



**KEHATI**  
INDONESIAN BIODIVERSITY  
CONSERVATION TRUST FUND



*Annual Report 2014*  
**TFCA-SUMATERA**

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Administered by:

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Photo credit: Ali Sofiawan. A newly bloom *Rafflesia arnoldi* was pictured in th front yard of Rhino Protection Unit (RPU) in Lampung.

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**Secretary: M.S. Sembiring**

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**Finance Officer**

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## MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN

Looking back on the first year of TFCA, I am both proud of what we have achieved and energized by having made a strong start. It has been a challenging but positive year of near constant change for the TFCA, taking forward the vital task of translating our strategic and operational objectives into practice, and then planning the work of the organization to meet those objectives.

As a board we are focused on whether we are on the path to achieving what we intended. Our performance measures, expressed as outcomes and indicators in this report, are an essential part of how we assess whether the work we do and the interventions we make are having the desired effect. After five years of operation, it is timely to ensure that the priorities we consider to be relevant are moving in the right direction. I am encouraged that we are considering the right measures and the administrator is transparently challenging itself.

To succeed the way we regulate the grant making. I am reminded that prevention is better than a cure, Administrator and grantees alike agree that it is better for the administrator to anticipate and intervene to prevent bad outcomes. It is primarily the responsibility of the program to get things right in the first place. The best uses of our resources is to be an effective deterrent to bad behavior.

This report sets out examples of where, interventions of policy, landscape and social-economy have created impacts on forest conservation whose target is exceeded. None of what we have achieved in the best five years could have happened without our people in the administrator. We set out a very challenging plan for the first five years of operation and have managed the operational aspects of putting into practice such a significant amount of change to a high standard. Everyone at the Administrator has worked hard to embed and deliver all aspects of our ambition. They are rightly be proud of their achievements. We will be transparent and accountable to our stakeholders and this, our annual report, is an important part of this.

Our agenda is certainly ambitious, with supporting the Government of Indonesia's agenda and implementing some of the mandatory enabling conditions for protected areas effective management. The administrator report highlights in more detail some of the key project we delivered in one fifth year. That are important to reflect on as we enter our second five years term. We have placed high expectations on ourselves in terms of grant delivery and management and we look forward to working with grantees and local stakeholders to meet the challenges ahead.

**Jatna Supriatna**

Chairman of the Oversight Committee

## Executive Summary

Fund Data	Grant Cycle Opening					Total
	I (2009-2010)	II (2011)	III (2012)	IV (2013)	V (2014)	
No. of proposals submitted	129	39	21	29	31	249
No. of proposals approved	3	9	5	5	6	28

<b>Debt Agreement signed:</b>	June 30, 2009
<b>Forest Agreement signed:</b>	June 30, 2009
<b>Type of Agreement:</b>	subsidized debt swap
<b>US budgetary costs:</b>	\$ 20 million
<b>Private funds contributed:</b>	\$ 2 million
<b>Conservation funds generated:</b>	\$ 30 million (over 8 years)
<b>Additional species Fund (2014)</b>	\$ 12.6 million

- Number of grantees organization involved: 91 NGOs out of 28 consortiums
- Number of beneficiaries: 2,123 individuals, 336 local community groups
- Number of landscape intervention: 12 out of 13 landscapes throughout Sumatera
- Area intervention coverage: 2.3 million ha
- Size of critical areas restored: 23,422 ha
- Size of protected areas and habitat protected through e.g patrols: 587,963 ha
- Designated Community-Based Forest Management : 74,500 ha
- Length of protected areas border marked: 85 km permanent borders and 120 km trajectory border
- Number of policies (decree, local regulation, spatial planning): 11 documents
- Government institution involvement: 53 governmental institutions
- Private companies involved: 28 companies

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## List of Abbreviation

Alert	Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu, Alliance of Integrated Forest Conservation
Bappeda	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah, Regional Development Planning Board
BKSDA	<i>Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam</i> , Natural Resource Conservation Office, is a Technical Implementation Unit of the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
BMP	Best Management Practice
BNI	Bank Negara Indonesia
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CI	Conservation International
CRU	Conservation Response Unit
DAS	<i>Daerah Aliran Sungai</i> , Water Catchment Area
DG	Director General
DNS	Debt-for-Nature Swap
DSOHC	Desired State of Conservation for Removal framework
FCA	Forest Conservation Agreement
Gapoktan	<i>Gabungan Kelompok Tani</i> , Association of Farmers Group
GOI	Government of Indonesia
HA	<i>Hutan Adat</i> , Customary Forest
HD	<i>Hutan Desa</i> , Village Forest
HHNK	Hasil Hutan Non Kayu – Non Timber Forest Product
HKm	<i>Hutan Kemasyarakatan</i> , Community Forest
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IDR/Rp	Indonesian Rupiah
IGA	Institute Green Aceh
IMZ	Intensive Management Zone
IPZ	Intensive Protection Zone
Jikalahari	Jaringan Kerja Penyelamat Hutan Riau, Riau Forest Rescue Network
KEHATI	Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia – The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation
KKI-Warsi	Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia-Warung Informasi Konservasi
KoRoar	Konsorsium Konservasi Bentang Alam Harimau
KPHP	<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi</i> , Production Forest Management Unit
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NP	National Park
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
OC	Oversight Committee
OCTM	Oversight Committee Technical Member
OIC	Orangutan Information Centre
Petra	Perkumpulan Prakarsa Pengembangan Partisipasi untuk Rakyat, Society for People's Participation
PHKA	<i>Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam</i> , Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation of Ministry of Environment and Forestry
PILI	Pusat Informasi Lingkungan Indonesia, Center for Indonesian Environment Information
Pokdarwis	<i>Kelompok sadar Wisata</i> , Tourism Aware Group

Polhut	<i>Polisi Hutan</i> , Forest Ranger
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTKEL	Penyangga Tengah Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser
RBM	Resort Based Management
RedLAC	The Latin American and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds
RP	<i>Rencana Pengelolaan</i> , Management Plan
RPU	Rhino Patrol Unit
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
RTRW	<i>Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah</i> , Regional Spatial Plan
SIEJ	Society of Indonesia Environmental Journalist
SIM	System Information Management
TFCA-Sumatera	Tropical Forest Conservation Action for Sumatera
TNBBS	Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park
TNKS	Kerinci Seblat National Park
TWA	<i>Taman Wisata Alam</i> , Nature Park
TNWK	Way Kambas National Park
UNB	Nusa Bangsa University
Unila	Lampung University
UPT	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis</i> , Technical Operation Unit
UPTD	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah</i> , Regional Technical Implementation Unit
US	United States
USG	United States of America Government
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YABI	Yayasan Badak Indonesia, Indonesian Rhinoceros Foundation
YEL	Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari, Conservation Ecosystem Foundation
YLI	Yayasan Leuser Internasional, Leuser International Foundation
YOSL/OIC	Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari, Orangutan Information Centre

## ABOUT TFCA-SUMATERA

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 deforestation rate is very high.

The two governments signed a debt-for-nature swap agreement on June 30, 2009 that will reduce Indonesia's debt payments to the U.S. by \$ 30 million over eight years. In return, the Government of Indonesia will commit these funds to support grants to protect and restore tropical forests *in Sumatra*. The agreement was made possible through contributions of \$ 20 million by the U.S. Government under the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 and a combined donation of respectively \$ 1 million from **Conservation International** and **KEHATI-the Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation** (*Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia*) as swap partners, therefore the program also called subsidized debt-for-nature swap. This unique partnership among governments and non-governmental organizations was the first, of now two TFCA deals, in Indonesia.

The scheme was made possible because of the policy of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act, which was approved by the Congress of U.S. in 1998 as a mechanism to reduce foreign debt for countries that have high richness of tropical forests. This is the first debt-for nature scheme between the two countries and is the largest DNS commitment between US Government with a developing country.

The program is administered by a structure called the **Oversight Committee (OC)** with **Permanent Members** consisting of the Indonesian government, represented by the Ministry of Forestry, Government of the United States of America represented by the USAID and representatives of the Conservation International (CI) and KEHATI as **swap partners**. In the spirit to make decision-making process more transparent and accurate, the OC selects three non-permanent members called **designated member** of the independent institutions with 3 years term. Since the latter part of 2009, the designated members consist of **Transparency International Indonesia**, **Indonesia Business Links** and **Syiah Kuala University**. Oversight Committee holds the highest authority in the management of grant. The daily operation is carried of by KEHATI 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, and build sustainable livelihoods for local communities whose life depends on forest resources.

## VISION AND MISSION

### 1. Vision

Conserve tropical forest biodiversity to support sustainable development in Sumatera.

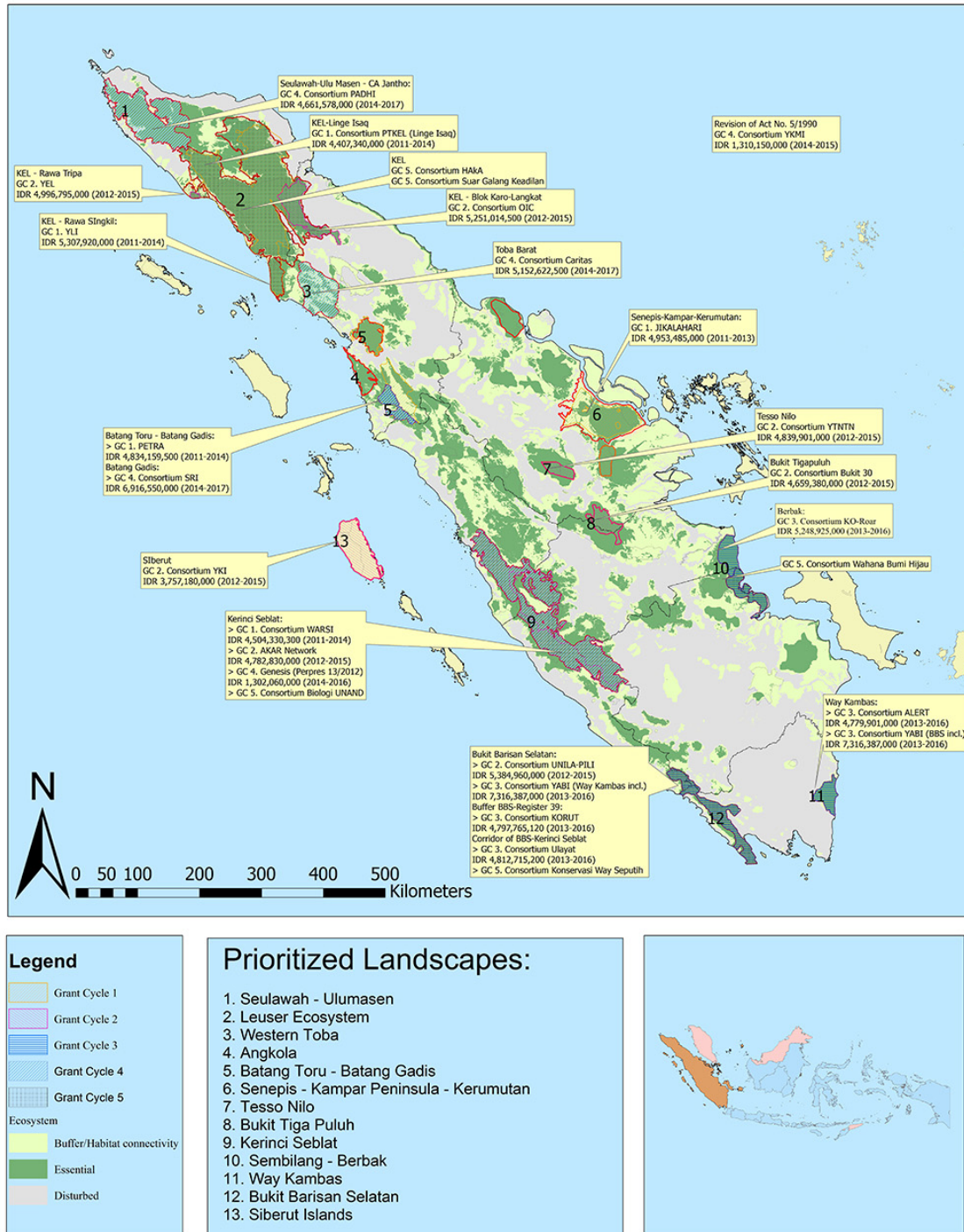
### 2. Mission

The TFCA-Sumatra Program will provide funding, targeted at local organizations, including Non Government Organizations, Community Organizations, and Universities, in Sumatera, to undertake activities to achieve the following objectives by 2015:

1. Improve forest management effectiveness of at least 1 million ha of forests in Sumatera by 2015 sustainably through the integration of protection, sustainability and utilization of forest biodiversity for the prosperity of local community.
2. Strengthening community participation in the conservation of key wildlife species of Sumatera, including Elephant, Orangutan, Tiger, and Rhinoceros, as well as the establishment and/or maintenance of critical habitat connectivity to ensure the long-term survival of viable species population.
3. Empowerment of local community in support of reducing the rate of deforestation and ecosystem degradation by at least 26%, in the priority landscapes.

