to identify species that would be suitable for large-scale reforestation projects. These species should be able to grow quickly to form a closed canopy, thus creating shade to make the habitat more hospitable to other tree species, and attracting seed-dispersing fauna to the area. This will help to speed up the rate of natural (unassisted) regeneration and, in the long-term, help to re-establish a forest that resembles its original state.

We aim to identify species that are naturally suited to grow under harsh conditions: direct sun light ("sun-lovers" or light-tolerants), high water levels, been underwater for a long period of the time each year (flood-tolerant), and the combination of both, living and growing in a flooded forest edge for more than 6 months per year with direct sun light that increases the water temperature.

Main objectives are:

- To identify peat-swamp tree species that can successfully survive and grow in the deforested area. We aim to identifying tree and shrub species that are native, light-tolerant and flood-tolerant.
- To document the effectiveness of any supplementary planting conditions, e.g. fertilisation, minimum planting height, supporting stakes.

113.1 Ms. Cathryn Anne Freund

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : Columbia University
No. SIP : 01/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

113.2 Mr. Pau Brugues Sintes

Warga Negara : Spanyol
Jabatan : Project Manager
Institusi : University of Barcelona
No. SIP : 072/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

113.3 Ms. Claire Juliet Neale

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Research Intern
 Institusi : OuTrop
 No. SIP : 182/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

113.4 Ms. Samantha Kate Tesoriero

Warga Negara : Australia
 Jabatan : Research Intern
 Institusi : OuTrop
 No. SIP : 183/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

113.5 Ms. Marina Mulligan

Warga Negara : Irlandia
 Jabatan : Research Intern
 Institusi : OuTrop
 No. SIP : 184/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

113.6 Ms. Emma Claire Jackson

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Research Intern
 Institusi : OuTrop
 No. SIP : 224/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

113.7 Ms. Helene Birot

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Research Intern

Institusi : OuTrop
No. SIP : 225/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013;
86/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

113.8 Dr. Mark Edward Harrison

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Managing Director
Institusi : OuTrop (Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project)
No. SIP : 47/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

113.9 Ms. Amanda Rae Hoepfner

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : University of Utah
No. SIP : 52/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

113.10 Mr. Lucas Alexander Ward

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Independen Researcher
No. SIP : 53/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

113.11 Ms. Amy Sylvia Oxley

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Independen Researcher
No. SIP : 54/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

113.12 Mr. Robert Levent Durgut

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : OuTrop (Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project)
 No. SIP : 249/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

113.13 Ms. Elizabeth Jane Barrow

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : OuTrop (Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project)
 No. SIP : 255/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

113.14 Mr. Matthew Adam Williams

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : OuTrop (Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project)
 No. SIP : 256/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

113.15 Ms. Constance Jane Tremlett

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : University of Leeds
 No. SIP : 381/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

113.16 Ms. Melanie Do Australia

Jabatan : Individual Researcher
 Institusi : OuTROP
 No. SIP : 430/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

113.17 Ms. Claire Juliet Neale

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Research Intern
Institusi : OuTrop
No. SIP : 84/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

113.18 Ms. Samantha Kate Tesoriero

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Research Intern
Institusi : OuTrop
No. SIP : 85/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

114. Resilience against frequent eruptions of Mt. Merapi and vegetation restoration by local Javanese people

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti teknik dan pengetahuan masyarakat lokal dalam melakukan restorasi vegetasi dengan pembuatan ekosistem buatan di lereng Gn. Merapi
Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
Daerah Penelitian : DI Yogyakarta (Sleman, Magelang)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 8 Maret 2013
Mitra Kerja : DI Yogyakarta (Sleman, Magelang)

Abstrak

Mt. Merapi is a volcano that located approximately 30 km north from Jogjakarta, a capital city of Jogjakarta Special Region, where 2.4 million people are living in. Javanese people have settled on the slope and they have utilized natural resources taken from not only natural ecosystems, but also artificial ecosystems such as dryland and homegardens. Mt. Merapi is also well known as one of the most active volcano in the world and its eruption in 2010 heavily damaged surrounding forest

and villages include dryland and homegardens. This catastrophic eruption forced villagers to move temporally to some refuges. Nevertheless, most of evacuated villagers have strong willing to come back and cultivate crops and plant trees in the destructed land although eruptions of Merapi would repeat again. On the other hand, vegetation restoration after the eruption is required to take both ecological and economic benefits. Local Javanese people on the slope of Mt. Merapi have restored their destructed land in their own ways against frequent eruptions. Thus, it would be very useful for us to learn how the local people have established their dryland and homegardens after the eruptions to fulfill their needs. This study aims to investigate the knowledge and the techniques of local Javanese people for vegetation restoration by establishing artificial ecosystems such as dryland and homegardens on the slope of Mt. Merapi. Vegetation survey for landscape will be conducted to reveal the current situation after the eruption in 2010 in where local people are doing some activities for their livelihood. Interview survey with local people will also be carried out to investigate their knowledge and techniques in term of re-establishment of dryland and homegarden.

114.1 Mr. Akito Yanai

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences, Ehime University
 No. SIP : 073/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

115. Restoration Impact on Tropical Peat Carbon and Nitrogen Dynamics (ReTroPeat)

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari perubahan dalam dinamik karbon dan nitrogen dalam proses reboisasi gambut tropis
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Lab alam gambut dekat Ds. Kereng Bangkirai, Kalampangan Zone di Blok C ex PLG dan Ds. Taruna Jaya)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 18 Maret 2013
Mitra Kerja : CIMTROP Universitas Palangkaraya (Kitso Kusin, SP,
Feteria Darma, S.Hut.)

Abstract

Little is known about the consequences of re-wetting and vegetation regrowth on carbon and nitrogen cycle in degraded tropical peat systems. Rewetting and reforestation can be expected to change peat carbon store dynamics because many of the original peat characteristics (e.g.hydrology, bulk density, chemical composition of carbon substrates) change progressively after forest cover removal and commence of drainage. Several focused experimental approaches aiming to clarify peat carbon store dynamics in the soil and success of vegetation regrowth on peat are being applied in the 'Restoration Impact on Tropical Peat Carbon and Nitrogen Dynamics' (RETROPEAT) project. Our research objectives can be divided into four categories; (i) species and environmental condition impacts on seedling growth success in degraded peat, (ii) peat greenhouse gas (GHG) dynamics, (iii) peat matter changes, and (iv) role of influential abiotic and biotic controls on carbon and nitrogen dynamics in undrained and restored peat.

115.1 Ms. Mari Tuulia Könönen

Warga Negara : Finlandia
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : University of Helsinki
No. SIP : 083/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

115.2 Dr. Jyrki Juhani Jauhiainen

Warga Negara : Finlandia
Jabatan : Research Coordinator
Institusi : University of Helsinki
No. SIP : 364/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

116. Shade trees in cacao agroforestry systems: influence on roots and net primary production

Tujuan Penelitian	: Membandingkan perkebunan coklat dengan tutupan pepohonan yang berbeda
Bidang Penelitian	: Ekologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Sulteng (TN Lore Lindu, Cagar Alam Morowali, kompleks hutan Polahi-Marissa)
Lama Penelitian	: 6 (enam) bulan mulai 29 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Tadulako (Dr.sc.agr. Henry N. Barus)

Abstrak

This subproject is a central management project and not a "research project". The Project Management Unit has no scientific goal of its own but will coordinate the different research activities and serve as interface between the individual research projects, the administration body of the University of GSttingen as well as partners and other institutions in Indonesia. Different administrative and legal norms apply in both collaborating countries -Indonesia and Germany.

The Project Management Unit works closely together with the Centre for Tropical Forest Margins (CTFM) of Tadulako University in Palu to ensure that:

- ❖ Research activities run on mutual trust and in line with regulations
- ❖ Research activities will get support from all levels including the sensitive village level -Administration will be efficient and reduce the burden of each researcher
- ❖ Researchers will spent only a minimum of time to get the research activities started
- ❖ Communication and exchange of knowledge out of recent activities will be as efficient possible
- ❖ Valuable knowledge out of former collaboration of STORMA will be available
- ❖ Synergetic effects of interdisciplinary approach can be maximised
- ❖ Research results will be mutually shared with the research partners and stakeholder in Indonesia.

In particular the PMU will be responsible for: Organisation of permits, Support of fieldwork in the study region, Facilitation of scientific exchange, Management of scientific data, and Administration of Project Website.

Description of study field Interdisciplinary and international research projects require a broad range of tasks to maximize cooperation and to optimize administration. To facilitate synergies, interdisciplinary research requires a very significant level of coordination and administration. International research always involves additional challenges associated with intercultural communication. The projects involve cooperation between researchers from several faculties of the University of Gottingen, the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) and Tadulako University (UNTAD) in Palu (on Sulawesi), as well as the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI, Bogor, Cibinong and Jakarta, Java). In addition, there is informal partnership with the Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Tropical Biology SEAMEO-BIOTROP. In addition to scientific partnerships, an important role is played by the interaction with authorities at local, regional and national level. These range from national governmental administrative bodies that facilitate and enable research of German scientists in Indonesia (e.g., research permit procedures) to regional immigration offices and local traditional village representatives. For communication to be upheld and facilitated across divides of culture - both in national and organisational terms - and language, the flow of information needs to be appropriately bundled. The project management unit (PMU) tackling these essential issues for the success of the proposed research activities.

The research activities take place In Central Sulawesi in the vicinity of the Lore Liridu Park. Most of the research activities are outside of the National Park. However, the project keeps close contact to National Park authorities. The research infrastructure and networks to stakeholders and local authorities has been established already in cooperation with the Tadulako University, .Palu, during previous research activities under the umbrella of STORMA. The CTFM office at the Tadulako University Palu manages the former research infrastructure of STORMA, like the vehicle park, the laboratory unit, the climate network and small scientific equipment as well as the office and student work places. Researchers are provided with a workplace equipped with PC. The CTFM office runs a house in the village of Toro for researchers staying overnight and a shelter at the rainforest site of the Sulawesi Throughfall Displacement Experiments.

116.1 Ms. Jasmin Joana Monna Abou Rajab

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Research Assistant
 Institusi : Dept. of Botany, University of Hohenheim
 No. SIP : 275/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

117. Stock, turnover and functions of carbon in heavily weathered soils under lowland rainforest transformation systems

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti perubahan stok, jumlah, dan kualitas karbon di tanah yang sudah rusak setelah terjadinya konversi hutan hujan dataran rendah, serta mengkaji perubahan fungsi simpanan karbon dengan mengevaluasi aktivitas mikrobial

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai Mei 2013

a. Puslit Tanah Indonesia - IPB (Edi Husen)

117.1 Mr. Thomas Guillaume

Warga Negara : Swiss
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Georg-August-University of Göttingen
 No. SIP : 144/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

118. Sustainable Management of Bio-resources in Lowland Tropical Forests in the West Kalimantan

Tujuan Penelitian : Memperkirakan dampak penggunaan lahan dan perubahan penggunaan lahan pada atmosfer dan siklus hidrologi, serta mengkaji upaya manajemen bio-resources berkelanjutan di hutan tropis dataran rendah

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (Pontianak, Lahan konsesi alam gambut Wana Subur Lestari, Hutan hujan konsesi Sari Bumi Kusuma), Riau (Pekanbaru, Tasik Betung, Giam Siak Kecil), DKI Jakarta

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 28 Oktober 2013

Mitra Kerja : Pusat Inovasi LIPI (Prof. Bambang Subiyanto)

Abstrak

My research purposes are to provide the required scientific information and biogeochemistry to establish the sustainable management of bio-resources in lowland tropical forests and coastal region. My research also aims to clarify the quality and quantity of environmental services, and to improve the life of local peoples living in the forested areas. Our core objectives are to estimate the impacts of land use and land cover change on the atmosphere and hydrological cycle with considering water quality in Riau and to propose Sustainable Management of Bio-resources in Lowland Tropical Forests in the West Kalimantan.

118.1 Dr. Masayuki Ito

Warga Negara : Jepang

Jabatan : Assistant Professor

Institusi : Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

No. SIP : 74/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

119. Synergies between ecosystem services in the forested landscapes of Western Borneo (Kalimantan), Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis ecosystem services (ES) dan sinerginya dengan melihat indikator-indikator yang berpengaruh pada produksi ES pada tipe-tipe ekosistem yang berbeda

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (Kapuas Hulu)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) mulai 13 Februari 2013
 Bidang Penelitian : Riak Bumi Foundation (Valentinus Heri)

119.1 Mr. Nicolas Labriere

Warga Negara : Perancis
 Jabatan : Doctoral Student
 Institusi : Ecological Engineering and Biodiversity Gestion, Montpellier
 No. SIP : 17/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

120. The Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function in Tropical Agriculture (BEFTA) Project

Tujuan Penelitian : Memperkirakan dampak kompleksitas habitat untuk mempertahankan keragaman, fungsi ekosistem, dan jasa ekosistem dalam wilayah perkebunan sawit
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Riau (Wilayah Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology Corporation Research Institute di Libo Estate)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 5 November 2013
 Mitra Kerja : SMART research Institute (Dr. Ir. Sudharto Prawirosukarto, SU)

Abstrak

Palm oil is among the most important sources of vegetable oil worldwide. With increasing demand as a feedstock for biofuel production, its global demand is set to increase. It is clear that forest conversion to oil palm plantation has severe impacts on biodiversity. However, little research has focussed on methods that can be employed to maximise biodiversity within plantation habitats, nor the role this

biodiversity plays in ecosystem functioning and crop production. The Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function in Tropical Agriculture (BEFTA) Project aims to quantify the effect of habitat complexity within oil palm plantations on biodiversity and the role of this biodiversity in ecosystem functioning and productivity.

In particular the project will: (1) quantify the effect of habitat complexity in maintaining biodiversity, ecosystem function and ecosystem services within oil palm (2) develop novel experimental approaches for partitioning the effects of habitat structural complexity and aspects of biodiversity on ecosystem functioning, and (3) predict and model optimal cover of understory and epiphyte vegetation in oil palm plantations so as to maximise biodiversity and economic profitability through ecosystem services.

120.1 Dr. Edgar Clive Turner

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Affiliated Researcher
 Institusi : Dept. of Zoology, University of Cambridge
 No. SIP : 72/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

121. The effect of soil management on ecosystem services in oil palm plantations

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengidentifikasi dampak tutupan tanah dan manajemen pupuk pada siklus nutrisi dan struktur tanah
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Riau (Lokasi PT. SMARTRI)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 5 Juni 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Smart Research Institute, PT. SMART. Tbk. (Dr. Ir. Sudharto Prawirosukarto, SU.)

Abstrak

The provision of ecosystem services is underpinned by ecosystem processes, the changes in the stocks and flows of materials in an ecosystem, resulting from interactions among organisms and with their physical-chemical environment,

such as nutrient cycle, water regulation and soil fertility. Understanding how the variability in these processes affects the resilience of ecosystem services to environmental change is key to appropriate ecosystem management, and soil management practices in oil palm plantation provide a good model to investigate these links between ecosystem processes and services. In this study, I will look at how soil management in oil palm plantations affects the variability in soil functioning and the consequential effects on ecosystem service output

The aims of this study are: (1) To identify the impact of soil cover and fertilizer management on nutrient cycling and soil structure (2) To link the dynamics of nutrient cycling and soil structure to ecosystem services provided in oil palm landscape. (3) To compare the different ecosystem function-service mechanisms between large plantations and smallholders, and to understand the decision making factors of soil management.

121.1 Ms. Hsiao-Hang Tao

Warga Negara : Taiwan
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Institusi : University of Oxford
 No. SIP : 195/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

122. The Effects of Drainage in Tropical Peatland on the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the DOC Discharge

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan evaluasi dampak drainase lahan gambut tropik terhadap emisi gas rumah kaca (greenhouse)
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bogor); Kalteng dan Riau
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 2 Oktober 2013
 Mitra Kerja : I PB (Prof. Dr. Hanny C. Wijaya dan Dr. Suwardi) dan CIMTROP Universitas Palangka Raya (Dr. Ir. Suwido H. Limin, M.S.)

122.1 Mr. Kiwamu Ishikura

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Student Graduate
 Institusi : School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University
 No. SIP : 77/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

123. Trace Gas Fluxes from Heavily Weathered Soils Under Rainforest Transformation System

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan pengukuran pelepasan karbon dari perkebunan kelapa sawit
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 17 Juni 2013
 Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Iman Rusmana) dan Universitas Jambi (Drs. Damris Muhammad, M.Sc., Ph.D.)

Abstract

Land use changes are known to influence greenhouse gas emissions as they influence soil chemical and physical properties. Nitric oxide (NO), nitrous oxide (N₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) are all produced by microbialmediated processes which are determined by physical and chemical properties of the soil. Therefor land-uses changes effect the production and consumption of these trace gases.

In the second half of the last century Southeast Asia faced deforestation in large areas resulting in land uses such as rubber or oil palm plantations. As a result lowland rainforest nowadays can only be found in national parks, covering small areas. Although land use changes are changing huge areas in Sumatra only few data about land use change effects on greenhouse gas emissions has been collected in this region. So far studies have been conducted mainly in Latin America. To complete global estimates of greenhouse gas fluxes, and close the gap of uncertain emission rates, additional data from Southeast Asia are crucial.

My research is part of the research collaboration CRC 990 / EFForTS. Jambi Province has been chosen as main research region, because Jambi is seen as representative for recent land-use change in Indonesia under global challenge. Two landscapes within Jambi Province have been chosen for the CRC research comprising large units of lowland rainforest in its centre: National Park Bukit Duabelas and Harapan Rainforest. The transformation systems to be investigated include lowland rainforest as reference sites, jungle rubber (extensive rubber plantations), and intensive rubber and oil palm plantations. In each of the two landscapes (comprising blocks in a randomized complete block design), four replicates of each of the four transformation systems (including the lowland rainforest as reference) will be investigated. These 2 x 16 sites will constitute the core sites; covering these core sites is mandatory for all CRC scientific projects that collect micro level data in order to make it possible to compare data

123.1 Ms. Evelyn Preuss

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : University of Göttingen
 No. SIP : 45/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

124. Trace metal burdens in economic and ecological important benthic species and their distribution in sediment and waters in the Segara Anakan Lagoon, Java, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti distribusi logam berat dalam air dan sedimen untuk mengetahui sumber utama kontaminasi kimia
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jateng (S. Citanduy, Segara Anakan, Cilacap)
 Lama Penelitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 14 November 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Tanjungpura (Ir. H. Bachrun Nurdjali, M.Si.)

Abstrak

The growing population and the rapid economic development in countries like Indonesia have led to an increasing input of wastewaters mainly from industry, agriculture and households into aquatic systems of the coastal zone (Baumard et al., 1998). Pollution sources in the vicinity of the Segara Anakan Lagoon in south central Java, include the largest oil refinery of Indonesia, a cement factory, agriculture, small-scale aquaculture, shipping traffic and municipal sewage (Dsikowitzky et al., 2011). Dsikowitzky et al. (2011) also found that oil refinery effluents or oil spills are the major sources of pollution in the SAL. This refinery is located in the city of Cilacap (240,325 inhabitants in 2008, Pemerintah Kabupaten Cilacap 2009), in which also heavy metals are believed come from (ASEAN/US, 1992). Heavy metals are dangerous to living organisms in the form of cations with capacity to bind with short carbon chains. In this form, they bioaccumulate in marine organisms such as hepatopancreas in crabs; liver, gills and muscles in fishes (Hosseini et al., 2012; Dsikowitzky, 2012); and concentrate year after year (Islam and Tanaka, 2004)

In this study i will investigate the distribution of heavy metals in water, sediment, leaves and in important economic and ecological species, in order to assess pollution levels at different sites along the Segara Anakan Lagoon; and if these species are edible to human health.

124.1 Ms. Anabell Johanna Cornejo Dominguez

Warga Negara : Panama
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : Leibniz Center for Tropical Marine Ecology (ZMT)
 No. SIP : 434/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

125. Tree and Palm Water Use Characteristic in Rainforest Transformation system

Tujuan Penelitian : Menentukan derajat komplementari dalam penggunaan air tanah di dalam hutan tropik
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
 Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bula mulai 18 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Hendrayanto), Universitas Jambi (Ir. Heri Junedi, M.Sc.)

Abstrak

We plan to compare cacao cultivation under different shade tree admixture types (no shade trees, *Gliricidia* shade trees, native shade trees) at two sites of contrasting annual rainfall volume (1200 mm yr⁻¹ and 1900 mm yr⁻¹).

The objectives are:

- 1) to assess water uptake depths for cacao and shade trees
- 2) to analyze who takes up the water when only small volumes of rainwater reach the soil, and
- 3) to assess tree- and stand-level transpiration rates. This project shall thus contribute to an improved understanding of cacao cultivation with respect to the use of soil water resources and shade tree management.

In this project the following hypotheses shall be tested:

- 1) Cacao mainly uses the upper soil for water uptake; in mixture with shade trees, soil water is used complementary wherein cacao trees mainly use the upper soil layers and shade trees use lower soil layers.
- 2) The degree of complementary soil water use is higher at a low-rainfall site than at a highrainfall site.
- 3) During a dry spell, the small volumes of water reaching the upper soil are almost exclusively taken up by cacao trees, irrespective of associated shade trees.
- 4) Shade trees enhance the water use of cacao trees, thus augmenting total stand tree water use by more than just shade tree water use.

Testing these hypotheses will allow for analyzing the two joint major hypotheses of the twinprojects on ecohydrology (Hölscher) and root productivity (Hertel) of cacao agroforests:

- a) In mixture with shade trees, water is used complementary through vertically segregated root distribution by the different species.

- b) Under low-rainfall conditions, vertical root segregation and hence complementary soil water use is more pronounced than under high-rainfall conditions.

125.1 Mr. Alexander Roll

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : University of Göttingen
No. SIP : 15/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

125.2 Ms. Andrea Hanf

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Georg-August-University Göttingen
a. 134/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013
b. 65/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

126. Tropical Wetlands Initiative for Climate Adaptation and Mitigation (TWINCAM)

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti bagaimana penggunaan lahan yang berbeda di Indonesia dapat mempengaruhi aliran gas rumah kaca ke atmosfer
Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN. Berbak, Pasir mayang dan Muara Tebo), Kalteng (TN. Tanjung Puting), Kaltim (Batu Majang, Kutai Barat)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 21 Januari 2013
Mitra Kerja : Balitbang Kehutanan, Kementerian Kehutanan (Ir. Wisnu Prastowo, MF.)

126.1 Dr. Kristelle Anaik Hergoualc'h

Warga Negara : Perancis
 Jabatan : Research Fellow
 Institusi : CIFOR (Center for International Forestry Research)
 No. SIP : 06/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

127. Understanding the REDD+ Process in Indonesia : Local Challenges and Opportunities

Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami tantangan dan peluang dalam implementasi Progran REDD+ di Indonesia
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Yogyakarta (Gunung Kidul), Kalimantan Barat (Kapuas Hulu), Kalimantan Tengah (Kabupaten Seruyan), Kalimantan Timur (Kabupaten Kutai Barat), Jambi (Sarolangun), Sumatra Selatan (Kabupaten Musi Banyuasi), dan Sulawesi Barat (Kabupaten Mamuju)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 30 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Sosial dan Politik - Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (Dr. Achmad Nurmadi, M.Sc)

127.1 Ms. Ashley Marie Enrici

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D Student
 Institusi : University of Maryland
 No. SIP : 382/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

128. Why are Indonesia's wild Boars Increasing in Oil Palm Landscape

Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami kondisi konservasi satwa liar (Harimau Sumatra dan babi hutan dengan semakin meluasnya perkebunan kelapa sawit di hutan Sumatra

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
Daerah Penelitian : Sumatera (TN. Kerinci, TN. Bukit Barisan, TN. Gunung Leuser)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (Dua belas) bulan mulai 23 September 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Riset Perubahan Iklim - Universitas Indonesia (Dr. Noviar Andayani)

128.1 Mr. Matthew Luskin

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Univeristy of California, Berkeley
No. SIP : 370/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

129. EKOLInfluence of tropical land0use transformations on local and regional climate in Sumatra/Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Menggabungkan pendekatan pengukuran dan pemodelan untuk mempelajari pertukaran gas rumah kaca serta feedback biofisik antara dataran dan atmosfer
Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi
Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan), Sulteng (Bariri)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 26 Februari 2013
Mitra Kerja : UNTAD (Dr. Abdul Rauf), Indonesian Weather Service (Dr. Dodo Gunawan), IPB (Dr. Tania June)

129.1 Ms. Ana Orive Meijide

Warga Negara : Spanyol
Jabatan : Postdoctoral Researcher

Institusi : Georg-August-University of Goettingen
 No. SIP : 061/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

130. The international climate change negotiations and their implications for forest policies and resource access in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan analisis kualitatif dan empirik terhadap dampak konservasi hutan berdasarkan konsep yang dihasilkan oleh negosiasi internasional perubahan iklim dan perlindungan hutan di Indonesia

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan), TN Berbak, TN Kerinci Seblat), Kalbar (Kapuas Hulu), Kalteng (Lokasi bekas proyek Mega Rice), DKI Jakarta, Jabar (Bogor)

Lama Penelitian : 8 (delapan) bulan mulai 3 Juni 2013

Mitra Kerja : IPB (Prof. Dr. Endriatmo) dan Universitas Jambi (Dr. Rosyani)

130.1 Mr. Jonas Ibrahim Hein

Warga Negara : Jerman

Jabatan : Ph.D. Student

Institusi : University of Göttingen

No. SIP : 178/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

131. Tree and Palm Water Use Characteristic in Rainforest Transformation system

Tujuan Penelitian : Menentukan derajat komplementari dalam penggunaan air tanah di dalam hutan tropik

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan, mulai 15 Agustus 2013 IPB (Dr. Hendrayanto),
Mitra Kerja : Universitas Jambi (Ir. Heri Junedi, M.Sc.)

Abstract

The research is being implemented in Jambi Province in Sumatra, with the fastest and most complete transformation of tropical lowland rainforest. We focus on tropical lowland rainforests as these are experiencing the strongest losses worldwide (Achard et al. 2002). In particular, the massive transformation of lowland rainforest into oil palm plantations has been identified as a major threat for biodiversity and a potential driver of climate change (Danielsen et al. 2009, Giam et al. 2010, Wilcove and Koh 2010).

Two landscapes within Jambi Province have been chosen for the CRC research comprising large units of lowland rainforest: National Park Bukit Duabelas and Harapan Rainforest. The transformation systems to be investigated include lowland rainforest as reference sites, jungle rubber (extensive rubber plantations), and intensive rubber and oil palm plantations. Lowland rainforest reference sites represent old-growth forest but have been subject to logging. Large sites of untouched natural rainforest are no longer existing in Jambi province, but the lowland rainforest reference sites selected represent large rainforest regions in a close to natural state. Jungle rubber represents an extensive management system which is established by planting rubber trees into rainforest. Its implementation dates back into the early 20th century but still covers large areas of Jambi. In each of the two landscapes (comprising blocks in a randomized complete block design), four replicates of each of the four transformation systems (including the lowland rainforest as reference) will be investigated. These 32 sites will constitute the core sites; covering these core sites is mandatory for all CRC scientific projects (SPs) that collect micro level data. In addition to investigating established transformation systems, a reforestation experiment will be established near Harapan Rainforest landscape. The experiment aims at investigating principal questions of how to establish sustainable forest management systems, optimizing both conservation needs and socioeconomic benefits. Apart from the work on these sites and on the reforestation experiment, socioeconomic surveys will be undertaken in the same sites, but also including a broader area in Jambi Province to be able to capture

institutional heterogeneity, which is important for comprehensive understanding of socioeconomic causes and consequences of land use changes.

The methods applied in the field since March 2013 (and approx. until March 2014) include a stable isotope based approach (deuterium, ^{18}O) to study plant water uptake (WP 1) and an assessment of sap flux and transpiration with thermal dissipation probes (WP 2).

131.1 Mr. Alexander Roll

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : University of Göttingen
 No. SIP : 64/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

132. Potential of using indigenous NTFPs in managed agroforestry systems: A case study of Dragol blood (*Daemonorops draco*), Harapan Rainforest, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengidentifikasi alternatif pemanfaatan rotan (*D.draco*) dalam sistem agroforestri terkendali
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi & Agroforestri
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (Hutan Hujan Harapan, PT REKI, Kab. Batanghari)
 Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 3 April 2013
 Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Iwan Hilwan)

Abstrak

The aim of the study is to describe the existing cultivation of jernang and investigate the different methods of cultivation. Furthermore a study of the wild stand of jernang in Harapan Rainforest is explored. It is the goal to be able to describe the preferred habitat for jernang, both seedlings and mature plants. This is done in order to be able to suggest possible ways of management of wild stands and improve cultivated plantations.

Harapan Rainforest is chosen for research location because it is a known place for locals to harvest jernang. In general the Jambi province has a history of harvesting jernang and has been target for previous studies.

Lamban Sigatal was chosen as target village because it already has a cooperation with Harapan Rainforest Projects and is known for one of the first villages in Jambi province to cultivate jernang. Lamban sigatal is located app. 50 km outside the concession boundaries.

132.1 Ms. Astrid Plauborg Kaad

Warga Negara : Denmark
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : University of Conpenhagen
No. SIP : 099/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

133.Environmental drivers regulating macroalgal growth in the Spermonde Archipelago, particularly nutrients and grazing pressures

Tujuan Penelitian : Untuk lebih memahami faktor-faktor lingkungan yang mempegaruhi komunitas macroalgae di kepulauan Spermonde
Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi Kelautan
Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Spermonde Archipelago, Makassar)
Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 4 September 2013
Mitra Kerja : Universitas Hasanudin (Jamaluddin Jompa)

133.1 Ms. Laura Larissa Fleur Weiland

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Master student (MSc Ecology)
Institusi : Leibniz Center for Tropical Marine Ecology (ZMT)
No. SIP : 335/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

Bab 7: Bidang EKONOMI

Bidang Ekonomi pada tahun 2013 menyumbang sebanyak 4 project penelitian (no. 134 s/d 137). Beberapa diantaranya merupakan multi disiplin dengan bidang lain seperti Hubungan Internasional dan Perikanan.

134. Group identities, culture and economic decision-making”

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari perilaku individual dan pembuatan keputusan ekonomi dan bagaimana identitas kelompok dan budaya berdampak pada keputusan ekonomi secara khusus
- Bidang Penelitian : Ekonomi
- Daerah Penelitian : Kampus Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku
- Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 29 Agustus 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku (Prof. Dr. M. Huliselan, DEA)

Abstrak

We will use three well-known games from the field of behavioral economics, i.e. the dictator game, the ultimatum game and the trust game, to study individual behavior and economic decision- making.

The objective is to study the economic behavior of individuals and examine how group identities and culture affect economic decisions. In particular, we are interested in the impact of trust, willingness to cooperate and group identities on individuals’ economic behavior and the efficiency of economic interaction.

134.1 Ms. Katharina Werner

- Warga Negara : Jerman
- Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
- Institusi : University of Passau
- No. SIP : 324/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

135. The Effects of Nonfarm Employment on Rural Economy - Case Study in Javanese Villages

- Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis dampak adanya lapangan kerja non-pertanian pada ekonomi pedesaan Jawa dan melihat dampak kebijakan reduksi kemiskinan serta kebijakan pengembangan pedesaan
- Bidang Penelitian : Ekonomi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bogor, Cianjur); tambah lokasi: ds. Lanjan-Lohbener-Indramayu, ds. Wargabinangun-Gegesik-Cirebon, ds. Sukaambit-Situraja-Sumedang, ds. Gunun Wangi-Argapura-Majalengka, ds. Malausma-Bantar Ujeg-Majalengka, ds. Ciwangi-Balubur Limbangan-Garut
- Lama Penelitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 27 Agustus 2013
- Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Yusman Syaukat)

Abstrak

The objective of this study is to analyze the effects of nonfarm employment on Javanese rural economy and to demonstrate policy implications for poverty reduction and rural development policy. This study includes three issues to achieve the objective: the effects of nonfarm employment on income inequality within rural village, the effects of nonfarm employment on farmers' production and investment behavior, and the factor of rural residents' occupational choice and occupational strategies.

The progress of economic development in Indonesia affects not only urban areas and industrial sector but also rural areas and agricultural sector. One of the major factors of economic development that affect rural areas is the increase of nonfarm employment inside and outside rural areas. Traditional nonfarm employments in rural areas include agricultural hired labor, small business such as small shop or merchant of vegetables, civil servants. However, recently, with an increase of the demand for labor in urban areas and around rural areas, housekeeper, factory worker, and construction workers outside the rural village has been increasing. Those recent nonfarm employments give the workers high salaries compared to

traditional nonfarm jobs. Some villagers can earn from nonfarm employment as much as from large-scale farming. Therefore, it is considered that the increase of nonfarm employment lead to improve the income of rural residents, and can be an important opportunity for them to escape poverty.

The features in Javanese rural areas include the high population density, the low rates of farm land per capita, and the existence of many smallholders and landless households. In the rural villages, there are not only farmers but also landless households who engaged in agricultural hired labor, and various small businesses which are related to agriculture and nonagricultural activities. There arc also farmers whichhave the farm land, but they do not have enough land to feed their families, therefore, must engage in nonfarm employment. In general, large landholders are ranked in the top of the economic stratifications in Javanese rural villages. Conversely, smallholders and landless households are ranked in the bottom of the economic stratifications, in other words, they are the poor household in Javanese village. Considering the high population density and the low rates of farm land per capita, not only agriculture, but also nonfarm employments have an important role to improve the incomes of subsistence farmers and landless households who are poor and to decrease the poverty rates in rural villages.

On the other hand, it is possible to think that the increase in nonfarm employment does not necessarily lead to poverty reduction in rural villages. This is because the villagers are sometimes required the sophisticated human capitals such as high education and professional career to get a high-wage nonfarm employment. In such situations, it is considered that relatively wealthy household can afford to invest their human capitals and can get lucrative nonfarm jobs, while the poor household can't engage in such jobs because they don't have enough money to invest their human capitals. In this case, even if the lucrative nonfarm employment can increase the average income in the rural villages, substantial poverty don't decreased and furthermore economic inequality within the villages worsen. To reduce the substantial poverty in rural areas, it is necessary for the poor to engage in the lucrative nonfarm job. These suggest that an increase in nonfarm employment has the potential to lead to not only poverty reduction in rural areas, but also positive or negative impact on economic disparity in rural areas.

In this study, I analyze the impact of nonfarm employment in rural Javanese economy, and show policy implications for poverty reduction and rural development in Java. Java region is the center of economic and social activities

and has highest population in Indonesia. And Indonesia has the fourth largest population in the world. Therefore, this study will contribute not only to economic and social stability in Indonesia but also to the stability of the economy in the world.

135.1 Mr. Tomoki Kamiura

Warga Negara : Japan
Jabatan : Doctoral Student
Institusi : Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University
No. SIP : 49/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

136. Multi-stakeholder cooperation in initiatives for sustainable business

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengeksplorasi dinamika perdagangan transnasional yang melibatkan banyak negara pemegang saham dan host countries sehingga dapat mengembangkan model interaksi terbaik untuk membangun bisnis yang berkelanjutan
Bidang Penelitian : Ekonomi & Hubungan Internasional
Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Sumatra (Kab. Batang Hari dan Kab. Muara - Jambi), Kalimantan (Pontianak), Halmahera (Ternate dan Halmahera Tengah)
Lama Penelitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 11 Februari 2013
Mitra Kerja : FISIP UI (Prof. Dr. Bambang Sherggi Laksmmono, M.Sc.)

136.1 Ms. Katherine Anna Macdonald

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Lecturer
Institusi : University of Melbourne
No. SIP : 039/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

136.2 Ms. Samantha E.J. Balaton-Chrimes

Warga Negara : Australia
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Melbourne
 No. SIP : 040/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

137. of the role of habitat quality as the reason for population-specific differences in tolerance towards abiotic stress in the Asian green mussel (*Perna viridis*)

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti adaptasi genetis, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi habitat dan ketersediaan makanan sebagai mekanisme utama yang mempengaruhi toleransi stress pada *Perna viridis*
 Bidang Penelitian : Ekonomi & Perikanan
 Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta (Teluk Jakarta); Banten (Selat Sunda); Ambon (Wakasahu, Laut Banda, Laten, Teluk Ambon, Laut Banda)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 26 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan IPB (Dr. Neviaty P. Zamani)

Abstrak

The Asian green mussel, *Perna viridis*, is an ecologically and economically important bivalve species in Indonesia. It attaches to hard substrates and densely inhabits eutrophic habitats. This characteristic is discussed to be mainly due to its ability to withstand environmental stressors common in anthropogenic influenced habitats. However, differences between *P. viridis* populations in their ability to resist abiotic stress have been observed. This PhD project is to elucidate the role eutrophication plays in the development of higher stress resistance among certain populations of the mussels. Aim is to distinguish between genetic adaptation, acclimation to habitat factors and food availability as the main mechanisms leading to high stress tolerance in *P. viridis*. This study shall also help to understand the relationship between different populations of the mussel in Indonesia. It is also to determine where earlier found differences in the ratio of flesh weight to shell weight (Body

Condition Index = BCI) come from, an indicator for phytoplankton abundance in the habitat and for the value of a mussel population as food source for humans.

137.1 Ms. Mareike Huhn

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Ph.D Student
Institusi : Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel (GEOMAR)
No. SIP : 321/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

Bab 8: Bidang FISIKA

Bidang Ilmu Dasar seperti Fisika biasanya hampir tidak ada atau sangat jarang menjadi topik penelitian asing di Indonesia. Namun pada tahun 2013 terdapat 2 project penelitian (no. 138 s/d 139) di bidang ini.

138. Classical and Quantum Fields in Cosmological Space-times

Tujuan Penelitian	: Melakukan studi teoritis untuk meneliti dampak medan klasik dan kuantum pada ruang-waktu kosmologis
Bidang Penelitian	: Fisika
Daerah Penelitian	: Jabar (ITB Bandung)
Lama Penelitian	: 6 (enam) bulan mulai 14 Januari 2013
Mitra Kerja	: FMIPA ITB (Prof. Triyanta)

138.1 Prof. Douglas Alexander Singleton

Warga Negara	: Amerika Serikat
Jabatan	: Professor
Institusi	: University of Virginia
No. SIP	: 009/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

139. Theoretical and Computational Study of Higher Dimensional Yang-Mills - Higgs Theory

Tujuan Penelitian	: Memperoleh pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang teori Mills-Higgs yang ditemukan Bobby Eka Gunara
Bidang Penelitian	: Fisika
Daerah Penelitian	: Jabar (Kampus ITB Bandung)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 29 Oktober 2013
Mitra Kerja	: FMIPA - ITB (Dr. Bobby Eka Gunara)

139.1 Ms. Amanda Stevie Bergman

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : Columbia University
No. SIP : 414/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

Bab 9: Bidang HUKUM, POLITIK & KEBIJAKAN

Karena kedekatannya, bidang Hukum, Politik, dan Kebijakan Publik disatukan dalam bab ini; dan secara keseluruhan terdapat 9 project penelitian (no. 140 s/d 148).

140. Producing 'ASEAN' in Jakarta: An ethnographic study of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti bagaimana ASEAN tumbuh menjadi sebuah identitas regional serta sebuah bentuk pengatur kerjasama regional di Asia Tenggara yang berbasis di Jakarta
- Bidang Penelitian : Hubungan Internasional
- Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta
- Lama Penelitian : 10 (sepuluh) bulan mulai 16 Januari 2013
- Mitra Kerja : CSIS (Dr. Philips J. Vermonte)

140.1 Mr. Deepak Nair

- Warga Negara : India
- Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
- Institusi : London School of Economics
- No. SIP : 020/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

141. What is the business of the constitutional court? The relationship between the constitutional court and Indonesia's private sector

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti hubungan antara Mahkamah Konstitusi dan sektor swasta di Indonesia
- Bidang Penelitian : Hukum
- Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta (UGM)
- Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 16 Oktober 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Kebijakan Publik Universitas Paramadina (Wijayanto Samirin)

141.1 Mr. Dominic Jerry Nardi

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Institusi : University of Michigan
 No. SIP : 403/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

142. Unseen Faces, Unheard Voices: A Study of Women Oil Palm Plantation Workers Organizing in Philippines and Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan studi perbandingan antara wanita pekerja perkebunan sawit di Indonesia dan Filipina, dengan berfokus pada permasalahan dan tantangan yang mereka hadapi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, lingkungan kerja, struktur keluarga, dan strategi mereka dalam memperjuangkan hak-hak mereka

Bidang Penelitian : Kajian Gender

Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jabar (Bogor), Sumut

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 4 Maret 2013

Warga Negara : Puslit Kependudukan LIPI (Drs. Herry Yogaswara, MA)

Abstrak

Women's involvement as workers in plantations has received very little attention in contemporary Southeast Asia. Even today, they constitute a large portion of the labour within plantations. It is also meant to give voice and visibility to severely marginalized women workers in plantations.

