



2018

Annual Report **TFCA-Sumatera**

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TFCA-Sumatera

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Photo credit:

A resident from Napasingkam Hamlet,
Tarabintang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency
in North Sumatra is harvesting natural rattan as the raw material
for furniture or other household products.

Photo:

Ali Sofiawan

Oversight Committee

TFCA-Sumatera

Chairperson : **Jatna Supriatna**

Secretary : **Riki Frindos**



Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia

Representative : Heri Subagiyadi

OC Alternate : Indra Exploitasia

Oversight Committee Technical Member (OCTM):

Agus Yulianto

Ivan Andita Frediantoro



United States Agency For International Development

Representative: Jason Seuc

OCTM: Angga Rachmansah



Conservation International - Indonesia Program

Representative: Jatna Supriatna

Alternate: Ketut Sarjana Putra



KEHATI- The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation

Representative: M.S Sembiring

Alternate: Erna Witoelar

OCTM: Rony Megawanto



Syiah Kuala University – Unsyiah

Representative: Darusman

Indonesia Business Links

Indonesia Business Links

Representative: Sri Indrastuti Hadiputranto



Transparency International – Indonesia

Representative: Rezki Sri Wibowo



Observer

Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Rival Edwin



Ministry of Finance

Ayu Sukorini



Message from Chairman

The TFCA-Sumatera program was initiated from a bilateral agreement between the United States government and the Government of Indonesia. Through the debt-for-nature swap scheme, a source of fund was created to finance environmental cause activities in Indonesia, particularly on the island of Sumatra. As an Administrator in TFCA-Sumatra program, KEHATI Foundation is expected to be able to manage and ensure the flow of available funds can be distributed right on target and properly utilized. The grantees as the implementation agents must be able to guarantee that the funds received must be used as much as possible to improve the quality of habitats, forest, wildlife and locals whose life depends on forest. The Oversight Committee must also ensure that the use of these funds will make an impact at landscape level, balancing conservation and sustainable development.

Likewise, in TFCA-Sumatra, our works with grantees is definitely an act of collaborative work. There are at least 4 areas of our intervention, namely 1) policy and capacity building; 2) landscape management and protection; 3) species protection and conservation, and 4) community empowerment and welfare.

In regards to policy and capacity building, we believe that policy is key factor to influence positive change up to significant level. Pro-environment policies should be encouraged and become the mainstream in Indonesia's development policy. This year we support the completion of various policy on species management documents known as Conservation Strategies and Action Plans (SRAK). Documents that are currently developed by experts, NGOs, government officials and supported by public are SRAK documents on Rhinos, Elephants and Orang Utans. We expect the documents could be finalized next year and submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to be used as a reference for the parties to preserve habitat and restore wildlife populations in the wild.

Forests as homes for wildlife also become one of TFCA-Sumatera target of intervention in landscape management and protection. In 2018 we

supported the development of management plan for Jamrud National Park in Riau, an area with a quite number of tiger and sun bear population. The Jamrud NP also known as the most recent established national park in Indonesia which mainly consisted of peatlands. This area is a glimpse of hope in the middle of growing threat of encroachment.

Regarding landscape conservation, a spirit of collaboration is also demonstrated in Riau through partnerships with companies operating around Tesso Nilo National Park. The companies were invited to implement Best Management Practices in managing elephant-human conflict. A positive response was shown by the willingness of companies operates next to national park to work together so that animal-human conflicts can be properly managed and the risks posed can be minimized.

Collaboration that needs to be prioritized is certainly directed at those who has interest with the forest and also the people who depends on forest resources. The human factor is often become the determinant success or on contrary, become the most serious threat to conservation initiatives. Community empowerment and attention to the local's welfare seems need to be secured so they can take part to contribute in nature and forest protection.

There are a lot of work to do and challenges waiting ahead. Collaboration with parties at all level must be strengthened so that the vision to conserve Sumatra's forests that support sustainable development can be achieved.

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, Oversight Committee

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List of Abbreviations

BKSDA	Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam, <i>Natural Resource Conservation Office, is a Technical Implementation Unit of the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry</i>	NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
BMP	Best Management Practice	OC	Oversight Committee
BNI	Bank Negara Indonesia	OCTM	Oversight Committee Technical Member
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management	PKG	Pusat Konservasi Gajah, <i>Elephant Conservation Center</i>
CI	Conservation International	PLG	Pusat Latihan Gajah, <i>Elephant Training Center</i>
DAS	Daerah Aliran Sungai, <i>Water Catchment Area</i>	PT	Perseroan Terbatas, <i>Limited Company</i>
DG	Director General	RKHD	Rencana Kelola Hutan Desa, <i>Village Forest Management Plan</i>
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	RKT	Rencana Kerja Tahunan, <i>Annual Work Plan</i>
DNS	Debt-for-Nature Swap	RKU	Rencana Kerja Usaha, <i>Business Work Plan</i>
FCA	Forest Conservation Agreement	RPU	Rhino Patrol Unit
Gapoktan	Gabungan Kelompok Tani, <i>Association of Farmers Group</i>	SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
GIS	Geographical information System	SRAK	Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Konservasi, <i>Conservation Strategy and Action Plan TFCA-Sumatera Tropical Forest Conservation Action for Sumatera</i>
GOI	Government of Indonesia	US	United States
HD	Hutan Desa, <i>Village Forest</i>	USG	United States of America Government
HKm	Hutan Kemasyarakatan, <i>Community Forestry</i>	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
IUPHKM	Ijin Usaha Pengelolaan Hutan Kemasyarakatan, <i>Community Forest Management Business License</i>	WR	Wildlife Reserve
IDR/Rp	Indonesian Rupiah		
KEHATI	Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia <i>The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation</i>		
KMPA	Kelompok Masyarakat Peduli Api, <i>Fire Care Community Group</i>		
KPHK	Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Konservasi, <i>Conservation Forest Management Unit</i>		
KPHP	Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi, <i>Production Forest Management Unit</i>		
KSDAE	Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam dan Ekosistem, <i>Natural Resource and Ecosystem Conservation</i>		
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		
NP	National Park		