## LANDSCAPE PRIORITIES

## TFCA-Sumatera Projects



**Fig 1.** TFCA-Sumatera landscape priority and grantee's area of work from Grant Cycle 1 to 4 with new grantees addition from grant cycle 5

In order to optimize the sustainability and benefits, the TFCA activities in Sumatra is prioritized at most important and critical conservation areas in Sumatera.

The priority areas include 13 sites (including buffer zones, corridors and connecting areas), namely:

1. Ulu Masen/ Seulawah Heritage Forest
2. Leuser Ecosystem and Gunung Leuser National Park
3. Western Toba watershed
4. Angkola Tropical Forest Lowland
5. Batang Toru Forest and Batang Gadis National Park
6. Kampar Peninsula Kerumutan Senepis
7. Tesso Nilo Ecosystem
8. Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park
9. Kerinci Seblat Ecosystem
10. Sembilang-Berbak National Park
11. Way Kambas National Park
12. Bukit Barisan Selatan Forest Range
13. Siberut National Park and Mentawai Island

## A. Introduction

The program has raised conservation impacts on 2.3 million hectares area, which include possible impacts of 820,000 ha forests from the establishment of ecosystem based policies, 74,800 ha designated Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) areas and 588,000 ha protected areas covered by multi-stakeholder patrol activities. Community involvement in the conservation activities seems to significantly increase. With regard to the conservation of endangered wildlife species, more than 2,000 individuals have involved in various activities of conservation programs, such as forest patrol, monitoring, human-wildlife conflict resolution, forest restoration, and Community Based Forest Management. TFCA-Sumatera has strengthened four corridors that connecting one or more conservation areas of 6,499 ha in three priority landscapes, namely in Leuser Ecosystem, Batang Toru forest blocks (2 corridors), and connecting area of TNKS-TNBBS. A total of 829,000 plant seedlings have been planted with the level of survival rate of 77%. More than 1000 households has been joining in 219 local economic groups that collaborate to utilize forest resources and biodiversity in a sustainable manner through a strong partnership with grantees.

In the last two decades destruction rate of natural resources and environmental pollution in Indonesia shows rising trend. If two decades ago the rate of deforestation in Indonesia is considered about 1 to 1.2 million hectares per year, currently it has reached 2 million hectares per year. According to data released by WWF, forests in Sumatra and Borneo are included in the 11 regions in the world that contribute to more than 80% of deforestation globally by 2030.

In the context of strategy shifting in sustainable forestry development, TFCA-Sumatera take a role in providing funding support for forestry development in Sumatra through three aspects, namely:

1. Institution and Policy development
2. Landscape and species conservation
3. Community Participation and local economic incentives

Management of cross-region and cross-sector impact would become solution to the pressure over decreasing carrying capacity of forests in Sumatra.

Oil palm expansion, forest encroachment, poaching and the policies that are not in favour with conservation mainstream is still a major threat for conservation development in Sumatra during 2014. TFCA-Sumatera grantees has performed numerous activities to minimize those pressure and provide alternative to the public in order to benefit from sustainable forest management. TFCA-Sumatera supports the revision of Act no. 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Biodiversity Resources and its Ecosystems which is currently became the legal umbrella for the management of sustainable natural management. It considered no longer sufficient to overcome problems of forests, species and genetic. Improvements of several Acts and Regulations also contested in some areas, for example with the effort to release Rawa Tripa peat areas from PT. Kalista Alam. Development of conservation-based rural community forestry are also encouraged by issuing decree/stipulation of forest areas as village forests or customary forest.

Forest rehabilitation and restoration is conducted by continuously proliferate replantation program in the region. Since this program initiated in 2010, TFCA-Sumatera has successfully restored 23,422 ha forest area with area intervention covers 2.3 million ha throughout Sumatra. The conservation objectives are met while at the same time local economic potential generated where locals could take benefit from planting productive seeds such as cocoa, rubber, cinnamon and performing agricultural practices like freshwater fisheries, poultry, goats and many other animal husbandry activities.

Ecotourism sector also received special attention as an economic driver that utilizes forest services. Tourism aware community groups formed in several areas, among others, in Jambi, West Sumatra and Lampung. Community empowerment is not just a slogan. Community's homestay refurbished, capacity building through various trainings continuously intensified to empower local assisted communities.

Attention to conservation of species acquire particular attention with the additional funding of USD 12.6 million to support for the preservation of tigers and rhinos and other key species including orangutans and elephants. Maintaining intensive communication with fellow NGOS network that has shown long track record is managed to ensure species funding could be inline with wildlife conservation priorities in Indonesia.

All these activities are carried out to achieve TFCA-Sumatera, mission to conserve tropical forest biodiversity to support sustainable development in Sumatra.

## **B. Institution and Policy Development**

TFCA-Sumatera perceived institutional and policy as one of the key strategic approach for forestry development. Institutional and policy strengthening becomes part of the strategy outlined in the form of program implementation in the field.

Indonesia posses laws which is binding for all citizens. Executive and legislative body is responsible to produce laws/regulations that are binding for public. On the other hand, the community itself has the ability and wisdom to produce laws/regulation for their own. Indigenous peoples, for example, possess laws that binds with its community members to follow the policy issued. The local customary laws are promoted back to be complimentary to the positive law in forest and environmental conservation activities. These two are perceived as tools to protect and conserve nature sustainably.

Conservation of tropical forests is the main function of which reflected in the name of TFCA-Sumatera (Tropical Forest Conservation Action for Sumatra). The ideal conditions to achieve is not conservation that hampers development, but conservation for the sake of development and prosperity. Therefore, TFCA-Sumatera grant includes to provide support for creating ideal conditions for good governance in the policy-making process, institutional strengthening and capacity building both by the central and local governments.

### **B.1. Assistance in Developing Environment Policy**

Funding for grantees provided for the establishment of rules that support forest conservation and biodiversity, ranging from national to local levels. Laws, regulations, presidential decree, ministerial regulation, is an example of the rules at the national level should be adopted and translated in regional level like governors dan bupati decree.

Capacity building is one crucial factor that various stakeholders can synergize to implement, oversee and revise various laws and regulations that apply. National Park as an area management entity become a major target because they are the spearheads for the forest protection. Improvement of staff capacity, support for patrolling activities and assistance in investigation, among others, has become a tangible support from TFCA-Sumatera for national park function in the field.

Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park is one example of the application of resort based forest management mechanism. Site level (the resort) is really become the heart of the oversight function performed by the National Park Authority. That means, the national park authority, from resort level, including officers, have to provide more portion on field level. Resort Based Management (RBM) is applied to become one of area management approach to national park, covering 350,000 hectares.

Sustainable development, where conservation becomes an integral part in realizing the ideals of social welfare for the people of Indonesia requires an inclusive policy forestry development in forest management and forest resources, from the central to the management unit at the site level. Management of an inclusive and involve the community embodied in the establishment of the region in the scheme of Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM), in the form of village Forests, Traditional Forest or Forest Community. Formulation of laws and regulations is in the hands of the government with the support of non-governmental organizations to provide input and consideration.



Management plans at site level, affirmation of area boundary up to establish collaboration with local communities is the duty of the Technical Management Unit at the site level which can be effective in ideal conditions to be established by the TFCA-Sumatera.

## **B.2 Support for Strengthening Forestry Policy**

At the national level, TFCA-Sumatera provide support to the YKMI consortium (Foundation for Community Forestry Indonesia) to assist the government in preparing revision of Law No. 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Biodiversity Resources and its Ecosystems. This law was considered no longer proficient to overcome problems of forest, species and genetic conservation. If still maintained, in the next few years, our biological richness would no longer exist. One of the strategies used is through a campaign that invites people to sign a petition to urge the Indonesian government to hasten the process of the revision of Law No. 5 of 1990.

Genesis, grantees from the 4<sup>th</sup> grant cycle, has intensively advocated local government for the implementation of Presidential Decree 13 of 2012 on Sumatra Spatial Plan, and assist governments to adopt Strategic Environmental Assessment in the preparation of Mukomuko district spatial plan in Bengkulu.

Spatial Plan is a document that should become source of reference for the management of an area. Through advocacy conducted by a consortium of KKI-WARSI, in 2013 West Sumatra provincial government has allocated 250,000 ha area to be managed through CBFM scheme. A year later, in 2014 the neighboring province of Jambi, precisely in Muaro Bungo, has set expanse of over 20,000 ha to be a protected area ecosystem called Bujang Raba (Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur).

Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) has become one alternative settlement for management of natural resources that were previously exclusive and centralized. CBFM put community as subjects that in line with government policy in the new paradigm of forest.

Cumulatively, TFCA-Sumatera has supported the establishment of 74,800 ha Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) areas throughout Sumatera.

Management of forest area using Village Forests and Customary Forest scheme has been taking place in Jambi province with an area of approximately 60,000 ha and 10,000 ha. This model also known as Nagari Forest. Assistance for CBFM community groups is consistently conducted by consortium KKI-WARSI and AKAR Network, consecutively in in Jambi and West Sumatra. Endorsement of this Customary Forest and Village Forest/ Nagari Forest is a form of government recognition of indigenous sovereignty and villagers to manage forests that have become part of people's lives for generations.

In the southern region of Sumatra, Community Forest (HKm) scheme grow fast in Bengkulu and Lampung. Ulayat Consortium assist farmers group union (Gapoktan) in Bengkulu province to get permit to manage 5 HKm and 1 community Forest of total more than 3,200 ha. In Lampung, 2 HKm has gained the allocation for working area. Intensive government support for Gapoktan continued with another HKm with an area of about 3,400 ha.

In order to provide supports conservation from village level, TFCA-Sumatera provide support community to develop their Village Regulation (perdes). OIC consortium in North Sumatera intensively assist community to finally come up with issuance of 4 perdes. Similar Perdes in Siberut Island has been in line for approval. Perdes to support mangrove conservation in 6 villages in Jambi provinces has been signed with the assistance of Consortium Ko-roar Berbak. Positive impact resulted in Kerinci District, Jambi where efforts to protect Customary Forest areas by Akar Network and community has successfully attract Bupati Kerinci attention to issue a circular in 2014 on the prohibition of logging and hunting in the area of Customary Forest.

In Lampung, UNILA-PILI consortium facilitates preparation of the Local Regulation Draft concerning community-based Ecotourism in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. Kubu Perahu village in West Lampung and Sukaraja Village in Tanggamus included in the seeded area to be developed into eco-tourism destination in Lampung region.

Thanks to Permenhut no. 37/2007 on HKM, Regulation No. 6/2011 on conservation-based rural community forestry and Regulation no. 49/2008, the village community get village forest managed by community. However local government oftenly perceived forest as a potential strategic area to get revenue by issuing license for concessions for plantations and mining. The success of forest management with CBFM scheme will boost local government both in provincial or district level to adopt it into their regional spatial plan. This spatial plan is important as a form of local government support for the community and for the sake of speeding up the process of issuing permits from provincial and district governance.