Besides this, mainstream society in Southeast Asia assumes that the plantations sector only employs men and does not recognize the contribution of women workers in this sector of economy that contributes to economic growth of their nations. Women's participation in unions in terms of their activism and organizing needs to be recognized and documented.

This study will focus on the following: (1) women organizing in plantation unions and (2) the problems and challenges they face within a male dominated union

context; (3) the issues and concerns championed by the unions will be analyzed using a gender lens to see to what extent women's rights as workers are taken into consideration by the unions.

This study will also document experiences of female union activists and their achievements. The methodology in itself will be a tool to empower women workers by using participatory approach, the project will allow or facilitate active involvement of women workers in the data collection and data analysis.

142.1 Ms. Janarthani Arumugam

Warga Negara : Malaysia
 Jabatan : Programme Officer
 Institusi : Persatuan Kesedaran Komuniti Selangor (PKKS)
 No. SIP : 066/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

143. Pro-Formal: Pasar Kayu Domestik dan Revitalisasi Industri Kehutanan di Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Menguji implikasi ekonomi dan sosial dari implementasi sistem jaminan legalitas kayu yang baru, khususnya bagi industri kehutanan skala kecil dan menengah di Indonesia
 Bidang Penelitian : Kebijakan Publik
 Daerah Penelitian : Jateng, Kaltim (Berau) 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 25 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Studi Pembangunan Pertanian dan Pedesaan IPB (Lala M. Kolopaking, Ph.D) dan Universitas Mulawarman (Prof. Wawan Kustiawan)

Abstrak

The overall objective of the action 'PRO-FORMAL: Policy and Regulatory Options to recognise and better integrate the domestic timber sector in tropical countries' is to foster legality, livelihood security and improved forest management in the domestic timber sector of selected tropical forest countries, in particular in countries negotiating or implementing a FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) VPA (Voluntary Partnership Agreement).

The specific objective (purpose) of the action is to produce policy-relevant options to better regulate the domestic timber sector, integrate it in the formal economy, secure the livelihoods of people dependent on it, and promote the adoption of improved forest management practices.

The action has 4 main results:

1. Knowledge generation and learning: the scope of the domestic timber sector and its dynamics and impacts on forest management and livelihoods, as well as the role that current national and international policies have in shaping those dynamics, are analysed; lessons from existing successful policy approaches to timber and non-timber domestic sectors are learnt.
2. Development of policy options: the institutional and political opportunities and barriers, and their background market conditions for better regulating the domestic timber sectors are assessed; a menu of instruments, systems and policy options that could be considered in VPA negotiations, and that foster the improved regulation and integration of the domestic sector while promoting sustainable forest management and improved livelihood options, is identified and assessed with national partners.
3. Outreach, dissemination and capacity building: a visibility plan will be prepared in line with the 2009 EU Communication and Visibility Manual, capacity will be built through the integration of Master's degree students in all phases of the action in tier-1 countries. Acquired knowledge and data, and identified policy options shared widely in tier-1 and secondary study (tier-2) countries, their respective regions, and internationally.
4. Project management: the parallel implementation of activities in various regions optimised with timely delivery of output; timely and coherent budget management assured.

143.1 Krystof Obidzinski, PhD

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : CIFOR
 No. SIP : 73/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

144. Innovation, bottom-up: The diffusion of healthcare reform in decentralized Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari perubahan kebijakan kesehatan yang terjadi di Indonesia dengan melihat pada political entrepreneurship sebagai faktor yang mempengaruhi pola-pola perubahan kebijakan kesehatan

Bidang Penelitian : Kebijakan Publik (Kesehatan)

Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 11 Maret 2013

Mitra Kerja : PDSR –LIPI (Dr. Ahmad Helmy Fuady) dan Kemitraan Partnership (Wicaksono Sarosa, PhD.)

My dissertation looks at the experience of decentralized Indonesia to study how and why public policies spread across jurisdictional boundaries. In particular, it focuses on the politics of healthcare reform at the local level to explain the emergence of “free healthcare” as a prominent political issue in Indonesian politics.

After the decentralization reforms passed in 1999 and enacted in following years, local politics in Indonesia has become increasingly important for social welfare. As local government has gained substantial budget autonomy, major differences in policy outcomes have emerged among subnational units, and the politics of healthcare offers a clear illustration of such patterns. While in many districts access to healthcare has remained inadequate, some local governments have designed insurance schemes that have improved significantly the welfare of many Indonesian households. Such divergence in political decisions at the local level is not readily explained by variation in the social and economic structure of Indonesian districts. Why did some district extend their social insurance programs, while some others did not?

In my dissertation, I explore the role of political entrepreneurship as a factor driving the diffusion patterns of healthcare policy reform. In particular, I argue that the role of advocacy groups was instrumental in the spread of extensions of healthcare insurance programs. I analyze the political and communication strategies of healthcare advocacy groups and non-governmental organizations, showing that they influenced policy diffusion in two main ways. First, they contributed decisively to the emergence of social awareness on healthcare

issues at the local level, putting pressure on local leaders for more effective social service provision. Second, they created a national network that coordinated reform efforts by articulating a discourse focused on healthcare as a social right.

144.1 Mr. Diego Fossati

Warga Negara : Italia
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Cornell University
 No. SIP : 071/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

145. From Clients to Citizens? Citizenship and Local Democracy in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti sejauh mana pergeseran transisi demokrasi Indonesia mengubah cara warga negara berhubungan dengan pemegang kekuasaan
 Bidang Penelitian : Politik
 Daerah Penelitian : Banten (Tangerang), Lampung (Lampung Utara), Sulsel (Makasar dan Luwu)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 5 April 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Budaya UGM (Prof. Dr. Bambang Purwanto, Dr. Pujo S. H. Yuwono, M.A., Dr. J. Nicolaas Warouw)

Abstrak

Democratic citizenship refers to the capacity and willingness of citizens to actively influence the functioning of state institutions. While considered a vital correlate of democratization and the rule of law, its largely western-oriented literature rarely studies the forms of democratic citizenship that emerge in the context of a post-colonial state. This research project studies to what extent Indonesia's democratic transition is changing the way ordinary citizens relate to power-holders. By comparing political practices in different Indonesian provinces, this project aims to understand under what circumstances clientelistic practices may be displaced by successful citizenship claims. Using in a comparative way the contrasts between

(and within) greater Jakarta, South Sulawesi, and Lampung, this program aims to understand how regional differences affects the strategies and attitudes that citizens adopt vis-à-vis powerholders. In particular this project will study how historical trajectories of state formation feed into contemporary forms of state-citizen interaction: To what extent is Indonesia's democratic transition changing the way ordinary Indonesians relate to the power-holders? How can we explain both the changes and the continuities?

145.1 Dr. Ward Johanes Berenschot

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Postdoctoral Researcher
 Institusi : Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies
 No. SIP : 100/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

146. Justification and Morality in East Javanese Politics

Tujuan Penelitian : Menjelaskan bagaimana proses-proses demokratisasi dan regionalisasi di era pasca Soeharto telah membentuk budaya politik
 Bidang Penelitian : Politik
 Daerah Penelitian : Jatim (Kota Malang, Kab. Malang, Surabaya) dan DKI Jakarta
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 21 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : FISIPOL - UNIBRA Malang (Prof. Dr. Sanggar Kanto)

Abstrak

In my doctoral dissertation I will study party politics in East Java, focusing on the contradictions of the Indonesian political system. I will emphasize the following questions: What kind of conflicts do politically active people face in their decision-making and discussions? Can any of these conflicts be thought of as moral

conflicts? How are political decisions justified? Through what kind of ideologies are these conflicts and decisions framed and interpreted?

By answering these questions I aim to explain how the processes of democratization and regionalization of the post-Suharto era have shaped the political culture of Indonesia. I want to assess how the emergent political processes of contemporary Indonesia are articulated with the longstanding Javanese cultural and political forms, and how these forms are mobilized as resources in justifying a political viewpoint.

146.1 Mr. Heikki Juhani Wilenius

Warga Negara : Finlandia
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Helsinki
 No. SIP : 059/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

147. Moving Beyond Cleavages and Ideology: Vote Choice in Local Indonesian Elections

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji pemilu kepala daerah di Indonesia khususnya pada perilaku para pemilih dalam menggunakan hak suaranya sesuai UU 2004
 Bidang Penelitian : Politik
 Daerah Penelitian : Yogyakarta, Jateng (Kota Tegal, Kabupaten Tegal); Kabupaten Lombok Barat, NTB
 Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 13 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : FISIPOL – UGM (Purwo Santoso)

147.1 Mr. Joseph Donald Amick

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate

Institusi : University of Texas at Austin
 No. SIP : 292/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

148. Relational Policing: policing in the Emerging Global South

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari proses pembentukan kebijakan dan faktor-faktor yang menentukan pembentukan kebijakan pada negara-negara yang dikategorikan sebagai the Emerging Global South
 Bidang Penelitian : Politik
 Daerah Penelitian : Bali
 Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 30 Oktober 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Institute for Peace and Democracy, Universitas Udayana (Drs. I Ketut Putra Erawan, M.A., Ph.D.)

148.1 Mr. Fabio Scarpello

Warga Negara : Italia
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Institusi : Murdoch University
 No. SIP : 413/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

Bab 10: Bidang GEO-SCIENCES (ILMU-ILMU KEBUMIHAN)

Termasuk dalam kelompok ini adalah bidang Geologi, Geologi Kelautan, Geodesi, Geografi, Geokimia, Geomorfologi, Klimatologi, dan Paleoseismologi. Disamping itu terdapat project Hidrologi juga sekalian dimasukkan dalam Bab ini. Secara keseluruhan terdapat 16 project penelitian (no. 149 s/d 164).

149. Crustal Deformation in Eastern Indonesia using Continuous and Campaign GPS Measurements

- Tujuan Penelitian : Memberikan informasi terbaru untuk memahami pergerakan lempeng tektonik dan deformasi kerak bumi di wilayah timur Indonesia, khususnya di area penelitian
- Bidang Penelitian : Geodesi
- Daerah Penelitian : NTB (Sumbawa), Maluku (Tual, Wetar, Saumlaki), NTT (Kupang, Rote, Sawu, Sumba, , Flores, Romang, Alor
- Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 7 Oktober 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Jaring Kontrol Geodesi dan Geodinamika BIG (M. Aref Syafi'i, Dr. Irwan Meilano)

149.1 Dr. Simon Charles McClusky

- Warga Negara : Australia
- Jabatan : Research Fellow
- Institusi : Australian National University
- No. SIP : 398/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

149.2 Dr. Achraf Koulali Idrissi

- Warga Negara : Maroko
- Jabatan : Postdoctoral Fellow
- Institusi : Australian National University
- No. SIP : 399/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

150. Risk and time preference under volcanic risk exposure

Tujuan Penelitian	: Membuat data primer individual tentang risk preference dan time preference serta DRD4 Bgi penduduk yang terekspos atau tak terekspos ancaman resiko vulkanik dan mempelajari korelasi antara variabel-variabel tersebut di di antara individu-individu terkait dengan persepsi resiko
Bidang Penelitian	: Geografi
Daerah Penelitian	: D.I.Yogyakarta
Lama Penelitian	: 1 (satu) bulan mulai 25 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Geografi - UGM (Dr.Danang Sri Hadmoko, M.Sc)

150.1 Dr. Marc Fernand Willinger

Warga Negara	: Perancis
Jabatan	: Professor
Institusi	: Universite de Montpellier
No. SIP	: 271/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

151. Survei pendahuluan prospek panas bumi Graho Nyabu

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengumpulkan, menganalisa dan menyajikan data geologi, geofisika dan geokimia untuk memperkirakan adanya sumber panas bumi dan mendefinisikannya sebagai wilayah kerja pertambangan (WKP) di daerah Graho Nyabu
Bidang Penelitian	: Geokimia
Daerah Penelitian	: Jambi (T.N. Kerinci Seblat, Graho Nyabu, Kab Merangin dan Kab. Kerinci); Bengkulu (Kab. Muko Muko)
Lama Penelitian	: 9 (sembilan) bulan, mulai bulan Maret 2013
Mitra Kerja	: PT Energy Development Corporation Indonesia (Ir. Tjarinto Tjaroko, Mulia Nasution, Seno Wicaksono, Ely Riza dan Donni Hermawan)

Abstrak

Berdasarkan SK Menteri ESDM No 2071 K/30/MEM/2012 tentang Penetapan Wilayah Survei Pendahuluan Panas Bumi, maka pada tanggal 9 Agustus 2012 PT. EDC Indonesia mengajukan permohonan Penugasan Survei Pendahuluan Prospek Panas Bumi di Graho Nyabu kepada tented ESDM cq. Direktur Jenderal Energi Baru, Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi (EBTKE).

Permohonan tersebut ditindaklanjuti dengan pemaparan Rencana Kerja Dan Anggaran (RKAB) pada tanggal 25 September 2012, dan disetujui oleh Dit Jen EBTKE pada tanggal 2 Oktober 2012.

Dengan persetujuan RKAB tersebut, selanjutnya PT. EDC Indonesia memperoleh Penugasan Survei Pendahuluan Panas Bumi di Graho Nyabu dari Menteri ESDM dengan SK No. 3326 K/30/MEM/2012 menyetujui RKAB.

Oleh karena PT EDC Indonesia adalah perusahaan PMA yang berinduk kepada Energy Development Corporation di Philippines, maka dalam pelaksanaan survey nya akan mempergunakan sebagian tenaga ahli asing, dan karena lokasi Graho Nyabu terletak di kawasan konservasi maka kami memerlukan SiMAKSI baik untuk surveyor lokal maupun asing.

Tujuan riset adalah mengumpulkan, menganalisa dan menyajikan data geologi, geofisika dan geokimia untuk memperkirakan adanya sumber panas bumi dan mendefinisikannya sebagai wilayah kerja pertambangan (WKP) di daerah Graho Nyabu.

Adapun metodologinya adalah dengan melakukan desk studi dengan peta jalan, topografi, geologi, satellite image, dan foto udara, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan survai lapangan di daerah Graho Nyabu dengan mengambil sample air, batuan dan gas atau uap di lokasi yang diperkirakan dekat dengan sumber panas bumi. Kemudian samples di analisa di laboratorium, dan data yang diperoleh akan dipergunakan sebagai dasar pembuatan model panas bumi yang terintegrasi.

151.1 Mr. Alvin Inaanuran Remoroza

Warga Negara	: Filipina
Jabatan	: Geochemis
Institusi	: PT Energy Development Corporation Indonesia
No. SIP	: 076/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

151.2 Mr. John Michael Vercara

Warga Negara : Austria
Jabatan : Filipina Geodecist
Institusi : PT Energy Development Corporation Indonesia
No. SIP : 077/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

151.3 Mr. Jonathan Lee C. Monasterial

Warga Negara : Filipina
Jabatan : Geophysicist
Institusi : PT Energy Development
Institusi : Corporation Indonesia
No. SIP : 078/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

151.4 Mr. Edgardo Maldonado Belen

Warga Negara : Filipina
Jabatan : Geochemistry Technician
Institusi : PT Energy Development Corporation Indonesia
No. SIP : 079/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

151.5 Mr. Carlo Ace G. Cariaga

Warga Negara : Filipina
Jabatan : Geochemist
Institusi : PT Energy Development Corporation Indonesia
No. SIP : 080/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

152. Cenozoic evolution of the Indonesian Throughflow and the origins of Indo-Pacific marine biodiversity: Mapping the biotic response to environmental change"

- Tujuan Penelitian : Membangun pemahaman mengenai proses-proses utama dalam respon terumbu karang terhadap perubahan lingkungan jangka panjang yang merupakan akibat dari perubahan Arus Lintas Indonesia (Indonesian Throughflow) pada transisi masa Oligocene-Miocene (25 juta tahun yang lalu)
- Bidang Penelitian : Geologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Kaltim (Kutai Timur, Bontang)
- Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 28 Oktober 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Badan Geologi Pusat Survei Geologi ESDM (Prof Dr Fauzie Hasibuan dan Aries Kusworo) dan Pusat Oseonografi LIPI (Dr. Suhartati M. Natsir, M.Si.)

152.1 Dr. Willem Renema

- Warga Negara : Belanda
- Jabatan : Researcher
- Institusi : Naturalis Biodiversity Center
- No. SIP : 408/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

152.2 Ms. Vedrana Pretkovic

- Warga Negara : Kroasia
- Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
- Institusi : Universidad de Granada
- No. SIP : 409/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

152.3 Ms. Viola Warter

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Royal Holloway University of London
No. SIP : 410/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

153. Fault control on basin formation in the north-eastern Bird's Head, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Membuat interpretasi struktural yang berguna untuk menandai hubungan antar sesar dan cekungan sedimen di bagian timur laut Kepala Burung
Bidang Penelitian : Geologi
Daerah Penelitian : Papua Barat (Kab. Manokwari di bagian pantai timur Kepala Burung di Manokwari, Ransiki, Oransbari, Kaironi)
Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 29 Januari 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Ilmu dan Teknologi Kebumihan ITB (Ir. Benyamin Sapiie, PhD)

153.1 Mr. David Patrick Gold

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Royal Holloway University of London
No. SIP : 026/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

154. Neotectonics of Sumatran Fault

Tujuan Penelitian : Memperoleh pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang kebencanaan yang bersifat seismik pada patahan Sumatra dengan mempertitungkan besaran dan penyebaran nilai pergeseran/pergerakannya di kala Pleistocen Akhir melalui pemetaan geologi, morfologi tektonik dan geokronologi

Bidang Penelitian	: Geologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Aceh (Kutacane, Alas, Blangkejeren, Tapaktuan, Takengon – Meulaboh dan TN. Gunung Lauser); Sumut (Medan, Danau Toba, Tarutung dan Pahae Jae); Sumbar (Lembah Sianok Bukit Tinggi dan Padang)
Lama Penelitian	: 6 (enam) bulan mulai 15 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Puslit Geoteknologi - LIPI (Dr. Danny Hilman Natawijaya dan Mudrik D. Daryono, M.T.)

154.1 Mr. Kyle Edward Bradley, Ph.D

Warga Negara	: Amerika Serikat
Jabatan	: Research Fellow
Institusi	: Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technology University
No. SIP	: 257/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

155. Proposal for joint ANU/LIPI reseach expedition for speleothem-based paleoclimate reseach in the Maros district (southwest Sulawesi)

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mempelajari sejarah palaeomonsoon di kawasan utara Australasia di masa 200.000 tahun terakhir
Bidang Penelitian	: Geologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Sulawesi Selatan (Maros)
Lama Penelitian	: 1 (satu) bulan mulai 10 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Pusat Penelitian Geoteknologi - LIPI (Prof. Wahyoe Hantoro, Engkos Kosasih dan Djupriono); Universitas Padang (Dr.Hamdi Rifai)

155.1 Dr. Michael Kevin Gagan

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Senior Research Fellow
Institusi : Research School of Earth Sciences, Australian National University
No. SIP : 200/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

155.2 Dr. Gavin Bernard Dunbar

Warga Negara : Selandia Baru
Jabatan : Senior Research Fellow
Institusi : Victoria University of Wellington
No. SIP : 201/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

155.3 Ms. Alena Kay Kimbrough

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D Candidate
Institusi : Australian National University
No. SIP : 202/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

155.4 Mr. Joel Norman Zwartz

Warga Negara : Selandia Baru
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : Victoria University of Wellington
No. SIP : 203/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

155.5 Mr. Daniel Alloysius Becker

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Researcher

Institusi : Australian National University

No. SIP : 204/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

156. Seismic Stratigraphy of the Toba Caldera, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji keberadaan sedimen di Danau Toba yang dapat memberi gambaran kejadian-kejadian geologi dan mekanisme evolusi kaldera serta kejadian-kejadian hidrologis yang terjadi selama 74.000 tahun terakhir

Bidang Penelitian : Geologi

Daerah Penelitian : Sumut (Danau Toba)

Lama Penelitian : 1 (satu) bulan mulai 1 April 2013

Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Ilmu dan Teknologi Kebumihan ITB (Dr. Asnawir Nasution)

Abstrak

Lake Toba lies within the giant Toba Caldera that last erupted 74,000 years ago. In its early history, Lake Toba may have covered about 1800 km², possibly reaching depths of 750 m. The central portion of the 100 x 30 km caldera has since been uplifted to form the asymmetrical Samosir Island resurgent dome (60 x 20 km). Its upper surface dips gently to the west while its eastern margin consists of a series of parallel normal faults with total displacement of at least 1100 m. The surface of Samosir Island is covered with a veneer of sediments at least 100 m thick. During April 2013, the sedimentary veneer of Samosir was investigated and sampled. Field work consisted of traveling the paved perimeter roads around the island and several dirt roads that crossed the island. During this reconnaissance work, 40 separate exposures of lake sediments were described and sampled. The GPS coordinates of these outcrops were recorded and plotted onto base topographic and geologic maps. At each exposure, the sediment types were identified, stratigraphic sections were described and measured, and representative samples collected. Over 100 samples are now available for further analysis.

156.1 Prof. Craig Alan Chesner

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat

Jabatan : Professor

Institusi : Eastern Illinois University
 No. SIP : 095/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

157. Sedimentation, biogeochemical cycling, and climate in Lake Towuti, South Sulawesi

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan karakterisasi sedimentasi, siklus biokimia, dan mencari keterhubungannya dengan siklus iklim di Danau Towuti, Sulsel
 Bidang Penelitian : Geologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Sorowako, Dn. Matano, Towuti)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 25 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Teknik Pertambangan dan Perminyakan - ITB (Prof. Satria Bijaksana)

Abstrak

We propose an integrated field and analytical program to characterize sedimentation, biogeochemical cycles, and their relationships with the seasonal climate cycle in Lake Towuti, South Sulawesi. Specifically, we will monitor modern water column chemical and physical variations in Towuti, analyze the geochemical and isotopic composition of the sediment inputs to Lake Towuti to identify tracers for changes in river inputs, and geophysically characterize shallow sediments in Lake Towuti and the clues they hold about recent lake level variations. Our overarching goal is to provide basic, requisite environmental data upon which we will build a large, interdisciplinary project to drill the sediments from Lake Towuti to investigate climatic, environmental, and biological evolution in central Indonesia over the last ~700,000 years, as planned at the recent Lake Towuti Drilling Project workshop in Bandung, March 2012.

Our fieldwork will provide immediate insight into environmental variability in a unique aquatic ecosystem. Indonesia lies at the heart of the Indo-Pacific Warm Pool, the largest pool of warm ocean water on Earth. Warm pool evaporation and rainfall over Indonesia controls the amount of water vapor in the Earth's atmosphere, as well as globally important climate processes such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation. Long-term variations in Indonesian rainfall, combined with

the tectonic evolution of the Indonesian archipelago, provide the environmental backdrop for the evolution of some of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth in Indonesia's rainforests and lakes. We will investigate this variability by developing an ITB and Brown-led interdisciplinary science team to drill and analyze sediments from Lake Towuti, central Sulawesi, the largest lake in Indonesia. Our research, proposed here, will provide information critical to interpreting and analyzing these long sediment cores.

157.1 Prof. Dr. James Michael Russell

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : Dept. of Geological Sciences, Brown University
 No. SIP : 019/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

157.2 Ms. Bronwen Louise Konecky

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Institusi : Dept. of Geological Sciences, Brown University
 No. SIP : 021/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

157.3 Prof. Nigel James Watrus

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : University of Minnesota
 No. SIP : 022/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

158. Records of, Indonesian throughflow, regional neotectonics, Holocene palaeoenvironments and sea level from the southern outflow of the Makassar Straits

- Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan pengambilan contoh coral yang berumur 400-500 tahun lalu guna menentukan, membandingkan kontras reguler dan penguatan ITF pada beberapa abad yang lalu, pengambilan contoh sedimen danau tepi pantai guna mengetahui lingkungan purba daerah pantai, dan melakukan pencarian, pemilihan, dan pengambilan contoh coral mikroatol untuk pengetesan umurnya
- Bidang Penelitian : Geologi Kelautan
- Daerah Penelitian : Bagian selatan Selat Makassar (sekitar P. Doangdoangan Besar dan P. Selayar)
- Lama Penelitian : 1(satu) bulan mulai April 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Puslit Geoteknologi LIPI (Dr. Danny Hilman Natawidjaja)

158.1 Dr. Nathalie Fairbank Goodkin Emami

- Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
- Jabatan : Associate Professor (Chemical Oceanography)
- Institusi : Nanyang Technological University
- No. SIP : 109/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

158.2 Dr. Annette Bolton

- Warga Negara : Inggris
- Jabatan : Research Fellow (Geology)
- Institusi : Nanyang Technological University
- No. SIP : 110/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

158.3 Ms. Sujata Annavarapu Murty

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Research Assistant (Geology)
 Institusi : Nanyang Technological University
 No. SIP : 111/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

159. Water Farm - Improving Farmers' Livelihood through Integrated Watershed Management

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti keterkaitan antara sumber, penggunaan dan produktivitas air serta kehidupan di sekitar daerah aliran sungai untuk mengembangkan metode-metode yang dapat meningkatkan tingkat kehidupan dalam kaitannya dengan pemanfaatan air

Bidang Penelitian : Hidrologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jateng (Klaten)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 6 September 2013

Mitra Kerja : Balitbang Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian (Dr. Ir. Budi Kartiwa, CESA dan Ir. Hendri Sosiawan, CESA)

Abstrak

The current project follows previous researches jointly implemented by CIRAD, IAHRI BPTP Yogyakarta and PUSTEK from 2006 to 2008 in Kapilaler irrigated area (450 ha) where the growing scarcity of water during dry season resulted on 2005 in dispute over water allocation between irrigation farming communities and water business company (Danone Aqua). The irrigated area is located in Southeast of Mount Merapi Volcano in Klaten Regency (district of Ceper and Polanharjo).

The rationale of the current project (2011-2014) aims at: bridging resources and water use issues in a context of multi-purpose water use; making knowledge sharing a top priority; giving to the integrated water resource management concept a meaning that Kali Pusur stakeholders can easily grasp.

Whereas an integrated water resource management initiative is established, it will be because its perceived needs it both felt by stakeholders and decision makers. Current effort within the project accordingly centers on organizing and facilitating a multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), with regards to providing and

sharing knowledge, facilitating discussion, debate, and interaction on the basis of the outputs of the ongoing research activities.

Besides assessing water resource availability and the terms of its sharing, the R&D project accordingly aims at proposing farmer oriented alternatives to the current farming practices which are subject to a wide consensus as regards their contribution to water crisis worsening. This concerns in particular (i) the weak water management in irrigated areas, (ii) the corn cropping development as an alternative to the rice mono-cropping that causes a surge in water demand and water access inequity and (ii) the rainfed farming practices that enhance environmental degradation in the upper part of the recharge area.

Because such approach involves applying knowledge from various disciplines, the project has been developed in the framework of a collaborative R&D program with IAHRI carried out in partnership with BPTP Yogyakarta, PUSTEK UGM and UGM-Department Geo-hydrology.

On 2011-2012 the main concern was the initial implementation of the research program, both at institutional and scientific level. On this basis, the activities carried out from September 2012 to August 2013 have allow to produce data and pool knowledge necessary to facilitate the emergence and launch of an integrated water resource management within the Kali Pusur watershed driven by the stakeholders themselves. These progresses concerns a preliminary quantifying of the water resource potential, better understand the key factors that create runoff and erosion, demonstration of corn potentiality as an alternative to rice monoculture and how to tackle the technical and organizational complexity of water management and water sharing issues.

159.1 Mr. Bruno Lidon

Warga Negara	: Perancis
Jabatan	: Senior Researcher
Institusi	: CIRAD (Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement)
No. SIP	: 70/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

160. Hydrology-geomorphology links in the Kapuas River system

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mempelajari proses-proses yang membentuk hidrologi dan geomorfologi Sungai Kapuas, deltanya, serta lahan gambut yang terhubung dengan sungai.
Bidang Penelitian	: Hidrologi & Geomorfologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Kalbar (Pontianak, S. Kapuas)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 27 November 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Puslit Geoteknologi LIPI (Prof. Dr. Robert M. Delinom, Dr. Rachmat Fajar Lubis, Ir. Sudaryanto, M.T., hendra Bakti S.T., M.T., Dr. Gusti Z. Anshari)

160.1 Karl Kästner

Warga Negara	: Jerman
Jabatan	: Researcher
Institusi	: Wageningen University
No. SIP	: 443/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

160.2 Ms. Tjitske Janelle Geertsema

Warga Negara	: Belanda
Jabatan	: Master Student
Institusi	: Wageningen University
No. SIP	: 444/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

161. Tropical Ocean Climate Study (TOCS), MR13-01 Cruise

Tujuan Penelitian	: Memahami perubahan iklim terkait dengan El Nino dan La Nina di Samudra Pasifik melalui pemasangan pelampung TRITON guna mengukur suhu, salinitas, tekanan dan arus laut serta angin, radiasi matahari dan kelembaban permukaan laut, bersamaan dengan pengukuran ADCP dan CTD
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Bidang Penelitian	: Klimatologi
Daerah Penelitian	: ZEE Indonesia di koordinat 2 LU; 130BT, 2 LU; 138 BT, dan 0 LU; 138 BT
Lama Penelitian	: 2 (dua) bulan mulai 21 Januari 2013
Mitra Kerja	: PTISDA BPPT (Dr. Muhamad Sadly, Dr. Lukijanto, Dr. A. Sulaiman, Dr. Fadli Syamsudin)

161.1 Dr. Yuji Kashino

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Senior Research Scientist
Institusi	: JAMSTEC
No. SIP	: 017/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

161.2 Dr. Yukio Takahashi

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Engineer
Institusi	: JAMSTEC
No. SIP	: 018/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

162. Seismological Monitoring of the Mentawai Seismic Gap

Tujuan Penelitian	: Memonitor aktifitas seismik dan aseismik di wilayah seismik gap Mentawai
Bidang Penelitian	: Paleoseismologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Provinsi Sumatera Utara (Kab.Nias Selatan) dan Provinsi Sumatera Barat (Kab. Pasaman Barat, Pariaman, Pesisir Selatan dan Kep.Mentawai)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 19 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Puslit Geoteknologi - LIPI (Dr. Nugroho Dwi Hananto dan tim)

162.1 Ms. Agathe Liliane Schmid, Ph.D.

Warga Negara : Perancis
 Jabatan : Research Fellow
 Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
 No. SIP : 303/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

162.2 Mr. Sylvain Denis Gérard Barbot, Ph.D.

Warga Negara : Perancis
 Jabatan : Assistant Professor
 Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
 No. SIP : 315/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

162.3 Dr. Marta Joanna Wolak

Warga Negara : Polandia
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
 No. SIP : 316/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

162.4 Mr. Sagar Shrishailappa Masuti

Warga Negara : India
 Jabatan : Associate Researcher
 Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
 No. SIP : 317/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

162.5 Ms. Deepa Mele Veedu

Warga Negara : India
Jabatan : Associate Researcher
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 318/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

162.6 Mr. Tan Seng An

Warga Negara : Singapura
Jabatan : Research Assistant
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 319/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

163. The Sumatran plate Boundary and Sea Level Project

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengevaluasi resiko tsunami dari gempa bumi dasar laut di barat pulau Sumatera dan mengembangkan model baru untuk memprediksi tsunami
Bidang Penelitian : Paleoseismologi
Daerah Penelitian : Kepulauan Riau (Bintan, Mapur, Natuna Islands), Belitung (Tanjungpandan), Sumatera Utara (Nias) dan Sumatera Barat (Mentawai Islands)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 28 Januari 2013
Mitra Kerja : Puslit Geoteknologi LIPI (Dr. Ir. Danny Hilman Natawidjaja dan tim)

Abstrak

Our work in Sumatra has led to the identification of two persistent barriers to earthquake rupture along the Sunda megathrust off the west coast of Sumatra. Simeulue island straddles the boundary between the 2004 (Mw 9.1) and 2005

(Mw 8.6) Sunda megathrust ruptures. Historical and paleoseismic records suggest that central Simeulue has behaved as a persistent barrier to rupture over at least the past 1100 years. Northern Simeulue corals reveal that predecessors of the 2004 earthquake occurred in the 10th century AD, in AD 1394 ± 2 , and in AD 1450 ± 3 . Corals from southern Simeulue indicate that none of the major uplifts inferred on northern Simeulue in the past 1100 years extended to southern Simeulue. The two largest uplifts recognized at a south-central Simeulue site—around AD 1430 and in 2005—involved little or no uplift in northern Simeulue. The distribution of uplift and strong shaking during a historical earthquake in 1861 suggests the 1861 rupture area was also restricted to south of central Simeulue, as in 2005. Our findings on Simeulue suggest this area is similar to the Batu Islands patch of the megathrust, which has been a barrier to rupture in great earthquakes from the north (1861, 2005) and south (1797). These findings were submitted in August 2011 to Nature for publication.

Farther south, we have found that, although the Mentawai segment is bounded by persistent barriers to seismic rupture, it does not generally rupture from end to end in single, characteristic earthquakes. It is instead characterized by a changing distribution of internal, temporary barriers to rupture such that each seismic cycle produces a different suite of earthquakes. The last three rupture sequences occurred in the 1300s, 1600s, and during the historical earthquakes of 1797 and 1833. Recent detailed study of these rupture sequences has revealed that a major updip slip event (similar, but not identical, to the 25 October 2010 earthquake) may have initiated the 1300s sequence. Also, significant differences between the 1600s and 1797/1833 sequences are emerging, with the former composed of as many as four separate earthquakes as well as slow slip events, but the latter comprising a relatively simple pair of ruptures. Coral records leading up to and during rupture sequences illuminate spatio-temporal variations in interseismic and postseismic coupling of the fault interface. Analysis of these corals is ongoing, and we are continuing to refine details of the earthquake history along this section of fault

163.1 Dr. Hong-Wei Chiang

Warga Negara : Taiwan
Jabatan : Postdoctoral Research Fellow
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 023/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

163.2 Mr. Jędrzej M. Majewski

Warga Negara : Polandia
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 024/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

163.3 Dr. Adam Douglas Switzer

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 09/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

163.4 Mr. Aron Jeffrey Meltzner

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Research Fellow
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 10/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

163.5 Dr. Paramesh Banerjee

Warga Negara : India
Jabatan : Technical Director
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 302/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

163.6 Mr. Sorvigenaleon Ramos Ildefonso

Warga Negara : Filipina
Jabatan : Field Enginer
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 304/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

163.7 Dr. Emma Mary Hill

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Assistant Professor
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 311/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

163.8 Dr. Feng Lujia

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Research Fellow
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 312/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

163.9 Ms. Lok Hang Tsang

Warga Negara : Inggeris
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 313/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

163.10 Mr. Qiang Qiu

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 314/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

163.11 Prof. Dr. Kerry Edward Sieh

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Professor
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 407/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

163.12 Mr. Jeffrey Avila Encillo

Warga Negara : Filipina
Jabatan : Research Assistant
Institusi : Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University
No. SIP : 87/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

164.Failure Response of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete for improved earthquake

Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami hubungan antara struktur bangunan yang diperkuat dengan bahan dasar bambu sebagai bahan bangunan terhadap ketahanan gempa bumi di Indonesia

Bidang Penelitian : Teknik Sipil

Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Kampus ITB Bandung)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 7 Oktober 2013

Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Teknik Mesin dan Dirgantara - ITB (Dr. Adhianto Ramelan)

164.1 Ms. Fatmata Haja Barrie

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat

Jabatan : Ph.D. Student

Institusi : University of Florida

No. SIP : 396/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

Bab 11: Bidang KEDOKTERAN/ KESEHATAN

Dalam bidang Kedokteran/ Kesehatan terdapat 13 project penelitian asing (no. 165 s/d 177). Beberapa diantaranya secara spesifik terkait penyakit menular seperti dengue, TBC, Malaria, dan AIDS.

165. Eliminate Dengue Project in Yogyakarta (EDP-Yogya)

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengembangkan pendekatan kontrol biologis berbasis Wolbachia untuk memodifikasi populasi nyamuk dan mengurangi transmisi dengue ke manusia
Bidang Penelitian	: Kedokteran
Daerah Penelitian	: DI Yogyakarta
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) mulai 20 Februari 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Kedokteran UGM (Prof. dr. Teguh Aryandono, Sp.B.(K)Onk

Abstrak

The Eliminate Dengue research program aims to develop and trial an innovative, Wolbachia-based biological control approach to modify mosquito populations and reduce dengue transmission to humans. The project involves the introduction of a naturally occurring bacterium called Wolbachia pipientis into the Aedes aegypti (dengue mosquito) population. These symbiotic bacteria are naturally found in up to 75% of all insect species throughout the world, including flies, beetles, butterflies and mosquitoes. Although Aedes aegypti is not naturally infected with Wolbachia, we have successfully transferred Wolbachia from the fruit fly, where they occur naturally, into Aedes aegypti mosquitoes (McMeniman et al, 2009). In Aedes aegypti, the effect of Wolbachia is to block dengue virus transmission without harming the mosquitoes (Moreira et al, 2009; Walker et al, 2011).

Wolbachia bacteria cannot grow outside of the insect host cell because they are obligate endosymbionts, and they are only maternally transmitted from mother to offspring. That is, they are transmitted through the egg cytoplasm. Wolbachia does not infect humans and is not transmitted through blood or mosquito bites (Popovici et al, 2010).

The Eliminate Dengue Project - Yogyakarta (EDP-Y), an international collaboration between Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yayasan Tahija and Eliminate Dengue Program (EDP) led by Monash University in Melbourne, Australia, has the explicit goal of testing the technology in the Indonesian context. The project is divided into three (3) phases with Phase I commencing in September 2011 and running until June 2013. Project activities during Phase I included: generation of local Indonesian mosquitoes that contain Wolbachia and monitoring and testing these mosquitoes under laboratory conditions to demonstrate dengue virus interference effects; characterisation of up to five field sites throughout Yogyakarta as study sites for ongoing research activities; establishment and implementation of best-practice laboratory diagnostic methods for Wolbachia and dengue virus screening in Yogyakarta; establishment of best-practice data management systems to enter, store and retrieve project related data; community engagement in Yogyakarta to explain the eliminate dengue methodology, understand any community concerns and issues, and determine preferred engagement strategy of stakeholders; engagement with health experts and policy makers from the Health Office, Yogyakarta Province and at the national level to determine the feasibility of potential releases of Wolbachia mosquitoes and integration with existing dengue prevention strategies; and conducting a local Risk Analysis Assessment and obtaining approval from regulatory bodies to conduct Phase II research activities.

Following on from completion of Phase I, Phases II to III will involve open field releases of Wolbachia in study sites and investigation of methods for large-scale implantation of Wolbachia technology. Phase II commenced in September 2013. The main aims of Phase II are to 1) test the ability of Wolbachia to establish in local mosquito populations in four sites in Yogyakarta, and 2) test the anti-dengue properties of Wolbachia in local *Ae. aegypti* populations. The progress of Phase II activities, from September 2013 until January 2014 have been comprised of preparations for the first Wolbachia *Ae. aegypti* release in Indonesia in mid to late January 2014. These include continued engagement with the community, collection of informed consent from adults in each community, establishment of safety monitoring procedures including dengue surveillance, preparation of mosquito population monitoring methods, preparations for Wolbachia laboratory diagnostics and preparation of local Wolbachia *Ae. aegypti* colonies for release, as well as extensive local and national level stakeholder engagement.

