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2016

annual report

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

BMP	Best Management Practice
BKSDA	Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam, Nature Conservation Agency
BRI	Bank Rakyat Indonesia
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CI	Conservation International
CRU	Conservation Response Unit
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DSA	Debt Service Account
EEHV	Elephant Endotheliotropic Herpes Virus
FKPS	Forum Komunikasi Perhutanan Sosial, Communication Forum on Social Forestry
Gakkum	Penegakan hukum, Law enforcement
Gapoktan	Gabungan Kelompok Tani, JointFarmer Groups
GOI	Government of Indonesia
Ha	hectare
HKm	Hutan Kemasyarakatan, Community Forestry
HPH	Hak Pengusahaan Hutan, Forest Concession Right
HD	Hutan Desa, Village forest
HTI	Hutan Tanaman Industri, Industrial Forest
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
IUPHKM	Izin Usaha Pengelolaan Hutan Kemasyarakatan, Forest Utilization Permit
Jatam	Jaringan Advokasi Tambang
KEHATI	Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia, The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation
KEL	Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser, Leuser Ecosystem
KK	Kepala Keluarga, Householder
KPHL	Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Lindung, Protected Foret Management Unit
KLHS	Kajian ingkungan Hidup Strategis, Strategic Environmental Assessment

KSDAE	Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem, Directorate General of Ecosystems and Natural Resources Conservation
KSN	Kawasan Strategis Nasional, National Strategic Area
KTH	Kelompok Tani Hutan, Forest Farmer Group
KWT	Kelompok wanita Tani, Woman Farmers Group
LCP	Leuser Conservation Partnership
MMA	Money Market Account
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NP	National Park
OC	Oversight Committee
OCTM	Oversight Committee Technical Member
PAK	Penetapan Area Kerja, Working Area Establishment
Permenhut	Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan, Forestry Minister Regulation
PNPM	Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, National Program of Community Empowerment
PPNS	Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil, Civil Servant Investigator
PT	Perseoran Terbatas, Limited Company
SPORC	Satuan Polisi Kehutanan Reaksi Cepat, Quick Response Rangers Unit (
RBM	Resort Based Management
RPJMDes	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa, Village Long Term Plan
RTRWN	Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Nasional, National Spatial Plan
RTRWA	Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Aceh, Aceh Spatial Plan
SPORC	Satuan Polisi Kehutanan Reaksi Cepat, Forest Ranger Unit Quick Reaction
TPE	Tiger-Proof Enclosures
TB	Taman Buru, Hunting Reserve
TFCA-Sumatera	Tropical Forest Conservation Action for Sumatera
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
VCO	Virgin Coconut Oil
WRU	Wildlife Response Unit

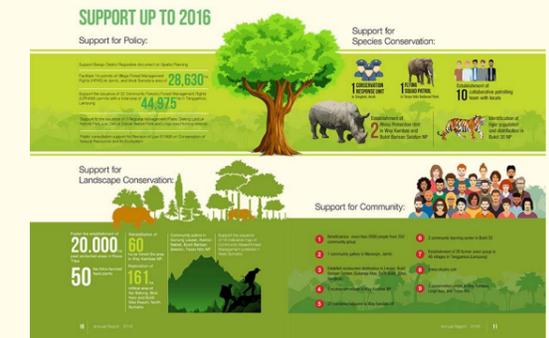


Cover Story

Annual Report TFCA-Sumatera 2016

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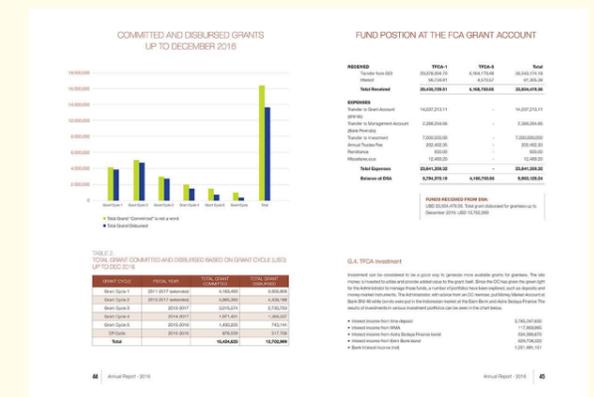
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The implementation of TFCA-Sumatera program has entered the sixth year since the program was rolled out in 2010. The year 2016 also marks the second of the strategic plan 2015-2020. There are four levels of program intervention i.e. policy and institutional aspects, landscape conservation, key wildlife conservation and empowerment of local communities.

Support for environmental policy improvement is reflected in TFCA-Sumatera's role in the public hearing mechanism for the revision of Law no. 5/1990 on the Conservation of Biological Resources and Ecosystems. This law should be scrutinized otherwise it will become obsolete. Improvement of this law is important because the protection of biological resources "in chase with" doesn't make sense the mode of environmental crime that continues to grow.

In relation to species protection, TFCA-Sumatra continues to provide its support to protect biodiversity whose "tend to dwindle" makes more sense. "tend to dwindling" is not correct grammar. In almost every priority landscape there are patrol teams to monitor illegal hunting activities, encroachment, illegal logging and land fires. most of the patrol teams are community based. Teams consist of local community members, park officials, park officials and environmental NGOs. The team responsibility includes monitoring illegal hunting, encroachment, illegal logging and land fires.

Law enforcement officials plays crucial role. As they have authority to take action against environmental criminals actors. TFCA-Sumatera provides capacity building training for the law enforcement participants. from police and BKSDA, following an MoU signed between the head of BKSDA BKSDA and BKSDA Aceh and Director of Reskrim of Aceh Police in Banda Aceh. A Standard Operational Procedure for law enforcement reference against wildlife crime has also developed among law enforcers. This strong collaboration is a good example of how the effort against wildlife crime should be established.

Supported also provided in cracking down doesn't sound like the beginning of a sentence, orangutans, rhinoceros, elephants, lorises, hornbills, and pangolins starting with the team from South Sumatra. As the as a result, the "Animals" team has managed to thwart has managed to thwart smuggling animals such as Tigers, Orangutans and raptors. Data shows that threats to key species in some areas in Sumatra in 2016 tend to decrease. In Tesso Nilo region for instance, there was a decline trend in species crime, although this year there were 3 dead elephants in this area, in which one of them was caused by a disease that attacked the elephant.

As outlined in the 2015-2020 strategic plan, TFCA-Sumatra will begin to pay attention to the protection of species spread over 3 key locations; the Leuser Ecosystem, the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and Way Kambas National Park where there are large numbers of tiger populations, rhinoceros, elephants and orangutans. It is important that these three landscapes are saved. Conservation efforts in other landscapes are prioritized according to the level of interest and proposed activities. However, to date TFCA-Sumatra is looking for grantees looking for grantees to work in Angkola landscape as to date there are no adequate proposals that can fill conservation interventions in the region. We hope that in the second half of the TFCA-Sumatra Strategic Plan phase this gap can be filled up soon.

Please enjoy reading this Annual Report. There are lots of work must be done.. Thank you for the continuous support to all parties that make a sustainable contribution towards Sumatra.

Jatna Supriatna
Chairperson

Tropical Forest Action for Sumatra (TFCA-Sumatra) is a Debt-for-Nature Swap initiative program between the US Government and the Indonesian Government aimed to preserve the remaining tropical forests in Sumatra where the deforestation rate deforestation rate is very high. The agreement between the two countries and the swap partners (KEHATI and Conservation International Indonesia) was signed on June 30, 2009 at Manggala Wanabhakti, Jakarta.

The Government of the United States (US) and the Government of Indonesia agreed to swap Indonesia's foreign debt, amounting to nearly 30 million over 8 years and channeling funds to support the provision of grant funding for the protection and reforestation of Indonesia's rainforest. The implementation of the agreement is achieved with the involvement of two NGOs as swap partners that is Conservation International and the Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation (KEHATI) full stop. Each contributed US \$ 1 million to the program. (full stop) (Also called the 'subsidized debt-for-nature swap'). This is the first debt-for nature scheme between the two countries and is the largest DNS commitment made by The US and other developing countries.

The scheme was made possible because of the policy of the Forest Conservation Act Tropical (Tropical Forest Conservation Act-TFCA), which was approved by the US Congress in 1998 as a mechanism to reduce foreign debt for countries that have a high richness of tropical forests.

The program is administered by a body called the Oversight Committee (OC) which consists of Permanent Members consisting of the Indonesian government, represented by the Ministry of Forestry, Government of the United States of America as represented by the USAID and representatives of the CI and KEHATI as swap partners. In order to make the decision-making process more transparent and accurate, the OC selects three non-permanent members (designated member) of the independent institutions with a term of 3 years. Since the end of 2009, the designated members are Transparency International Indonesia, Indonesia Business Links and Syiah Kuala University. The Oversight Committee holds the highest authority in the management of grant funds, with KEHATI Foundation operating as the Administrator.

Funds generated by the debt transfer program will be directed to help Indonesia to protect its critical forest habitat in Sumatra. Sumatra region is home to hundreds of species of mammals, birds and plants, many of which have been rare or endangered, including the Sumatran tiger, elephant, rhino and orangutan. The grants are designed to improve natural resource management and conservation efforts, conservation efforts, and build sustainable livelihoods for the local communities and individuals around the forests who depend on forest resources themselves.



VISION

Conservation of Tropical Forest Biodiversity to Support Sustainable Development in Sumatra



MISSION

Facilitate the conservation, protection, restoration, and sustainable use of tropical forests in Sumatra

MORE SPECIFICALLY, PRIORITY AREAS 13 SITES

(including buffer zones, corridors and connecting areas)



SUPPORT UP TO 2016

Support for Policy:

Support Bungo District Regulation document on Spatial Planning

Facilitate 14 permits of Village Forest Management Rights (HPHD) in Jambi, and West Sumatera area of **28,630** ha

Support the issuance of 32 Community Forestry Forest Management Rights (IUPHKM) permits with a total area of **44,975** ha in Tanggamus, Lampung

Support to the issuance of 3 Regional Management Plans: Deleng Lancuk Nature Park, Lau Debuk Debuk Nature Park and Linge Isaq Hunting reserve.

Public consultation support for Revision of Law 5/1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Its Ecosystem



Support for Species Conservation:



1 CONSERVATION RESPONSE UNIT in Singkiel, Aceh



1 FLYING SQUAD PATROL in Tesso Nilo National Park



Establishment of **10** collaborative patrolling team with locals



Establishment of **2** Rhino Protection Unit in Way Kambas and Bukit Barisan Selatan NP



Identification of tiger population and distribution in Bukit 30 NP

Support for Landscape Conservation:



Support for Community:

Foster the establishment of **20.000** ha peat protected areas in Rawa Tripa

50 ha rhino-favored feed plants

Rehabilitation of **60** ha ex forest fire area in Way Kambas NP.