Complications in dealing with government agencies oftenly tripped by administrative and bureaucratic rules that must be met. This condition is also faced by the CRU in Rawa Singkil and Flying Squad in the Gondai village. Commitment to use government budgets as a source of ongoing funding finds long way to take place.

Local political dynamics often become a bottleneck in the sustainability of the conservation program. Orientation on tenure often make conservation planning limited to a very short period. Sustainability programs can not be guaranteed when the position of the incumbent is replaced by new office holders.

Oftenly, Non Government Organization's program does not always follow the same direction with program developed by Government. This has led to difficulties in the acceptability community programs with government programs that run based on the Key Performance Indicators (KPI). In any proposal assessments, TFCA play role to ensure that the proposed program synergize with the program developed by the government. TFCA support every efforts that joined forces to make a better conservaton program. Furthermore, TFCA-Sumatera also encourage out of the box approaches to find better solutions for environmental problems.

In order to support local Technical Implementation Unit (*Unit Pelaksana Teknis, UPT*) in carrying out its duties in managing conservation areas, TFCA-Sumatera provide grants to grantees who propose drafting Management Plan (RP) and build a Resort Based Management (RBM).

### **B.3. Support for Management Plan Development**

In North Sumatra, the OIC Consortium assist to develop Management Plan (MP) for Nature Tourism Park (TWA) Deleng Lancuk and Lau Debukdebuk. They also develop MP for Bukit Barisan Grand Forest within Gunung Leuser National Park. In Tesso Nilo, Yayasan Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo assist to prepare Management Plan for Tesso Nilo National Park. The document is now under scrutiny and awaits for approval. From National Park also developed by Consortium Penyangga Tengah Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser (PTKEL) for Linge Isak Hunting Park in Central Aceh. Meanwhile in Lampung, Unila-PILI consortium helps Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park to develop MP for Bukit Barisan Selatan NP in form of technical assistance. The consortium assist the National Park to develop a resort-based management (RBM) program where the system implementation considered as the best UPT management model in 2013.

Not only management plans, one of TFCA-Sumatera grantee in Jambi, Ko-Roar Berbak, provide support to the provincial government regarding the issuance of Regional UPT of Grand Forest (Tahura). To support this UPT and local government in conservation activities, a couple of community groups was formed to carry out planting activities as well as monitoring the success of rehabilitation efforts.

The Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) scheme requires an entity to ensure an effective management mechanism. This is our grantee duty to perform mentoring for every CBFM management group. Each group should be assisted in building capacity, mechanisms and SOP. A well-defined Management Plan becomes imperative for the management group of Village Forest and Customary Forest.

#### **InBox:**

##### **Keeping Traditional Forest with Community Mandate**

Akar Network facilitate the establishment of two community forests, that is village forest (hutan nagari) and partnership forest in Kerinci district, South Solok and Mukomuko. Two community forests namely Hutan Adat Tigo Luhah Kemantan, Hutan Adat Tigo Luhah Permenti yang Berenam Pungut Mudik was stipulated by Kerinci Head of District. While the proposal for Hutan Nagari Forests and forest partnership are being discussed at the district level.

Management of community forests in three locations, Pungut Mudik, Kemantan and Lempur proven has effectively improving self sustain and independence forest protection. And indirectly has increased the protection of Kerinci Seblat National Park buffer zone.

In September 2014, community forest at Lekuk Limapuluh Tumbi, Lempur and Kerinci has managed to stop and confiscated dozens of logs stolen from community forest bordering with Kerinci Seblat National Park. In the same month, community also has ousted and seized 11 forest encroacher and entering Kerinci Seblat buffer zone forest in Lempur of Lekuk 50 Tumbi Lempur community zone.

Community of Hutan Hak Adat Tigo Luhah Permenti yang Berenam in Pungut Mudik has consistently keeping their community forest from illegal loggers actors in order to keep their forest as buffer against the threat of landslides and source of waterspring and upstream area.

Concern and community awareness is growing because the community was given the space and the right to manage the forest area which proved to have helped preserve the forest from irresponsible parties.

## **C. Landscape and Species Conservation**

Species and habitat conservation are inextricably linked. Saving wildlife will also means saving its habitat. Instead, rescuing habitat, meaning helps the conservation of species lives in it. Of all the species that live on land, around two thirds call forest their home.

The main objectives of conservation activities lies on the restoration at landscape level as a shelter for every wildlife within and all species habitat and population that must be protected.

Protection and conservation of landscape and species is the mandate set forth in the 6 authorized purposes on Forest Conservation Agreement (FCA) TFCA-Sumatera. The first two items clearly states this mandate, namely (1) Establishment, restoration, protection and maintenance of conservation areas and (2) Population restoration, protection and utilization of various species of plants and wildlife in a sustainable manner.

Thus, TFCA-Sumatera put restoration programs, rehabilitation, areas enrichment of the area as a major program for its grantees. Every program proposal submitted to TFCA-Sumatera should have conservation element at landscape level. For areas that have endangered species, especially those categorized in key species, species protection is also an integral package in the management area.

Support for the species protection strengthened with additional funds of USD 12.6 million awarded by the US government through the TFCA-Sumatera. Thus total program managed by TFCA-Sumatera will be total of USD 42 million by 2020.

### C.1 Conservation at Landscape level

Landscape restoration is considered as attempts to restore the condition of current landscape as closely as possible with original condition. Weak tenurial right, unclear land allocation and property right; lack of cross-sector dialogue, bad governance are among factors that hamper restoration efforts. When local laws are inconsistent with the national law to a particular forest areas, it creates a lot of confusion, obstacles and deadlocks.

TFCA - Sumatera grantees try to find a solution to the above problems that are still overlapping in the fields. Through assistance and community strengthening, conservation is done by pushing a variety of changes that favor to return Sumatran natural carrying capacity for the community welfare. At the landscape level, conservation efforts are performed through the rehabilitation, restoration and patrolling activities to mitigate conflict.

#### C.1.1 Restoration

- Up to 2014, the total size of critical areas restored: 23,422 ha. In the year of 2014 only, the grantees has restored 568.3 hectares of critical land.

NO.	Grantee	Coverage of restored areas in 2014
1.	YLI	100 ha
2.	YOSL	150 ha
3.	Unila Pili	200 ha
4.	YABI	25 ha
5	AleRT	8.3 ha
6.	YTNTN	85 ha
Total		568.3

#### C.1.2 Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitation is an effort to improve conditions for the restoration of forest while improving the structure and function of forest to restore the area to its original state.
- A number of 74 restoration groups was formed and strengthened with more than 305 members have started the restoration activities to rehabilitate degraded areas in 6 landscapes, including Leuser National Park (Sei betung, Besitang area), Way Kambas national Park, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and Kerinci Seblat national Park. About 800 thousand plant seeds has been greening the degraded area covering 53,053 hectares with survival rate level reach 71% in the average.
- Securing area from the suspected perpetrator is conducted by patrol activities. Establishment, legalization, and operation of 26 team/collaborative patrol groups which consist of National Park Authority and local community in Way Kambas National Park, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Kerinci Seblat National Park and Gunung Leuser national Park have been carried out to protect the park areas and prevent illegal use of forest areas. This will be able to protect about 240,000 ha of protected areas throughout Sumatra.

- Since starting its activities in 2010, to date TFCA-Sumatera has rehabilitated degraded land in Sumatra, covering an area of 23,422 ha through nursery programs, restoration and corridor maintenance.

### Some Types of Restoration

TFCA-Sumatera grantees has practised restoration for certain objectives adapted to the characteristics of the land and local socio-cultural issues.

- **Yayasan Leuser International.** Restoration is conducted in greening the area of 50 ha along Naca-Trumon corridor. in addition to greening the area , planting is performed to be an alternative feed elephants located at CRU. More than 7 types of plants planted along the corridor, that includes trembesi, sengon, gaharu, medan, pete, kayu alim, and jabon.
- **KKI Warsi.** WARSI able to rehabilitate degraded land using intercropping system in the area of 5,138 ha in 3 district in Jambi Province. Survival rate is about 50-60%. The commodities planted are rubber, coffee, fruits (durian, banana jengkol, duku) and hardwood (surian and meranti). Nursery activities is established and the yield is also used as seed banks for community.
- **Unila-PILI consortium.** Establish restoration model on the former land clearing area of 200 ha with various patterns: (2000 , 4000 , 6000 trees per hectare), which has become reference in the implementation of ecosystem recovery elsewhere. The plot of land planted are 3x3m for fast-growing plants, 3x4 m for medium plants growing and 4x4 meters for slow growing plants. They also make cleaning for plant dish to provide seedlings space later. The land preparation has given positive impact from economic side with additional income for KHPH group members. Group members also gain more knowledge and experiences from this activities. This model has also become a new reference to the accelerated natural succession method for Bukit Barisan Selatan management.
- **Orangutan Informastion Center (OIC).** Restoration activities was conducted to restore degraded region of 150 ha . OIC consortium has completed planting activities in block Langkat of Sei Betung Resort (140 ha) and 10 ha area in block Karo (Tahura Bukit Barisan and TWA Lau Debuk - Debuk). Since the planting initiated, maintenance, enrichment and insertion always maintained in order to keep the survival rate high. In Sei Betung, maintenance activities carried out in 5 ha each month, while enrichment and insertion activities made of 2.5 ha each month.
- **Alert** conduct restoration with firebreaks system to relocate fires that often occur in Way Kambas National Park. Fire breaks are designed to slow the rate of fire in the event of a fire , so it is still possible to control or suppression with ease. Weeding is done to eliminate weeds as fire fuels so as to facilitate suppression. Fires on 7-8 of September 2014 burn 90 % of Rawa Kadut. Out of ± 9000 initial crop in the first year, only 750 plants were spared from the fire.

## C.2 Wildlife Conservation

TFCA Sumatra pursues to protect endangered species that are important to the ecosystem. The main species in the intervention is the key species groups such as Sumatran elephants (*Elephas Maximus sumatranus*), Sumatran tiger (*Panthera Tigris sumatrae*), the Sumatran rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) and Orangutan (*Pongo abelii*).

Additional funding support for species in 2014 add the strong attention to the survival of wildlife. During 2014, communication with all parties concerned on wildlife conservation continue to be intensified. The aim is to get parties insight and priorities so that accurate funding support can be made according to priority handling of each species .

In Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park (NP) dan Kerinci Seblat NP 4 community based patrol teams to mitigate human-tiger conflicts have been established. The teams have helped the community in the mitigation of human-tiger conflict and reduce potential victim or further losses.

Based on monitoring results, the team in Bukit Tigapuluh NP has managed to identify 54 Sumatran Tiger individuals as the baseline data for population monitoring the figures extracted from thorough analysis using the data from camera traps. There are other possible areas identified as the roaming area for tiger like in Guguk community forest, Kerinci Seblat NP buffer zone area, and several other areas is under further analysis.

### C.2.1 Mitigation of Wildlife-Human conflict

To reduce and resolve human-wildlife conflicts, 4 teams has been formed to mitigate wildlife-human conflict respectively in Gunung Leuser National Park, Tesso Nilo National Park, Way Kambas National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. In addition to patrolling, these teams acts as a rapid reaction unit that will be deployed to areas experiencing conflict.

After the establishment of this team, records on human-wildlife conflict shows diminishing trend. In Southern Aceh for instance, after the CRU was established in 2013, the level of human-wildlife conflict reported decreased dramatically in trumon-naca and surroundings. Currently the incidence of elephant went into residential areas in the region of Sultan Daulat, Runding and surrounding areas (South Aceh) has been significantly reduced close to almost none incidents.

