

ANNUAL REPORT
TFCA-SUMATERA
2015



PROGRAM KONSERVASI EKS-SITU YG MENDUKUNG IN-SITU

- Pengembangbiakan/
breeding (LK, Penangkaran)
- Bantuan medis
- Pengembangan riset
- Rehabilitasi
- Transit sementara satwa
konflik



KEHATI



DISKUSI STRATEGI KON JENIS TERANCAM PUNAH 2015-2020

Menara Peninsula Jakarta, 29 Januari



INSERVASI
SUMATERA
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Sumatra Rhino Sanctuary, Way Kambas

Oversight Committee TFCA-Sumatera



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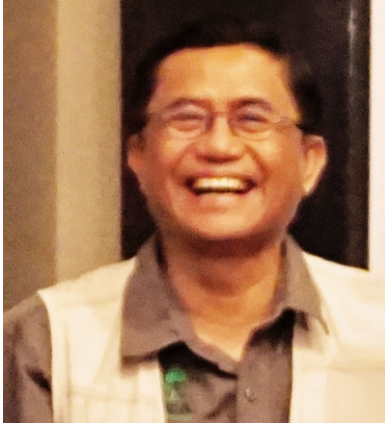
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Message from Chairman



TFCA-Sumatera is established on the landscape based approach to drive sustainable forest management in Sumatra. This year's Annual Report is all about capturing the dynamic quality that permeates every priority landscapes, corridors and important conservation areas in Sumatra. This year the program has started to prepare opening of new funding opportunity cycle aimed for species protection. These opportunities have been patiently awaited by those who concerns on the wildlife in the brink.

As you may aware, the structure of this report has been modified into landscape based. After five years of program implementation, we can see the impact by this program in four areas, namely policy, landscape restoration, species conservation and community empowerment.

The year of 2015 also marks the important milestone of TFCA-Sumatera achievements. A new Strategic Plan has been developed as the basis of program implementation in 2015-2020. The first five years was quite challenging where fundamental issues on forest conservation in Sumatra today met with current issues in need to be dealt with. However, we can see many success stories from grantees in implementing activities according proposals they had sent the administrator.

TFCA-Sumatera also has been developing a more flexible grant making strategy to cater the needs and targets of local NGOs and other eligible entities in tackling complex issues on forest and environment development in Sumatra. For sure all efforts has been designed to fulfil the objectives including setting up regional facilitators office in three regions in Sumatra.

Oversight Committee will be vigilant in upholding accountability and monitoring the progress, to make sure that TFCA-Sumatera will benefit a transparent and effective governance at all times.

We thank all stakeholders' supports for the program to make Sumatra a more convenience environment to live with and regain the rights of our grandchildren to live in a better environment.

Jatna Supriatna

Chairman of the Oversight Committee

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List of Abbreviations

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
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
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
KKMD	Kawasan Konservasi Mangrove Desa, Village Mangrove Conservation Area
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
Polhut	<i>Polisi Hutan</i> , Forest Ranger
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTKEL	Penyangga Tengah Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser

RBM	Resort Based Management
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
SIM	System Information Management
TFCA-Sumatera	Tropical Forest Conservation Action for Sumatera
TNBBS	Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park
TNKS	Kerinci Seblat National Park
TPTSL	<i>Tindak Pidana terhadap Satwa Liar</i> , Crimes Against Wildlife
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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MILESTONES TFCA-Sumatera

CONSERVATION ACHIEVEMENT				
CBFM  74,500 HA	POLICE DOCUMENT  10 TEAM 300,000 HA	CONFLICT  2 CONSERVATION RESPONSE UNITS	TIGER  58 IDENTIFIED	COLLABORATIVE PATROL  4 MANAGEMENT PLAN 1 SPATIAL PLAN

Debt Agreement signed : June 30, 2009

Forest Agreement signed : June 30, 2009

Type of Agreement : subsidized debt swap

US budgetary costs : \$20 million

Private funds contributed : \$2 million

Conservation funds generated : \$30 million (over 8 years)

Additional species Fund (2014) : \$12.6 million

- Number of grantees organization involved: 108 NGOs, and 3 universities out of 35 consortiums (including Regional Facilitators)
- Number of beneficiaries: 5,313 individuals, 350 local community groups
- Number of priority landscapes: 13 landscapes throughout Sumatera
- Area intervention coverage: 2.44 million ha
- Size of critical areas restored: 9,502 ha
- Size of protected areas and habitat protected through e.g patrols: 893,575 ha
- Length of protected areas border marked: 85 km permanent borders and 156 km trajectory border / signs.
- Number of policies (decree, local regulation, spatial planning): 20 documents
- Government institution involvement: 53 governmental institutions
- Private companies involved: 32 companies
- Number of policies (decree, local regulation, spatial planning): 11 documents
- Government institution involvement: 53 governmental institutions
- Private companies involved: 28 companies

Highlight of Some Success

The program has raised conservation impacts on 2.4 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 also 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 degraded forest land area of 53,053 ha in six locations has started to restore through replanting and involving more than 305 people joined in 74 community groups. A total of 829,000 plant seedlings have been planted with the level of survival rate of 77%. More than 1000 households joining in 219 local economic groups collaborate to utilize forest resources and biodiversity in a sustainable manner through the assistance from TFCA-Sumatera NGOs grantees.

2. Major Achievements in 2015

In general, the achievement of grantees in certain area of intervention is presented in 3 area of intervention, namely a) Institution and Policy Development, b) Species Conservation and Landscape Restoration, and c) Community Participation and Local Socio Economic Incentives.

A. Institution and Policy Development

- 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.

B. Landscape Restoration and Species Conservation

- Four (4) community based patrol teams to mitigate human-tiger conflicts have been established in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (NP) and Kerinci Seblat NP. The teams have helped the community in the mitigation of human-tiger conflict and the reduction the potential victim or further losses.
- Tiger population monitoring activities in Bukit Tigapuluh NP has managed to identify 54 Sumatran tiger individuals as baseline data for population monitoring in the region through

analysis using data from camera trap. There are other possible area identified as the roaming area for tiger like in Guguk community forest, buffer zone area of Kerinci Seblat NP which is under further analysis.

- 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.

C. Community Participation and Local Socio Economic Incentives

- TFCA-Sumatera also supports the establishment of community learning center in several regions to serve educational and outreach purpose. The facilities consist of one *Sanggar Belajar* (School Classroom) for children of Talang Mamak tribe in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park and 3 community learning center in Kerinci Seblat NP, Way Kambas NP, and Leuser National Park .



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 rates are 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 is also called a subsidized debt-for-nature swap. This unique partnership between 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 U.S. Congress 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 the US Government and 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, the Government of the United States of America represented by USAID and representatives of the Conservation International (CI) and KEHATI as **swap partners**. In the spirit of making decision-making processes more transparent and accurate, the OC selects three non-permanent members called **designated members** of independent institutions for a term of 3 years. Since the latter part of 2009, the designated members are **Transparency International Indonesia**, **Indonesia Business Links** and **Syiah Kuala University**. The Oversight Committee holds the highest authority in the management of grants. The daily operation is carried out by KEHATI as the Administrator.

Funds generated by the debt transfer program will be directed to help Indonesia protect its critical forest habitat in Sumatra. The region of Sumatra is home to hundreds of species of mammals, birds and plants, many of which are 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 lives depend upon forest resources.

VISION AND MISSION

1. Vision

Conserve tropical forest biodiversity to support sustainable development in Sumatra.

2. Mission

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

1. Improve forest management effectiveness of at least 1 million ha of forest in Sumatra by 2015 sustainably through the integration of protection, sustainability and utilization of forest biodiversity for the prosperity of local communities.
2. Strengthening community participation in the conservation of key wildlife species of Sumatra, 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 population species.
3. Empowerment of local communities in support of reducing the rate of deforestation and ecosystem degradation by at least 26% in the priority landscapes.