165.1 Dr. Petrina Hannah Johnson

Warga Negara : Australia
 Jabatan : Field Implementation Manager
 Institusi : Monash University
 No. SIP : 18/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

166. Innate Factors in Early Clearance of Tuberculosis (InFECT)

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti faktor-faktor bawaan dalam tuberculosis (TB) dan mengevaluasi asosisasi kekurangan vitamin D dengan infeksi laten TB
 Bidang Penelitian : Kedokteran
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bandung)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (Dua belas) bulan mulai 18 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : FK UNPAD (Bachri Alisjahbana, MD., PhD.)

Abstrak

The immunological response to Tuberculosis exposure is poorly understood. Epidemiological studies suggest both genetic and environmental factors influence the likelihood of early clearance following *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb) exposure. In vitro experiments suggest Vitamin D deficiency (VDD) and hyperglycaemia may be risk factors for development of latent TB infection (L'BI); findings yet to be validated in humans. We propose a cohort study of TB case contacts followed for the development of latent TB infection (LTBI) to describe the early clearance phenotype and evaluate the association of VDD and diabetes (DM) with LTBI.

Background: Exposure to Mtb causes LTBI in some, but not all contacts. A meta-analysis of contact tracing in low and middle-income countries found half of contacts surveyed had a negative Tuberculin Skin Test (TST). The risk of developing L'BI after Mtb exposure depends on exposure duration, intensity of exposure, cough and sputum related case factors and Mtb strain virulence

characteristics. However, even prolonged and heavy exposure does not lead to LTBI in everyone. For example on a six-month voyage thirteen of sixty-six (19.7%) sailors who were sharing a cabin with seven TB cases did not convert their TST.² In such extreme circumstances it is highly unlikely that Mtb was not inhaled, rather that Mtb infected the host but was contained and cleared before the delayed type hypersensitivity response (as measured by TST) developed. Very little is known about immunological characteristics of the host that influence whether Mtb exposure results in early clearance (EC) or the development of latent infection.

Investigators have studied cytokine expression, metabolomics profile and host genetics factors that predispose to development of LTBI. However lack of longitudinal follow up, small sizes and inappropriate selection of controls mean early clearance of Mtb remains poorly understood. Prospective studies in which the immune response early in Mtb infection is linked to outcome are needed to test hypotheses derived from laboratory studies of Mtb killing. Two important questions are whether Vitamin D levels or Diabetes influence the probability of early clearance following exposure to a TB case.

Vitamin D is a potent modulator of innate immunity and was a treatment for TB in the pre antibiotic era. There is extensive immunological evidence for Vitamin D promoting mycobacterial killing through modulation of the innate immune response including the production of antimicrobial peptides and up-regulation of autophagy in macrophages.⁷ The effect occurs at physiologic concentrations: a single oral dose of vitamin D increased the killing of BCG observed in whole blood assays performed on TB case contacts.⁹ Vitamin D receptor polymorphisms and VDR interact to cause susceptibility to active Mtb infection among Gujarati Indians living in the UK.¹⁰ The two clinical studies on VDR's influence on the outcome of early infection, are small and inconclusive.^{11,12} There is strong basic science support for Vitamin D influencing Mtb killing and a definitive field study is needed.

Finally, there is potentially a relationship between DM, Mtb and vitamin D. People with DM are over represented among TB cases, and may be predisposed to progression from LTBI to active disease. A recent review pointed to the absence of any studies of TST conversion risk in DM.¹³ Describing the association, if any, between DM and LTBI and the influence of VDR will assist in prioritising these hypotheses to guide further immunological investigation and be of practical value in Mtb case contact management.

In summary there is a need to describe and understand what immune responses influence whether Mtb exposure leads to clearance or development of LTBI, and the association, if any, between Vitamin D levels, DM and Mtb infection.

Research Objectives: (1) To characterise the relationship between vitamin D deficiency and DM as risk factors for the development of LTBI following household exposure to a TB case; (2) to create a bank of specimens for future study, either to test specific hypotheses resulting from the above work, or for genetic or metabolomic profiling in relation to EC.

166.1 Ms. Ayesha Jennifer Verral

Warga Negara : Selandia Baru
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Otago
 No. SIP : 363/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

167. Intermittent screening and treatment or intermitten preventive therapy for control of malaria in pregnancy in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Menentukan tingkat keamanan dan efektivitas IPTp dan ISTp pada SSTp (Single-Screening and Treatment) yang tengah berlaku
 Bidang Penelitian : Kedokteran
 Daerah Penelitian : NTT (Sumba)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 4 Juli 2013
 Mitra Kerja : LBM Eijkman (dr. Din Syafruddin, Ph.D)

167.1 Dr. Rukhsana Ahmed

Warga Negara : Maladewa
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine
 No. SIP : 250/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

168. Bioprospecting of Indonesian Medicinal Plants

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengeksplorasi potensi keanekaragaman hayati Indonesia di berbagai daerah untuk tujuan pengobatan
Bidang Penelitian	: Farmakologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Banten (Lab. Pengembangan Teknologi Industri Agro dan Biomedika BPPT di Kawasan Puspiptek Serpong) dan Sulteng (TN Lore Lindu)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 5 Februari 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Pusat Teknologi Farmasi dan Medika BPPT (Dr. Bambang Marwoto, Apt., M.Eng.)

Abstrak

The project aims to conduct research programs, transfer of technology programs, and training programs for scientist and scientific exchange program on bioprospecting of Indonesian Medicinal Plants.

The scope of the project is :

- Collection of Indonesian plant materials
- Preparation of herbarium and other related information on the Indonesian plant materials
- Taxonomic studies of the Indonesian plant materials
- Extraction of the Indonesian plant materials
- Screening of biological activities of the Indonesian plant materials
- Phytochemical studies of the Indonesian plant materials
- Activation of the Center for Joint Research on Bioprospecting of Indonesian Bioresources (CJRIBB).

168.1 Mr. Jin Hyub Paik, Ph.D

Warga Negara	: Korea Selatan
Jabatan	: Researcher
Institusi	: Korean Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology (KRIBB)
No. SIP	: 34/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

169. A survey of pre-diabetes' life style and awareness about diabetes in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mempelajari gaya hidup para penderita diabetes usia 20 tahun ke atas
Bidang Penelitian	: Kesehatan
Daerah Penelitian	: D.I Yogyakarta (Puskesmas Gondomanan, Kota Yogyakarta dan Puskesmas Pajangan I, Kabupaten Bantul), DKI Jakarta dan Jawa Barat (Depok)
Lama Penelitian	: 5 (lima) bulan mulai 9 September 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Universitas Indonesia (Ms. Wiwin Wiarsih dan Ms. Dwi Nurviyandari) dan STIKES A. Yani Yogyakarta (Wenny Savitri)

169.1 Ms. Ri Moyo

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Assistant Professor
Institusi	: Takasaki University of Health and Welfare faculty of Health Care
No. SIP	: 338/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

170. Films on culture, mental illness, traditional healing, gender, autism treatment via gamelan

Tujuan Penelitian	: Melakukan penelitian mengenai autisme di Yogyakarta dengan berfokus pada penanganan autisme pada anak / menggunakan musik gamelan
Bidang Penelitian	: Kesehatan
Daerah Penelitian	: DI Yogyakarta dan Bali
Lama Penelitian	: 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 3 September 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Perhimpunan Dokter Spesialis Kedokteran Jiwa Indonesia Cab. Yogyakarta (dr. Mahar Agusno, Sp. KJ (K))

Abstrak

In order to better understand the conceptualization and provision of traditional healing and its relation to biomedical healing systems in Java and Bali, particularly in the treatment of mental illness, the film will document a number of case studies of traditional healing and conduct interviews with both healers and patients/clients.

Through these in-depth case studies, viewers will come to understand what brings patients to traditional healers, what the practices of healing entail for both patients and practitioners, the subjective experiences of healing, the philosophy and logic behind treatments, and the evaluation of the experience post-treatment.

This study falls under the general rubric of Anthropology, with subfield concentrations in Psychological, Cultural, and Medical Anthropology. It is a continuation of over a decade of longitudinal and comprehensive ethnographic research conducted by Dr. Robert Lemelson on the topic of mental illness and neuropsychiatric disorder in Indonesia, which has been carried out in collaboration with Indonesian clinicians and scholars and has already resulted in numerous publications, presentations, and documentary films.

This research is motored by a pressing stated need in the fields of transcultural psychiatry and psychological anthropology (Hopper et. al) to understand the experience of major mental illness across cultures and better understand how "culture" influences long-term outcome by shaping emotion and cognition, providing local labels frameworks of meaning and treatments available for various forms of disturbance, and creating opportunities to collaboratively work towards and support recovery.

170.1 Dr. Robert Bush Lemelson

Warga Negara	: Amerika Serikat
Jabatan	: Director & Anthropologist
Institusi	: Elemental Production
No. SIP	: 332/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

170.2 Ms. Alessandra Pasquino

Warga Negara : Italia
 Jabatan : Film Producer
 Institusi : Elemental Production
 No. SIP : 336/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

170.3 Mr. Wing Yen Ko Jr

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Cinematographer & Editor
 Institusi : Elemental Production
 No. SIP : 337/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

171. Risk and Protective Factors for Condom use and injecting equipment sharing among women who inject drugs in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengidentifikasi prediktor penggunaan kondom dan jarum suntik bersama untuk penyuntikan obat di kalangan perempuan di Indonesia
 Bidang Penelitian : Kesehatan
 Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jabar (Bandung), and Banten (Tangerang, Serang)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (Dua belas) bulan mulai 19 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Penelitian HIV dan AIDS, Universitas Katolik Atma Jaya (Dr Clara R. P. Ajisuksmo)

171.1 Ms. Claudia Stoicescu

Warga Negara : Kanada
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Oxford
 No. SIP : 365/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

172. Survey on the HIV knowledge Levels and Attitudes of Public Healthcare Workers in Bogor, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji tingkat pemahaman atas HIV/AIDS pada tenaga kesehatan serta perlakuan yang mereka terapkan pada pernderita HIV/AIDS

Bidang Penelitian : Kesehatan

Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bogor)

Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) mulai 21 Februari 2013

Mitra Kerja : Dinas Kesehatan Kota Bogor (drg. Dede Rukasa, M.Kes.)

Objectives

1. To review available literature on HIV knowledge and awareness among HCWs.
2. To measure HIV/AIDS knowledge levels among HCWs in Bogor, Indonesia.
3. Examine attitudes of public HCWs towards PLWHA.
4. To determine whether there are differences in knowledge and attitudes between socio-demographic variables and current position within the facility.
5. To provide recommendations to the local MoH about the importance of HIV related training and its content.

Methods Design: A quantitative population-based survey will be applied and close-ended, self-completed questionnaires, designed by Eckstein (1987) and used by Hassan & Wahsheh (2010) and Zadah et al (2012) will be used to assess HIV knowledge and attitudes. Sampling Frame and Sample Size: The sampling frame will be all 300 HCWs employed at the 24 PHCs in Bogor (doctors, nurses and midwives). All eligible HCWs who volunteer to participate will be included. Sample size is calculated according the formula for population proportion and since there are no previous studies from Indonesia, it is assumed that 50 % of HCWs (total 300 for the whole city) will have a score of at least 50 in the HIV/AIDS knowledge score. The confidence interval was set at 95 % and a 5% margin of error. This resulted in an ideal sample size of 169 calculated using OpenEpi (n.d.). To increase representativeness and to make up for non-responses, all 300 HCWs will be invited to participate in the study. Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria: All

24 PHCs in Bogor will be included as this will increase the generalizability of the results and allows for analysis of possible differences among geographical areas. All health workers (doctors, nurses, and midwives) who volunteer to participate in the study will be included. Excluded from the study are employees of the HIV referral hospital and the private VCT testing sites. Although they detect and treat HIV cases, these are private institution and therefore inclusion will likely reduce the generalizability of the results. Recruitment of Participants: The researcher will arrange a meeting with the heads of the 24 PHCs to explain about the research and to decide on a suitable day for data collection. The head of the infectious disease department will be invited to join this meeting as well in order to demonstrate collaboration between his department and the researcher. The heads will be asked to invite the HCWs to gather at their PHC on the date of data collection. Some of the PHCs operate one hour per day and therefore, asking the HCWs to gather, will likely increase the response rate. During the date of data collection the researcher will arrive and administer the informed consent procedure to the health workers. During the informed consent procedure, it will be made clear to the staff their participation is purely voluntary and those who refuse to participate will not suffer any negative consequences. No incentives will be provided for completing the questionnaire. Once informed consent is obtained, the questionnaires will be distributed, filled in and collected at the same day. The researcher will thus be present during data collection and is able to answer any questions HCWs might have. This will also minimize bias as HCWs do not get the opportunity to look up answers or discuss extensively with co-workers.

172.1 Ms. Carola Hofstee

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : University of Liverpool
 No. SIP : 16/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

173. HIV Care Continuity for Prisoners in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji bagaimana para tahanan memperoleh akses pada pengobatan HIV saat berada di penjara dan setelah kembali pada komunitas masyarakat

Bidang Penelitian : Kesehatan Masyarakat
Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jabar (Bandung, Bogor), DI Yogyakarta, Jateng (Semarang), Jatim (Madiun, Surabaya), Bali (Denpasar)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 3 September 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan UI (Dr. Agung Waluyo)

173.1 Dr. Gabriel John Culbert

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : School of Medicine, Yale University
No. SIP : 330/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

174. Youth Tobacco use in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari penggunaan tembakau (pecandu rokok) di Indonesia dan menganalisa penyebab dan efek tembakau pada kesehatan
Bidang Penelitian : Kesehatan Masyarakat
Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 15 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fak. Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia (Rita Damayanti)

174.1 Ms. Elizabeth Nicole Orlan

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Fulbright Research Fellow
No. SIP : 258/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

175. Determinants of treatment-seeking behavior and acces to early detection and treatment of acute malaria in rural East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Menentukan deteksi dini terhadap penderita Malaria akut di pedesaan NTT

Bidang Penelitian : Kesehatan/Kedokteran

Daerah Penelitian : NTT (Alor)

Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 2 Oktober 2013

Mitra Kerja : Universitas Indonesia, Fakultas Kedokteran (Dr Taniawati Supali)

175.1 Ms. Dewi Ismajani Puradiredja

Warga Negara : Jerman

Jabatan : Postdoctoral Research Fellow

Institusi : London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

No. SIP : 387/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

176. The development of a mandibular plate for developing countries

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari pengembangan plat tulang rahang untuk kepentingan ortopedik untuk penggunaannya negara berkembang

Bidang Penelitian : Teknik & Kedokteran Ortopedi

Daerah Penelitian : DI Yogyakarta (UGM)

Lama Penelitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 26 Februari 2013

Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Teknik UGM (Dr. Suyitno, St., M.Sc.)

176.1 Mr. Jilles Jan Aart Andries Mulder

Warga Negara : Belanda

Jabatan : Master Student

Institusi : University of Groningen

No. SIP : 062/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

177. Seeing the future: The development and evolution of foresight

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengkaji apakah manusia (anak-anak) dan kera-kera besar di Indonesia dan Australia merencanakan masa depan dengan cara menilai bagaimana mereka menghadapi masalah terkait kebutuhan masa depan dan dengan pemetaan temporal
Bidang Penelitian	: Psikologi
Daerah Penelitian	: DKI Jakarta (Primate Schumutzer Centre, Jabar (Depok)
Lama Penelitian	: 6 (enam) bulan mulai 5 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Psikologi UI (Edward A. Soetardhio, M.Psi.)

Abstrak

This project has two main aims: (1) collecting data with children and apes to contribute to our understanding of the development and origins of foresight, and (2) capacity building and developing research collaborations at the Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Indonesia. This project is intended to run over three years (2011-2013) and this progress report concerns the first 2 months in which I have developed the infrastructure and contacts for the project. While collecting data in Indonesia for this project I am involving UI researchers and students in my research and providing mentorship, thus making a valuable contribution to capacity building at UI.

Humans are capable of mentally projecting themselves into the past and future. Reminiscing about your last holiday, planning your next project, or picturing your future retirement years all involve what Suddendorf & Corballis (1997) have called mental time travel (MTT). We engage in these mental projections into the past and future with little effort. MTT could even be the human mind's default 'idle' setting (Buckner & Carroll, 2007). Certainly it can prove a considerable challenge to disengage from MTT, as anyone who has ever attempted to practice meditation can attest to. Our social, cultural, and technological exploits depend heavily on MTT. An ability to foresee possible future scenarios undoubtedly confers a formidable adaptive advantage. What we do not yet know is how and when this ability develops and whether we share it with other species. Episodic memory - the faculty that enables us to mentally relive our personal past experiences -

has been the focus of decades of research (e.g., Tulving, 1984; 2005). Interestingly, however, questions about the related ability to mentally 'prelive' our possible futures - or foresight - did not capture scientific imagination until very recently.

This project aims to fill significant gaps in our knowledge about the foresight in children and great apes. My two major research questions are: (1) when can young children solve these problems? and, (2) can great apes solve future-directed problems? The series of studies I propose below does not rely on verbal ability and will therefore allow for a clean comparison between humans and great apes, as well as between children of different age groups.

177.1 Dr. Emma Joanne Collier-Baker

Warga Negara : Australia
 Jabatan : Lecturer
 Institusi : School of Psychology, University of Queensland
 No. SIP : 58/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

Bab 12: Bidang KEHUTANAN

Dalam bidang ini terdapat 13 project penelitian (no. 178 s/d 190). Beberapa diantaranya merupakan multidisiplin dengan bidang Ekologi.

178. Between International and Localism: REDD+ and Multilevel Governance in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengkaji implementasi program REDD+ di level multigovernmental
Bidang Penelitian	: Kehutanan
Daerah Penelitian	: Kalteng (Sukamara, Lamandau, Kotawaringin Barat, Seruyan, Kotawaringin Timur, Katingan, Palangkaraya, Pulau Pisau, Gunung Mas, Kapuas, Murung Raya, Barito Utara, Timur dan Selatan) dan Kaltim (Pontianak, Singkawang, Sambas, Bengkawang, Pontianak, Ketapang, Landak, Sanggau, Sekadau, Sintang, Melawi, Kapuas Hulu, Kayong Utara dan Kubu Raya)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 25 September 2013
Mitra Kerja	: IPB (Prof. Rizaldi Boer)

178.1 Ms. Anna Jeanne Power Sanders

Warga Negara	: Australia
Jabatan	: PhD Student
Institusi	: University of Melbourne
No. SIP	: 368/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

179. Biomass Dynamics of Tropical Forests in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Memperoleh pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang dinamika biomassa hutan tropis dan mengevaluasi ecosystem services yang disediakan oleh hutan tropis dalam skenario perubahan iklim
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- Bidang Penelitian : Kehutanan
- Daerah Penelitian : Kab Malinau Kaltim; Muara Rekut, Barito Ulu, Kalteng; TN Lore Lindu, Sulteng dan Lambusango Wildlife Reserve and surrounding Hutan Produksi Terbatas, Buton Island, Sulawesi
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 4 September 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Puslitbang Konservasi dan Rehabilitasi Hutan - Kemhut (Dr. Haruni Krisnawati)

Abstrak

Tropical forests store 460 billion tonnes of carbon in biomass and soil. Substantial global analyses now revealed that forests in Amazonia and the tropical Africa underwent accelerated tree growth and changes in dynamics in the 1980s and 1990s, acting as a net sink. The impact of this 'carbon sink' is to slow the rate of increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide, and therefore the rate of global climate change. However, the large area of forests remaining in Southeast Asia lack systematic analysis to test their carbon balance, and hence whether the tropical forest carbon sink is world-wide or limited to South America and Africa. We have identified a number of important long-term research sites across Indonesia where tree inventory and historical biomass measurements are available, while forests remain relatively undisturbed. These include sites in Kalimantan and Sulawesi detailed in the proposal. Our aim is to determine what changes in biodiversity and carbon balance have occurred in Indonesia's intact forests. We will conduct systematic re-census on trees and rattans in these sites following standard protocols our research group has developed for forest plot research networks in South America and Africa. Important environmental variables including soil characteristics will also be measured to unravel potential drivers behind these changes. Results of this study will not only help us to better understand the pan-tropical forest biomass dynamics, but also to evaluate the long-term viability of the carbon sink and ecosystem services provided by tropical forests under the climate change scenarios.

179.1 Lan Qie, Ph.D

Warga Negara : China
 Jabatan : Postdoctoral Research Fellow
 Institusi : University of Leeds, UK
 No. SIP : 334/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

180. CIFOR Proposal to Support the ASFN Program 2011-2013 Submitted to the Swiss Development Cooperation

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan pendekatan-pendekatan pembangunan kehutanan sosial yang terintegrasi untuk strategi, adaptasi, dan mitigasi terhadap perubahan iklim di negara-negara ASEAN
 Bidang Penelitian : Kehutanan
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (Kapuas Hulu)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 29 Januari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslitbang Peningkatan Produktivitas Hutan, Kemenhut (Dr. Ir. Dede Rohadi, M.Sc.)

180.1 Mr. Michael Køie Poulsen

Warga Negara : Denmark
 Jabatan : Senior Ecologist
 Institusi : Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
 No. SIP : 027/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

180.2 Ms. Maarit Helena Kallio

Warga Negara : Finlandia
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
 No. SIP : 074/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

181. Climate Community and Biodiversity Assessment Report for the Forests of Buton Island

Tujuan Penelitian	: Melakukan pengujian biodiversitas tahunan taksa-taksa kunci di hutan Lambusango
Bidang Penelitian	: Kehutanan
Daerah Penelitian	: Sultra (P. Buton)
Lama Penelitian	: 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 19 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Kehutanan IPB (Prof. Dr. Ani Mardiasuti, Dr. Mirza D. Kusri, Dr. Yeni A. Mulyani, Dr. A. Haris Mustari, Dr. Agus P. Kartono, Ir. Dones Rinaldi, M.Sc)

Abstrak

During the period 2012 and 2013 the University of Hull , in collaboration with the Fakultas Kehutanan IPB Bogor , undertook a multi-themed research programme Climate Community and biodiversity Assessment Report for the Forests of Buton Island". The research project was very successful in addressing its key aims, and its completion presented an opportunity to re-focus and re-evaluate the aims of the research programme in the context of changes in major themes in forest biodiversity and conservation research. Herein we describe the continuation of this last year of the research programme that reflects greater emphasis on productive outputs of value to Government departments and local communities in the management and protection of forests. The research programme for 2014 is a continuation of last years research is aimed at continuing annual biodiversity assessments of key taxa in the Lambusango forests in central Buton. Broad scale studies will be carried out at forest camps (node camps), in protected forests and associated production forests and non forest areas across the island of Buton, specifically Suaka Margasatwa Lambunsango and Cagar Alam Kakenauwe and in the surrounding areas (North Buton). The proposed research strategy will address five key objectives, (1) Identifying factors that influence biodiversity distribution, (2) evaluating key threats and their impacts on biodiversity, (3) evaluating changes in the biodiversity of key taxa over time (4) comparing the biodiversity contribution of Buton in relation to surrounding areas, and (5) Produce data on

carbon standing stock of the forests which combined with satellite imagery can be used to calculate Voluntary Carbon Credits. This application provides extensive detail on the methodology proposed to address these objectives, as well as the study sites to be used for data collection, with the bulk of data collected on the island of Buton itself, but with comparative studies completed also in the surrounding area. Continuation of fieldwork is planned to start in June 2014 with associated researchers from IPB.

Outputs from this research period will include the production of a Climate Community and Biodiversity Assessment Report for the Forestry Department. The construction and management of a data base used for the CCBA report and then can be available for use by the local BKSDA. Joint publications from the science team in peer – reviewed scientific journals, and the opportunity for IPB students to gain biodiversity field research experience working with the university of Hull. The proposed represents a series of activities that will help to maintain and sustain the Lambusango Forest Management Area (LMFA) as one of the most well – studied forests in Indonesia.

181.1 Mr. David Graham Tosh

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Queen's University Belfast
 No. SIP : 211/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

181.2 Dr. Nancy Priston

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Senior Lecturer
 Institusi : Dept. of Social Sciences, Oxford Brookes University
 No. SIP : 267/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

182. Conditions to sustainably develop the smallholder oil palm sector in Cameroon

Tujuan Penelitian	: Melakukan studi bandung perusahaan kelapa sawit di Kamerun dan Indonesia dalam mengurangi dampak berbahaya aktivitas produksi minyak sawit terhadap lingkungan
Bidang Penelitian	: Kehutanan
Daerah Penelitian	: Riau (PT. Musim Mas, PT. SMART)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 4 September 2013
Mitra Kerja	: LPPM IPB (Dr. Nunung Nuryantono)

182.1 Mr. Raymond Ndip Nkongho

Warga Negara	: Kamerun
Jabatan	: Ph.D. Student
Institusi	: University of Montpellier 3
No. SIP	: 333/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

183. Layered Functions of Goods and Services Provided by Tropical Forests on Mitigation of Rural Poverty

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengkaji fungsi-fungsi ekonomi hutan tropis dalam mengurangi tingkat kemiskinan masyarakat desa
Bidang Penelitian	: Kehutanan
Daerah Penelitian	: Jabar (Kuningan); Jateng (Blora); Jatim (Bojonegoro, Ngawi, Tuban) dan Kalbar (Ketapang, TN. Gunung Palungdi Kab. Kayong Utara
Lama Penelitian	: 2 (dua) bulan mulai 20 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Kehutanan IPB (Dr. Lilik Budi Prasetyo, MSc)

Abstrak

The purpose of the research is to examine forest dependency for poverty mitigation around forest, identifying the relationship among forestry policy, forest type and socio-economic characteristics of the rural poor in Indonesia. The motivation behind the research is that 1) previous studies have reported that, in general, it is the rural poor, or landless people, who actually or potentially depend on forest products, especially non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for their living (FAO 1995, 2003, 2007; Neumann and Hirsch 2000) and 2) another study reported that the majority of the rural population outside of Java lives on or near forest (Wollenberg et al., 2004).

The research focuses on agricultural marginal areas surrounding forest in Java, which has formed deprived areas and livelihood of degraded forest area. The primary research question is whether logged over and devastated forests still function in supporting local livelihood.

The objectives of the research are:

- to clarify how forest policy and management positions the rural poor in their framework,
- to identify the characteristics of forest dependency in different forest and social types, and
- to examine appropriate methods to utilize the forest for poverty mitigation.

In order to examine the different function of forest type, considering population density, the East Java as the case of tropical deciduous forest, plantation forest and high population density area and Kalimantan as the case of tropical rain forest, natural forest, and low population density area are the object of the study.

183.1 Ms. Miki Toda

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Doctor's Program in Sustainable Environmental Studies
 Institusi : University of Tsukuba
 No. SIP : 307/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

183.2 Mr. Haruki Maejima

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : University of Tsukuba
No. SIP : 329/SIP/FRP/SM/IX2013

184. Potential benbefit generated by forest land under various land uses scenarios : a case study in West Kalimantan Province

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti nilai-nilai ekonomi pelayanan ekosistem (ecosystem services) yang disediakan oleh stakeholders penggunaan lahan yang berbeda
Bidang Penelitian : Kehutanan
Daerah Penelitian : Bogor (CIFOR) dan Kalimantan Barat (Kapuas Hulu)
Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 5 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja : Yayasan Riak Bumi (Valentinus Heri)

184.1 Mr. Jean Thomas Courtois

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : Institut of Technology for life, Food, and Environmental Science
No. SIP : 197/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

185. Relationship between Community Forests and Wooden Stilted Houses in South Sulawesi"

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengevaluasi hubungan antara komunitas kehutanan dengan peningkatan permintaan kayu sebagai bahan bangunan untuk rumah tradisional di Sulawesi Selatan
Bidang Penelitian : Kehutanan

Daerah Penelitian : Sulawesi Selatan (Kabupaten Maros dan Kabupaten Bantaeng)

Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 13 Agustus 2013 Fakultas Pertanian – Unhas (Dr. Agnes Rampisela)

Abstrak

There are many wooden stilted houses in Indonesia, which are traditional house construction. These wooden stilted houses have cultural worth. Originally, the wooden stilted houses are built by timbers which are taken from the local forests around village. But nowadays, local timber price is getting higher. Therefore the earthen floor houses increase in South Sulawesi because the houses aren't used so much timber than wooden stilted houses. Other than that, there are also wooden stilted houses which used tin for the roof and the wall.

One of the reasons why wooden stilted houses are built was to get comfortable and healthy life. The impact of increasing local timber prices can also be seen in the number of wooden stilted houses in South Sulawesi, which decreased due to timber lack. Thus, the fate of wooden stilted houses depends on the condition of community forests. The timbers collected in community forest are comfortable for the climate of the area. Therefore, the stilted houses which are used the woods from the community forests are specialized in the area and is suitable for the climate of there. It can also be said significant to use the local timbers for the houses on stilts. Community forest in this study is defined as the forests which exist around the community and are used and managed by the residents.

The objective of this study is to evaluate the association of the community forests sustainable for building wooden stilted houses. Research will be conducted in a forest community in South Sulawesi. The research targets are residents, the houses on stilts and forests of that community. The study will be conducted by interview for residents and investigation for the houses on stilts and community forests. To better understand the houses on stilts, species and volume of wood used for construction of the wooden stilted houses will also be investigated. In addition, research for the timber stock in the community forests will also be conducted to better understand the current condition of the forest community. Data of the association of wooden stilted houses with community forests will be analyzed and sustainability of both traditional Indonesian stilted houses and forests will be discussed.

185.1 Ms. Rui Yoshimi

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Master Course student
 Institusi : Graduate school of Agriculture, Ehime University
 No. SIP : 293/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

186. Research on Multilevel governance and REDD in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji keputusan atas penggunaan lahan dan mekanisme pembagian keuntungan dalam tata pemerintahan multilevel dalam kaitannya dengan REDD+

Bidang Penelitian : Kehutanan

Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (Sambas, Bengkayang, Landak, pontianak, Sanggau, Ketapang, Sintang, Kapuas Hulu, Sekadau, Melawi, kayong, Kubu Raya), Kalteng (Sukamara, Lamandau, Kotawaringin Barat, Kotawaringin Timur, Seruyan, Katingan, Palangkaraya, Pulang Pisau, Gunung Mas, Kapuas, Murung Raya, Barito Utara, Barito Timur, Barito Selatan)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 11 Desember 2013

Mitra Kerja : Balitbang Kementerian Kehutanan (Ir. Tri Joko Mulyono, MM)

Abstrak

To conduct and analyse field research at multiple subnational levels to understand land use decisions and benefit sharing mechanisms in a multilevel governance context and in relation to REDD+ in Indonesia; to participate in collaborative comparative research and analysis in coordination with other researchers in Indonesia and elsewhere.

186.1 Mr. Roderick Douglas Myers

Warga Negara : Kanada
 Jabatan : Ph.D Student
 Institusi : University of East Anglia
 No. SIP : 88/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

187. Tree and palm water use characteristics in rainforest transformation system

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengukur penggunaan air pada palem dan pepohonan di lokasi dan sistem yang berbeda
 Bidang Penelitian : Kehutanan
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 3 April 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kehutanan IPB (Dr. Ir. Hendrayanto, M.Agr.), Universitas Jambi (Ir. Heri Junedi, M.Sc.)

187.1 Mr. Niu Furong

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University Göttingen
 No. SIP : 098/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

188. Structure and Functioning of Decomposer system in Lowland Rainforest Forest Transformation Systems

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis mikroorganisme dan dekomposisi hutan
 Bidang Penelitian : Kehutanan & Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai Mei 2013
 Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Rahayu Widyastuti) dan Universitas Jambi (Ir. Margaretha, M.Si.)

188.1 Ms. Valentyna Ivanivna Krashevs'ka

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Postdoctoral Researcher
Institusi : University of Göttingen
No. SIP : 145/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

189. Quantifying the effects of land use changes in South East Asia and the effects on Carbon and Energy Fluxes to the atmosphere with remote sensing

Tujuan Penelitian : Menghitung dampak perubahan penggunaan lahan dan dampak pelepasan karbon ke atmosfer
Bidang Penelitian : Kehutanan/ Ekologi
Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Duabelas dan Hutan Harapan)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 2 Oktober 2013
Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Tania June)

189.1 Mr. Clifton Ralph Sabajo

Warga Negara : Suriname
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Georg August University of Göttingen
No. SIP : 385/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

189.2 Mr. Yuanchao Fan

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Georg August University of Göttingen
No. SIP : 386/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

190. Structure and Functioning of the decomposer system in lowland Rainforest transformation system

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari ekologi tanah dataran rendah hutan hujan tropis

Bidang Penelitian : Kehutanan/ Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Duabelas dan Hutan Harapan)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 3 Oktober 2013

Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Rahayu Widyastuti)

190.1 Mr. Bernhard Klarner

Warga Negara : Jerman

Jabatan : Ph.D. Student

Institusi : Georg August University of Göttingen

No. SIP : 389/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

Bab 13: Bidang KELAUTAN

Dalam bidang Kelautan ini terdapat 6 project penelitian (no. 191 s/d 196). Sebagian besar diantaranya merupakan Tim/ Group yang terdiri dari beberapa peneliti asing.

191. Bioresources from pelagic and benthic deep sea ecosystem of Makassar Strait

Tujuan Penelitian	: Meneliti proses-proses oseanografi fisik, kimiawi, dan biologis di Selat Makassar
Bidang Penelitian	: Oseanografi
Daerah Penelitian	: Perairan Selat Makassar
Lama Penelitian	: 1 (satu) bulan mulai 27 Mei 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Puslit Oseanografi LIPI (Drs. Susetiono, M.Sc.)

191.1 Dr. Lee Youn

Warga Negara	: Korea Selatan
Jabatan	: Researcher (Marine Biology)
Institusi	: Korea Institute
No. SIP	: 164/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

191.2 Ms. Meehye Kang

Warga Negara	: Korea Selatan
Jabatan	: Researcher (Marine Genetics)
Institusi	: Korea Institute
No. SIP	: 165/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

191.3 Mr. Xu Dong

Warga Negara : Korea Selatan
Jabatan : Assistant Engineer
Institusi : Third Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 166/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

191.4 Mr. Kai Wu

Warga Negara : Korea Selatan
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : State Key Laboratory of Marine Environmental Science,
Xiamen University
No. SIP : 167/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

192. Monsoon onset monitoring and Its Social and Ecosystems Impact (MOMSEI) Java Upwelling

Tujuan Penelitian : Untuk memahami peran samudera dalam sistem cuaca Monsoon Asia-Australia
Bidang Penelitian : Oseanografi
Daerah Penelitian : Perairan Samudera Hindia selatan Pulau Jawa
Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 11 September 2013
Mitra Kerja : Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kelautan dan Perikanan Dr. Tukul Rameyo Adi, Dr. Ing. Widodo S Pranowo dan 33 orang tim)

192.1 Dr. Weidong Yu

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Research Professor
Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography (FIO), State Oceanic Administration (SOA)
No. SIP : 349/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

192.2 Dr. Chunlin NING

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Senior Engineer/Researcher
 Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography (FIO), State Oceanic Administration (SOA)
 No. SIP : 350/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

192.3 Mr. Jian Jun Liu

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Senior Engineer/Researcher
 Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography (FIO), State Oceanic Administration (SOA)
 No. SIP : 351/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

192.4 Dr. Cabell Seal Davis III

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Researcher/Senior Scientist
 Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography (FIO), State Oceanic Administration (SOA)
 No. SIP : 352/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

192.5 Mr. Lin Liu

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography (FIO), State Oceanic Administration (SOA)
 No. SIP : 353/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

192.6 Mr. Qinseheng Wei

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Assistant Researcher
Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography (FIO), State Oceanic Administration (SOA)
No. SIP : 354/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

193. South China Sea - Indonesian Seas Transport/Exchange (SITE) and Dynamics of Sunda and Lombok Straits

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan pengamatan dinamika laut aliran panas di antara lautan Indonesia dan Laut Cina Selatan di Selat Karimata dengan melakukan pemasangan mooring
Bidang Penelitian : Oseanografi
Daerah Penelitian : Perairan selat Sunda, selat Karimata dan selat Lombok
Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 5 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Pengkajian dan Perekayasaan Teknologi Kelautan dan Perikanan, Balitbang KP, KKP (Dr.rer.nat Agus Setyawan, Mukti Trenggono, M.Si. dan Tim)

193.1 Mr. Bin Fan

Warga Negara : Republik Rakyat Cina
Jabatan : Senior Engineer
Institusi : The First Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 189/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

193.2 Mr. Shujian Li

Warga Negara : Republik Rakyat Cina
Jabatan : Assistant Researcher
Institusi : The First Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 190/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

193.3 Mr. Huiwu Wang

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 286/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

193.4 Mr. Zhan Lian

Warga Negara : Republik Rakyat Cina
 Jabatan : Assistant Researcher
 Institusi : The First Institute of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 422/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

193.5 Ms. Xiaoqing Xu

Warga Negara : Republik Rakyat Cina
 Jabatan : Assistant Researcher
 Institusi : The First Institute of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 423/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

194. Study Project on Coral Reef Restoration using Steel Slag Products in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan rehabilitasi terumbu karang dengan metode steel slag
 Bidang Penelitian : Oseanografi
 Daerah Penelitian : Sulut (Perairan Manado)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 12 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Perikanan dan Kelautan, Universitas Sam Ratulangi (Prof. Dr. Laurentius TX Lalamantik, Dr. Kakaskasen Andreas Roeroe), Dinas Kelautan dan

Perikanan Prov. Sulut (Ir. Happy TR Korah, M.Si.), Badan
Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Prov. Sulut (Noldy
Tuerah, Ph.D.), Universitas Negeri Manado (Prof. Dr.
Philotheus EA Tuerah, M.Si., DEA)

194.1 Mr. Mineo Okamoto

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Professor
Institusi : Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology
No. SIP : 05/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

195. The Indonesian Global Ocean Observation System-Research Moored Array for African-Asian-Australian Monsoon Analysis and Prediction (RAMA)

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan pemasangan buoy di ZEE Indonesia di wilayah Samudera Hindia untuk mengamati kondisi cuaca dan oseanografi
Bidang Penelitian : Oseanografi
Daerah Penelitian : Perairan Samudera Hindia barat pulau Sumatra (di ZEE Indonesia)
Lama Penelitian : 1 (satu) bulan mulai April 2013
Mitra Kerja : Puslit Oseanografi LIPI (Dr. Dirhamsyah, M.A.)

195.1 Mr. William Lester Higley Jr.

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Electronics Technician
Institusi : National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
No. SIP : 127/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

195.2 Mr. Patrick Lawrence Berk

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Research Scientist
 Institusi : National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 No. SIP : 128/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

196. The Jawa Upwelling Variations Observations

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengembangkan sistem pemantauan in-situ jangka panjang dengan menempatkan subsurface dan surface buoy di wilayah upwelling Jawa bagian selatan, mengetahui pengaruh Jawa upwelling pada ekosistem regional dan migrasi musiman ikan serta mengidentifikasi pengaruh Jawa upwelling dalam sistem iklim di Samudera Hindi

Bidang Penelitian : Oseanografi
 Daerah Penelitian : Perairan Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa
 Lama Penelitian : 1 (satu) bulan mulai 18 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Pengkajian dan Perekayasaan Teknologi Kelautan Perikanan, Balitbang KP (Dr.rer.nat. Agus Setiawan, M.Si., Mukti Trenggono, M.Si. beserta tim)

196.1 Mr. Huiwu Wang

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 050/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

196.2 Mr. Yanliang Liu

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Staff
 Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography
 No. SIP : 051/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

196.3 Mr. Haiyuan Wang

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Graduate Student
Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 052/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

196.4 Mr. Chunlin Ning

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Senior Engineer
Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 053/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

196.5 Mr. Yang Yang

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 096/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

196.6 Mr. Jianjun Liu

Warga Negara : RRC
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : First Institute of Oceanography
No. SIP : 097/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

Bab 14: Bidang LINGUISTIK

Dalam bidang Linguistik ini terdapat 3 project penelitian (no. 197 s/d 199).