Executive Summary

Landscape-based Program (TFCA-1)

Debt Agreement signed	: June 30, 2009
Forest Agreement signed	: June 30, 2009
Type of Agreement	: subsidized debt swap
US budgetary costs	: \$ 20 million
Private funds contributed	: \$ 2 million
Conservation funds generated	: \$ 30 million (over 8 years)

Species-based Program (TFCA-3)

Amended Debt Agreement	: September 29, 2014
Amended FCA	: June 30, 2009
Type of Agreement	: subsidized debt swap
US budgetary costs	: \$ 11.5 million
Private funds contributed	: \$ 0.5 million
Conservation funds generated	: \$ 12.7 million (over 7 years)

Milestones

TFCA-sumatera

Landscape Based

No. of grantee organisations involved

137
 NGO

No. of beneficiaries

7.661
 individuals


14
 universities
 from 60 consortiums
 (including 2 Regional Facilitators)


391
 local community groups

Size of critical areas restored

10,740 ha

Size of protected areas and habitats through various parties (e.g. patrols)

1,207,491 ha

No. of policies implemented (including, decrees, local regulation, spatial planning)

113 documents

No. of governmental institution involved

63
 governmental institutions

No. of private companies involved

43
 companies

Total landscape intervention coverage

1,323,890 ha

which include forest areas protected and/or effectively managed through patrols, social forestry scheme, restoration and rehabilitation: 1,207,491 ha

Total area intervention coverage

4.4 million ha

Species

No. of grantee organizations involved:
6 Consortiums comprises of 9 NGO members

No. of species priorities:
2 species (Rhinoceros and Tiger)

Landscape intervention coverage:
1,511,157 ha (as December 2017)

Size of protected areas through patrols activities:
990,017 ha

No. of governmental institution involved:
7 governmental institutions

Highlight of Some Success

Since the first disbursement in the early 2011 the program has reached conservation impacts on approximately 4.4 million hectares area, which among others, include effective management or protection of forest or protected areas through e.g. patrols (1,323,890 ha), Community Based Forest Management scheme (1,207,491 ha) and establishment of effective policies. Community involvement in the conservation activities seems to be significantly increased. The program has involved more than 7000 individuals jointly working in 391 community groups. With regard to the conservation of endangered wildlife species, more than 990 thousand ha areas protected by patrol activities. habitat monitoring, human-wildlife conflict resolution, forest restoration, and Community Based Forest Management. For both TFCA-1 and TFCA-3, about 70 government related institutions and 43 private institution involved in TFCA-Sumatera activities.

ABOUT TFCA-SUMATERA

Tropical Forest Action for Sumatra (TFCA-Sumatra) is a Debt-for-Nature Swap initiative program between the US Government and the Indonesian Government aimed to preserve the remaining tropical forests in Sumatra where deforestation rates are very high.

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

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

The program is administered by a structure called the Oversight Committee (OC) with Permanent Members consisting of the Indonesian government, represented by the Ministry of Forestry, the Government of the United States of America represented by USAID and representatives of the Conservation International (CI) and KEHATI as swap partners. In the spirit of making decision-making processes more transparent and accurate, the OC selects three non-permanent members called designated members of independent institutions for a term of 3 years. Since the latter part of 2009, the designated members are Transparency International Indonesia, Indonesia Business Links and Syiah Kuala University. The Oversight Committee holds the highest authority in the management of grants. The daily operation is carried out by KEHATI as the Administrator.

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

Vision and Mission

1. Vision

Conserve tropical forest biodiversity to support sustainable development in Sumatra.

2. Mission

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

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



Major Achievements in 2018



TFCA-Sumatra supported the preparation of Zamrud National Park Management Plan. The park covers an area of 31,480 ha of peatland ecosystem in Siak District, the Province of Riau. The area, which was still in the status of a wildlife reserve until 2016, was an important habitat for significant number of Sumatran tigers.

After a successful support in the establishment of new semi ex situ tiger sanctuary in Barumun Wildlife Reserve, North Sumatra, TFCA-Sumatera continued to support the development of Conservation Forest Management Unit (KPHK) Barumun blocks arrangement as a part of the Barumun Wildlife Reserve Management Plan in North Sumatra. The management blocking plan had been endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Biodiversity surveys were conducted to identify wildlife and plant species in Barumun as well as to identify potential ecotourism objects by looking at the components of nature, culture, and creative industries.

Some grantees are working to reinforce boundaries and making the borderline clear to avoid conflicts in the future. In Segamai and Serapung villages in the Kampar Peninsula, Riau Province, JIKALAHARI assisted the villages to install 12 permanent border stakes as the marker for village boundary with the permanent forest. In Batang Toru forest, North Sumatra Province, Petra assisted the locals to install boundary markers to ensure the coverage of the social forestry management area. By the end of 2018, Petra and the community have installed 307 border markers along 15.3 km concession's borderline in Aek Mateo Jae and another 103 border markers were installed in Simajambu along 5.1 km concession's borderline.

The elephant-human conflict that flourished in 2018 drove TFCA-Sumatera and its grantees to take significant steps to protect these large mammals. Efforts to protect elephants include:

Provision of supports for the establishment of Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK) for Elephant. Grantees in Aceh, Riau and Lampung contributed to support the data needed and also become part of the compilation team with the lead by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Vesswic provided a tame elephant care program in 25 units of the Elephant Conservation Center (PKG) and Elephant Training Center (PLG) in 6 provinces throughout Sumatra, namely Aceh, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Riau and Lampung provinces. Collaboration with leading research institution like Eijkman Institute was carried out to update data on population, DNA fingerprints and health condition of tame elephants.