Progress and Achievements

The program has had an impact on conservation efforts over an area of 2.3 million hectares, which includes a possible impact over 820,000 ha forests from the establishment of ecosystem based policies, 74,800 ha from designated Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) areas and 588,000 ha of protected areas covered by multi-stakeholder patrol activities. Community involvement in the conservation activities seems to have significantly increased. With regards to the conservation of endangered wildlife species, more than 2,000 individuals were 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 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 the connecting area of TNKS-TNBBS. A total of 829,000 plant seedlings have been planted with a 77% survival rate. More than 1000 households have joined 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 the destruction rate of natural resources and environmental pollution in Indonesia has shown a rising trend. Two decades ago the rate of deforestation in Indonesia was about 1 to 1.2 million hectares per year, but currently it has reached 2 million hectares per year. According to data released by WWF, forests in Sumatra and Borneo are among the 11 regions in the world that are contributing to more than 80% of deforestation globally by 2030.

In the context of strategy shifting in sustainable forestry development, TFCA-Sumatera takes a role in providing funding for forestry development in Sumatra via 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 impacts could become an alternative solution to the pressure over decreasing carrying capacity of forests in Sumatra.

Oil palm expansion, forest encroachment, poaching, and policies that are not in line with conservation all pose a major threat to conservation development in Sumatra during 2014. TFCA-Sumatera grantees have performed numerous activities to minimize those pressures and provide alternatives 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 the legal umbrella for the management of sustainable natural management. It is considered no longer sufficient to overcome problems of forests, species and genetic. Improvements made to several Acts and Regulations have also been contested in some areas, for example the effort to release Rawa Tripa peat areas from PT. Kalista Alam. The development of conservation-based rural community forestry is also encouraged by issuing decrees/stipulations of forest areas as village forests or customary forests.

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

The ecotourism sector also received special attention as an economic driver that utilizes forest services. Tourism aware community groups have 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 species conservation requires particular attention with the additional funding of USD 12.6 million to support the preservation of key species like tigers, rhinos orangutans and elephants. Intensive communication with fellow NGOs that have shown a long, positive track record is managed to ensure species funding that is in line with wildlife conservation priorities in Indonesia.

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



B. Program Implementation

B.1 North Sumatra landscape

B.1.1 Ulu Masen and Seulawah Heritage Forest

Compared to the Leuser ecosystem, the Ulu Masen ecosystem, with 750,000 ha, was not as well known, although it is critically important for both its biodiversity and its multiple river catchment areas. Data on the formal classification of Ulu Masen forests vary. About 300,000 ha have been designated as protection and conservation forests, 400,000 ha as production forests that can be logged, and 5000 ha as areas for community development.

- Concern for umbrella species conservation in Sumatra has encouraged Suargalang Keadilan Foundation work hand in hand with authorities in coordinating and strengthening law enforcement efforts. Things need to be improved among others, are the technical capabilities related to the Natural Resources Conservation (KSDA), handling infringement cases against wildlife, including basic training on Evidence Identification of Crimes Against Wildlife for Forensic interests
- As the first step, a Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to deal with crimes against wildlife is needed as the reference for law enforcers and other relevant authorities. Our grantee from 5th grant cycle, Suar Galang Keadilan Foundation, initiated to organise a series of discussions to create standard as well as technical guide for law enforcement officers on how to handle crimes against Wildlife (TPTSL) in Aceh. Through the meeting, it was also agreed the needs to have an “umbrella” for law enforcement against TPTSL.

B.1.2 Leuser National Park and Ecosystem

In early January, Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari Foundation has successfully supported Bupati of Nagan Raya to allocate ex PT Kalista Alam area to become a Peat Protected Area of 1455 ha and the other 150 ha into smallholder agriculture. Management and development of the region has become part of the duties and functions of the FMU UPTD Region IV, as the area is within the Leuser Ecosystem. As a follow up, a joint plan has been set up to build 18 dams / block and canal closures in Rawa Tripa area.



Policy

- In the Rawa Tripa region, the Head of Aceh Forestry Office inaugurated Rawa Tripa as Peat Protected Area.
- In other side of Leuser, a multistakeholder forum consists of 12 head of villages (keuchik gampong) di Kecamatan Kota Jantho was formed to fight gains nature crime in seulawah-ulumassen area.



Landscape conservation

- The physical work for border pile installment on second phase (113 km) in Rawa Singkil Wildlife Reserve, South Aceh, has started to move on since June 2015. Until September 2015, there were 1,130 temporary border piles ready to for installment. Another 250 permanent border pile made of concrete and 7 units warning signs also ready for installment. At the first phase, out of 120 km planned boundary length, only 104 km was piled due to various circumstances like overlapping, conflicts of interest, etc.
- In Rawa Tripa, survey on biophysical landscapes of Tripa Babahrot Peat Swamp Ecosystem has been finalised by substracting sampling at 82 points. This survey produce three recommendations: 1) Rehabilitate and maintain the status of 'high conservation value' for Tripa-Babahrot Peat Swamp area; 2) Rehabilitate and maintain the sustainability of the coastline that is integrated with Rawa Tripa region; and 3) make revisions, supervision and enforcement based on land use document. The overall recommendation is given as a result of maintained carbon potential measurement through conservation efforts in Rawa Tripa.
- A total of 11 dams (5 large dams, 6 small ones) have been constructed in the former land PT. Kallista Alam in Tripa area of 1,605 ha. The effort is made to close back the canals built by the oil palm plantation companies. This was part of an effort to restore orangutan habitat in the Tripa peat-Babahrot area as well as to bring back peat swamp hydrological functions
- Three community-based environmental cadre groups (Group Peutari, Serabut and Kuala Seuren) have been trained for plant breeding and monitoring the condition of the peat swamp. They have already collected 120,000 seedlings out of targeted 250,000 seedlings of different kinds like Bidara (*Ziziphus mauritana*), Rambung figs (*Ficus Sp*), Resak (*Dialium patens kurzil*), Jabon (*Anthocephalus cadamba*), Ketapang (*Termenelia catappa*)
- For an effective long-term land monitoring activities in Tripa, the TFCA-Sumatera support the procurement of drones which have been operated since January 2015.
- In Linge Isak, final document of Linge Isaq Management Plan has been submitted to KSDA forestry office of Aceh. The document design 10 years long term management as the prerequisite to form KPHK (Production forest management structure).



Wildlife conservation

- A patrol team consists of local community members and representatives of the Forest Service were routinely monitor Rawa Singkil Wildlife Reserve and its corridors. The average patrol days is 10 days per month. Up to June 2015, the total range patrol is 49.31 km. During patrolling areas, the team discovered many threats against corridor and its surrounding areas, such as forest conversion into palm oil plantations, horticultural plantation, illegal logging, land burning, mining and illegal poaching.
- In Sei Betung sector, patrolling activities were conducted in the area of 13,195.51 ha. Most findings during the monitoring includes direct encounter with wildlife in 53 points in Sei Betung Resort. Poaching and illegal logging cases also reported still rampant, as indicated by many hunters camp and wildlife snares were found and destroyed by the patrol team. However, the patrol team found no cases of encroachment during the second semester.
- In Linge Isak, monitoring was carried out by involving three community groups consists of 12 people per group. The formation of monitoring group was made by head of villages (Mukim) and supervised by head of sub-district, Forestry office of Aceh Besar, BKSDA, Police and Military of Kota Jantho.





Community

- The OIC Consortium has facilitated selling of farmer group's rubber to PT. Hadi rubber factory in Binjai in 6 times sales with total of 34,432 kg. Total proceeds amounted to Rp 269,702,251 . The difference in profits by as to sell them directly to collectors agent is Rp. 42,569,753. Of these, the cooperative get profit of Rp 13,178,253.
- The Socioeconomic survey made has provided baseline data on locals socio-economic conditions and recommendations on alternative economic activities such as catfish and tilapia fish farming, poultry, peanut processing, horticulture (such as chili), groceries cooperative, and melon planting on the oil palm plantation sidelines. A total of 120 families have been trained in freshwater fish farms, duck farms, broiler farms, and goat farming. Of the initial 13 cows, the number of cattle donation has increased to 25 cows in January 2015. Total weight of chicken broiler produced was 950 Kg.
- PTKEL facilitate to distribute clean water for community by building pipelines network and maintenance with local community.
- Private sector is also involved in forest conservation through the establishment of CSR forum with initial 6 company members. The compnies are PT Jeram Tirta Sumatera, Bank Sumut, PT Perkebunan Nusantara 2, Bank Rakyat Indonesia, PT Putri Hijau, and PT Anugerah Langkat Makmur. The activities carried out include trees planting along Bingei riverbank and community gardens, planting fruit trees and share them with communities around Bingei, campaign, and environmental awareness to school children.

