

**ANNUAL  
REPORT 2017**  
**TFCA-SUMATERA**



Administrator:  
KEHATI - The Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation  
2018

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Annual Report TFCA-Sumatera 2017

TFCA-Sumatera  
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Photo credit: An elephant is enjoying a bath with his mahout in Tesso Nilo National Park.  
Photo by: Ali Sofiawan

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Indonesia Business Links  
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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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Scott Lampman, Director of TFCA International from Washington, is visiting Tanggamus to see the implementation of some TFCA projects in Indonesia. Photo by Ali Sofiawan



# List of Abbreviations

<b>Alert</b>	Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>APL</b>	<i>Area Penggunaan Lain</i> , Other Land Uses	<b>NP</b>	National Park
<b>Bappeda</b>	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> , Regional Development Planning Board	<b>NTFP</b>	Non Timber Forest Product
<b>BKSDA</b>	<i>Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam</i> , Natural Resource Conservation Office	<b>OC</b>	Oversight Committee
<b>BMP</b>	Best Management Practice	<b>OCTM</b>	Oversight Committee Technical Member
<b>BNI</b>	Bank Negara Indonesia	<b>OIC</b>	Orangutan Information Centre
<b>CBFM</b>	Community Based Forest Management	<b>Petra</b>	Perkumpulan Prakarsa Pengembangan Partisipasi untuk Rakyat, <i>Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam</i> , Directorate General of Forest
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International	<b>PHKA</b>	Protection and Nature Conservation
<b>CRU</b>	Conservation Response Unit	<b>PILI</b>	Pusat Informasi Lingkungan Indonesia
<b>DAS</b>	<i>Daerah Aliran Sungai</i> , Water Catchment Area	<b>Polhut</b>	<i>Polisi Hutan</i> , Forest Ranger
<b>Demplot</b>	Demonstration Plot	<b>PRA</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<b>DG</b>	Director General	<b>PTKEL</b>	Penyangga Tengah Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser
<b>DNS</b>	Debt-for-Nature Swap	<b>RBM</b>	Resort Based Management
<b>FCA</b>	Forest Conservation Agreement	<b>RP</b>	<i>Rencana Pengelolaan</i> , Management Plan
<b>Gapoktan</b>	<i>Gabungan Kelompok Tani</i> , Association of Farmers Group	<b>RPU</b>	Rhino Patrol Unit
<b>GOI</b>	Government of Indonesia	<b>RSPO</b>	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
<b>HA</b>	<i>Hutan Adat</i> , Customary Forest	<b>RTRW</b>	<i>Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah</i> , Regional Spatial Plan
<b>HD</b>	<i>Hutan Desa</i> , Village Forest	<b>RO</b>	<i>Rencana Operasional</i> , Operational Plan
<b>HGU</b>	<i>Hak Guna Usaha</i> , Land Cultivation Rights Title	<b>RU</b>	<i>Rencana Umum</i> , General Plan
<b>HHNK</b>	<i>Hasil Hutan Non Kayu</i> – Non Timber Forest Product	<b>SIM</b>	System Information Management
<b>HKm</b>	<i>Hutan Kemasyarakatan</i> , Community Forestry	<b>SL</b>	<i>Sekolah Lapang</i> , Field School
<b>IAS</b>	Invasive Alien Species	<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>IDR/Rp</b>	Indonesian Rupiah	<b>TFCA-Sumatera</b>	Tropical Forest Conservation Action for Sumatera
<b>IGA</b>	Institute Green Aceh	<b>TNBBS</b>	Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park
<b>IUPHKM</b>	<i>Ijin Usaha Pengelolaan Hutan Kemasyarakatan</i> , Community Forest Utilization Permit	<b>TNKS</b>	Kerinci Seblat National Park
<b>Jikalahari</b>	Jaringan Kerja Penyelamat Hutan Riau	<b>TPTSL</b>	<i>Tindak Pidana terhadap Satwa Liar</i> , Crimes Against Wildlife
<b>KEHATI</b>	Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia – The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation	<b>TWA</b>	Taman Wisata Alam, Nature Park
<b>KGM</b>	<i>Konflik Gajah-Manusia</i> , Elephant Human Conflict	<b>TNWK</b>	Way Kambas National Park
<b>KK</b>	<i>Kepala Keluarga</i> - Household	<b>UNB</b>	Nusa Bangsa University
<b>KKI-Warsi</b>	Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia	<b>Unila</b>	Lampung University
<b>KKMD</b>	<i>Kawasan Konservasi Mangrove Desa</i> , Village Mangrove Conservation Area	<b>UPT</b>	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis</i> , Technical Operation Unit
<b>KoRoar</b>	Konsorsium Konservasi Bentang Alam Harimau	<b>UPTD</b>	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah</i> , Regional Technical Implementation Unit
<b>Korut</b>	Konsorsium Kota Agung Utara	<b>US</b>	United States
<b>KPHP</b>	<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi</i> , Production Forest Management Unit	<b>USG</b>	United States of America Government
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>MPTS</b>	Multi Purpose Tree Species	<b>YABI</b>	Yayasan Badak Indonesia
		<b>YEL</b>	Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari
		<b>YLI</b>	Yayasan Leuser Internasional
		<b>YOSL/OIC</b>	Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari

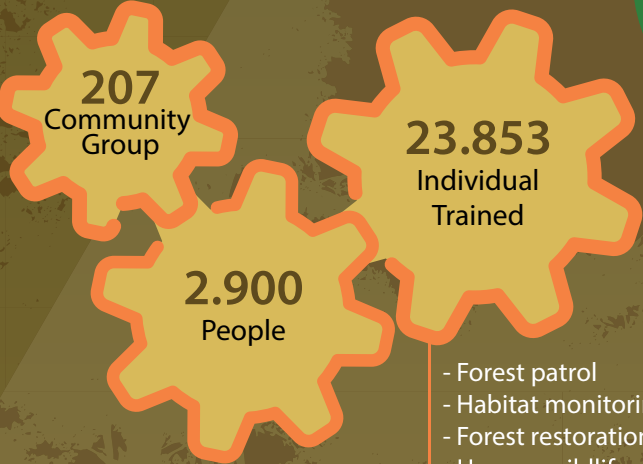
Program Scheme: Subsidized Debt Swap

Date Agreement signed:	US budgetary costs	Private funds contributed	Conservation funds generated	
	\$ 20 million	\$ 2 million	\$ 30 million (over 8 years)	TFCA 1
	\$ 11.5 million	\$ 0.5 million	\$ 12.7 million (over 7 years)	TFCA 3

Highlight of Some Success



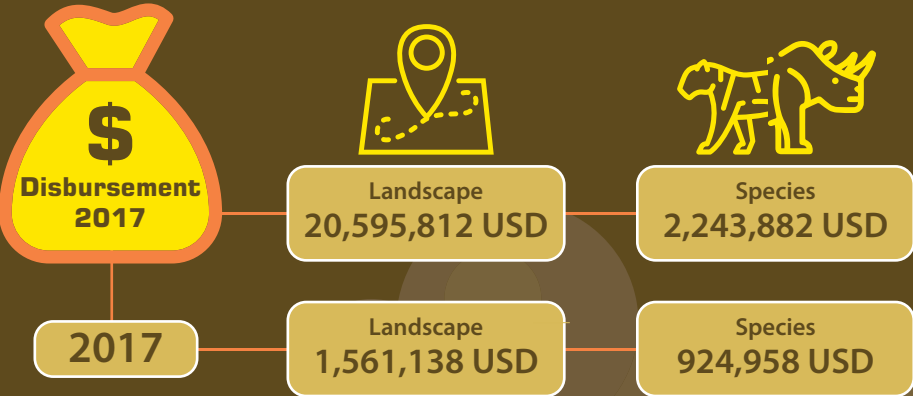
Community Involvement



- Forest patrol
- Habitat monitoring
- Forest restoration
- Human-wildlife conflict resolution
- Community based forest management

2.5 million ha Conservation Impacts

- Patrol 893,575 ha
- CBRM 107,000 ha
- Restoration & Rehabilitation 10,515 ha





Sometimes boat is used to visit assisted community. Yet, natural obstacles such as this do not dampen the enthusiasm of our grantees in carrying out their mission.  
Photo by TFCA Sumatera



## 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.



A group of Anak Dalam tribes are crossing forest through a fallen tree in the heart of forest in Jambi. Photo by Riko Mappedeceng





Landscape management has become a central issue for conservation because all problems have landscape-level implications. Sumatra suffers very much from deforestation, forest degradation and other unsustainable land uses. Some prioritized activities include restoring critical forest areas, forest protection through patrols and increasing forest management effectiveness through the implementation of best management practices and resort-based management of protected areas, among other activities.



Large mammals of Sumatra, notably elephant, rhinoceros, tiger and orangutan, are the animals most affected by human-induced habitat lost in Sumatra, as these mammals are dependent on forests and require large and intact habitat. Habitat loss and fragmentation has created human-wildlife conflict which has been escalated and has become commonplace during the last two decades. Halting or substantially reducing habitat conversion will be key to change this trend.







A group of young dancers welcomed the arrival of DE KEHATI, M.S Sembiring who was about to inaugurate a clean water installation in Delung Sekinel village, buffer zone of Linge Isak Hunting Reserve, Aceh. Photo: Ali Sofiawan

## VISION AND MISSION

### Vision

Conserve tropical forest biodiversity to support sustainable development in Sumatra.

### 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.





North Sumatra Governor Tengku Erry Nuradi is observing one photo finalists of TFCA-Sumatra photo contest held at AKSIS 2017 event. Photo by Ahmad Baihaqi

## Major Achievements in 2017

- Landscape restoration activities has shown encouraging results. Up to 2017 total restoration coverage of degraded forest carried out in Halaban forest block (Leuser ecosystem), Linge Isaq wildlife reserve (Leuser ecosystem), Pesanguan (a resort of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park), Berbak-Sembilang National Park was recorded at 10,515 ha. Landscape restoration actions also include canal blocking to increase water level at about 1600 ha previously drained peat swamp areas for palm oil plantation in Rawa Tripa.
- This year some grantees has finalized their project activities and left some legacies for the better forest management. For example, in Kerinci Seblat National Park KKI-WARSI has finished with the development of integrated micro space mapping within village database system in Bungo District. This spatial data base is used to assist District Government in village development in line with Central Government policy and international commitment such as Sustainable Development Goals. The organization also successfully facilitated the District of Bungo to establish Ecological-based Spatial Plan of 2013-2033.

- Considering the importance of securing protected areas, TFCA-Sumatra has provided supports for national park's patrol activities involving local communities to ensure the sustainability of the activity. The involvement of local community is necessary as patrol activities should not be done on the project basis. There must be sustainability of activities, so that involving local community in association with livelihood enhancement has become mandatory. To date the community-based patrol activities have covered a total area of 840,890 ha with more than 15 patrol teams spread over 7 landscapes. In their activities, besides patrolling to secure the protected areas, the patrol team also carries out other activities such as collecting data on illegal activities (poaching, illegal logging, encroachment), doing community outreach, and facilitating wildlife-human conflict resolution. In addition, the patrol teams also help the authorities to provide intelligent information for investigation purposes.
- At community level one of TFCA grantees in Tanggamus district (the province of Lampung) has been successful and provided model in livelihood and economic enhancement by facilitating groups of farmers to work on agro-forestry farming under a Government-guided Social Forestry schemes. Through those systems it was recorded that the household income has substantially increased. The measurement of household income of 15 farmer groups was carried out by comparing 2008 baseline data (before intervention) and those of 2015 (after several years of intervention and the farms have been in production stages). The measurement shows that the average annual household income increases some 300% from IDR 7,801,701 to IDR 31,574,727. In addition, all harvest from forest area must pay an annual Government non-tax levy 6% of the average price of product. In this case the Government earned IDR 41,899,574,400 annually from this agro-forestry system.
- With regard to species conservation, TFCA-Sumatra has contributed in the establishment of a new ex situ tiger sanctuary located in Barumon Wildlife Reserve, North Sumatra. The sanctuary is important to place temporarily problem tigers captured from human-tiger conflict areas, for subsequent released into Barumon Wildlife Reserve. The Barumon Detailed Engineering Design (DED) was prepared as a reference to build the sanctuary. The project was done in cooperation with the Center for Forestry and Environmental Engineering of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Office of North Sumatra Conservation agency, and a non-profit foundation Budhicita.
- With regard to rhinoceros conservation, TFCA-Sumatera in support to the Government of Indonesia has built a grant plan for the species based on serial meeting by experts and grantees. Based on the initial actions to collect more thorough information on the population, TFCA-Sumatera is developing an Emergency Action Plan (EAP).
- The success and achievement of TFCA-Sumatera grantees were shown and shared to wider public in an Exhibition called the Aksi Konservasi Sumatra (Conservation Action of Sumatra/AKSIS) 2017 Expo in November 2017. This exhibition was organized jointly by the Administrator and Regional Facilitator in Medan. The event was held to facilitate a forum where grantees could exchange their knowledge and share them with the public. In addition grantees were also provided with training on products packaging and marketing.

<sup>1</sup> each patrol team consists of 5-6 people which include forest rangers and trained local community

<sup>2</sup> The non-tax levy is in accordance with the Government Regulation of using state forests for non-timber forest products





Gap analysis shows that many important ecosystems are located outside the boundaries of protected areas. Therefore, efforts to save forests in Sumatra, both inside and outside protected areas are needed. This can be done by expanding existing protected areas or establishing new protected areas, as well as implementing sustainable forest management systems to improve protection of biodiversity and ecological services.