197. Documentations of Kula, an endangered Papuan language of Alor (eastern Indonesia)

- Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan penelitian untuk membuat dokumentasi video tentang bahasa Kula yang selama ini belum terdokumentasikan serta mengkaji hubungan antara pola tata bahasa dan interaksi sosial melalui studi kasus pada pengguna bahasa Kula
- Bidang Penelitian : Linguistik
- Daerah Penelitian : NTT (Ds. Lantoka di Alor)
- Lama Penelitian : 8 (delapan) bulan mulai 14 Juni 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Kajian Bahasa dan Budaya, Universitas Atmajaya (Yanti, Ph.D)

Abstrak

Kula is an endangered Papuan (non-Austronesian) language spoken in the eastern highlands of Alor, Nusa Tenggara Timur. The language has just around 5,000 speakers and is under significant threat due to ever-increasing shift to Indonesian and Alor Malay. This research projects aims to document Kula through video and audio recording spontaneous natural language use. These recordings are being transcribed, translated and fully annotated to produce a database useful for both linguists and other researchers as well as the Kula community themselves. The project takes an interactional approach to language documentation, focusing on everyday conversational language and using the theories and methods of linguistic anthropology and interactional linguistics in analysis of the most common grammatical practices observed in social interaction among speakers of Kula. We aim to answer the question how potentially universal and language-specific “preferences” interact to produce uniquely local Kula ways of talking and interacting. I take place reference as a case study to answer this question.

197.1 Mr. Nicholas Jay Williams

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D Student
Institusi : University of Colorado
No. SIP : 209/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

198. The Effect of Fulbright English Teaching Assistants on the Communicative Abilities of Secondary School English Language Learners

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengevaluasi efektivitas program Fulbright English Teaching Assistant Program di Indonesia yang telah berlangsung sejak tahun 2004
Bidang Penelitian : Linguistik
Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta
Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 30 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja : Universitas Atma Jaya (Yanti, Ph.D.)

198.1 Mr. Richard Allen Ferrera

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Researcher / Curriculum Consultant
Institusi : AMINEF
No. SIP : 48/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

199. Language and narratives of the past in the Flores Sea region

Tujuan Penelitian : Mendokumentasikan bahasa dan tradisi oral masyarakat Pulau Palu'e yang terletak di pantai utara Flores serta mempelajari sejarah P. Palu'e dalam konteks regional Laut Flores

Bidang Penelitian : Linguistik/Sejarah
 Daerah Penelitian : NTT (P. Palu'e, Maumere, Kab. Sikka, Ende, Flores Timur, Manggarai, Manggarai Barat), DKI Jakarta (Arsip Nasional)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 30 Oktober 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Asosiasi Tradisi Lisan (Dr. Pudentia MPSS, MA.)

Abstrak

Language and Narratives of the past in the Flores Sea regionThe research will document the language and oral traditions of Palu'é Island, Flores, and historicise the island Palu'é, in the regional context of the Flores Sea. Palu'é Island will be used as a hub through which a web of historical contacts will be drawn by using the sea as a unifying principle. The method is documentary and comparative, and will make use of audio-recorded interviews gathered from peoples' memories and oral traditions. Narratives of the past, especially concerning trade, war and travels, will be gathered from various sources on Palu'é and Flores. Oral history will be compared with primarily Dutch archival records. What forms the views on the past take will be examined. Do indigenous narratives relate to colonialist and nationalist narratives, and how from a post-colonial point of view? The project will use a linguistically informed dual-use approach by also documenting the local language of Palu'é with the same tools. Results from the project will be: Articles that contribute to the history of Eastern Indonesia. Documented material consisting of high quality audio files, field notes and photographs. Transcribed and/or annotated files archived in an secure digital archive. A collection of oral histories and a community oriented dictionary of the Palu'é language. Training objectives during project: Indonesian history, recording and interview techniques, digital archive practice, familiarity with colonial archives, Palu'é and Dutch language proficiency, project management.

199.1 Dr. Hans Stefan Danerek

Warga Negara : Swedia
 Jabatan : Independent Researcher
 Institusi : Lund University
 No. SIP : 424/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

Bab 15: Bidang MANAJEMEN

Dalam bidang Manajemen pada tahun 2013 sebagian besar spesifik ke Manajemen Sumber Daya Alam (perikanan, hutan, pantai, dll.), dan ditambah dengan Manajemen Tata Kota. Secara keseluruhan terdapat 10 project penelitian (no. 200 s/d 209).

200. Developing Innovative management solutions in small scale fishing communities

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengembangkan solusi-solusi manajemen inovatif di dalam masyarakat-masyarakat nelayan skala kecil.
Bidang Penelitian	: Manajemen Perikanan
Daerah Penelitian	: Jatim ; Bali; NTB (P. Lombok)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 30 September 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Lab. Biomedik dan Molekuler Hewan- Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan - UNUD (Aji Wahyu Anggoro)

Abstrak

The objective of this research are:

- 1) To understand grouper stock structure through market surveys and genetic analyses.
- 2) To determine the connectivity of grouper shared between Jawa Timor and Nusa Tenggara Barat.
- 3) To determine successes and shortcomings in previous management of grouper spawning aggregates.
- 4) To evaluate fishing practices and integrate input from fishermen about small-scale fishing community needs.

200.1 Ms. Sarah Jeanne Tucker

Warga Negara	: Amerika Serikat
Jabatan	: Research Assistant
Institusi	: L.D. Smith Laboratory
No. SIP	: 383/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

201.Studi pelacakan nilai-nilai normatif pelestarian Satwa Besar Karismatik di Indonesia ‘sampai ke bawah

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari tiga Satwa Besar Karismatik (hewan besar dengan daya tarik tinggi bagi publik); yaitu Komodo, Orang Utan Kalimantan, dan Harimau Sumatra, serta langkah-langkah yang diambil pemerintah Indonesia di berbagai tingkat pemerintahan dalam upaya melestarikan hewan-hewan tersebut
- Bidang Penelitian : Manajemen SDA
- Daerah Penelitian : Jakarta, Sumut (Medan, TN G. Leuser); Kaltim (Samarinda, Kutai Timur); NTT (Kupang, TN Komodo)
- Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan, mulai 3 Juli 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang-NTT (Prof. Dr. Mien Ratoe Oedjoe, M.Pd)

Abstrak

Sasaran dari studi ini adalah untuk memahami bagaimana ide-ide pelestarian (konservasi) yang saat ini diterima secara luas di tingkat global dapat diterjemahkan ke dalam hukum dan tindakan. Studi ini meliputi penelitian tentang pengimplementasiannya di tingkat nasional, regional, dan lokal untuk melihat bagaimana nilai-nilai konservasi tersebut berpindah dari tingkat pemerintahan yang satu ke yang lainnya.

Adanya kombinasi antara proses desentralisasi di era pasca Suharto serta status sebagai negara dengan keanekaragaman alam terbanyak nomor dua di dunia dengan tantangan konservasi yang besar, menjadikan Indonesia sebuah studi kasus yang ideal untuk penelitian ini. Proyek penelitian ini akan mempelajari tiga Satwa Besar Karismatik (hewan besar dengan daya tarik tinggi bagi publik); yaitu Komodo, Orang Utan Kalimantan, dan Harimau Sumatra, serta langkah-langkah yang diambil pemerintah Indonesia di berbagai tingkat pemerintahan dalam upaya melestarikan hewan-hewan tersebut.

201.1 Mr. John William Mellors

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Ph.D Student
 Institusi : University of York (UK)
 No. SIP : 244/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

202. Sustainable Management of Bio-resources in Tropical Forest

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji pemanfaatan biomass secara optimal di Indonesia dewasa ini dalam konteks teknologi, ekologi, dan kondisi sosial
 Bidang Penelitian : Manajemen SDA
 Daerah Penelitian : Riau (Cagar Biosfer Riau, Bukit Batu Giam Siak Kecil, Siak, Bengkalis, Cagar Biosfer Riau), Kalteng (Area Konsesi PT Sari Bumi Kusuma Unit Seruyan), Kalbar (Area Konsesi PT Wana Subur Lestari di Kab. Kubu Raya, PT Mayangkara Tanaman Industri di Sanggau), Kaltim (Samarinda)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 8 Juli 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Inovasi LIPI (Prof. Dr. Bambang Subiyanto), Universitas Riau (Adhy Prayitno, Ph.D.)

Abstrak

Desa Tenjung Leban mempunyai areal seluas 16,000 ha, dan terdiri dari 5 dusun, yaitu Dusun Bakti, Dusun Bukit Sembilan, Dusun Air Raja, Dusun Mengalau, Dusun Bukit Remkung. Dari desa ini bagian selatan merupakan tanah HTI dari grup Sinar Mas, dan juga tanah konservasi Giam-Siak Kecil.

Dusun Bakti terletak bagian utara dari desa ini, dan menhadapi pantai Selat Malaka. Tanah yang dekat dari pantai merupakan hutan bakau, tapi setelah hutan bakau, sudah terdapat tanah gambut yang sangat luas. Makin jauh dari pantai, makin tebal tanah gambut. Tebalnya gambut kadang-kadang sebanyak 10 meter.

Tanah-tanah yang letaknya 5-7 km dari pantai merupakan tanah masyarakat yang miliknya masing-masing masyarakat Dusun Bakti, atau milik orang luar desa. Pada

saat sekarang terdapat tanaman sawit yang cukup luas, dan juga tanaman karet yang ditanami oleh masyarakat disana.

Hampir semua rumah tangga disana mempunyai tanah pertanian, karena sejak tahun 1990an, banyak bekas tanah negara sudah dibagikan kepada masyarakat oleh Pemerintah kerjasama dengan Pemerintah Desa dan Kecamatan.

Dusun penelitian terletak diantara Dumai, dan Paknin. Walaupun cukup jauh dari kedua kota ramai, akan tetapi dihubungkan dengan jalan asfal yang bagus kondisinya, oleh sebab itu transportasi hasil bumi, terutama sawit dan karet tidak terlalu sulit, dan pedagang dari Dumai pun sering datang ke desa ini.

Mata pencaharian masyarakat beraneka ragam. Banyak orang pernah ke Malaysia sebagai imigran, dan bekerja disana. Sekarang penyebrang ke Malaysia dikontrol ketat, Ada juga nelayan, kuli bangunan, akan tetapi mata pencaharian yang paling penting adalah usaha tani sawit, dan usaha tani karet.

Usaha tani sawit baru jadi ramai setelah dibuat pabrik sawit di Dumai pada awal tahun 2000an. Sebelumnya lebih banyak usaha tani karet. Tanah yang dimiliki masyarakat cukup luas, yaitu 8.8 ha per rumah tangga, menurut survei kami yang meliputi 8 rumah tangga (jumlah rumah tangga yang disurvei akan menambah), akan tetapi tanah yang dipergunakan secara aktif adalah 5.1 ha per rumah tangga, karena banyak tanah mereka pernah berpengalaman kebakaran,

Dari 25 persil tanah yang dimiliki oleh 8 rumah tangga, 15 persil yang pernah kebakaran menurut responden, diantaranya 11 persil tanah pernah kebakaran setelah mereka memiliki persil-persil itu.

Menurut masyarakat, kebakaran tanah meningkat setelah penebangan kayu meningkat pada akhir tahun 1990an. Oleh karena sungai kecil diperluas agar kayu dapat diangkut, dan ekspor ke Malaysia secara ilegal, permukaan air didalam tanah gambut turun, dan menjadi mudah terbakar (sekarang tidak ada lagi ekspor kayu ke Malaysia).

Ada juga faktor obat herbisida. Masyarakat mekamai banyak herbisida agar membunuh rumput di tanah sawit. Alang-alang yang ada disana dibunuh dengan herbisida, akan tetapi alang-alang yang dibunuh tetap tegak berdiri di atas tanah, dan sangat kering, karena alang-alang itu sudah mati. Kalau ada yang membuang puntun rokok pun pada saat musim kering, sangat mudah alang-alang itu akan terbakar, dan api akan masuk dalam tanah gambut.

Kebakaran tanah gambut sangat merugikan masyarakat, karena semangat masyarakat untuk menanam sawit atau karet akan sirna, gara-gara kebakaran. Masyarakat harus mencari lagi modal untuk menanam sawit contohnya. Ini tidak gampang bagi masyarakat.

Kami akan melanjutkan studi agar mencari solusi untuk mencegah kebakaran tanah, dan juga solusi-solusi rehabilitasi tanah gambut, peningkatan produksi biomass, dan juga peningkatan pendapat masyarakat. Kami akan melanjutkan studi di Desa Tanjung Leban, Kec. Bukit Batu, Kab. Bengkalis. Kami akan menentukan lokasi desa penelitian lain yang kebanyakan masyarakatnya terdiri dari pendatang.

202.1 Prof. Dr. Kosuke Mizuno

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Professor/Researcher
 Institusi : Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
 No. SIP : 251/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

203. Understanding the dynamics of marine natural resource use in coastal communities

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari dinamika pemanfaatan sumberdaya laut dan pesisir sebagai upaya untuk menurunkan tingkat vulnerabilitas di komunitas pesisir
 Bidang Penelitian : Manajemen SDA
 Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Kep. Spermonde, Pangkep, Makassar)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan, mulai 9 Oktober 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Balitbang KP (Dr. Singgih Wibowo)

Abstrak

This research aims to understand how coastal community livelihoods in the Spermonde Archipelago depend on marine natural resources. The information gathered during field work will provide insights into which species are important

for commercial and subsistence needs. In particular, the social and ecological roles of targeted species will be assessed to provide insights into livelihood vulnerabilities, especially food security, in the Spermonde Archipelago social-ecological system. In addition this study will build on existing knowledge of the patron-client systems that operate within the Spermonde community fisheries with the aim of furthering our understanding of how these relationships can impact upon local community livelihoods.

The study falls within the remits of the SPICE Topic 1 entitled 'Marine Biodiversity, Food Security and Sustainability.'

Field work will be conducted in the Spermonde Archipelago from October 2012 until April 2012. Research methods will include questionnaires with heads of households, key informant interviews with local community leaders and patrons as well as focus groups with particular demographic groups i.e. women, migrants.

The overarching goal of this research is to provide decision-makers with the necessary information to formulate sustainable and intelligent policies on environment and development in the Spermonde Archipelago. In addition the data collected in this research will provide interesting and useful comparisons with similar data collected in Jakarta Bay under the same SPICE topic.

203.1 Ms. Daniella Charlotte Ferrol-Schulte

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
 Institusi : Leibnitz Center for Tropical Marine Ecology
 No. SIP : 401/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

204.Upstream-downstream Linkages and Coastal and Watershed Governance in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Memperoleh pemahaman yang mendalam tentang pengelolaan daerah resapan air yang berbasis insentif
 Bidang Penelitian : Manajemen SDA
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (daerah resapan air Kapuas); Lampung (daerah

resapan air Sumberjaya) di Kab. Lampung Barat dan Way Kanan; Banten (Cidanau, Serang, Pandeglang, Cilegon ; NTB (Rinjani, Mataram, Lombok Barat, Lombok Timur, Lombok Utara, Lombok Tengah); Jatim (Brantas dan beberapa kabupaten); Sumbar (Singkarak, Tanah Datar, Padang Panjang Barat, Jinjung Sirih, Kota Padang); Jateng (Laguna Segara Anakan di Kab. Cilacap); Jabar (Ciamis dan Tasikmalaya)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 23 Januari 2013

Mitra Kerja : Puslitbang Manajemen Perikanan dan Konservasi, Balitbang KP (Duto Nugroho)

Abstrak

Despite longstanding investment into watershed management, many river catchments in Indonesia and worldwide are degraded, adversely affecting downstream and coastal ecosystems and communities. Via the flow of water, land use/ cover patterns and the various water uses throughout river catchments are linked with downstream ecosystems and the resource use claims of lowland and coastal communities and cities. Sustainable management of downstream and coastal ecosystems therefore needs to be combined with effective watershed management. However, integration of watershed management with management strategies for coastal and near-shore marine ecosystems remains a major conceptual and practical challenge worldwide. It requires (1) a thorough understanding of the conflicting multi-functionality of rivers, their catchments and their associated coastal areas and of the drivers of change, including (partly historical) socioeconomic dynamics, and (2) governance mechanisms and instruments that can deal with complex social-ecological processes operating across regions and various scales.

The research aims at an improved understanding of upstream-downstream linkages and of the potentials of incentive-based watershed governance schemes in Indonesia. The specific objectives of the research are (1) to analyse upstream-downstream and urban-rural interrelations with regard to the fluid resource water and explore the conflicting multi-functionality of rivers in Indonesia, (2) to analyse land use and land cover changes in selected watersheds, (3) to assess existing Payments for Environmental Services (PES) schemes, and (4) to explore the potentials and possible institutional arrangements of new integrated governance

instruments. Comparative research will be conducted in various watersheds with and without existing PES schemes throughout Indonesia, including, for example the: Kapuas watershed (West Kalimantan), Sumberjaya watershed (Lampung), Cidanau watershed (Banten), Rinjani watershed (Lombok), Brantas watershed (East Java), Singkarak watershed (West Sumatra), and Lake Toba (North Sumatra), as well as the Segara Anakan Lagoon and its catchment area (Central and West Java).

204.1 Mr. Martin Christian Lukas

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Research Center for Sustainability Studies, University of Breme
No. SIP : 016/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

205. Impacts of Drainage on Subsidence Rates in Peatlands in Jambi Province

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji parktek-praktek manajemen air di lahan gambut
Bidang Penelitian : Manajemen Sumber Daya Alam
Daerah Penelitian : Jambi
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 24 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Penelitian Manajemen DAS – Universitas Jambi (Ir. H. Aswandi Idris, M.Sc.)

205.1 Mr. Shailendra Mishra

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : Dept. of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering – National University of Singapore
No. SIP : 226/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

206. Megacity and the Global Environment: Multi-dimensional Appraisal of Jakarta Metropolitan Area (JABODETABEK) in the Worldwide Context with the Aim of Designing Better Future of the Urban Sphere

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mencari metode terbaik untuk menciptakan hubungan yang harmonis antara kota dan lingkungan
Bidang Penelitian	: Arsitektur
Daerah Penelitian	: DKI Jakarta (Cikini, Arsip Nasional), Jabar (Bogor, Depok, Bekasi), Banten (Tangerang)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 8 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Teknik UI - Ir. Kemas Ridwan Kurniawan, Ph.D

206.1 Prof. Shin Muramatsu

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Professor / Researcher
Institusi	: Research Institute for Humanity and Nature
No. SIP	: 29/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.2 Dr. Ryuto Shimada

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Associate Professor
Institusi	: Seinan Gakuin University
No. SIP	: 30/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.3 Mr. Kengo Hayashi

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Project Researcher
Institusi	: Research Institute for Humanity and Nature
No. SIP	: 31/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.4 Mr. Hiroshi Izumikawa

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Hiroshima Graduate School of Letter
No. SIP : 32/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.5 Ms. Hiroko Matsuda

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : Research Institute for Humanity and Nature
No. SIP : 33/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.6 Dr. Akinobu Murakami

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : Tsukuba University
No. SIP : 34/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.7 Dr. Hironori Kato

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : University of Tokyo
No. SIP : 35/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.8 Ms. Yuko Yamashita- Muramatsu

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : Graduate School of Commerce and Management
Hitotsubashi University
No. SIP : 36/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.9 Dr. Akiko Hori

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : Graduate School of Engineering, Chiba University
 No. SIP : 37/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.10 Dr. Yasuo Uemura

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Professor Emeritus
 Institusi : Hiroshima University
 No. SIP : 38/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.11 Mr. Satoru Itagawa, M.MG

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Keio University
 No. SIP : 39/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.12 Dr. Masashi Hirose

Warga Negara : Rikkyo University
 No. SIP : 40/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

206.13 Mr. Kenichiro Arai, MA

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : Maebashi Kyoai Gakuen College
 No. SIP : 41/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

207. The Landscape Architecture of Hydrological Ecosystem Services at the Periphery of Southeast Asian Cities: A Case Study of Ciliwung river

Tujuan Penelitian : Mendekatkan praktek-praktek dan metode arsitektur lanskap kontemporer ke arah manajemen ekologi daerah resapan air

Bidang Penelitian : Arsitektur

Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua) bulan mulai 6 Mei 2013

Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Teknik - UI (Prof. Dr. Bambang Sugiharto, M.Eng)

207.1 Mr. Diogo Andre Pinho Da Costa

Warga Negara : Portugis

Jabatan : Ph.D. Student

Institusi : National University of Singapore

No. SIP : 138/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

207.2 Mr. Kashif Shaad

Warga Negara : India

Jabatan : Doctoral Student

Institusi : Singapore ETH Center

No. SIP : 139/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

207.3 Mr. Senthil Gurusamy

Warga Negara : India

Jabatan : Postdoctoral Research Fellow

Institusi : Institute of Landscape Architecture (ETH Zurich)

No. SIP : 140/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

207.4 Ms. Michaela Frances Prescott

Warga Negara : Australia
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : Singapore ETH Center
 No. SIP : 141/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

207.5 Mr. Ervine Lin Shengwei

Warga Negara : Singapura
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Swiss Federal Institute of Technology
 No. SIP : 227/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

207.6 Muhammad Yazid Bin Ninsalam

Warga Negara : Singapura
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : ETH Singapore
 No. SIP : 228/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

207.7 Mr. Derek John Vollmer

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Swiss Federal Institute of Technology
 No. SIP : 229/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

208. Analysis of the diversity of perceptions and impacts of global changes and sustainability in the palm oil sector in the provinces of Riau and Jambi

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari dampak perubahan global terhadap sistem produksi minyak sawit

Bidang Penelitian : Pertanian
Daerah Penelitian : Riau, Jambi, Jabar (Bogor)
Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 5 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung (Prof. Dr. Jamalam Lumbanraja)

208.1 Ms. Roxane Adele Houvenaeghel

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne
No. SIP : 196/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

209. Assesment of Certification programs in Tropical Forest Lanscap

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis peran sertifikasi sukarela di bidang pertanian seperti RSPO dan SAN
Bidang Penelitian : Pertanian
Daerah Penelitian : Sumut (Medan); Jabar (Bogor); Kalbar; dan Riau
Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan, mulai 2 Juli 2013 Surya
Mitra Kerja : University (Asep Suntana)

209.1 Mr. Paul Alexander Winters

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : University of Michigan
No. SIP : 240/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

209.2 Ms. Hsuan Wen Kuo

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : University of Michigan
No. SIP : 241/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

209.3 Ms. Chanisa Nijinda

Warga Negara : Thailand
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : University of Michigan
No. SIP : 242/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

Bab 16: Bidang PERIKANAN

Dalam bidang ini terdapat 6 project penelitian (no. 210 s/d 215).

210. Enhancement of Fish Farm Nursery Methods Using Limited Energy Input

Tujuan Penelitian	: Meneliti metode-metode untuk penetasan dan pemeliharaan ikan dengan input energi terbatas Bidang
Penelitian	: Perikanan
Daerah Penelitian	: Jawa Timur (Situbondo), Sumut (P. Pagai Utara, Kep. Si Kakap), Jabar (Bogor), DI Yogyakarta
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 28 Oktober 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan IPB (Dr. Munti Yuhana)

Abstrak

In order to increase the capacity and success of fish farmers in the Mentawai Islands, the objectives of this project include working out methods for culturing fish using appropriate technology for the area. This includes using inexpensive containers on land for raising small fish and putting small mesh cages into currently available kerambas.

210.1 Ms. Janalyn Cook Taylor

Warga Negara	: Amerika Serikat
Jabatan	: Fulbright Scholar / Individual Researcher
Institusi	: University of Rhode Island
No. SIP	: 411/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

211. Epidemiology of major fish diseases and genetic variability of the ornamental rainbowfish

Tujuan Penelitian	: Melakukan survey deskriptif mengenai penyakit dalam tambak guram
Bidang Penelitian	: Perikanan
Daerah Penelitian	: Jabar (Bogor, Parung, dan daerah sekitarnya), Jateng (Purwokerto, Banyumas)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 24 Oktober 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Balitbang KP (Angela Lusiastuti, Taukhid)

211.1 Dr. Jean-Christophe Avarre

Warga Negara	: Perancis
Jabatan	: Senior Scientist
Institusi	: Institut de Recherche por le Développement (IRD)
No. SIP	: 406/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

212. Epidemiology of major fish diseases in Indonesian aquaculture, and improvement of ecofriendly pharmacopeia (herbal therapy)

Tujuan Penelitian	: Melakukan survey epidemiologis patogen pada ikan gurame
Bidang Penelitian	: Perikanan
Daerah Penelitian	: Jabar (Bogor, Parung dan daerah sekitarnya, Waduk Cirata, Waduk Sagulin, Waduk Jatiluhur), Jateng (Purwokerto, Banyumas)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 9 September 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Balitbang KP (Angela Lusiastuti, Taukhid)

Abstrak

These scientific activities are based on a joint cooperation between Indonesian and European scientists and are covered by a MoU signed between BALITBANG-KP and IRD in 2012. For the implementation of the project an Implementing Arrangement (IA) between the IRD and Centre for Aquaculture Research and Development (CARD) concerning sustainable aquaculture, fish pathology, and epidemiology researches is signed in 2013.

Conducted in close collaboration with all the partners involved, the epidemiological studies are parts of scientific activity already ongoing in 2012. This program aims at contributing to improve health practices for fish breeding at the farm level and to progress in the epidemiological description of the gurame mortality, with special emphasis on parasite and Mycobacterium disease. For the koi Herpes Virus disease (KHVD), caused by the Cyprinid herpes virus 3 (CyHV-3) which is responsible for severe losses in both common carp and koi. If considerable resources are invested in controlling the spread of viral pathogens in aquaculture, these control strategies hardly take into account disease-specific transmission patterns, mostly because their spreading routes are poorly understood. This leads to inefficient preventive interventions.

Research objectives:

- Aims of the first step of study will be the realization of descriptive study of diseases in gurame farm. Study will be realized over representative sample (randomly chosen) in several area of West Java. Associated to this survey a random sample will be systematically realized. In 2013 over this fish sample parasitical study will be conducted in order to determine prevalence, mean intensity, diversity index (Shannon Wiener) and evenness index (E Pielou index) of parasite fauna. In this framework the supervision of two students is planned. Undertake a descriptive survey of diseases in gurame farms. This study will be realized on representative farms (randomly chosen) in several areas of West Java.
- Investigate the prevalence of Mycobacterium spp. in fish tissues collected during the survey.

212.1 Mr. Domenico Ugo Eugenio Caruso

Warga Negara : Italia
Jabatan : Senior Scientist
Institusi : Institut de Recherche Pour le development (IRD)
No. SIP : 341/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

213. Inventory of freshwater fishes of the family Gobiidae in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan inventori yang meliputi studi taksonomi, sistem molekuler, dan ekologi ikan air tawar Indonesia khususnya famili Gobiidae
Bidang Penelitian : Perikanan
Daerah Penelitian : Banten (Serang, Lebak, Pandeglang, Tangerang), Jabar (Sukabumi, Cianjur, Garut, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis), Jatim (Gresik, Lamongan, Tuban, Bojonegoro, Ngawi, Magetan, Madiun, Nganjuk, Jombang, Mojokerto, Sidoarjo, Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Situbondo, Bondowoso, Banyuwangi, jember, Lumajang, Malang, Kediri, Blitar, Tulungagung, Ponorogo, Pacitan, bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, Sumenep), Bali (Jembrana, Tabanan, Badung, Gianyar, Klungkung, Bangli, Karangasem, Buleleng)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 25 November 2013
Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dra. Renny K. Hadiati, Dr. Daisy Wowor, Sopian Sauri)

213.1 Mr. Frédéric Olivier Busson

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Scientist
Institusi : Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle
No. SIP : 440/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

214. Investigation on sustainable aquaculture and biological bases of aquaculture

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengembangkan riset multidisiplin guna mendukung pembangunan perikanan budidaya secara berkelanjutan
Bidang Penelitian	: Perikanan
Daerah Penelitian	: Jabar (Parung Bogor); Jateng (Purwokerto dan Banyumas) dan Jambi
Lama Penelitian	: 3 (tiga) bulan, mulai 8 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Puslitbang Perikanan Budidaya (Dr. Rudy Gustiano dan Dr. Jojo Subagja)

Abstrak

The sustainable development of aquaculture requires in-depth knowledge of the genetic structure, life-history traits and adaptive capacities of fish species in relation to their environment. On this basis, the definition of zootechnical and health management solutions should be thought out for local species, and adapted to societal and environmental contexts. Our objective is to develop a multidisciplinary research project to support the sustainable development of inland aquaculture in SE Asia. In Indonesia, the emphasis will be laid on traditional culture systems, for which the forthcoming intensification should be done wisely to avoid most shortcomings or penalties frequently incurred in such processes when insufficiently thought-out. This includes in-depth biological knowledge of target species as well as ecosystem services. Omnivorous or herbivorous species will be targeted in priority, in respect to the current and future limitations of fish meal supplies.

The research activities are carried out in partnership with Jojo Subagja (BRPBAT Bogor/Puslitbang KP) and Joni Haryadi (Puslitbang KP). For developing large scale experiments, some activities are realized with the BBAT Jambi (DGA).

214.1 Mr. Jacques Louis Daniel Slembrouck

Warga Negara	: Perancis
Jabatan	: Researcher
Institusi	: IRD
No. SIP	: 239/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

215. Survey of The Fishing of Flying Fish Eggs: Case Study at Galesong District, Takalar Prefecture, South Sulawesi Province

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan survei ikan terbang di Desa Palakan, Kecamatan Galesong, Kab Takalar

Bidang Penelitian : Perikanan

Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Desa Palalakan,Kec. Galesong, Kab. Takalar)

Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 2 September 2013

Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Ilmu Kelautan dan Perikanan - Unhas (Prof. Syamsu Alam Ali)

215.1 Mr. Yasushi Osozawa

Warga Negara : Jepang

Jabatan : Student

Institusi : Kyoto University

No. SIP : 328/SIP/FRP/SM/IX2013

Bab 17: Bidang PRIMATOLOGI

Bidang Primatologi juga merupakan bidang yang favorit bagi peneliti asing. Pada tahun 2013 ini terdapat 32 project penelitian (no. 2016 s/d 247) terkait Primatologi.

216. A comparative study on explorative behaviour in two populations of wild orang-utans

- Tujuan Penelitian : Membandingkan perilaku bermain anak-anak Orangutan dan mengeksploitasi perilaku populations: Tuanan, Kalimantan Tengah dan Suaq Balimbing, Aceh Selatan
- Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Sumatera (Suaq Balimbing, Aceh Selatan), Kalimantan Tengah (Tuanan)
- Lama Penelitian : 9 (sembilan) bulan mulai 22 Juli 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Fak. Biologi UNAS (Tatang Mitra Setia) Fakultas Biologi UNAS (Tomi Ariyanto, S.Si.)\

Abstrak

Independent exploration most commonly observed in the form of object play by which the infant explores and learns about the involved object is often observed in immature orangutans. So far very little research has been done on object play behavior of wild orangutans. It is unclear, how ecological factor and social factors influence object play behavior in immature orangutans. The aim of this project is to compare infant play and exploration behavior of 2 Orangutan populations: Tuanan, Kalimantan Tengah and Suaq Balimbing, Aceh Selatan. A comparison of the two study sites will show how the differences in ecology and sociality between the two populations influence the nature and frequency of infant play behavior. The study will be carried out between May 2013 and February 2014 in Suaq Balimbing, Aceh Selatan and Tuanan, Kalimantan Tengah. The project is part of a bigger project "testing the cultural intelligence hypothesis in wild orangutans" lead by Caroline Schuppli.

216.1 Mr. Maximilian Vitus Salomon Kölbl

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : Anthropological Institute, University of Zürich
No. SIP : 264/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

216.2 Mr. Benjamin Scott Nolan

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : Zurich University
No. SIP : 092/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

216.3 Ms. Paula Maria Willi Diaz

Warga Negara : Swiss
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : Zurich University
No. SIP : 093/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

217. An interdisciplinary approach to understanding the costs of motherhood in Bornean orangutans

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengumpulkan data pendahuluan untuk mengkaji biaya induk orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*)
Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian : Kalimantan Tengah (Stasiun penelitian Tuanan)
Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 27 Mei 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fak. Biologi Universitas Nasional (Fajar Saputra, S.Si.)

Abstrak

Investigating energetics of an organism can elucidate information regarding their life history and provide valuable information on aspects regarding growth, activity, maintenance, and reproduction. While energetic studies in primates have been conducted for several decades, there are still few studies investigating the energetics of orangutans. Orangutans exhibit a combination of characteristics that separate them from other apes, including solitary foraging, building fat reserves during periods of fruit abundance, a wide-ranging diet, and an extremely long interbirth interval. These characteristics make the potential cost of motherhood great.

Due to their low productivity, the peat-swamp forests of Central Kalimantan are challenging environments for large, arboreal frugivores like the orangutan. For adult female orangutans with dependent offspring, obtaining enough energy to support lactation is expected to be difficult, particularly during periods of low fruit availability. However, little is known about the energetic and nutritional costs incurred during motherhood.

This project aims to quantify the costs of motherhood in Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) in a peat-swamp forest. For this project, I will look at foraging behavior, conduct macronutrient analyses on observed orangutan food items, and collect urine for measurements of ketones, C-peptides, and creatinine. By combining these types of methods, I will be able to quantify nutritional intake over time, and look at the changes in body condition in relation to infant age. Research is going to take place at Tuanan Research Station, MAWAS Reserve, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia.

217.1 Mr. Timothy Dale Bransford

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Rutgers University
 No. SIP : 172/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

218. Are the Long Calls of Bornean Orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) Costly Signals of Male Health and Energy Status?

Tujuan Penelitian	: Menentukan apakah long call orangutan merupakan pertanda status kesehatan dan energi orangutan jantan
Bidang Penelitian	: Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Kalteng (Tuanan)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 1 Mei 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Biologi UNAS (Tomi Ariyanto, S.Si.)

Abstrak

Male vocal displays play an important role in sexual selection in many species. Because signaler and receiver have conflicting interests, the reliability of these signals can only be maintained by a cost or constraint on signalers that prevents cheating. Many studies of birds and mammals have provided evidence that there is a negative impact of low energy reserves and poor physical condition on the rates and durations of vocal signaling. Despite abundant evidence in other vertebrate taxa, few studies have examined the energetic costs of primate calls. To date, there is relatively limited and mainly indirect support for the hypothesis that primate loud calls are energetically costly assessment signals

Loud (or long) calls are conspicuous vocalizations produced by males in 80% of diurnal primate species that are specialized for long-distance transmission, and are proposed to play a role in intrasexual competition. We will study the long-calling behavior of a wild great ape (Bornean orangutan: *Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) at Tuanan, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. Orangutans live in dispersed fission-fusion social communities, where the home range of one adult male overlaps with those of several adult females and their offspring. This social setting suggests that males need to signal to potential rivals and mates from long distances. The pronounced sexual dimorphism in body size and secondary sexual characteristics indicate strong intrasexual competition in this species. Furthermore, previous research has shown that these calls are individually distinct. Together, these observations indicate the potential for the use of loud calls as sexually selected assessment signals in this species.

For this study, we aim to test the hypothesis that long calls are energetically costly handicap signals. To do so, we will combine behavioral, ecological, and physiological data with acoustic analysis to determine the influence of health and

energy status on male orangutan calling effort. Using data from all-day follows and long call recordings, we will assess how calling rate and call duration vary in relation to short-term (daily energy intake and travel distance) and long-term (fecal parasite diversity and indicators of nutritional stress) measures of health and energy status.

218.1 Dr. Wendy Marie ERB

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Postdoctoral Associate
 Institusi : Rutgers University
 No. SIP : 137/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

219. Comparative research of feeding ecology between bi-female groups of cao vit gibbon (*Nomascus nasutus*) and pair-bond groups of white-bearded gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*)

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengumpulkan data ekologi makanan *Hylobates albibarbis* dan membandingkan perilaku makanan mereka dengan kelompok *Nomascus nasutus*
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Lab. Alam Gambut di Sebangau)
 Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 4 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : CIMTROP Universitas Palangkaraya (Abdul Azis)

219.1 Prof. Fan Pengfei

Warga Negara : RRC
 Jabatan : Professor
 Institusi : Institute of Eastern-Himalaya Biodiversity Research, Dali University
 No. SIP : 028/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

220. Conservation of the critically endangered Sulawesi black crested macaques, *Macaca nigra* (M. nigra)

- Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan sensus *Macaca nigra* di Minahasa dan P. Bacan, meneliti ancaman yang dihadapi spesies tersebut termasuk dampak dari kegiatan pariwisata, dan mencari materi pendidikan yang paling tepat untuk program konservasi
- Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Sulawesi Utara (Minahasa) dan Maluku Utara (P. Bacan)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan, mulai 8 Januari 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pacific Institute for Sustainable Development - Dr. John Tasirin

Abstrak

A reconnaissance trip to Bacan Island was proposed to determine whether *M. Nigra* are still extant on the island, assess their abundance relative to mainland populations and to assess population-specific anthropogenic threats. The latter was assessed through village surveys of forest resource use and attitudes towards wildlife which were comparable with recent survey data from Sulawesi.

A relatively high abundance of crested macaques was reported from the expedition, based upon individual and group encounter rates. It appears that the inhabitants of the central region of Bacan Island mostly do not eat macaques and many individuals expressed positive attitudes towards the species. However, threats to macaques and their habitat remain prevalent, in particular encroachment through agricultural expansion and persecution of macaques as a result of their raiding of agricultural crops. This important expedition has provided insight into the current status of the introduced population of the Critically Endangered *M. nigra*, whilst highlighting the requirement for a more comprehensive survey effort in the region. In addition, it is recommended that this population is monitored and efforts are put in place to prevent the rapid decline that is currently occurring with the mainland population.

220.1 Mr. Henry Benjamin Hilser

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Individual Researcher
 Institusi : Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust
 No. SIP : 02/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

221. Conservation of the critically endangered Sulawesi black crested macaques, *Macaca nigra* (M. nigra): evaluating an awareness campaign

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengumpulkan dukungan untuk perlindungan keanekaragaman dan meningkatkan peranan masyarakat lokal untuk menjaga populasi M.nigra
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Sulut (Manado, Tomohon, Langowan)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 13 Maret 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pacific Institute for Sustainable Development (Dr. John Tasirin)

Abstrak

Sulawesi crested black macaques (*Macaca nigra*) are one of seven macaque species found only on Sulawesi. *M. nigra* are Critically Endangered and face a high risk of extinction; populations have declined by over 80 percent under 40 years due to habitat loss and hunting for food as a delicacy. As an essential element of an integrated conservation programme, an education and awareness raising strategy throughout key areas identified as of high importance is vital for tackling the demand for bushmeat, whilst gaining support for protection of biodiversity and empowering local inhabitants to ultimately sustain the future populations. This research involves the implementation of activities identified from previous research as essential to complete the strategy, whilst strategically evaluating and monitoring the efficacy of these actions to assess future need and alterations of conservation programme.

221.1 Ms. Thirza Anna Catharina Loffeld

Warga Negara : Belanda
Jabatan : Research and Education Coordinator
Institusi : Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust
No. SIP : 082/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

222. Designing habitat enrichment for captive slow lorises (*Nycticebus javanicus* and *Nycticebus coucang*) and evaluation the effectiveness of different techniques for improved captive welfare

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji kesiapan perilaku loris dalam kandang sebelum pelepasan kembali ke alam liar
Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Ciapus Primate Centre, Bogor)
Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 6 Maret 2013
Warga Negara : Pusat Riset Perubahan Iklim UI (Dr. Rondang S.E. Siregar)

222.1 Ms. Biligeri Anirudh Namrata

Warga Negara : India
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : University of Edinburgh
No. SIP : 067/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

223. Determining nutrient limitation and nutrient cycling in orangutan habitats

Tujuan Penelitian : Menentukan apakah tersedia nutrisi yang memadai atau tidak bagi orangutans di Tuanan
Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian : Kalimantan Tengah (Stasiun penelitian Tuanan)

Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 27 Mei 2013

Mitra Kerja : Fak. Biologi Universitas Nasional (Fajar Saputra, S.Si.)