B.1.3 Batang Gadis National Park and Batang Toru Forest

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



Policy

- The Sumatra Rainforest Institute (SRI) has prompted the acceleration of Batang Gadis National Park boundary settlement by facilitating workshop among stakeholders. An integrated border settlement team was formed to ensure the continuation of boundary settlement process. The team members are SRI, Batang Gadis National Park authorities, Office of Forestry and Plantation of Mandailing Natal, and Conservation International Indonesia.



Landscape conservation

- Two Community Forestry Groups (HKm) has formed namely HKM Martuah located in Simajambu and Aek Rau Lester Group in Aek Matio Jae. Both groups develop rubber cultivation with agroforestry systems under the spirit of marsialapari, that is the spirit of mutual cooperation which is inherited in Batak culture.
- Monitoring results on illegal gold mining activities in August 2015 reported the presence of 6 locations of illegal mining in Naga Juang sub district. There are about 10 to 50 illegal loggers work in 3.5 hectares area of protected forest.



Wildlife conservation

Temporary rehabilitation cages were temporarily prepared to handle human-wildlife conflict since the province's rehabilitation center located very far from Madina district. In August 2015, respectively 2 gibbons and siamang were confiscated from Bangkelang and Aek Baru Jae village. While in Hutaraja and Simpang Gambir village the primates were submitted voluntarily by their owners. In the same month the Wildlife Response Unit (WRU) SRI also rescued Trunk Weasel (Binturong) in Aek Nangali village of Batang Natal sub district. Calls for endangered species protection are made through posters submission in public places.



Community

- in South Tapanuli, Marsada cooperative members has been continuously consolidate and holding meetings in their member villages like in Sukamaju, Aek Batang Paya village, Bulu Mario village, and Dano Lombang hamlet. The meetings held to re-identify group members, asses training needs for cocoa farmers, develop plantation model, and preparing work plan.
- Mandiri cooperative in Mandailing Natal moves forward by organizing various group meetings. This cooperative has been proactively sells and purchase various commodities including cocoa, areca nut and mung beans.
- As part of capacity building program for coffee farmers, a series of trainings and assistance are carried out in eight villages (Habincaran, Hutagodang, Alahan Kae, Pagargunung, Aek Nangali, Hatupangan, Pastap Julu, and Ampung Julu village). A continued Field School were made in 6 coffee farmer groups which course materials like seed treatment, pest and disease control, putting stakes, etc. A field guide book to nurture coffee plants has been prepared to be distributed to coffee parmers as the part of capacity building for farmers in Batang Gadis.

B.1.4 Angkola lowland and tropical forest

Improving community welfare through income generating activities has been a top priority for grantee working in the area of West Toba, such as Caritas PSE / KAM. Various trainings related to agriculture and livestock introduced to community who also serve as an alternative livelihood.



Policy

- Encourage drafting of village regulations (Perdes) on environment protection the and comunal activities in Tarabintang and Pakkat district with full support from village government and huta kings.



Community

- Propagation of gelugur seed was a new knowledge to communities assisted by Caritas. The community were not familiar with gelugur before, only few of them knew, and just knowing gelugur can be propagated from seed only.
- Community group members received 4500 gelugur stems and rubber seedlings of rubber type clones PB 230 and PB 360.
- Training for communities are provided to some main commodity like paddy, fresh water fisheries, livestock, chicken, pig, goat and composting.

B. 1.5 West Toba watershed

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



Policy

- Analysis from Socioeconomic and Cultural aspects has been completed as a basis for program implementation and approach to the community. The analysis made include on the study of protected forests, degraded land, community forestry and restoration. A workshop to publish results of the study conducted in Pakkat and Tarabintang sub district was made on April 8, 2015, attended by key stakeholder in west Toba.



Community

- To provide alternatives for community income, a series of training to breed Chicken, Pig and Goat were held at Yayasan Bina Insani Training Center in Pematangsiantar in end of May 2015 with 20 active participants.
- As part of capacity building for farmers, training for integrated agricultural rice - fish system (Mina Padi) was made for farmer group members with material includes cultivation and pest control, plants diseases, cultivation and disease control for tilapia, carp and catfish , study visits to farms tilapia hatchery at Pagar Jawa in Tanah Jawa Subdistrict of Simalungun District.
- Training of rubber cultivation, in collaboration with the Agriculture Office of Siantar municipality that connects PT . Bridgestone as trainer and place for field study.

B.2 Central Sumatra landscape

B.2.1 Bukit Tigapuluh National Park

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



Policy

- Currently, 228 boundary marker signpost has installed in 18 km area boundary of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park in Menggayahan area which prone to logging and encroachment.



Landscape conservation

- To ensure a clear borderline between conservation and non conservation areas, the consortium has taken initiative to plant beehive trees (Sialang) and palm nut (pinang) tree in Lahai, Siambul and Talang Lakat Resort. The beehive tree were planted along 3.6 km pathway (144 trunks) on the borderline close to Talang Lakat Resort. Meanwhile, more than 3,000 palm nut were planted close to Lahai and Siambul Resort, as mark for national park border with 15.45 km long. Until December 2015, total length of this border trees has reached 19.05 km out of 25 km total target. This activity involves one staff of Bukit 30 National Park and 16 local community members.



Wildlife conservation

- Population surveys and patrols to protect Sumatran tigers habitat were regularly conducted every month by two teams with average patrol duration 15 days/team. The monitoring activities find the distribution of Sumatran tiger (18 findings), tapir (8), sunbears (8 findings), cat family (2 findings), and its preys found all across SPTN II regions in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park. Illegal activities also found during monitoring, such as illegal logging (29 cases), deforestation (16 cases), poaching/ tiger snare (17 cases), and forest product embezzlement (6 cases). Total patrol length is 229 kilometers covering 114.5 km² secured area.



- Individuals identification and population analysis is made from captured images on camera trap videos. Up to December 2015, the consortium has collected 1,472 videos and analyzed them into 1,293 independent videos. The pictures were taken from 18 camera traps installed on SPTN II Belilas adjacent area. There are 32 species captured on screen that comprises 27 mammals species, 3 aves species and 2 reptiles. During the latter half of 2015, the tiger is not recorded on camera trap. This is allegedly due to rampant illegal activities like encroachment as well as tiger poaching.



Community

- In addition to direct conservation activities, the Bukit Tigapuluh consortium also provides assistance on basic education (reading, writing, arithmetic) for Talang Mamak community in two villages. Up to end 2015, there are total 79 students participate, consists of 23 students in Datai marginal elementary school and 56 students in Sadan community learning center. Up to now, total 55 students has the ability to read, write and count. In this semester, 4 school children had successfully passed the national final examination (UAN/UAS) and win elementary school diploma. Therefore, under TFCA-Sumatera grants, the program has successfully bring 10 students to finish elementary school.
- Promotion and Marketing for PASA craftswomen group production still continues. The products was promoted in Batang Gansal Festival, office of Dekranasda of Indragiri Hulu District in Rengat, FiveBoys lodging in Pematang Reba, Multikreasi shop and ABG cottage in Rengat. The group has produced 6 new handicraft types. In addition, the products also marketed through social media and website.