Restoration of **161** ha critical area at Sei Betung, Blok Karo and Bukit Mas Resort, North Sumatra

Community patrol in Gunung Leuser, Kerinci Seblat, Bukit Barisan Selatan, Tesso Nilo NP



Support the issuance of 18 indicative map of Community Based Forest Management potential in West Sumatra

- 1** Beneficiaries: more than 5000 people from 350 community group
- 2** 1 community gallery in Merangin, Jambi
- 3** Establish ecotourism destination in Leuser, Bukit Barisan Selatan (Sukaraja Atas, Balik Bukit, Biha), Bengkulu
- 4** 5 ecotourism village in Way Kambas NP
- 5** 27 homestay adjacent to Way Kambas NP

- 6** 2 community learning center in Bukit 30
- 7** Establishment of 28 former union group in 46 villages in Tanggamus (Lampung)
- 8** 2 microhydro unit
- 9** 3 conservation center in Way Kambas, Linge Isaq, and Tesso Nilo

B. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

B.1 NORTH SUMATRA LANDSCAPE

- Ulu Masen and Seulawah Heritage Forest
- Leuser National Park and Ecosystem
- Batang Gadis National Park and Batang Toru Forest
- Angkola lowland and tropical forest
- West Toba watershed



B.1.1 ULU MASEN AND SEULAWAH HERITAGE FOREST

Successful conservation programs must be supported by a firm enforcement aspect against whoever violates them. From the Seulawah-Ulumasen landscape, a Joint Memorandum of Understanding between the Head of BKSDA Aceh and the Director Reskrimsus of Aceh Police was signed in Banda Aceh in early January 2016 to further recognize appropriate handling of Wildlife Crime.

- To provide law enforcers with technical aspect of wildlife crime, a syllabus and basic training materials on Simulation for Identification of Evidence Against Wildlife Crime for Forensic Interests is being developed.
- Workshop on introduction to Standard Operational Procedure on law enforcement against wildlife crime was conducted in August 2016 in Banda Aceh, attended by 30 participants from Aceh Police, Police Re-

sorts in West Aceh, Nagan Raya, Aceh Barat Daya South Aceh and office of BKSDA. This workshop was held to create a common perception between Aceh Police investigators and PPNS BKSDA Aceh, where the same point of view should be reached on identifying protected or unprotected wildlife. In addition, information on more sophisticated modus operandi of wildlife poaching, trade and wildlife smuggling was updated so that law enforcers could take preemptive, preventive and repressive action.



Signing Memorandum of Understanding between Head of BKSDA Aceh and Director of Special Criminal Investigation of Polda Aceh to tackle environmental crime in Aceh.

■ Photo by LSGK.

B.1.2 LEUSER NATIONAL PARK AND ECOSYSTEM

Although the Leuser Ecosystem is recognized globally and at the national level for its ecological significance, illegal wildlife poaching, roading, industrial development and other threats to the forest are still taking place. However, the good news is that constructive actions to protect the biodiversity rich area is still occurring. Activities such as restoration, patrol activities to secure the area, empowerment of locals and preparation of policy documents like the Sumatera environment Assessment (KLHS) to protect the Rawa Tripa swamp.

POLICY

- A Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) was developed for Tripa Peat Swamp located in Nagan Raya District and Aceh Barat Daya District, Aceh. The document will be used to identify the influence of policy formulation, plans and development programs on the environment and then integrate the findings to contribute to the improvement of the Spatial Plan or Development Plan at the provincial and district levels on the Tripa Swamp peatlands.
- Boundary marking for Rawa Singkil Wildlife Reserve border is almost complete. The border length has reached 203 km or 95% of the total length of 233 km.

Bukit Mas area, the activity is focused on seedling maintenance and planting for 35 ha area. A small amount of water sprang up around the restoration site, although the amount of water is not much but enough to help the restoration team to water the seeds.

- This year very few Sumatran elephants (*Elephas maximus sumatranensis*) entered the palm oil plantations adjacent to the restoration site, because there are growing number of feeding trees in the restoration site. The Balik Angin (*Mallotus paniculatus*) is one of elephant's favorite fast growing tree's and one of the elephant's favorite that are widely planted in Halaban.



Restoration Area in Halaban filled with combination tree planting method between fast and slow growing trees.

■ Photo by Ali Sofyan

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

- In Central Leuser Aceh region, as many as 33,500 agro-forestry seeds consists of pecan, petai, jengkol, mango, guava and rambutan were planted in Linge Isak area. The locals add up 11,000 seedlings for the restoration. However, due to various factors both natural and human, the success of plant life is at the level of 56.13%.
- In North Sumatra part, enrichment method is used to restore 8 ha of critical areas in Halaban, making the total coverage of planting 36 Ha. In

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- Protection for species is maintained through forest patrol activities in four resorts i.e. Marike, Bahorok, Bukit Lawang, and Cinta Raja Resort. The patrol area covers 5,776.46 ha with the length of patrol route 81.70 km. There were 4 hunting activities, 4 illegal logging cases and 8 encroachment were found during patrol activities. A special investigative unit was formed to gather materials and information named Forest & Wildlife Protection Unit (ForWPU). Such activities have successfully created positive effect to secure Gunung Leuser NP in Sei Betung resort from perpetrators, encroachers, animal trader, hunters, etc.
- In southern Aceh, the 4 patrol elephants of Conservation Response Unit (CRU) proved very powerful to expel illegal loggers and encroachers. In addition, this activity also helps to reaffirm boundary between wildlife corridor area and community land that previously had been released in 2002.

COMMUNITY

- There has been a shift in community's view on conservation issues since the presence of the program in Singkil. Previously, forests were seen as place of timber sources for sale, but now people have realized forest function to provide protection for wildlife and flora, spring and prevent floods. In fact, one local who used to be an illegal logger has now become an advocate for community's nursery group.
- TFCA-Sumatra supports the provision of 1 km long clean water Facilities in Delung Sekinel Vil-

lage. The installation was built by collaboration with the community. A total of 1 mosque and 24 households are benefiting from this facility. Previously, similar facility was built in the neighboring village, Reje Payung Village, whose funding is co-financed with PNPM project.

- Support for local product marketing were conducted by participation in various promotional events. Among them is the Provincial Craft Fair held in September 2016 in Bener Meriah district. Since then, local products gradually recognized and enjoy some repeat orders.



A waterpipe installation was built to supply cleanwater for community in Reje Payung, Linge Isaq, Central Aceh. ■ Photo by Ali Sofiawan.

CLEAN WATER FOR LOCALS

Clean water is an absolute necessity for every household. TFCA-Sumatra assists the provision of Clean Water Facilities to the Delung Sekinel Village community in Linge Isak Hunting Reserve (TB). The process to construct the 1 km water installation was done in mutual assistance and self-help among community members. A total of 1 mosque, 1 school and 43 families benefited from the existence of this facility. Previously similar facilities have also been built in Reje Payung village which is also located at TB Linge Isak buffer area. This latter project was co-funded with PNPM project.

Local community welcomes TFCA-Sumatera assistance for their village and the efforts to bring clean water right to their homes. In the old days, they had to take water from the river whose water was not always clear. "Sometimes when the river overflows due to flood or rain in the upstream, we cannot take water. We have to wait for current to calm and clear first in order to be utilized" said Epi, head of Delung Sekinel village.

B.1.3 BATANG GADIS NATIONAL PARK AND BATANG TORU FOREST

At the time of publishing this report, Batang Gadis National Park has not possessed a clear borderline with surrounding areas, especially after March 2012 based on the Ministry of Forestry issued decree no. 121/ Menhut- II/2012 that made Batang Gadis NP shrink from 108,000 ha to 72,150 ha due to changes in the status of forest functions as a mining concession area. This made a major drawback because legally, it has met strong resistance. Besides, the Batang Gadis NP region which covers 26% of total area of Madina district is very vulnerable to a variety of interests, such as the mining and plantation.

POLICY

- Petra has successfully assisted the local community to obtain the forest concession under the community forestry scheme. SK PAK HKm No.130 / Menlhk Setjen / PSKL.0 / 2/2016 on Working Area Establishment (PAK) were issued for 4 farmer group in Simajambu village and another 1 farmer group in Aek Matio Jae hamlet.
- The locals established a local regulation that prohibit fish harvesting in certain part of the river in certain times. This village regulation is called Lubuk larangan and it is designed to protect the river from overfishing and pollution. A notice board has been placed along the river as a reminder for whoever wants to ruin the beautiful river of Aek Nador that cross along Aek Mateo Jae hamlet.
- The SRI Consortium is involved in joint efforts to find solutions for potential villages conflict with Batang Gadis NP. People insist to hang on and demand rights to manage their land within national parks as they have lived there decades before Batang Gadis NP existed. There are 21 villages that object to the existence of Batang Gadis NP covering 7 sub-districts, that is Panyabungan Selatan, Kotanopan, Panyabungan Barat, Ulu Pungkut, Batang Natal, PSM and Ranto Baek sub-district.
- Meanwhile, Marsada cooperative in South Tapanuli and Bergiat Maju Cooperative in North Tapanuli have developed 0.5 ha farming model function as a learning medium for farmer groups related to cocoa cultivation practices and management. After practicing farmer field school, the quantity of dry cocoa beans produced by Suka Maju farmers



group of Gunung Hasahatan hamlet and Lestari farmer group of Dano Lombang hamlet has increased, reaching up to 139 kg during the period of May - July 2016 or the average 212 gr/stem (for Suka Maju) and 344 gr/stem (for Lestari).

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

- In 2016, a local church teenage group in Tarabintang and Pakkat District has planted 41 sour-sop seeds, 1300 incense stems, and 39 petai stems grown in rubber plantations, along the village road, and around micro hydro area, involving 25 people for 2 months.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- Temporary rehabilitation cages were prepared to handle human-wildlife conflict since the province's rehabilitation center is located very far from Madina district. The Animal Transit Center (PTS) still serves as a temporary shelter for confiscated animals or caught endangered animals. In 2016, it has released 4 animals consisting of 2 Siamang (*Symphalangus syndactylus*), 1 Ungko (*Hylobates agilis*), 1 Forest Cat (*Felis bengalensis*) to buffer zone Dolok Sipirok nature reserve.
- Illegal mining problems inside the national park have long been a serious problem. Therefore, environment awareness is maintained through film screenings in collaboration with the Madina Advocacy Network (JATAM) on the dangers of using hazardous chemicals to human health.
- A local community patrol team was established on October 1 and named after "Pusaka Lestari" to be an active partner for Batang Gadis' forest ranger in protecting and securing Batang Gadis area.

COMMUNITY

- In 2016 Marsada Cooperative have successfully sold 8730 kg of coffee beans from 5 coffee suppliers in 9 batch to 2 coffee exporters namely CV Mitra Keluarga and PT Sumatera Specialty Coffee. Meanwhile, Bergiat Maju Cooperative has successfully sold cocoa to PT. Tanah Mas Medan in 2 batch.
- Up to now, Marsada cooperative has 65 members, consisting of coffee and cocoa farmers living in 5 surrounding villages. Local benefit from capacity building practices for community members in bookkeeping of trading transactions, and implementation of SOP for logistic and warehouse.
- As part of the capacity building program, a series of trainings and assistance are carried out in eight villages (Habincaran, Hutagodang, Alahan Kae, Pagargunung, Aek Nangali, Hatupangan, Pastap Julu, and Ampung Julu village) for coffee farmers. Field School trainings made in 6 coffee farmer groups has created course materials like seed treatment, pest and disease control, and implementing stakes that fit with local context. A field guide book to nurture coffee plants also has been prepared to be distributed among coffee farmers.
- Two Cooperative Enterprises have been formed, namely KSU Kopi Mandailing Jaya in Ulu Pungkut and KSU Kopi Tomuan Raya in Batang Natal. Both coffee cooperatives aim to help farmers channeling their coffee production and preserve the famous Mandailing coffee to worldwide market.
- Assistance for local paddy farmers has transformed 88 farming practices in Batang Gadis from conventional farming systems to legowo agriculture practices and Rice Intensification System using organic farming principles.