Abstrak

The complexity of primate cognition and the cognitive mechanisms involved with foraging behavior are unknown. Similarly, whether or not primates have foraging goals and the reasons behind primate foraging decisions are poorly understood. Because animal movements are multidimensional and often autocorrelated, patterns in spatial movement may be consistent with certain cognitive mechanisms, and may be key to understanding the degree of cognitive complexity in primates.

Understanding animal movement not only provides unique opportunities for gaining insight into animal behaviors, but it also provides a rare opportunity to understand the impact of animal behaviors on ecosystems. Very little attention in the primatological field has been given to the role primates play in facilitating nutrient cycling in their environments. Consequently, little is known about how primates affect forest structure over time, or the consequences ecosystems might experience given the extinction of primate populations.

The goals of this study are to understand what types spatial and attribute memory might be operating in primates, whether or not foraging behavior is goal directed, and whether protein and energy balance drive foraging goals. Using Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbi*) at Tuanan, Central Kalimantan Indonesia as a model system, I will examine how primates move between food resources, the nutritive attributes of exploited resources relative to forgone resources, and whether or not changes in an individual's energetic state result in changes in resource choice. Additionally, this study will explore the role of orangutans as nutrient vectors at Tuanan, specifically the impact they have on landscape nutrient budgets, the effect of spatial memory on the nutrient cycle, and the implications this may have on conservation.

Orangutans are among the least gregarious of the diurnal primates, feed on very broad diets, and are among the largest herbivorous mammals at the site. Tuanan is a typical peat swamp forest in that fruit availability is seasonal, and it consists of highly acidic, nutrient poor soils due to heavy rain and poor drainage. Large herbivores are known to be significant nutrient vectors in savannah and temperate

ecosystems, where nutrients are less limiting than in tropical forests. This makes orangutans at Tuanan a particularly interesting system for investigating nutrient cycling in primates, and I expect orangutans to have important effects on the nutrient budget at Tuanan.

The first step of this project will be to determine what cognitive mechanisms underlie the movement decisions observed in orangutans. The second step of the project is to evaluate the extent and effectiveness of orangutan facilitated nutrient cycling.

223.1 Mr. Shauhin Edward Alavi

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student Departement of Anthropology
Institusi : Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
No. SIP : 170/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

223.2 Mr. Pawel Sieradzy

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Student
Institusi : School of Arts and Science Honors Program
No. SIP : 171/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

224. Ecology of Eastern Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus morio*) in a multi-functional landscape in East Kalimantan

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti ekologi orangutan Kalimantan yang hidup di lanskap multifungsi di Kaltim yang sebagian besar merupakan wilayah perkebunan akasia yang membatasi taman nasional
Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian : Kaltim (Perkebunan Surya Hutani Jaya dan Sumalindo Hutani Jaya di Muara Bengal, wilayah sekitar TN Kutai)

Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 20 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : UPT Pusat Studi Reboisasi Hutan Tropis Lembab
 Universitas Mulawarman (Dr. Yaya Rayadin)

Abstrak

Existing evidence suggests significant reproductive variation between orangutans inhabiting the islands of Borneo (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and Sumatra (*P. abelii*). Counter to expectation, orangutans on Borneo have shorter inter-birth intervals (IBI) than those on Sumatra (7.8 years vs 9.2 years), despite living in less productive forests. To address this, researchers from four field sites on Borneo and Sumatra will collaborate on an intensive study of ecology, energetics, life history, and hormonal physiology in orangutans. In this study, we will test between these competing possibilities by collecting urine samples for hormonal analysis across study sites. Our objectives include: (1) Detailed investigation of the role of energy fluctuations on orangutans through collection of data on activity levels, dietary diversity and ranging patterns (2) Determination of orangutan energetic and social stress levels (3) Determination of orangutan reproductive functioning through hormonal analysis (4) Cross-population comparisons, focusing on ecological and life history variation across the two orangutan species (5) Detailed investigation of the behavioral ecology of *P. p. wurmbii* (6) Determination of orangutan health status through parasite monitoring of feces and urinary dipstick analysis (7) Genetic analysis of fecal samples.

224.1 Ms. Nicola Helen Thurley

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Oxford Brookes University
 No. SIP : 058/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

224.2 Ms. Katherine Sarah Stephanie Scott

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Independent Researcher
 No. SIP : 136/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

225.Evaluation of different habitat enrichment techniques for reintroduction of captive macaques, *Macaca nemestrina* and *Macaca fascicularis*

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengkaji kemampuan macaca dalam kandang untuk mengidentifikasi, memanipulasi, dan memproses jenis-jenis makanan yang akan mereka temukan di alam liar
Bidang Penelitian	: Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Jabar (Ciapus Primate Centre, Bogor)
Lama Penelitian	: 4 (empat) bulan mulai 6 Maret 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Pusat Riset Perubahan Iklim UI (Dr. Rondang S.E. Siregar)

Abstrak

Habitat and behavioural enrichment are key elements of programmes to improve the welfare of captive species. Enriching the environment of captive primates not only reduces the amount of time in which animals are inactive (Hones & Marine, 2006), but also promotes the development of species-typical behaviour and can reduce and/or eliminate abnormal behaviours, including stereotypies and self-harming. Non-human primates require innovative enrichment to meet their 3-dimensional locomotion capacities, ensure an integrated stable social unit, and address their cognitive capacity for problem solving. Thus, providing the animals with an environment that encourages them to display a repertoire of natural behaviours that resembles that of their conspecifics in the wild, will not only improve their welfare, but will also result in more physical and psychological healthy individuals (Mason, 1991) that will better cope with challenges faced in the wild once reintroduced.

The present study was conducted in long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) undergoing physical and behavioural rehabilitation to be reintroduced into the wild. Behavioural data was collected in 3 stages (i.e. pre-enrichment baseline, implementation of enrichment, post-enrichment data) in order to assess the effect of three different enrichment devices on the animals' behaviour: 2 different foraging boxes and 1 puzzle feeder. One of the foraging boxes seems to have a larger effect (increased foraging behaviour) than the puzzle feeder, and results from the second foraging box are still to be analysed.

225.1 Ms. Wendy Gomez Rubio

Warga Negara : Kolombia
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : University of Edinburgh
 No. SIP : 068/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

226. Evolution of parasites affecting Indonesian apes and their responses to infection by parasites via self-medication

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji dinamika interaksi inang parasit sebagai indikator kesehatan orangutan dan ekosistem
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Sumatra (TN Gunung Leuser di Suaq, Batang Toru, Langhat, Bukit Lawang), Kalimantan (Nyaru Menteng, Wanariset Samboja, Sebangau, Tuanan, Gunung Palung, Tanjung Putting), Stasiun penelitian International Animal Rescue di Ciapus dan Ketapang
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 10 April 2013
 Mitra Kerja : LPPM UGM (Wisnu Nurcahyo, DVM., Ph.D.)

226.1 Ms. Cathleen Cathlinh Nguyen

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D Student
 Institusi : University of Minnesota
 No. SIP : 105/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

227. Follow-up demographic parameters and analysis of male social and sexual behaviours in a managed population of *Macaca fascicularis* in Padangtegal Monkey Forest, Bali (Indonesia)

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti dinamika populasi macaca di Hutan Monyet Padangtegal dan mengkaji dampak program sterilisasi macaca terhadap demografi dan perilakunya
- Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Bali (Ubud)
- Lama Penelitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 4 Februari 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Penelitian Satwa Primata, LPPM Universitas Udayana (Dr. rh. I Nengah Wandia, M.Si.)

Abstrak

The purpose of this study is to bring out the demographic and behavioral consequences of a vasectomy program on macaques. More precisely, this research has three main objectives:

1. Establishing the activity budget of adult and subadult males in order to know the proportions of time devote to sexual and social activities in regard to other daily activities, and then, make a comparison between the sterilized and untreated males.
2. Investigating the sexual behaviors of adult and subadult males and compare the sterilized males with the untreated males.
3. Pursuing the demographic survey of this population conducted by F. Brotcorne since 2009 in order to get 4 years-data set. Long term demographic data is necessary to analyze the population dynamics throughout the analysis of the variations in population size, age/sex composition, growth rates, birth and mortality rates. The vital rates will be compared with those collected during previous years to assess the potential preliminary impacts of the vasectomy campaign.

227.1 Ms. Nathalie Denise Jeanine Marie Antoine

Warga Negara : Belgia
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : University of Liege
 No. SIP : 030/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

228. Foreging Strategies with the Use of Phenological Knowledge about Preferred Plant Species in the Javan Gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*)

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari bagaimana Gibbon Jawa menggunakan informasi fenologikal untuk mencapai target species makanan
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (TN Gunung Halimun Salak, Sukabumi)
 Lama Penelitian : 8 (delapan) bulan mulai 7 Januari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kehutanan IPB (Prof. Dr. Sambas Basuni)

228.1 Ms. Haneul Jang

Warga Negara : Republik Korea
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Ewha Womans University
 No. SIP : 004/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013
 59/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

229. Health determinate ranging in Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) and the consequences on seed dispersal at the Tuanan Orangutan Research Station

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti hubungan antara sejarah kehidupan primate, energetic, penyebaran benih dan implikasinya terhadap konservasi
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi

Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Tuanan Orangutan Research Station, Tuanan, Kalteng)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 26 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Biologi - UNAS (Fajar Saputra)

Abstrak

This project is a small portion of a larger project which aims to investigate the relationship between health, nutrition, and seed dispersal in different age-sex classes of wild Bornean orangutans. To do this, we will combine behavioral observations with urinary analysis of ketones, C-peptides, urea standardized over creatinine, and nitrogen stable isotopes. Over the past three months this portion of the project focused primarily on the how orangutans affect seed germination through fruit processing and seed traveling through the gut.

Study site: The data was and will continue to be collected at the Tuanan research center in the Mawas Reserve in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. This site (2°09'06.1"S; 114°26'26.3"E) is a peat swamp forest that was subject to various degrees of logging from the early 1990s, to the end of 2002, and has a relatively high density of orangutans (van Noordwijk et al. 2012). The topography is flat with the forest being bog-like from November through July and drying out during the dry season. There are fruiting trees throughout the year with the high fruiting season coinciding with the rains. This site has been the focus of an intense 10-year study conducted under the MOU between Universitas Nasional Jakarta and University of Zurich and more recently another MOU between Universitas Nasional Jakarta and Rutgers University.

229.1 Ms. Paige Reed Prentice

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Independent Researcher -
No. SIP : 273/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

230. Identifying cultural units in orangutans

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mendeskripsikan profil-profil perilaku Orangutan jantan dan betina dan membandingkan intensitas social learning horizontal inovasi lokal di antara populasi species Orangutan Sumatera dan Kalimantan
- Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Tuanan) dan Aceh (TN G. Leuser)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan, mulai 17 Juni 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Biologi UNAS (Drs. Tatang Setia Mitra, Fajar Saputra, S.Si.)

Abstrak

Orangutans are solitary living animals therefore social units in this species are not easily recognized. Even though, social structure is not as evident in orangutans that live in neighbourhoods as in group living primates, it exists (van Schaik 2004). Many long-term studies showed extensive geographic variation in behavioral ecology, social organization as well as putative culture of orangutans (Wich et al. 2009). However, geographic variation in orangutan social organization as well as their behavioural ecology can not be fully explained by either genetic or environmental factors and may be better interpreted, in both cases, by local adaptation through developmental plasticity (Krützen et al. 2011). Two components of behavioural plasticity: individual learning and social learning of local innovation (i.e. tool use/foraging techniques or social behaviours) may play a key role in explaining the geographic variation between orangutan populations (Bastian et al. 2010, Bastian et al. 2012, Krützen et al. 2012).

The goal of this project is therefore to identify which factors limit the spread of behavioral innovations in Bornean (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) and Sumatran (*Pongo abelii*) orangutan using combination of socio-behavioural, ranging and genetic data. Data will be collected on wild, habituated and already well studied orangutans in two field sites: Tuanan Research Area within Mawas Conservation Forest in Central Kalimantan and in Suaq Balimbing Research Station within Gunung Leuser National Park in Sumatra.

230.1 Ms. Anna Maria Marzec

Warga Negara : Polandia
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : Anthropoligical Institute and Museum, University of Zurich
No. SIP : 215/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

230.2 Ms. Jessica Lee Harding

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Graduate Student
Institusi : Arizona State University
No. SIP : 429/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

231. Important Diseases of Rehabilitant Orangutans - Part 1: Reference Ranges, Typhoid, TB and Air Sacculitis

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari penyakit-penyakit dan pengobatan yang tepat pada orangutan yang telah direhabilitasi
Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Nyaru Menteng)
Lama Peneitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 8 Mei 2013
Mitra Kerja : Yayasan BOS (Dr. Ir. Jamartin Sihite)

Abstrak

Important Diseases of Rehabilitant Orangutans, Part 2 Respiratory Infections, Gastro-intestinal Parasites and Malaria Researcher: Kathryn Rosalie Dench MA
VetMB MRCVS Research Assistant: Benjamin Buckley BA

Within the scope of orangutan medicine, there are many gaps in our knowledge regarding specific diseases of concern, including the risk factors, best diagnostic

methods and treatment outcomes. Published literature on many of these diseases is sparse, and mostly in the form of individual case reports from zoos; diagnostic and treatment protocols often vary widely between reports, and it is difficult to assess risk factors, validate diagnostics or evaluate treatment methods from such case studies. The subject of research into orangutan medical conditions has been ranked as very high priority by the Indonesian Government Department of Forestry (PHKA, 2009), in recognition that the information produced by such research would be of great help in the improvement of orangutan management practices.

The Central Kalimantan Orangutan Reintroduction Project of the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation at Nyaru Menteng (henceforth BOS-NM) holds the largest population of captive orangutans in the world, and associated health and veterinary records over a number of years. Analysis of the data contained within the clinic records, along with some investigative procedures, could fill in a number of these knowledge-gaps, and contribute to the health and welfare of captive orangutans not only within BOS-NM, but across the world.

Following from my research project in 2013 (Important Diseases of Rehabilitant Orangutans, Part 1), I now propose to address the following important questions about rehabilitant orangutans:

Respiratory Infections: What are the risk factors and protective factors for respiratory infections in a rehabilitant orang-utan population? What are the most common presenting signs? Is there evidence that some treatment approaches are more successful at treating respiratory infections in orang-utans than others?

Gastro-intestinal Parasites: What are the risk factors and protective factors for gastrointestinal parasites in a rehabilitant orang-utan population? Is there evidence of anthelmintic resistance in the parasite population? Is there evidence to support the use of a routine de-worming strategy within an orang-utan rehabilitation centre? Can repeated testing increase our diagnostic capacity?

Malaria: What are the risk factors and protective factors for malaria in a rehabilitant orang-utan population? What are the most common presenting signs? Is there evidence of resistance to anti-malarial drugs within the parasite population? Is there evidence that some treatment approaches are more successful at treating malaria in orang-utans than others?

This project is supported by the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation, and veterinarians from the BOS-NM team are collaborating with me on this project as co-investigators and counterparts.

231.1 Ms. Kathryn Rosalie Joy Dench

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Veterinarian / Individual Researcher
 No. SIP : 142/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

232. Intra-and Inter-Group Communication in the Southern-Bornean Gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*)

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti level komunikasi antar anggota empat kelompok gibbon serta mempelajari elemen suara gibbon jantan dan betina yang ditujukan pada kelompok lain
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Lab. Alam Gambut Sebangau)
 Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 13 Mei 2013
 Mitra Kerja : CIMTROP Universitas Palangkaraya (Santiano, Salahudin)

Abstrak

The study site is located in the NLSPSF (Natural Laboratory for the Study of Peat Swamp Forest). The NLSPSF covers an area of 500 km² within the 9,200 km² Sabangau River catchment. The catchment itself makes up a major part of the 22,000 km² of tropical peat-swamp forest found in the south of the Indonesian province of Central Kalimantan. (Include grad system figure). Central Kalimantan is one of five Indonesian provinces located in the Indonesian portion of the island of Borneo (more commonly known as Kalimantan). Indonesia (along with its surrounding islands and the Malay Peninsula) belongs to a biogeographic region known as Sundaland. Sundaland is named so because it encompasses the Sunda shelf i.e. the section of the Asian continental shelf that was exposed during the last ice age. Sundaland was identified as one of the world's 25 'biodiversity hotspots'

by Myers et al. (2000) because of the large number of endemic species (~5% of the world's plant species and ~2.6% of the world's vertebrate species) found there, thus identifying the region as a region of high conservation priority.

The Sabangau River catchment is enclosed by the Katingan River to the west and the Kahayan River to the east. Within the catchment, 6,000 km² of forest can be found in the area bordered by the Sabangau River to the east and Katingan River in the west of forest and this is where the NLSPSF is located (See Figure 1.1). Apart from the villages that are present along the banks of both rivers, most of the area is forested.

Although the first research concerning primates (orang-utans; *Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) was conducted as early as 1995, it was not until 1997, when the Setia Alam Jaya timber concession ended, that the then Governor of Central Kalimantan designated the NLSPSF as an area of scientific research, to be managed by CIMTROP (the Centre for International Co-operation in Management of Tropical Peatland) and the University of Palangkaraya.

The findings of this study and later studies confirmed the largest known contiguous population of wild orang-utans was present in the area with a population size estimated at between 5671 (± 955) and 8951 (± 1509) individuals (Morrogh-Bernard et al., 2003). This immediately identified the area as an area of high conservation importance and led to the area being given National Park Status in 2004.

232.1 Mr. Robert Patrick O'Hagan

Warga Negara : Irlandia
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Oxford Brookes University
 No. SIP : 143/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

233. Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus morio*) Ranging in East Kalimanta

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari kemampuan adaptasi dan fleksibilitas dan aspek- aspek sosio ekologi Orangutan (*Pongo Pygmaes morio*) baik di habitat normal maupun ekstrem (rusak dan tidak familiar)

Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kaltim (TN Kutai)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 24 April 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Balai TN Kutai Kaltim (Dr. Ir. Erly Sukrismanto, M.Sc. dan Yulita Kabangnga, S.Hut., M.P.)

Abstrak

This project aims to study ranging and its flexibilities in *Pongo pygmaeus morio*, the orangutans of E. Kalimantan. New comparisons show morio as the extreme of orangutan adaptation: morio faces the harshest environment and may therefore have distinct morphology, behavior, and life history. Most morio data are 20-25 years old, however. They are not good enough verify these distinctions, they suggest other differences, and they represent conditions that may no longer exist because natural disasters and development have since damaged and fragmented much of morio's habitat. New studies of morio are then needed, and ranging is a good place to start. Orangutan ranging is determined mainly by two resources, food and mating partners, but orangutan biology and ecology make their ranging extremely complex. First, orangutans have enormous food needs because of their extremely large size, but they live in forests known for poor, irregular food productivity. Second, fruits, their main foods, are patchy in time and space so their ranging must be flexible. Third, orangutans must learn their complex ranging skills but they do so very slowly because they develop extremely slowly. Studying ranging then offers a good view of how orangutans use space and resources and how their communities are organized, and studying its flexibilities offers insights into how they deal with fluctuations in the availability of key resources, including those caused by habitat change. In addition to enhancing our understanding of orangutan biology, ranging studies may contribute to managing morio-human conflicts by improving understanding of why and how morio change their ranging patterns and where they cannot. Objectives of this project include reassessing morio ranging and its flexibilities by assessing long-term ranging patterns in normal habitat within Kutai National Park (KNP) and, as possible in future, in extreme (severely damaged) and novel habitat (e.g., reintroduction/translocation sites). Concepts and methods developed for studying primate spatial cognition will be used as well as standard socio-ecological methods. Aims include launching the study of morio ranging in near normal habitat (Kutai National Park), and if

possible, in unfamiliar habitat (rehabilitant orangutans adjusting to forest life in forest schools or release forests managed by Yayasan BOS, Samboja Lestari). Finally, to improve understanding of social factors in ranging, we have expanded our objectives to include collaborative studies of morio genetics (with Banes, Cambridge Univ., UK) and reproduction (with Knott, Boston Univ., USA) based on the orangutans in the project's KNP study area

233.1 Prof. Dr. Anne Eleanor Russon, M.Sc., M.A.

Warga Negara : Kanada
 Jabatan : Professor
 Institusi : Dept. of Psychology, Glendon College, York University
 No. SIP : 28/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

233.2 Mr. Benjamin Lucas Jevons

Warga Negara : Kanada
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : Dept. of Psychology, Glendon College, York University
 No. SIP : 205/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

233.3 Mr. Adam Osborne Bebko

Warga Negara : Kanada
 Jabatan : Ph.D Student
 Institusi : Dept. of Psychology, Glendon College, York University
 No. SIP : 243/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

234. Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) Behavior in the Reintroduction Context

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengidentifikasi perilaku umum orangutan pada proses rehabilitasi yang mungkin dapat mencerminkan kemampuan bertahan hidup setelah dilepasliarkan

Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Nyaru Menteng)
Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 7 Februari 2013
Mitra Kerja : Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Kalimantan Tengah
(Nandang Hermawan) dan Yayasan BOS (Dr. Ir. Jamartin Sihite)

234.1 Ms. Hannah Rose Trayford

Warga Negara : Inggris
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : University of Cambridge
No. SIP : 036 /SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

235. Orangutan Vocal and Sound Repertoire at Sikundur, North Sumatra, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti variasi geografi dalam suara orangutan Sumatra dan Kalimantan
Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian : Sumut (Medan, Sikundur, TN Gunung Leuser)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 25 November 2013
Mitra Kerja : FMIPA Universitas Sumatera Utara (Inggin Trimendes)

Abstrak

Although studies on primate calls seem to be currently in vogue, there are still species for which basic descriptions of call repertoire are lacking and even more for which there are either no or very few acoustical analyses. Surprisingly, our closest relatives, the great apes, are among these seldom studied species. Most research on calls has been conducted on chimpanzees, but even for this species most attention has been given to the loud pant-hoots and pant grunts (e.g. Mitani

et al. 1996) and much less attention has been given to other calls (e.g. Slocombe and Zuberbuhler 2007). Unfortunately, basic information and analyses on most calls is still lacking for other ape species (but see Fossey 1972, Bermejo and Omedes 1999).

Early orangutan studies provided promising lists with descriptions of orangutan vocalizations and sounds (calls which may use the vocal folds or not during production respectively) (MacKinnon 1974). Since then, most studies that focused on orangutan calls investigated the structure and function of the long calls that are mostly produced by flanged males (e.g. Mitani 1985, Delgado 2006, Delgado 2007, Davila Ross and Geissmann 2007, Mitra Setia and van Schaik 2007, Galdikas 1983, Galdikas and Insley 1988, Lameira and Wich 2008, but see Hardus et al. 2009a). In addition to long calls, orangutans make a large number of calls, but there have been few systematic studies that attempted to combine recordings and acoustical analyses with detailed descriptions. An exception is the study by Hardus and colleagues (2009b) that examined the vocal and sound repertoire of orangutans at Tuanan, Central Kalimantan. A total of 32 acoustically distinguishable vocalizations and sounds are reported in this study (Hardus 2009b). Because orangutans are semi-solitary animals living in fission–fusion societies (Delgado and van Schaik 2000), it was assumed that their vocal and sound repertoire, a correlate of their sociality, was not representative of their otherwise advanced cognitive capacities (e.g. McComb and Semple 2005). Conversely, the results of Hardus and colleagues (2009b) support the view that orangutans may have one of the richest repertoires among great apes and thus represent a model species for the evolutionary study of human speech in hominoids.

Moreover Hardus and colleagues (2009b) showed that some orangutan populations might share calls but vary in the presence or absence of other calls. Because this study only focused on one particular population, it is necessary to conduct similar recordings and acoustical analyses in other sites to recognize the true extent of orangutan vocal and sound capacities and behavioural flexibility in orangutan calls. Therefore, we propose to replicate the study by Hardus and colleagues (2009b) at Sikundur, in North Sumatra, Indonesia.

Establishing the repertoire of the orangutan at several sites may reveal more population specific call types and also has the benefit that it enables us to examine whether variations and/or differences found may be ascribed to local cultures (see van Schaik et al 2003, 2006).

235.1 Ms. Raquel Marques Da Silva Vicente

Warga Negara : Portugal
Jabatan : Individual Researcher
Institusi : University of Lisboa
No. SIP : 441/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

235.2 Mr. Antonio Jose Vargas De Sousa Alexandre

Warga Negara : Portugal
Jabatan : Individual Researcher
Institusi : University of Lisboa
No. SIP : 442/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

236. Protein Balance- Immonu-responsiveness, and Gastrointestinal Parasites in Rehabilitated and Released Orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*)

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari keseimbangan protein dan respon imun serta parasit Gastrointestinal dalam tubuh Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) yang telah direhabilitasi dan dilepasliarkan
Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian : Kalimantan Tengah (Stasiun penelitian Tuanan Hutan Lindung Bukit Batikap, Kab. Murung Raya dan Pusat Karantina dan Reintroduksi Orangutan di Nyaru Menteng)
Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 17 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fak. Biologi Universitas Nasional (Sofiah Rohmat, S.Si.)

Abstrak

Rehabilitation and release programs are critical to the survival of endangered primates like orangutans. To date, no study has compared the health of released individuals to their wild counterparts. Using non-invasive methods (urine and

feces), I will investigate immuno-responsiveness, gastrointestinal parasites, and protein balance in rehabilitated and released *Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii* at Nyaru Menteng and Batikap in Central Kalimantan. I will compare my data with data from a long-term study of a wild orangutan population conducted by my advisor, Erin Vogel, at the Tuanan Research Station in Central Kalimantan.

Protein, a limiting resource for orangutans, is required by all organisms to sustain body tissue. Obtaining sufficient dietary protein has become difficult for orangutans as deforestation, plantation development, and unsustainable logging force them to compete for resources. Nitrogen (N) concentration has been used as a measure of protein and a correlation between dietary N and output in orangutan urine has been shown. Comparing N balance in released individuals with a wild population in a similar habitat will enable me to assess how released individuals cope with periods of food scarcity. Dietary and emotional stress can lead to immuno-suppression, which can be measured through cytokine production. Anti- and pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1 β , IL-1RA, IL-8, IL-10, sTNFR I and II, MCP-1) will be tested in urine because of their roles in numerous aspects of the immune response. Investigating cytokine levels will provide insights into how orangutans handle dietary, social, and physical stress and how that stress affects their ability to fight infections. Immuno-suppression can leave individuals open to an array of diseases including parasitic infection. To date limited information about orangutan coprological parasites exists. Identifying common parasites that infect orangutans at Nyaru Menteng and Batikap will inform us about the transmission between orangutans and their human caregivers and hopefully provide more precise and individualized treatments.

Three hypotheses will be tested: 1) due to poor nutrition, new arrivals at Nyaru Menteng will have the lowest concentration of urinary urea and highest $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values when compared with those of rehabilitated, released, and wild individuals; 2) effects of emotional, physical, and dietary stress will be characterized by higher levels of urinary cytokines in new arrivals and released individuals; and 3) new arrivals at Nyaru Menteng and the wild population at Tuanan will be infected with more genera of parasites and have higher fecal egg counts than those that are captive or newly released.

This project will add to the small amount of data available about the health of rehabilitated and released orangutans. It is vital that we collect these data now as all captive orangutans in rehabilitation facilities are scheduled to be released by 2016 under an Indonesian government initiative. I will collect urine

and fecal samples non-invasively at Nyaru Menteng and Batikap. In urine mass spectrophotometry will be used to find and nitrogen stable isotopes and colorimetric assays will be run to determine urea and creatinine concentrations. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays will also be employed to quantify levels of cytokines (IL-1 β , IL-1RA, IL-8, IL-10, sTNFR I and II, MCP-1) in urine. Direct fecal smears and the McMaster's and Baermann's Techniques will be used to identify parasites and quantify eggs per gram of stool.

236.1 Ms. Elizabeth Fern Ballare

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Graduate Student
 Institusi : The State University of New Jersey
 No. SIP : 212/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

237. Study on ecology and social system of wild Javan Lutungs (*Trachypithecus auratus*) at Pangandaran Nature Recreation Park in 2013

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari ekologi dasar terkait makanan dan tingkah laku sosial dan karakteristik sebaran dari Lutung Jawa di Taman Suaka Pangandaran
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Pangandaran)
 Lama Penelitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 12 Juni 2013
 Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Bambang Suryobroto)

Abstrak

I will stay at Pangandaran Nature Reserve at west Jawa, Indonesia from 10 June to 31 Dec 2013, and conduct field survey for wild Javan lutungs (*Trachypithecus auratus*): I observed three groups (K, P, and J group) of the lutungs for ca 15 days per month, and recorded their diets, activity, and social relationships. I also identified individual lutung by taking reference photos. I have succeeded to identify almost all individuals of K group, and all adults of P group. I also conduct vegetation survey within a home range of the J group, recorded plant phenology within the

study area twice a month, and collected dietary / faecal samples. Besides, I will conduct germination test for seed within the faecal samples, in order to test the effect of seed digestion by the lutungs on the germination.

237.1 Mr. Yamato Tsuji

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Assistant Professor
 Institusi : Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University
 No. SIP : 207/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

238. Testing the Cultural Intelligence Hypothesis in Sumatran and Bornean Orangutans

Tujuan Penelitian : Membandingkan kebiasaan bermain dan eksplorasi bayi orangutan di dua populasi orangutan
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Aceh (TN.Gunung Lauser) dan Kalteng (Tn. Tuanan) Lama
 Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 27 Mei 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Biologi UNAS (Fitri Basalamah, M.Si. dan Wisnu Wijiatmoko, S.Si)

Abstrak

The concept of general intelligence was developed for humans, but recent work demonstrating its existence in nonhuman primates suggests evolutionary continuity. The adaptive significance of general intelligence must lie in the set of learned skills it generates for its bearer, rather than in an abstract ability per se. The cultural intelligence hypothesis claims that the conditions for social learning during development affect how intelligent an individual can become, by affecting how many learned skills an individual can acquire. It also claims that on evolutionary timescales, these conditions affect selection of the underlying learning ability. Here, we plan to test the developmental version, especially the predictions (i) that animals in populations with more opportunities for social learning, and thus a greater repertoire of learned skills, should show greater intelligence (problem-

solving ability) when tested, and (ii) that the increased learning ability is likely to make the animals more exploratory and less novelty-averse. We intend to test these predictions by comparing wild orangutans on Borneo (Tuanan research station, Kalimantan Tengah) and Sumatra (Suaq Balimbing research station, Aceh Selatan), which are known to differ widely in sociability and therefore opportunities for social learning and repertoires of cultural variants. As a control, in the course of other simultaneous projects the same two taxa will be tested in captivity, where the social conditions are much more similar and constant proximity with conspecifics and humans should produce better opportunities for social learning. My project will focus on the wild animals whereas in a parallel project (carried out by two other Students from the University of Zurich) captive animals will be tested. We expect to find (i) a pronounced difference in general intelligence in the wild and no or a much smaller one in captivity, thus linking early conditions to the cognitive skill set of adults; and (ii) a pronounced difference between the captive and the wild populations, with captive ones having better current learning abilities. Importantly, we will simultaneously identify the responsible processes as much as possible. If the results emerge as predicted, this will bolster the idea that intelligence, innovation and culture (as socially transmitted information) are causally linked, and thus support the cultural intelligence hypothesis, the evolutionary version of which states that systematic differences in the efficiency of learning across populations or species should lead to variable thresholds of selection on the innate learning ability due to the feedback on fitness through the set of learned skills. Preliminary comparative tests so far provide first support for this hypothesis.

238.1 Ms. Caroline Schuppli

Warga Negara	: Swiss
Jabatan	: Master Student
Institusi	: Anthropological Institute of the University of Zurich
No. SIP	: 43/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

238.2 Mr. Kevin Chihuan Lee

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : Anthropoligical Institute, University of Zurich
 No. SIP : 210/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

239. The behavioral ecology and conservation of Miller's Grizzled Langur (*Presbytis hosei canicrus*) in the Wehea Forest, East Kalimantan

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti ekologi perilaku dan taksonomi *P.h.canicrus* melalui pengumpulan data perilaku dan ekologis pada dua kelompok berbeda di Hutan Wehea
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kaltim (Hutan Wehea)
 Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 25 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : UPT Pusat Studi Reboisasi Hutan Tropis Lembab Universitas Mulawarman (Dr. Yaya Rayadin)

Abstrak

Miller's Grizzled Langur (*Presbytis hosei canicrus*) is one of the rarest and least-known primates in Borneo. It was recently listed as one of the world's 25 most endangered primates, and surveys conducted in 2009 suggested this primate had disappeared from its former range. However, surveys in 2011 discovered this primate in the Wehea Forest in East Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo, confirming its continued existence and extending its known geographic range. However, we still know very little about the biology of this primate. The only behavioral study of *P.h.canicrus* was completed in the early 1970s, and we lack information on the ecological requirements of this primate that are crucial to conservation planning. Furthermore, significant questions about the taxonomy of this primate remain unresolved, in particular whether the subspecies (*P.h.canicrus*) should be elevated to species status (*Presbytis canicrus*). Addressing this issue will further our understanding of the evolutionary relationships of the leaf monkeys (genus *Presbytis*), but also has significant implications for the conservation status of *P.h.canicrus*. Finally, the Wehea Forest now appears to harbor the only known

significant population of *P.h.canicrus*. This 40,000 ha forest is surrounded almost entirely by logging concessions and is protected by an agreement between a local Dayak community and the local government. Activities that support the engagement and investment of the community and other local stakeholders in conservation are thus crucial to the continued protection of the Wehea Forest and the wildlife that depend on it. The proposed project will investigate the behavioral ecology and taxonomy of *P.h.canicrus* through the collection of behavioral and ecological data on two groups in the Wehea Forest. Another goal of the project is to promote capacity building and engagement in the local community through training and leadership opportunities. This project builds on research and conservation activities initiated by an NGO that is active in the area, Integrated Conservation (ICon), and prioritizes collaboration with ICon and other local stakeholders to support the long-term protection of *P.h.canicrus* through research, education, and community engagement.

239.1 Ms. Christina Ann Pasetta

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Research Assistant
 Institusi : Fresno Chaffee Zoo
 No. SIP : 060/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

240. The Nature and Timing of Mother-Offspring Conflict in Bornean Orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*)

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari kapan, dimana, dan bagaimana konflik antar induk orangutan terjadi pada orangutan Kalimantan
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Tuanan)
 Lama Penelitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 18 Maret 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Biologi UNAS (Tomi Ariyanto, S.Si.)

Abstrak

This study examines mother-offspring conflicts in the Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*). It will start by indentifying conflict signals and the context of the conflict. From the context and signals the conflict will be deduced whether it is a supply or coordination conflict. The study will also examine if there are other factors that affect the conflicts, for example food abundance, age of offspring or presence of conspecifics. This study should then be able to find where and when conflicts between mother and offspring arise and how they are exhibited.

Further I intend to measure the fore arm lengths in the offspring as a continuation of a previous study (by Abigail Phillips in 2009-2010), to see if there are growth rate reductions at certain ages of the offspring. This may show in the long term if conflict signals observed are true 'honest' signals where the offspring really requires the context or if the conflict signal is 'dishonest' with the offspring being greedy, forcing the mother to give more than optimal for her. Whether or not signals are honest has been studied mostly regarding vocalisations (Mock et al., 2011, Schleich and Busch, 2004, Barrett and Henzi, 2000), however the honesty of other conflict signals are rarely studied.

The Tuanan Orangutan Research Project is situated in the MAWAS reserve along the Kapuas river. The research area is approximately a 3km by 3km square of secondary peat forest of deciduous trees and vines, which was converted to a research site 10 years ago. The ground is flat and occasionally boggy but transects have been cut through the forest for ease of travel and searching. The climate is tropical, at the start of my research it was the end of the rainy season where there was a high amount of rain and low amounts of fruits present. This has since changed to the hot season where more fruits and other foods can be found, the rain comes only every few days. The study was conducted on Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) mother-offspring dyads in the Mawas reserve. The mothers and offspring varied in age, offspring sex and relatedness to one another. There were currently 12 known mother offspring dyads at the time of the study and data has been collected in the past on these individuals as well before the observer started, this data is being used for further analysis of mother-offspring conflicts.

Observational data will be collected using focal follows of mother-offspring dyads according to standard collection procedures:

<http://www.aim.uzh.ch/Research/orangutannetwork/FieldGuidelines.html> on the Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*). Previous data collected at the site will also be examined and analysed for possible conflicts. Conflict identifiers will be taken from those used in previous studies on mammals, such as rejection of food sharing (Jaeggi et al., 2008), crying (Mock et al., 2011), suckling rejection (Martin and Festa-Bianchet, 2010) and breaking ventral contact (Rijt-Plooij and Plooij, 1987). This will be supplemented with observed behaviours and actions that might show conflict between mother and offspring. The conflict identifiers will be related to the conflict context that they likely represent at the point of observation. These will be examined to attempt to classify them as supply conflicts or coordination conflicts. It may also be possible to measure the intensity of the conflicts, for example by focusing on the aggressiveness of rejection by the mother or the offspring's vocalisation frequency. The correlation will be analysed between periods of conflict with food abundance, as measured for the site since 2003, on percentage of fruiting trees in a phenology plot of ca 1600 trees.

I will attempt to measure Growth rates, in a continuation of a previous study by A. Phillips, who used an adapted parallel laser technique to measure forearm length in the orangutans. The technique has also been used to measure tail length in red colobus monkeys (*Procolobus rufomitratus*) (Rothman et al., 2008), horn growth in Alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*) (Bergeron, 2007) and dorsal fin size in cetaceans (Durban and Parsons, 2006, Webster et al., 2010). The equipment is a metal L-shaped frame with three equally distanced (2cm) green lasers, which is attached to a DSLR camera. Due to the lasers having an exact known distance between them, it allows for lengths to be calculated from the photos over long ranges without capturing the animal. The growth data may not be accurate enough to detect short term slow down in growth, but I will examine if there is a slowdown of growth around a certain age for several offspring which could indicate a conflict periods during development.

240.1 Mr. Thomas Adam Green

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Zürich University
 No. SIP : 086/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

241. The socio-ecological studies on wild orangutans and non-human primates in East Kalimantan, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan penelitian sosiologi, ekologi, dan perilaku orang utan dan spesies primata non-manusia lainnya di Kalimantan

Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi

Daerah Penelitian : Kaltim (TN. Kutai Timur, Berau, Sang Kulirang, Tarakan)

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 30 Agustus 2013

Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Prof. Dr. Ibnu Maryanto)

241.1 Ms. Namiko Suzuki

Warga Negara : Jepang

Jabatan : Manager

Institusi : The Man of the Rain Forest Foundation, Tokyo

No. SIP : 325/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

241.2 Dr. Akira Suzuki

Warga Negara : Jepang

Jabatan : Director

Institusi : The Man of the Rain Forest Foundation, Tokyo

No. SIP : 326/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

242. Understanding the Role of Ecology in Orangutan Reproduction (1)

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengevaluasi variabel-variabel ekologis dan reproduktif dalam kaitannya dengan interval antar-kelahiran pada orangutan

Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi

Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (Stasiun Riset Cabang Panti di TN Gunung Palung)
Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 5 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja : LBM Eijkman (Prof. Herawati Sudoyo, Wuryantari Setiadi)

242.1 Ms. Caitlin Ann O'Connell

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
Institusi : Boston University
No. SIP : 194/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

243. Understanding the Role of Ecology in Orangutan Reproduction (2)

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan studi ekologi, enegetik, daur hidup, dan fisiologi endokrin yang terfokus pada evaluasi variabel-variabel ekologis dan reproduktif pada orangutan
Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (Stasiun Riset Cabang Panti di TN Gunung Palung)
Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 9 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja : Lembaga Biologi Molekuler Eijkman (Prof. dr. Sangkot Marzuki)

Abstrak

The study focuses on the growth and development of wild orangutans in order to address the question of why orangutans experience such long periods of juvenile dependency. Objectives:

- 1) Collect detailed data on changes in orangutan food choice during development.
- 2) Collect detailed data on changes in orangutan locomotory and ranging patterns.
- 3) Investigate development of locomotory and social independence in orangutans.