B.2.2 Landscape of Kerumutan - Kampar Peninsula - Senepis

Tropical peat swamp forests in Indonesia are highly threatened ecosystem, given the already divided land for industry and large-scale plantations. The only remaining peat swamp block in Kerumutan is only Kerumutan Wildlife Reserve and another 44 thousand hectares in western part. Kerumutan . The rest has been and being transformed into industrial timber forest and large-scale oil palm plantation. Likewise, the block of peat swamp forest in Kampar Peninsula, is currently under threat of deforestation, degradation and fires since 2000. This region still has natural peat swamp forests that 40% still good. Senepis peat swamp forest blocks with sizeable tiger population of about 30 individuals are also currently experiencing a critical habitat conditions due to forest conversion into plantations as well as the threat of splitting the area of road construction.



Landscape conservation

- During July - December 2015 Jikalauhari consortium did not carry out activities under grant funding scheme with TFCA-Sumatra due both parties has not agreed upon the extension activities.
- However, the Kampar Multistakeholder Forum is still active to bridge various interests in the Kampar peninsula. The forum still oversee the process to foster Kampar Peninsula Management Plan to become local regulation (Perda) as the basis for policy management in Kampar Peninsula.
- The plan to expand conservation areas in Siak (Zamrud National Park) has been under preparation which also become the business sector commitment for sustainable development.

B. 2.3 Tesso Nilo Ecosystem

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

To reduce the pressure, then Tesso Nilo Foundation (YTNTN) along with four other civil organizations concerned with the conservation and safeguarding Tesso Nilo NP and empowering the community as well, carried out a program that aims to improve the effectiveness of Tesso Nilo NP management with the help of funding from TFCA-Sumatera.



Landscape conservation

Boundary settlement activities in Tesso Nilo National Park were carried out participately in 4 villages namely Situgal, Segati, Pangkalan Gondai and Kesuma. Status boundary TN . Tesso Nilo in the district. The remaining 7 km in Indragiri Hulu district yet to be completed due to some reasons like sharing border to community garden, overtaken by forest plunderer, and slight difference between the factual locations and sketches on the map . Up to now there are 4 warning signs installed by YTNTN and 60 locations planted by Office of Tesso Nilo NP.



Wildlife conservation

- Flying squad in Gondai has started its activities early than scheduled. Since June 2015, it has performed patrolling once every week.

Flying Squad in Gondai

To ensure the patrol elephants are always in good shape, some daily routines are carried out in Gondai:

- Elephant patrol.
- Elephant grassing.
- Elephants are given vitamins and nutritional supplements.
- The elephants whose ill were given medical treatment. Also performed the tetanus vaccine.
- The strategy is to ensure no wild elephants entered community area



Community

- Improving community welfare through livelihood diversification by making use of Non Timber Forest Product and ecotourism. For honey commodity, our grantee provide capital assistance to community honey group to purchase honey from farmers. Capital provided was Rp. 26.000.000, -
- A souvenirs stall was made in the Tesso Nilo ecotourism site to display and sell handicrafts produced by women's group.

Customary Leaders Support for Conservation

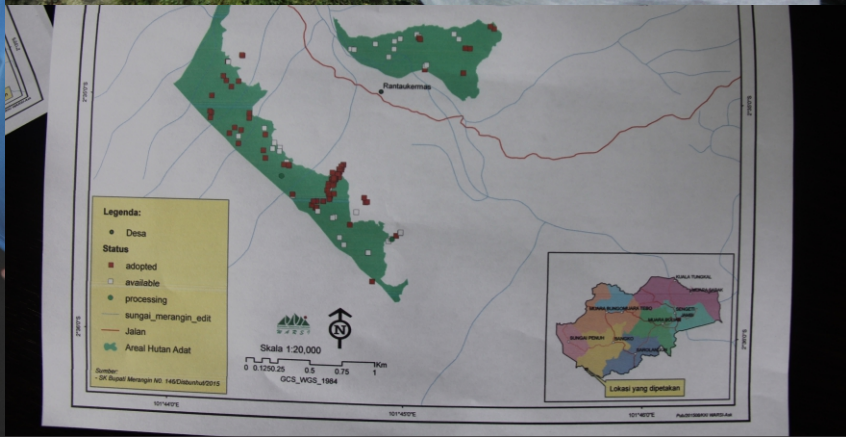
- Tesso Nilo National Park Consortium reported that it has managed to document a major part of customs regulations in written. This effort is made to unite indigenous peoples residing in the vicinity of Tesso Nilo National Park. Until recently, custom rules seem manipulated on behalf of customary peoples, unfortunately to 'inherit' land adjacent to the National Park area recognized as their customary rights to incoming settlers, therefore encroachment is increasingly rampant. Despite custom rules generally state that the communal land could only be inherited to descendants. Enforcement of customary rules will be more assertive and purposeful with a clear document.
- In Tesso Nilo, customary peoples, religious leaders and local community leaders involved in efforts to resolve the problem of land fragmentation, which became a crucial problem in Tesso Nilo. There are two major activities carried out in 2015, namely Customary meeting and Tesso Nilo Community Forum Assembly. The Customary Meeting was conducted on October 19, 2015 which was attended by indigenous leaders from adjacent Tesso Nilo such as Petalangan, Gn. Sahilan, Kuansing, Indragiri Hulu Customary Group, village head of 21 villages, as well as community leaders and youth.
- The assembly was held on 19-21 October 2015 at the Hotel Rindu Borders, which more focus to discuss the previous board Accountability Report, the organization internal rules, program recommendation and election of new board.

B.2.4 Kerinci Seblat Ecosystem



Policy

- KKI-Warsi managed to facilitate the issuance of Decree 146/Disbunhut/2015 on Stipulation partly Rantau Kermas Forest Area for Customary Forest by Bupati Merangin of 130 hectares. The decree issued by Bupati Merangin H. Al Haris dated March 4, 2015.





- West Sumatra CBFM Roadmap was published as a reference for the development of CBFM in the region of 250,000 ha.
- Up to 2015, there are 17 Ministry of Forestry decrees on Village Forest Reserve with total area of 48,000 ha. A total of 15 out of 17 villages have acquired Governor decree on HPHD, while 4 villages has obtained Governor decree on RKHD.
- Implementation on partial-based database program and social mapping of potential micro space in Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) villages in the Ulu Bungo Bathin III sub district has started to be tested. The spatial database use Web GIS Map server, MySQL database, PHP programming language and Open Data Kit (ODK).
- Most of forest area within Rantau Kermas village has been designated as customary forest with an area of 130 ha based on Bupati Decree no. 146/Disbunhut/2015 on Designation of partly Rantau Kermas Forest Area for Customary Forests.
- Determination of the Village Forest Management Rights has been issued by Governor decree in three villages, that is Sungai Telang, Buat and Lubuk Beringin village in Jambi
- Mukomuko District Government and Mukomuko legislative body was encouraged to adjust its spatial plan with the Presidential Decree No. 13 of 2012 on Ecosystem-based Mukomuko Spatial Plan. The said bylaw will enter the evaluation period in 2017. The design of the draft recommendation has been drafted.
- Two villages in Mukomuko was granted with IUPHKm (Community Forest Utilization Permit)
- Consortium Ulayat assisted two villages to obtain Community Forest Utilization Permit (IUPHKm). Meanwhile, Community Forest (HKm) licensing for Sungai Ipuh, Rindu Hati, and Naga Rantai still impeded and the files were withdrawn by BPDAS Ketahun. The postponed license issuance has certain effects towards the implementation of some programs.



Landscape conservation

- In Kerinci, customary community of Tigo Luhah forest customary rights Permenti Yang Berenam di Pungut Mudik has made regular monitoring of their concessions and impose sanctions on illegal logging perpetrators. Currently Tigo Luhah Kemantan community forests included under trial program of Payment for Environmental Services (PES).
- Up to December 2015, about 45,000 stems of woody plants has planted in Mukomuko, Kerinci and South Solok district. In Renah Pemetik, 47,000 arabica coffee seedlings were planted by 97 local farmers. For phase 2, another 2,500 woody plants will be planted and 50,000 arabica coffee seedlings as well. To open wider market for coffee beans, new distribution channel in Java, Bali and the United States is continuously explored.
- Assistance on sustainable bamboo cultivation practices is conducted by providing bamboo cultivation plot consisting of 9 bamboo species in an area of 2000 m². Community members can watch them grow and practice how to cultivate bamboo in Tebat Pulau. Local bamboo craftsmen had received equipment to improve their product quality. The equipment includes bamboo sliced machines, mowers, generators, and various carpenter equipment.