B.1.4 ANGKOLA LOWLAND AND TROPICAL FOREST

No grantee works in Angkola landscape in 2016

B.1.5 WESTERN TOBA WATERSHED

Humbang Hasundutan District located in the West Toba Watershed, lies along the Bukit Barisan mountains. Around the forest reside dwellers who rely on forest sources for livelihood and dry land farming by cultivating seasonal crops. The presence of communities around forest areas will have an impact on forest destruction. Illegal logging, poaching and agricultural expansion will potentially destroy forest ecosystem and eliminate biodiversity contained in forests. Economic improvement has become a priority approach for this area as which in return will protect and reserve forests in the impacted area.

LANDSCAPE

To rehabilitate 300 ha of Protected Forest in Pakkat and Tarabintang Sub-districts, two seedling nurseries were made to produce about 240,000 seedlings, where 140,000 among them are local tree species.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

A Quick Response Rangers Unit (SPORC) of North Sumatra team and WRU-SRI has succeeded in confiscating animals that were kept illegally and brought them to a shelter to take care of them until fully recovered. A recently found injured Siamang baby has managed to recover and get along with other Siamang (Simbo and Boim). In April, an estuary crocodile has successfully moved from Banjar Sehat community to SRI temporary shelter center to be cared for.

COMMUNITY

- Improving farming techniques is one strategy proposed by our grantee, Caritas Foundation, to generate local income. Assistance provided to cultivate rubber, vegetables (mustard commodities and mustard greens), asam gelugur planting, paddy rice, fishery and construction of compost house.



B.2 CENTRAL SUMATRA LANDSCAPE

- Bukit Tigapuluh National Park
- Kerumutan-Kampar Peninsula-Senepis landscape
- Tesso Nilo Ecosystem
- Kerinci-Seblat Ecosystem
- Siberut National Park and Mentawai Islands
- Sembilang-Berbak



B.2.1 BUKIT TIGAPULUH NATIONAL PARK

Bukit Tigapuluh ecosystem lies in Riau and Jambi province. Most parts of its area consists of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park. The area has rich biodiversity. It is one of the last locations where key species in Sumatra (tigers, elephants and Orangutans) remain. The Bukit Tigapuluh ecosystem is also very important for life and livelihood of Talang Mamak tribe.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

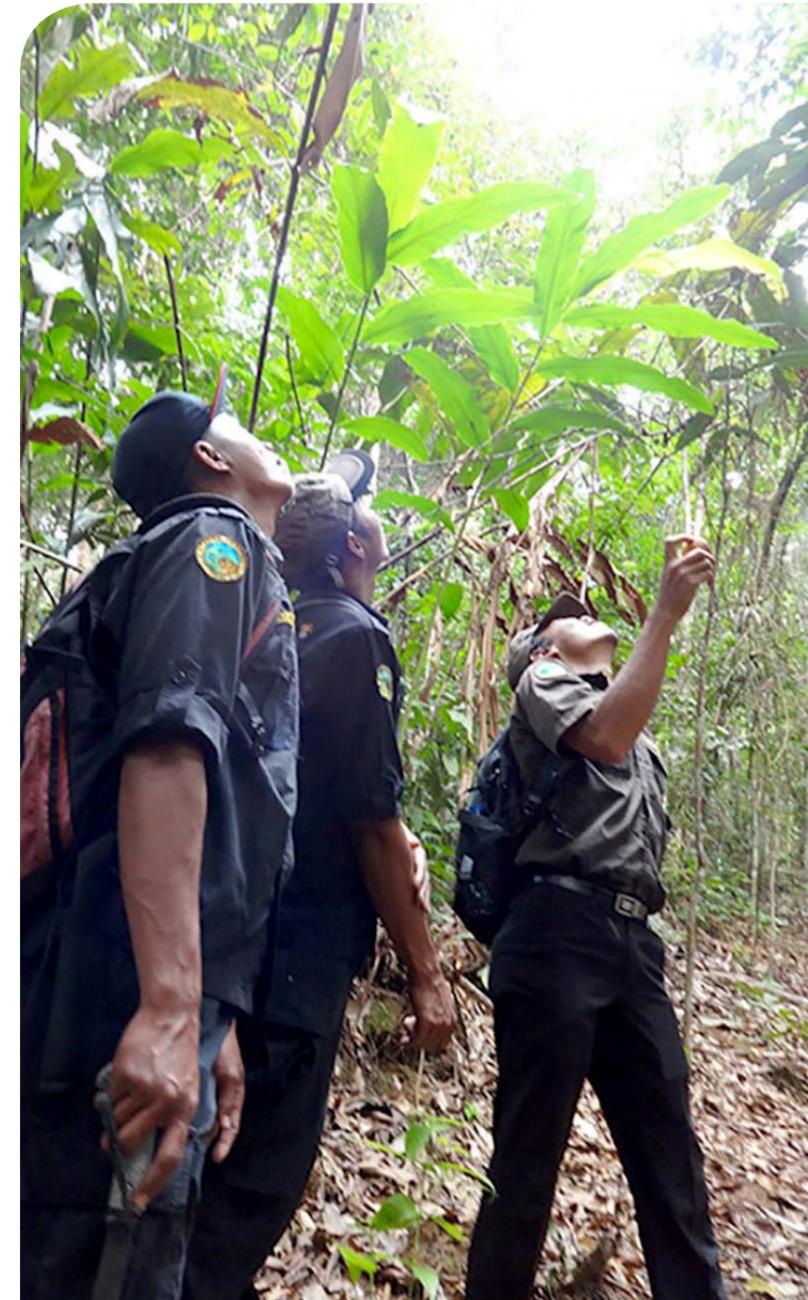
- A mobile mitigation team was formed to protect highly threatened Sumatran elephant populations and its habitats. The team help Tebo Police to investigate a death case of one adult male elephant with ivory trade motif in just two months. The success to disclose elephant murder cases by law enforcement agencies is an important achievement given lack of Sumatran elephant death cases disclosure although nationally the death rate is very high.
- In two joint-team patrols, the team has successfully thwarted trading attempts of a preserved tiger, caught 11 illegal loggers in the act, seized and released four protected birds (rhinoceros hornbill, hornbill, and black hawk), which all allegedly come from Bukit Tigapuluh landscape.

COMMUNITY

- In addition to direct conservation activities, the Bukit Tigapuluh consortium also provides assistance on basic education (reading, writing, arithmetic) for Talang Mamak community in two villages. Up until the end of 2015, there have been a total of 79 students who have participated, consisting of 23 students in Datai marginal elementary school and 56 students in Sadan community learning center.

A patrol team in Bukit Tigapuluh monitor surrounding forest area to secure forest from illegal activities and monitor wildlife.

Photo by Ali Sofiawan



B. 2.2 TESSO NILO ECOSYSTEM

Tesso Nilo landscape is one of the remaining blocks of lowland forest in Sumatra. This rich biodiversity ecosystem contains 218 plant species identified in the area of 2000 m², making Tesso Nilo known for its high plant diversity that have not been documented before. However, Tesso Nilo forest is threatened by demographic pressures, land use, encroachment, poaching and conflicts between humans and wildlife.



LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

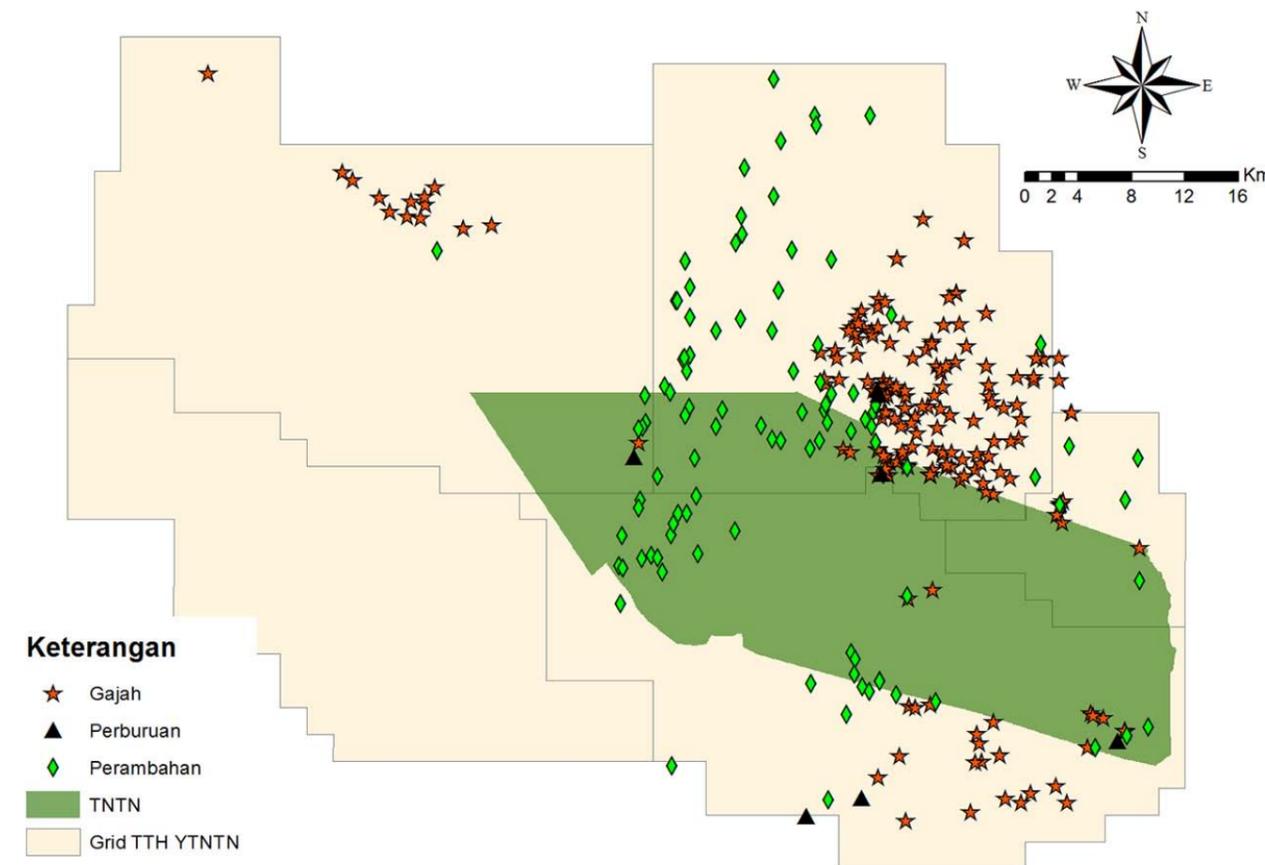
- Restoration in TN Tesso Nilo is done purposively based on natural needs and balance. The species selected for restoration was carefully selected based on elephant's favor, such as cashew, kelor, jackfruit, jengkol, tangun, rambai lombau, and durian.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- In Tesso Nilo National Park shows tendency to improve in 2016. In the two blocks patrolled, only 3 elephants died, 1 due to conflict, 1 died of EEHV disease (Elephant Endotheliotropic Herpes Virus, viral infections that attacked young captive elephants kept by WWF, and another wild elephant that was found dead by YTNNTN patrol team. This year, YTNNTN patrol strategy was changed, where in previous years one team conducted bi-weekly patrol around flying squad camp, now they turn into deploying two teams for 15 days a month in two blocks at north and south Tesso Nilo National Park. This strategy shift resulted from implementation of Better Management Practice (BMP) under joint implementation framework among YTNNTN, PT Musim Mas, WWF Indonesia and TFCA-Sumatera.