- 4) Investigate hormonal correlates of development and energetic status from urinary samples.
- 5) Monitor changes in health status during development through parasite monitoring of feces and urinary dipstick analysis.
- 6) Collaborate with the Eijkman Institute on collection of samples for genetics and DNA bar-coding

One of the most striking features of orangutans is that they have the longest inter-birth interval of any mammal, with orangutans giving birth only once every 6-9 years (Galdikas & Wood 1990, Wich et al. 2004, Knott et al. 2009). Previous studies suggest that these longer interbirth intervals are determined by constraints on maternal energetic condition that determine reproductive timing (Knott et al. 2009). However, in addition to female condition, interbirth intervals in orangutans are likely influenced by their apparently long developmental periods. Little work has been published on wild juvenile orangutans, yet the needs of juveniles are likely key to structuring orangutan maternal investment and optimizing birth spacing. This study addresses this gap in our knowledge of orangutan reproductive intervals.

Juvenile orangutans grow much more slowly than do chimpanzees and gorillas, even given their similar body size and seemingly similar habitats (Horwich 1989). Two hypotheses may explain this long developmental period. First, a lengthy developmental period may be a result of energetic constraints imposed by the unusual fruiting patterns of the Southeast Asian rainforest.

Compared to African and South American forests, Southeast Asian rainforests are characterized by relatively lower fruit availability. This is a result of the dominance of the Dipterocarpaceae family of trees which occupy a large portion of the rainforest biomass, and due to mast-fruiting, have long periods when they do not bear fruit. During these periods orangutans must rely heavily on fallback foods, such as bark and leaves, to sustain them. The nutritional content of non-mast season fruits is substantially lower in caloric content than mast-season fruits (Knott 1998). Thus, orangutan juvenile development may be slowed down to survive these periods of low energy availability, a phenomenon known as ecological risk aversion (Janson and van Schaik 1993).

A second explanation for the long developmental period of orangutans is that their arboreal environment and hard to access food requires a longer

period of skill acquisition and/or fullmuscular and skeleton development before juvenile orangutans are able to successfully forageand travel through the canopy independently. During fruit-poor periods orangutan mothers canprovide assistance in opening up tree bark and obtaining hard to access fruits, a maternalintervention that may be critical to offspring survivorship. Other foods require either strength orskilled processing and thus the foods juveniles are capable of eating may vary dramaticallyacross the year. Additionally, the arboreal lifestyle of orangutans provides constraints onindependent movement. Mothers often use their bodies to form a bridge between adjacent treesto allow for infant or juvenile movement across tree gaps. The absence of maternal help in thesesituations would significantly constrain the travel abilities of juvenile offspring.

In this study, we will test these hypotheses for slow orangutan development by collecting data onchanges in orangutan diets, on constraints posed by various food types, and on the developmentof locomotor and arboreal competence. We will also monitor the interaction between age andchanging fruit availability on how far infants travel away from their mother, the development ofindependent foraging efforts, and whether travel direction is instigated by the mother or juvenile.

We will look for comparative markers of hormonal development such as rising levels of thereproductive hormones testosterone, estrogen and progesterone. We will also work with our sponsoring organization, the Eijkman Institute for MolecularBiology, on our complementary interests in health and genetic studies. For example, we willexamine urinary C-peptide and cortisol levels to assess energetic constraints on development.

Collection of fecal samples will allow us to conduct genetic analyses and determine the paternityof juvenile orangutans in this population. Additionally, from fecal samples we can assess thenumber and type of parasites – important information for understanding the health of thepopulation. We will also investigate population health through urinary dip-stick analysis. Finally, through DNA bar coding of plants orangutans feed on we will be able to use geneticanalysis of plants found in feces to learn the full range of foods orangutans rely on. Thus, DNABar coding will give us an even more complete picture of the orangutan diet and importantinformation on which forest habitats are suitable for juvenile orangutan survival.

This study also has significance for orangutan conservation. This research will provide the firstinvestigation of developmental endocrinology in wild

orangutans and promises to elucidate some of the behavioral and physiological underpinnings of orangutan development. Recent population viability analyses predict that orangutans are at a very high risk of extinction (Wich et al. 2008), which makes studying orangutan development even more imperative. Data on wild orangutan development, behavior, and ecology are needed for effective conservation of this endangered species.

243.1 Ms. Jennifer Joyce Brousseau

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : Boston University
 No. SIP : 55/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

243.2 Robert Rodriguez II Suro

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : Boston University
 No. SIP : 259/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

243.3 Dr. Cheryl Denise Knott

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : Dept. of Anthropology - Boston University
 No. SIP : 266/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

244. Variation in nest building technique of wild Bornean orang-utans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) at Tuanan, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti struktur sbangunan sarang Orangutan di populasi Tuanan guna mengidentifikasi potensi perbedaan-perbedaan teknik dalam membangun sarang
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi

Daerah Penelitian : Kalimantan Tengah (TN. Tuanan)
Lama Penelitian : 8 (delapan) bulan, mulai 17 Juni 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fak. Biologi - UNAS (Tatang Setia Mitra)

Abstrak

Apes' nests are well-defined structures made from branches and leaves. These structures function as sleeping platforms and are regularly built by all four great apes. Nest building

behaviour is a complex activity involving: nest tree choice, nest site choice (on the tree), nesting materials collection and nest construction. This peculiar behaviour is based on fine object manipulation and is mainly acquired through learning. The basic nest building technique consists of creation of a solid foundation by bending and inter-weaving branches; subsequently smaller twigs and leaves are added to create soft layers and a circular rim. Apart from general descriptions, little is still known about the variation in techniques used, and the role of social and individual learning in the acquisition of nest building skills.

Orang-utans are extremely skilled nest builders. Individuals of this species start to practice nest building before one year of age. Moreover, adult orang-utans can increase the comfort of the nest and reduce the discomfort caused by rain by adding special features such as pillows, blankets and roofs. Recently, different building techniques have been observed within a population of Sumatran orang-utans. The study strongly supports nest building technique as a cultural trait of this species.

The main aim of my project is to investigate the nest building technique in wild Bornean orang-utans at Tuanan, Central Kalimantan. To test the hypothesis that the nest building technique is cultural trait, I will focus on differences and similarities among and within matriline. In second place I will investigate the structure of day nests built by dependent offspring in order to point out the role played by social learning within nest building behaviour. Finally I will test orang-utans' skill to adjust nest structure depending on weather conditions (e.g. rain).

244.1 Mr. Piero Amodio

Warga Negara : Itali
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : University of Zurich, Switzerland
 No. SIP : 214/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

245. Detection distance in wild free ranging orangutans at Suaq Balimbing, Gunung Leuser National Park, Aceh, Sumatra and Tuanan Mawas Reserve, Central Kalimantan, Borneo

Tujuan Penelitian : Menetapkan bentangan yang bebas dalam habitat Orangutan di TN Gunung Leuser dan Tuanan Kalteng
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Aceh (Suaq Balimbing, Gunung Leuser National Park) dan Kalteng (Tuanan)
 Lama Penelitian : 9 (sembilan) bulan mulai 21 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Biologi - UNAS (Tatang Mitra Setia)

245.1 Mr. Everhard Christiaan Conradie

Warga Negara : Republik Afrika Selatan
 Jabatan : Masters Student
 Institusi : University of Zurich, Anthropological Institute & Museum
 No. SIP : 309/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

246. Quantifying the role of forest fauna in seed dispersal using orangutans as case study

Tujuan Penelitian : Melihat peranan binatang, dalam hal ini orangutan, dalam penyebaran benih tanaman dalam ekosistem hutan alami
 Bidang Penelitian : Primatologi & Biologi

Daerah Penelitian : Kalteng (Lab. Alam Hutan Gambut UNPAR)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 12 September 2013
Mitra Kerja : CIMTROP Universitas Palangkaraya (Fransiskus A. Harsanto, S.Hut.)

Abstrak

My objectives in this study are to:

- 1) Identify which tree species have seeds that are dispersed (and predated) by orangutans and dispersal mechanisms for these species
- 2) Determine the influence of orangutan-mediated seed dispersal on seed germination
- 3) Determine if seed passage through the orangutan gut has an effect on seed survival and establishment
- 4) Identify microsite deposition of seeds via faeces
- 5) Identify microsite deposition of seeds carried from one GPS point to another
- 6) Determine the proportion of tree species employing orangutan mediated seed dispersal for propagation and survival
- 7) Use these novel data to increase public understanding of the role of orangutans within natural forest ecosystems, and the impacts that orangutan population reductions and local extinctions may have on these. This is particularly important for gaining local conservation support, and will be achieved through extensive information dissemination and education both during and beyond the field research period.

246.1 Ms. Esther Bonnie Tarszisz

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : University of Wollongong
No. SIP : 66/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

247. Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus morio*) Ranging in East Kalimantan

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mempelajari kemampuan adaptasi dan fleksibilitas dan aspek aspek sosio-ecologis Orangutan (<i>Pongo Pygmaeus morio</i>) baik di habitat normal maupun ekstrim (rusak dan tidak familiar)
Bidang Penelitian	: Primatologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Kaltim (TN Kutai)
Lama Peneitian	: 4 (empat) bulan mulai 2 Desember 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Balai TN Kutai Kaltim (Yulita Kabangnga, S.Hut., M.P.)

247.1 Ms. Katharine Elizabeth Harris Maklan

Warga Negara	: Kanada
Jabatan	: Research Assistant
Institusi	: McGill University
No. SIP	: 451/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

Bab 18: Bidang SEJARAH

Dalam bidang Sejarah terdapat 10 project penelitian (no. 248 s/d 257).

248. Cross-cultural Comparisons Between Goddesses Myths and Images of Southern Asia and Mesoamerica

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mengumpulkan gambar-gambar terkait hal tersebut untuk pada akhirnya akan mendapatkan pemahaman mengenai feminisme ketuhanan dan studi perbandingan budaya Asia Tenggara dengan Mesoamerika
- Bidang Penelitian : Sejarah
- Daerah Penelitian : Situs-situs arkeologi dan pura di Jawa dan Bali
- Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 3 Oktober 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Budaya UGM (Dr. Manu Jayaatmaja Widyaseputra)

248.1 Prof. Patrizia Granziera

- Warga Negara : Italia
- Jabatan : Professor
- Institusi : University of the State of Morelos
- No. SIP : 388/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

249. Higher Islamic Education in Indonesia

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari sejarah pendidikan tinggi Islam di Indonesia
- Bidang Penelitian : Sejarah
- Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta
- Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 3 Juni 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Studi Islam dan Kenegaraan, Universitas Paramadina (Dr. Herdi Sahrasad)

Abstrak

As part of my dissertation research for my doctoral degree in History, I am studying the history of higher Islamic Education in Indonesia. Specifically, I am interested in the development of the Institute Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) system from its conception through the 1990s. My dissertation will begin by examining the foundation of the first Islamic university in Indonesia – what would become the Universitas Islam Indonesia in Yogyakarta – in 1946. Following an exploration of the vision and involvement of key revolutionary leaders such as Muhammad Hatta and Muhammad Natsir in the establishment of the university, I will then follow the growth of the IAIN Yogyakarta and IAIN Jakarta over the next five decades. I will put particular emphasis on developments during the early New Order period, particularly under the leadership of Minister Mukti Ali and Professor Harun Nasution. The dissertation's final chapter will focus on developments in Islamic higher education in the late 1980s and early 1990s, primarily under the leadership of Minister Munawir Sjadzali. In accordance with the overarching goals and narrative of my dissertation, I hope to utilize the materials at the Indonesian National Archives (Arsip Nasional Indonesia) for six to eight weeks during the summer of 2013.

249.1 Ms. Megan Brankley Abbas

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Graduate Student
 Institusi : Princeton University
 No. SIP : 180/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

250. Indonesian identities abroad: International engagements of colonial students in the Netherlands, 1908-1931

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan studi literatur historis tentang hubungan antarpelajar yang berasal dari komunitas kolonial (khususnya pelajar Indonesia) di Belanda, serta pergerakan dan kejadian yang terkait hal tersebut pada masa kolonial Belanda

Bidang Penelitian : Sejarah
 Daerah Penelitian : DI Yogyakarta, DKI Jakarta
 Lama Penelitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 10 Januari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Budaya UGM (Prof. Dr. Bambang Purwanto)

Abstrak

This research project considers the colonial communities, most notably the Indonesian community, in the Netherlands in the first half of the twentieth century, and actively tries to position these groups within the broader globalized world. Indonesian students, for example, participated on the international stage in two ways, which will be evaluated successively. By analysing some of the Dutch Indonesian journals on content and international focus it will become clear that the editors created an international landscape, corresponding with their personal preferences and open to public concern and political agitation. Secondly, Indonesian students in the Netherlands shaped 'real geographies' by maintaining regular contacts with key figures and organisations from the colonised world: Messali Hadj from French Algeria, leaders of the Guomindang Party in China and Jawaharlal Nehru in British-India, to name a few. Delegates of the Perhimpunan Indonesia regularly attended international conferences, in which the different aspects of anti-colonial struggle were discussed. Likewise, Indo-Chinese students had a distinct worldview in which China and Chinese nationalism played a determining role, students inspired by the 'ethical' liberal tradition cherished their own set of international visions, which inspired them and positioned them in the wider world. By describing the gradual integration of various factions of the Indonesian students into international politics, the dynamism and volatility of international movements and momentums come to the fore.

250.1 Mr. Klaas Stutje

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Amsterdam
 No. SIP : 005/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

251. International and Transnational Interactions between China and Indonesia, 1945-1967

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari hubungan antara Indonesia dan Cina selama masa Perang Dingin

Bidang Penelitian : Sejarah

Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jatim (Surabaya)

Lama Peneitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 18 Februari 2013

Mitra Kerja : CCIS Universitas Kristen Petra (Prof. Rolly Intan, Dr. Eng.)
abstrak

251.1 Ms. Taomo Zhou

Warga Negara : RRC

Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate

Institusi : Cornell University

No. SIP : 055/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

252. Particle Selection in tropical benthic invertebrates and implications for environmental fitness

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti seleksi makanan yang dilakukan hewab invertebrata dan dampaknya terhadap kesehatan lingkungan

Bidang Penelitian : Ekologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bogor), DKI Jakarta (Kepulauan Seribu –Pulau Pari dan Pulau Burung)

Lama Peneitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 19 Juli 2013

Mitra Kerja : Fak. Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan - IPB (Dr.Nevianty P Zamani dan Yuliana Fitri Syamsuni)

252.1 Ms. Sarah Piehl

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Postdoctoral / Researcher
 Institusi : University Rostock - Germany
 No. SIP : 263/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

253. Propaganda and Indoctrination in Indonesian Politics, 1959-1965

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari strategi yang diterapkan Sukarno dan pendukungnya untuk mendapat kepercayaan rakyat Indonesia
 Bidang Penelitian : Sejarah
 Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta (LIPI, Arsip Nasional)
 Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 21 Oktober 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Politik LIPI (Prof. Dr. Syamsuddin Haris)

Abstrak

The research title is Propaganda and Indoctrination in Indonesian Politics, 1959-1965. This research focuses on propaganda and indoctrination launched during Sukarno's tenure in Indonesia especially after the introduction of 'Guided Democracy' in 1959 up to 1965, the year that Sukarno confronted with coup d'état to topple him. The main objective of this study is to examine the strategies carried out by Sukarno together with his apparatus to win the hearts and minds of Indonesian people. This study will be carried out mainly by locating primary sources and secondary sources. Archival and library studies will be the main method. Newspapers, radios and films broadcasted at the time will also be studied. Caricatures and cartoons published in magazines, newsletters and press during the period will also be scrutinized. Primary sources are arrays of government official documents, letters, diplomatic notes and reports.

253.1 Mr. Sahul Hamid bin Mohamed Maiddin

Warga Negara : Malaysia
Jabatan : Postgraduate Student
Institusi : University of Sydney
No. SIP : 405/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

254. Reavealing the History of Spice Trade and Social Complexity: Proposal for Cooperative Archaeological Research on Ternate and Tidore, North Maluku

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari sejarah perdagangan rempah, khususnya cengkeh, dan proses-proses kompleksitas sosial yang dipicu oleh perdagangan jalur maritim antar pusat perdagangan rempah
Bidang Penelitian : Sejarah
Daerah Penelitian : Maluku Utara (Ternate, Tidore)
Lama Peneitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 9 September 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Budaya UGM (Dr. Mahirta, M.A.)

254.1 Dr. Chung-Ching Shiung

Warga Negara : Taiwan
Jabatan : Lecturer/Reseacher
Institusi : Sun Yat-Sen University
No. SIP : 340/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

255. The Federation of Islamic Organizations in the Early Twentieth Century: Majlis Islam A'laa Indonesia (MIAI) and Majlis Syuro Muslimin Indonesia (Masyumi)

Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami bagaimana perintis Muslim Indonesia membangun kerjasama dengan kelompok Muslim Indonesia lainnya pada awal abad 20, dengan fokus

pada federasi organisasi-organisasi Islam seperti Majelis Islam A'laa Indonesia (MIAI) dan Majelis Syuro Muslimin Indonesia (Masyumi)

- Bidang Penelitian : Sejarah
- Daerah Penelitian : Yogyakarta (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Kantor Pimpinan Pusat Muhammadiyah), Jakarta (Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia (PNRI), Arsip Nasional, Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI)), Malang (Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 18 Juli 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Universitas Gadjah Mada (Dr. Sri Margana)

Abstrak

The purpose of this research is to understand and reevaluate how the crescent of Indonesian Muslims developed through the cooperative activities among Indonesian Muslims in the early twentieth century, by focusing on the federation of Islamic organizations, such as Majelis Islam A'laa Indonesia (MIAI) and Majelis Syuro Muslimin Indonesia (Masyumi), not on a particular Islamic organization.

255.1 Mr. Keita Tosabayashi

- Warga Negara : Jepang
- Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
- Institusi : Waseda University
- No. SIP : 262/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

256. The history of debates over Shariah law in Acehese society from the late colonial period to the Memorandum of Understanding in 2005

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari konteks hukum syariah di Aceh melalui studi historis
- Bidang Penelitian : Sejarah

Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat dan Sumatera Utara (Medan)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 9 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Studi Perdamaian dan Resolusi Konflik, Universitas
Syiah Kuala (Saifuddin Bantasyam)

Abstrak

My dissertation research examines the history of debates over Shariah law in Acehese society from the late colonial period to the Memorandum of Understanding in 2005. It focuses on the role of the main figures in Acehese society such as local religious leaders, intellectuals, secular leaders, separatist organizations, politicians, and common people in the debates over Islamic law in Aceh. I would also like to research the relationship between Acehese ulama and religious officials in Jakarta, the position of the former separatist groups and the local ulama on the issue of Shariah law throughout the history of Aceh, and how people in the general community in Aceh have viewed the issue of Shariah law.

256.1 Ms. Onanong Thippimol

Warga Negara : Thailand
Jabatan : Doctoral Student
Institusi : The University of Queensland
No. SIP : 254/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

257. Historical Transition of National Education Policy and Its Effect on National history Education Curriculum

Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami bagaimana kurikulum dan GBPP bidang sejarah untuk SMA dirumuskan sejak Tahun 1945 sampai dengan 2006
Bidang Penelitian : Sejarah Pendidikan
Daerah Penelitian : D.I. Yogyakarta (Kampus UGM) dan DKI Jakarta (Kemdikbud)

Lama Peneitian : 10 (sepuluh) bulan mulai 14 Januari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : D.I. Yogyakarta (Kampus UGM) dan DKI Jakarta
 (Kemdikbud)

Abstrak

I will examine how the policy, the curriculum, the teaching method and the contents of textbook in public history education in Indonesia have been developed and changed from 1945 independence to the present

The main research methodology is to analize official documents and history textbooks. Also, to understand the recent teaching method in the class, I will make interviews with historians, university professors and highschool history teachers.

257.1 Ms. Sayuri Tosha

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo
 No. SIP : 015/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013
 79/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

Bab 19: Bidang SENI

Dalam bidang Seni terdapat 6 project penelitian (no. 258 s/d 263), yang mencakup seni musik dan seni tari.

258. Practice and Documentation of Collaborative Composition in Southeast Asia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Membuat dan mendokumentasikan komposisi kolaboratif dengan musisi Indonesia
Bidang Penelitian	: Seni
Daerah Penelitian	: DI Yogyakarta
Lama Penelitian	: 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 22 April 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Program Pascasarjana ISI Yogyakarta (Prof. Dr. Djohan, M.Sc.)

Abstrak

In this research I am going to practice collaborative compositions with various composers in Yogyakarta, Indonesia by following process.

- 1) interview - I will interview musicians about their approach to collaborative composition
- 2) improvisation - I will improvise music with Indonesian musicians.
- 3) discussion - I will discuss the method of collaborative composition.
- 4) composition - I will try composition with Indonesian musicians.
- 5) documentation - I will document the composition by audio recording and writing.

258.1 Mr. Makoto Nomura

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Guest Professor / API Research Fellow
Institusi	: Kyoto University of Art and Design
No. SIP	: 112/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

259. Shifting Embodied Practices: An exploration and examination of movement, expression, and character depiction in contemporary Balinese legong choreographies

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji koreografi tari Legong baru yang diciptakan oleh seniman kontemporer Bali, khususnya dari aspek pergerakan, ekspresi, emosi, dan materi cerita di balik koreografi tersebut
- Bidang Penelitian : Seni
- Daerah Penelitian : Bali (Gianyar, Karangasem)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 9 September 2013
- Mitra Kerja : STIKES A. Yani Yogyakarta (Wenny Savitri)

259.1 Ms. Anna Sue Reynolds

- Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
- Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
- Institusi : University of Hawai'i at Manoa
- No. SIP : 339/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

260. Studying improvisation/structure in Javanese gamelan singing (sindhengan) to inspire new work

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari komponen-komponen lantunan sinden yang saling berkaitan yakni nada, improvisasi melodi, penempatan ritmik dari melodi tersebut, serta struktur komposisi gamelan dan bagaimana instrumen tersebut mempengaruhi satu sama lain dan berinteraksi dengan pesinden
- Bidang Penelitian : Seni
- Daerah Penelitian : DI Yogyakarta, Jateng (Solo)
- Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 24 Maret 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Institut Seni Indonesia Surakarta (Suraji Sumarto, S. Kar., M. Sn)

260.1 Ms. Jennifer Lay Shyu

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Fullbright Research Fellow
 Institusi : Fullbright
 No. SIP : 21/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

261. Textile Traditions and Contemporary Art in Indonesia: A Practical and Academic Study

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji hubungan antara seni pembuatan tekstil tradisional dan modern, serta melihat apakah proses ini memiliki peran dalam tingkatan budaya
 Bidang Penelitian : Seni
 Daerah Penelitian : DI Yogyakarta, Bali, NTB (Sumba) dan NTT (Flores)
 Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 22 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : ISI Yogyakarta (Dr. M. Agus Burhan, M.Hum.)

261.1 Ms. Sonja Kristine Dahl

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Cranbrook Academy of Art
 No. SIP : 56/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

262. Balinese Clowns and Clowning in Traditional Masked Dance-Drama

Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari dan mengobservasi ketrampilan pementasan tari topeng Bali
 Bidang Penelitian : Etnografi & Seni tari
 Daerah Penelitian : Bali (Denpasar, Ubud, Batubulan, dan Sukawati)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 26 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Institut Seni Indonesia Denpasar (I Ketut Kodi, SSP, M.Si)

Abstrak

The objective is to research training methods and performance techniques for bondres characters in Topeng Pajegan. It is a ceremonial performance that utilizes masks to portray well-known characters and stories. A single performer will use five or more masks in the course of a performance, including bondres masks.

The bondres masks are comic characters. Unlike most topeng masks which cover the entire face of the performer, the bondres mask only covers the eyes and nose of the performer, allowing him to speak. The bondres character narrates the story performed by the high caste full mask characters and makes satirical comments on the plot and other characters. Their behaviour is antithetical to Balinese adat and in the context of the Topeng Pajegan performance, the assembled audiences find the bondres characters extremely funny. However, this assertion is based solely on observation of crowds of laughing audience members. The humor is largely verbal, and the performance is delivered in Bahasa Bali

262.1 Mr. James Edward Hesla

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D Student
 Institusi : University of Maryland
 No. SIP : 320/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

263. Entangled in Bamboo: Music and Place in West Java, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji keterikatan antara musik Sunda dengan bambu dan teknologi bambu
 Bidang Penelitian : Etnomusikologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Bandung)
 Lama Peneitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 25 Maret 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Jurusan Pendidikan Seni Musik UPI (Dr. Rita Milyartini, M.Si., Dr. Uus Karwati, M.Sn., Dr. Phil. Yudi Sukmayadi, M.Pd., Suwardi Kurmawarda, M.Sn., Iwan Gunawan, M.Sn.)

263.1 Dr. Henry James Spiller

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : University of California, Davis
 No. SIP : 090/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

Bab 20: Bidang SOSIAL

Dalam bidang Sosial terdapat 33 project penelitian (no. 264 s/d 296). Banyak diantaranya merupakan multidisiplin dengan bidang lain seperti Politik, Ekonomi, Ekologi, dan Pertanian.

264. Increasing the use of canvas bags in Indonesia

- Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami perilaku penggunaan tas kain sebagai tas belanja yang ramah lingkungan sebagai pengganti tas belanja plastik
- Bidang Penelitian : Social Science
- Daerah Penelitian : Bali dan NTB (Flores dan Lombok)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 22 Juli 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat kajian Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Lautan - IPB (Dr. Lucky Adrianto)

264.1 Mr. Roger Manuel Spranz

- Warga Negara : Jerman
- Jabatan : Ph.D Student
- Institusi : Leibniz Center for Tropical Marine Ecology (ZMT)
- No. SIP : 269/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

265. New Spiritualities in Southeast Asia : Cultural, Political and Experiential Dimensions

- Tujuan Penelitian : Memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang kehidupan beragama sehari-hari kaum kelas menengah modern di Indonesia, Malaysia dan Singapura guna mengkaji peran keagamaan mereka di dalam kehidupan sosial, ekonomi, budaya dan politik
- Bidang Penelitian : Sosial dan Politik

Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jabar (Depok dan Bekasi) dan Banten (Tangerang)
Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 16 September 2013
Mitra Kerja : PSDR - LIPI (Prof.Dr. Yekti Maunati, MA)

265.1 Prof. Dr. Joel Simmons Kahn

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Professorial Fellow
Institusi : University of Melbourne
No. SIP : 356/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

266. Central Scientific Support Unit

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengumpulkan data dengan latar belakang flora, fauna, dan iklim untuk mendukung proyek penelitian secara umum
Bidang Penelitian : Sosial ekonomi - Kehutanan
Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 17 April 2013
Mitra Kerja : IPB (Iskandar Z. Siregar) dan Universitas Jambi (Dr. Bambang Irawan, M.Sc.)

266.1 Dr. re. nat. Jochen Drescher

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : University of Göttingen
No. SIP : 27/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

267. Economic benefits of jatropha cultivation in three production systems at farm level in Gunungkidul, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mempelajari keuntungan ekonomi sistem produksi jarak pagar
Bidang Penelitian	: Sosial Ekonomi - Pertanian
Daerah Penelitian	: Gunungkidul, D.I. Yogyakarta
Lama Penelitian	: 6 (enam) bulan mulai 25 Oktober 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Budaya UGM (Dr. Pujo Semedi Hargo Yuwono, M.A.)

267.1 Mr. Clint Scholten

Warga Negara	: Belanda
Jabatan	: MSc Plant Science student
Institusi	: Wageningen University - Plant Production Systems (PPS)
No. SIP	: 412/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

268. Comparing the Productivity of Cacao Agroforestry Systems

Tujuan Penelitian	: Memahami dan menganalisis sistem budidaya kakao yang digunakan petani di Hutan Peleonoan di Siberut Utara
Bidang Penelitian	: Sosial-Ekonomi Pertanian
Daerah Penelitian	: Sumbar (P. Siberut)
Lama Penelitian	: 4 (empat) bulan mulai 17 April 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Ekonomi dan Manajemen IPB (Dr. Nunung Nuryantono)

268.1 Ms. Alejandra Sarmiento Soler

Warga Negara	: Spanyol
Jabatan	: Master Student
Institusi	: Georg-August University of Göttingen
No. SIP	: 107/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

269.A Geographical Analysis of the Current Cultural Landscape Transpormation

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mengidentifikasi kondisi-kondisi dan faktor pendorong atas transformasi lanskap budaya serta menganalisis dampak transformasi ini pada kehidupan pedesaan
- Bidang Penelitian : Sosio – Ekologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
- Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 14 Agustus 2013
- Mitra Kerja : IPB (Prof. Dr. Endriatmo Sutarto dan Dr. Soeryo Adiwibowo) dan Universitas Jambi (Dr. Ir. Rosyani, M.Si)

269.1 Ms. Barbara Beckert

- Warga Negara : Jerman
- Jabatan : Ph.D Candidate
- Institusi : University of Göttingen
- No. SIP : 61/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

270. Cultural Landscape Trasformation- Historic geographical analysis

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti aspek-aspek idiographic dan nomothetic regional yang mempengaruhi transformasi lanskap budaya di situs penelitian
- Bidang Penelitian : Sosio - Ekologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
- Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 14 Agustus 2013
- Mitra Kerja : IPB (Prof. Dr. Endriatmo Sutarto dan Dr. Soeryo Adiwibowo) dan Universitas Jambi (Dr. Ir. Rosyani, M.Si)

270.1 Ms. Yvonne Kunz

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Ph.D Candidate
 Institusi : University of Göttingen
 No. SIP : 62/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

271. Culture-Specific Human Interaction with Tropical Lowland Rainforests in Transformation in Jambi, Sumatra

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti bagaimana perubahan sistem budaya dipengaruhi oleh interaksi yang terjadi dalam sistem transformasi hutan
 Bidang Penelitian : Sosio Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (Batanghari, TN Bukit Duabelas, Hutan Hujan Harapan)
 Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 14 November 2013
 Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Ir. Titik Sumarti)

Abstrak

This project is designed to fit in the overall research concept of the CRC and to contribute important specific information from an anthropological perspective. The research locations Bukit Duabelas and Harapan Rainforest are inhabited by different ethnic or cultural groups that are differentiated by the Indonesian administration into penduduk asli "original inhabitants" (e.g. Suku Kubu, Suku Melayu Jambi, Suku Kerinci, Orang Batin, Orang Rimba, Orang Penghulu, Suku Pindah, Suku Bajau) and pendatang "newcomers" (Bugis, Jawa, Banjar, Batak, Palembang, Sunda, Minangkabau) (Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan 1985). Cultural heterogeneity in Jambi is constantly increasing with the ongoing government transmigration schemes on the one hand and spontaneous migration from people originating from other islands (mainly Javanese) or other parts of Sumatra (mainly Kerinci, West Sumatra and Medan) on the other. All these groups through their rural livelihood are involved in rainforest transformation systems. This project

deals with the diversity of the rural population in Jambi and therefore contributes important information to other scientific projects within this interdisciplinary research cooperation.

To relate the research of this subproject to the broader overarching research of the CRC 990, villages related to the natural scientists core plots are chosen.

The research schedule of C03 includes several periods of fieldwork. In accordance to the project progress three to four periods of field work about two to three months each are planned. Each period of fieldwork will focus on one work package in particular. Each research period is conceptualized as follow up on the previous period of fieldwork.

This year research was planned to be conducted in the Bukit Duabelas landscape. Three so called "core villages" should be visited to obtain data that could be compared with data from the Harapan landscape visited in 2012. As I could not receive a research permission to carry out research in Kabupaten Sarolangun this period, the research activities had to be adjusted.

271.1 Dr. Stefanie Steinebach

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Scientific Coordinator
 Institusi : University of Gottingen
 No. SIP : 435/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

272. Ecological and Socioeconomic Functions of Tropical Lowland Rainforest Transformation system (Sumatra, Indonesia)

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis bagaimana perubahan dalam keanekaragaman spesies pada gradien transformasi hutan hujan berdampak pada fungsi-fungsi ekologi dan sosio-ekonomi
 Bidang Penelitian : Sosio Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Dua Belas dan Hutan Harapan)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 17 Januari 2013

Mitra Kerja : IPB (Dr. Hendrayanto) dan Universitas Jambi (Dr. Bambang Irawan, M.Sc)

Abstrak

A main goal of the CRC is to address how changes in species diversity across the rainforest transformation gradient result in changes of ecological and socioeconomic functions (see Focus 1). Generally, projects in the first phase of the CRC focus on the consequences of lower diversity in transformation systems compared to tropical lowland forest. In contrast, this scientific project (SP) will address consequences of changing diversity in the opposite direction by experimentally increasing tree species diversity in ecologically depleted oil palm plantations thus contributing significantly to Focus 4 of the CRC. The overarching question of this SP thus addresses whether biodiversity and ecological functions can be restored by enrichment planting and what are the associated socio-economic implications. The proposed experiment will systematically vary the species richness and identity of trees planted in gaps within oil palm plantations (i.e. gap enrichment). At the same time, a household-level survey will be implemented in the vicinity of the experiment to collect information on the current use of tree species and the farmers' willingness to accept compensation for planting trees within their oil palm plantations. Under this framework, we will address the effects of diversity and identity of initially planted species as well as distance to forest on the successional trajectory and associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions. This longitudinal study will span the planned 12 years of the CRC. Based on the data collected in the socio-economic household survey, we will investigate the constraints to and impacts of enrichment plantings and contribute to the design of payments for ecosystem services programs to motivate more sustainable land uses. The primary goals of this SP in the first phase of the CRC are the establishment of the experimental plots, monitoring of early successional colonisation, and the socio-economic survey and data analysis. In subsequent phases of the CRC, the plots of the enrichment plantings will be available for the other projects of the CRC to become a central part of the CRC.

272.1 Ms. Miriam Rosemarie Teuscher

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student

Institusi : University of Göttingen
No. SIP : 014/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013
92/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

273. Smallholders in the cocoa industry in Sulawesi; incentives and disincentives for smallholders to upgrade cocoa quality and productivity

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengeksplorasi komponen dan mekanisme yang berpengaruh terhadap kualitas kakao yang dihasilkan petani dalam skema pasar berbeda di Sulawesi
Bidang Penelitian : Sosio Ekonomi Pertanian
Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Bantaeng, Bulukumba), Sultra (Konawe, Kolaka)
Lama Penelitian : 8 (delapan) bulan mulai 1 Maret 2013
Mitra Kerja : Balitbang Kemenhut (Dr. Hesti Lestari Tata)

273.1 Mr. Anders Rune Prien Saxbøl

Warga Negara : Denmark
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : University of Copenhagen
No. SIP : 065/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

274. Coasts, Crops, and the Costs of Climate Change: A Case Study of the Socioeconomic and Environmental Dimensions of Vulnerability on Nusa Penida Island

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti sejauh mana masyarakat Nusa Penida bergantung pada sumber daya alam khususnya yang berasal dari laut sebagai sumber penghasilan dan bagaimana perubahan lingkungan berdampak pada hubungan ini

Bidang Penelitian : Sosio-Ekologi
Daerah Penelitian : Bali (Nusa Penida)
Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 27 Mei 2013
Mitra Kerja : Yayasan Pecinta Taman Nasional (Drh. I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha)

Abstrak

This research considers two main dimensions that determine vulnerability to climate change: ecological and social dimensions. Investigating both allows for a clearer understanding of the interrelations between human and ecosystems, and the feedback loops that occur as a result of their integrated interactions.

Research aims regarding the ecological dimension include:

- 1) Determining how climate impacts affect relevant ecosystems. This includes having an understanding of the local biodiversity along with the possible effects of invasive species and diseases.
- 2) Determining how the ecosystem services most relevant to human survival are affected by climate impacts. Services can be divided into three categories: provision, regulation, and support.
- 3) Understanding how ecosystems are affected by human responses to climate impacts (and other factors.) For example, the population may deem it necessary to adopt exploitative fishing practices if agrarian practices fail.

Research aims regarding the social dimension consider the following components of social systems.

- 1) Livelihoods: the positive or negative effects of climate change on livelihood strategies
- 2) Well-being: the capacity of livelihood strategies to cover basic necessities like sufficient food, mental health, education, medical treatment, and any other local indicators of wellbeing, and how this varies between households
- 3) Individual protection: the adaptive capacity of the people and their households
- 4) Collective protection: the norms, practices, and institutions inside of the community that influence vulnerability and the capacity of different groups inside the community to collectively adapt

- 5) Governance: the systems of governance and the public politics that motivate a reduction in vulnerability and strengthen the capacity to adapt

The research employed a “mixed-methods” approach. Although centered around a series of participatory workshops that produced visual outputs, it also included the utilization of ethnographic techniques, participant-observation, and semi-structured interviews with key informants.

274.1 Ms. Altaire Hannah Tarxian Cambata

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Institute of Development Studies
 No. SIP : 173/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

275. Dayak Landscape Perceptions and Land Use Systems in Villages bordering the National Park of Betiung Kerihun, West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji sistem sumberdaya dan nilai yang terkait dengan tutupan lahan di Ds. Datah Dian dan Nanga Hovat untuk melihat potensi pembayaran jasa lingkungan di kedua desa tersebut
 Bidang Penelitian : Sosio-Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (Kapuas Hulu)
 Lama Penelitian : 8 (delapan) bulan mulai 13 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Yayasan Riak Bumi (Valentinus Heri)

275.1 Ms. Ellie Ge Marianne van der Baan

Warga Negara : Belanda
 Jabatan : Student
 Institusi : Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences
 No. SIP : 045/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

276. Evaluation of the ecosystem services and the sustainable land-use management reflecting the regional characteristics

- Tujuan Penelitian : Melihat dampak perubahan penggunaan lahan terhadap manajemen daerah aliran sung
- Bidang Penelitian : Sosio-Ekologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Sulsel (Toraja Utara)
- Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 28 November 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Hasanuddin (Yunus Musa, M.Sc.)

Abstrak

Ecosystem Services is defined as a function of ecosystems people benefits and which value cannot be calculated through the market. North Toraja region is located in the mountainous area of the SA'DAN watershed where the broad scale agriculture and aquaculture exists in the downstream basin. The land-use in upper catchment has an important role on the stable water supply for the whole watershed and that is defined by the local livelihoods by inhabitants. So, livelihood sustainability in the upper catchment is inseparable from the socioeconomic infrastructure development in the whole watershed area.

Mountain slope in upper catchment of SA'DAN watershed is utilized for commodity crop cultivation. And there, the small scale slope failure is considered to be caused by the artificial effects. While the intensive soil utilization have been observed on the mountainous slope in northern part where utilized for the Arabica coffee cultivation field. It depends on the difference of the economic incentives.

However, Toraja region have a distinctive cultural heterogeneity with the adjacent area because of the topographical separation. And it is well shown in the continuous traditional laws about land allocation and usage. Despite of the inefficiency of agricultural productivity or labor productivity, local villagers still conform to it. There I built the hypothesis that the traditional land utilization is taking on a role to manage the natural resource sustainably. I would like to verify the traditional land-use management method by the watershed scale.

This research states the study subject as below, "what kind of land-use management in upper catchment is suited for the stable water supply to whole watershed and

the sustainable local livelihood?" This research aims to verify the effect of land-use change on the watershed management by the computational simulating of land-use change, considering the human's incentives on land-use management including the traditional laws.

276.1 Ms. Ayako Oide

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Graduate School of Asian and African Studies, Kyoto University
 No. SIP : 447/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

277. Long-term land use, poverty dynamics and emission trade-off

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis faktor-faktor pendorong jangka panjang penyebab kemiskinan dan kerentanan masyarakat di lanskap hutan yang telah berubah di Indonesia dan memperkirakan implikasi gas rumah kaca pada rumah tangga masyarakat
 Bidang Penelitian : Sosio-Ekologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Sulteng (kawasan sekitar TN Lore Lindu)
 Lama Penelitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 20 Februari 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Departemen Ekonomi Universitas Tadulako (Prof. Marhawati Mappatoba)

Abstrak

The first aim of this project is to analyze the long-term drivers of poverty and vulnerability of rural households in transformed forested landscapes in Central Sulawesi. The particular questions to be analyzed are to what extent particular income packages are able to sustainably reduce poverty and vulnerability of households.