Photo by: khairulabdi17021992



# PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

## I.1. Region of North Sumatra

### I.1.1 Seulawah – Ulu Masen Heritage Forest

Seulawah-Ulumasen is the one of the important TFCA priority landscapes. However, TFCA-Sumatera received only small portion of grants for this landscape. Two grants have so far been awarded.

#### POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

At policy level, the Management Plan of Jantho Nature Tourism Park and Jantho Nature reserve has been developed to strengthen and to make effective the management of the reserves. The documents will be used by the Government (Provincial Office of the Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems) for the management of the reserves at site level.



Fig 1. A MoU containing integrated initial procedures for handling crimes against protected plants and wildlife was signed by the parties in Aceh.

Another achievement from the grants awarded to this landscape include the strong commitment from law enforcement officials (forest and conservation rangers, police, customs) and the establishment of Standard Operational Procedures on Forest and Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement.

Cooperation with Provincial Police has produced various guidelines and capacity building for forest and wildlife rangers in wildlife crime investigation techniques. In addition the SOPs developed are important to provide guidance for both Police and Forest and Wildlife Rangers, including Civil Investigators on the investigation procedures. There have been enhance understanding by the Police on the importance of wildlife crime and associated enforcement.

#### SPECIES CONSERVATION

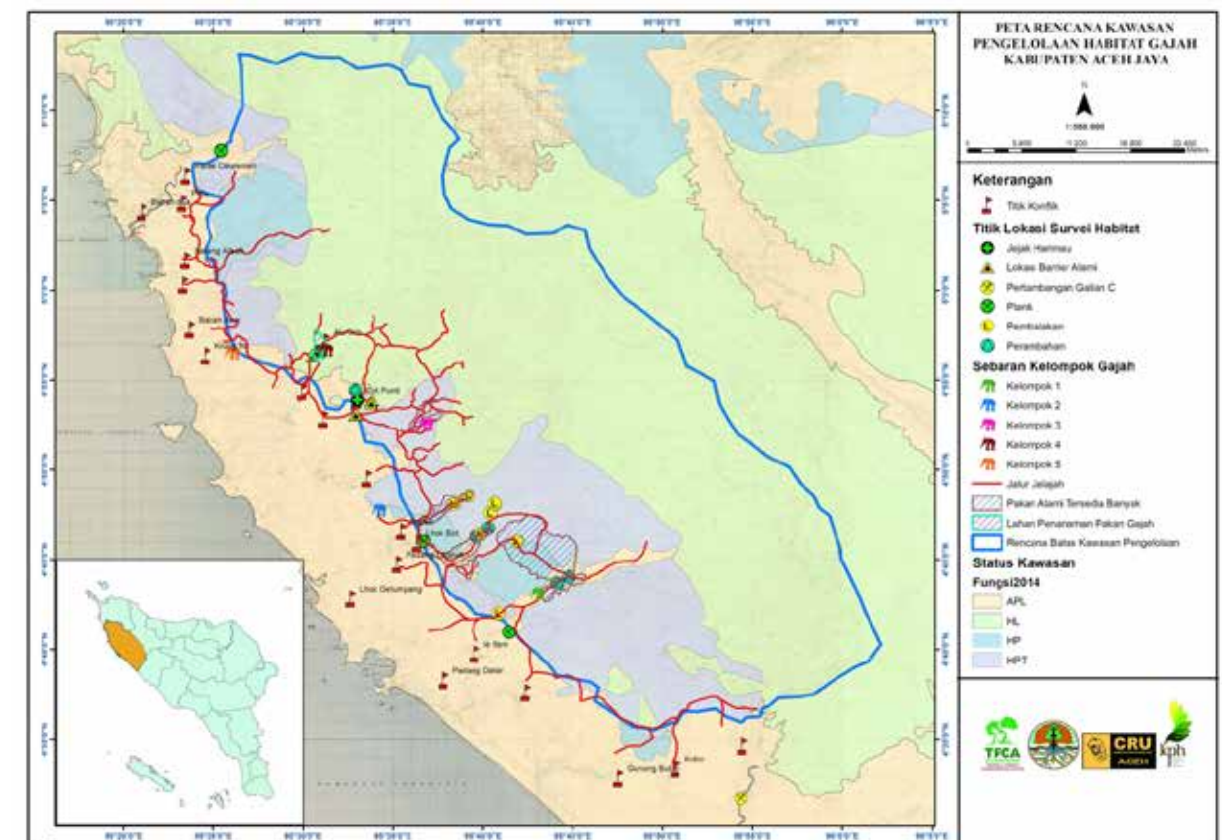


Fig 2. Management area plan for elephant habitat in Aceh Jaya district

Human-elephants conflict is a prominent problem in Sumatra. The conflict around Seulawah-Ulumasen area is also obvious, where in many cases have caused death and or the elephants killed. Efforts to reduce conflict and to prevent further decline in population of the elephant in Seulawah Ulumasen landscape especially in Sampoiniet sub-district where frequent conflicts happens, has been done through various attempts. One of the attempts was to establish enabling condition by mapping elephant track and corridor to study the roaming pattern. Using this information an artificial barrier made from trenches and electric wires was built to protect local residential area and community estates. A relatively large sanctuary is established from the current protection forest (about 30 thousand ha) containing sufficient vegetation to feed and to accommodate 70- 80 elephant in this region.

Elephant population decline has been obvious during the last five to ten years. The decline has been linked to illegal killing and the associated illegal trade in ivory following elephant-human conflicts. In this regard, wildlife law enforcement is extremely important. As it has been previously mentioned, in the Province of Aceh one of TFCA grantees has supported law enforcement officials with capacity building program to specifically tackle wildlife trafficking especially in elephant. The program involved law enforcement agencies which include forest (wildlife) rangers, provincial attorney and police.

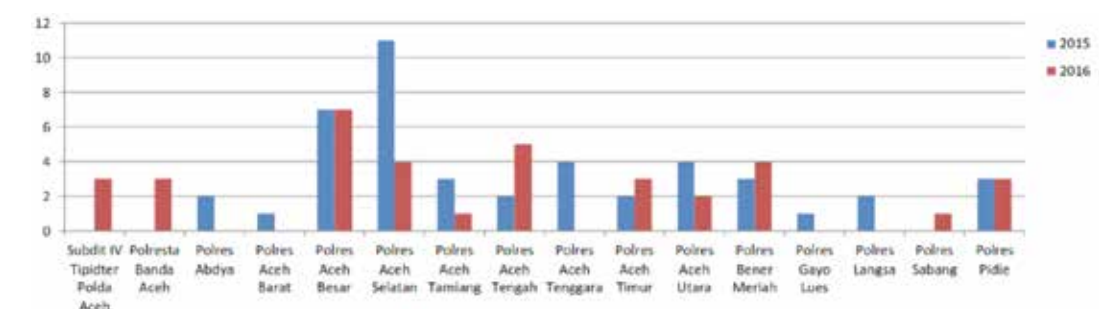


Fig 3. Number and distribution of forest crime cases handled by the Aceh Police in 2012-2016



## Building Capacity and Law Enforcement Networks in the Province of Aceh

Forest and Wildlife Crimes are two inter-related crimes which have become major environmental problems for decades in Indonesia. Due to the complexity of the problems, the works to deal with the crimes have involved multi and cross law enforcement agencies and institutions. The number and capacity of Civil Investigator (Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil/PPNS) is obviously insufficient to solely curb these trans-national crimes. In this regard, coordination and collaboration with other law enforcement agencies, equipped with standardized operating procedures and guidelines on tackling the crimes becomes definitely necessary.

In view of the urgency of this issue, a Consortium of LSGK (Lembaga Suar Galang Keadilan and Banda Aceh Institute for Legal Aid/Lembaga Bantuan Hukum/LBH Banda Aceh) supported by TFCA Sumatera facilitated to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials with the expected outcome is the protection of biodiversity, endangered wildlife species through strengthened wildlife law enforcement frameworks.

The project, designed to support the above objectives, has achieved the targets to increase law enforcement capacity, among others: 1. Establishment of a Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on Law enforcement on protected wildlife crimes in Aceh. 2. Trainings to 55 law enforcement officials related to forestry and wildlife crimes materials, establishment of policies and legal products related to law enforcement efforts in cases of forestry and wildlife violations. 3. Trainings to 35 law enforcement officers on simulation to obtain scientific evidence in Wildlife Crime for forensic analysis. 4. Facilitate learning process among law enforcement officers on wildlife cases. 5. Establish law enforcement networks in the forms of coordination and communication between the Aceh Regional Police and NGO partners in Aceh related wildlife crime cases in the Province of Aceh.

The presence of the LSGK project has provided facility for intergovernmental coordination on law enforcement. Intelligent information sharing process has been well established.

Law enforcers in Aceh undergo trainings to handle forestry cases in order to protect endangered wildlife species through strengthened wildlife law enforcement frameworks. Photo doc LSGKPhoto



## I. 1.2 Leuser National Park & the Leuser Ecosystems

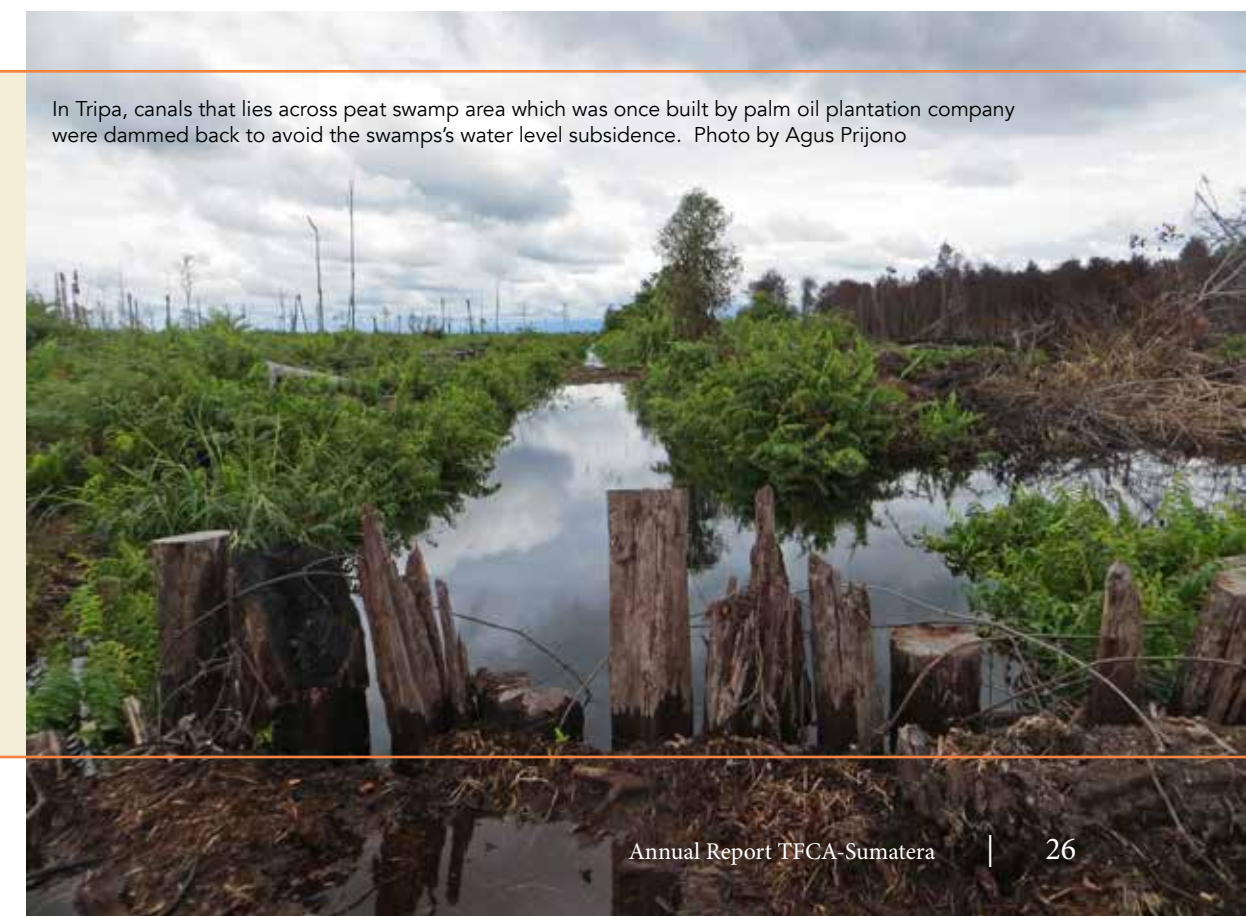
As it has been recorded, Leuser ecosystems is the landscape which have received largest TFCA grants. One of the most important ecosystem in Leuser ecosystems is Rawa Tripa, one of the last remaining three peat swamps in Aceh. There are currently 8 grantees working in the landscape of Leuser Ecosystems Area.

### POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis/ KLHS) of Tripa Peat Swamp Area was published in 2017, which serve to provide guidelines to manage one of the most important peat area in the west coast of Sumatra. The KLHS is mandatory document on which District or Provincial Spatial Plan and the Medium Term Development Plan, must be based. In addition, the document is important as one of the main references in the development of Aceh Regional Government policy on an inclusive peat ecosystem management model that engages local communities and multi-stakeholders based development.