- Patrolling activities include monitoring of illegal hunting, encroachment, illegal logging and land fires. Three community patrol teams were deployed to protect forests and animals in three villages, that is Situgal, Air Hitam and LKB. Despite the rate of encroachment and illegal logging that was reduced, land fires still occurred in the two

blocks patrolled, particularly on patrol block II. The patrol team also found three wild elephants injured due to boar snares and had been handed over to the authorities. Routine health care and inspections are also conducted to ensure the state of elephant health.



B. 2.3 KERINCI SEBLAT ECOSYSTEM

Forest issues in Kerinci Seblat are generally similar with other forests in Indonesia: deforestation, encroachment, animal trade and so on. However, TFCA-Sumatera's grantees continue to work to restrain deforestation in various forms including supporting pro conservation policies, rehabilitation programs, and improving community welfare and making sure they no longer penetrate the national park area. Openin roads into Kerinci Seblat would be a disaster not just for Sumatran tigers but also for the park's other wildlife, which is among the richest on Earth. The park formerly including the critically endangered Sumatran rhinoceros, a species even more imperiled than the Sumatran tiger.

POLICY

- KKI Warsi is among the early TFCA-Sumatera from first cycle. The Grant Closing Report has been signed on August 25, 2016.
- Among outcomes achieved by KKI-WARSI program intervention are: 1. Mapping connectedness of social interaction in 5 hamlets under a village database system; promoting Bungo Regency regulation no. 9 of 2015 on spatial planning that accommodates the protection of former HPH / HPT (RKI) areas within the CBFM scheme under Social Forestry scheme of customary forests and village forests; development of Bungo Regency

ha and Pesisir Selatan District 37,500 ha; Establishment of 14 village and nagari forests in Jambi and West Sumatera totaling of 28,650 ha; as well as establish cooperation with private companies for cinnamon and rubber commodities.

- Akar Network monitors road development plan proposed by Jambi Provincial Governments that will divide Kerinci Seblat National Park into two through Kerinci and Bungo districts, and another road plan developed by Bengkulu Provincial Government during May 2016 to November 2016. To anticipate this, the Akar Network establishes a network of communications and landscape rescue namely Musi Batanghari Consortium (KMB). NGOs incorporated, among others, LTA Kerinci, Genesis Bengkulu, LTB Merangin, Canopy Bengkulu, Walhi Jambi, Walhi South Sumatra, Walhi West Sumatra, Walhi Bengkulu. The common shared stand point is to reject the development that will have a devastating effect and decrease the effectiveness of the TNKS area function.
- Genesis Bengkulu handed over a draft on environmental assessment of Mukomuko district Spatial Plan to Strategic Environmental Assessment team (KLHS) and local government agency of Mukomuko district. This document is important for its contribution to save Mukomuko forest because the existing draft does not consider Provincial spatial plan that designated Mukomuko's forest as a national strategic area (KSN). The old draft says the Mukomuko's forest is reserved for coal mining.

spatial plan of 2013-2033; allocation of 250,000 - 500,000 ha of forest area in 4 districts in West Sumatera (South Solok District 50,000 ha, Solok District 60,000 ha, Dharmasraya district 25,000



LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

- In Kerinci Seblat NP, landscape restoration and rehabilitation was conducted during October to November 2016 in some locations i.e. Kerinci, Merangin, Solok Selatan and Mukomuko district. More than 60,000 coffee seedlings in Kerinci and Merangin was planted in these two districts. Another 45,000 hardwood seedling is under preparation to be spread out in 4 districts, that is 15,000 in Mukomuko, 15,000 in Solok Selatan, 7,500 in Kerinci and 7,500 in Merangin.

NP is applied by planting coffee and also improvement of coffee quality and quantity. As of November 2016, 30,000 coffee seeds are available in Renah Pemetik Kerinci District and 30,000 other seeds of LTA contribution. Seed distribution was conducted on 30-60 farmer households with the number of seeds per KK 500-1000 stems. This case has become a success story of program (see: Coffee Puts an End to Protected Areas Encroachment in page 38)

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- Capacity building for animal monitoring team was strengthened through trainings such as monitoring and conflict protocol development (Permenhut No 48/2008).
- In the end of August, Wildlife Release Team has released a wild tiger rescued from snares in South Solok District. A Field Guide book on Mitigation and Handling Faith-Based Conflict has been published to provide guidance on the handling of Human Conflict and Sumatran Tigers in the Kerinci Seblat Landscape



In Renah Pemetik region, coffee farmers demonstrates how to trim coffee plants. The coffee growers enjoy doubling coffee yields and made them no longer have to penetrate National Park area.

■ Photo by Ali Sofiawan.

COMMUNITY

Akar Network offers a unique concept to handle conservation issues through local economic approach. Economic sustainability is the recipe to ensure environmental sustainability, and here in Kerinci Seblat

BIODIVERSITY RICHNESS IN PALM OIL CORRIDOR

In line with efforts to provide corridors that facilitate fauna movement from one conservation place to another, the Unand-PILI team conducted a biodiversity survey to seek signs of wildlife existence within oil palm plantations in one of private palm oil company located in Kerinci Seblat National Park buffer zone. Results from sample collection in the field, the team found 133 species of trees, shrubs and herbaceous. They identify 120 plant species incorporated in 48 families. There are 22 species of fish, 8 species of amphibians and 25 species of reptiles, 51 bird species and 31 species of mammals. In the area of oil palm itself, 12 species of Herpetofauna are found, consists of 3 reptiles and 8 amphibian species, 25 species of mammals, 21 species of fish. The animals inhabit wetland areas, such as ponds, lakes and along the river. The finding reflects a robust forest along the river which suitable for a corridor network and possible to serve as the path for large animals crossing especially the Sumatran tiger.

B. 2.4 BERBAK – SEMBILANG NATIONAL PARKS

In recent times Berbak was changed from a game reserve to a national park. At the same time the size of the protected area was reduced from 2,447 square kilometers to 1,716 square kilometers. It probably has the best habitat for the Sumatran tiger and Asia's most significant peat swamp reserve and the best freshwater reserve in Sumatra. More attention and empowered NGOs should play a more significant role here



WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

There are 7 patrol and monitoring teams established in 2016 to monitor Sumatran tiger's existence, that is in Bungur and Seponjen Rivers; Sogo and Tanjung Gelam River, Telago limo, Rantau Rasau, Sungai Itik Village, Air Hitam, Cemara River. Conflict reports received from the community are then verified in the field.

COMMUNITY

- Community empowerment is supported through establishment of economic business group in 6 villages. The types of businesses developed include shrimp crackers, handicraft box, aqua glass, spoon and songket, ginger cultivation in sacks, sweet potatoes and banana cultivation, sweet corn farming, and mangrove crab production in water cage (keramba).



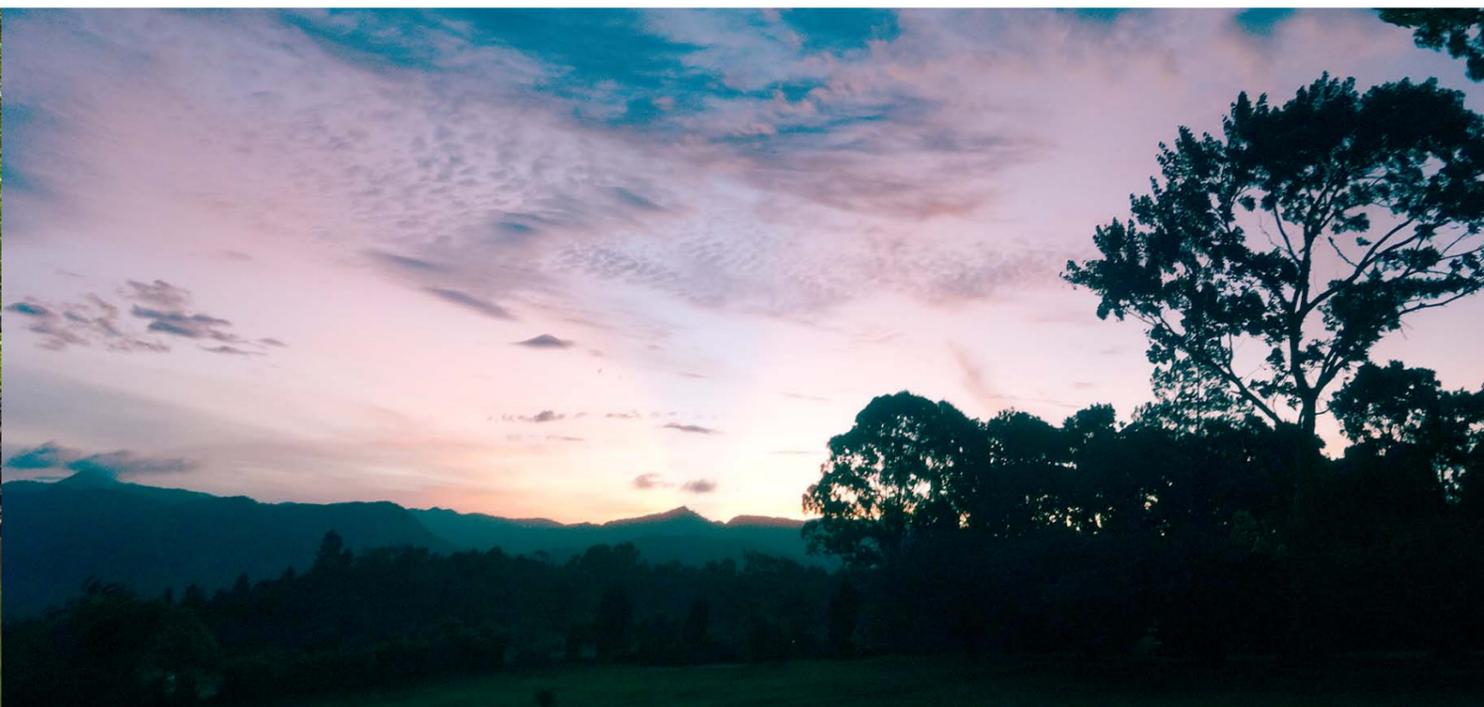
B. 2.5 SIBERUT NATIONAL PARK AND MENTAWAI ISLANDS

POLICY

- YKI program has ended in 2016 after 4 years of project implementation in Siberut. The consortium has succeeded in collecting various research literature on conservation activities, socioeconomic studies, biological studies and medicinal plants in 4 assisted villages.
- The draft of regional Bill on Environmental Community Health has been completed and will be socialized to representatives of community leaders, religious figures, program assisted program boards, medical personnel in the village together with village and Dusun Government and all BPD officials.

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

In collaboration with 10 community groups, YKI consortium has rehabilitated 200 ha critical and coastal areas of Siberut, with 60,000 mangrove seedlings, nutmeg, and a number of local plants. The consortium has also provided assistance in intensifying cocoa cultivation and guarding its marketing process. A total of 2 coconut derived products were developed to improve the community's economy, especially coconut oil and Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO).