Inbox

#### Species Protection in Way Kambas and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

- Construction of 22 units watchtower infrastructure in supporting animals and humans conflict resolution at Way Kambas National Park
- Training and assistance towards 172 people living adjacent to Way Kambas and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park to improve the ability of adaptation and mitigation and an effective early detection techniques
- Construction of 10 anti tiger cages in the Rajabasa and Sukamaju village (Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park)
- Installment and application of conflict monitoring information system (SIMONIK) in Way Kambas and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

### C.2.2 Key Species Protection

Until 2014, TFCA-Sumatera prioritize the following species conservation within the landscape of priority:

#### C.2.2.1 Sumatran Tiger

Tiger is an indicator species, an important sign of the health of the forest. When the tiger can no longer stay in the forest, the forest and the survival of other species that depend on it are also at risk. At least an estimated 400 Sumatran tigers left in the wild rainforests of Sumatra. The expansion of oil palm plantations was responsible for nearly two-thirds of the forest and tiger habitat destruction from 2009 to 2011. Currently, the Sumatran tiger is classified as 'endangered' animals in the list of threatened species from the IUCN. The next category is 'extinct in the wild'.

Deforestation increases the escalation of conflict between tigers and humans and make the tiger becomes more vulnerable to poaching. Between 1998 onto 2011, these were 638 recorded human-tiger conflict in Sumatra, where tiger killed 72 people and injured 63 others. Nevertheless, this conflict kills 59 tigers.

To ensure continuous maintenance of the population and habitat of tigers, among others, TFCA support is provided in the form of the establishment of the patrol team in several areas, that is in:

- Kerinci Ecosystem by Akar Network Consortium
- Bukit Tigapuluh National Park by Protection and Conservation of the Sumatran Tiger/PKHS
- Bukit Barisan Selatan Forest Area by Yayasan Badak Indonesia /YABI
- Way Kambas National Park by Yayasan Badak Indonesia /YABI

As stated in one of their targets, Bukit 30 Consortium has stated will support UPT Bukit 30 National Park program to implement MoF target of 3% to increase the tiger population. By using camera trap analysis installed around Bukit 30 area and its corridors, in 2014 PKHS successfully identified 54 individual tigers in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park.

#### C.2.2.2 Sumateran Elephant

TFCA-Sumatera supports establishment and operation of 2 human-elephant conflict resolution facilities in Aceh (Naca-Trumon corridor) and Riau (at Tesso Nilo NP), with total 7 elephants and 12 mahouts. This facilities claimed able to reduce the escalation of elephant-human conflicts as well as the reduction of threats to the region, particularly around the Trumon Corridor in Southern Aceh, and Tesso Nilo National Park in Riau province. The teams have helped people to handle various cases of conflict, as well as reduce potential losses and further casualties.

CRU operation in Singkil get fresh blood when South Aceh district government agreed to allocate funding of IDR 160 million within the District budget in 2015 to assist CRU in human-wildlife conflict resolution. Although the needs to maintain CRU operation is still far greater, it demonstrates the commitment of local governments in sustainability management CRU. Admittedly, since the CRU established, more people appreciate the importance of maintaining the environment around them. The connection between the needs to have intact forest for elephant range with reduced conflict becomes easier to understand. The region along Naca-Trumon corridor which located a bit far from any hustle activities now has changed with locals and passers by visit to watch elephant ride in patrolling duty, taking bath or just lay low. CRU has expanded its functions to become a learning center for communities. Riau also has a CRU model like the one in Singkil known as the Flying Squad located in Gondai, in Tesso nilo National Park. In Lampung, another two wildlife Response Unit I were established in Way Kambas National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

Elephant-human conflict management are analyzed and predicted by using a method called SIMONIK (Information and Monitoring System Conflict). A 'mini site' is an application act as early warning system to monitor elephant. In addition this application is used for documenting the conflict so that can be analyzed and used to determine the action of pre and or post-conflict.

### C.2.2.3 Sumatran Rhino

Rhino conservation management remains concentrated in Bukit Barisan Selatan and Way Kambas National Park. There are not many program is currently aimed specifically for rhino conservation because of the difficulty of measuring indicators of success, as difficult as finding this animal in nature.

Rhino Indonesia Foundation (YABI) is a grantee from the third cycle which among others, focus on rhino conservation. YABI develop a 25 ha critical areas with rhino preferred plants out of total 50 ha area. Up to 2014, 10,000 plants from 20 different types has been planted. While the remain 25 ha left naturally as a comparison with natural succession without human intervention.

## C.3 Joint Patrols

Under the framework of the implementation of forest protection and safeguarding, National Parks and counter parts assisted by Pam Swakarsa has established joint patrols in each of the Resort/region.

Routine patrols carried out in locations that are considered vulnerable. Patrol led by Polhut in teams, patrol route is determined by taking into account the critical points of area disturbances and modus operandi of the crime of forestry, as well as pay attention to the area boundary markers.

TFCA-Sumatera supports better patrol governance in some areas of the following:

- Establishment of 15 patrol teams (101 members) in Jantho Nature Reserve, Kerinci National Park, Bukit Tigapuluh National Park and Way Kambas National Park.
- Establishment of an Integrated Protection Team together with WWF, Forest Office in Inhu, and Bukit Tigapuluh National Park
- Dissemination of conflict mitigation protocol in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park based on Ministry of Forestry decree no. 48 of 2008 (20 people at 4 sites capable of understanding and acted upon mitigation protocol)
- Training and mentoring the annual monitoring of tiger populations in Bukit Tigapuluh and ecosystems.
- Up to 2014, the patrol area has covered 722 060 ha in three national parks namely Kerinci Seblat National Park, Way Kambas National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. Detailed area per region and grantees can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1.** Monitoring coverage of grantees up to 2014

No.	Grantee	Monitoring coverage up to 2014 (ha)	Location
1.	AKAR	205.810 ha	Kerinci National Park and Forest Zone Nagara
2.	YABI	130 ha 200 ha	Way Kambas National Park Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park
3.	AleRt	186.250 ha	Way Kambas National Park



- As with SIMONIK used to monitor elephant management, system monitoring and protection of tiger population-based also developed through data-based monitoring system that has been implemented at the Siambul Resort, southern area of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park.

#### C.4 Additional funds for Species Conservation

The Government of Indonesia and the United States are equally paid great attention to the protection of endangered species in Indonesia, especially rhino and tiger. Both governments agreed to provide USD 12.6 million particularly for the species protections program including the Sumatran Tiger and Rhino and other species. Launching for funding commitments was made in @america Jakarta on October 1, 2014, attended by Christian Bauer, Deputy Chief of US Embassy Mission and Jatna Supriatna, OC Chairman TFCA-Sumatera and invited guests.

In addition to protect and manage habitat, the fund also used for rescue, restoration and enhancement of wildlife populations in the wild. Threats against wildlife like poaching, habitat fragmentation, declining prey populations, illegal trade and conflict with humans has further reduced the number of tigers in the wild. According to the IUCN Red List in 2008, as many as 51 Sumatran tigers are killed every year where 76% is dueto illicit trafficking. This condition is exacerbated by forest fires that began to bloom in August-September 2014, where the distribution of 42% of hotspots in Riau are in the natural forest habitat of tigers.

The additional funds will be channeled through grants to local NGOs. This agreement allows both countries to work together to protect, including law enforcement for crimes against wildlife key like tiger, rhino, orangutan and elephant through interventions at policy, landscape and socio-economic level. Moreover, as already stated in the policies and procedures of grant disbursement of TFCA-Sumatera, the focus of activities will be directed to give new impetus of cooperation between communities, NGOs, governments and the private sector in the management of forest and biodiversity.

##### Learning at Conservation House

Alert-Unila consortium has set up a learning center for the community called Rumah Konservasi (Conservation House). The beautiful building located in the village of Labuhan Ratu IX was built with half light brown color bamboo wall at the top combined with half red painted brick that attract anyone who passed by.

The house sized 12 x 10 meters is not merely used as meeting place for discussion among Unila-Alert grantee, but its serve diverse community needs for learning. In here people can share their knowledge about farming, handling elephant disturbance or other social gathering at the village level.

Children also use this place to practice various activities, like learning traditional arts, learning, etc

#### [FACT/INFOGRAPHIC]

- TFCA-Sumatera programs through its grantees support Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA)) to implement policy on Resort Based Management (RBM) in protected areas. Capacity building activities on RBM for the PHKA staffs and community-based forest rangers (*Masyarakat Mitra Polhut*) at Resort levels were held in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. In the event of national parks meeting held by Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Bukit Barisan Selatan National

Park Management placed first place as the model for Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in 2013, by using the documents and report test of RBM implementation conducted through the assistance of Unila-PILI consortium.

- In Jambi province, the works of TFCA grantees at policy level has provided supports to result in spatial plan document (RTRW) of Bungo Regency which allocates 20,015 ha of Bujang Raba forest as protected ecosystem restoration area.
- In achieving sustainable forest management based on the community economic and social development, within the two years period, TFCA-Sumatera has provided supports in strengthening and developing 14 Customary Forests (*Hutan Adat/Hutan Nagari*) with a total of 17,600 ha in the buffer zone of Kerinci Seblat National Park and 2 Village (Customary) Forests (*Hutan Desa*) with a total of 4,000 ha in Kampar Peninsula. In West Sumatra, the Governor has committed to reserve 250,000 ha of forests to be managed in a Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) scheme.
- Boundary marking is the most important elements in protected area management as it will legally secure the area from potential tenurial conflict with community as well as from plundering. TFCA-Sumatera supports this works in several landscapes. In Aceh, a 20 km boundary marking has been undertaken for of Singkil – Bengkung corridor, a wildlife corridor connecting Singkil wildlife reserve and the protection forest which also facilitates elephant-human conflict resolution. As part of the legitimate boundary marking, temporary markers have been posted on 120 km boundary line of Rawa Singkil Wildlife Reserve. In Lampung province, Korut consortium has established boundary markers of Community Forest concession set by 9 farmer groups. In batang Gadis National Park, North Sumatra, the District Government has agreed to engage in boundary marking process together with National Park Authority and Sumatran Rainforest Institute (SRI), after the national Park has to divided into four parts pursuing Supreme Court decision to win legal cases with local mining company. In Tesso Nilo National Park, the Yayasan Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo has finalized the construction of elephant trenches along 11 km in Pelabi Jaya area at Gondai and Kesuma Jaya village.

#### **D. Community Participation and Local Socio Economic Incentives**

The forest with all its richness is not only a place of life for animals and plants but also a place of human economic activities. Population growth and escalated human needs and wants has emergence deforestation due to mining activities, logging, opening new agricultural land, housing estates, etc. People living around the forest has a high dependency towards forest. Public entrusted people who lives within and around forest to maintain their surroundings. Therefore, some programs should be designed to improve the quality of people who lives adjacent to forest to meet the needs of people who depend on forests.

TFCA Sumatra is highly aware the need to develop economic incentives for people lives adjacent to forest. By meeting the needs of forest communities, pressure on forests is expected will be reduced. For this reason TFCA Sumatra always encourage efforts to develop economic activities to improve people's lives.

Most of the economic development strategies in local communities is performed through the establishment of farmers' groups and women's groups. In 2014 TFCA-Sumatera grantees has established approximately 22 new farmer groups. The Program facilitate mentoring and training for these groups in agricultural practices from cultivating to marketing to ensure its sustainability.

### D.1 Develop Community Based Economy

Empowered local economy group has become a main strategy for TFCA-Sumatera grantees in developing a robust community based economy. Cooperative and Credit Union are two local community institutions which are expected to keep maintaining the sustainability of economic activities, especially after supports from TFCA-Sumatera ends. Until 2014, KKI-WARSI has assisted 4 Microfinance Institutions in the Province of Jambi and West Sumatra. In the near future, this local Micro Finance Institution (MFI) will be expanded to become a cooperative institution.