In Leuser Ecosystem area, TFCA-Sumatera also facilitate the Government to adopt Resort Based Management (RBM) models, a protected area management model, in which most of the available resources are placed in Resort, the front most management unit of protected area system. The RBM model was applied in Gunung Leuser National Park in association with the implementation of Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) as the basis for implementation of information system-based patrols in protected areas. These two systems guide the national park authority to carry out protected area management effectively. These tools will strengthen the management action and park protection which will be able to put pressure to decrease illegal activities in protected areas and narrow down the space for perpetrators of forest crime. In addition, a more technical document on Patrol Guide containing guidance of the role and work mechanism in a patrol team was developed to regulate community-based involvement in patrolling activities.

In Tripa, canals that lies across peat swamp area which was once built by palm oil plantation company were dammed back to avoid the swamps's water level subsidence. Photo by Agus Prijono





## CONSERVATION AT LANDSCAPE LEVEL

One of the major problems in protected areas management is encroachment, which in turns, create degraded lands when abandoned. Ecological restoration is, therefore mandatory to restore the forest back on the degraded lands. In Leuser Ecosystems landscape, the restoration efforts was directed to save degraded national park caused by palm oil encroachment and degraded peat swamp. areas in addition to restore critical ex palm oil estates. In Rawa Tripa peat swamp ecosystem, 31 wooden barriers was built to block drainage canals in order to raise the water level of the peat swamp to improve the hydrological function of the peat. The water table is maintained close to the surface during dry season and at the same time inundated water prevents annual incidence of forest and land fires in the 20,000 ha of Tripa peat swamp area. In Sei Betung Resort of Halaban Village and Bukit Mas Village of Gunung Leuser National Park, 140 ha degraded areas have been successfully restored by local tree species. The restoration methodology has been documented and used as the guidelines on restoration of degraded protected areas. At the moment restoration is being made in Singkil Wildlife Reserve to model restoration in peat swamp forest.



Trees coverage after rehabilitation program in Halaban, Besitang District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra. Photo by OIC



Current forest coverage between primary forest and restoration location in Halaban. Photo by OIC



Situation before restoration (12-04-2013)



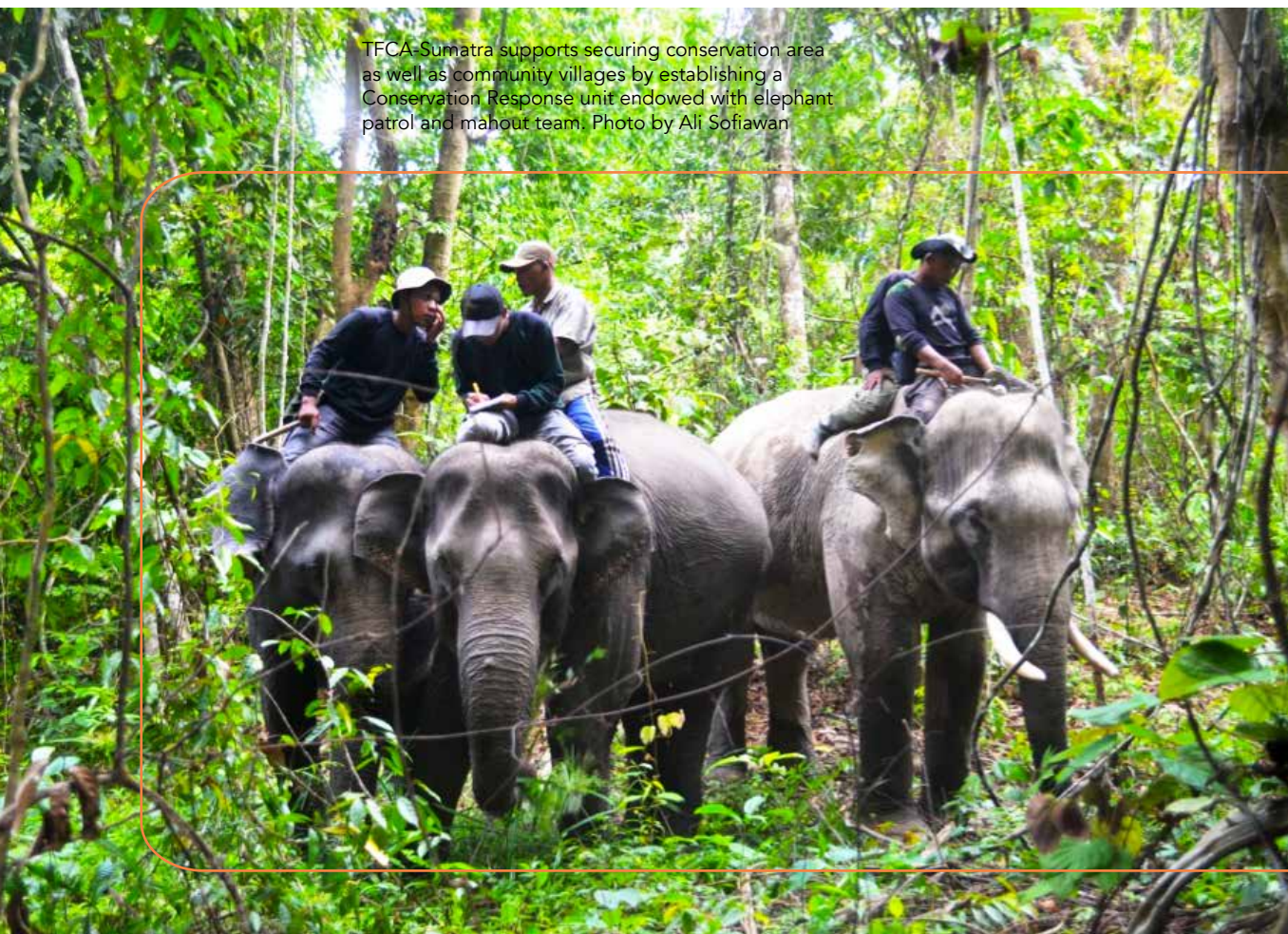
Situation after restoration (12-01-2016)



## ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION

In terms of endangered species conservation, Leuser Ecosystem area has become very important landscape as all four key species: Tiger, Rhinos, Orangutan and Elephants exist in the landscape in approximately viable population.. Especially for rhinoceros, compares with the other two populations (Way Kambas national Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan), the Leuser population is considered the healthiest and viable. However, Leuser ecosystem is probably the most threatened by poaching. Some TFCA-Sumatra grantees have undertaken various protection activities for several key species. A consortium led by Leuser International Foundation and Leuser Conservation Forum (Forum Konservasi Leuser/FKL) has carried out rhinoceros population monitoring to gather more information for further actions to consolidate the Leuser population. Rhinoceros population monitoring and habitat safeguard activities have been conducted through patrol activities using SMART Patrol method. Investigative action in the forms of collecting material and information has been carried out to compose a charge against poachers. Legal process of cases of wildlife trafficking including arresting suspects have been conducted, and have successfully made 63 cases investigated in which 33 cases has been further prosecuted. Amongst these cases eight of them were caught in the act while committing the crime.

TFCA-Sumatra supports securing conservation area as well as community villages by establishing a Conservation Response unit endowed with elephant patrol and mahout team. Photo by Ali Sofiawan



Evidence like snares, sling and other animal trap device is often found during patrolling activities . Photo by TFCA Sumatera

With regard to elephant, elephant-human conflict mitigation is being undertaken through the use of tame elephants employed in an elephant-based patrol and monitoring units called Conservation Response Unit (CRU).



## LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Conservation in Indonesia can not be separated from people's involvement and roles in the conservation. However, most of local people live in poverty and depend largely on forest products. Therefore, livelihood improvement and community development become especially important components in any conservation activities. The community development program in the landscape of Leuser Ecosystem Area has contributed to the improvement of technical capabilities of local people in enhancing agricultural production through Farmer Field Training (Sekolah Lapang Pertanian/SLP), especially on agroforestry crops such as coffee, cocoa and rubber. In addition, community assistance program to generate local economy was also directed towards sustainable utilization of non-timber forest products (NTFP) such as pine resin, honey, rattan and bamboo which based on community empowerment and cooperative movement. These have been carried out mostly in and around Linge Isaq Game Reserve in the District of Central Aceh.



Community members in Reje Paung Village, Linge District, Central Aceh formed a cooperative to organize and manage non-timber forest products such as rattan, honey, resin, etc. Photo by Doc. KEL



top-down: women and community members utilize rattan and pandanus to produce handicrafts that can be sold to improve the family's economy. Photo by Ali Sofawati, doc. PTKEL

... livelihood improvement and community development become especially important components in any conservation activities.





## Canal Blocking to Restore Peat Swamp Ecosystem of Rawa Tripa

The Tripa Peat Swamp Area is one of three important swamp forests in the west coast of Sumatra island with an area of  $\pm 61,803$  hectares. Administratively, 60% of Tripa Swamp area is located in Darul Makmur sub-district, Nagan Raya District and the rest is in Babahrot area, Southwest Aceh district (Abdya).

The area is located within the Leuser Ecosystem Area (KEL), which has been designated as a National Strategic Area (KSN) for environmental preservation. The peat swamp area in Aceh is an area with high ecological and biodiversity functions, important environmental and economic services. The ecosystem's riches include Sumatran orangutans, tigers, estuarine crocodiles, hornbills, sun bears, 40 species of high-value fish and some non-timber forest species traditionally utilized as local's economic sources. From satellite image analysis, the forest area in Tripa Swamp is currently only less than 40% of the total area of 61,803 hectares. Currently, 36,185 hectares of Tripa Swamp area has become a concession area for four large oil palm companies, and has also been heavily under pressure to change land use to palm oil, whereas the area is not only important in terms of ecology but also important for supporters of the surrounding community living system. Inside the HGU Swamp Tripa there is a peat dome with a depth of more than 3 meters which according to Permentan No. 14 of 2009 is not allowed to be developed for the cultivation of plantation commodities including oil palm.

TFCA Sumatra through Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL) grantee seeks to design a new protected area of 20,000 ha, which furthermore becomes the forerunner to the development of the overall protection of the Tripa-Babahrot Peat Swamp Ecosystem Area. Until the end of the program, YEL has fulfilled Tripa peat land-saving commitment commitments. This should be derived from the availability of accurate and detailed database of Tripa peat swamp areas. This database has been used as the basis for the Government of Aceh to determine the ex area of PT. Kallista Alam as a peat protected area and as input for the development of the relevant Local Government plan or program.

A total of 31 dams for water canal closure have been constructed to improve hydrological function of peat swamp areas. Blocking is done to raise the water level, so that during the dry season the soil moisture is maintained and prevent the occurrence of forest and land fires.

To accelerate the re-vegetation process, reforestation program is done through the selection of suitable tree species, nursery and planting. Results from last monitoring (July 2017) shows the impact of restoration through the closure of waterways and replanting shows that the surrounding area is built and safe from fire. Natural regeneration began to occur, so the barren swamp getting greener than before.

At the end of the fifth year has achieved some encouraging progress in the implementation of the TFCA Sumatra program at Tripa-Babahrot. The Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) document has been prepared to identify the influence of policy formulation, plans and programs related to Spatial Plan or Development Plan at provincial and district level on Tripa peat swamp area.



The construction of the dam is carried out with heavy equipment so it would not easily broken down and damaged by irresponsible people. Photo by Agus Prijono



### I. 1.3 Batang Gadis National Park and Batang Toru Forest

#### POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

Successful conservation activities depend largely on strong policy at all levels. The policy can be formally in the forms of decree, decision and even permits. In Sub-district of Simajambu in the District of North Tapanuli, the issuance of Community forestry license (IUPHKM) in protection forest has enabled the local community to manage the protection forest whose water is the source for pico-hydro power plant built by the community with some supports by TFCA. The pico-hydro power plant is also managed in association with the fishery management of the river in the form of forbidden section (Lubuk Larangan) of the river in the village of Aek Matio Jae. The lubuk larangan has also established previously in Sub-District Simajambu. Those forbidden sections of the river were established in accordance with village decrees. These activities have made direct and indirect impacts towards the protection of water reserves for the community in Batang Toru forest block as well as protection of biodiversity and fish populations at the rivers around the forest

#### SPECIES CONSERVATION

The establishment of the Wildlife Response Unit as one of the rapid response unit developed by Sumatera Rainforest Institute (SRI) was one of the solutions to handle frequent human-animal conflict in the area surrounding Batang Gadis National Park especially with tiger. The unit has also established an animal care facility used also to temporarily accommodate confiscated animals. This unit is developed in connection with Barumon Wildlife Sanctuary (whose DED was supported by TFCA in 2016) in Barumon Wildlife Reserve, North Sumatra, to habituate and ultimately release problem tigers (those involved in the conflicts).



The result of wildlife-human conflicts oftenly end up with casualties in animals, as recently occurs in Batang Gadis area. Photo by SRI



Location of elephants and tiger rehabilitation at Barumon sanctuary which is prepared to restore the Sumatran tiger population to the optimum point. Photo by doc. KSDAE

#### The Winding Road to Rescue Dolok Surungan Wildlife Sanctuary

The Dolok Surungan Wildlife Reserve (SM) area is a habitat for key species, notably Sumatran Tigers as well as water catchment area of Lake Toba which stretches in Toba Samosir regency, Asahan regency and Labuhan Batu Utara regency. This 23,800 Ha protected area was previously the Dolok Surungan Protection Forest area with an area of 10,800 Ha and 13,000 Ha Dolok Sihobun Forest Area.f .