B. 3 SOUTH SUMATRA LANDSCAPE

- Bukit Barisan Selatan Forest
- Way Kambas National Park

B. 3.1 BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN FOREST RANGE

Implementation of Social Forestry, especially Community Forestry became an important achievement from Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. Joint Forest Farmers Groups (Gapoktan) Beringin Jaya has succeeded in becoming the first winner of the National Wana Lestari Competition Year 2016 held by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry under category of Community Forestry License Holders. Lending from national bank to fund social forestry project is increasingly adding to the achievement line of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park in Tanggamus as a role model for community forestry.

POLICY

- Assistance to implement Resort Based Management (RBM) and resort management information system at the resort level is still ongoing. The Unila-PILI consortium was asked by office of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park to conduct interpreter trainings to community around Bukit Barisan Selatan. The purpose of the training is to meet the need for certified interpreter whereby this certificate will be used as one of the prerequisites of an individual community who apply for a business license for the utilization of tourism services in TNBBS.
- Korut has been developing a system to manage community forestry scheme (HKm). The system developed includes collecting detailed land map for each member's land to indicate working area map (PAK). This system praised by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has proven to be quite accurate when overlaid with data based on ground checking.

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

- Up to now there are 32 Joint Forest Farmer Groups (Gapoktan) already registered in HKm program and already have IUPHKm in Tanggamus District. This is a great potential in realizing "Sustainable Forest, Prosperous Society". However, the implementation has not been fully implemented by the IUPHKm licensee due to lack of knowledge and awareness about the Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.88 / Menhut-II / 2014 and the importance of forest function.
- The assisted farmer groups consist of 24 Gapoktan HKm, 3 farmers womens groups (KWT) and 1 Forest Farmer Group (KTH). Gapoktan HKm Beringin Jaya has successfully become the 1st Winner in Community Forestry License Holders Group category at National Wana Lestari Competition Year 2016 held by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This achievement is important to raise local farmer's spirit. Gapoktan HKm Beringin Jaya is also succeeding to get a softloan of IDR 1.76 Billion through KKPE program from BRI, a local commercial Bank in Indonesia.



Photo by Agus Priyono



Beringin Jaya Cooperative received soft credit loan from BRI, a state owned commercial bank. So far, the credit was the biggest loan ever give for social forestry project. Photo by Ali Sofiawan

COMMUNITY

- Close coordination between national park and community was demonstrated in Bukit Barisan Selatan NP. A village ecotourism forum was established with full support from the National Park. This collaboration model has triggered more support from regional government to local government, thereby encouraging village's priority to support community development. The close community-national park means that the community is willing to donate their time, energy and funds to rebuild a recently burnt-out resort post. Relations among stakeholders are also quite close, so in Biha, Unila-PILI Consortium, community groups in Paku Negara, and Watala agreed to develop an ecotourism package at Biha.
- A shared learning event among TFCA-Sumatera grantees was made in Tanggamus, Lampung to

learn about HKM best practices. The event also come up with the establishment of Social Forestry Communication Forum (FKPS) with members consists of TFCA-Sumatera grantee like Korut, Petra, Caritas PSE, Petai, YTNNTN, Ulayat, YKWS, HAKI, LCP, and Pundi Sumatera. The forum is expected to spark movement within the framework of advancing Social Forestry.

- As part of the community economy empowerment, hatchery ponds and fish growth ponds which results are quite satisfactory, especially those located in the Village of Braja Yekti and Labuhan Ratu VII.
- An information center was built next to East Sumatera main crossroad to serve as a clearing house and information center for village economic development that consists of local tourism, agriculture and fishery activities.



COMMUNITY FORESTRY MANAGEMENT MODEL AT NATIONAL LEVEL

The Farmer union Group (gapoktan) of Community Forestry (HKm) Beringin Jaya was ranked first in the Wana Lestari contest under category of Community License Holder of Forest Community in 2016 organized by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

The HKm Program is part of The Social Forestry scheme by applying agroforestry system in protected forest areas that have obtained government permits. More than 25,000 household in Tanggamus have benefited from gapoktan membership through fostering farm management, institutional building and regional management awareness. Empiric data shows the average income of community increased from previous average IDR 1,596,000/month (in 2009-2011) to IDR 4,621,000/ month (in 2013-2015).

With the support of TFCA-Sumatera, the HKm has grown rapidly from initially 3 gapoktan, now there are 24 Gapoktan already registered in the Kota Agung Utara consortium assistance program in Tanggamus District. This is a great community resource to achieve a "Sustainable Forest, Prosperous Society". There are many potential Non-Timber Forest Products (HHBK) that can be utilized under HKm such as Coffee, Cocoa, Durian, Nutmeg, Petai, Mangosteen, Jengkol, Avocado, Duku, and many others.

Out of total 134,000 ha protected forest in Tanggamus District, about 50,950.02 ha of them has received Working Area Reservation (PAK) from the Minister of Environment and Forestry and community forest utilization permit (IUPHKm) from Tanggamus Head of District in 3 locations that is KPHL Kota Agung Utara, KPHL Batu Teji and Pematang Neba.

B. 3.2 WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- Alert consortium program in Way Kambas has end in July 2016. Among some of the achievements was reforestation activities in Rawa Kadut where 31,200 plants have survived forest fire with 58% survival rate. The fire protection system in Kadut Rawa Reforestation was developed using a firebreak system reinforced by the implementation of the Patrol and Fire Control. The Kadut Swamp Reforestation area has been successfully maintained and protected from fire since 2015.
- Progressive habitat recovery occurs in Kadut Rawa area. The emergence of wild animals, especially elephants and elephants intensely located Reforestation shows the use of habitat by these animals.
- Surveys and monitoring of key animals and habitats (Tigers, rhinoceros, elephants, tapirs, sun bears and jungle cat) have been implemented for for three year. The project project has successfully mapped the existence and distribution of target species, threats and constraints to the implementation of activities faced in management and conservation.



Above and below: Strands of weeds that grows in Rawa Kadut swamps vulnerable to forest fires. TFCA grantee, ALeRT, developed a firebreak method as an alternative to prevent widespread fires.

■ Photo by Ali Sofiawan.

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

- In this period 27 patrols were carried out with total patrol route reached 799 km. There were 86 cases of illegal activities detected (bird poaching, fish, encroachment, illegal logging, etc.).

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- As the program approaches the end, monitoring activities of wildlife existence and distribution and vital resource conditions of tigers, rhinoceros, elephants, tapirs, bears and stumps continue to be maintained by the PKHS team. The installation of monitoring cameras is focused on the TERMA (Tiger, Elephant, Rhino Monitoring Area) area, with the number of cameras operated as many as 17-20 points / locations.
- Activities in Way Kambas NP are still focused on the response to elephant-human conflict. The Wildlife Response Unit (WRU) team received 69 incident reports on wild elephant conflict. The location of the conflict spread in 10 villages adjacent to Way Kambas NP area. The highest number of conflicts in this period occurred in Braja Yekti vil-

lage (18 times), Braja Kencana (10 times), and Labuhan Ratu VI (9 times), 43 conflict incidents (62%) were successfully handled and caused no harm to plants. A total of 26 other conflict incidents caused losses to the crop, although it has been attempted to be addressed.

- Some types of seasonal animals begin to appear like storks, groups of elephants and some types of kingfisher whose intensity of presence indicates that Rawa Kijang area is a suitable place for seasonal or resident animals and animals that are already settled in the restoration area.

COMMUNITY

- A spot to attract tourist to come to Way Kambas was built in the form of tree house that also functions as a guard post for wildlife observation. Visits to the area has begun to increase. The development of creative economy in order to decrease elephant-human conflict also has created a positive impact. Special interest tours to see human-wildlife conflict was quite popular. Locals get direct benefit by renting their houses for tourist accommodation and increase sales for local snacks.

ECO VILLAGE TOURISM IN PARK'S BUFFER ZONE

The development of creative economy in order to support the handling of elephant-human conflict occurring in the buffer village of Way Kambas national park has a positive impact. Village tourism activities have been incorporated into the Village Long Term Plan (RPJMDes) in 2016.

More households now are willing to make their home as homestay, like in Braja Harjosari village. Trainings were provided to prepare locals entering ecotourism era for their village like training in handicraft making, homestay service, snack packaging, develop marketing network and promotion. Tour package developed like visit to cashew crystal plantation, cultivate paddy field, visits to traditional markets, mushroom cultivation, visit to stove manufacture, school visit, and river tours. Positive feedback were gained from tourists where they quite satisfied to have experience living with locals.



A glimpse of Braja Harjosari village landscape inhabited by former Bali transmigrants. Together with other community elements, the Villagers develop ecotourism added with ethnic nuances to create more experience for visitors.

■ Photo by Ali Sofyan

C. INSTITUTION AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Supports for Revision Law No. 5 Year 1990 on Conservation of Biological Resources and its Ecosystems

In 2016 the draft Bill on the Conservation and Utilization of Genetic Resources which previously was Law No. 5/1990 on the Conservation of Biological Resources and Ecosystems has been successfully registered in the National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) of the House of Representatives.

FIGHT AGAINST ANIMAL TRAFFICKING

- Efforts to reduce illegal animals trade like tigers, orangutans, rhinoceros, elephants, lorises, hornbills, and pangolins in South Sumatra through law enforcement in Sumatra seems like an endless story. Any successful disclosure of animal crime cases, always followed by a more sophisticated smuggling modus operandi. However, at least this law enforcement program can cause deterrent effect to wildlife traders to end their illegal activities.



A public hearing was held to get inputs from public for revision of Law 5/90 on biodiversity conservation and its ecosystem. ■ Photo doc. TFCA-Sumatera

The draft Bill for public consultation has been completed. There are three public consultation was made in Jakarta and Medan, inviting relevant stakeholders from government, NGO, association, academician and other relevant parties. The result has been uploaded to ministry of environment and forestry website (www.menlhk.go.id). An email (timrevisi590@gmail.com) to collect wider audience inputs also available as a public tool to revise. To date the academic paper draft was enriched with inputs from Directorate General of KSDAE and experts.

- Success story to thwart smuggling and illegal trade include: smuggling of an adult Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) in Lubuk Linggau, Musi Rawas South Sumatra to Singapore; Four Orangutan Sumatran babies (*Pongo abelli*) in Medan North Sumatra; one baby Sumatran Orangutan (*Pongo abelli*) in Lampung / Jakarta which will be sent abroad; 4 raptor that consists of 2 Brontok Eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*), and 2 Bald head Eagle (*Haliastur indus*) in Palembang, South Sumatera.

D. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- The local BKSDA office of South Sumatra and the South Sumatra Regional Police have been informed by reports submitted by Animals, a TFCA-Sumatra grantee focusing on efforts to stop illegal wildlife trade. About 9 illegal traders were caught red handedly with evidence of Lutung, Siamang, Simpai and Pangolin. Raids was also launched at Bird Market 16 Palembang. The police has confiscated an estuarian crocodile and a leopard. The SPORC forensic training module for BKSDA South Sumatra has been very helpful for SPORC team, PPNS, Gakum to apply law enforcement against environment crime.

KICK OFF FOR TIGER SANCTUARY AT BARUMUN

Pilar Barumun has successfully completed the launch of the Sumatran tiger sanctuary and submission of 3D model of Barumun Tiger Sanctuary, an animated video and the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of this sanctuary.