Wildlife conservation

- Routine patrol activities are held in 5 monitoring regions within Kerinci, Mukomuko, South Solok, and Merangin district. During patrolling activities conducted from 10 to 14 August 2015 in Kemantan and Hiang customary forest, the distance made by patrol team was 11.76 km that covers area of 1,327 Ha. Up to December 2015, the total patrolling track in the 5 districts is 100.76 km, with total secured area covers 16,987 ha. The team discovered potentially damaging activities such as the opening 4 km new road with 5 meter wide, and funded by regional budget of South Solok District. The road allegedly cross the Kerinci Seblat National Park which will create easier access for illegal logging and encroachment. The team also discover a new encroachment area and new path for illegal logging track inside the protected forest as well as snares to trap wildlife.



Community

- Our grantee assist the community to increase added value of community product to produce a more marketable and economically sound product like processed food from tebat Monok village, bamboo craft from Tebat Pulau village and ecotourism packages in Suka Baru, Bengkulu. Four food products (papaya sweets, spinach chips, banana chocolate chips, purple potato chips) were entering new markets, accepted by modern retail Hypermart in Bengkulu Indah Mall for sale and currently is in the stage of product registration.
- Local communities has been developing ecotourism packages in Sukabaru village. They prepare 4 homestay units, 1 unit visitor center and 1 unit travel post. They also provide supporting equipment for ecotourism activities, where there are 12 types of ecotourism packages offered including river cruise, tubing, jungle trekking, elephant wildlife trekking and

- Growth and development of financial institutions in several places in TNKS landscape quite diverse. Kopwan (woman cooperative) Dahlia growing quite rapidly and has already own assets and good administrative system. Kopwan Cahayo Alam in Muara Madras with its simple financial system has won Government trust to strengthen their capital base. Meanwhile financial institutions like Simancuang Indah and Suka Maju in Simancuang which initially was a group of rice farmers has been preparing themselves to pursue their gap from other financial institutions.

Tangled in Mesuai

- Encroachment occurs in Masurai Valley has already been massive and become a serious threat to forests and biodiversity in Kerinci Seblat landscapes. Coping with this scale of encroachment must be an integrated and cross-institutional efforts, including involving the police, the army, the Ministry of Forestry, local government (Merangin, Jambi, South Sumatra, and Bengkulu), and the legislative body.
- In addition to the encroachment problem, in Merangin district also rampant with illegal gold mining activity, especially in four districts namely Sungai Manau, Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, and Pangkalan Jambu. This area was formerly a fertile and beautiful paddy fields. Illegal mining activity has been rampant since 2012 and uncontrolled local government and officials. Besides destroying hundreds of hectares of rice fields and the surrounding environment, illegal mining is also polluting Batang Merangin river and Batang Masumai river, and at the same time threaten the existence Merangin Geopark site.

- Since long, coffee and cinnamon has become a main commodity in villages adjacent to Kerinci Seblat National Park especially among villages in Merangin district. Almost all villages in the Merangin district produce commodity like coffee and cinnamon. Warsi facilitates to link farmers with market and introduce their product to exporters and processing companies. Blanket/sheets processed products, coffee, and cinnamon resulted from creeper mini has been offered to some potential buyers in Palembang and to PTPVI in Pangkalan Payakumbuh, West Sumatra.

B.2.5 Siberut National Park and Mentawai Islands



Policy

- During July to December 2015, the Siberut Consortium focus on ensuring Perdes (Village Regulation) of Matotonan village to be endorsed by regional legislative body. Similar assistance also provided for communities in Madobag, Taileleu and Sagulubbeg village to reformulate their village regulations.



Landscape conservation

- The consortium also nursing 55,540 cocoa plants with community in the above four villages. About 2,000 plants cannot survive due to floods, pigs and crossed by the road construction of P2D Mandiri.
- The consortium provide trainings on cacao cultivation, pests and plant diseases management held in the Ugai village on September 2015 with 35 community members as participant.
- Replanting 1000 mangrove seedlings in Pusaregat hamlet of Sagulubbeg village on August and September 2015.

B.3 South Sumatra landscape

B.3.1 Bukit Barisan Selatan forest range



Policy

- UNILA-PILI has conducted a study on 17 resorts under management of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park to assist the Park to prepare a 3-year work plan. A more detailed and thorough information system was developed to assist resort management in 4 reports namely Merpas, Balik Bukit, Biha, and Way Nipah). Based on analysis of work area, recommendation for each resort was made by its own typology:



- Sukaraja and Balik Bukit resort for the development of ecotourism and research
- Merpas Way Nipah resort for the protection and rehabilitation area
- Biha resort for research
- Pugung Tampak resort for research and protection.



- UNILA-PILI consortium is entrusted to facilitate Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and develop cooperation agreement between Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP) office with local governments around BBSNP. The response is positive, where for instance the Tanggamus and West Lampung government has already allocate support for local community groups.
- Resort Based Management (RBM) has been implemented in 17 resorts within BBSNP. The Management Plan draft will be submitted to planning Department of BBSNP for further action. There are 7 resorts that have completed the process of strengthening their governance namely Way Nipah, Biha, Pugung Tampak, and Merpas (completed in year 1); Sukaraja Atas, Balik Bukit and Pemerihan resorts (completed in year 2). In the 3rd year, RBM will be carried out in 17 resorts and data management of the resort as well as a work plan for 3 years the resort has been arranged



Landscape conservation

- Public awareness efforts for the restoration was conducted by providing an area of 1.2 ha plots planted with 900 stems of various plants from 74 species. This activity is also one attempt to collect a variety of plant seeds for restoration activities.



Wildlife conservation

- Training for Wildlife conflict task force in was held on November 2015 in Pesanguan, Lampung, attended by 15 participants from three hamlets in Pesanguan village.
- Forest patrol is conducted once a month for 24 months in 4 resorts namely Way Nipah, Biha, Pugung Tampak and Merpas resort) While patrolling, the community based patrol team in 4 resorts (also assisted to be able to collect data by filling 13 tally sheet provided.



Community

- Income generating activity is carried out through various activities like ecotourism, farming with 10 goats, organic agriculture by planting chilli, eggplant, rampai and beans.
- Community is assisted to improve their homestay service and facility for 4 homestay in Kunbu Perahu/Balik Bukit resort and another 4 homesteads in Sukaraja Atas. However, the availability of clean water, especially during dry seasons remains a constraint for the homestay sustainability in Sukaraja Atas.

B.3.2 Way Kambas National Park

Drought and heat wave (el nino) struck Way Kambas since June 2015. This condition has suffered the implementation of reforestation and patrolling activities to secure and monitor wildlife. Existing water sources dry up faster than in previous years. Almost all the water sources dry up in the summer this time. Rawa Kadut river which was allegedly never dries up, finally just dried up, leave only pockets of water. Wells that provide water for plant nursery also dried up.



Landscape conservation

- During August to October 2015, there were two major fires in Rawa Kadut swamp. The first fire occurred on August 9 to 10 and the second fire occurred on 3 to 4 October 2015. From the extent of the fire (9 Aug \pm 2,000 Ha and 3 Oct \pm 1.500 ha) as well as the size of which reach out over 3 meters, these two events were considered as a major fire.
- In the middle of this dry situation, as much as \pm 10,000 seedlings has been earned for restoration activities.
- The consortium of kota Agung Utara assists community in maintaining their community forestry (HKm) with trainings and capacity building activities. Most training is given towards a better cultivation program like composting and produce their own organic pesticide. A set of system is developed to ensure an effective program monitoring to its HKm members.