Dolok Surungan Wildlife Reserve (DSWR) is still threatened by various illegal activities, especially encroachment for small holder as well as corporates oil palm plantation. TFCA Sumatera began to intervene through TIME Sumatera grantee since 2015. They made investigation and spatial analysis on the incidence of tiger poaching and illegal logging in order to curb the problems the second phase of the program focuses on Sumatran Tiger data collection and patrolling area security (SMART Patrol)

TIME Sumatra attempts to collect data to save the area from illegal encroachment and plantation. The success of TIME Sumatra to collect forest crime data in DSWR region and bring it to the law enforcement officials for legal process is an important achievement in law enforcement process. Several cases have been resolved, such as the execution of 200 Ha land and 40 enclaves in Resort I DSWR, and the excessive use of 40 ha private-controlled land.



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Development of agro-forestry system is probably the most suitable community development in forest conservation. With this system the use of forest products can be done sustainably for economic development where the local people are dependent largely on forest products but while maintaining and protecting the forest ecological functions. It has been shown by one of TFCA grantees, PETRA which has successfully developed agroforestry crop commodities in 35 ha mixed plantation with 15,090 rubber seedlings, 4,000 agarwood seedlings, 200 areca nut trees, and 5000 nutmeg stalks planted in forest buffer zone. Other agroforestry area is a 40 hectares of cacao and coffee plantation located on the fringe of highland protection forest of Sialaman, District of North Tapanuli. The community established three cooperatives: Lima Bersaudara, Mandiri and Marsada to market and distribute the products. One of these cooperatives, namely Marsada has been awarded as a model cooperative in the district.

To generate local economy and local capacity in line with forest conservation, serial field trainings on enhancing production of coffee plantation were held on 9 groups of coffee farmers from 8 villages in 4 sub districts with a total of 147 families. In total they have planted 86000 coffee seedlings in an area of 60 ha. In September 2016 the Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has issued a Geographical Indication (GI) right of local Mandailing Sumatran Coffee (IG) Certification. The issuance of this patent gives recognition of the authenticity of Mandailing coffee and gives expectation to a premium coffee price in the world market for coffee farmers living around Batang Gadis National Park (TNBG) in Mandailing Natal Regency.



Lines of robust coffee plants are waiting to be harvested. SRI grantee and local government has been able to get geographical indication recognition of mandailing coffee from the Director General of Intellectual Property Rights. Photo by SRI.doc



Some coffee products produced by community cooperative in Sialaman-Sipirok, North Sumatera. Photo by Ali Sofiawan and Petra.



Local cooperatives provide support to the improvement of community's economy through the marketing of well-packaged coffee products



## Geographical Indication Certification for Sumatera Mandailing Arabica Coffee

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has issued the Certification of Geographical Indication for Arabica Coffee of Sumatera Mandailing in September 2016. The publication of this patent gives fresh air to the people around Batang Gadis National Park (TNBG) in Mandailing Natal Regency. Long before the issuance of the Geographical Indication Certificate, TFCA Sumatera through Sumatera Rainforest Institute (SRI) grantee in 2014 has initiated a community empowerment program in 6 villages around protected forest and Batang Gadis National Park. This program was carried out through Agroforestry field school (training), nursery and coffee planting and establishment of cooperative Mandailing Arabica Coffee farmers entity. The objective of this program was to encourage the local people living around Protected Forest and national park areas to improve their livelihood in order to reduce pressure on forest areas. .

Prior to the commencement of the program in Mandailing Natal District, SRI has conducted a study as the baseline of data suggesting that coffee should be a leading commodity to generate local income. One year after the SRI program began, a proposal to obtain Geographical Indication was suggested to Mandailing Natal District Government. Since then the cooperation between SRI and the Forestry and Plantation Service (now the Mandailing Natal District Agricultural Service) started until they received certificate of GI.



## I. 1.4 Western Toba Watershed

There are currently 3 grantees working in the landscape of Western Toba Watershed. This landscape consists mostly ecosystem of hilly mountainous tropical forest with the altitude of more than 500 meters above sea level.

### POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

Similar to those which happen in other parts of Sumatra, licenses on social forestry obtained by the rural communities in the District of Pakpak Bharat is a milestone for local community to manage their forest while utilize it in sustainable manner. This activity is also a mechanism to reduce encroachment and forest conversion in Western Toba landscape.

One of TFCA grantees working in the District of Pakpak Bharat and Humbang Hasundutan has assisted local communities in strengthening agricultural farming activities through agroforestry Farmer Field Training activities (SLP). In the training, the farmers practice to develop nurseries and subsequent planting the seedlings of coffee, rubber and tamarind. To support local farming sustainability, six units of composting house were built to produce and distribute the composts to the group members. The Multipurpose Business Cooperatives (KSU) named Dolok Sion was established to support revolving capital and to market agricultural production in the region. A sum of Rp. 90 Million were collected from 60 households to form the authorized share capital for the cooperatives.





## I.2. Region of Central Sumatra

### I.2.1 Landscapes of Kampar, Kerumutan and Senepis

There are currently one grantee working in the landscape of Kampar peninsula, Kerumutan Game Reserve and Senepis Forest Block. The ecosystems dominated by peat-swamp forests which, in some parts, has been converted into plantations

#### POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

Intervention at policy level for this landscape is very important, especially because of the peat swamp ecosystem which is regardless of the fragility, the landscape has been assigned mostly for production, such as plantation and timber estates. Considering the value of the ecosystem, the Government has declared that peat swamp with more than 3 m deep are allocated as peat-swamp ecosystem protection function (Fungsi Lindung Ekosistem Gambut/FLEG). Some of the TFCA works at policy level are as follows:

- The Minister of Environment and Forestry has issued a decree on Village Forest Management Plan (RPHD) on March 17, 2017. The village forest is a 4262 ha in the villages of Segamai and Serapung. With this management plan, the villagers will be able to manage the forest in accordance with the license in sustainable manner. However, implementation of the plan by the villagers need support such as from NGOs or even in cooperation with private sectors.
- This village forest scheme (one of schemes within Social Forestry in Indonesia) provides certainty of governance rights to the village community to enable proving that if they are given the trust and legal certainty to manage their own forest, they will be able to ensure the sustainability of ecologically and economically.
- In this regard forest village will be able to act as a buffer to protect the adjacent newly established Zamrud National Park whose Management Plan is also being developed through facilitation of a TFCA grantee.

#### LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

Ecological restoration is one of important elements in conservation, especially on damaged areas. Mangrove restoration has been carried out in 60 hectares of damaged mangrove in Sungai Rawa village of the District of Siak with 21,000 *Avicennia* seedlings and 9000 *Rhizophora* seedlings. It was documented that the survival rates of the plantation was about 70%. For mangrove ecosystem, restoration activity with 70% survival rate is known reasonably high.

#### SPECIES CONSERVATION

- The remaining population of elephant in Sumatra is continuously declining and conflict between elephant and human to compete for land and habitat seems to be escalating. The province of Riau has become one of the places where conflict incidence is the most intense. Two TFCA projects in this province are about conservation of elephant.
- In the District of Bengkalis, the survival of elephant sub-population in the pockets of Giam Siak Kecil-Balairaja habitat is continuously threatened by the habitat shrinking and fragmentation. The 18,000 ha forest of Balai Raja Wildlife Reserve established in 1986 is now almost gone and replaced by encroachment. There are only 200 hectares of forested area left to accommodate 40-50 elephants. The intense conflict between elephant and human is therefore inevitable. Small TFCA grant was awarded to HIPAM, one local NGO to conduct patrol, conflict prevention/ resolution and community outreach in 12 villages with 2 Patrol teams consisting of 2-4 people. Throughout the year 2017 the patrol team managed to prevent the occurrence of human conflict with elephants. Unlike in the previous years, there are no human or elephant casualties in 2017 at Balai Raja and Giam Siak Kecil. Obviously, there is a need to conduct a more comprehensive action in this area. In this regard, TFCA Sumatera is exploring ways to make partnership with private sectors working in the area.



Mangrove areas are important to protect coastline from abrasion as well as maintaining the richness of coastal biodiversity. Photo by KIBASS



## 1.2.2 Bukit Tigapuluh National Park

There are currently one grantees working in the landscape of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park. The landscape consists of hilly ecosystems of tropical rain forest. The national park, situated in two provinces Riau and Jambi, is an important habitat for two large mammals: tiger and elephant, but unfortunately, many populations of these species occur outside the park. This situation needs urgent actions as in many instances has created conflicts with human. Elephant-human conflict with considerable damage is more prevalent in newly planted oil palm or rubber, in which young plants are targeted by the elephants for their diet.

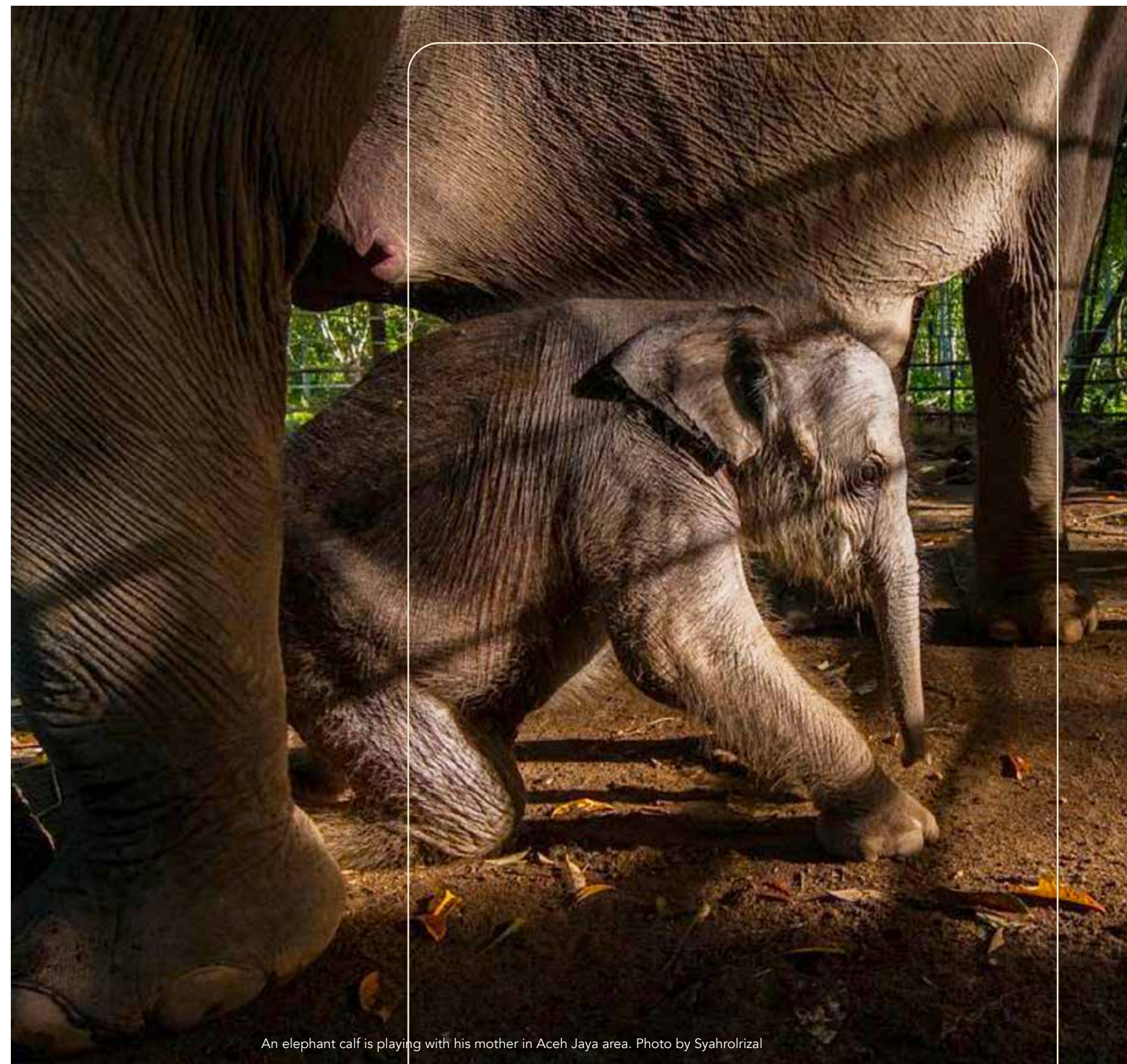
### SPECIES CONSERVATION

In the District of Tebo, Province of Jambi, one of TFCA grantees is working on the escalating incidence of elephant-human conflict in the area. Fortunately, the conflict in three target villages has been relatively controllable because the community's basic knowledge on mitigation and conservation efforts of Sumatran elephants is obvious. In order to prevent elephants to traverse villages a seven km long electric fence has been installed along Muaro Sekalo Village.