Documents produced from the project which has become a guide and reference in the process of a sanctuary establishment has been submitted to the office of BBKSDA of North Sumatera. Inauguration and launch of the tiger sanctuary was held on 23 November 2016, attended by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Bambang Hendroyono and other KLHK officials, local government elements, conservationists, and community leaders.

RHINO EXPERT MEETING

One of the key problems of the Sumatran Rhino population downturn, among others, is the size of the population is too small and the reproductive ability is low. The small number of population makes it difficult for this species to survive for the next 50-100 years. It is estimated that there are less than 100 individuals in total and separated in three population enclave like in Leuser, Way Kambas and Bukit Barisan Selatan. Small population is prone to risk such as low reproductive capacity, high in-breeding risks, and low genetic diversity, that threaten the population's ability to reproduce.

Disease problems also affect female reproductive ability. Changes in the shape of landscapes that are increasingly open, human activities such as illegal logging, encroachment, forest conversion into other designations increasingly add to the threat to the survival of the rhino.

Experts suggest that institutional capacity and stakeholder commitment needs to strengthen in order to carry out conservation efforts of Sumatran Rhinos. A shared database accessible and utilized by related parties should be immediately developed. At the same time, immediate action to save rhinos should be carried out, including, if necessary, relocation of the remaining species to a safe place. These efforts should be supported by a all necessary information on the present situation of existing Rhino population.



Caption Community forestry usually located in remote areas. Assistance provided by TFCA-Sumatera grantee brings hope to generate local economy from this remote villagers.

■ Photo by Agus Priyono

SUCCESS STORY

PROTECTING INTACT PEAT DOME AT RAWA TRIPA

The Tripa-Babahrot peat swamp forest ecosystem is located on the west coast of Aceh province, covering two districts of Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya. Until early 1990s, the Tripa-Babahrot ecosystem was covered by coastal peat swamp forests of 60,696 ha. Referring to land unit map published by Puslittanak in 1980 on a review scale, the Tripa-Babahrot ecosystem is predominantly peatland with depth between 1 to more than 4 meters. This map also indicates a peat dome with more than 2 meters depth, but since this map is on a review scale, the delineation illustrated is still disputed at field level, especially for private sector holders of utilization permits, also by districts who are still hesitant to establishing it as a peatland area that must be protected in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations.

Tripa-Babahrot Ecosystem is part of Leuser Ecosystem Area (KEL) which was designed as a conservation management area through Presidential Decree No. 33 of 1998. Along with this policy, the Aceh Provincial Government issued Governor's Decree No. 19/1999 on Forest Service Direction in Aceh Province where Tripa-Babahrot ecosystem is functioned

as protected area outside forest area. At national level through Government Regulation No. 26/2008 on National Spatial Plan (RTRWN), KEL including Tripa-Babahrot peat swamp ecosystem is declared as a national strategic area with function to protect natural resources and environment as well as Tripa-Batee River Basin into national strategic watershed. In line with the Government Regulation (PP) on the RTRWN, the Aceh Provincial Government aligns it with draft of Regional Spatial Plan of Aceh Province (RTRWA). According to Law No 11/2006 on Aceh Government, Leuser Ecosystem Area is also included as part of conservation area in Aceh province.

Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL), seeks to design a new protected area of 20,000 ha, which can then become the forerunner to the development of the overall protection of the Tripa-Babahrot Peat Swamp Ecosystem Area (60,000 ha). This peat swamp ecosystem is part of Leuser Ecosystem Area. TFCA-Sumatra supports the protection and conservation of biodiversity in the Leuser Ecosystem landscape in order to attain stability of protected status, so that the threats of losing this peat swamp ecosystem can be overcome in the future.



COFFEE PUTS AN END TO PROTECTED AREAS ENCROACHMENT

The Bukit Barisan range is a mountainous area stretched along the western side of the island of Sumatra. Situated in the south part of the range is Kerinci Seblat National Park, a protected area which covers about 1.3 million hectares of middle and high land tropical rain forest. On Renah Pemetik a small valley, just in the east coast of the park, arabica coffee has become more than just a delicious drink. The area stretches deeply into the valley in the Air Hangat Timur sub-district of Kerinci, less than two kilometers from the national park border. Coffee has become a livelihood and occupation of those farmers previously labelled as national park's encroachers; they are now restorers of the forests.

Initially, when Emma Fatwa from the Akar Network, a local NGO asked local farmers and (former) farmers who used to encroach Kerinci Seblat National Park to cultivate the inherited land with Arabica coffee, a commodity that had never been planted there, the locals felt unsure and claimed that the land wouldn't yield results, considering the infertility.

Since 2013, when the TFCA-Sumatera program was started at the area, as many as 60,000 seedlings were given to the farmers. Further 50,000 new



seedlings and the necessary supplies were planted in continuation of the program, but these are no longer free. There are currently 77 families in Renah Pemetik that have turned from shifting slash and burn cultivation into settled coffee cultivation.

Every day the local coffee farmers are busy cutting leaves, planting, adding manure as fertilizer, and checking for pests. No chemical fertilizer is applied, therefore it's totally organic coffee. In the space of only two years, they found already lush coffee plants, whose cherries filled fully new branches that grew from the cut stems.

Now that the plants are four years old, local farmers can pick almost 15 kilograms of coffee cherries per tree, per year. With over 400 trees he has, and the raw beans sell IDR 7,500 per kg, means on the average, farmer could potentially earn around IDR 45 million per year from the harvests. However, he chooses to process the coffee cherries instead of selling them, adding the value to IDR 21,000 per kg.

Farmers have also been reminded to routinely check on the plants; after five years old the productivity should increase 8 fold. One plant has the ability to produce 20 kg coffee a year. Farmers plant averagely 1,600 plants per hectare, which would be able to produce 32 tons of raw beans per hectare per year, or 4.1 tones of green beans priced at IDR 85,000 per kilogram.

"Driving encroachers out of the national park" is probably the best words to describe the now, coffee plantation in Renah Pemetik. The Arabica coffee planting in this area cannot be separated from the

roles played by the Tumbuh Alami Foundation (LTA), a local NGO directed by Emma Fatwa, member of Akar Network, which has successfully expanded the coffee plantation to an amazing area of 1,000 hectares of Arabica coffee in just 6 years in Kayu Aro Sub-District. There is more thing. Farmers are greatly enthused by the bringing downstream coffee industry much closer to the farmers by cutting down several points in the coffee trading chain. The harvests are now always sold at a competitive price as the implementation of organic coffee cultivation is becoming increasingly appreciated by the international market. "Customers in Europe are willing to pay an addition of 50 pence (GBP) or about IDR 8,000 per kilogram for organic coffee," LTA director Emma Fatma remarks. Coffee farmers in Kayu Aro are also benefitted by the assistance of LTA in shortening the market chains by connecting directly the farmers and the market. PT Agro Tropic Nusantara, a local downstream company also plays a significant role in helping farmers increase their income levels. The company, which willingly helps to export 1,000 tones per year of Kerinci coffee pays serious attention towards fair trade principles. Out of these, almost 150 tones of Arabica seeds are exported to the U.S.

"This program shows a good collaboration between farmers as the coffee producers and the market opened by private sector," says Samedi, Program Director of TFCA-Sumatera. He adds that this collaboration could be used as a model for linking forest conservation, crops production and markets in Sumatera and elsewhere. (as)

EKSPLO INISIATIF SUMATRA (EXIS) 2016

In the end of 2016 TFCA-Sumatra held an event that accommodates meetings among grantees to exchange experience as well as introducing products and grantees achievements to the public.

The event entitled “Expo Initiative of Sumatera,” presents various events such as the national dialogue entitled “Developing Community Entrepreneurship to Support Landscape Conservation and Community Welfare Living Adjacent to Forest in Sumatera”. Speakers for the dialogue include MS Sembiring (Executive Director of KEHATI Foundation), Masril Koto (Social Entrepreneur), Karman MM (General Development Service Center for Forest Development Financing), Bening (Association of Business Development Service Indonesia), and Mahendra Taher (Founder of SSS-Pundi Sumatera Foundation).

The Exis 2016 event is also filled with workshops, parallel discussions, and product exhibitions featuring non-timber forest products such as coffee, honey, rattan and bamboo handicrafts, herbal in package, beverages, organic fertilizers and others. Many visitors come to see and buy crafts from grantees. The exhibition lasts from morning until the evening. Discussions are facilitated over coffee while business meetings are conducted. Whilst chatting, visitors can taste coffee brought by grantees from the best coffee-growing regions in Indonesia while sharing inspiration about community-based businesses.

Participants find the event provides positive inputs for their learning curve. “We thank TFCA-Sumatera for this event. We have the opportunities to broaden our networks, get new markets, and new knowledge,” said Pendi, one of the grantees from North Sumatra.



A participant from Bengkulu explaining his consortium's product and achievements. Exis aimed to promote local products as well as inform general public on projects achievements conducted under TFCA-Sumatera support.

■ Photo by Ali Sofiawan.



Some of packaged community products exhibited in Exis 2016.

■ Photo by Ali Sofiawan.



FINANCIAL REPORT

GRANT MAKING ACTIVITIES

At the end of 2016, TFCA-Sumatera has totally disbursed USD 13,702,999 out of total commitment of USD 16,424,625. To date, TFCA-Sumatera supported 35 consortium grantees consisting of 120 NGOs/CSOs in Sumatera and Java.

TFCA-Sumatera has committed to disburse grants in 12 out of 13 priority landscapes in Sumatera. Angkola remains vacant. Committed grant and disbursement based on landscape levels and specific issues. More details on committed grant and landscape based disbursement is highlighted in the graph below:

COMMITTED GRANT DISBURSEMENT BASED ON LANDSCAPE LEVELS AND SPECIFIC ISSUES

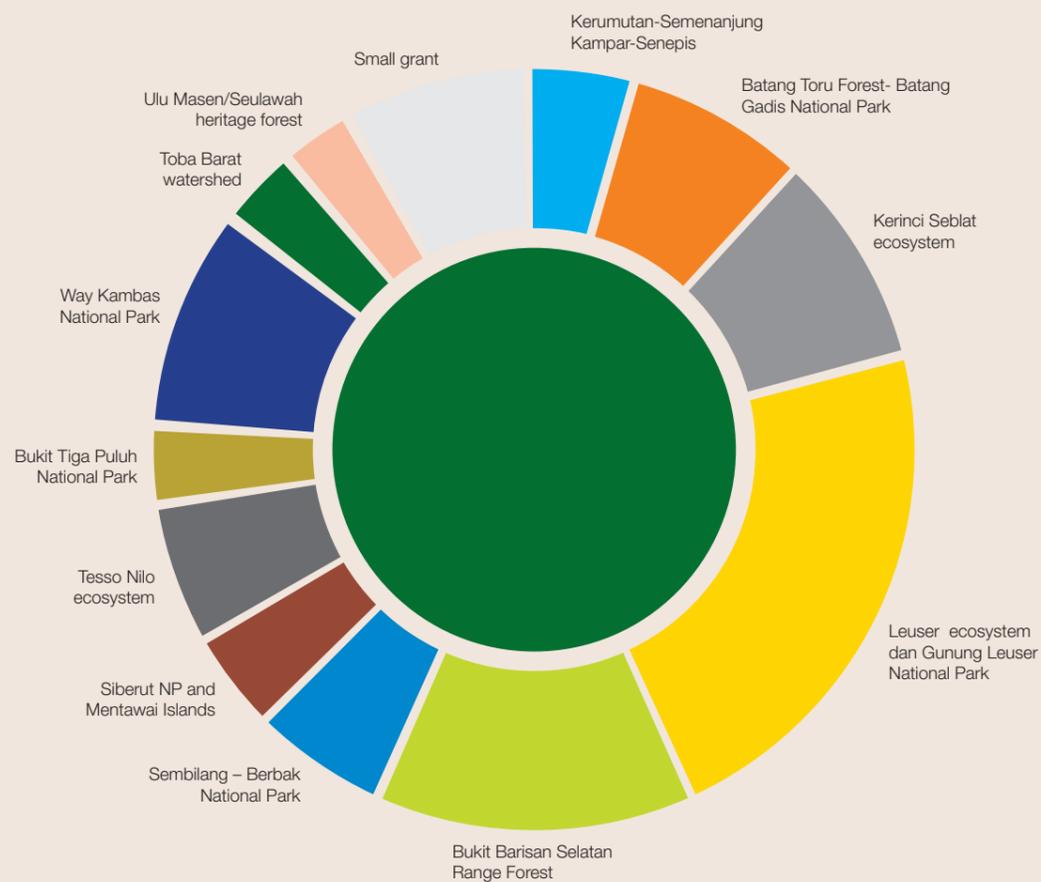


TABLE 1.