So far, progress made by grantees in the developing local economies is very encouraging. Establishment of Credit union and cooperatives are two focus strategy to boost local economy. The purpose of Credit Union movement in rural communities is to provide soft loans for members to establish small-scale businesses to meet their daily needs, such as a vegetable garden and poultry farms. In Jambi Province, Akar Network introduce local community with establishment of Credit Union agency for their local economic empowerment. In Riau, YTNTN consortium assist the establishment of two credit Unions. A total of 6 microfinance groups formed in villages around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park with assistance from UNILA-PILI Consortium. In the future, these two types of institutions, credit unions and cooperatives are expected to maintain the initial seed funds to continue to revolve among community members and provide long-term benefits.

Private sector is now also seen by grantees as a new alternative source of funding. Through CSR programs, a people-private collaboration are developed to get win-win solution. OIC consortium has taken initiative to invite private participation to involve in forest area management. The target is to solicit Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to be used in environmental conservation efforts. A CSR forum for companies in North Sumatra region has been formed to facilitate trilateral dialogue between national parks as the manager of the region, NGOs as managers and private activities as supporting activities partner. Collected funds is expected to help conservation in the region of Gunung Leuser National Park.

In the future, the national and local governments may expected to issue rules and regulations that support forest protection and biodiversity conservation. Capacity building for institutions that oversee law enforcement, also important to support the sustainability of conservation in the future. No less important is the support of TFCA-Sumatera to bring government closer to local communities whom will be the vanguard in the protection of forests in Indonesia.

### D.2 Linking Community Product to Market

From product marketing wise, some grantees like KKI Warsi and OIC already has a good marketing channel. KKI WARSI had successfully supplied 4 tonnes community's cinnamon to Padang. OIC had also facilitate to send 5.7 tonnes of rubber to PT Hadi Baru in Kota Binjai. Handicraft products and food industries have also been able to be marketed in the local market area.

Opportunities to create initiatives of economic activity continued to be built, unfortunately this economic enterprises suffers from the lack of promotion and good marketing strategy and the still need more access to market.

### D.3 Capacity Building for Community

- Akar Network encourage the formation of one women group to cultivate oyster mushroom cultivation; assist arabica coffee famers in Kemantan and Pasir village; and assist tobacco grower group in Pungut village
- Establish a stronger institutional aspect of rubber farmer group in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park buffer zone in 4 locations, which is in Talang Lakat Village, Usul Village, Siamang hamlet and Datai hamlet.

- OIC encourage the formation of two rubber farmer groups in Mekar Makmur village. Their product include 18,500 high quality seeds, 360 premium seedlings, 2200 liter of liquid fertilizer and 1000 liter of organic pesticides.
- Encourage women's business group in Gondai and Situgal village through the creation of handy craft out of NTFPs and utilizing ne sources from abandoned land. The handicraft products had been exposed through exhibition in some important local events include: Palalawan Expo, exhibition in Batam and fairs in Mal SKA Pekanbaru.

#### D.4 Ecotourism Development

Some of TFCA grantees opt to develop ecotourism activities as the new alternatives and new source of income. New tourist hotspots are developed and may look scattered but if seen from a bigger picture, the dots will connect as part of new ecotourism route in Sumatera, range from Lampung in the South up to West Sumatra and Jambi in upper north. TFCA-Sumatera supports the initiative to revitalize local attraction and facilities to invite more tourist to come to local villages. In addition, some ecotourism initiatives are:

- Development of Lubuk Beringin village and Guguk natural forest in Jambi (?) has been developed and now under tryout phase.
- Alert Consortium is developing a special interest ecotourism, in cooperation with Way Kambas NP of Kuala Penet Section III region. The plan include development of rural tourism, conservation house, Elephant Conservation Center, and tree house in Rawa Bambangan.
- Consortium Unila-PILI has established a community ecotourism group in Sukaraja village namely "Konservasi Karya Lestari" and "Koperasi Lestari Sejahtera" in Balik Bukit village. Respectively 4 homestay in each village is refurbished with toilets in each house.
- YABI developed 3 villages as ecotourism sites: in Labuhan Ratu 7, Labuhan Ratu 9 and Brajayekti village. In each area, local handicrafts also encouraged to produce local souvenirs from local source. An outlet for craft products is already opened in Ecolodge homestay.
- A total of 120 units handbag handicraft produced by local villagers from Guguk Customary Forest was absorbed by Dekranasda Merangin worth of IDR 21 million.

#### D.5 Development of Community Seed Enterprise and Aquaculture

Generating local economy is also done by developing agricultural and fisheries commodities. Nursery which is part of the restoration efforts also has become an alternative source of economy for community.

Some progress of economic development in 2014:

- Established of demonstration plot of Agarwood (*Aquilaria sp*) with 25 stems, provided 10,000 seedlings of jernang (1,500 already embedded), 30,000 stems a superior rubber seeds ready for sale, and the development of environmentally friendly rice (local varietas).
- Freshwater fish farming with 8 pool sized 13X25 m since October 2014 (60,000 tilapia seedlings and 10,000 carp fingerlings) by Yayasan Leuser Internasional. While in Merpas Resort, 3 freshwater fish pool is built with community. In Lampung, YABI consortium growing catfish in fishpond, with 9,800 fish seedlings in Labuhan Ratu 9 Village, 6,750 fish seedlings in Labuhan Ratu 7 Village and 6,750 fish seedlings in Braja Yekti Village.
- In Muko-Muko, Kerinci and South Solok district, respectively  $\pm$  15.000 stems are ready for planting since February 2014. Types of plants: white Medang, Petai, Jengkol, Mindi, Avocados, Durian, and Surian. Fruit plants also used for planting. As many as 8,000 trees consisting of avocado, Petai, Jackfruit, Yellow Medang, Durian, Pinang and Gaharu was planted in Sungai Ipuh and Sindang Mulya village. Community groups in Timbang Jaya village and Timbang Lawan village produce 1200 liters of liquid organic fertilizer, 800 liters organic pesticide and 19,000 cocoa seedlings.

- Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari develop organic farming and local plant nurseries starting with 3 local community groups in 3 community groups. In addition they facilitate community build freshwater fisheries in 3 *kemukiman* (hamlet) with total 120 member. First harvest in .... 2014 resulted 825 kg freshwater fish.
- Yayasan Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo develop income generating program through the farming activities, honey, fisheries and rubber plantations. A group of fishery farmers named 'Lubuk Dulang' was formed in Kesuma village and had start to run business with assistance of 7 unit fish cages, fish seed and fish feed.
- Consortium YABI develop natural farming system (vegetables, cacao, etc.) in Sukaraja Atas village on Bukit Barisan Selatan NP and 3 other villages in Way Kambas NP (Labuhan Ratu 9, Labuhan Ratu 7 and Brajayekti). Develop alternative energy (biogas) from cow manure in Way Kambas National Park & Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

## D.6 Financing for Local Economic Activities

- Provide support for Dahlia, a women cooperative (Micro Finance Institution) in Jambi which has managed assets worth of IDR 1.2 billion (based on the technical audit)
- One credit union in Renah Pemetik, Jambi has been established
- Unila-PILI consortium has formed six groups of microfinance in 6 resort beneficiaries, namely Biha, Balik Bukit, Merpas and Nipah Way, Sukaraja Atas, and Pugung Tampak
- Establishment of one Credit Union for community in Tesso Nilo.

## D.7 Increased Public Knowledge

- TFCA-Sumatera also supports the establishment of community learning center in some areas like one in Bukit 30 National Park. Through Bukit 30 consortium, one *Sanggar Belajar* (School Classroom) for children of Talang Mamak tribe was established in the heart of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park. A number of other 3 community learning centers also established in Kerinci Seblat NP, Way Kambas NP, and Leuser National Park to serve educational and outreach purpose for local communities.

## InBox:

### Uniting Farmers Through Cooperative

Marsada cooperative grew from the consensus participants of agriculture field school in Hutaimbaru. The field classes were held by Petra, TFCA-Sumatera grantees which field office is in Sipirok, North Tapanuli. The field school aimed at enhancing cacao farmers skills in cacao cultivation.

Efforts to recruit new cooperative members were conducted intensively by cooperative managers. Various farmer groups were embraced to gather more members. The goal is not to make profits for the cooperative, but make people to unite to face the middlemen who oftenly inflict financial loss to community. The founders believe a growing cooperative will enable exchange expertise among members, for example, experts in plant cultivation, post-harvest processing, and marketing network. According to Pendi, initiator of Marsada cooperative, the cooperative establishment was inspired by the teachings of Bung Hatta. 'One day, all Indonesians can be connected cooperative networks "he said.

He admitted that the development of cooperatives is a bit slow in the beginning. However he claims them as part of the dynamics and processes in community. Now after seeing the cooperative growth, the community members became more enthusiastic. The strategy is to develop nodes that can move the cooperatives movement in villages in South Tapanuli region. The key is in the cooperative driving cadres who would dedicate themselves fully to the implementation of the program. They are expected to make a report every two weeks. Petra will focus to open market to accommodate products of cooperative members.

To develop cooperative is not an easy task. Pendi has certain trick for cooperatives to grow and thrive. In the early stages, cooperative should not seek profit first. Just to survive alone is good enough. Take normal profit, not try to gain too much or take risk to give generous for members. At least learn how to cooperate in cooperatives. Minimal no loss.

The method to develop cooperative is selling shares to its members. Each share has a standard price that follow market prices. The more shares you have, the more gain you'll get.

Petra embed Rp. 50 million for the initial capital to move the cooperative. When already make profit, Petra will only take necessary gain to buy more shares. Someday when the cooperative profit already large enough, Petra can take off its shares to be purchased cooperatives and rolled to another place to establish another new cooperative.

The initial capital used by Petra is provided by TFCA - Sumatera with the expectations that community will have the leverage to strengthen their economic level.

### [DATA]

- A total of 11 clusters of local based economic groups were established that utilize Non-timber Forest Product (honey, *jernang*, aloes, rattan, pandanus), ecotourism, organic farming, agroforestry (rubber, cocoa, coffee), plantations (sustainable palm), horticulture, freshwater fisheries, livestock, handicrafts, medicinal plants, and nursery. These activities are carried out to empower community roles and participation in conservation of tropical forests in Sumatra. With the assistance by TFCA grantees more than 1000 households incorporated in 219 economic groups were actively involved. At least there are 13 cooperatives and micro-credit institutions have been formed and received assistances to build their capacity in management, financial and administration aspects and how this would benefit people at individual level.
- At least two big companies have engaged in conservation activities. These companies include PT RAPP and PT Sinar Mas –the biggest timber company operatives in Indonesia, have committed to transfer their timber estates concessions into Ecosystem Restoration Concession scheme in Kampar peninsula. In addition, there have been additional 26 private companies involved in the TFCA-Sumatera program in a various activities, such as collaborative management of protected areas, wildlife-human conflict mitigation, restoration, and economic development activities in several landscapes.

- Establishment and reestablishment of physical infrastructures have been done to serve the community's basic needs. In order to support renewable energy and clean water, three Pico hydro (up to 15 kilowatt) power plants, and 2 rural clean water supply systems in 3 landscapes: Leuser Ecosystem, Batang Toru, and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park are in operation.

## E. Administrator Management

### E.1 Embracing New Grantees

For the fifth time since the program starts in 2009, TFCA-Sumatera open an opportunity for the NGOs and other eligible entities to submit their grant application to fund forest conservation activities at the landscape level. The funds are directed towards the application of conservation programs on two categories, namely 1) Large scale, a landscape-based integrated conservation programs, which integrate interventions at policy, landscape and community levels; and 2) Smaller scale, for individual or thematic conservation programs.

The priority work areas for this 5<sup>th</sup> cycle is in Sembilang National Park and Siberut National Parks. The thematic programs includes: 1) community-based forest management, 2) ecosystem restoration 3) Ecosystem-based spatial planning 4) Support for the management of Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra, 5) endangered species rescue and conflict resolution, or 6) Other themes that support or enhance the conservation impact significantly on the existing grants.