Wildlife conservation

In the event of fire in October, the fire was smothered by firebreaks. All access which potentially could led to fire lane were successfully anticipated, so the reforestation area can be spared from the fire. There are several factors that support the success of fire prevention in Rawa Kadut, including:

Fire Prevention In Rawa Kadut

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Early fire detection like patrol / fire monitoring; | 4. Organised fire outage despite there was no SOP in place |
| 2. Rapid response to fire information; | 5. Well maintained firebreaks |
| 3. Good coordination with SPTN II Bungur; | |

- Starting in August 2015, PKHS together with the Way Kambas National Park Authority and the Rhino Protection Units / RPU has conducted joint surveys and monitoring activities focused on three animal targets namely: tigers, rhinos and Sumatran elephants. The survey and monitoring focused on three approaches: occupancy, camera traps and DNA fecal.
- In Way Kambas NP, the RPU team has made 45 patrolling activities with total patrol distance of 1,687 km. The team found 58 cases of illegal activities like bird and fish hunting, encroachment, illegal logging, deer poaching, etc. The team also found signs of rhino. The patrol team arrest two groups of poachers, one group of tiger hunter, one group of hunter and ivory trader, and four agar wood thieves. They all detained at the local police station for further investigation.
- To monitor wildlife, there are 51 camera traps were installed, where half of them was installed within Tiger, Elephant, Rhino Monitoring Area (TERMA) and the other half were outside TERMA.

- A decrease in reported incidence of human animal conflict from 122 case in the third quarter to 98 cases in the fourth quarter.
- 35 anti tiger attack cages has already constructed (of the target of 50 cages).
- Prevention on key species hunting like rhinos, tigers and elephants, has shown a positive impact, with the discovery of rhino traces. Thus, the increased target of Sumatran rhinos population of 3% annually can be achieved in Way Kambas NP and Bukit Barisan Selatan NP.
- Provision of drinking places for animals such as the placement of a water bucket were set in 10 locations with 25 tubs in each location.
- Based on joint patrol in Bukit Barisan Selatan NP, there is indication that number of illegal activities increased, especially birds and fish poaching. There were no dead rhino in the wild or from hunting. Based on intelligence results, there was no dead tiger and rhino in Way Kambas NP and Bukit Barisan Selatan NP.



Community

- In order to increase personnel capacity to control forest fires, trainings for forest firemen was conducted involving 34 participants consisting of Staff of SPTN II Bungur, Rawa Kadut reforestation community, Mataram, Susukan Baru and forest rangers partners. The instructors come from DALKARHUT of Way Kambas National Park.
- Training on homestay management to support ecotourism were made in Hamlet 8, Braja Harjosari Village, East Lampung.
- There were 159 tourist both from local and foreigners visited Way Kambas NP during August to October. where 153 of them were staying in a homestay belongs to community.
- A tree houses were built on the river bank in the Way Kambas NP region to support special interest ecotourism in TN Way Kambas. The tree house was carefully evaluated to improve the safety and its comfort use. Project name board was already placed in July 2015.

B.3.3 Berbak – Sembilang National Parks

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



Policy

- Dissemination on KPHP was conducted to encourage Bupati to release a decree on Technical Team /Working Group to accelerate KPHP I model in Muaro Jambi.
- Document draft on identification and feasibility of Village Mangrove Conservation Area (KKMD) in 8 priority villages prone to tiger-human conflict.
- 6 academic texts of Village Regulation (Perdes) on Village Mangrove Conservation Area (KKMD) has been drafted (Sungai Itik, Sungai Sayang, Sungai Jambat, Remau Baku Tuo, Air Hitam Laut and Sungai Cemara) with total KKMD area of 2,313 ha.
- KoRoar Berbak held a series of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) among stakeholders in Tanjung Jabung Timur district to build a common understanding on the establishment plan of KPHP institution of Muaro Jambi. From this FGD, a Technical Team/Working Group related to KPHP in Muaro Jambi is established.
- Workshop on "Legalizing Village Mangrove Conservation Area (KKMD) and Village Administration Proposal in 6 Villages within Sadu Sub District of Tanjung Jabung Timur was held on September 3, 2015 to strengthen legal status of 6 Village Mangrove Conservation Areas (KKMD) to the Government of East Tanjung Jabung (Tanjabt看).

- Five villages had agreed to support the management of Grand Forest (Tahura) under partnership scheme Tahura scheme (based on Minister of Forestry Regulation no. 39/2013 on empowering local communities through forestry partnerships) primarily related to village border with Sekitar Tanjung Grand Forest.
- Assignment for management committee of Sekitar Tanjung Grand Forest had been issued by Head of Forestry Office in Jambi. The follow up would be the discussion on the Grand Forest masterplan.



Landscape conservation

- Implementation of a participatory peat swamps channel blocking in Berbak landscape has been under testing phase. The canal blocking is expected to minimize threats from fire and bring Sumatran tiger prey in Berbak ecosystem landscape.
- Restoration of 375 ha degraded land in Berbak landscapes with community in 5 KP Grand Forest (Tahura) and 6 KP KKMD living in the outskirt buffer zone of Berbak NP.
- There are 11 nurseries to support forest rehabilitation in 4 villages namely Sungai Cemara, Seponjen, Sogo and Gedong Karya village, providing 112,000 seedlings of various types like mangrove, peat coffee and rubber, jengkol, kabau coklat, African wood and sandalwood.



Wildlife conservation

- Annual periodical monitoring in Berbak NP are conducted to study distribution and population of Sumatran tiger and its prey animals. Capture mark recapture is used as a method to read image received from 22 camera traps installed at 11 locations along Cemara river. As many as 14 species were tracked by camera.
- In 2015, team of Ko-roar Berbak has successfully reveals and assist the office of forestry in Jambi to caught illegal tiger trader in the act. The disclosure of this case has led to the access to open a larger illegal wildlife trader syndicate.



Community

- A number 9 productive economic business unit has newly established with 22 people from 11 villages to develop local community business.

C. Institution and Policy Development

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

Law No. 5 Year 1990 on Conservation of Biological Resources and its Ecosystems is currently perceived no longer relevant to the needs of environmental protection and sustainable conservation. To that end, the preparation towards the improvement of legislation has been carried out both by government and by stakeholders concerned. TFCA-Sumatera support YKMI to oversee the revision of Law No. 5 of 1990 based on knowledge and experience of the parties in Sumatra.

- During the period from July to December 2015, the YKMI and the Conservation Working Group team held a consolidation and preparation with various parties to make public consultations event in Sumatra. Conservation Working Group made several discussions which not only just discuss substance but also create strategy to guard the bill, including urge parliament to incorporate revised Law on 5/90 in national legislation priority (prolegnas) in 2016.
- A Road Map document to lead a path to revision of Law 5/1990 is prepared as the basis of the formation of Law Revision 5/1990 team (from Conservation Working Group)

- A Workshop on "Handling of Forestry Criminal Acts for Consolidating Understanding to Handle Forestry Criminal Cases, Agreement Upon Priority Measures and Establish Implementable Cross-Cutting Concept Rules for Law Enforcement"
- A ministerial decree number SK. 495 / Menlhk-Setjen/2015 on the Drafting Team on Merger of Amendment to Law No. 5/1990 on the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Bill with Conservation and Utilization of Genetic Resources Bill (drafting team to establish Biodiversity Conservation bill).
- Draft text of the Biodiversity Conservation bill has been completed for Public Consultation
- Facilitate the dissemination of information campaign through change.org who managed to get 252,872 signatories related to yellow-crested cockatoos case. This petition successfully accelerate Biodiversity Conservation bill and encourage Commission IV of the House of Representatives and Minister of Environment and Forestry to approve the revisions to the list of Priority National Legislation Program (Legislation), 2016.

D. Communications to Stakeholder

Some events are supported and created to make people aware of conservation activities in Sumatra.



70 INDONESIA BEKERJA
70 TAHUN INDONESIA MERDEKA • HALAMAN 12

Konservasi untuk Flora dan Fauna Lestari

Pada tanggal 15 September 2015, ribuan masyarakat di berbagai kota di Indonesia mengikuti aksi konservasi untuk flora dan fauna lestari. Aksi ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat tentang pentingnya konservasi alam dan lingkungan.

Aksi konservasi ini dilaksanakan di berbagai lokasi, termasuk di kawasan hutan dan taman nasional. Masyarakat diajak untuk menanam pohon, membersihkan sampah, dan melakukan kegiatan lain yang mendukung konservasi alam.