The construction of elephant barriers and a two km long electric fence in Aceh Jaya area had been completed in October 2018. It is expected to reduce the rampant incidence of human-elephant conflicts in northern Aceh. Before the construction started, series of discussions had been carried out involving Aceh Jaya district government officials, sub-district, village (mukim) and keuchik gampong (local community leaders) to obtain their acceptance and supports for this project.

A total of six teams were formed to undertake survey and monitoring of Sumatran rhinoceros populations in the Eastern part of Leuser Ecosystem. The survey was conducted on 328 Sub-Grids in Beutong, Samarkilang and Kappi. The team found 10 signs of rhinos presence, 309 signs of tiger existence, 160 signs of elephants presence and 179 signs of orangutans presence. Based on the occupancy survey methods, it has been estimated that at least 19 individuals of rhinoceros found in the Eastern Leuser Ecosystem.

A sanctuary built specifically to save and breed Sumatran rhino is required in the Leuser ecosystem. TFCA-Sumatera had provided support for the survey to identify the most suitable place for the establishment of a rhino sanctuary, which will support rhinoceros breeding program in the eastern part of Leuser. The survey was conducted in 15 locations. Of these, three locations were selected as the best candidates for sanctuary, which are two locations in Aceh Tamiang District and one location in East Aceh District. The survey involved environment and forestry Office of Aceh, Gunung Leuser National Park, Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI), natural resource conservation agency of Aceh, ALERT and experts from Syiah Kuala University (Unsyiah) and Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). There are 23 criteria used to assess the feasibility of sanctuaries, referring to existing literatures, expert advice and lesson learned from similar facilities in Way Kambas and Sabah (Malaysia). In November 2018, the parties recommend East Aceh location as the most feasible place for rhino breeding center facility.

TFCA-Sumatera facilitated procurement of 317 trap-cameras used for the monitoring, trajectory surveys of rhinoceros in two landscapes: Gunung Leuser National Park (220 units camera) and Way Kambas National Park (97 units camera). The camera was handed over at the end of 2018 and hopefully will be able to capture signs of rhinos in the wild.

One of the priority mandates of the TFCA-Sumatera program is supporting Sumatran tiger conservation, whose population is currently categorized as critical. In Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park, Kerumutan Wildlife Reserve and Way Kambas National Park, TFCA-Sumatera supported Sumatran tiger habitat protection by implementing SMART (Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool) Patrol approach. This initiative involves relevant national park staffs and the local community members. At present, patrolling activities conducted has covered 40,000 ha. Data were gathered to monitor the size of population, distribution and problems. The data have contributed as the reference for the government/decision makers to manage viable tiger populations in each project location.



Program Implementation

1. Seulawah-Ulumasen
2. Leuser Ecosystem and Leuser National Park
3. Western Toba Watershed
4. Angkola
5. Batang Toru and Batang Gadis Ecosystem
6. Senepis - Kampar - Kerumutan
7. Tesso Nilo National Park
8. Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park
9. Kerinci Seblat National Park
10. Sembilang - Berbak Ecosystem
11. Way Kambas National Park
12. Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park
13. Siberut Island



Landscape of North Sumatra

Seulawah - Ulu Masen Heritage Forest

The Seulawah Ulu-Masen area is one of the elephant population center in the Aceh region. But elephant-human conflicts still occur frequently. TFCA-Sumatra supports increased patrol activities and the creation of artificial barriers consisting of deep trenches and electric fences in the Aceh Jaya region so that the intensity of human-elephant conflict can be reduced to a minimum.