The second aim is to link, determine and analyze the impact of production decisions (forest conversion and use intensification, crop and production choices such as coffee and cocoa, income portfolios, and technologies) as well as consumption decisions on implied greenhouse gas emissions of households.

Understanding the drivers of greenhouse gas emissions and heterogeneity among households will help to identify trade-offs and win-win situations between poverty reduction and emission reductions.

The perspective taken here is explicitly dynamic and long-term and the 2013 survey is therefore based on previous surveys in 2001, 2004 and 2006.

In order to investigate these research objectives, interviews were conducted among 350 farmer households, using a questionnaire on households characteristics as well as a questionnaire comprising agricultural production details. These questionnaires are based on the

The study field are the forest margins of Lore Lindu National Park in the province Central Sulawesi. 13 villages in 4 sub-districts belong to the research area. These are Watumaeta, Wuasa, Wanga and Rompo in sub-district, Sintuvu, Berdikari/Sejahtera and Bulili in sub-district Palolo, Maranatha, Pandere and Sidondo II in sub-district Sigi Biromaru und Bolapapu/Namo, Lemperero and Lawe in sub-district Kulawi.

277.1 Mr. Martin Bruness

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Master Student
 Institusi : Georg-August-University Göttingen
 No. SIP : 057/SIP/FRP/SM/II/2013

278. The life of people on Rai Jua Island, NTT Province, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti metode-metode kehidupan sehari-hari yang memiliki harmoni dengan alam seperti dipraktekkan oleh penduduk P. Rai Jua yang menghadapi ancaman lingkungan akibat perubahan iklim

Bidang Penelitian : Sosio-Ekologi
Daerah Penelitian : NTT (P. Rai Jua)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai April 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Kelautan dan Perikanan- Universitas Hasanuddin (Ir. Andi Amri, Ph.D) dan Jurusan Perikanan dan Kelautan, Fak. Pertanian – Universitas Nusa Cendana (Ricky Gimin, Ph.D)

278.1 Mr. Takaki Hirose

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Doctoral Student
Institusi : Kyoto University
No. SIP : 108/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

279. Compliance variables influencing MPAs ecological performance in North Sulawesi

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengidentifikasi variabel kesesuaian yang mempengaruhi performance ekologi dalam rangkaian empat belas kerangka manajemen Marine Protected Areas (MPA) di Sulawesi Utara
Bidang Penelitian : Sosio-Ekologi
Daerah Penelitian : Sulut (Minahasa)
Lama Penelitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 4 November 2013
Mitra Kerja : Fakultas Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan Universitas Sam Ratulangi (Prof. Dr. Fontje Kaligis)

279.1 Ms. Pilar De Maria Velasquez Jofre

Warga Negara : Guatemala
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : Universiteit Bremen
No. SIP : 428/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

280. The Nature of Investing in the Agricultural Sectors of Indonesia and the Philippines: Processes, strategies, and spaces of negotiation

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengkaji investasi pertanian transnasional di Indonesia dan Filipina
Bidang Penelitian	: Sosio-Ekonomi Pertanian
Daerah Penelitian	: DKI Jakarta
Lama Penelitian	: 8 (delapan) bulan mulai 25 Januari 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fakultas Ekologi Manusia IPB (Dr. Arif Satria, SP, M.Si.)

Abstrak

The main research question addressed by the proposed research is as follows: How are transnational agricultural investments initiated, launched, and established in Indonesia and the Philippines? The objectives of this research are threefold:

- 1) Develop a picture of the overall investment environment of the country. This includes understanding the benefits available for investors, the barriers to investing, the policy environment which may promote or deter investments, and the involvement of different government departments and national investors
- 2) Understand how different investments are arranged, who is involved, and what their involvement is. This includes following the steps of different investment projects to develop an idea of the processes involved in investing in the country, the barriers investors may face, and the ways they are able to respond to such barriers.
- 3) Distinguish the characteristics of an investment which are required for the project to be completed and successful. Related to the above two objectives, this research also aims to reflect on the current investment environment and the way investments are made to understand how investors ensure a project is successful.

280.1 Ms. Tania Nicole Salerno

Warga Negara : Kanada
Jabatan : Ph.D. Researcher
Institusi : University of Amsterdam
No. SIP : 025/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

281. Indonesian Labour and the International: The Domestic Workers' Movement

Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami pekerja pembantu rumah tangga dan organisasipenyalar pekerja rumah tangga Indonesia kontemporer
Bidang Penelitian : Sosiologi
Daerah Penelitian : Yogyakarta, DIY; Jakarta, DKI; Mataram, NTT; Bandung, Jawa Tengah
Lama Peneitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 13 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja : PSDR-LIPI (Dr Yekti Maunati)

Abstrak

The objective is to collect data relating to the emergence of Domestic Workers' Unions in Indonesia and gain information related to the main issues of interest to domestic workers who work inside Indonesia. The interested is in how domestic workers see their occupation and the challenges that lay ahead.

This field of study contributes to an understanding of women as informal workers, and unqiue organisational approaches to mobilising informal labour, generally considered too great a challenge in the traditional formal labour movements.

281.1 Ms. Bree Elizabeth Ahrens

Warga Negara : Australia
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : La Trobe University
No. SIP : 294/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

282. Learning and action in the design and implementation of interventions that aim to reduce stigma in people affected by leprosy in Cirebon, Indonesia

- Tujuan Penelitian : Berkontribusi pada pemahaman praktis dan teoritis mengenai faktor-faktor yang memiliki dampak terhadap stigma terkait kesehatan pada penderita lepra
- Bidang Penelitian : Sosiologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Cirebon)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (Dua Belas) bulan mulai 27 Mei 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Kajian Disabilitas FISIP UI (Prof. Irwanto, Ph.D.)

Abstrak

The objective of this research is to understand better which factors explain success and failure in the stigma reduction interventions, and under conditions, a fierce commitment towards learning is needed. Moreover, in order to continuously change the interventions for the better a dedication towards action is required. The aim of this PhD study, in particular, is to contribute to the theoretical and practical understanding of learning and action within health and development interventions.

282.1 Ms. Ruth Maria Hendrika Peters

- Warga Negara : Belanda
- Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
- Institusi : VU University Amsterdam
- No. SIP : 169/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

283. Legal Pluralism in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand : Preserving Local Wisdom, Community Rights and the Eco-Cultural System

- Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis perbedaan antara hukum yang dipengaruhi oleh globalisasi ekonomi dan hukum lokal negara-

negara yang masih mengandung identitas budaya serta keragaman biologis dalam pengaturan ekosistem hutan tropis

Bidang Penelitian : Sosiologi
 Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Kalbar, Kalteng
 Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 8 Mei 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Epistema Institute (Dr. Myrna A. Safitri)

Abstrak

This research is based on the concept of Legal Pluralism in analyzing the distinction of modernizing law influenced by economic globalization development and domestic law of three countries where have still been the identity of cultural and biological diversity in tropical forest ecosystem.

The concept of Legal Pluralism is going to develop the political economic social and environmental dimension of mobile law in term of such society. Mobilizing law must be local law, national law and international law and be in compliance with protection of human right, preserving local wisdom, community right and the eco-cultural system as well as development right of Asian countries that have been changed from agriculture country to free trade and industrialized country.

The research adopts an interdisciplinary legal pluralism approach to the analyses of the connections of each respective country's political, economic and social context and also comparative analysis of the cases of Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. It is presented on three dimensions: the concept and content of State laws related to land and forest conflict that impact on IPs and local communities, eco-cultural system, and local wisdom; legal cases of protecting rights of IPs and local communities on LNRs, and lawmaking in the wake of three countries' to preserve local wisdom, community right and the eco-cultural system.

The method of finding information bases on two ways: The first is collecting and analyzing information of research papers and books regarding on this research. The second is selecting the example cases from research papers including interviewing people who are familiar the cases. The context of Orang Asli in Malay Peninsula and Native people in Sabah State is analyzed by interviewing NGOs, law academics, lawyers and the group of Kadasan indigenous peoples in Sabah.

In Indonesia, Dayaknese and Minangkabau peoples are selected to be the example tribes of research to understand the relationship and conflicts between customary laws and state laws. Pelaik Keruap community, Melawi District, West Kalimantan is one community selected for interviewing local people. For Minangkabau case, it is analyzed through research papers and interviewing a academic and a lawyers who closely work with this tribe.

In the case of Thailand, all information is collected and analyzed from research papers and books what writer has previously researched and closely worked with this issue.

283.1 Ms. Sayamol Kaiyoorawongs

Warga Negara	: Thailand
Jabatan	: API Research Fellow
Institusi	: Ecological Awareness Building (EAB)
No. SIP	: 177/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

284. Modes of participation in young democracies: Political participation, civic engagement or non-engagement

Tujuan Penelitian	: Memahami faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pilihan sebagian masyarakat untuk berkecimpung dalam aktivitas politik seperti menjadi anggota parpol ataupun bergabung dalam kegiatan kemasyarakatan, dan sebagian yang lain tidak memilih untuk melakukan aktivitas tersebut
Bidang Penelitian	: Sosiologi
Daerah Penelitian	: DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, Jatim (Surabaya, Malang), Jabar (Bandung, Cirebon), Sumut (Medan), Bali (Badung, Denpasar)
Lama Peneitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 4 November 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Pusat Pengkajian Islam dan Masyarakat UIN Jakarta(Dr. Ali Munhanif)

284.1 Mr. Alexandre Paquin-Pelletier

Warga Negara : Kanada
Jabatan : Ph.D. Candidate
Institusi : University of Toronto
No. SIP : 425/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

285. Performance Analysis for the Globalization of Gyeongsangbuk-do Saemaul Undong

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis keberhasilan penerapan proyek Saemaul Undong di Indonesia
Bidang Penelitian : Sosiologi
Daerah Penelitian : DI Yogyakarta
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 23 Februari 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Studi Korea UGM - Ratih Pratiwi Anwar

285.1 Dr. Ha Jaehoon

Warga Negara : Korea Selatan
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : Park Chung-hee Research Center of Democracy and Social Movements Institute (DaSMI), Sungkonghoe Institute
No. SIP : 11/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

286. Sounding the Immaterial: The Sonic Politics of Adat and Agama in Post-authoritarian Bali

Tujuan Penelitian : Menganalisis bagaimana ideologi-ideologi semiotik dan praktek bunyi-bunyian berpengaruh serta memberi makna pada agama dan adat di Bali kontemporer

Bidang Penelitian : Sosiologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Bali (Gianyar, Badung, Buleleng)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 13 Maret 2013
 Mitra Kerja : FISIP UI (Dr. Tony Rudyansjah)

Abstrak

According to Balinese Hindu theology, there are five sounds that ought to be heard in all but the smallest Hindu Balinese rituals: reciting mantra, vocalizing literary texts (e.g. kidung, kakawin, palewakia, wayang, topeng, etc.), genta (metal bell used by priests), gamelan, and kulkul (wooden slit drum). Together these five sounds are called panca gita. Balinese Hindu theology recognizes three categories of ritual: dewa yadnya (rituals for gods), pitra yadnya (rituals for the dead), and manusa yadnya (rituals for humans). There is a general sense that sounds associated with pitra yadnya and manusa yadnya should not be sounded within a village where a temple ceremony (dewa yadnya) is underway. With regards to the kulkul, I observed that this rule was strictly followed: if there was a death or a marriage in a banjar (hamlet) that was in the process of having a temple ceremony, the kulkul signal that would normally mark this event was not sounded until the temple ceremony had ended. I was told that to sound the kulkul marking a death or marriage makes the banjar and its membership sebel (temporarily ritually polluted), and would also change the 'mood' in the banjar, making people feel 'sad' or insufficiently elevated for a time of dewa yadnya. Because dewa yadnya activities are prohibited within banjar or households that are sebel, the kulkul would be delayed in order to avoid interrupting a ceremony that was already in progress. Thus, interestingly, it is the sound of the kulkul, rather than the death or marriage itself, that creates the state of sebel within the banjar as a whole.

286.1 Ms. Nicole Joanna Reissnour

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Graduate Student
 Institusi : Cornell University
 No. SIP : 084/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

287. The Influences of Saints and Their Teachings on faith, its people in Malaya(sia)

- Tujuan Penelitian : sejarah keagamaan dan komunitasnya di Indonesia dan Thailand, serta bagaimana Mempelajari pengaruhnya dapat meluas khususnya di negara-negara seperti Malaysia
- Bidang Penelitian : Sosiologi
- Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jabar (Garut), Jateng (Solo)
- Lama Peneitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 1 Juli 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Sekolah Tinggi Kulliyatul Qur'an Al Hikam Depok (Arif Zamhari, Ph.D.)

287.1 Ms. Tengku Dina S. Bt. Tengku Zaman

- Warga Negara : Malaysia
- Jabatan : API Research Fellow
- No. SIP : 236/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

288. Indonesian Nurses Sent to Japan under the EPA: Cross-cultural Friction and the Survivability of Indonesian Nurses in Japan

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi friksi-friksi cross-culture pada calon-calon perawat Indonesia yang dikirim ke Jepang dan bagaimana mereka dapat bertahan sehingga akhirnya bekerja di Jepang
- Bidang Penelitian : Sosiologi
- Daerah Penelitian : DKI Jakarta, Jabar (Cirebon, Depok, Bandung)
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Kajian Global Civil Society UI (Mahmud Syaltout, DEA)

288.1 Ms. Ayami Saito

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Lecturer (Private Funding)
 Institusi : Faculty of Business, Hachinohe University
 No. SIP : 63/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

289. Education, Exchange and Silaturahmi: Translocal Connections of Indonesian Pesantren

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji hubungan siraturahmi translocals antar pondok pesantren
 Bidang Penelitian : Sosiologi Agama
 Daerah Penelitian : Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (Pondok Pesantren Nurul Ummahat, Kota Gede, Yogyakarta) dan Sumatera Selatan (Pondok Pesantren As-Salam Al Islami, Sungai Lilin, Musi Banyuasin)
 Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 17 Juli 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Fakultas Ushuluddin (Dr. Syaifan Nur, MA) dan Fakultas Budaya - UGM (Dr. Sri Margana, M.Phil)

Abstrak

Indonesia is the most populous Islamic country in the world. The diversity of Islamic practices in Indonesia ranges from syncretistic forms still interwoven with non-Islamic traditions, rituals and beliefs, to reformist Islam inspired by the Egyptian reform movement and Ihwanul Muslimin; from fundamental forms of Islam like Salafi Wahabism, aiming at purifying Islamic practices from anything not in line with their interpretation, to political Islam in various forms ranging from moderate to the calling for an Islamic caliphate. Additionally, Indonesian decentralization reform resulted in the implementation of Shari'a law in Aceh and in Bulukumba, South Sulawesi. This high degree of Islamic thought is also found in the thousands different pesantren (Islamic boarding schools) around Indonesia.

Pesantren form a key social and religious institution because traditionally they constitute both a mediator between religion (Islam) and society and the second socialization of Indonesian Muslims after their family. Translocal connections maintained by pesantren, its teaching staff and santri (students in a pesantren) influence these two roles of pesantren in Indonesian society.

Pesantren have become known to Western scholars through Geertz's "The Religion of Java" (1964) where they became part of his abangan-putihan-dichotomy of Javanese society, which describes two social and religious groups; the pious (putihan) and the 'ungodly' or lay people (abangan) that identify themselves as Muslim but do not practice all of the five pillars of Islam. The pesantren was closely associated with the putihan. Ricklefs (2007) describes the abangan-putihan distinction as an emerging phenomenon in response to the spread of Islamic revivalism in the Dutch East Indies from the beginning of the middle of the 19th century. Geertz's dichotomy of Javanese society and Indonesian Islam as such is still widely accepted despite fundamental criticism against it.

However, it is impossible to apply the abangan-putihan concept to any society outside of Central and East Java. Additionally, the two terms are not used in contemporary spoken and written Indonesian anymore and therefore the concept can not be applied for analysis. Nevertheless, the distinction between pious and more secular orientated groups of Muslims in Indonesian society is workable for the whole of Indonesia. Today, many Indonesian Muslims distinguish between an alim (pious, religious, devout) Muslim and a KTP (Kartu Tanda Penduduk) Muslim, a person that is a Muslim only because it is written on his identification card. The former one is expected to emerge from a pesantren, while the latter one usually forms the object of dakwah (religious proselytizing) by the former one.

Officially, the Indonesian government classifies two main types of pesantren. On the one hand the traditional Salafiyah Pesantren that is led by a kyai (venerated Islamic scholar) teaches almost exclusively kitab kuning (classical religious texts written in Arabic). On the other hand the Khalafiyah or Ashriyah Pesantren has adopted the madrasa- or school system and integrates secular education with religious teachings. One of the first and most famous Khalafiyah pesantren is the Gontor Pesantren in East Java. The Indonesian government makes the teaching of a minimum of non-religious subjects for all pesantren mandatory. Each of the two pesantren types represents a different form of Indonesian localization of Islamic practice.

Scholars have focused their attention on pesantren mainly on historical context, formal educational background, as well as change and transformation within pesantren education. Both western as well as Indonesian scholars have contributed to the discussion and offer different insights. The first Indonesian scholar to write about Islamic education was Yunus (1960) with his "Sejarah Pendidikan Islam di Indonesia". Pesantren education follows certain principles and its aspiration is "to seek wisdom based on Islamic teaching in order to enhance the understanding of life's meaning and the realization of social roles and responsibilities" (Mastuhu, 1988, p. 206). Historically, the development of Javanese pesantren is usually described to have developed from the pre-Islamic institution of the *Perdikan* - (duty) free village (Moosmüller, 1989). This argumentation is based on Geertz's *Mandala* village that supported different religious institutions. Traditionally, *kitab kuning* form the main source of knowledge in pesantren. Today, they are still in use in the *Salafiyah* pesantren environment (Bruinessen, 1990). The role of the Javanese *kyai* is highly regarded in Javanese society and basically never questioned. Romas (2003) is the first Indonesian scholar to criticize the overvalued role of this important figure. In recent years, Indonesian and international news coverage has drawn a mainly negative image of pesantren, often influenced by the (in)-famous Pesantren *al-Mukmin* in Ngruki, Surakarta that has alleged links to the terrorist group *Jemaah Islamiyah* (Noor, 2007). Following up on this, Bruinessen (2008) argues that there exists a traditionalist and an Islamist pesantren type in contemporary Indonesia. In general, Islamic education taught in the Indonesian pesantren contributes to the forming of a generation of modern Muslims and similar to a social movement has the transformation of society as its aim (Hefner, 2009).

289.1 Ms. Claudia Seise

Warga Negara	: Jerman
Jabatan	: Ph.D. Student
Institusi	: Humboldt-University Berlin, Germany & Berlin Graduate School Muslim Cultures and Societies
No. SIP	: 260/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

290. Islamic Environmental Initiatives in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mengkaji alasan mengapa institusi Islam di Indonesia memiliki aktivitas yang terkait pada isu lingkungan
Bidang Penelitian	: Sosiologi Agama
Daerah Penelitian	: DKI Jakarta, Jabar (Bogor), DI Yogyakarta, Jatim (Lamongan, Tuban, Surabaya)
Lama Penelitian	: 9 (sembilan) bulan mulai 1 Mei 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Pusat Pengkajian Islam dan Masyarakat UIN (Ismatu Ropi, Ph.D.)

Abstrak

In recent years, there has been a growing consciousness of the environment from Islamic perspectives. In the Muslim world, Indonesia has been regarded as a model in effectively implementing Islamic environmental principles. These include efforts by some Islamic institutions to incorporate environmental concepts into Islamic jurisprudence and observances, implement sustainable water and agricultural practices, mainstream environmental education in Islamic boarding schools as well as oppose to state development projects that could potentially adversely affect communities and their surrounding environments, such as civil nuclear energy and mining activities. That said however, these efforts are still relatively sporadic and have not yet reached their full potential.

In this regard, this research seeks to examine why is there limitation in pursuing environmental initiatives in Islamic institutions. This will provide preliminary findings from PhD research on the prospects and challenges in mainstreaming environmental ethics and practice in Indonesia's Islamic institutions. The research seeks to test two hypotheses. The first reason is that Islamic interpretations or approaches in addressing environmental concerns are more actively pursued when two conditions are met – (1) availability of material incentives (i.e. sources of support and benefits for stakeholders) to address pressing issues; and (2) implementation of Islamic environmental activities causes little disruption to existing over-arching social, economic and/or political arrangements/systems. The second reason is that its long term sustainability remains fragile as it is still dependent on the role of personalities/religious leaders, while the two conditions

(mentioned in the previous point) may result in paradoxical circumstances and thus uneven development of Islamic environmental activities.

The objectives of this research are to examine the following: (1) What are the motivations for Islamic institutions to carry out environmental activities; (2) The challenges in sustaining environmental activities in these Islamic institutions.

The research covers environmental efforts by Majelis Ulama Indonesia, selected Pesantren and Islamic organisations. Most of the study has been done in the island of Java as the bulk of Islamic environmental activity in the literature comes is based in Java. The above-mentioned institutions have been chosen as they provide a mix of both top-down and bottom up approaches in facilitating environmental activities.

Research is conducted through a series of semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and participatory observation.

290.1 Ms. Sofiah Su'aad Binte Mohamed Jamil

Warga Negara : Singapura
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Australian National University
 No. SIP : 135/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

291. Children Quran Schools and the Islamic Revival in Urban Java

Tujuan Penelitian : Memahami kesadaran masyarakat Muslim dalam mengajarkan Al-Qur'an kepada anak-anak usia dini melalui Taman Pendidikan Qur'an
 Bidang Penelitian : Sosiologi Agama /Antropologi
 Daerah Penelitian : D.I. Yogyakarta
 Lama Peneitian : 12 (Dua belas) bulan mulai 24 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga (Dr. Sekar Ayu Aryani, M.Ag) dan Program Studi agama dan Lintas Budaya- Sekolah Pascasarjana - UGM (Sahadi)

291.1 Mr. Nathanel Arthur Tuohy

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
Institusi : University of Michigan Am Abror
No. SIP : 371/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

292. Urban Planners and Political Dreams: Indonesia in the Democratic Age

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji perubahan hubungan sosial masyarakat melalui perencanaan tata kota yang dibuat dan diimplementasikan
Bidang Penelitian : Sosiologi Perkotaan
Daerah Penelitian : DI. Yogyakarta
Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 11 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja : Universitas Gajah Mada (Dr.Pujo Semedi Hargo Yuwono)

Abstrak

The project has two main objectives. First, it will analyze the ideals of city planners regarding their role in contributing to democratization through shaping the built environment in the city of Yogyakarta. Second, it will seek to trace how these ideals fare when confronted with the complex political, social, and economic realities found in the urban political scene. In particular I will focus on how city planners address two of city's most problematic figures: street vendors and parking agents (individuals who watch overparked vehicles in both public and private spaces).

292.1 Dr. Sheri Lynn Gibbings

Warga Negara : Kanada
Jabatan : Assistant Profesor

Institusi : Department of Global Studies Wilfrid Laurier University
 No. SIP : 253/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

293. Diverse Transitions: Development Choices and the Coastal Landscape in Buton Island, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Mencari penjelasan atas pilihan masyarakat atas keputusan untuk mengembangkan diri dan keluar dari kemiskinan dengan menggunakan skala lanskap sebagai unit analisis, yang dalam hal ini merujuk pada desa dan teritorinya

Bidang Penelitian : Studi Kependudukan

Daerah Penelitian : Sultra (P. Buton, Kab. Buton, Ds. Lawele, Bau bau, Ds. Palabusa, Kab. Buton Utara, Ds. Waodeburi, Kendari, Wakatobi)

Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai bulan 2 September 2013

Mitra Kerja : Universitas Haluoleo (Prof. Usman)

293.1 Mr. John Daniel Watts

Warga Negara : Australia

Jabatan : Ph.D Candidate

Institusi : Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University

No. SIP : 60/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

294. Evaluating the outcomes of extended interaction between Fulbright English Teaching Assistants and Indonesian High School students - A five year study

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan evaluasi terhadap outcomes program Fulbright Teaching Assistants di Indonesia

Bidang Penelitian : Pendidikan

Daerah Penelitian : Kalbar (Pontianak); Sumsel (Palembang); Pangkal Pinang;
Jatim (Madiun) dan Gorontalo

Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 13 Agustus 2013

Mitra Kerja : Universitas Katholik Atma Jaya Jakarta (Dra. Nilawati
Hadisantosa, M.Hum)

Abstrak

The main idea behind the creation of my research involves helping students better understand and appreciate where they come from, as well as to measure develop their sympathy to other cultures. The overall purpose of my research is to see if ETAs (English Teaching Assistant), are helping these students build their understanding, not necessarily of foreigners or foreign cultures, but of their own culture. The schools from which I collect data all have the presence of a Fulbright ETA. It has been said that getting to know someone from the "outside," and explaining to them where you come from and your values, may indeed help you better appreciate those two things. Similarly, as students are learning more about their own culture, they should also be learning more about western or American culture and, in this way, becoming more global citizens by furthering their knowledge of how culture influences people. Questions that I have been looking at throughout my research include: Can having the presence of someone from the outside help these students view their home in a new light, and, by helping the students see their own culture in a different way, enable students to better understand where they come from? Are these students becoming more global citizens as a result of their interactions with ETAs?

Another objective in my research is to measure the students interest and motivation to learn English and about other cultures. A question I ask to help me understand this is: Does the presence of an ETA at the host school get students more interested and motivated to learn English?

294.1 Ms. Leah Bethany Smith

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat

Jabatan : Tutor/Research Fellow

Institusi : AMINEF - Fulbright

No. SIP : 291/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

295. Managing Islamic Education in Malaysia and Indonesia

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti peranan pemerintah dalam mengatur pendidikan Islam sebagai cara untuk membentuk pandangan publik terkait isu-isu Islam
- Bidang Penelitian : Pendidikan
- Daerah Penelitian : -
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 27 November 2013
- Mitra Kerja : The Center for Southeast Asian Studies-Indonesia (Yosef Djakababa, PhD)

295.1 Mr. Azmil Mohd Tayeb

- Warga Negara : Malaysia
- Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
- Institusi : Australian National University
- No. SIP : 445/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

296. Masculinity, Changing Gender Roles, and Marital and Life Satisfaction Among Indonesian Men

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti dampak perubahan peran gender pria dalam kehidupan masyarakat Bali dan Jawa kontemporer, khususnya pada aspek-aspek hubungan kerja, masyarakat dan pekerjaan serta kehidupan perkawinan
- Bidang Penelitian : Psikologi Sosial
- Daerah Penelitian : Bali (Denpasar) dan Jawa Tengah (Salatiga)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 2 September 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Fak. Sosial dan Ilmu Komunikasi - Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana (Dr.Pamerdi Giri Wiloso)

Abstrak

The research project has the following objectives:

- 1) Describe the male gender role in contemporary Indonesian culture.
- 2) Identify and assess the salience of men's subjective masculinity experiences.
- 3) Determine the impact of changing gender roles on men's lives (i.e., work, family, community, and marital life).
- 4) Assess the relationships between men's subjective masculinity experiences, changing gender roles, life satisfaction, and marital satisfaction.

296.1 Dr. Jay Carlyle Wade

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : AMINEF
No. SIP : 327/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

Bab 21: Bidang VULKANOLOGI

Bidang Vulkanologi sebenarnya dapat disatukan dengan kelompok Ilmu-Ilmu Kebumihan (Bab 10.); namun karena cukup banyak dan merupakan salah satu ikon keunikan Indonesia, disini dipisahkan menjadi Bab tersendiri, dengan jumlah project penelitian sebanyak 12 buah (no. 297 s/d 308). Bahkan sebagian diantaranya lebih spesifik lagi ke gunung Merapi.

297. Sediment-related Disasters following the 2010 centennial eruption of Merapi Volcano, Java, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Membangun dan melengkapi data base tentang peristiwa aliran lahar dan bencana alam terkait erupsi G. Merapi sejak tahun 2010
Bidang Penelitian	: Vulkanologi
Daerah Penelitian	: DI. Yogyakarta (Sleman) dan Jateng (Magelang)
Lama Penelitian	: 2 (dua) bulan mulai 11 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Fak. Geografi -UGM (Prof.Dr.Rijanta)

Abstrak

The 2010 Merapi eruption has demonstrated that downstream areas can be impacted quickly and with economically devastating results by lahars and volcanogenic flooding in response to extreme sediment loading of watersheds by ashfall and pyroclastic flows. Thus the eruption presents a valuable opportunity to gather data on the factors influencing the rates and magnitudes of post-eruption sedimentation in response to a large-scale eruption producing heavy ashfall and some pyroclastic flows in a humid tropical climatic regime.

We are proposing a collaborative study with Indonesian colleagues from UGM (to define what has happened and will happen in the next two years in the river valleys downstream of Merapi volcano since its 2010 eruption. We plan to complete a database on lahar occurrence and related disasters since the 2010 eruption, to identify the sediment sources, to study the lahar dynamics and geomorphologic impacts with implication for risk prevention. Then we will calculate the economic impacts (loss and benefits) caused by lahars and assess the risk perception of lahars along the threatened rivers.

297.1 Prof. Dr. Franck Camille Lavigne

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Professor/Researcher
Institusi : Université Paris 1 Panthéon, Sorbonne
No. SIP : 252/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

297.2 Ms. Julie Marie Morin

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : Laboratoire de Géographie Physique Pierre Birot
No. SIP : 216/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

298. Deep magma transfer detection and modelling with cGPS at Merapi and North Maluku province volcanoes

Tujuan Penelitian : Mendeteksi dan menentukan karakteristik sumber magma dalam dan dinamika transfer magma ke permukaan
Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi
Daerah Penelitian : Gn. Merapi, Gn. Ibu, Gn. Gamkonora, Gn. Gamalama, Gn. Dukono, Gn. Kie Besi
Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 30 April 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi, ESDM (Dr. Surono, Dr. Supriyati D.A., Drs. Subandriyo, M.Si., Ir. I Gusti Made Agung Nandaka, DEA.)

298.1 Dr. Francois Xavier Beauducel

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Researcher (Vulcanology)

Institusi : Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (IRD)
 No. SIP : 133/SIP/FRP/SM/IV/2013

299. Hydrothermal system imaging by self-potential, ground temperature and CO₂ flux measurements

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan studi struktural mengenai sistem hidrotermal kegunungapian
 Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jateng (Gn. Merapi, Gn. Dieng), Jabar (Gn. Papandayan), Jatim (Gn. Bromo)
 Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 1 Oktober 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi ESDM (Dr. Hendra Gunawan. Dra. Sri Sumarti)

299.1 Dr. Svetlana Jurevna Byrdina

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement)
 No. SIP : 384/SIP/FRP/SM/X/2013

300. Improvement of Seismic Monitoring Methodologies and Application to Active Volcanoes

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengembangkan eksperimen susunan seismik untuk struktur-struktur geologis dan mengembangkan sistem monitoring gunung api
 Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jawa Tengah dan DIY (Gn. Merapi), Banten (Gn. Krakatau), Jawa Timur (Gn. Bromo), Maluku Utara (Gn. Gamalama dan Gn. Gamkonora), dan NTB (Gn. Ibu)

Lama Peneitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 25 September 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana, Badan Geologi -
Kementerian ESDM (Ir.Kristianto, M.Si.)

300.1 Dr.Philippe Paul Maurice Mourot

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Senior Geophysicist & Instrumentation
Institusi : Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (IRD)
No. SIP : 366/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

301. Improvement of seismic monitoring methodologies and application to volcanoes with extruding lava domes

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti peningkatan metodologi pengawasan seismik dengan menggunakan beberapa pendekatan yang berbeda
Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi
Daerah Penelitian : Jateng (Gn. Merapi)
Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 3 Oktober 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi, ESDM (Dr. Hendra Gunawan)

301.1 Dr. Jean-Philippe G.A. Metaxian

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement)
No. SIP : 67/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

302. Installation of 3 components seismometers for a topography of Merapi volcano

- Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti letusan sedang dan keran G. Merapi dan tumbuh - gugurnya kubah lava serta dampaknya pada masa waktu jangka panjang dengan menggunakan seismic imaging techniques
- Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi
- Daerah Penelitian : G. Merapi di DI Yogyakarta dan Jateng
- Lama Peneitian : 1(satu) bulan mulai 24 September 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi - Badan Geologi - ESDM (Dr. Surono)

302.1 Ir. Pascale Jasmine Suzanne Bascou

- Warga Negara : Perancis
- Jabatan : Engineer in Geophysics
- Institusi : ISTERE Chambery
- No. SIP : 372/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

303. Preliminary studies of volcanic areas from : Bromo-Tengger (East Java), Dempo(Tanjungsakti), MT.Lawang (south Sumantera), MT. Dingin (Bengkulu), MT. Tandikat and MT.talamau (West Sumatera)

- Tujuan Penelitian : Merekonstruksi sejarah evolusioner beberapa gunung api di Indonesia
- Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jawa Timur (Gn. Bromo-Tengger); Sumatera Selatan (Tanjungsakti-Dempo, Kab. Lahat dan Kab. Lawang); Bengkulu (Gn. Dingin) dan Sumatera Barat (Gn. Tandikat dan Gn. Talamau Kab. Pasaman Barat)
- Lama Peneitian : 7 (tujuh) bulan mulai 22 Mei 2013

Mitra Kerja : PT.Exavindo Pratama (Dr. Asnawir Nasution, M.Sc., Rudi Dalimin, M.Sc., Mawardi R, M.Sc., Ir. Nur Yasin, Ir. Mulyana, Ir. Zulkarnain Nasution, Bangbang Sulaiman, B.Sc., Ir. Kahfi Abilowo dan Gustomo, B.Sc.)

303.1 Mr. Hakan Hitay

Warga Negara : Turki
Jabatan : Aissistant Manager/Researcher
Institusi : Hitay Energy Holding
No. SIP : 159/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

303.2 Mr. Utkan Turgut

Warga Negara : Turki
Jabatan : Geologist
Institusi : Hitay Energy Holding
No. SIP : 160/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

303.3 Mr. Ali Ceren

Warga Negara : Turki
Jabatan : Reseacher
Institusi : Ken-Kipaş Electricity Generation Co.Inc
No. SIP : 438/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

303.4 Mr. Ilker Kirca

Warga Negara : Turki
Jabatan : Reseacher
Institusi : Hitay Renewable Energy
No. SIP : 439/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

304. Reconstructing the eruptive history of explosive volcanoes to better constrain future behaviour: insights from case studies of the 1257AD eruption of Rinjani volcano (Lombok)

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan rekonstruksi skenario dan dinamika erupsi
 Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi
 Daerah Penelitian : NTB (Gn. Rinjani)
 Lama Penelitian : 2 (dua) bulan mulai 22 Mei 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi, Badan Geologi ESDM (Dr. Mochamad Nugraha Kartadinata, Oktory Prambada, S.T.)

Abstract

The goal of this study was to reconstruct the recent environmental history of Lombok Island and its relation to historical volcanic activity of Mt Rinjani. Lombok is an island in West Nusa Tenggara (Nusa Tenggara Barat or NTB) province, Indonesia. It forms part of the chain of the Lesser Sunda Islands, with the Lombok Strait separating it from Bali to the west and the Alas Strait between it and Sumbawa to the east. It is roughly circular, with a "tail" (Sekotong Peninsula) to the southwest, about 70 km across and a total area of about 4,725 km² (1,825 sq mi). The entire island is covered by pumice (batu apung) probably originated from the Mount Rinjani.

304.1 Dr. Nicole Andre Louise Travers EP Metrich

Warga Negara : Perancis
 Jabatan : Senior Research Scientist (Vulcanology)
 Institusi : Institut de Physique du Globe
 No. SIP : 161/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

304.2 Ms. Celine Marie Anne Vidal

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Senior Research Scientist (Vulcanology)
Institusi : Institut de Physique du Globe
No. SIP : 162/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

304.3 Prof. Jean-Christophe A. Komorowski

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Researcher (Vulcanology)
Institusi : Institut de reserche pour le developpement (IRD)
No. SIP : 163/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

305. The Deep Magma Storage Conditions at Merapi: an Experimental Approach

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti transisi letusan sedang dan keras G. Merapi dan dampaknya terhadap runtuhnya kubah dan proses pembentukan kubah baru dalam jangka panjang
Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi
Daerah Penelitian : Jawa Tengah dan DIY (Gn. Merapi)
Lama Peneitian : 1 (satu) bulan mulai 16 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana, Badan Geologi - Kementerian ESDM (Dr. Supriyati D Andreastuti)

305.1 Dr. Saskia Antje Erdmann

Warga Negara : Jerman
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (IRD)
No. SIP : 288/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

305.2 Dr. Caroline Pierrette Simone Martel EP Champallier

Warga Negara : Perancis
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (IRD)
 No. SIP : 289/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

306. The Effusive to Explosive Eruption Transition at Merapi: In-situ Permeability Measurements in Magmas

Tujuan Penelitian : Menentukan kondisi-kondisi yang menyebabkan terjadinya erupsi efusif maupun eksplosif G. Merapi
 Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jawa Tengah dan DIY (Gn. Merapi)
 Lama Penelitian : 1 (satu) bulan mulai 16 Agustus 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana, Badan Geologi - Kementerian ESDM (Dr. Supriyati D Andreastuti)

306.1 Dr. Alexandra Roma Larisa Kushnir

Warga Negara : Kanada
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (IRD)
 No. SIP : 298/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

307. Transition from Eruptive to Explosive Activity during lava dome eruption: Experimental Flow Dynamics

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti letusan sedang dan keras G. Merapi dan tumbuh - gugurnya kubah lava serta dampaknya pada masa waktu jangka panjang
 Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi

Daerah Penelitian : Jawa Tengah dan DIY (Gn. Merapi)
Lama Peneitian : 1 (satu) bulan mulai 16 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi - Badan Geologi - ESDM (Dr. Surono)

307.1 Dr. Laurent Arbaret

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Assistant Professor / Researcher
Institusi : Orleans University dan Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (IRD)
No. SIP : 296/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

307.2 Dr. Alain Burgisser

Warga Negara : Perancis
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : Universite de Savoie dan Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (IRD)
No. SIP : 299/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

308. Ground based remote sensing of volcanic emissions

Tujuan Penelitian : Menghitung dan memonitor tingkat emisi magma dari gunung api aktif serta melakukan karakterisasi komposisi debu vulkanik untuk memperkirakan manifestasi magma
Bidang Penelitian : Vulkanologi
Daerah Penelitian : Gn. Merapi, Gn. Papandayan, Gn. Dieng, Gn. Bromo, Gn. Semeru
Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 28 Maret 2013
Mitra Kerja : Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi ESDM (Dr. Surono)

Abstract

The main objective behind this research is to evaluate the potential of ground-based remote sensing (DOAS, Ultraviolet Camera, Infrared Camera) on Indonesian active volcanoes.

Volcanic gas and aerosols surveillance yield important insights into the magmatic, hydrothermal and atmospheric processes. Equally, studies of heat fluxes, temperature variations, and cooling rates in active volcanic areas provides fundamental contribution to understanding volcanic processes. These phenomena are sustained by a unique sub-surface source, the magma. Thus combining volcanic degassing assessments and heat measurements to existent monitoring networks can strongly contribute to a better monitoring of active volcanoes and the corresponding hazard and risk management. The conventional way to measure volcanic emissions and heat is by direct measurement or sampling using thermocouple and a close range collection of samples from fumarole vents and active lava bodies. Such approach is highly hazardous, particularly during eruptive period. Furthermore, only few points are measured which may not necessarily reflect the bulk information from the magma. The time delay between sampling and results can be long as it requires laboratory analysis, not excluding possible contamination. The alternative solution is the ground-based remote sensing. Here the time length between field measurements and results can be considerable reduced, post sampling contamination is avoided and most importantly the hazardous expositions for sampling is significantly reduced. Remote sensing is thus needed for Indonesian volcanoes where we have the highest concentration of active volcanoes on earth and very high level of volcanic risk.