Salah satu kegiatan yang dilakukan adalah menanam pohon di kawasan hutan. Masyarakat diajak untuk menanam pohon yang langka dan endemik, seperti pohon meranti dan pohon banyan.

Aksi konservasi ini juga bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat tentang pentingnya konservasi alam dan lingkungan. Dengan melakukan aksi konservasi, masyarakat dapat berkontribusi dalam menjaga kelestarian alam dan lingkungan.

A large elephant is seen in a field, likely part of a conservation effort to protect the Sumatran elephant. The elephant is standing in a grassy area, and a person is visible in the background, possibly a caretaker or researcher.

Perpanjangan dan Jembatan Semua Pihak

Dalam upaya melindungi keanekaragaman hayati, diperlukan koordinasi dan kolaborasi antara berbagai pihak. Perpanjangan dan jembatan semua pihak diperlukan untuk memastikan bahwa konservasi alam dan lingkungan dapat berjalan dengan lancar.

Salah satu upaya yang dilakukan adalah memperluas jangkauan konservasi ke berbagai sektor, termasuk sektor swasta dan masyarakat sipil. Dengan melibatkan berbagai pihak, konservasi alam dan lingkungan dapat menjadi tanggung jawab bersama.

Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Kunci Konservasi

Salah satu kunci keberhasilan konservasi alam dan lingkungan adalah pemberdayaan masyarakat. Masyarakat yang diberdayakan akan lebih peduli dan bertanggung jawab dalam menjaga kelestarian alam dan lingkungan.

Salah satu upaya yang dilakukan untuk memberdayakan masyarakat adalah memberikan pelatihan dan keterampilan kepada masyarakat. Dengan memiliki keterampilan yang memadai, masyarakat dapat mencari nafik dari kegiatan konservasi alam dan lingkungan.

KEHATI

TFCF

TFCF

27/09/20

E. Grant making Management

table 1. Total Grant committed and disbursed per cycle

Grant Cycle	Fiscal year	Total Grant committed	Total grant disbursed
Grant Cycle 1	2011-2017 (extended)	4,163,493	3,218,819.51
Grant Cycle 2	2012-2017 (extended)	4,219,500	3,457,485.37
Grant Cycle 3	2013-2016	3,015,574	1,819,615.49
Grant Cycle 4	2014-2017	1,971,401	596,958.60
Grant Cycle 5	2015-2018	1,444,444	148,131.83
Off Cycle	2015 2016	746,021	110,443.31
Total		15,560,869	9,351,454.11

Grant disbursement per cycle

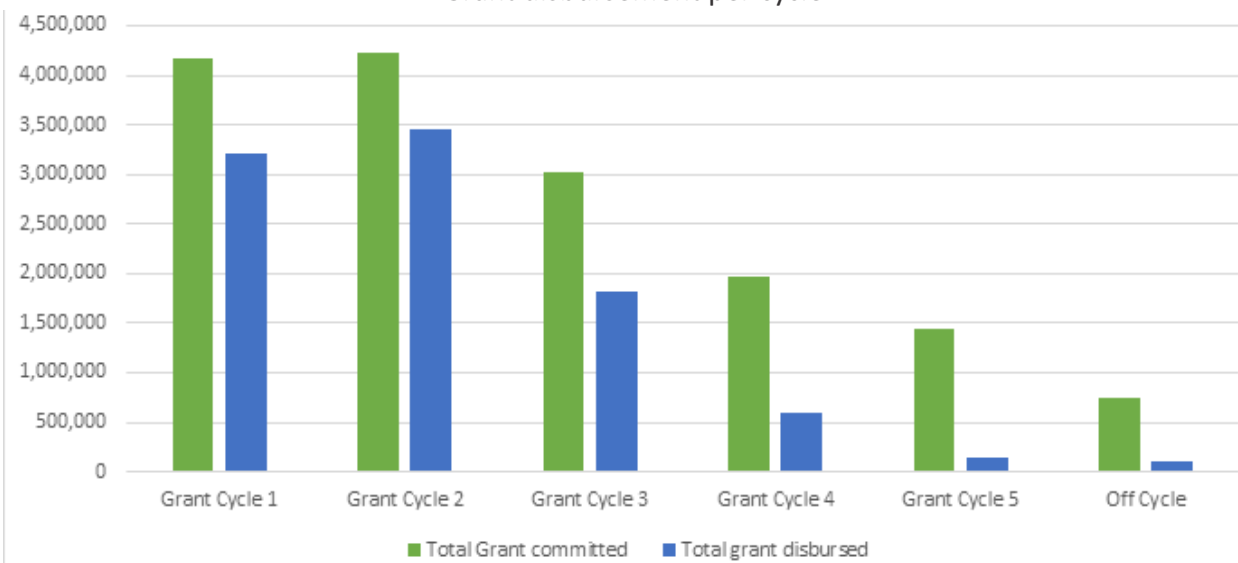
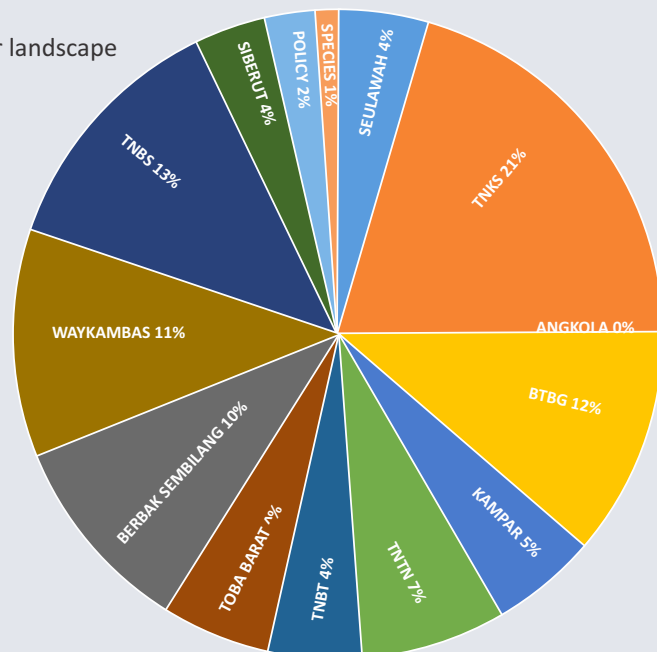


Fig 1. Percentage and Distribution grant per landscape



TFCA Funds Position Up to December 2015 Debt Service Account (USD) For TFCA-3

RECEIVED

Transfer from GOI	USD	2,197,242.01
Interest	USD	124.70
Total Received	USD	2,197,366.71

EXPENSES

Transfer to Grant Account (BNI'46)	USD	-
Transfer to Management Account (Bank Permata)	USD	-
Annual Trustee Fee	USD	-
Remittance	USD	-
Miscellaneous	USD	-
Total Expenses	USD	-
Balance at DSA	USD	2,197,366.71

TFCA Funds Position Up to December 2015 Debt Service Account (USD) For TFCA-1

RECEIVED

Transfer from GOI	USD	26,391,221.99
Interest	USD	43,365.84
Total Received	USD	26,434,587.83

EXPENSES

Transfer to Grant Account (BNI'46)	USD	11,608,899.05
Transfer to Management Account (Bank Permata)	USD	1,996,296.57
Transfer to Investment	USD	7,000,000.00
Annual Trustee Fee	USD	75,642.98
Remittance	USD	810.00
Miscellaneous	USD	49,822.85
Total Expenses	USD	20,731,471.45
Balance at DSA	USD	5,703,116.38

G.4. TFCA Investment

Investment can be considered to be a good way to generate more available grants for grantees. The idle money is invested to utilize and provide added value to the grant itself. Since the OC has given the green light for the Administrator to manage these funds, a number of portfolios have been explored, such as deposits and money market instruments. The Administrator, with advice from an OC member, put Money Market Account at Bank BNI 46 while bonds were put in the Indonesian market at the Exim Bank and Astra Sedaya Finance. Since 2013 until today (2015), the funds have increased by xxxx billion. The results of investments in various investment portfolios can be seen in the chart below.