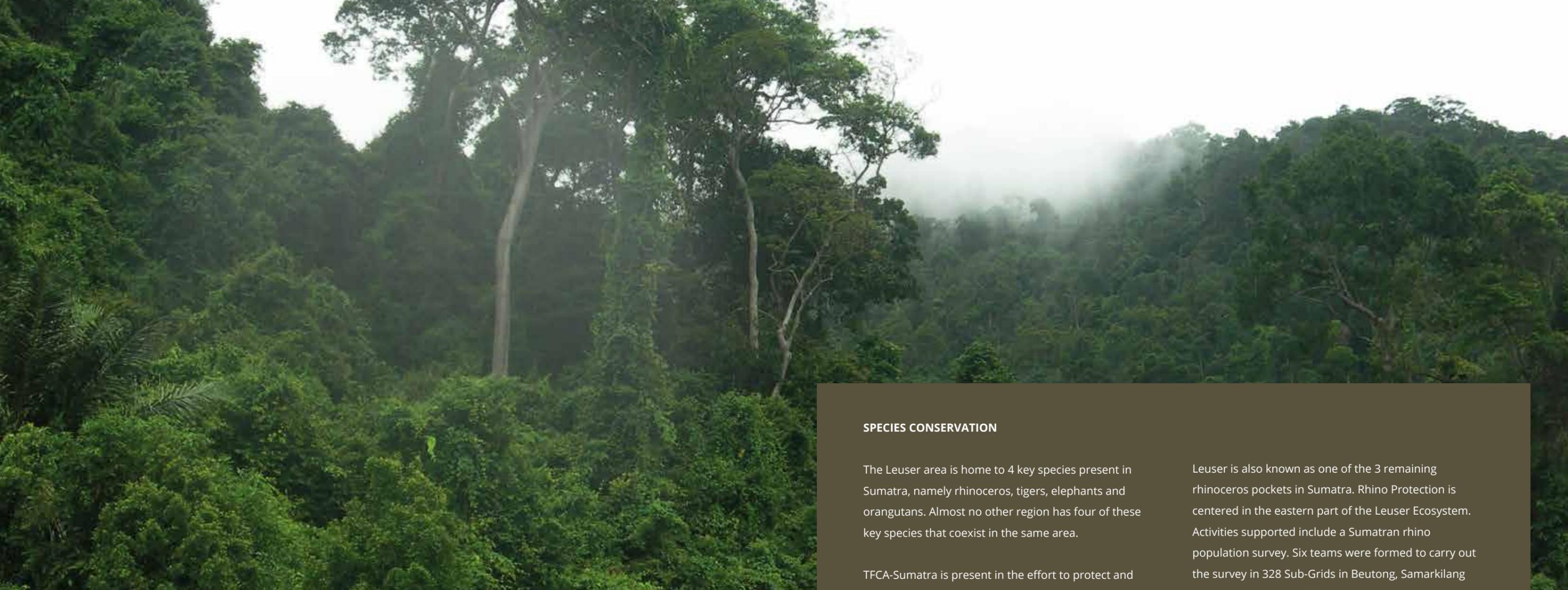


Leuser National Park and the Leuser Ecosystem

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

Animal protection requires a legal umbrella as a basis for a long-term animal protection strategy. From the Leuser ecosystem, TFCA-Sumatera support Sumatra Orangutan Consortium Program to assist the government in gathering data and information to update the Orang Utan Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK) document 2017-2027. Until the end of 2018, a draft has been made and is being finalized at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.





LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

In several Leuser ecosystem location such as in the Besitang, Langkat, restoration areas have shown quite encouraging results. The combination of fast-growing and slow-growing plants has proven to be effective in revegetating the Leuser area. Replication of this restoration method in several locations is expected to reap similar success to provide sufficient carrying capacity for development process in Sumatra.

One of the success stories of the success of area conservation comes from the Leuser ecosystem. In connection with efforts to restore the degraded Gunung Leuser National Park area, the grantees have prepared a

number of restoration technical design documents to restore the Leuser area in the areas of Cinta Raja III (Langkat), Bukit Mas, Bakongan and Singkil (South Aceh). This restoration activity is a series of activities that have been successfully carried out since 2012.

At the field level, the community restoration group in SM Rawa Singkil, which is one of the three remaining peat forest areas in Aceh, continues to work to carry out restoration activities in accordance with the technical design that has been made. A total of 103,000 seedlings were prepared, of which 38,500 had been planted in the Cinta Raja Restoration area of 35 ha.

SPECIES CONSERVATION

The Leuser area is home to 4 key species present in Sumatra, namely rhinoceros, tigers, elephants and orangutans. Almost no other region has four of these key species that coexist in the same area.

TFCA-Sumatra is present in the effort to protect and save the population in the long run. Protection of Sumatran Orang Utans is carried out through research into the distribution of Orang Utans, surveys of nest presence, habitat patrols and conflict management. The survey to find out the distribution of orangutan habitat in the Leuser Ecosystem shows encouraging results where the number of nests found is still quite large and viable. The team find 4 orangutan nests in the protected forest area of Sikulaping, Pakpak Bharat. In other places such as Batu Ardan protected forest, 9 nests were found. In the former concession of PT. Gruti the team found 11 nests. Survey results in Gunung Leuser National Park at Bekancan Resort found 37 nests. In the Cinta Raja Resort there were 13 nests found, and in Halaban Restoration, TN Gunung Leuser Resort Sei Betung found 40 nests. Habitat and population protection patrol conducted has an impact in the protection of 13,400 Ha of Orang Utan habitat.

Leuser is also known as one of the 3 remaining rhinoceros pockets in Sumatra. Rhino Protection is centered in the eastern part of the Leuser Ecosystem. Activities supported include a Sumatran rhino population survey. Six teams were formed to carry out the survey in 328 Sub-Grids in Beutong, Samarkilang and Kappi (East Aceh). The team found 10 signs of rhino with an estimated 19 rhino individuals, 309 signs of tiger, 160 signs of elephant and 179 orangutans.

One of the strategies chosen to protect the rhino is to secure the remaining population by proposing the rhino translocation from small population pockets into an area that is sufficient for the rhino to breed. TFCA-Sumatra supports survey efforts to find potential locations to become a new semi-in-situ sanctuary (breeding center). Initial surveys have been carried out in Batang Ara - Aceh Tamiang, Krueng Linteung - Jantho, and STIK - Aceh Besar forest areas. The location of the definitive sanctuary will be discussed with the Government

Batang Gadis National Park and Batang Toru Forest

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

As part of the implementation of the Community Forest Management Business License (IUPHKm) for Simajambu and Aek Mateo Jae communities, in North Tapanuli, North Sumatra province, the recipient community was asked to prepare a Business Work Plan (RKU) and Annual Work Plan (RKT) coordinated with KPH XII Pandan. The community is invited to be actively involved in installing HKM boundaries. Until the end of December 2018, 307 management boundary stakes have been set up in the 15,354 km Aek Mateo Jae community management area and 103 boundary stakes have been set up in the 5,184 km Simajambu Community management area. This also means strengthening legal certainty for the community in managing Community Forestry (HKm).



SPECIES CONSERVATION

In the Batang Gadis area, the patrol team is actively monitoring forest and biodiversity areas in the patrol area covering 1,169.36 Ha with a total length of 72.86 km. Mitigation and Handling of Animal-Human Conflict conducted in the Batang Gadis area has responded 4 times to the handling of wildlife and human conflicts, in the form of 2 times the receipt of animals protected by law, 2 animal care packages, 1 release of slow lorises and 1 time to mitigate animal conflict wild and human.