The Administrator had announced Request for Proposal inviting potential grantees to submit proposal since 3 September 2014. Thirty one (31) proposals were received by the 2 October 2014, which may be categorized as follows:

1. Sembilang NP: 2 Proposals
2. Siberut NP: 1 Proposals
3. CBFM: 6 Proposals
4. Ecosystem Restoration: 6 Proposals
5. Ecosystem Based Spatial Planning: 1 Proposal
6. Support for the existence of Tropical Rainforest Heritage Site (TRHS): 1 Proposal
7. Species Conservation: 7 Proposals

Other conservation supporting themes: 7 Proposals

After reviewing and made thorough selection towards proponents proposal, the Oversight Committee on its 19<sup>th</sup> meeting on 22 December 2014 decided to come up with conclusion to select 6 new grantees with proposal improvement for the 5<sup>th</sup> cycle as follows:

1. Consortium Yayasan Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo working in Tesso Nilo National Park landscape
2. Consortium Yayasan Hutan Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh in Leuser Ecosystem Area in Aceh, in particular in West Leuser, Kappi, Samarkilang and Beutong
3. Consortium Suar Galang Keadilan working in Leuser AEcosystem area in particular Nagan Raya District, West Aceh District, South west Aceh and South Aceh Selatan
4. Consortium Yayasan Wahana Bumi Hijau working in Sembilang National Park
5. Consortium Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih working in bufferzone area of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park
6. Consortium of Biology Department of Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science of Andalas University-PILI working in Kerinci Seblat National Park

### E.2. External Evaluation

On the first quarter of 2014, 3 grantees from the first grant cycle completed their project with TFCA-Sumatera, namely PTKEL in Aceh, PETRA in North Sumatra and JIKALAHARI in Riau. Bumi Raya



Consulting was selected by the Administrator to make an evaluation on their projects

The evaluator made quantitative indicators to measure grantees performance in terms of its effectiveness, efficiency and relevance.

The evaluator reported that the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of those three grantees is at the average 70% compare to the output and impact formulated in TFCA-Sumatera Strategic Plan.

External evaluation also conducted by Social Investment Indonesia (SII) towards the 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle grantees. Some recommendations on program modification and or program addition was resulted to make proper and better program management.

### **E.3 Establishing Regional Facilitators**

At its 18th meeting the OC agreed that TFCA-Sumatera should establish Regional Facilitators through grant making scheme to assist capacity building, monitoring and stakeholders cooperation.

Following OC decision on the 30 September 2014, the Administrator has launched call for proposal to solicit application for Regional Facilitators. The main objective for regional facilitator is to support grantees by improving their capability to deliver program effectively and efficiently. Moreover the regional facilitator also expected to support some of Administrator function. The Regional facilitator will be divided into 3 regions that is in Northern Sumatra, Central Sumatra and Southern Sumatra. Applicants for the regional facilitator are organization/institution within Indonesia which meets criteria as an eligible entity.

### **E.4. Developing New Strategic Plan 2015-2020**

The year 2010 was a foundational year for TFCA-Sumatera in which the groundwork was laid for sound program implementation. The Oversight Committee, with the support of the Administrator, developed a strategic plan, programmatic policies and procedures, and an investment policy. The TFCA-Sumatera Strategic Plan 2010-2015 provides good basis for the implementation of TFCA-Sumatera on the ground. Up to 2014, TFCA-Sumatera has collaborated with 91 NGOs within 28 consortiums. During the first five-year period, the Program has approximately improved the protection, preservation, and management of 2.36 million ha of tropical forests area in Sumatra.

The Strategic intervention of TFCA-Sumatera Program in 2015-2020 will still be prioritizing three levels of intervention as has been established before, that is in policy and institution, landscape level and socio-economic level. The intervention will be in the forms of practical activities on the ground level which should be supported by collection of reliable data for the monitoring and evaluation purposes. This intervention is expected to provide supporting condition for good governance especially on conservation, policy making process and institutional strengthening, adoption of best management practices on natural resource management, community empowerment and local economic development, across those rich biodiversity landscapes. These landscape-based activities are complementary with and supportive of the endangered species protection program, especially of rhinoceros, tiger, orangutan and other species including their habitat.

Up to December 2014, the strategic plan has been drafted and will be finalised to be used effectively in 2015.

### **E.5 Database Development**

The database system to collect and monitor information on the TFCA-Sumatera progress that has been developed since, has entering implementation phase in 2014. After the infrastructure ready, the grantees was given training to operate the database so that the use of database could be optimized to be the tools to send and retrieve information regarding projects and became such a panel indicator to monitor the program.



Training material include introduction to database, make updates on progress of program and finance, entry data, optimizing the use of database features, etc. The data collected includes grantees profile, proposals, progress, and monitoring mechanism where data input should be verified first before it is confirmed as valid data. The user with certain access can see the progress of each grantees as it has indicator that indicates targets and achievements been made.

Each TFCA-Sumatera staffs and grantees are granted access to fill in their own database and update them regularly. Mechanism to submit finance and activities report are designed through this database. Financial report should be sent monthly while program/activities report are supposedly received every three months.

The Administrator could use this database to monitor grantees activities and by using web panel dashboard, the Administrator could monitor grantee's compliance in sending reports and on documents activities progress.

### **E.6. Building Alliance with University and private sector**

Universitas Nusa Bangsa (UNB) and TFCA-Sumatera initiate a formal agreement to develop mutual cooperation by optimizing both resources that benefited the two institutions. The MoU was signed on 29 August in Bogor between UNB rector Dr.Barijadi Prawirosastro and TFCA-Sumatera Program Director Samedi, Ph.D.

The MoU contain the understanding to expand cooperation in 3 aspects that will be addressed 1) Strengthening conservation project design; 2) Research, education and community development; and 3) sharing knowledge, experience and skills.

Universitas Nusa Bangsa has Forest Management Department of Forest Resources and Conservation Department, Faculty of Forestry. Cooperation with TFCA-Sumatra is expected to become a mutually beneficial cooperation which can benefit both parties such as access owned by TFCA-Sumatera and utilizing UNB resources in the framework of institutional strengthening and program management.

### **E.7. Participation in International Fora**

The 2015 annual meeting of Global TFCA RedLAC Assembly was held in Ecuador on 27 to 31 October 2014. This 16th annual meeting has become a gathering event for TFCA programs from around the world to discuss and share to improve management practices in each country program.

M.S Sembiring represent TFCA-Sumatera at this event and use this opportunity to initiate the formation of the Asia-Pacific CTF. Following the workshop and TFCA meeting, TFCA-Sumatera along with KEHATI, Philippine Trust Fund Conservation Fund, Conservation Finance Alliance, and USAID – TFCA Secretariat, had committed to initiate an Asian Conservation Trust Fund Network, a CTF network similar to either RedLAC or CAFÉ. The first initial meeting will be held in Jakarta in alongside with Forest Asia Summit in May 2014.

## **F. Communications to Stakeholder**

### **F.1 Media Visit**

Two media visit was made during 2014. This was not just regular media visit as usual, this time TFCA-Sumatera bring along a documentary team to make movie records on grantee's program.

The first journalists visited Bukit Tigapuluh National Park in September to see activities made by PKHS especially in tiger population monitoring, forest rehabilitation, promoting handicraft made by household wives and community learning center for talang mamak tribe in the heart of Bukit Tigapuluh landscape. The second journalist visit and film documentation activities was made in North Sumatra with two focus program that is on micro hydro development and community cooperative

progress that has been successfully bring local products like cacao to the processed factory, therefore shorten the trade chain between producer and end consumers.

## F.2 Journalism Award

Continuing the program in the latter part of 2013, TFCA-Sumatera in collaboration with the Society of Indonesia Environmental Journalist (SIEJ) create an Award made for journalist that highlighted issues and raise awareness on problems on Sumatera's important conservation areas, especially in the area priorities of TFCA-Sumatera. The competition that starts in December 2013 and closed in February 2014 has drawn 30 journalist with 51 feature writings and straight news articles on Sumatera's forest. Most of the articles are published on line, while about 20 percent of them were published in the magazine and newspapers.

There are 8 award winners, 4 from Northern Sumatera and 4 from Southern part of Sumatera. This is designed to cover as much as journalist opportunity and incentive to join the award. In the future, this initiative is expected could attract more participation from journalist and become one of the sources for media analysis on Sumatera's forest.

## G. Grantmaking Management

Up to 2014, committed grants to TFCA-Sumatera grantees has reached US \$ 12,143,216, equivalent to 109.3 billion rupiah. Meanwhile, TFCA-Sumatera grantees support the activities of US \$ 1,649,678 or 14% of the Grant TFCA-Sumatera. Due to limitations of funding resources, almost all in-kind contribution stated by grantees is in the form of non-cash funds, salary sharing /manpower, offices, etc.

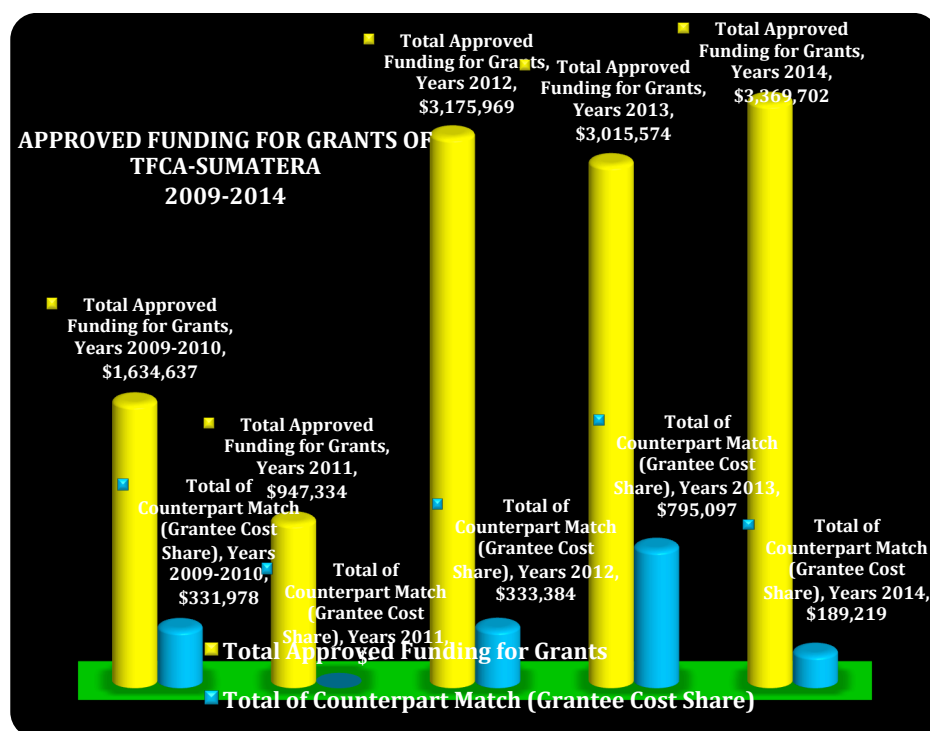
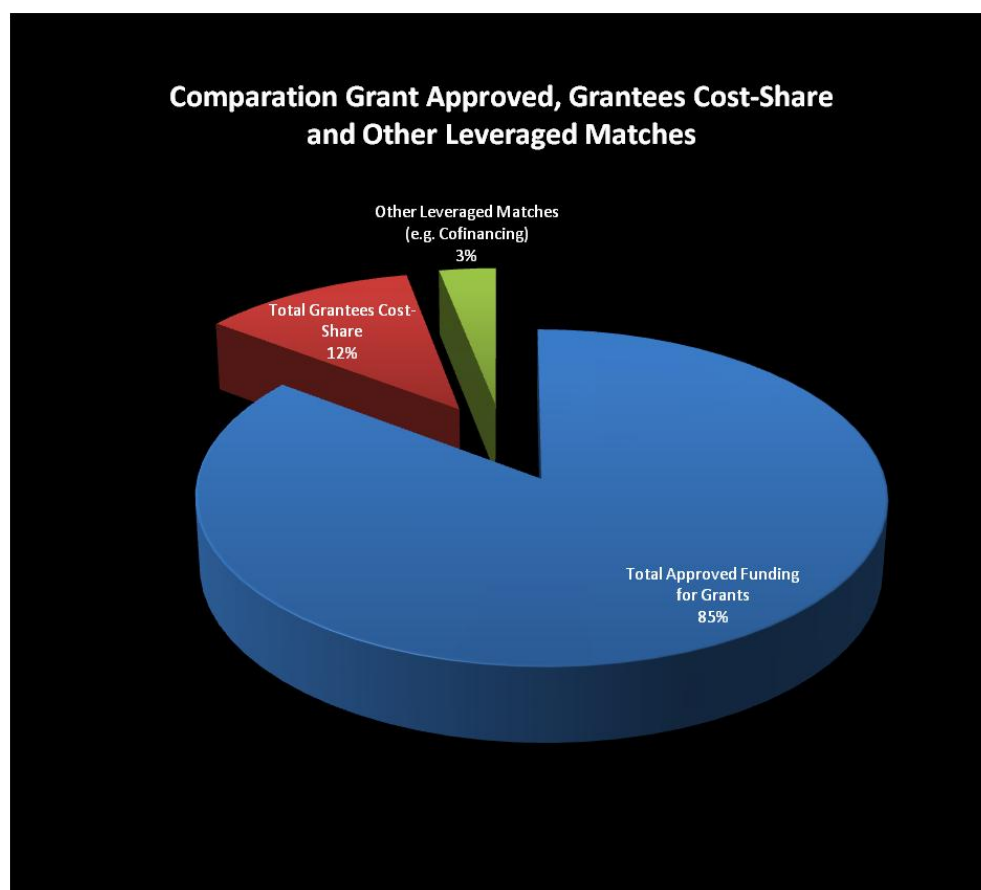