ANNEX

A. TFCA-Sumatera Oversight Committee

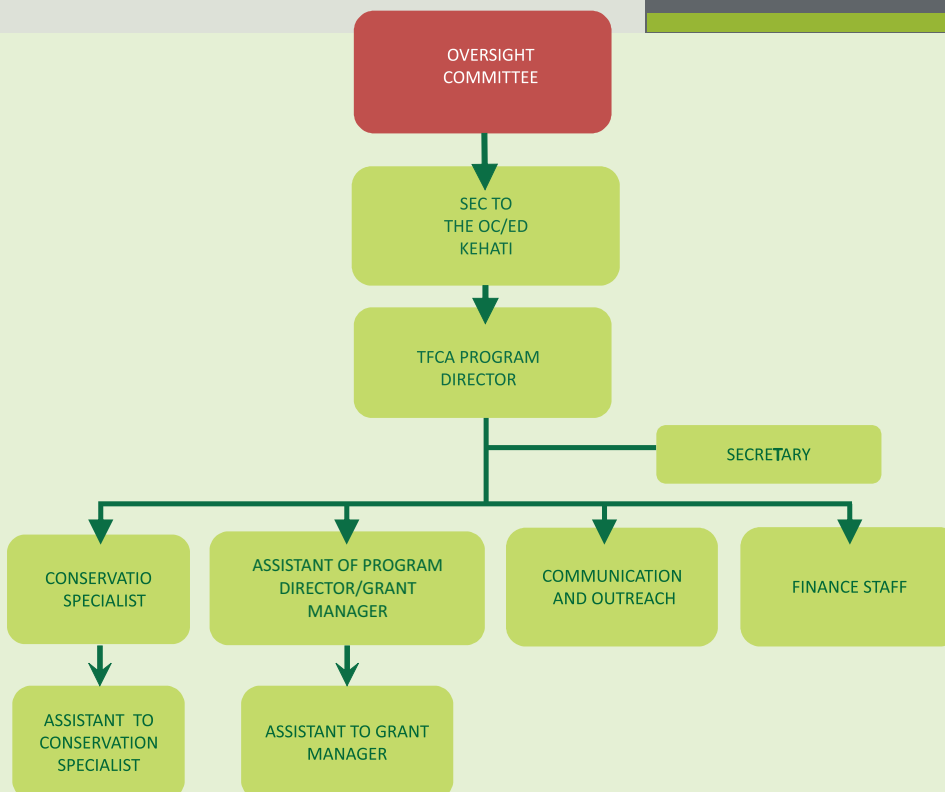


Oversight Committee Member of TFCA-Sumatera Since August 2011

1. Jatna Supriatna (Conservation International-Indonesia)
2. Novianto Bambang Wawandono (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
3. Aurelia Micko (USAID)
4. Erna Witoelar (KEHATI Foundation)
5. Darusman Rusin (Syiah Kuala University, Aceh)
6. Rezki S. Wibowo (Transparency International-Indonesia)
7. Tuti Sri Hadiputranto (Indonesia Business Links)

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

Grant Commitment: 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

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,153,390,000

3. Society for People's Participation (PETRA)

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

Landscape: Batang Toru – Batang Gadis National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,372,614,500

4. Forest Rescue Network Riau (Jikalahari)

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

Landscape: Kerumutan - Kampar – Senepis

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,953,485,000

5. Indonesia Conservation Community-WARSI (KKI WARSI)

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

Landscape: Kerinci Seblat National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,504,330,300

Cycle 2

1. Foundation for Sustainable Ecosystem (YEL)

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

Landscape: Leuser Ecosystem

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,996,795,000

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

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

Landscape: Leuser Ecosystem

Grant Commitment: IDR 5,251,014,500

3. Kirekat Indonesia Foundation

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

Landscape: Siberut and Mentawai Islands

Grant Commitment: IDR 3,757,180,000

4. Tesso Nilo National Park Foundation (YTNTN)

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

Landscape: Tesso Nilo National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,774,355,000

5. WWF Indonesia-Riau Programme

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

Landscape: Bukit Tigapuluh National Park and Bukit Batabuh Corridor

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,659,380,000

6. AKAR Network

Saving Kerinci Seblat National Park Landscape Ecosystem on Community Basis

Landscape: Kerinci Seblat National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,782,180,000

7. UNILA-PILI Consortium

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

Landscape: Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 5,359,610,000

Cycle 3

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

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

Landscape: Way Kambas National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,779,901,000

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

Grant Commitment: IDR 7,316,387,000

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

Strengthening Register 39 of Kota Agung Utara Function as 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

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,982,240,120

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

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

Landscape: Berbak Ecosystem and Berbak National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 5,248,925,000

5. Konsorsium Ulayat (Ulayat, Yayasan Konservasi Sumatera)

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

Landscape: Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,812,715,200

Cycle 4

1. Yayasan Kehutanan Masyarakat Indonesia

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

Grant Commitment: IDR 1,310,150,000

2. Yayasan PSE KAM CARITAS

Protection and Conservation of Dolok Pinapan, Dolok Pontas, Dolok Siguling Ari and West Barus Forest

Landscape Based on Forest Ecosystem Management and Sustainable Livelihood

Landscape: West Toba Catchment Area

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,844,777,500

3. PADHI Foundation

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

Landscape: Seulawah - Ulumaseh

Grant Commitment: IDR 4,620,828,000

4. GENESIS Consortium

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

Grant Commitment: IDR 1,166,860,000

5. Sumatran Rainforest Institute

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

Landscape: Batang Gadis National Park

Grant Commitment: IDR 5,800,000,000

Cycle 5

1. Animals Indonesia.

Wildlife Protection and Rehabilitation Through Law Enforcement. Landscape Senepis-Kampar-Kerumutan.

Grant Commitment : IDR 1,000,000,000,-

2. FORINA.

Sumatra Regional Orangutan Forum Workshop : Partnership and Funding Strategy for Sumatran Orangutan Conservation 2015-2020. Landscape Daerah Tangkapan Air Toba Barat, Sumatera Utara.

Grant Commitment : IDR100.250.000

3. HAKA.

Increasing The Role of Local Government and Community for Sumatran Rhino Conservation in Leuser Ecosystem. Landscape : Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser Aceh.

Grant Commitment : IDR1,000,000,000,-

4. KINAPAT.

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

Grant Commitment : IDR

5. Mitra Aksi.

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

Grant Commitment : IDR1,000,000,000,-

6. PETAI-OIC.

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

Landscape : DAS Toba Barat.

Grant Commitment : IDR1,000,000,000,-

7. Lembaga Suarg Galang Keadilan.

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

Landscape : Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser Aceh.

Grant Commitment : IDR1,000,000,000,-

8. TIME.

Dolak Surungan Game Preserve Region Rescue as Key Species of The Sumatran Tiger Habitat through Participatory Community Awareness Program. Landscape : Dolok Selatan Game Preserve.

Grant Commitment : IDR1,000,000,000,-

9. UNAND-PILI.

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

Grant Commitment : IDR1,000,000,000,-

10. WBH.

Terjaganya keutuhan dan kelestarian Taman Nasional Sembilang yang merupakan ekosistem mangrove dan gambut yang luasnya mencapai seluas 202.896 ha dan kawasan penyangganya yang merupakan ekosistem gambut yang luasnya mencapai 200.000 ha. Landscape : Taman Nasional Sembilang.

Grant Commitment: IDR4.871.850.000

11. YKSLI.

Pencegahan Perburuan dan Mitigasi Konflik Gajah Sumatera di Ekosistem Bukit Tigapuluh. Landscape : Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh.

Grant Commitment: IDR160.000.000

12. YKWS.

Pengembangan Praktik Pengelolaan Hutan Berbasis Masyarakat Dengan Sekam Hutan Rakyat di Kawasan Penyangga TNBBS Kabupaten Tanggamus. Landscape : Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan.

Grant Commitment: IDR1.000.000.000

TFCA-Sumatera

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