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

The improvement of the landscape of Batang Gadis National Park is carried out through land rehabilitation, including planting hardwood plants in two villages namely Tor Bulu Poring and Tor Aek Nabara which are included in the area of Pastap Julu Village, Tambangan District, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra Province. The area planted is \pm 75 Ha with 60,000 seedlings to be planted.

Rehabilitation efforts are also accompanied by campaign and awareness efforts about the negative impacts of illegal gold mining that threatens the preservation of the National Park. A series of visits were made to villages to increase public awareness.

Western Toba Watershed



POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

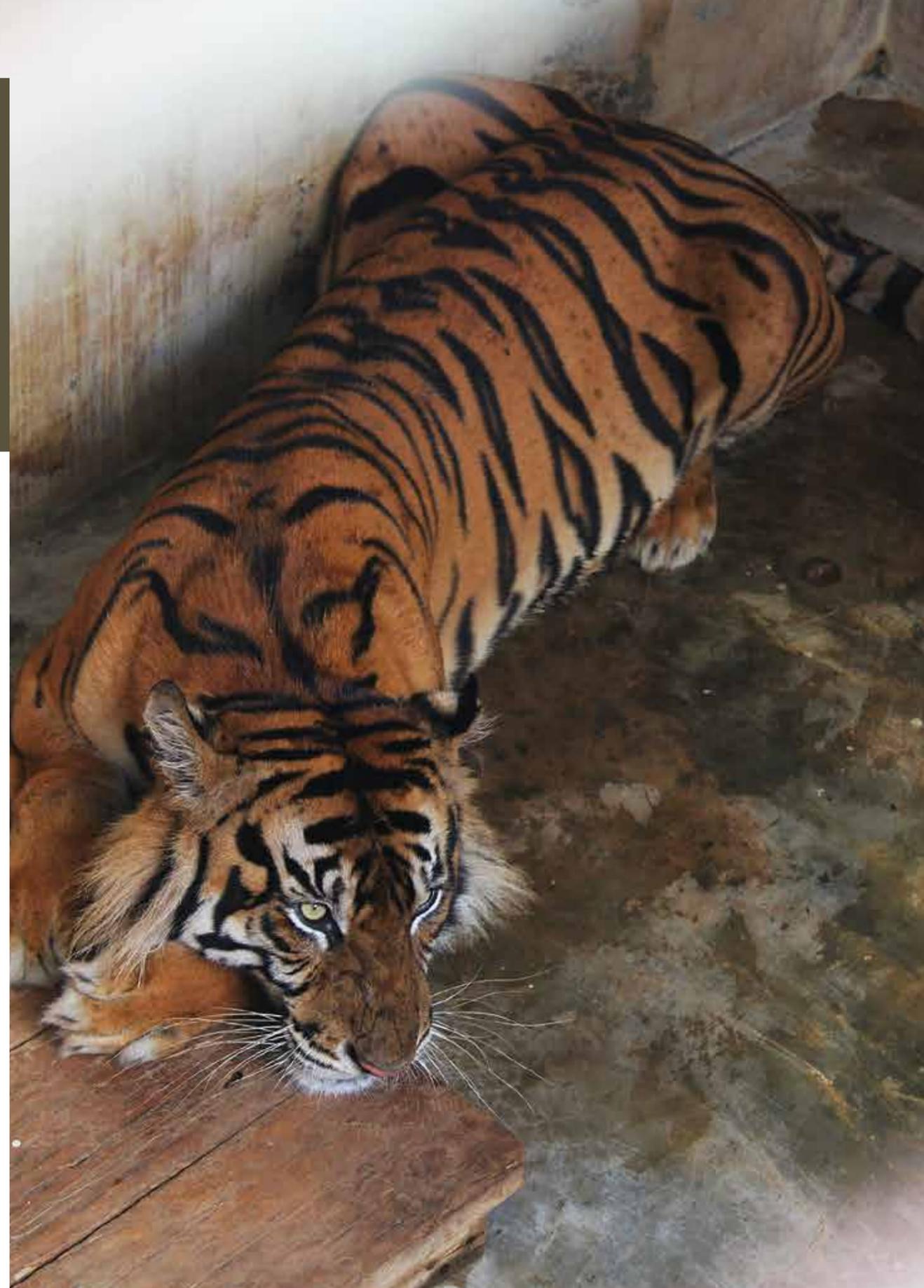
Communities in Pakkat and Tarabintang Districts received good news with the issuance of IUPHKm licenses for the HKm Gapoktan Kami Sakuta, Parmonangan Village, Pakkat District covering 883 Ha, and HKm Napasingkam Sejahtera Tarabintang Village Tarabintang District with an area of 391 Ha. Gapoktan HKm We are Sakuta consisting of 150 KK and Gapoktan HKm Napasingkam Sejahtera consists of 65 KK. The implementation of HKm scheme is expected would improve community welfare while at the same time conserving forests sustainably.

Barumon and Dolok Surungan

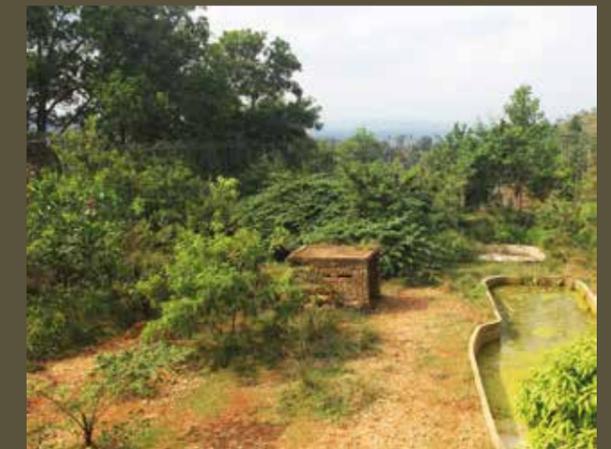
With a landscape approach, TFCA-Sumatra is active in providing financial support for the protection of areas categorized as connecting corridors inter important conservation areas. Despite Barumon and Dolok Surungan areas in Sumatra were not previously listed as priority sites, TFCA-Sumatera recognize the importance of these areas in maintaining the survival of species as well as being an integral part of the Batang Toru and Batang Gadis landscapes.