Committed grant and disbursement based on landscape levels and specific issues

No	Landscape	Committed Grant USD)	Disbursed percentage
1	Kerumutan-Semenanjung Kampar-Senepis	550,387	100%
2	Batang Toru Forest- Batang Gadis National Park	1,386,539	86%
3	Kerinci Seblat ecosystem	1,871,012	91%
4	Leuser ecosystem dan Gunung Leuser National Park	3,859,047	88%
5	Bukit Barisan Selatan Range Forest	2,832,279	88%
6	Sembilang – Berbak National Park	1,124,531	58%
7	Siberut NP and Mentawai Islands	528,576	97%
8	Tesso Nilo ecosystem	795,710	88%
9	Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park	517,709	100%
10	Way Kambas National Park	1,344,032	97%
11	Toba Barat watershed	649,419	77%
12	Angkola lowland and tropical forest	-	-
13	Ulu Masen/Seulawah heritage forest	513,425	34%
14	Small grant	1,778,318	73%
TOTAL		16,424,625	84%

It is important to note that Regional Facilitators working in the three regions (North, Central and South) have been gradually more effective in undertaking monitoring and evaluation, grantees capacity building and networking the grantees with local stakeholders, such as local government and national parks authority.

Up to the end of 2016 TFCA has successfully managed the implementation of the 7th year of TFCA grants with five grant cycles. The 24th meeting of the Oversight Committee (OC) came up with decision to select 11 new grantees for 4 species conservation.

COMMITTED AND DISBURSED GRANTS UP TO DECEMBER 2016

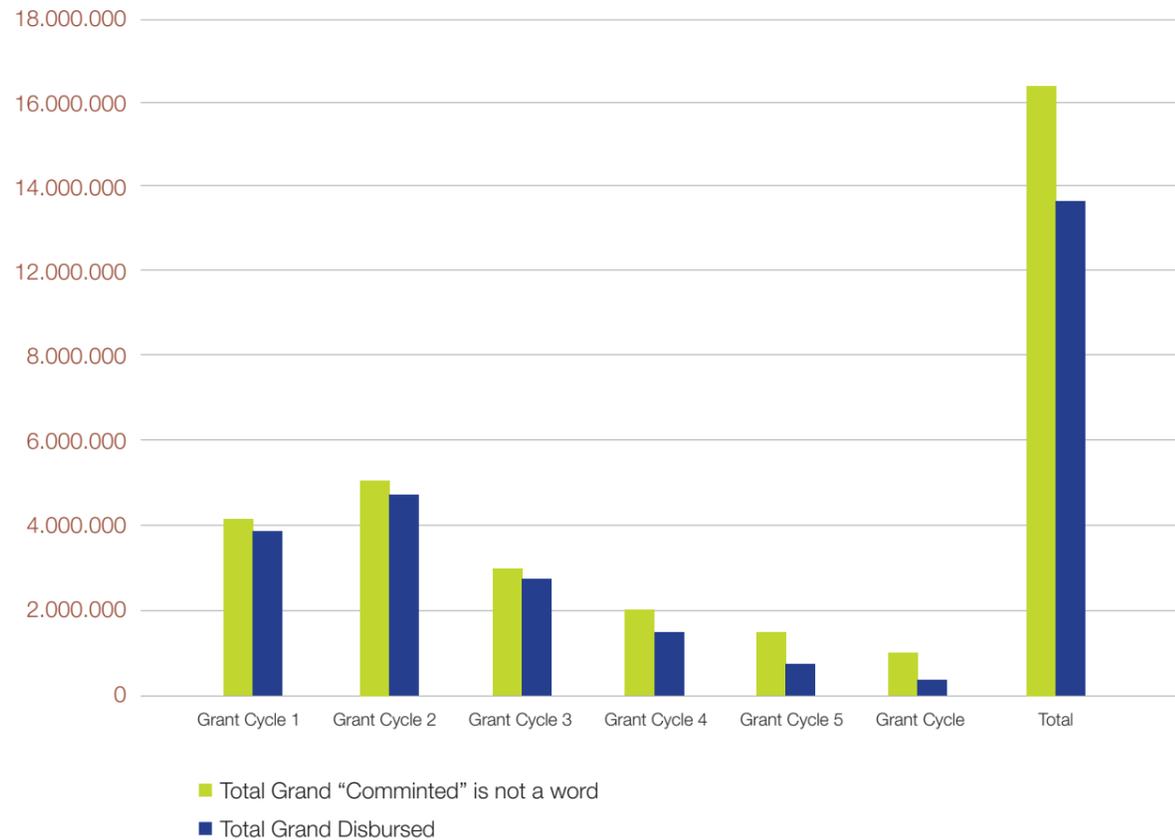


TABLE 2.
TOTAL GRANT COMMITTED AND DISBURSED BASED ON GRANT CYCLE (USD)
UP TO DEC 2016

GRANT CYCLE	FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL GRANT COMMITTED	TOTAL GRANT DISBURSED
Grant Cycle 1	2011-2017 (extended)	4,163,493	3,905,906
Grant Cycle 2	2012-2017 (extended)	4,965,393	4,439,198
Grant Cycle 3	2013-2017	3,015,574	2,730,703
Grant Cycle 4	2014-2017	1,971,401	1,369,337
Grant Cycle 5	2015-2018	1,430,205	740,144
Off Cycle	2015-2016	878,559	517,708
Total		16,424,625	13,702,999

FUND POSITION AT THE FCA GRANT ACCOUNT

RECEIVED	TFCA-1	TFCA-3	Total
Transfer from GOI	29,378,994.70	4,164,179.48	33,543,174.18
Interest	56,734.81	4,570.57	61,305.38
Total Received	29,435,729.51	4,168,750.05	33,604,479.56
EXPENSES			
Transfer to Grant Account (BNI'46)	14,037,213.11	-	14,037,213.11
Transfer to Management Account (Bank Permata)	2,388,264.66	-	2,388,264.66
Transfer to Investment	7,000,000.00	-	7,000,000.00
Annual Trustee Fee	202,462.35	-	202,462.35
Remittance	930.00	-	930.00
Miscellaneous	12,489.20	-	12,489.20
Total Expenses	23,641,359.32	-	23,641,359.32
Balance at DSA	5,794,370.19	4,168,750.05	9,963,120.24

FUNDS RECEIVED FROM DSA:

USD 33,604,479.56. Total grant disbursed for grantees up to December 2016: USD 13,702,999

G.4. TFCA Investment

Investment can be considered to be a good way to generate more available grants for grantees. The idle money is invested to utilize and provide added value to the grant itself. Since the OC has given the green light for the Administrator to manage these funds, a number of portfolios have been explored, such as deposits and money market instruments. The Administrator, with advice from an OC member, put Money Market Account at Bank BNI 46 while bonds were put in the Indonesian market at the Exim Bank and Astra Sedaya Finance. The results of investments in various investment portfolios can be seen in the chart below.

• Interest income from time deposit	3,785,047,650
• Interest income from MMA	117,969,995
• Interest income from Astra Sedaya Finance bond	534,366,670
• Interest income from Exim Bank bond	629,708,322
• Bank Interest income (net)	1,251,481,151

A. TFCA-SUMATERA OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE MEMBER OF TFCA-SUMATERA

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

OC member : **Novianto Bambang**
Oversight Committee Technical Member (OCTM) : **Agus Yulianto**

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OC member : **Heather D'Agnes**
Alternate : **Gordon Church**
OCTM : **Dr. Antonius P. Djogo**

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL - INDONESIA PROGRAM

OC member : **Dr. Jatna Supriatna**
OCTM : **Tri Rooswiadji**

KEHATI- THE INDONESIAN BIODIVERSITY FOUNDATION

OC member : **Erna Witoelar**
Alternate : **Dr. Hariadi Kartodiharjo**
OCTM : **Teguh Triono**

SYIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY – UNSYIAH

OC member : **Prof. Darusman**

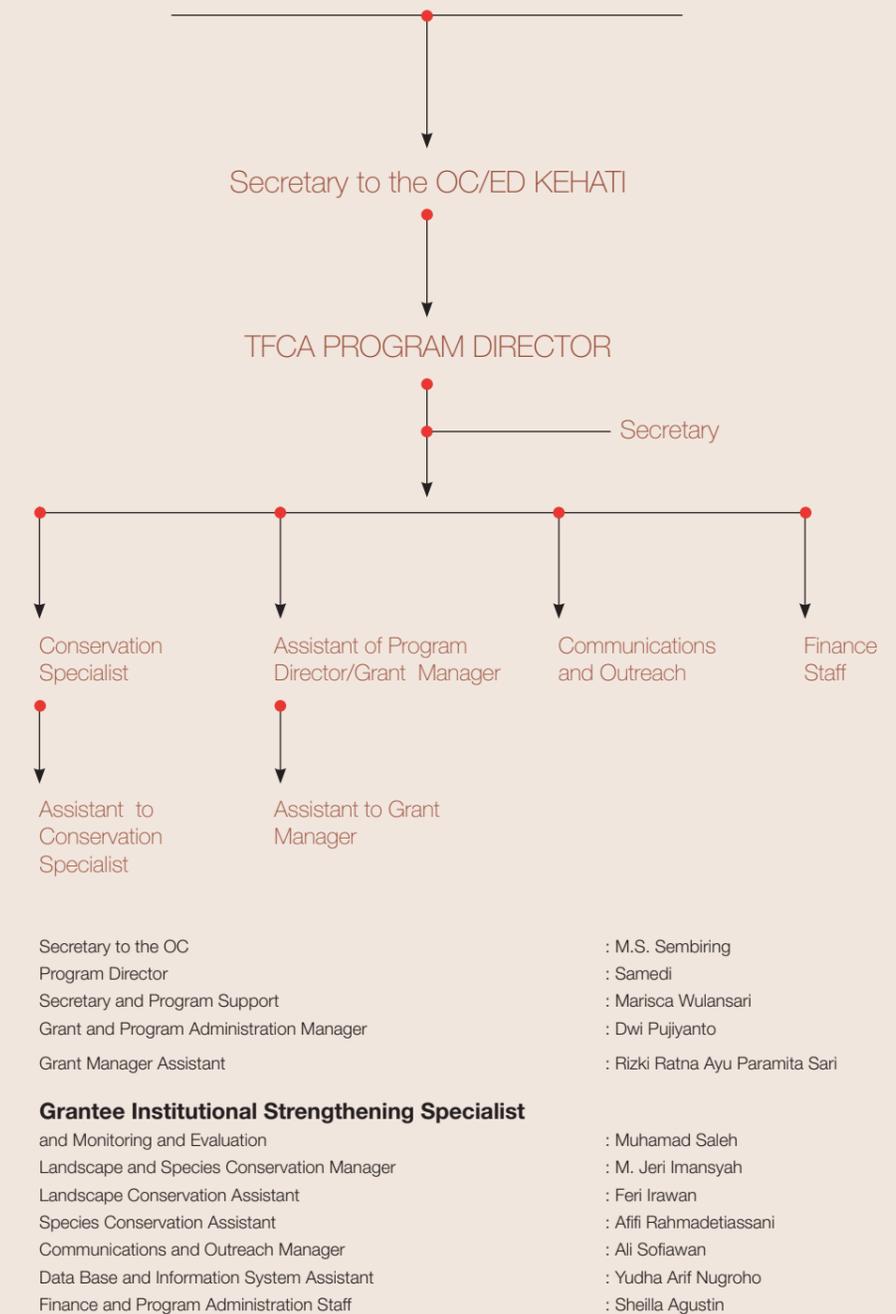
INDONESIA BUSINESS LINKS

OC member : **Tuti Hadiputranto**

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL – INDONESIA

OC member : **Rezki Sri Wibowo**

OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE (OC)