308.1 Dr. Philipson Bani

Warga Negara : Vanuatu

Jabatan : Research Scientist

Institusi : Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (IRD)

No. SIP : 094/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

Bab 22: Bidang ZOOLOGI

Bidang Zoologi sebenarnya secara keilmuan merupakan bagian dari Biologi; namun karena jumlahnya cukup banyak, project terkait Zoologi dipresentasikan secara terpisah pada Buku ini. Pada tahun 2013 untuk bidang ini terdapat sejumlah 19 project penelitian (no. 309 s/d 327).

309. Biodiversity inventory of social insects in Indonesian Archipelago, mainly Indonesian social wasps and Javanese ants and termites

- Tujuan Penelitian : Menjelaskan status dewasa ini keanekaragaman serangga sosial (semut) di kepulauan Indonesia guna memahami pentingnya keanekaragaman tersebut bagi kehidupan manusia
- Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Sumatera Barat (Padang dan Bukittinggi); SUMUT (Gn. Sinabung-Medan); KALTIM (Tahura Bukit Soeharto, Bukit Bingkirai, Samboja, Samarinda dan Kutai Kartanegara); KALTENG(Nyaru Menteng dan Bukit Tangkiling); JABAR (Cibinong, Gn. Halimun, UjungKulon, Kebun Raya Cibodas dan Bandung); JATIM (Gn. Ijen, Alas Purwo, Kebun Raya Purwodadi); JATENG (Gn. Dieng, Gn. Ungaran dan P. Nusakambangan); Bali; Kepulauan Sunda Kecil; NTB (Lombok dan Sumbawa); NTT (Sumba,Flores dan Timor); SULUT (Bitung (Batu Putih dan Batu Angus) dan Tondano); SULSEL (Maros, Pangkep dan Gowa); SULTENG (Rawa Aopa, Konawe Selatan dan Kolaka); Maluku Utara (Halmahera, Ternate, P.Seram dan P.Buru); Maluku (Ke, Aru, Kei dan Tanimbar)
- Lama Peneitian : 6 (enam) bulan mulai 24 Juni 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi - LIPI (Prof.Dr.Rosichon Ubaidillah, Dr. Cahyo Rahmadi, Hari Nugroho,S.Si., Wara Asfiya,M.Sc.)

Abstrak

The present proposed research aims to clarify the current status of the biodiversity of social insects in the Indonesian Archipelago, of which most parts are considered biodiversity hot spots and/or equivalents, by carrying out the below-mentioned research items. Expected results of the present proposed research will merit both Indonesia and Japan in (1) providing human societies with information necessary to understand importance of biodiversity for human life, (2) development of human resources working on researches of biodiversity and conservation biology, and (3) providing scientific communities with a model case of rather small-scaled research on biodiversity in the tropics.1) To make field work in order to fill the gaps and to establish reference collections of social insects, mainly of vespids wasps and ants in the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense of the RCB - LIPI.2) To publish taxonomic revisions for the social wasps in Indonesian Archipelago.3) To publish faunal revision of ants in Java.4) To publish a data-base of the species-level biodiversity inventory of social insects in Indonesia.

309.1 Prof. Junichi Kojima

Warga Negara : Jepang
 Jabatan : Professor / Researcher
 Institusi : Ibaraki University, Japan
 No. SIP : 223/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

310. Biogeography, Species Limit, and Phylogenetic Community Structure of Indonesian amphibian, Reptiles and Birds, Part I, Java

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengkaji Biogeografi, keterbatasan species dan filogenetic amfibi, reptil dan burung
 Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (G.Halimun, G. Salak); Jateng (G.Slamet) dan Jatim (G. Ijen, G. Argopuro, G. Raung, G. Arjuno)
 Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 11 September 2013

Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi - LIPI (Dr. Dewi Prawiradilaga, Muhammad Irham, M.Sc. Dan Awal Riyanto, S.Si.)

310.1 Dr. Robert Glen Moyle

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Associate Professor
 Institusi : Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Institute, Kansas University, Lawrence
 No. SIP : 343/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

310.2 Dr. Rafe M Brown

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : NaturalHistory
 Institusi : Museum and Biodiversity Institute, Kansas University, Lawrence
 No. SIP : 344/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

310.3 Mr. John Constable Mittermeier

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Institute, Kansas University, Lawrence
 No. SIP : 345/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

310.4 Mr. Scott Louis Travers

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student

Institusi : Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Institute, Kansas University, Lawrence
No. SIP : 346/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

310.5 Mr. Carl Hirang Oliveros

Warga Negara : Filipina
Jabatan : Researcher
Institusi : Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Institute, Kansas University, Lawrence
No. SIP : 347/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

310.6 Ms. Karen Veronica Olson

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
Jabatan : Master Student
Institusi : Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Institute, Kansas University, Lawrence
No. SIP : 348/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

311. The Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function in Tropical Agriculture (BEFTE) Project : Responses of aquatic assemblages to changes in oil palm understory vegetation

Tujuan Penelitian : Menghitung secara kuantitatif dampak eksperimental perubahan lahan vegetasi menjadi perkebunan kelapa sawit terhadap keanekaragaman hayati, fungsi ekosistem dan jasa ekosistem, khususnya pada biota ekosistem air
Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi (Ekologi)
Daerah Penelitian : Provinsi Riau (Libo Estate di Kandis, Siak)
Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 27 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja : PT Smart Tbk (Dr. Ir. Sudharto Prawirosukarto)

Abstrak

Oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) is one of the world's most rapidly expanding crops – over 6 million hectares of land are classified as oil palm plantation in Indonesia (Indonesian Palm Oil Board 2007). It is therefore important to understand how the management of oil palm plantations can affect the biodiversity and ecosystem function of these landscapes. This research will contribute to the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function in Tropical Agriculture (BEFTA) Project, which is already underway at Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology Corporation Research Institute (SMARTRI), Libo Estate, Riau, Sumatra. The aim of the BEFTA Project is to quantify the impacts of experimentally altering understory vegetation on biodiversity, ecosystem function and ecosystem services within oil palm. My research will focus on the impact of this manipulation on aquatic biodiversity. Research into the effect of different agricultural practises on aquatic ecosystems is rare, particularly in the tropics, despite the importance of aquatic organisms for biodiversity conservation and provision of ecosystem services which benefit humans. Changes in understory vegetation are likely to alter the runoff of nutrients and sediments into streams and ditches on plantations, as well as reducing the availability of riparian vegetation for flying insects such as dragonflies. In addition to studying the effects of reducing understory vegetation within mature oil palm, I also hope to collect data on the impacts of oil palm replanting on nearby streams with a view to understanding how these impacts might be minimised.

311.1 Ms. Holly Barclay

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Research Fellow
 Institusi : Monash University
 No. SIP : 323/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

312. DNA barcoding, phylogeography, and molecular taxonomy of groupers across the Coral Triangle and adjacent regions (BARCORE)

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan studi inventori ikan kerapu di Indonesia dan kawasan Segitiga Terumbu Karang menggunakan pendekatan DNA barcoding

Bidang Penelitian	: zoologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Sumut (Selat Malaka di wilayah Medan), Sumbar (Samudra Hindia di dekat Padang), Kalbar (Laut Cina Selatan di dekat Pontianak), Bali (Kedonganan), Selat Makassar, Kupang (Laut Sawu), Bitung (Laut Sulawesi dan Laut Maluku), Ambon (Laut Banda), Papua (Laut Halmahera, Raja Ampat, Sorong)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 21 Agustus 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Puslit Oseanografi LIPI (Kunto Wibowo, Yustian Rofi Alfiansyah), Lab Biomedik dan Biologi Molekuler Hewan Universitas Udayana (Prof. Dr. I Gusti Ngurah Mahardika, Ir. Abdul Hamid A. Toha, MS.)

312.1 Dr. Philippe Jean Charles Borsa

Warga Negara	: Perancis
Jabatan	: Researcher
Institusi	: Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (IRD)
No. SIP	: 310/SIP/FRP/SM/VIII/2013

313. Ecology and conservation of blackwater fishes and acroinvertebrates under land-use change in Southeast Asia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mempelajari dampak konversi hutan untuk penanaman Akasia terhadap kekayaan spesies ikan dan invertebrata makro di sungai air hitam
Bidang Penelitian	: Zoologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Riau (PT Riau Andalan Paper and Pulp di Kab. Pelalawan dan Kab. Siak, Cagar Alam Kerumutan di Kab. Indragiri Hulu), Kalteng (PT Unggul Lestari di Kab. Kotawaringin Timur)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan, mulai 8 April 2013

Mitra Kerja : Dr. Daisy Wowor dan Dra. Renny K. Hadiaty - Puslit Biologi LIPI

Abstract

Riparian buffers are managed strips of native vegetation along rivers and streams in production landscapes such as plantations, croplands, and logging concessions. The benefits of riparian buffers have been relatively well-studied, especially towards the preservation of physical features of the riparian habitat such as maintaining water temperature, providing inputs of wood, and limiting nitrogen and phosphorous enrichment from fertilizers. Studies carried out mostly in temperate zones show that riparian buffers also help to preserve biodiversity to some extent.

Oil palm agriculture is the major threat to Southeast Asian biodiversity. This trend is likely to continue into the near future owing the profitability of these plantations. Therefore, it is important to assess the efficacy of mitigation strategies in plantation landscapes. Riparian buffers is mandated by the Indonesian law (Keputusan Presiden No. 32 Tahun 1990) but they are often not retained in oil palm plantations. Certification by the Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) also require growers to retain forested riparian buffers in oil palm plantations. The conservation value of riparian buffers is hitherto unknown in Southeast Asian oil palm plantation landscapes.

313.1 Mr. Xingli Giam

Warga Negara : Singapura
 Jabatan : Doctoral Student
 Institusi : Princeton University
 No. SIP : 20/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

314. Genetic introgression across the avifauna of Sula, Banggai and Sulawesi

Tujuan Penelitian : Mendokumentasikan pecampuran genetik di kelompok burung

Bidang Penelitian	: Zoologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Sulteng (Palu, P. Peleng, Kep. Banggai, P. Batudaka, Kep. Togian, Kab. Tojo Una-una), Maluku Utara (Ternate, P. Taliabu, Kep. Sula)
Lama Penelitian	: 2 (dua) bulan mulai 21 November 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dr. Dewi M. Prawiradilaga)

Abstract

This project carries out avifaunistic fieldwork to investigate the bird species of the eastern peninsula of Sulawesi (in the province of Central Sulawesi) as well as three little-known islands surrounding eastern Sulawesi, namely the islands of Taliabu (part of the Sula Archipelago in the North Moluccas), Peleng (part of the Banggai Archipelago in Central Sulawesi) and Batudaka (part of the Togian Archipelago in Central Sulawesi). In the course of this fieldwork, we collected seven new bird species and subspecies to science and established numerous new distributional records of birds. Our research has unearthed, an unprecedented number of new avian species and subspecies in the new millennium, all of which will be written up for publication swiftly. All of bird skin specimens will be deposited at the laboratory of Ornithology, Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense-LIPI. Our research also successfully furnished DNA material for future studies to look into patterns of gene flow and introgression among bird populations on these land masses.

314.1 Dr. Frank Erwin Rheindt

Warga Negara	: Jerman
Jabatan	: Associate Professor
Institusi	: National University of Singapore
No. SIP	: 437/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

315. Indonesia, Wallacea-Papua Field Expedition Project: The Diversity and Phylogeny of Scorpiones in Indonesia

- Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan survey taksonomi untuk spesies kalajengking di Sulawesi dan Kalimantan Selatan
- Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Sulut dan Gorontalo (Kep. Sangihe Talaut, TN Wartabone dan daerah sekitarnya); Sulteng (Morowali dan Kep. Banggai); Sulsel (daerah Kars di Latimojong dan Maros) dan Kalsel (Peg. Meratus)
- Lama Peneitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 25 Maret 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dr. Cahyo Rahmadi)

Abstrak

Species of the scorpion genus *Liocheles* inhabit humid tropical ecosystems (evergreen broadleaf forests) from India to the Pacific Islands. A recent taxonomic and phylogenetic revision of these taxa emphasized an unexpected species richness and the taxonomic value of characters previously neglected. During the course of this work, 44 undescribed species were discovered and the validity of eight taxa fallen into synonymy was confirmed. However, the status of several species from East Indonesia and Melanesia remained doubtful due to the scarcity and poor preservation state of museum specimens. The main aim of the present research project is to conduct a field survey in Wallacea and Papua during which fresh specimens of five ambiguous taxa will be recollected allowing thorough redescriptions, and clarification of taxonomic status. Important gaps in the *Liocheles* dataset will thus be filled leading to a better understanding of the phylogeny and biogeography of these scorpions in Indonesia. Moreover, the potential for discovery of unknown species is very high because of the pivotal position of this region between two major biogeographical provinces, the Australian craton and the Asian plate.

315.1 Dr. Lionel Alexandre Monod

Warga Negara : Swiss
 Jabatan : Research Officer
 Institusi : Geneva Natural History Museum
 No. SIP : 088/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

316. Invasion Biology of the Tropical Fire Ants , *Solenopsis Geminata*, in Indonesia Savana

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan survei menyeluruh terhadap keanekaragaman semut yang ada dan distribusinya di padang rumput (savana) tropis
 Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi
 Daerah Penelitian : NTT (P. Sumbawa, TN Komodo di P. Komodo), dan Jabar (Puslit Biologi LIPI, Cibinong)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 15 Maret 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Pusat Penelitian Biologi LIPI (Dr. Rosichon Ubaidillah, M.Phil)

Abstract

The objectives of the research are to conduct a survey of overall ant diversity, measure ant community response to grassland disturbance and *S. geminata* presence, determine seasonal and human influences on fire ant diet and distribution using stable isotope analysis, and document behavioral interactions between fire ants and other ant species at food sources across habitat gradients. Results will explain several globally important and severely understudied aspects of TFA biology as it relates to the invasion process. We aim to explain environmental limitations to fire ant spread such as average seed size in native grasses and to elucidate management practices that contribute to savanna degradation such as goat grazing. This research is unique in that it is the first study of insect invasion in the region and uses an interdisciplinary approach, considering land-use practices, transportation systems, and local knowledge factors that will continually reshape ecosystems and must be considered as a permanent aspect of regional ecosystems.

316.1 Ms. Rebecca Lorraine Sandidge

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Dept. of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management,
 University of California, Berkeley
 No. SIP : 085/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

317. Inventory of Indonesian Freshwater Fish Biodiversity with DNA-Barcoding

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan DNA Barcoding pada spesies ikan di Indonesia
 Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kalimantan, Jawa, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Bali dan Lombok
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 16 september 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dra. Renny Kurnia Hadiaty dan Dr. Daisy Wowor)

Abstrak

Inventory of Indonesian Freshwater Fish Biodiversity with DNA Barcoding Nicolas HUBERT With nearly 1200 species, inland waters of the Indonesian archipelago illustrate the challenges of the conservation of fish resources. Indonesia has experienced considerable economic development during the last 15 years that has been accompanied by major environmental changes. At the global level, Indonesia has become the largest exporter of palm oil at the cost of a massive deforestation that reached the record of 2.4 million hectares per year. Thus, most of the lowland forests of Sumatra and Borneo have been converted into oil palm plantation. Deforestation has led to the degradation and loss of many freshwater ecosystems and led to the extinction of many species tightly linked to these habitats, some with high patrimonial and/or commercial value. It is now generally acknowledged that species diversity in ecosystems is the support of ecosystem services such as productivity, resilience and stability, services whose viability is directly related to the number of species in communities. In a global context of erosion of biological resources, the inventory of the biodiversity inhabiting the

Indonesian inland freshwaters has become a priority for the management of natural resource and fisheries over the last decade.

The characterization of species diversity is a prerequisite for the study of the dynamic of community assembly and the functional support of ecosystem services. The development of standardized molecular tools for identifying species in the “DNA-barcoding” project laid the foundation for streamlining the inventory of biodiversity and finally giving access to ecosystem-based approach for identifications. The DNA-barcoding approach based on the use of a standard fragment of mitochondrial DNA, the gene for cytochrome oxidase I (COI, 650 bp), allows a rapid assessment of the taxonomic diversity of a region. Because of their economic importance, a global campaign to barcode all fishes was launched in 2005. In this context, the objectives for an Indonesian barcoding initiative are:

- (1) Building a reference library of mitochondrial COI gene for all described freshwater fish species.
- (2) Speeding up the inventory of the Indonesian freshwater fish species through large-scale sequencing for the discovery of new species.
- (3) Fostering the application of the library of reference for the management of ichthyological resources. This barcoding initiative will be directed towards an ecosystem-based approach and focused on the most endangered ecosystems of the archipelago such as the ‘black water’ ecosystems associated with the remnant patches of primary forest or the ‘clear water’ ecosystems from the karstic shields.

Geographic Region / Location / Country

1. Kalimantan (Barat, Tengah, Selatan, Timur)
2. Jawa (Banten, Barat, Tengah, Timur)
3. Sumatera (Utara, Barat, Riau, Jambi, Selatan, Lampung)
4. Sulawesi (Selatan, Tenggara, Tengah, Barat)

317.1 Dr. Nicolas Michael Hubert

Warga Negara : Perancis
 Jabatan : Researcher
 Institusi : IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement)
 No. SIP : 68/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

318. Modes of Speciation in Indonesian Terrestrial Arthropods

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari hewan Artopoda darat Asia melalui pengumpulan specimen dan informasi biologi yang mendalam
- Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jabar (Kebun Raya Bogor, Taman Nasional G. Gede, Pangrango, TN G. Halimun, Cikamniki); Kalteng (Palangkaraya); Kaltara (Tanjung Selor); Kalsel (Banjarmasin); Sumbar (Padang, Mentawai); Lampung; Sulsel(Makassar, Palopo, Masamba, TN Bantimurung Bulusaraung); Sultra (Kendari); Maluku (Halmahera, TN Akatajawe, Lolobata)
- Lama Peneitian : 4 (empat) bulan mulai 4 November 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi - LIPI (Dr.Sih Kahono, Dr. Sri Hartin, Dr.Awit Suwito, Wara Asfiya, M.Si., dan Dhian Dwibadra,S.Si.)

Abstract

This research project has been implemented since 1999 as the joint research of the Japanese and Indonesian researchers. The objective of this project is to elucidate mechanisms generating diversity of terrestrial arthropods in Asian tropics, with particular emphasis on insects and some non-insect arthropods. Modes of speciation in tropical organisms are still largely unknown, and our studies have greatly contributed to enrich knowledge of this important field of evolutionary biology.

This research project is divided into the following four successive phases, each of which emphasizes a somewhat different aspect of speciation:

First Phase (1999-2001): In this phase, we aimed to gather various sorts of information concerning faunal composition, taxonomy and biogeography of certain groups of insects and other terrestrial arthropods with particular interest in the biogeographically important region called Wallacea, the boundary between the Oriental and the Australian zoogeographic regions. For this purpose, we organized a team composed of specialists of various taxonomic groups, including beetles, drosophilid flies, social wasps, moths, phoretic mites, opiliones and millepeds, and made field researches in various parts of Indonesia, covering

Sulawesi, Java, Sumatra, Bali, Lombok and Sumba. We also conducted rearing experiments using some species of epilachnine beetles (phytophagous ladybird beetles) in order to know the genetic background of their host specificity.

Second Phase (2002-2005): Based on the analysis of the data gathered by the first phase study, the second phase was started in 2002. Since the results obtained in the first phase were diverse, in this phase, we gradually narrowed the target of research to two groups, namely the phytophagous insects and mites phoretic on dung beetles. Mainly for these groups of arthropods, we conducted field surveys in various parts of Indonesia to know the geographic distribution and life history traits of target taxa (in particular those relating the host plants of phytophagous insects and host insects of phoretic mites) and continued rearing experiments as the first phase.

The first phase research also stimulated some of the Japanese participants, and they proposed their own projects independent of the present one before the end of the second phase. Those include "Taxonomic and faunistic studies of arthropods on vertebrate dung and/or carrion" headed by Dr. Masahiro Ohara (Hokkaido University) and "Taxonomy, biology and biogeography of social wasps" headed by Professor Jun-ichi Kojima (Ibaraki University).

Third Phase (2006-2009): In this phase, our activity was concentrated to phytophagous insects (in particular epilachnine beetles) and phoretic mites. We conducted faunal surveys in various parts of Indonesia, and conducted laboratory experiments, detailed field observations and field experiments in Cibinong and the vicinities, and taxonomy, phylogeny and population genetics structures of target species were analyzed.

Fourth Phase (2010-2013): This is the latest phase of the project, and will last until 2013. In this phase, we concentrate our efforts to elucidate evolutionary dynamics of two groups of epilachnines, namely (1) the host race formation and host associated radiation of *Henosepilachna diekei*, and (2) ongoing host shift (from solanaceous crops to an introduced legume, *Centrosema pubescence*, of the eggplant beetle *Henosepilachna vigintioctopunctata*. Various analytical methods, such as host choice experiments, rearing experiments (including successive rearing), crossing experiments, and population genetics analyses, will be employed to know the spatio-temporal patterns of the host specificity and its genetic back ground of these species. We also conduct biogeographical and taxonomic studies of phoretic mites.

318.1 Prof. Dr. Haruo Katakura

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Professor Emeritus
Institusi : Faculty of Sciences - Hokaido University
No. SIP : 415/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

318.2 Dr. Toda Masanori

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Senior Researcher
Institusi : Hokkaido University Museum
No. SIP : 416/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

318.3 Dr. Shogo Kikuta

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Postdoctoral Fellow
Institusi : Faculty of Science - Hokkaido
No. SIP : 417/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

318.4 Mr. Takuya Murata

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Master course student
Institusi : Faculty of Science - Hokkaido University
No. SIP : 418/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

318.5 Dr. Munetoshi Maruyama

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : assistant Professor
Institusi : The Kyushu University Museum
No. SIP : 432/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

318.6 Dr. Takashi Komatsu

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Postdoctoral Fellow
Institusi : Faculty of Science - Shinzu University
No. SIP : 433/SIP/FRP/SM/XI/2013

318.7 Dr. Gen Takaku

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Professor
Institusi : Faculty of Sciences - Hokaido University
No. SIP : 448/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

318.8 Dr. Satoshi Shimano

Warga Negara : Jepang
Jabatan : Associate Professor
Institusi : Faculty of Sciences - Hokaido University
No. SIP : 449/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

319. Morphological studies on the skull and teeth of the babirusa

Tujuan Penelitian	: Mempelajari fitur morfologi babirusa, khususnya tengkorak dan gigi binatang ini
Bidang Penelitian	: Zoologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Bali (Kebun Binatang Bali)
Lama Penelitian	: 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 17 Juli 2013
Mitra Kerja	: Bali Zoo (Kebun Binatang Bali) - Anak Agung Gde Lesmana Putra dan I DW.Gede Agung Atmaja

319.1 Mr. Masaaki Ito

Warga Negara	: Jepang
Jabatan	: Researcher (Zoology)
Institusi	: Babirusa Foundation Tokyo
No. SIP	: 261/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

320. Phylogeography of flying animals in Southeast Asia: population genetics of widespread species of flying foxes and butterflies in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian	: Melakukan studi filogeografi molekuler pada dua taksa terbang: kupu-kupu dan kalong
Bidang Penelitian	: Zoologi
Daerah Penelitian	: Sumsel-Bengkulu-Sumbar (TN Bukit Barisan Selatan), Sumbar (Padang, Kep. Mentawai), Jabar (Kebun Raya Bogor, TN Gunung Gede), Jateng (Gn. Ungaran), Jatim (Gn. Arjuna, TN Alas Purwo), Bali (TN Bali Barat, Gn. Batukaru), NTB (Cagar Alam Gn. Rinjani), NTT (Manggarai, Sikka, Timor Barat, Sumba Timur), Kaltim (TN Kayan Mentarang, S. Mahakam), Kalbar (TN Gunung Palung), Sulut (TN Bogani Nani Wartabone), Sultra (Konawe Selatan), Sulteng (TN Lore Lindu), Sulsel (Bantimurung), Maluku (Seram,

Ambon, Buru), Maluku Utara (Obi, Halmahera), Papua Barat (Waigeo, Cagar Gn. Meja)

Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 27 Mei 2013

Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dr. Djunijanti Peggie, M.Sc., Sigit Wiantoro, M.Sc.)

Prof. David John Lohman JR

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat

Jabatan : Assistant Professor

Institusi : City College of New York, City University of New York

No. SIP : 174/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

321. The Effects of the Pet Bird Trade on the Avifauna of Sumatra

Tujuan Penelitian : Meneliti dampak perdagangan burung peliharaan terhadap populasi burung di bagian utara Sumatra

Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi

Daerah Penelitian : Sumut (Medan, Berastagi dan Batangtoru), Aceh (Aceh Tenggara, Gayo Lues)

Lama Peneitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 13 Maret 2013

Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Dr. Dewi M. Prawiladilaga)

Abstrak

The pet bird trade involves at least 3,600 species and is worth millions of dollars annually, but remarkably little recent research has examined the effects of the trade on bird populations. A handful of species have been added to the IUCN Red List as a result of trapping pressure, but we know very little about how trapping affects the vast majority of species. Specifically, no studies have quantified trapping and related it to bird abundance. Until such studies are available we will not know which species are most sensitive to the trade and which are more resilient. Indonesia has

the largest import and export markets for wild-caught birds in Southeast Asia. Within Indonesia, Medan, Sumatra is one of the country's most important wildlife trade hubs, with]300 bird species traded.

We propose to study the effects of the pet bird trade on the birds of northern Sumatra by combining field bird surveys, market surveys, trapper interviews, and harvest modeling.

- ❖ Firstly, we propose to quantify trapping intensity by interviewing trappers to learn which areas most heavily targeted. Then we will sample birds in areas of different trapping intensities to estimate the effects of trapping on the abundance of many bird species. We hypothesize that species' responses to trapping will depend on their life history traits and the specificity of trapping.
- ❖ Secondly, we propose to survey the Medan bird markets in order to identify which species are most common. These new data will be compared to historical surveys to see if the abundances of different species have changed over time. We will also interview trappers and market sellers to get their impressions of changes in availability and prestige of different species over time. Based on the fisheries literature, we hypothesize that popular species will be targeted to the point of population reduction. Once the popular species' populations are reduced, we hypothesize that another species will take its place until it becomes rare and a third species is targeted. Such a "trapping down" pattern has not yet been shown in the wildlife trade, but it would be of great relevance to the design of management strategies.
- ❖ Thirdly, we propose to combine our data from the field with species traits information from the literature to build sustainable harvest models for case study species. For each case study species we will use field data, interviews, and the literature to estimate: (i) current population size, (ii) survival and fecundity, (iii) amount of available habitat, and (iv) the number captured each year. With this information we will build models to produce estimates of how many individuals can be trapped without threatening the viability of the population.

The proposed research would be the most rigorous study of the effects of the pet trade on bird populations to date. A few bird species are considered by the IUCN to be threatened with extinction by the trade, but we know very little about how the trade affects the vast majority of traded species. Once we know which species

are most threatened, we will be able to define more useful management strategies. Furthermore, our study would produce results that are useful for the Indonesian government. By quantifying trapping intensity and predicting which species are most vulnerable to trade, Indonesian conservationists, managers, and government officials will be better able to prioritize actions to reduce the impact of the pet bird trade.

321.1 Mr. John Berton Chenault Harris

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Postdoctoral Fellow
 Institusi : School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Adelaide
 No. SIP : 075/SIP/FRP/SM/III/2013

322. The only poisonous primate: ecological context and function of slow loris venom and implications for conservation

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui konteks ekologi dan penggunaan venom pada loris (slow loris) liar dan yang telah dilepasliarkan serta mengkaji status konservasinya dengan melakukan survei di hutan-hutan yang berada di daerah berbeda, di pasaran, dan mewawancarai orang-orang yang pernah menjadi pemburu kukang

Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi

Daerah Penelitian : Hutan, gunung, dan kawasan konservasi yang ada di Jabar (Bandung, Sukabumi, Bogor, Cianjur, Tasikmalaya, TN Gunung Halimun Salak, Garut), Sumatra (Lampung, Batutegi), Banten (Ujung Kulon), Jatim (Malang, Banyuwangi), Jateng (Wonosobo), DI Yogyakarta, Jatim (Surabaya, Malang), DKI Jakarta, Kalbar (Ketapang), Kaltim (Kab. Pasir Utara, Penajam)

Lama Peneitian : 6 (enam) bulan, mulai 5 Februari 2013

Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI - Ir. Wirdateti, M.Si.

Abstract

The main aims of the proposed study are to reveal the ecological context and use of slow loris venom in the wild, and to assess the conservation status of slow lorises by conducting surveys in different forest regions of Indonesia, on markets and by talking to exhunters. Forest, market and ethno-zoological surveys are extended to all nocturnal mammals and primates. Specific objectives worked on during 2012 are:

1. To lay the basis for the exploration of the ecological function of slow loris venom, which may be related to anti-predator behaviour, prey acquisition, ecto-parasite defence and/or intraspecific communication, by capturing and radio-collaring wild animals and starting behavioural observations
2. To collect first samples of venom exudates, saliva and faeces for the analysis of Java slow loris toxins
3. To assess the distribution, abundance and conservation status of slow loris species (*Nycticebus javanicus*, *N. coucang*, *N. menagensis*) throughout Indonesia by conducting forest surveys
4. To conduct market surveys in order to estimate the extent and characteristics of trade in Indonesian slow loris species (*Nycticebus javanicus*, *N. coucang* and *N. menagensis*)
5. To socialise with the local community of our study site by distributing education material like calendars and stickers, and join daily activities like sport

322.1 Ms. Eva Joanna Rode

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : School of Sciences and Law, Oxford Brookes University
 No. SIP : 03/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/I/2013

323. Towards a Peaceful Coexistence Between Men and Elephants in Bukit Tigapuluh, Indonesia”

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mengawasi pergerakan gajah menggunakan GPS/GIS untuk mendapat informasi mengenai perilaku dan ukuran home-range; mengeksplorasi kemungkinan menggunakan GPS/GIS untuk digunakan sebagai sistem peringatan dini untuk mencegah konflik gajah-manusia, dan melakukan pelatihan untuk para polisi hutan serta pihak-pihak terkait
- Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi
- Daerah Penelitian : Jambi (TN Bukit Tigapuluh) di Prov. Riau dan Jambi (Ekosistem Bukit Tiga Puluh di Kab. Tebo, Kab. Tanjabar, Kab. Indragiri Hilir, Kab. Indragiri Hulu, Area Konsesi PT Tebo Multi Agro)
- Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan, Mulai 10 Januari 2014
- Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi LIPI (Arief Hidayat, M.Si.,) dan Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Konservasi dan Rehabilitasi, Balitbang Kehutanan – Kementerian Kehutanan (Robby Wienanto)

Abstract

The Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*) is on the brink of extinction with only few viable populations left in the wild. The outlook for long term survival is grim as many of the remaining Sumatran elephants live outside protected areas. It is anticipated that most of the very small populations and even some of the larger ones will disappear during the next few decades. While elephants are capable of living and surviving in commercially managed landscapes, their tendency to browse for food in fields and plantations has made elephants a pest in the eyes of those who have to endure their damages. Conflicts between people and elephants are frequently reported from regions of Sumatra where both parties occupy the same area. These human-elephant conflicts (HECs) are regarded as one of the major threats for elephants in Indonesia and in numerous other regions of Asia. Although many conflicts involve “only” crop raiding events, a considerable number of deaths and injuries on both sides have been documented. Since the mid 1980s, the major governmental practice to deal with HEC was to remove elephants whenever conflicts escalated. More than 700 elephants were captured (many

died during the capturing process or shortly afterwards) and placed in so called elephant conservation centers (ECC) but as these are costly to maintain the policy of “elephant removal” was nearly abandoned during the last few years. However, the “elephant problem” remains and until now for most areas in Indonesia no proper solutions have been found. The lack of governmental help/action combined with inadequate persecution of the illegal killing of elephants has led to a significant reduction in many elephant populations. Local people often see no other way to solve this problem than to poison or shoot the elephants.

323.1 Alexander Markus Moßbrucker, Msc

Warga Negara : Jerman
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : University of Freiburg
 No. SIP : 90/EXT/SIP/FRP/SM/XII/2013

324. Visual census of Napoleon fish, *Cheilinus undulatus*, in three locations in Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Melihat kepadatan dan ukuran populasi ikan Napoleon di tiga lokasi di Indonesia
 Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi
 Daerah Penelitian : Kaltim (Maratua), NTT (Flores), Bali (Kep. Kangian)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (Dua belas) bulan mulai 17 September 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Oseanografi LIPI (Dra. Sasanti Retno Suharti, M.Sc., Onny Nurrahman Marwayana, S.Si.)

324.1 Prof. Yvonne Jill Sadovy De Mitcheson

Warga Negara : Inggris
 Jabatan : Professor
 Institusi : University of Hong Kong
 No. SIP : 362/SIP/FRP/SM/IX/2013

325. Biodiversity and evoluton of Indonesian chaerilid scorpions

- Tujuan Penelitian : Mempelajari keanekaragaman kalajengking chaerilid di Indonesia
- Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi (Biologi)
- Daerah Penelitian : Bangka Belitung; Kalimantan Timur (Berau,Kutai Timur, Malinau, Nunukan dan Tana Tidung); NTT (Ende, Flores Timur, Manggarai Barat, Manggarai Timur, Nagekeo,Ngada, Sikka); Maluku Utara (Halmahera Barat, Selatan, Tengah dan Timur); Banten (Lebak, Pandeglang dan Serang); Jawa Barat (Bandung,Bandung Barat,Bekasi,Bogor,Cianjur, Garut, Karawang, Purwakarta,Subang, Sukabumi dan Sumedang); Lampung (Lampung Selatan); NTB (Lombok Barat,Tengah,Timur dan Utara); Sumatera Utara (Nias,Nias Barat,selatan dan Utara); Sulawesi Tengah (Banggai, Donggala, Morowali, Parigi Moutong, Tojo Una-una); Gorontalo (Bone Bolango); Sulawesi Utara (Bitung, Bolaangmongondow, Bolaangmongondow-selatan dan utara, Minahasa, MinahasaTenggara dan Utara); Sulawesi Selatan(Bantaeng,Barru,Bone,Bulukumba,Enrekang,Gowa, Jeneponto,Kabupaten Luwu, Luwu Timur dan Utara, Maros, Kepulauan Pangkajene, Sinjai,Soppeng,Takalar,Toraja Utara dan Wajo); Sumatera Utara (Asahan, Dairi, Deli Serdang, Humbang Hasundutan, Karo, Samosir, Simalungun, Tapanuli Utara dan Toba Samosir); Sumatera Barat (Agam, Limapuluh Koto,Padang Pariaman, Payakumbuh, Solok dan Tanah Datar)
- Lama Peneitian : 5 (lima) bulan mulai 1 Juli 2013
- Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi - LIPI (Dr. Cahyo Rahmadi)

Abstrak

The scorpion family Chaerilidae Pocock, 1893 includes 43 species in a single genus Chaerilus Simon, 1887 distributed across South and South-East Asia. The most interesting chaerilid scorpions occur in Indonesia, the second most speciose country for Chaerilidae after Malaysia. Many Indonesian chaerilid scorpions are

endemic to particular islands and exhibit unique morphological traits. However, their taxonomy is in disarray and little is known about their evolution. I propose to study the diversity of Indonesian chaerilid scorpions and determine how they evolved across the Indonesian islands. This will require sampling several populations of each species in order to assess variation within and between species and identify diagnostic characters for species delimitation. I request permission to collect chaerilid scorpions across their range on the Indonesian islands of Sumatra, Nias, Krakatau, Bangka, Belitung, Java, Borneo (Kalimantan), Sulawesi, Buru, Flores, Halmahera, Lombok and Waigeo between June and October 2013. This material will be used for revisionary systematic work and constructing a phylogeny for the chaerilid scorpions of this region to study how they diversified across Indonesian islands. Collecting Indonesian scorpions may lead to the discovery of new species, enhancing the known biodiversity of the country.

325.1 Ms. Stephanie Loria

Warga Negara : Amerika Serikat
 Jabatan : Ph.D Candidate
 Institusi : Richard Gilder Graduate School, American Museum of Natural History, New York
 No. SIP : 231/SIP/FRP/SM/VII/2013

326. Distribution of Javan Slow Loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*) : assessing the presence in East Java, Indonesia

Tujuan Penelitian : Melakukan survei di beberapa kawasan di Jatim untuk mengkonfirmasi ada tidaknya Javan slow loris guna mendukung upaya-upaya konservasi yang sudah ada
 Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi (Biologi)
 Daerah Penelitian : Jawa Timur (TN. Meru Betiri, TN. Alas Purwo dan TN. Baluran)
 Lama Penelitian : 3 (tiga) bulan mulai 15 Mei 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi - LIPI (Ir. Widartati, M.Si.)

Abstrak

Javan slow loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*) is one of the World's Top 25 Most Endangered Primates, threatened by habitat loss, illegal wildlife trade for pets and photo props as well as traditional medicine. *Nycticebus javanicus* is endemic to the island of Java, Indonesia, but its current distribution is only known in West and Central Java. In this project I aim to confirm the presence/absence of this enigmatic species in the eastern parts of Java, including Alas Purwo, Meru Betiri and Baluran National Parks. I chose the survey locations based on previously done modelling using maximum entropy (Maxent). I will conduct the surveys by transects using Distance sampling. I will analyse the survey data using Distance software to assess the abundance of the species, and to provide a distribution and density estimation of *N. javanicus* in the study areas. I will include an ethnoprimateological approach in this study by conducting unstructured interviews to find out if people are aware of presence of *N. javanicus* in the study areas, and to record possible myths and stories about this secretive animal. I am doing this study with Little Fireface Project, an international collaboration working on slow loris conservation. By providing presence/absence data of *N. javanicus* in East Java, I will contribute to understanding of the species' ecology and help future conservation efforts.

326.1 Mrs. Jonna Kaarina Lehtinen

Warga Negara : Finlandia
 Jabatan : Ph.D. Student
 Institusi : Oxford Brookes University
 No. SIP : 147/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2013

327. Effects of seasonality and habitat on the physiology, behaviour and anti-predator strategies of Javan slow loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*) and conservation of this Endangered species through education and empowerment of local people

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengumpulkan data ekologi dan perilaku *Nycticebus javanicus* dan meneliti pengaruh habitat terhadap organisasi sosialnya guna mengembangkan materi-materi pendidikan konservasi

Bidang Penelitian : Zoologi (Biologi)
 Daerah Penelitian : Jawa Barat (Gn.Masigit, TN.Gn.Halimun, Sukanumi, Bogor, Ujung Kulon, Cianjur, Bandung, Gn.Tilu, Gn.Simpang, Gn.Sawal, Garut, Tasikmalaya, TN.Gn.Gede Pangrango, Sukabumi, Bogor, Pancatengah, Padaherang, Ciamis); Banten (Pandeglang)
 Lama Penelitian : 12 (dua belas) bulan mulai 25 Juni 2013
 Mitra Kerja : Puslit Biologi - LIPI (Ir. Wirdateti, M.Si.)

Abstrak

The Javan slow loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*) is a small, nocturnal primate native to the Indonesian island of Java. Listed by the IUCN as Endangered, it is heavily hunted for traditional medicines and the illegal pet trade. The IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group has, for the third time, described *N. javanicus* as one of the top 25 most endangered primates. Studies of the ecology and behaviour of this loris remain sparse. A substantial amount of knowledge is derived from animals being traded as pets and so far reintroductions of rescued individuals had a very low post-release survival rate. A thorough understanding of the ecology of wild lorises is paramount for the survival of this charismatic animal. For this project we will gather ecological data on wild lorises in high and low altitude habitats, their habitat and diet preferences, thermoregulation and predator avoidance strategies. We will study the influence of seasons on food and water availability and quality and examine possible occurrence of torpor, for which for the genus to date only anecdotal evidence exist. We will develop an education program and offer training to ex-hunters in collecting ecological data. Project supervisors, Prof. K.A.I. Nekaris and Dr. G. Donati both have over 15 years experience each in prosimians and nocturnal primates. Their expertise will ensure that the project is conducted to the highest standard.

327.1 Ms. Tatiana Iseborn

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 Jabatan : Ph.D Candidate
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 No. SIP : 230/SIP/FRP/SM/VI/2013