Wildlife law enforcement is an integrated part of biodiversity conservation. Poaching and associated illegal trade in wildlife has become major threat to the survival of key endangered species, such as tiger and elephant. TFCA-Sumatera, to some extent, has supported activities which relate to wildlife law enforcement. In the landscape of Bukit Tigapuluh in the province of Riau and Jambi, an investigation process to prevent widespread illegal wildlife trade has been carried out. The process, which gather intelligent information is reported to park rangers and national park's authority or police for further investigation and legal process. The joint patrol team has succeeded thwarting illegal trade efforts of a preserved tiger, warning 11 natural loggers, confiscated and released four protected birds (rhinoceros hornbills, hornbills and black eagle hawks) allegedly derived from Bukit Tigapuluh landscape.

Our grantee also help Tebo Police to uncover the death of a single adult male elephant with an ivory trade motif in just two months. The disclosure of elephant murder cases by law enforcement agencies is an important achievement given the lack of disclosure of Sumatran elephant death cases although nationally the death rate is very high.

In line with wildlife law enforcement activity in the landscape of Bukit Tigapuluh, TFCA-Sumatera has supported, during the year 2017, an 88-km patrol routes, covering an area of 4400 ha of important habitat, carried out by patrol teams which consist of 10-12 members. The patrol teams found signs of wildlife existence, such as Sumatran tiger (5 findings), tapir (11 findings) and bear (3 findings). The team also observed illegal logging activities, tiger hunting activities, agarwood and resak illegal harvest and 230 ha area burnt by fires. Of the 19 trapping cameras installed in the field, about 22 species of mammals, 3 species of birds and 1 reptile were identified.



An elephant calf is playing with his mother in Aceh Jaya area. Photo by Syahrolrizal



### I.2.3 Tesso Nilo Ecosystem



A track within the forest filled with illegal logs in the heart of Tesso Nilo National Park. Plundering and illegal logging activities are at an alarming stage. Photo by Ali Sofiawan.

Tesso Nilo ecosystem consists of lowland tropical rain forest in which Tesso Nilo National Park is located. Prior to the establishment of Tesso Nilo National Park in 2004, the area was production forest divided into a number of logging concessions. There are currently one grantees working in the landscape of Tesso Nilo National Park. The national park, situated in the province of Riau is an important habitat for two large mammals: tiger and elephant, and is one of the highest biodiversity area on earth. The area is now heavily suffered by encroachment and poaching. Similar to some other parts in Sumatra, this area needs urgent actions as in many instances encroachment, wildlife-human conflicts and associated poaching are obvious.

#### POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

- As it has been previously indicated, participation of local community is a major factor in the conservation success. In the Tesso Nilo ecosystem TFCA is working on community development to achieve conservation goals, including wildlife-human conflict resolution. In order to protect local wisdom in 2017 the Head of Rambahan Village in Tesso Nilo issued a village regulation related to environmental protection that regulates fish catch in the river and the protection of sialang trees important as bee-nesting tree.
- In assisting protection of the national park, a total of 30 well-trained people from 5 villages were inaugurated as Forest Ranger Community Partners (MMP) with a mandate to help securing some parts of the national park under the decree of the Head of Tesso Nilo National Park. The MMP works under the direction and or together with Forest Rangers. This protection scheme is believed to enable further reduction of biodiversity loss from encroachment and the incidence of poaching.
- Private sector engagement in conservation measures is one of the TFCA approaches in its intervention measures. Collaboration with PT Musimas, a timber estates company that operates adjacent to Tesso Nilo NP, has been conducted to implement Best Management Practices of the estates. Besides identification of important ecosystems such as HCVE, the collaboration also includes identifying elephant roaming area and elephant rescue measures. This activity has attracted and inspired five other companies that also work around Tesso Nilo NP.

#### LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

- Ecosystem restoration has been major contribution by TFCA in several landscapes. Until the end of 2017, there had been 90 ha out of targeted 100 ha of rehabilitated TNNP buffer zone. Rehabilitation has been carried out by planting timber species, including agarwood (*Aquilaria malaccensis*) in Lubuk Kembang (50 ha), Gondai (20 ha), and Situgal (20 ha).
- In order to visibly distinguish the boundary between National Park and village areas, the local community was assisted to plant timber tree species (including Sialang *Kompassia excelsa*, a species known locally as honey bee tree) along 9.3 km of boundary line which mark off the protected area and private lands in the bordering villages of Situgal, Gondai, Segadi and Kusuma. In addition, 100 tree markers were planted along 10 km in Pontian Mekar village border. With a clear national park's boundary, even though not in legal format, the encroachment by community is substantially reduced.



- As it has been previously mentioned, wildlife-human conflict in the Province of Riau is prominent and needs a concerted effort among all stakeholders. To help minimize human-elephant conflict, elephant trenches have been built in the villages of Palimau and Pelabi Jaya villages to prevent the elephant goes out of the national park. Temporary, along with the deployment of conflict response units, this method is relatively effective. But in the long run, a more strategic way must be found to retain sufficient habitat for the remaining population.

## SPECIES CONSERVATION

As part of the larger objectives in saving elephant population in the landscape, a total of 106 local community members from 6 villages around Tesso Nilo NP were trained to mitigate elephant and human conflicts. This activity was held by Tesso Nilo National Park Foundation (YTNTN) in cooperation with the National Park Management Authority. The main target of this training is to enable people to protect themselves and temporarily cope with the raiding elephants at the time before the team from National Park or YTNTN arrived. . These trainings have contributed to the reduction of elephant-human conflicts to zero case in 2017.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- One of the community development program in the landscape of Tesso Nilo National Park is development of honey bee farming. The honey bee farmers are encouraged to practice sustainable forest honey bee “farming” management which adopts the good Internal Control System (ICS). To increase the quality of the honey, the community group received one unit of post-harvesting machine to process and package honey to a certain standard such as water content. However, the problem with local community production is production continuity which in some cases can not be maintained. New cropping system and massive land clearing systems are believed to be the main cause of the reduced natural honey availability. It requires a great effort to stop irresponsible land clearing as well as improving a good harvest practices.
- Another livelihood enhancement project at Tesso Nilo National Park ecosystem is women empowerment. In order to obtain alternative income for their households, a group of local women has been developing an ecotourism activity in Lubuk Kembang Bunga village, District of Pelalawan. The group developed 3 homestays, local culinary, and cultural attractions served for visitors. These activities are connected with developed tourist destinations at Tesso Nilo National Park so that the place is part of tourism network in Tesso Nilo National Park. Other groups of women from Gondai, Lubuk Kembang Bunga, Air Hitam and Situgal village developed various handicrafts made from pandanus, rattan and bamboo. However, a more sophisticated marketing and packaging activity is yet to be developed because the products only marketed for visiting tourists, so that the economic contribution may not be that significant. The quantities

## Attempt to ‘Zero Death’ in Tesso Nilo

Tesso Nilo Ecosystem is one of the richest lowland forest ecosystems in Sumatra that “once” was pieces of logging concession. Elephant was driven away from its natural habitat even though the animal has long known become the “icon” for the region. Part of Tesso Nilo ecosystem area was designated as Tesso Nilo National Park covering 38,576 hectares in July 2004 from several logging concessions in Pelalawan and Indragiri Hulu districts. Tesso Nilo NP is now home to 60-80 Sumatran Elephants (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*). But from time to time, the existence of Sumatran elephants in Tesso Nilo is threatened by poaching and habitat shrinking which in the recent time has increased the incidence of elephant-human conflict.

Since the establishment of the ecosystem into Tesso Nilo NP, it was recorded in early 2013 that no less than 100 elephants died with, the annual mortality rate fluctuating in which the highest incidence was in 2006 which reached 24 elephants died. In 2013 and 2014, respectively 15 and 19 elephants died. The cause of the death ranges from poisoning, illness, poaching, fatigue, dehydration and malnutrition. Only one percent of elephant deaths are due to age. It is likely that poisoning was followed by killing for the ivory.

One of the TFCA-Sumatera grantees, namely Tesso Nilo National Park Foundation (YTNTN) has made some efforts to minimize prolong human elephant conflicts, with the main target is to suppress elephant mortality (due to conflict) to “Zero” incidence. For the last two years, an elephant conflict resolution team called Gondai Flying Squad, employing well-trained mahouts and three tame elephants: Dono (adult male), Novi (adult female), and Jambo (young male) has been in operation.

To minimize conflicts, animal patrols were conducted using Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system. There are 2 patrol team who made regular patrol 15 days a month, or more if needed. Locals also involved in participatory patrols with community around the region. Regional patrols serve to suppress encroachment and other illegal activities threatening the Tesso Nilo ecosystem. This patrol is paying off, by 2015 the elephant mortality rate due to the conflict is 7 tails, 2016 down to 2, and by 2017 the elephant mortality rate reaches zero.



## 1.2.4 Kerinci-Seblat Ecosystem

Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS) is the largest protected area in Sumatra covering 1.3 million hectares. Together with the surrounding buffer zones, the ecosystem plays very important roles in securing wide ranges of tropical rain forest ecosystems (from lowland to high alpine forests). The ecosystems encompass four provinces (Jambi, West Sumatra, Bengkulu dan South Sumatra) and important as the habitat of at least two large mammals, sumatran elephants and sumatran tiger. There are currently 3 grantees working in the landscape of TNKS. The area is now heavily suffered by encroachment, poaching and road construction plan. Similar to some other parts in Sumatra, this area needs urgent actions as in many instances encroachment, wildlife-human conflicts and associated poaching are obvious.

### LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

Realizing the vastness of the area, effective and efficient protection is absolutely needed. For example in undertaking park patrols, there is a need to focus only in disturbance-prone areas. In the period of 2013- 2017, one of the TFCA grantees, Akar Network with its patrol team had covered 306,000 ha in protecting encroachment-prone forest areas of Kerinci Regency (55,000 Ha), Merangin (84,000 Ha), Muko-Muko Regency (94,000 Ha) and South Solok Regency (81,000 Ha). In order to increase the sustainability of the program (patrol) the project developed community-based forest protection. A total of 38 people were included in the regional safeguarding patrol. The results of the patrolling activities was reported to the BKSDA Forestry Office and the National Park Office. The patrol teams collected poaching gears such as snares, helped people in the wildlife-human conflicts, and reported the incidence of forest

### SPECIES CONSERVATION

One of the problems on wildlife which must be addressed urgently is wildlife trafficking. To address the problems of animal trafficking, TFCA supports capacity building activities to veterinarians, rangers and Conservation Office staffs in South Sumatra on wildlife crime forensic investigation training. The training was attended by Quick Response Units of Forest Rangers (SPORC BKSDA SUMSEL) and Civil Investigators of South Sumatra Forest Law Enforcement office. Until the end of 2017 there have been six cases of animal trafficking successfully prosecuted and brought into District Court.

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Coffee seems to be the most attractive crop to produce in some parts of Indonesia, including Sumatra. In the buffer zone of Kerinci-Seblat National Park an activity of planting arabica coffee on 67 ha of land for 67 farmers has begun to reap the results. The farmers, who used to be national park's squatters, were successfully persuaded to go out from the park and began coffee farming. From the coffee farming facilitated by AKAR Network in the village of Ranah Pemetik, the farmers have been able to raise an additional income around Rp. 3,000,000/month/household. This increased of income happens due to the organized assistances ranging from techniques and technological aspects of production to market access. The planting was started in 2013 with 30,000 arabica coffee seedlings and followed by planting additional 60,000 seedlings in 2016. Facilitated through an establishment of marketing company PT Agrotropic, the farmers are now facilitated to export 18 tons of coffee bean annually to several countries. The coffee is known to be "Kerinci Sumatra" coffee.

## 1.2.5 Siberut & Mentawai Islands

To ensure that customary forest management is maintained and well-preserved without undermining conservation of Siberut ecosystem and Siberut National Park, a TFCA grantee, Kinapat Foundation initiated assistances to local people in two villages, namely Saibi village (3 hamlets) and Saliguma village (5 hamlets) to encourage the adoption of Customary Forest management schemes. . Studies and dissemination are currently underway to agree on the boundaries between the community villages and forests.



The environment of village forest in Mentawai. Photo by Jeri Imansyah

## 1.2.6 Berbak-Sembilang National Park

In Sembilang landscape, currently there is one grantee whose activities aimed to reduce the rate of deforestation and land degradation through community-based peat swamp forests and mangroves management.

Activities includes trainings to monitor key habitat in Sembilang National Park, continuing the provision of forest / land fire equipment assistance to five Fire Concerned Community Groups (KMPA) and developing a module / guide for the provision of conditional business capital schemes for local small business in 5 priority villages.

A working group consisting of NGOs, Academics, KPH, BKSDA, and Berbak-Sembilang National Park has been formed to support sustainable management of Berbak-Sembilang National Park both at village and landscape level. Information dissemination targeted to relevant stakeholders including for government (at national, provincial and district level) and other parties, has attracted concern and focus from key stakeholders.

Communities around the Berbak-Sembilang National Park has begun to play their role as social buffers to hold the incoming illegal migrants whose come to their area. The traditional encroachment waves to Purwodadi village and illegal logging activities in Pancuran hamlet (Muara Merang village) has begun to decrease gradually.