Fig. 2 Comparison between Grants Fund and Matching Fund



**Fig 3.** Comparison of Approved, Grantees Cost Share and Other Leveraged Fund

### G.1 Trust Fund Position

- Up to December 2014 the Government of Indonesia has transferred a sum of US \$ 23,331,034.02 as part of its obligation in accordance with the Debt Swap Agreement. The results of investment received from the interest of the funds in the Debt Service Account (DSA) was US \$ 38,226.20, so that the total funds received up to December 2014 was US \$ 22,369,260.22.
- For management expenses purposes, withdrawal from the Trust Fund since its establishment up to 2014 management expenses was US \$ 1,594,368.55. Remittance Fee of US \$ 690.00 and Trust Fund management fee and miscellaneous US \$ 13,709.36.

**Table 2.** Position of Debt Service Account (DSA) as per December 2014 (in US\$)

RECEIVED	
Transfer from Gol	22,331,034.02
Interest	38,226.20
<b>Total Received</b>	<b>22,369,260.22</b>
EXPENSES	
Transfer to Grant Account (BNI '46)	11,134.566,15
Transfer to Management Account (Permata Bank)	1,594.368,55
Annual Trustee Fee	75,643,98
Remittance	690,00
Miscellaneous	13,709,36
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>12,818,977.04</b>
<b>Balance at DSA</b>	<b>9,550,283.18</b>

**Table 3.** Position of FCA Grant Account (DSA) as per December 2014 (in IDR)

<b>RECEIVED</b>	
Beginning Balance	7,870,224,439
Transfer from DSA	25,012,579,073
Interest	208,668,058
<b>Investment earning</b>	1,778,440,812
<b>Total Received</b>	<b>26,999,687,943</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
Grant Disbursement in 2014	
1 <sup>st</sup> Grant Cycle	3,086,811,640
2 <sup>nd</sup> Grant Cycle	7,949,690,893
3 <sup>th</sup> Grant Cycle	6,302,985,471
4 <sup>th</sup> Grant Cycle	4,149,964,077
Placement (Investment)	13,167,299,571
Bank Administration	1,190,000
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>34,657,941,652</b>
<b>Balance at FCA Grant Account</b>	<b>211,970,730</b>

## G.2 Grant Disbursement

Program activities can not be separated from fund support. Up to 2014, TFCA-Sumatera has committed IDR 109.3 billion dollars to fund various activities. See figure 4.

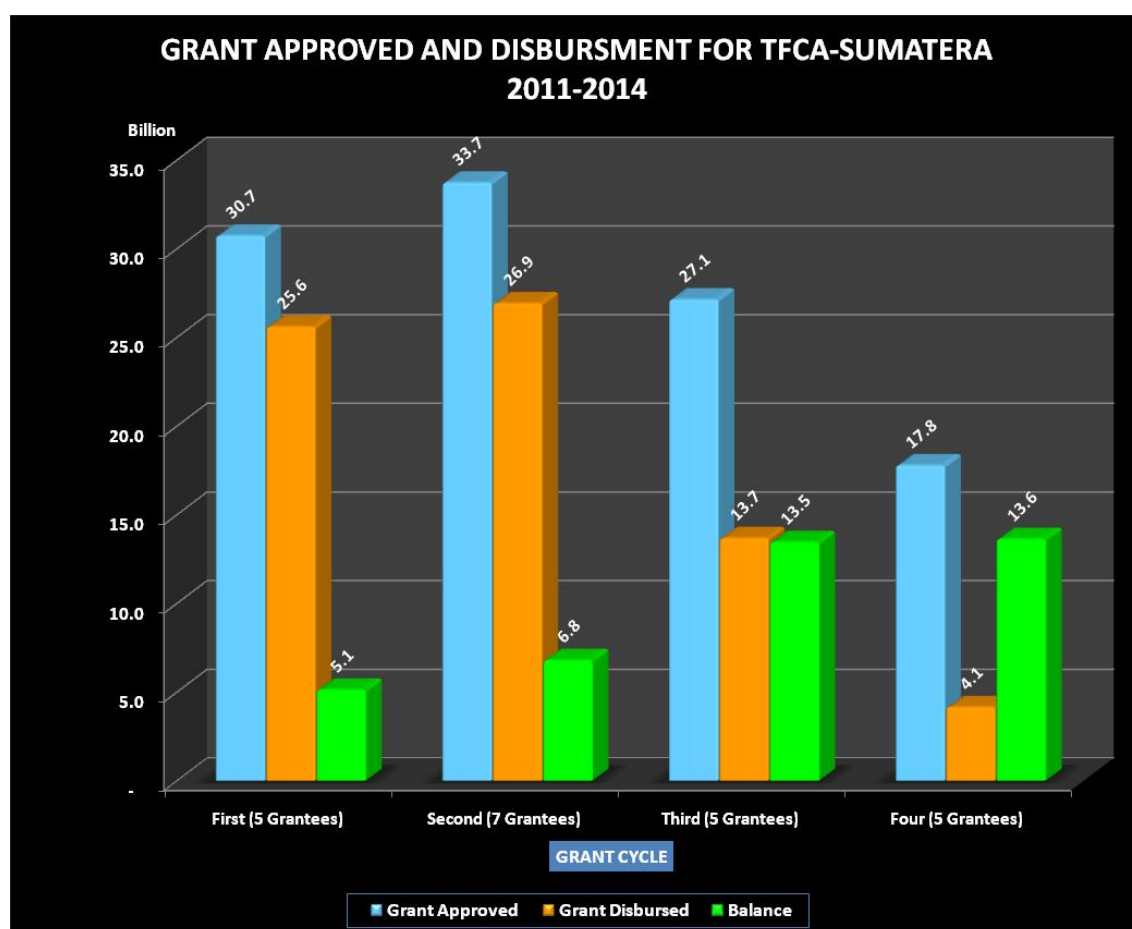


Fig. 4. Grant Approved dan Disbursment for TFCA-Sumatera Grantees

The first grant cycle that has started since 2011 has absorbed 83 percent allocated funds for this cycle, while the second grant cycle has spent nearly 80 percent over 2.5 years out of 3 years plan. The third grant cycle which began in 2013, absorbing the majority (50 percent) of the agreed funds, and four grant cycles, the newly started activities in June 2014, has used 23 percent of its allocated budget.

Out of various activities took place during 2014, it has absorbed 30% of the total funds of IDR 71.60 billion rupiah.

**Tabel 4.** Comparison of Approved Grant and Disbursment based on Grant Cycles

No	Grant Cycle	Approved Grant (IDR)	Grant Disbursed	Balance
1	First (incl grant Modifications)	30,732,755,039	25,601,744,297	5,131,010,742
2	Second	33,727,414,500	27,638,564,416	6,088,850,084
3	Third	27,140,168,320	14,212,097,062	12,928,071,258
4	Four	17,783,360,500	4,149,964,077	13,633,396,423
<b>Total</b>		<b>109,383,698,359</b>	<b>71,602,369,852</b>	<b>37,781,328,507</b>