TFCA-Sumatera provide strategic support for the sustainability of the region through the establishment of the Conservation Forest Management Unit (KPHK) of Barumon Wildlife Reserve Management Plan. The socio-economic study was carried out in 50 villages out of 54 identified villages around Barumon KPHK Area. Analysis of land cover changes in SM Barumon and surrounding land was carried out by comparing Landsat imagery in 1996, 2007 and 2017. The results were compared with ground check in 5 villages (Morang Village, Sihaporas Village, Sosopan Village, Siundol Julu Village and Bargot Forest Village).

To identify the potential biodiversity of Barumon, a biodiversity survey was conducted at the KPHK Barumon. A total of 28 camera traps were installed in 14 grids out of 56 target grids (3 x 3 km). Among others, the trap camera capture the image of Sumatran tiger objects, 1 mammal species, 71 bird species and 71 plant species.



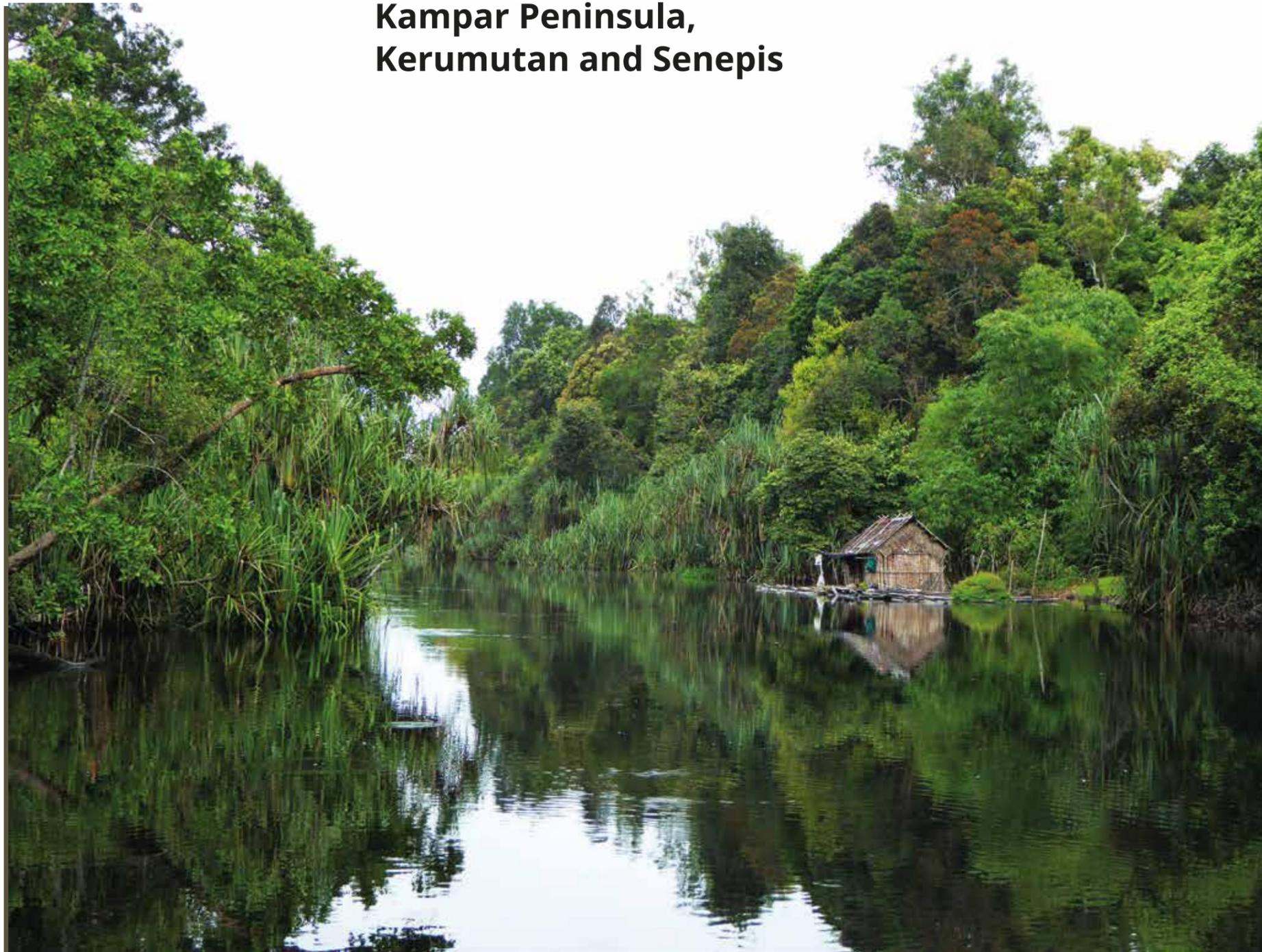
The economic potential of the region is also being pursued to move forward. Currently, ecotourism activities are being developed in 4 villages, namely Simardona village, Purba Tua village, Morang village and Siundol. But TFCA-Sumatra is not the sole partner for initiative. A green partnership cooperation is developed together with private companies such as PT. NSHE and Martabe.





Landscape of Central Sumatra

Kampar Peninsula, Kerumutan and Senepis



POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

TFCA-Sumatra believes that collaboration is very important that must be in place to guarantee the success of conservation programs. A good collaboration was demonstrated by Jikalahari consortium in the preparation of the Zamrud National Park Management Plan document. The process of data collection / baseline of Zamrud National Park is underway to collect biodiversity, socioeconomic and conflict identification data.