# I.3. Region of Southern Sumatra

## I.3.1 Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

At the southern tip of Sumatra, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park comprises one of the island’s last stands of lowland forests. The park is home to many endangered and threatened species, including Sumatran elephant, rhinoceros and tiger. There are currently 3 grantees working in the landscape of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

### POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

As part of its roles to assist strengthening national park management, TFCA-Sumatra supports the strengthening the capacity of four resort management units in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, namely the Resorts of Merpas, Pugung Tampak, Biha and Way Nipah. The activities undertaken include database training, SMART<sup>4</sup> patrol, mentoring and evaluation to each model of resort. National Park Officers are accompanied to fill the tally sheet and assisted on the preparation and development of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the management information systems of Resort-based management (RBM), and SOP of Short and Long-Term Resort Management Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation of the application of management information system of RBM. Community-based patrols were also carried out to cover and protect an area of 130,000 ha of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

At site level, TFCA also assist institution strengthening of farmers in social forestry. The assistance was carried out by Consortium of Kota Agung Utara to strengthen institution of Community Forestry (HKm), HKm forums, women farmer groups, the development of learning cycle, and seeking supports from various parties to strengthen the implementation of HKm<sup>5</sup>. Consortium of Kota Agung Utara (Korut) has assisted 28 Joint Farmers Group (Gapoktan) of a total 40 Gapoktan HKm in Tanggamus District. The total HKm area covers 43,945.14 Ha or 76% HKm area in the District of Tanggamus. There are 22,062 households beneficiaries involved out of total 28,512 households in Tanggamus. In 2017, one of the Gapoktan HKm, namely Sidodadi consecutively won 1st award in the National Wana Lestari Competition, after it received the same title in the previous year. The consortium has also shared much of its experience in various events such as the Tenure Conference 2017 and has been assigned to become member of a team on Social Forestry Assistance to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

### LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

In the Resort of Way Nipah efforts to recover ecosystem was carried out by establishing 200-hectare restoration demonstration plot at the Resort. More than 183,000 seedlings from 110 species of local plants have been planted on an 204.2 ha area. The restoration activity involved local people participation by provision of seedlings.

Under HKm scheme, in 2017 the Consortium of Kota Agung Utara distributed 147,000 seeds of multi-purpose tree species (MPTS) and timber species to three HKm Gapoktan with nutmeg, cloves and avocado as the main commodities. In order to strengthen the security of the area, a team of community-based forest security has been formed. This consists of 15 out of 49 members of forest security from those three Gapoktan: Tulung Agung, Mulya Agung and Tribuana. As it is required by the regulation, all HKm must be clearly delimited. In this regard, the HKm boundary has also been marked in which 335 pieces of the boundary markers have been installed.

<sup>4</sup> SMART patrol refers to Spatial Monoring and Reporting Tools, which consists of a software application that enables someone to collect, store, communicate, and evaluate ranger-based data on: patrol efforts, patrol results, and threat levels. This tool is initially developed by Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS).

<sup>5</sup> HKm (Community Forestry) is a Government scheme of social forestry where farmers are allowed to cultivate part of state forest within the concession, while maintaining forest sustainability.



Women members of Himawari cooperative were gathering to discuss their plan in processing and marketing the 3 types of coffee being developed: codot coffee, small coffee and lanang coffee. Photo by Agus Prijono.

### ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION

As part of the national strategy of the conservation of Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) a confirmation surveys has been conducted in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Way Kambas National Park and Leuser Ecosystem. Those are the remaining three meta-population of rhinoceros in Sumatra where urgent actions are definitely needed. In this regard TFCA Sumatera is assisting development of Emergency Action Plan to save remaining rhinoceros population. See Section 2.4.3. for detail.

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, ecotourism development is supported through the preparation of academic manuscript for the national park’s policy. Currently, the Ecotourism Management Development Board (DP2E) has been established as a forum for the parties to develop ecotourism. Various ecotourism-related trainings were conducted to improve locals management capacity, including preparing materials for marketing package, simulations to calculate tariff for homestay package, tour guides, consumption, etc. The developed ecotourism areas include Sukaraja Atas Resort, Balik Bukit, Biha, Pugung Tampak, Merpas and Way Nipah.

To strengthen the locals economy through the HKm scheme, our grantee in Tanggamus strengthens the capacity of Himawari-Women’s Forest Farmer Group (KWTHut) in coffee processing under the brand of codot coffee, lanang coffee and mahogany coffee. Hkm Beringin Jaya is facilitated to get loan with special low interest credit through Credit for Food and Energy Security (KKPE) program from Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) of 1.76 Billion Rupiah. A total of 5 MoU have been signed with business actors in the 5 HKM in Tanggamus.



### 1.3.2. Way Kambas National Park

With fewer than 100 Sumatran rhinos remaining in the world, the species is verging on the brink of extinction. In 2017 TFCA-Sumatra activities in Way Kambas were dominated by activities related to species. The target set is to protect 125,000 ha of the Way Kambas National Park area through patrol and Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) activities. The intensive management / captive breeding efforts are mixed with extensive management, i.e. protection and monitoring within the IPZ.

The implementation of SMART has already begun at Resort and grantee's levels. All monthly reports, especially related to patrol activities, are required in the form of SMART reports. The designated data guardian will evaluate each report to be submitted to the Head of the Way Kambas NP office. Joined patrol activities between YABI and the park's office were routinely carried out by involving 9 RPU's with 2 times activity per month for 20 days / RPU. The total distance traveled during the patrol is 1945.63 km.

To maintain the survival of the Sumatran tiger in its natural habitat, a number of management efforts have been carried out in this area, including:

1. Survey and monitor population of Sumatran tigers, prey and habitat. This activity is intended to obtain complete and accurate data regarding the existence of Sumatran tigers, distribution, number of population, ecological factors, potential threats, etc.
2. Patrolling activities to protect Sumatran tiger populations, prey and their habitat. This activity is intended to minimize the potential threat to the existence of this big cat in this particular area.





# II. Non Landscape-Based Intervention

## II.1. Facilitation of Policy Development at National Level

### SUPPORT FOR THE REVISION OF LAW NO 5/1990 ON CONSERVATION OF LIVING RESOURCES AND ITS ECOSYSTEMS

Law No. 5 of 1990 is regarded to be obsolete in some parts of the provision, so that there are loopholes to effectively regulate complex biodiversity issues. TFCA-Sumatera supported through facilitation of the process which include public consultation and subsequent legal drafting. Some of the results of the process are:

- Road Map on the revision of Law No. 5/1990 has been compiled. Serial public consultations have been undertaken to obtain inputs for improvements to academic texts and legal draft on the revisions of Law 5/1990.
- Some workshops have been organized. Among these workshop is “Tackling Forest Crime” to consolidate common ground to tackle Forest Crimes, to build consensus on priority measures and to prepare concept and rules to be implemented by Cross-Sectoral Law Enforcement Officers “
- The Parliament has included revision process of the Law No. 5 of 1990 into Parliamentary agenda called National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) of DPR-RI in 2016.
- Draft resulted by TFCA-Sumatera supported team has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Parliament for their reference on the parliamentary debates on the draft.
- The legal draft produced by the Parliament has been submitted on December 2017 to the President for further process.



A thorough and continuous data recording in the field is one of the requirements for a solid decision making process. Photo by Ali Sofiawan



By riding a motorcycle, a member of Gapoktan HKm Pal-Makmur of Tanggamus Regency penetrated the steep and narrow road to his work area. Photo by Agus Prijono

## II.2. Supports on the National Program on Social Forestry

The five year plan of the current national government commits to allocate at least 12.7 million hectares of state forest land for the welfare of local people through Land for Agrarian Reform Object (TORA) and Social Forestry schemes, namely: Community Plantation (HTR, Community Forestry (HKm), Village Forest (HD) including Customary Forest (HA) and Environmental Partnership with private concession.

TFCA Sumatra contributed to the implementation of Social Forestry program in 4 out of 13 priority landscapes. Until the end of 2017, there have been 141,252 hectares of the reserved Social Forestry area initiated by nine consortia grantees. Approximately 78,322 hectares are communally managed under Village Forest (Hutan Desa) and Customary Forest (Hutan Nagari) schemes in the districts of South Solok and Solok (West Sumatra), Kerinci, Merangin and Bungo (Jambi), and Pelalawan (Riau). While Community Forest Schemes with a total of 62,930 hectares, spread out in the districts of Tanggamus (Lampung), Humbang Hasundutan, North Tapanuli and West Pakpak (North Sumatra), South Bengkulu, Central Bengkulu and Kepahiyang (Bengkulu).

The TFCA-S support is related to the 3 pillars of Social Forestry, namely: 1. Endeavor for community to obtain legal recognition (licenses) for the management of the state forest area by the Minister of Environment and Forestry license, 2. Facilitate the Social Forestry license holders to prepare work plan/operational, strengthen managerial aspect and institutional mechanisms, and 3. Encourage on-farm community business activities by developing superior commodity and in the “Off Farm” level by encouraging commodity processing units to obtain added values, and at the “Market” level to connect the community products to better markets.

As well as the above three pillars of Social Forestry, some TFCA grantees also facilitate the community and Government with other aspects of social forestry, namely:

1. Support to strengthen Government-established Working Group on Social Forestry (POKJA PPS) in West Sumatera Province, in order to achieve Social Forestry targets of 500,000 hectares within the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan of the Province..
2. Policy advocacy at District level, for example, in Muko-Muko District of Bengkulu Province, which succeeded in pushing strategic forestry area of 74,675 hectares for social forestry allocation and successfully pushed the area into the 2017 PIAPS Revision (Indicative Map on Social Forestry Allocation).
3. Connecting social forestry groups to obtain support from third parties. The HKm farmer groups in Tanggamus District have received a Community Business Credit (KUR) from Bank Rakyat Indonesia amounting up to 2 billion rupiah. The groups has also received support to obtain coffee processing equipment from the Ministry of Villages. In Merangin District of Jambi Province, village forest managers received support from the District Government (Deskranasda) in the forms of



## II.3. Endangered Species-Based Intervention

### Rhinoceros

From the rhinoceros experts workshop (facilitated by the Administrator), it has been realized that the population of Sumatran rhinoceros has been very critical with less than 100 animals left in the wild. The population is restricted only in three areas, namely Leuser ecosystems, Way Kambas National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. A Panel of Experts established following the workshop by the Government of Indonesia, has provided series of recommendations to be implemented by the Government, donors, NGOs and other stakeholders. The Panel provides also recommendations for TFCA-Sumatera, among others to support quick population surveys to confirm the current data and to fill data gaps, facilitation of development of Emergency Action Plan (EAP) within the Strategy and Action Plans to save and recover the population of Sumatran rhinoceros, and support the implementation of the EAP. Six grantees have worked on the Panel recommendations on quick surveys and data gaps filling. One grantee is working on the development of EAP anticipated to finish on July 2018. In the mean times protection of habitat and population in three landscapes (Leuser Ecosystems, Way Kambas National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan national Park) through among others habitat patrols, is underway.

Two rhinos in Way Kambas are enjoying the grass as they stop by to Sumatra Rhino Sanctuary facility to get additional feeding. Photo by Ali Sofiawan



Monitoring of the Sumatran tiger in Bukit Tigapuluh has produced 757 videos from out of 31 particular objects for analyses. From these, 23 videos contained Sumatran tigers. Photo by PKHS doc.



### Tiger

One project was approved for tiger conservation activity in 2017. The three years long project was on protection and conservation of tiger population and habitat in Bukit Tiga Pulu National Park and Kerumutan Wildlife Reserve (Riau Province) and Way Kambas National Park (Lampung Province) areas. Besides activities to protect habitat and population, the project also aimed to monitor the population using some survey methods. One of the methods is path occupancy which found individual tigers during the survey. In Kerumutan Wildlife Reserve the survey team found 4 secondary signs (trail) of Sumatran tiger and statements from 15 respondents confirming to have seen Sumatran tiger personally. In addition to population and habitat data, the team also found data on illegal logging activities, poaching, and forest fires. In August 2017, 2 consecutive trainings on among others, SMART patrol were organized for patrol teams consisting of PKHS, rangers of Bukit Tigapuluh NP, Way Kambas NP, and Riau Conservation Office officials.

Previous observation using 19 units of camera traps installed in 19 locations within Bukit Tigapuluh NP, has resulted in 757 videos from 31 objects for analyses. From these, 23 videos contained Sumatran tigers. From the analyses the team has been able to identify 22 species of mammals, 3 species of birds and 1 reptile. This data are used as the baseline information for the monitoring of the population dynamics of tiger funded by TFCA-3. In Bukit Tigapuluh National Park, the team has so far been able to identify nine individual tigers, which consist of 1 adult male, 4 adult female and 4 cubs. While in Way Kambas National Park, up to December 2017 the installed 25 cameras has produced 973 wildlife videos, in which 2 videos recorded Sumatran tiger, 3 videos recorded rhinoceros, 8 videos recorded elephant, 7 videos recorded tapir, 3 videos recorded sun bears and 5 videos recorded wild cats.