B. LIST OF GRANTEES

CYCLE 1

1. Leuser International Foundation (YLI)

Securing Strategic Area of South Aceh - Singkil for Sustainable Community-Based Conservation in Aceh.

Landscape: Rawa Singkil Game Reserve, Leuser Ecosystem

Grant Commitment: IDR 5,307,920,000

2. Institute Green Aceh (IGA)

Tropical Forest Conservation at Linge Isak Hunting Park and surrounding areas to Restore the Function of Conservation, Biodiversity and Improving Livelihood of Community Living Around forest in the Province of Aceh

Landscape: Linge Isak Hunting Reserve, Leuser Ecosystem

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,153,390,000

3. Society for People's Participation (PETRA)

Conservation Initiative Program and Connecting Landscape Corridor of Batang Toru – Batang Gadis National Park in North Sumatra Province

Landscape: Batang Toru – Batang Gadis National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,372,614,500

4. Forest Rescue Network Riau (Jikalahari)

Long-term protection and Effective Management of Kerumutan – Kampar – Senepis Landscape and its Ecosystems in Riau Province

Landscape: Kerumutan - Kampar – Senepis

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,953,485,000

5. Indonesia Conservation Community-WARSI (KKI WARSI)

Conserving the Remain Forest Cover in Landscape Ecosystems TNKS to Ensure Biodiversity Conservation, Support Local Communities and Make them as Important Biodiversity Areas in Sumatra, Jambi province

Landscape: Kerinci Seblat National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,504,330,300

CYCLE 2

1. Foundation for Sustainable Ecosystem (YEL)

Conserving Tripa-Babahrot Peat Swamp Forest Ecosystem through the Establishment of Protected Areas in the Outside Forest Areas Zone and Forest Restoration with a Multi stakeholder Approach.

Landscape: Leuser Ecosystem

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,996,795,000

2. Yayasan Orang Utan Sumatera Lestari-Orangutan Information Centre (YOSL-OIC)

Collaborative Conservation Development Program and Protection of the Community Based Leuser Ecosystem in Block Karo-Langkat in North Sumatra

Landscape: Leuser Ecosystem

Grant Commitment: IDR 5,251,014,500

3. Kirekat Indonesia Foundation

Sustainable Siberut Ecosystems: Towards Area Management Synergy Between Community and Government

Landscape: Siberut and Mentawai Islands

Grant Commitment: IDR 3,757,180,000

4. Tesso Nilo National Park Foundation (YTNTN)

Protection of Tesso Nilo Ecosystem through Capacity Building, Protection, Stabilization and Environment Service Uses

Landscape: Tesso Nilo National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,774,355,000

5. WWF Indonesia-Riau Programme

Protection and Management of Bukit Tigapuluh- Bukit Batabuh Corridor, Riau Province, Sumatra

Landscape: Bukit Tigapuluh National Park and Bukit Batabuh Corridor

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,659,380,000

6. AKAR Network

Saving Kerinci Seblat National Park Landscape Ecosystem on Community Basis

Landscape: Kerinci Seblat National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,782,180,000

7. UNILA-PILI Consortium

Support Comprehensive Encroach Management in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park through the Empowerment of Resort Based Management for Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and Forest Ecosystem Services Development to Improve Local Economic

Landscape: Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 5,359,610,000

CYCLE 3

1. ALERT Consortium (Alert, UNILA, PKHS, Forum Desa Penyangga Way Kambas, BTNWK, Sajogyo Institute, SILVAGAMA, Saka Wana Bakti Way Kambas, SIES)

Community-Based Reforestation and Area Protection to Support Population Growth of Key Species in Way Kambas National Park

Landscape: Way Kambas National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,779,901,000

2. Konsorsium YABI (Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI, WCS Indonesia, YAPEKA-LH, KSM-Way Kambas, KSM Bukit Barisan Selatan, Litbang Kehutanan and Biotrop)

Save Way Kambas National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park Landscape for the Protection of Sumatran rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis sumatrensis* Fischer, 1814) as a Key Species for the Biodiversity Conservation in Lampung province "a collaborative local economy generation based on community empowerment "

Landscape: Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and Way Kambas National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 7,316,387,000

3. Konsorsium Kota Agung Utara (Pratala, Sangga Buana, KPHL Kota Agung Utara Tanggamus, Gapoktan)

Strengthening Register 39 of Kota Agung Utara Function as Buffer zone of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (Upper) and Waduk Batu Teji Water Catchment Area (Downstream) in Tanggamus regency

Landscape: Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,982,240,120

4. KoRoar Berbak (Gita Buana, ZSL, Walestra)

Conservation of Habitat and Population of Sumatran Tiger Population in Berbak Ecosystems

Landscape: Berbak Ecosystem and Berbak National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 5,248,925,000

5. Konsorsium Ulayat (Ulayat, Yayasan Konservasi Sumatera)

Development of TNBBS-TNKS Corridor Through Sustainable Forest Ecosystem Management Scheme

Landscape: Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,812,715,200

CYCLE 4

1. Yayasan Kehutanan Masyarakat Indonesia

Safeguarding Revision of Act 5/1990 by Using Sumatera Stakeholders Knowledge & Experience
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,310,150,000

2. Yayasan PSE KAM CARITAS

Protection and Conservation of Dolok Pinapan, Dolok Pontas, Dolok Siguling Ari and West Barus Forest Landscape Based on Forest Ecosystem Management and Sustainable Livelihood

Landscape: West Toba Catchment Area
Grant Commitment: IDR 4,844,777,500

3. PADHI Foundation

Tropical Forest Conservation in Jantho Nature Reserve Aceh and its surroundings for improvement of Conservation Areas, Biodiversity and Income Generating for the community living around the forest

Landscape: Seulawah - Ulumasan
Grant Commitment: IDR 4,620,828,000

4. GENESIS Consortium

Policy Formulation for the Implementation of Presidential Decree No. 13 Year 2012 on Sumatran Spatial Planning in Mukomuko District of Bengkulu Province

Grant Commitment: IDR 1,166,860,000

5. Sumatran Rainforest Institute

Strengthening the Effectiveness of Batang Gadis National Park - Cagar Rimbo Panti Landscape Protection through Government, Public, and Private Engagement

Landscape: Batang Gadis National Park
Grant Commitment: IDR 5,800,000,000

CYCLE 5

1. Animals Indonesia.

Wildlife Protection and Rehabilitation Through Law Enforcement.

Landscape Senepis-Kampar-Kerumutan.
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000

2. HAKA.

Increasing The Role of Local Government and Community for Sumatran Rhino Conservation in Leuser Ecosystem.

Landscape: Leuser Ecosystem
Grant Commitment: IDR1,000,000,000

3. KINAPAT.

Conserving the Environment Through Strengthening The Capacity of Mentawai People in Siberut Island, West Sumatra.

Landscape: Mentawai.
Grant Commitment: IDR

4. Mitra Aksi.

Eco-Friendly and Low Cost Farming Methods Implementation in The Buffer Zone of Kerinci Seblat National Park, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province.

Landscape: Kerinci Seblat National Park.
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000

5. PETAI-OIC.

Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Initiative Development Through Community Forest (HKm) Scheme and Village Forest (HD) as Landscape Conservation Efforts of Siranggas Game Preserve (Register 70) and Sikulaping Protected Forest (Register 71) in Pakpak Bharat, North Sumatra.

Landscape: DAS Toba Barat.
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000

6. Lembaga Suar Galang Keadilan.

Strengthening the Capacity of Law Enforcement in Handling Crimes to Wildlife Protected in Aceh.

Landscape: Leuser Ecosystem
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000

7. Universitas Andalas-Pusat Informasi Lingkungan Indonesia

Networking Corridors for Movement of Sumatran Tiger on Palm Plantations Landscape with Kerinci Seblat National Park.

Landscape: Kerinci Seblat National Park
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000

8. Wahana Bumi Hijau

Maintaining the integrity and sustainability of 202,896 ha mangrove and peat ecosystem and 200,000 ha of buffer zone peat areas in Sembilang National Park

Landscape: Sembilang National Park
Grant Commitment: IDR 4,871,85,000

9. Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih

Development of Community-Based Forest Management Practices with Community Forestry scheme in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park Buffer Zone of Tanggamus District

Landscape: Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000

OFF CYCLE

1. Faculty of Biology, Universitas Nasional (Unas)

Symposium on Indonesia Great Mammalian Quartet Conservation: Rhinos, Tigers, Orangutans, Elephants and Expert Meetings Sumatran on Rhino Conservation

Grant Commitment: IDR 235,400,000

2. Himakova

Environmental Conservation Study (Surili) 2016: Exploring the Potential of Biodiversity, Karst Ecosystems and Ecotourism Development in Rimbang Baling, Riau Province

Landscape: Bukit Tigapuluh National Park
Grant Commitment: IDR 93,200,000

3. Pilar Barumun

Detail Engineering Design of Sanctuary within Barumun Wildlife Management System as KPHK

Landscape: Barumun Wildlife Reserve
Grant Commitment: IDR 198,913,000

4. Yayasan Konservasi Satwa Liar Indonesia (YKSLI)

Poaching Prevention and Conflict Mitigation in Bukit Tigapuluh Ecosystem

Landscape: Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park
Grant Commitment: IDR 160,000,000

5. Tindakan Investigasi Memantau Ekosistem (TIME)

Save Dolok Surungan Game Reserve as Sumatran Tiger Habitat through Participatory Community Awareness Program.

Landscape: Dolok Selatan Game Reserve.

Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000

6. Forum Orangutan Indonesia (FORINA)

Workshop on Sumatra Regional Orangutan Forum: Partnership and Funding Strategy for Sumatran Orangutan Conservation 2015-2020.

Landscape: West Toba Watershed

Grant Commitment: IDR 100,250,000