For the mainstreaming of sustainable village forest management in the Kampar Peninsula landscape, the Jikalahari consortium facilitated the preparation of the Village Forest Management Plan (RKHD) for Segamai and Serapung Villages. The results from Village Forest Patrol activities, land rehabilitation and village-owned enterprise activities have been included in the Segamai and Serapung Village long term plan documents in 2018.

The demarcation of boundaries to determine the Forest Work Areas of the Segamai and Serapung Villages is still ongoing. The process of marking the boundaries of the field is carried out with companies in the adjacent areas (PT. SPA, PT. RER, HD Segamai, HD Serapung). Border marking is made by installing permanent stakes in 12 points and planting 6,000 seedlings of batara harvest. The use of boundary markings with these plants is considered better because people are accustomed to using boundaries with areca crops that have economic value.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

As part of efforts to build stakeholder collaboration in ensuring the sustainable use of Kampar Peninsula landscape, Jikalahari encourages the utilisation of non-timber forest product (NTFP) such as rubber covering an area of 621.67 ha in Kuala Panduk Village and utilisation of fish catchment area for fishermen in Teluk Binjai village.

Bukit Tigapuluh National Park

SPECIES CONSERVATION

GIS data analysis has been used by the Indonesian Wildlife Conservation Foundation (YKSLI) team in dealing with animal disturbance. A total of 57 cases of human-elephant conflict have been treated by the YKSLI team so far. The process of digitizing land cover is still under construction. Analysis of the potential for human-elephant conflict was compiled using a visual interpretation method, then digitized on screen by considering the distribution of elephants in 2016. The interpretation is made based on topography, land cover, regional functions and regional accessibility (roads and rivers). All this process has contributed to significant reduction in human-wildlife conflict in Bukit Tigapuluh area by 50 percent.

Animal protection is carried out with intensive patrols to monitor Sumatran tiger populations and their prey animals in the Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (BTNP) area and Kerumutan Wildlife Reserve (Riau). Patrol in BTNP is carried out along 299 Km patrol line covering 3,230 Ha. While in the Kerumutan area, the patrol activities was conducted along 78 Km line covering area of 3,900 Ha. In each patrol activity the team recorded various signs of animals that could be used as a basis for estimating population conditions and signs of wildlife-related crime. The results of the patrol also monitored the presence of various other species, which recorded nine species such as Honey Bear, Sambar Deer, Wild Boar, Monkey, Fish Hawk, Srigunting, Grey Heron, Swallow and Crow. Camera trap installed at the monitoring location has captured 143 video footage of 20 species of animals consisting of 16 species of mammals, 3 types of aves and 1 type of reptile. The types of animals include honey bears, clouded leopards, forest cats, sambar deer, wild boar, monkeys and others





Tesso Nilo Ecosystem

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

Collaboration efforts were also demonstrated by grantees of the Tesso Nilo National Park Foundation. About 14 companies operating around Tesso Nilo National Park and GSK-Balai Raja Wildlife Reserve has implemented Best Management Practice (BMP) of elephant conservation management in the form of protection, corridors enrichment, and mitigation of human-elephant conflict. A total of 13 companies have agreed to sign commitments, whereas 6 companies have signed commitments to manage 13 concessions that apply BMP for elephant conservation.

- Through its grantees, TFCA-Sumatra also supports the process of preparing the Elephant Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK) for the Riau-Jambi area. A series of meetings were attended by representatives of government, company and 8 NGOs to contribute to the preparation of the national elephant SRAK.

SPECIES CONSERVATION

In order to improve the viability of elephant populations, especially in Riau, a survey to update data on the condition of elephant populations was conducted in 9 elephant population enclaves around the Tesso Nilo National Park, namely in Mahato, Kototengah, Balai Raja WR, Giam Siak Kecil WR, Petapahan, North Tesso Nilo, Tesso Nilo Tenggara, Serangge, and Pelayungan.

Population updates have been maintained in 5 elephant populations, namely in Balairaja Wildlife Reserve, Koto Tengah, Tahura Petapahan, North Tesso Nilo and Southeast Tesso Nilo regions. The survey protocol was established by adopting occupancy survey methods, dirt counts and interviews. Coordination was carried out with various parties including private sector and Tesso Nilo National Park Office.

Intensive patrolling activities are carried out in Tesso Nilo and Balai Raja-Giam Siak Kecil Wildlife Reserve to ensure the protection of elephant habitat and population. Elephant movements are monitored for each block with total patrolled area of 429,473 hectares. In the GSK-Balai Raja area, patrols on elephant enclaves were carried out over an area of 173,764 hectares. A total of 4 artificial salt lick points were also built to provide a place to drink for animals.

Support for law enforcement against wildlife crime also encouraged by TFCA-Sumatera grantees in Tesso Nilo. The collection of material and information for handling wildlife crime cases was carried out in collaboration with the Jambi Polda Reskrimus Directorate and Region II Sumatra BPPHLHK in Padang, related to the ivory trade syndicate in Jambi and West Sumatra.



POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

TFCA-Sumatra strongly supports the issuance of pro-conservation policies that can be adopted by local governments. In Jambi region, TFCA-Sumatera grantees assisted local government to update data on forest concessionaire holders and collecting GIS-based biodiversity ecosystem data on Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur (Bujang Raba). The data resulted has incorporated in the Bungo Regency long-term policy plan (RPHJP, where 4,346 ha of the Bujang Raba area is reserved as protection block.