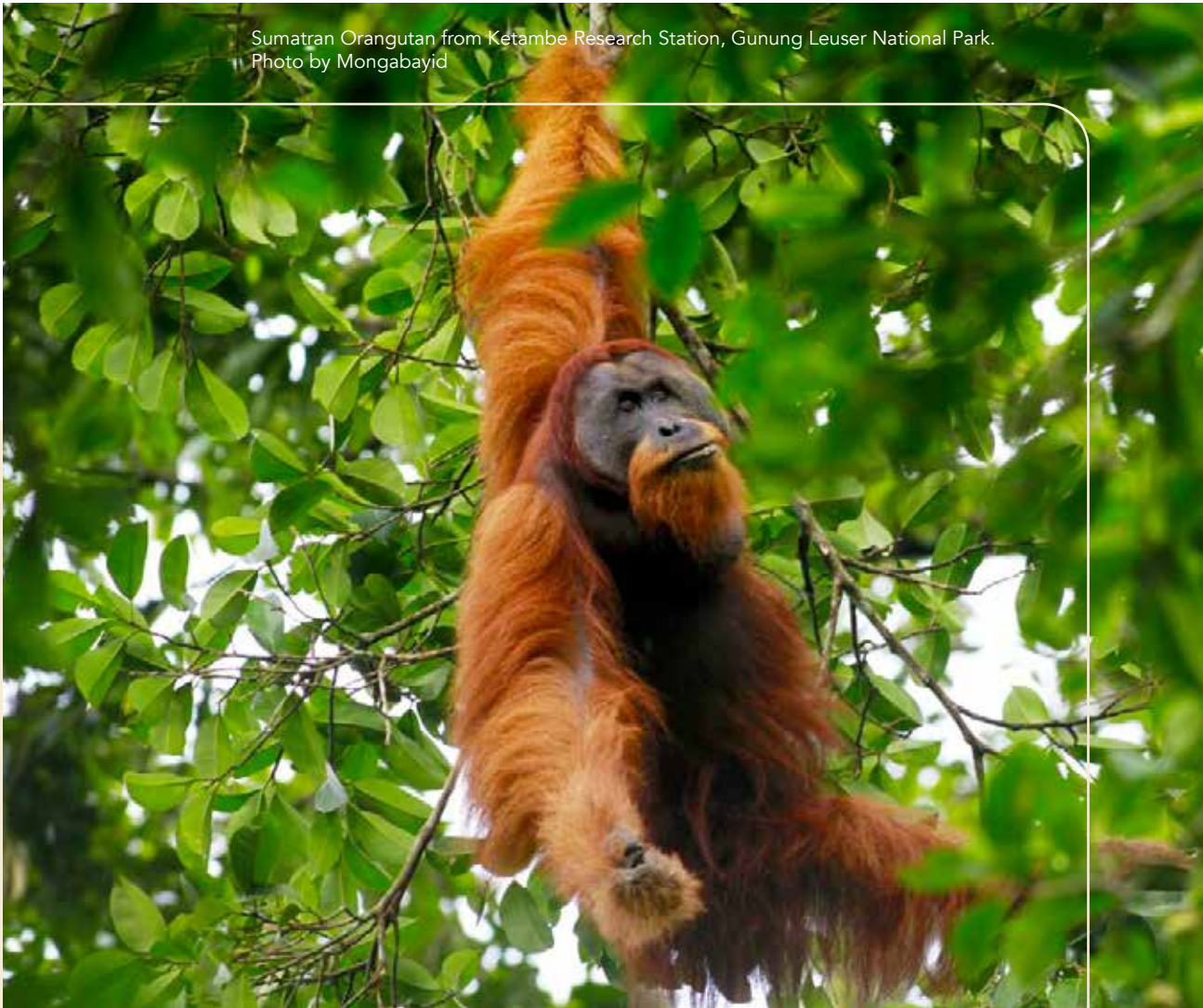


## Orangutan and Elephant

The OC agreed that approved projects on orangutan and elephant were funded through TFCA-1 source of fund because most of the activities are related to habitat conservation. Therefore, they qualify to be funded from landscape-based funding source and is reported separately.

One project on orangutan is carried out in Leuser Ecosystems and in Batang-Toru landscapes of Northern Sumatra (North Sumatra and Aceh).

Sumatran Orangutan from Ketambe Research Station, Gunung Leuser National Park.  
Photo by Mongabayid



## TFCA-SUMATERA FUNDING FOR THE CONSERVATION CHARISMATIC SPECIES

On September 2014, the KEHATI's TFCA-Sumatera Program was again entrusted to manage an additional US \$ 12.68 million fund dedicated to support the conservation of endangered Sumatran charismatic species, notably Sumatran rhinoceros and Sumatran tigers and which also beneficial to other endangered large mammals: elephant and orangutan. To effectively administer the fund, series of planning activities such as funding gap analysis, priority landscape determination, rhino experts workshops and species funding roadmaps involving stakeholders were undertaken.

Based on the funding roadmap for the species conservation, TFCA Sumatera has launched request for proposals and subsequently granted to fund five projects run by five consortiums of NGOs, namely YLI-HAKA-WCS Consortium, Leuser Conservation Forum (FKL), Badak Indonesia Foundation (YABI), AlERT, and WWF Indonesia for the first phase, with the duration of about 1 year.

In this phase, the grantees would focus on conducting studies of sumatran rhino populations and protection and safeguarding their natural habitat through integrated patrols in 3 priority landscapes, i.e. Leuser Ecosystem, Bukit Barisan Selatan NP, and Way Kambas NP. The results of the population studies were used to fill the current sumatran rhino data gaps. In addition, the data and information obtained would also be used as one of the materials for the preparation of Sumatran Rhino Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK) 2018-2028 and Emergency Action Plan. This document will be the main reference in designing further interventions to ensure the sustainability of the habitat and viability of the population of rhinoceros in 3 priority protected landscapes. In addition, TFCA Sumatera also funds the procurement of 400 units trap cameras to be granted for rhinoceros and other species long-term population monitoring by the relevant authorities. In the meantime, protection activities are conducted through e.g. patrols, which also involve local authorities, such as BKSDA and National Parks, as well as selected and trained community representatives.

For tiger conservation, TFCA Sumatra has provided funding through Yayasan Penyelamatan dan Konservasi Harimau Sumatra (Save and Conserve Sumatran Tiger Foundation/PKHS) to conserve and protect Bukit Tigapuluh NP, Kerumutan Wildlife reserve and Way Kambas NP as one of the main sumatran tiger habitat. The intervention include formulation of tiger-human conflict resolution protocol, implementation of Sumatran Tiger Conservation Plan 2017 -2021, monitoring of population and habitat, patrolling, mitigation of Human-Sumatran Tiger conflict in Bukit Tigapuluh NP, Kerumutan Wildlife Reserve, and rehabilitation of 20 ha tiger habitat in Way Kambas NP.





Documentation of Scott Lampman, Director of TFCA-International visit to several project sites in Sumatra. Photo by Ali Sofiawan



## Some notes from the visit by Scott Lampman, Director of TFCA-International

In late March 2017, Scott Lampman, Director of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) International of USAID-Washington DC visited Indonesia to take a close look at projects under the Indonesian debt-for-nature swap program. Scott visited TFCA projects in Sumatra and Kalimantan to witness TFCA implementation as well as make dialogue with beneficiaries in the field.

His visit began with a number of places in West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan to see the restoration of Labian Leboyan watershed, the development of natural dye woven fabric, Merabu Village forest and village forest management that integrate the conservation of local karst ecosystem.

In Sumatra, Scott Lampman visited the ecological restoration field at Halaban area of Gunung Leuser National Park in North Sumatra, micro hydro project at Sipirok, North Sumatra, Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary at Way Kambas National Park, Lampung, social forestry activities at the District of Tanggamus, Lampung, and ecotourism projects at Biha and community plantation forest in Lampung.

Scott's visit brought senses of proud in grantees and local community. "I hope he could come back and see the results of his assistance in our village", said an elder woman in Sipirok.

On his visit, Scott provided feed back for the management of TFCA (both Sumatra and Kalimantan) for the betterment of the grant making activities at field level and administration level.



ABI team members posing with Scott Lampman, TFCA-International Director in rhinos feed enrichment area. Photo by Ali Sofiawan



## Aksi Konservasi Hutan Tropis Sumatra (AKSIS 2017)



TFCA-Sumatra utilize various channels to communicate its activities through public, like events, mass media and social media. One of major event held in 2017 is an exhibition and workshop series called “Aksi Konservasi Hutan Tropis Sumatra” or Sumatra Tropical Forest Conservation Action” (AKSIS) 2017.

The activity was held in Medan on November 20-22, presenting grantees and related stakeholders activities from Aceh in the northern tip of Sumatra to grantees from Lampung in the south.

Grantees utilize this event to share their experiences, inspire each other, and provide advice, to improve their performance to conserve forest and its wildlife.

For the general public, AKSIS means a source of information on activities carried out by activists to save 13 important landscapes in Sumatra. This event is also a form of education to introduce public on the importance of a better forest management and illustrate the impact of human activities towards forest sustainability.

North Sumatra Governor, Dr. Ir. H.T. Erry Nuradi M.Si officially opened the event that took place at Merdeka Square, Medan. TFCA-Sumatara grantees exhibit information on the implementation their programs and introduce community products to both conventional and online market networks.

In addition to product exhibitions, AKSIS 2017 is filled with a variety of interesting and useful events, including: national dialogue lead by Director General of KSDAE KLHK as the main speaker, talk shows, seminars, business meetings, book launches, simultaneous tree planting in North Sumatra and Lampung, entrepreneurship training and management of environmental services, small talks over coffee, gathering 10,000 signatures to support forest conservation movements, photo booth competitions, environmental journalistic photo competitions and photo exhibitions, drawing and coloring competitions.



The event of Sumatra Tropical Forest Conservation Action (AKSIS) 2017, held at Lapangan Merdeka, Medan, North Sumatra. Tengku Erry, North Sumatra governor, opened the event took place from November 20-22. Photo of KEHATI and TFCA-Sumatara doc.





## III. 1. Landscape -Based Grant Making (TFCA-1 Sourced Funding)

In 2017 TFCA-Sumatera has disbursed USD 1,561,138 making the total disbursement up to the end 2017 was USD 13,829,111. It should be noted that all transactions are in Indonesian Rupiah (IDR). The USD denomination is used, and in order to make comparison with previous values, the exchange rate used is USD 1 = IDR 9,000.-, while actual exchange rate in 2017 was about IDR 13,500 for USD 1. Table 1 shows the committed grants based on landscape.

Table 1. Committed grant disbursement based on landscape level and specific issues up to 2017

No.	Landscape	Committed Grant (IDR)	Disbursement (IDR)
1	Kerumutan-Semenanjung Kampar-Senepis	6,495,375,940	5,938,274,440
2	Batang Toru Forest-Batang Gadis NP	15,726,839,608	12,538,399,204
3	Kerinci Seblat ecosystem	19,694,800,900	18,745,894,124
4	Leuser ecosystems	34,731,420,087	32,570,316,632
5	Bukit Barisan Selatan Range Forest	18,174,120,320	17,588,316,400
6	Sembilang – Berbak National Park	10,120,775,000	6,778,509,340
7	Siberut NP and Mentawai Islands	4,758,639,640	4,310,067,081
8	Tesso Nilo ecosystem	7,161,386,000	7,023,727,850
9	Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park	4,659,380,000	4,659,380,000
10	Way Kambas National Park	12,096,288,000	11,724,766,300
11	Toba Barat watershed	6,823,977,500	5,056,043,800
12	Angkola lowland and tropical forest	-	-
13	Ulu Masen/Seulawah heritage forest	3,552,767,356	2,092,347,077
14	Small grants	1,149,635,500	(136,118,115)
15	Non-landscape based**	6,756,050,170	3,916,595,703
16	Endangered species-related landscape-based projects:		
a	Elephant	15,154,226,320	4,316,985,730
b	Orangutan	8,999,561,955	3,233,832,300
c	Rhinoceros	1,1653,573,104	7,359,819,904
d	Tiger	8,541,362,484	2,397,745,000
17	Regional Facilitator	9,072,610,000	7,130,626,158
	TOTAL		

## III. 2. Species-Based Grant Making (TFCA-3 Sourced Funding)

At the end of 2017, sourced from TFCA-3 sub-account, TFCA-Sumatera has disbursed a total of USD 924,958 out of USD 2,243,882 committed grants for the conservation of endangered species. The grants were provided to six consortiums of NGOs to save rhinoceros and tigers. Table 2 below shows the committed grants and disbursement for four umbrella species.

Table 2. Committed grant and disbursement based on Umbrella Species

No	Landscape	Committed Grant (USD)	Disbursement (USD)	Source of funding
1	<b>Rhinoceros</b>	<b>1,294,841</b>	<b>658,542</b>	<b>TFCA-3</b>
2	<b>Tiger</b>	<b>949,040</b>	<b>266,416</b>	<b>TFCA-3</b>
3	Elephant	2,133,436	467,266	TFCA-1
4	Orangutan	999,951	266,190	TFCA-1
	TOTAL	5,377,268	1,658,414	

## III. 3. Fund Position at the Debt Service Account

Up to December 2017 the TFCA fund position at the Debt Service Account (HSBC Trust Fund Division) may be seen in Table 3 for the sub account TFCA-1 (landscape-based source of fund) and in Table 4 for the sub-account TFCA-3 (species-based source of fund).