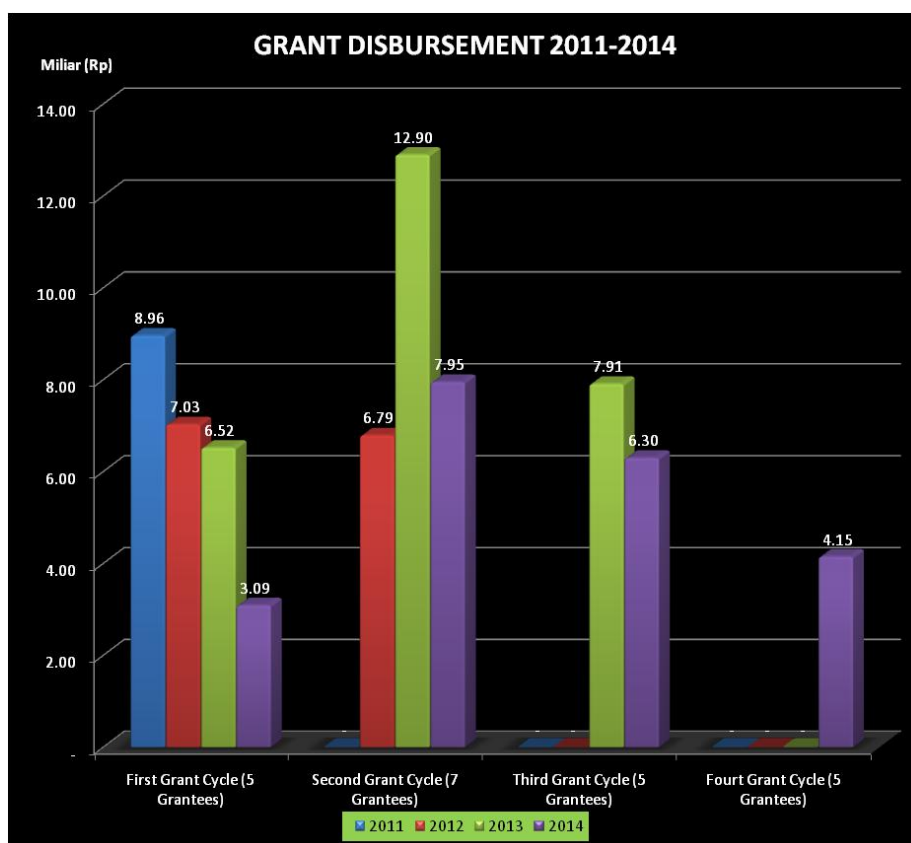


Fig. 5. Grant Disbursement during 2011-2014 based on Grant Cycles

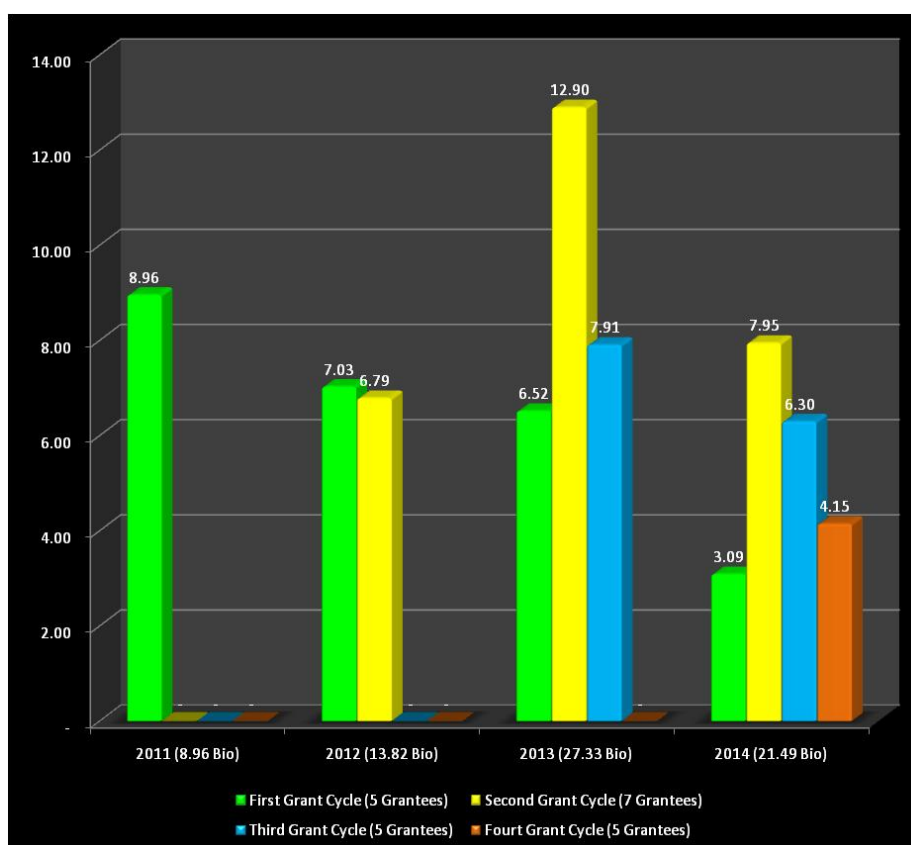


Fig. 6. Grant Disbursement during 2011-2014 on Annual Basis

The year of 2014, marks the culmination of activities for the second and third grant cycle. The second grant cycle enters 3rd year program, while the third grant cycle enters 2nd year. First grant cycle grantees has come into phasing out activities. So that during 2014 is the lowest uptake (15 percent), while the fourth grant cycle, has been running one half (20%).

### G.3 Administrator Management Expenses

Under the auspices of the KEHATI Foundation, administrators perform management and monitoring of field activities carried out by 22 grantees.

The management of the funds used for various activities in order to monitor and ensure grants to TFCA-Sumatera grantees in accordance with the objectives and purposes. In 2014 the Administrator the Administrator has spent budget funds amounting to IDR 4,052,081,841.



Fig. 7 Ratio between Grant Comitment and Administation Expenses in 2009-2014

### G.4. TFCA Investment

Investment perhaps can be considered as the wise way to generate more available grants for grantees. The idle money is invested to utilize and provide added value on the grant itself. Since the OC give green lights for Administrator to manage these funds, a number of portfolios explored, such as deposits and money market instruments. The Admin with advise from OC member, put Money Market Account at Bank BNI 46. While bonds is put in Indonesia market at the Exim Bank and Astra Sedaya Finance. Since 2013 until today (2014), the fund has increased with additional yield of 2.49 billion. Results of investments in various investment portfolios contained in the chart below.

The following table is investment portfolios placed by TFCA-Sumatera up to December 2014:

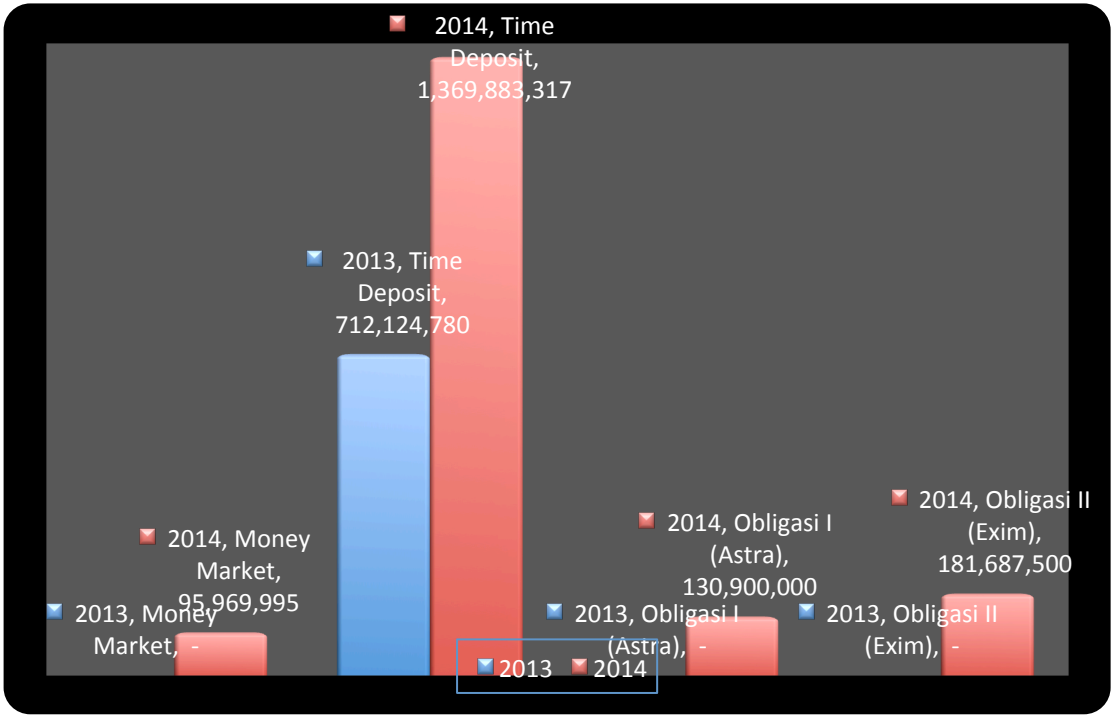
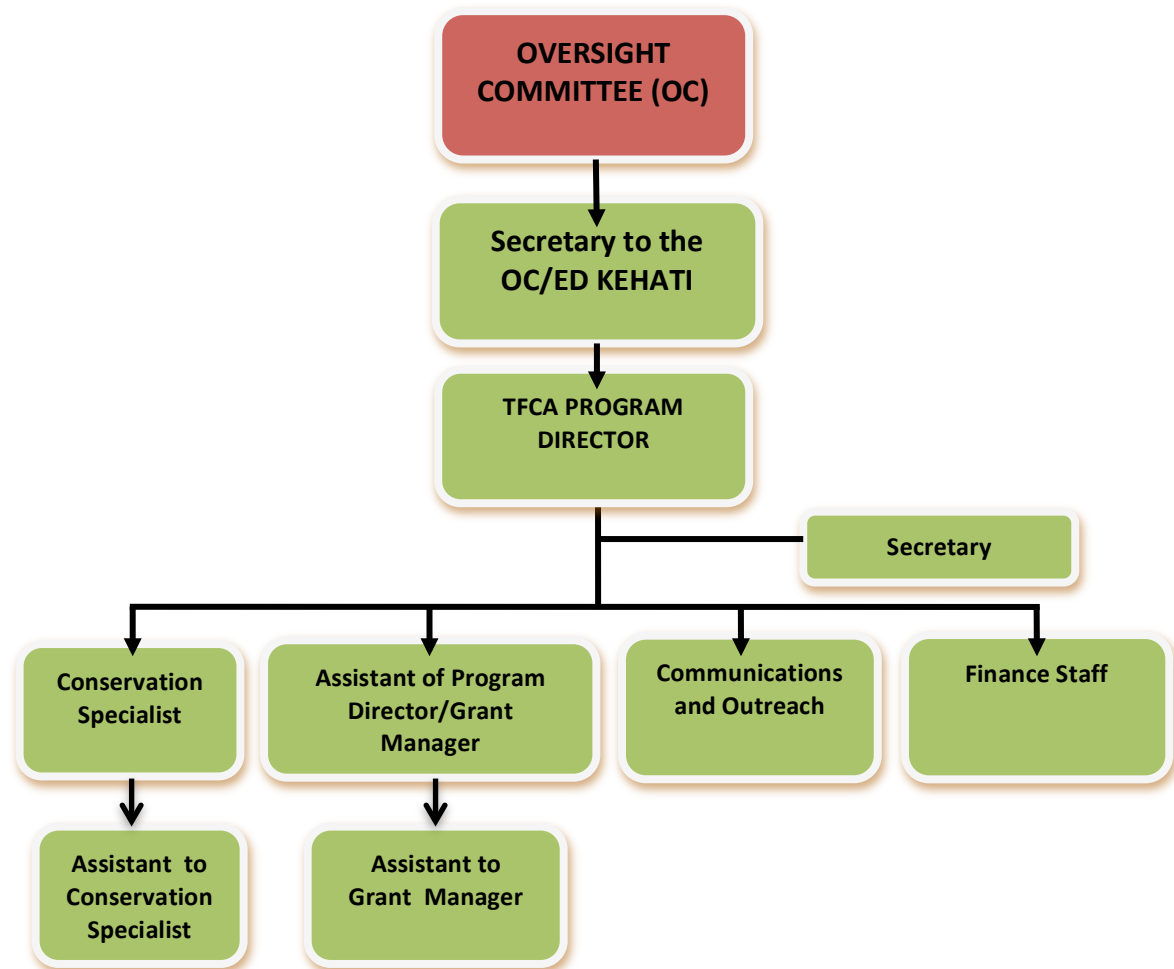


Fig. 8. Ratio between Grant Comitment and Administation Expenses in 2009-2014



ANNEX

A. ADMINISTRATOR



Secretary to the OC	: M.S. Sembiring
Program Director	: Samedi Ph.D
Secretary	: Marisca Wulansari
Assistant Program Director/ Grant Manager	: Dwi Pujiyanto
Assistant to Grant Manager	: Rizki Ratna Ayu Paramita Sari
Conservation Specialist	: M. Jeri Imansyah
Assistant to Conservation Specialist	: Nety Riana Sari SN
Communications and Outreach	: Ali Sofiawan
Finance Staff	: Sheilla Agustin

## 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

Total Grant: IDR 5,307,920,000

#### 2. Institute Green Aceh (IGA)

*Tropical Forest Conservation at Linge Isaq 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 Isaq Hunting Reserve, Leuser Ecosystem

Total Grant: 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

Total Grant: 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

Total Grant: 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

Total Grant: IDR 4,504,330,300

### Cycle 2

#### 1. Foundation for Sustainable Ecosystem (YEL)

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

Landscape: Leuser Ecosystem

Total Grant: 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

Total Grant: 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  
Total Grant: 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  
Total Grant: 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  
Total Grant: IDR 4,659,380,000

#### 6. AKAR Network

*Saving Kerinci Seblat National Park Landscape Ecosystem on Community Basis*

Landscape: Kerinci Seblat National Park  
Total Grant: 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  
Total Grant: 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  
Total Grant: 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 dan 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  
Total Grant: 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 Bufferzone of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (Upper) and Waduk Batu Tegi Water Catchment Area (Downstream) in Tanggamus regency*

Landscape: Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park  
Total Grant: 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

Total Grant: 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

Total Grant: IDR 4,812,715,200

## Cycle 4

**1. Yayasan Kehutanan Masyarakat Indonesia**

*Safeguarding Revision of Act 5/1990 by Using Sumatera Stakeholders Knowledge & Experience*

Total Grant: 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

Total Grant: 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 community living around the forest*

Landscape: Seulawah - Ulumasen

Total Grant: IDR 4,620,828,000

**4. GENESIS Consortium**

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

Total Grant: 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

Total Grant: IDR 5,800,000,000

## C. Audited Report

**Published by Public Accountant. Not yet available**

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