Table 4. Fund Position of Sub-Account TFCA-1 at the Debt Service Account

RECEIVED		TFCA-1
	Transfer from GOI and Bank Interest	<b>30,013,814</b>
EXPENSES		
	Transfer to Grant Account, Management Account, Investment, Trustee Fee, Miscellaneous	<b>24,083,740</b>
<b>Balance at DSA</b>		<b>5,930,074</b>

Table 3. Fund Position of Sub-Account TFCA-1 at the Debt Service Account

RECEIVED		
	Transfer from GOI and bank interest	<b>6,167,136</b>
EXPENSES		
	<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Balance at DSA</b>		<b>6,167,136</b>



## III.4. Summary of TFCA-Sumatera Grant Making 2009-2017

Summary Table (US\$) for TFCA-1 Sumatera Species based Program

Fund Data	2009-2010	Year								Total
		2011	2012	2013		2014	2015	2016	2017	
No. of proposals submitted	129	39	21	29		31	3	14	9	275
No. of proposals approved	3	9	0	10		6	11	6	6	50
Total approved funding for grants	\$1,634,637	\$947,334	\$3,175,969	\$3,015,574		\$3,375,702	\$3,411,652	\$656,076	\$2,705,464	\$18,922,408
Total <i>disbursed</i> funding for grants	0	\$903,203	\$1,694,867	\$3,036,490		\$2,249,557	\$1,467,337	\$2,916,519	\$1,561,138	\$13,829,111
Total of counterpart match (grantee cost-share)	\$331,978	0	\$333,384	\$795,097		\$189,219	\$180,838	0	\$646,189	\$2,476,705
Other leveraged matches (e.g. co-financing)	\$34,661	0	\$403,346	\$48		0	\$261,684	0	\$106,620	\$806,359
Total matching funds as % of approved grants	22%	n/a	19,7%	26%		0%	13%	0%	28%	14.0%
Amount spent on management costs	\$277,538	\$309,000	\$306,894	\$441,773		\$467,768	\$406,732	\$435,494	\$ 414,675	\$2,645,198
Investment Income ***)	\$10,840	\$52,275	\$45,287	\$80,006		\$144,444	\$223,348	\$95,707	\$ 119,441	\$656,583
Fund balance at the end of the year	\$6,041,200	\$8,555,772	\$10,801,320	\$8,838,818		\$8,667,745	\$6,745,890	\$5,794,370	\$ 6,745,890	n/a

Summary Table (US\$) for TFCA-3 Sumatera Species based Program

Fund Data	Year			TOTAL
	2015	2016	2017	
No. of proposals submitted	0	15	0	15
No. of proposals approved	0	6	0	6
Total approved funding for grants	0	0	2,243,882	2,243,882
Total <i>disbursed</i> funding for grants	0	0	924,958	924,958
Total of counterpart match (grantee cost-share)	0	0	0	0
Other leveraged matches (e.g. co-financing)	0	0	733,671	733,671
Total matching funds as % of approved grants	0%	0%	32.7%	32.7%
Amount spent on management costs*	0	0	0	0
Investment Income	105,78	4,570.57	36,018	4676,35
Fund balance at the end of the year	2,197,347	4,168,750	6,167,136	n/a

\* management costs for TFCA-3 is covered by TFCA-1 expense.



# Appendix

## List of Active Grantees in 2017

### Seulawah - Ulumassen

1. Jantho Lestari Consortium (Cycle 4)  
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  
Grant Duration: June 2014 – May 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 3,552,767,356
2. Response Unit (CRU) Aceh (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Sumatran Elephant Conservation through Collaborative Sanctuary Management in Aceh Jaya District  
Grant Duration: June 1st 2017 - May 31st 2020  
Grant Commitment: IDR 3,747,485,040

### Leuser Ecosystem

1. Leuser International Foundation (YLI) (Cycle 1)  
Securing Strategic Area of South Aceh - Singkil for Sustainable Community-Based Conservation in Aceh.  
Grant Duration: March 2011-January 2017 (extended to September 2017)  
Grant Commitment: IDR 11,181,842,059
2. Penyangga Tengah Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser (Cycle 1)  
Tropical Forest Conservation of Linge Isaq Game reserve and surrounding areas to Improve the function of Conservation area, Biodiversity and Improving Community Livelihood Living Around forest in the Province of Aceh  
Grant Duration: February 2011-May 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 6,902,868,528
3. Yayasan Ecosystem Lestari (YEL) (Cycle 2)  
Tripa-Babahrot Peat Swamp Forest Ecosystem Conservation through the Establishment of Protected Outside Forest Areas Zone and Forest Restoration with Multi stakeholder Approach.  
Grant Duration: May 2012 – July 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 6,548,795,000
4. Yayasan Orang Utan Sumatera Lestari-Orangutan Information Centre (YOSL-OIC) (Cycle 2)  
Collaborative Conservation Development Program and Protection of the Community Based Leuser Ecosystem in Block Karo-Langkat in North Sumatra  
Grant Duration: April 2012 – March 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 8,097,914,500
5. Consortium of Suar Galang Keadilan (Cycle 5)  
Strengthening Law Enforcement in Handling Protected Wildlife Crimes in Aceh.  
Grant Duration: October 2016 – April 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000

6. Forum Konservasi Leuser (FKL) (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Protection and Analysis of Sumatran Rhino's Population in Eastern Leuser Ecosystem, Aceh Province  
Grant duration: June 1st 2017 – May 31st 2018  
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,809,250,879
7. Consortium Yayasan Leuser International (YLI) (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Sumatran Rhino Conservation in Western Leuser Ecosystem  
Grant duration: May 31st - December 31st 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 2,385,410,420
8. Orangutan Information Center (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Rescuing Sumatran Orangutan and Its Habitat in Leuser Ecosystem Landscape: West Toba and Batang Toru  
Grant duration: April 1st 2017 - March 31st 2020  
Grant Commitment: IDR 8,999,561,955

### Batang Toru – Batang Gadis National Park

1. Society for People's Participation Initiative for Development (PETRA) (Cycle 1)  
Strengthening the Effectiveness of Batang Toru Forest Landscape Protection through Participatory Approach  
Grant Duration: 1 February 2015 - 31 Mei 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 4,522,614,500
2. Sumatran Rainforest Institute (Cycle 4)  
Strengthening the Effectiveness of Batang Gadis National Park - Cagar Rimbo Panti Landscape Protection through Collaborative and Participatory Approach  
Grant Duration: June 2014 – November 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 5,800,000,000
3. PILAR (Cycle 6, species based grant, species based grant)  
Capacity Building Program for KPHK (Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan-Konservasi) Barumun and Sumatera Tiger Habitat Protection in Barumun Landscape  
Grant duration: September 1st 2017 - August 31st 2019  
Grant Commitment: 3,247,987,608

### Western Toba Watershed

1. PSE KAM CARITAS Foundation (Cycle 4)  
Protection and Conservation of Dolok Pinapan, Dolok Pontas, Dolok Siguling Ari and West Barus Forest Landscape through Forest Ecosystem Management and Sustainable Livelihood  
Grant Duration: June 2014 – August 2018  
Grant Commitment: IDR 4,844,772,500



2. PETAI-OIC Consortium (Cycle 5)  
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.  
Grant Duration: November 2015-January 2017 (Extended to May 2017)  
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000
3. Tindakan Investigasi Memantau Ekosistem (TIME) (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Protection of Dolok Surungan Wildlife Reserve as Sumatran Tiger Habitat (2nd)  
Grant duration: August 1st 2017 - July 31st 2018  
Grant Commitment: 979,205,000

### Kerumutan - Semenanjung Kampar – Senepis

Jaringan Kerja Penyelamat Hutan Riau (Jikalahari) (Off Cycle)  
Long Term Protection and Effective Management of Kampar Peninsula Landscape and its Ecosystem  
Grant duration: July 1st 2017 - July 31st 2018  
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,541,890,940  
Bukit Tigapuluh NP  
Yayasan Konservasi Satwa Liar Indonesia (YKSLI) (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Protection of Sumatran Elephant in Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape through community based conflict mitigation, investigation and Law Enforcement  
Grant duration: September 1st 2017 - 31 August 31st 2018  
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,203,392,880

### Tesso Nilo National Park

1. Tesso Nilo National Park Foundation (YTNTN) (Cycle 2)  
Protection of Tesso Nilo Ecosystem through Capacity Building, Protection, Stabilization and Environment Service Utilization  
Grant Duration: June 2012 – December 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 7,161,386,000
2. Tesso Nilo National Park Foundation (YTNTN) (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Emergency Response and Innovative Sumatran Elephant Management with multi stakeholder support in Riau  
Grant duration: August 1st 2017 - July 31st 2020  
Grant Commitment: IDR 10,203,348,400

### Kerinci Seblat National Park

1. AKAR Network (Cycle 2)  
Community-Based Protection of Kerinci Seblat National Park Landscape Ecosystem  
Landscape:  
Grant Duration: June 2012-November 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 7,084,720,000

2. GENESIS Consortium (Cycle 4)  
Policy Formulation for the Implementation of Presidential Decree No. 13 Year 2012 on Sumatran Spatial Planning in Mukomuko District of Bengkulu Province  
Grant Duration: March 2014-May 2016 (Extended to September 2018)  
Grant Commitment: IDR 2,855,690,000
3. Consortium of Universitas Andalas- Pusat Informasi Lingkungan Indonesia (PILI) (Cycle 5)  
Building Corridor Networks for Sumatran Tiger Mobility in between Palm Oil Plantations and Kerinci Seblat National Park in South Solok West Sumatra.  
Grant Duration: March 2016-February 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000

### Siberut and Mentawai Island

Kinapat Institute (Cycle 5)  
Integration of Community based landscape management in Siberut National Park Buffer Zone in to Village Planning Document  
Landscape:  
Grant duration: May 1st 2017 - May 31st 2018  
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,001,459,640

### Berbak-Sembilang National Park

Consortium of Bentang Alam Sembilang Sumsel (KIBASS) (Cycle 5)  
Maintaining the integrity and Sustainability of 202,896 ha mangrove and peat ecosystem in Sembilang National Park and its 200,000 ha peat swamp buffer zone peat areas  
Grant Duration: February 2016 – January 2019  
Grant Commitment: IDR 4,871,850,000

### Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

1. UNILA-PILI Consortium (Cycle 2)  
Support Comprehensive Approach on Encroachment 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 Economy  
Project Period: June 2012-April 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 7,379,165,000
2. Kota Agung Utara Consortium (Cycle 3)  
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 Duration: June 2013-July 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 4,982,240,120



## Way Kambas National Park

1. Consortium Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu (ALeRT) (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Survey and Monitoring of Sumateran Rhino's Population in Way Kambas National Park:  
Grant duration: June 1st - December 31st 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 994,545,660
2. Consortium WWF Indonesia (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Population and Habitat Recovery of Sumateran Rhino in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park  
Landscape: Bukit Barisan Selatan NP  
Grant duration: September 1st 2017 - August 31st 2018  
Grant Commitment: 3,374,089,705
3. Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI) (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Protection of Population and Sumateran Rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* Fisher, 1814)  
Habitat in Way Kambas National Park  
Grant duration: July 1st 2017 - July 31st 2018  
Grant Commitment: 3,090,276,440
4. Konsorsium Rimba Lestari (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Protection and Monitoring of Sumateran Tiger Population in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park and Kerumutan Wildlife Reserve (Riau and Jambi's Province) and Way Kambas National Park (Lampung Province), Indonesia  
Landscape: Bukit Tigapuluh National Park, Kerumutan Wildlife Reserve, Way Kambas National Park  
Grant duration: June 1st 2017 – May 31st 2020  
Grant Commitment: 8,541,362,484

## Landscape Sumatra

1. Animals Indonesia (Cycle 5)  
Wildlife Protection and Rehabilitation Through Law Enforcement in Sumatra  
Grant Duration: November 2015-October 2016 (Extended to May 2017)  
Grant Commitment: IDR 1,000,000,000
2. Veterinary Society for Sumatran Wildlife Conservation (VESSWIC) (Cycle 6, species based grant)  
Management Quality Improvement of Tame Sumateran Elephant in Sumatera  
Grant duration: August 1st 2017 - November 30th 2019  
Grant Commitment: IDR 4,046,700,170
3. Himpunan Penggiat Alam (HIPAM) (off-cycle)  
Movement monitoring and conflict mitigation on a group of Sumatran elephant in Balai Raja Nature Reserve of Riau  
Grant Duration: November 2016 - February 2017 (closed out)  
Grant Commitment: IDR 197,775,000

4. Yayasan Pendidikan Konservasi Alam (YAPEKA) (off-cycle)  
Establishment of Expert Panel and Standardized Population Estimation on Sumatran Rhino  
Grant Duration: December 2016 - February 2017  
Grant Commitment: IDR 234,450,000

## REGIONAL FACILITATOR

1. Leuser Conservation Partnership (LCP) (regional facilitator)  
Assistance, Monitoring, and Facilitation for TFCA-Sumatera Grantees in North Sumatra Region  
Landscape: Northern Sumatra (Leuser Ecosystem, Seulawah-Ulumasen, Batang Gadis NP, Batang Toru forest, West Toba Watershed, Angkola lowland forest)  
Grant Duration: October 2015 - September 2018  
Grant Commitment: IDR 4,041,914,763
2. Pundi Sumatra (LCP) (regional facilitator)  
Optimizing the Role of TFCA - Sumatra Regional Office in Facilitating Grantees in Central and Southern Sumatra region  
Landscape: Central and Southern Sumatra (Kerumutan-Kampar Peninsula-Senepis; Kerinci Seblat Ecosystem; Bukit Barisan Selatan NP; Sembilang - Berbak NP ecosystem; Siberut and Mentawai Islands; Tesso Nilo NP; Bukit Tiga Puluh NP; Way Kambas NP)  
Grant Duration: October 2015 - September 2018  
Grant Commitment: IDR 5,997,470,000





**Tropical Forest Conservation Action for Sumatera**

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