Kerinci-Seblat Ecosystem

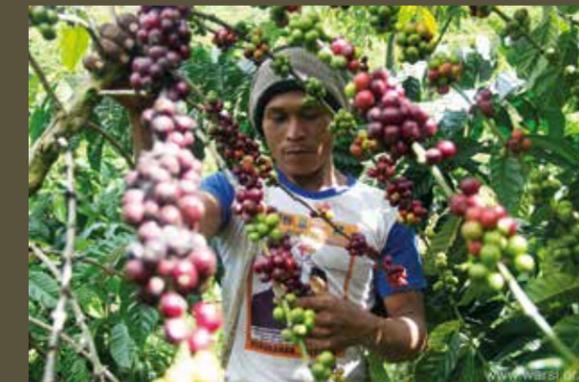
Institutional strengthening is carried out in groups of village / nagari business entities. It is hoped that this group will influence the formation of hamlets/nagari owned enterprise to accommodate potential local based businesses with organic rice as the main economic commodity.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TFCA-Sumatera encourages intensive use of organic farming and make them as the main source of income for local farmers in Kerinci Seblat. This strategy is intended to ensure the farmer household income is sufficient to prevent further encroachment to national park. The introduced agricultural model is an environmentally friendly organic farming by reducing the need for fertilizers and chemical pesticides. The option to determine planted crop will be based on the previous history of native plants, soil types, microclimate and land contours. The total area for organic farming implementation is 2,193.12 hectares, that includes area of Renah Alai 573.62 Ha, Pulau Tengah 441, 86 Ha, Muara Madras 667.08 Ha, Renah Plaan 228.54 Ha, Koto Renah 262.42 ha and Koto Rawang 19.70 Ha.

Organic farming is slowly but sure has proven able to withstand the rate of encroachment into the Kerinci Seblat national park area. High agricultural yield but with low agricultural input makes locals interested



Siberut & Mentawai Islands

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TFCA-Sumatra collaborates with the Trisakti College of Tourism to study the ecotourism potential in seven Sumatran landscapes. The Trisakti analyzes secondary data on ecotourism potential by comparing the general conditions of each region in terms of accessibility, attractions, accommodation and supporting facilities. In addition, an assessment of the potential of ecotourism resources was carried out in terms of Eco Nature Tourism and Eco Culture Tourism as well as stakeholder orientation in developing ecotourism in the region. Based on the results of this analysis, the Siberut National Park area was chosen to be developed further as potential future ecotourism destination. Muntei Village in South Siberut become the ground zero for further development. A series of Focus Group Discussions was held to collect inputs from stakeholders. Field study was carried out to obtain primary data and literature research was conducted to develop grand strategy for the most appropriate ecotourism concept.

Sembilang - Berbak National Park

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

Forest fires are a recurring problem every year in Sumatra. TFCA-Sumatra encourages its grantees to take an active role in efforts to suppress the occurrence of fire and smoke in fires. In peat swamps dominated area in Sembilang National Park, Fire Care Community Groups (KMPA) are established to carry out forest fire prevention and land fire control in villages surrounding Sembilang National Park. The KMPA also active in providing new seedlings for post-fire land rehabilitation. Since 2018, the fire occurrence can be suppressed to minimum level, thanks to the active participation of locals and KMPA teams.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The approach to develop productive businesses in Sembilang-Berbak is carried out through the application of a bio-right system. The Bio-rights scheme provides an opportunity for community to increase knowledge about the value and importance of the Berbak Sembnilang National Park resource as a life support for the community and the surrounding environment.



Landscape of Southern Sumatra

Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

SPECIES CONSERVATION

A total of 6 survey teams (30 people) was established in the occupancy survey and installation of trap cameras on a plotted grid to track the Sumatran rhinos whereabouts. The team consisted of Bukit Barisan Selatan NP, WWF, YABI and UNILA students who had participated in a series of survey training activities beforehand. The method used in the survey and monitoring is a combination of 3 methods namely occupancy, trajectory and camera trap Adhoc.

Way Kambas National Park

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

Throughout 2018, TFCA-Sumatra has facilitated preparation of the Indonesia Rhinoceros Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK) 2018-2028. While waiting for the SRAK process to be completed, a short term and urgent step should be arranged. This immediate guidance to take action to save the remaining Sumatran rhinoceros called Emergency Action Plan (EAP), because rhino rescue cannot wait until official SRAK documents are completed. Intensive communication is established with the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE) to determine the steps that need to be taken immediately.





SPECIES CONSERVATION

The threat to animals that is quite high in Way Kambas encourages TFCA-Sumatra to focus its support to the intensity and effectiveness of forest patrol. Three grantees were funded to conduct patrol activities in the different part of Way Kambas National Park area.

ALeRT established 3 patrol teams, consisting of 5 people to survey and monitor Sumatran rhino populations in Way Kambas National Park. Occupancy surveys to monitor population and Sumatran rhino habitat was conducted on 195 grids, with equivalent coverage of 78000 ha area. Under TFCA-Sumatera support, ALeRT coordinated the procurement of 315 trap cameras and their accessories to be distributed to institutions that work to save the remaining rhinos in the wild, in Leuser Ecosystem, Bukit Barisan Selatan and Way Kambas.

PKHS also established patrol teams to conduct forest patrols in Way Kambas area. As of December 2018, PKHS team has secured 34,400 ha through patrolling activities. During the patrol the team found secondary signs of tigers, elephants, tapirs, bears, rhinoceroses, wild cats and direct encounters with white-winged wood duck (*Cairina scutulata*), and numerous findings of wildlife and forestry crime.

Meanwhile, the regular Rhino Protection Unit (RPU) of Way Kambas National Park and continue to carry out their routine patrol activities as on schedule. The 9 RPU teams encountered at least 31 animal markings were recorded (such as the Sumatran Elephant, Sumatran Tiger, Asian Tapir, Honey Bear and Sumatran Rhinoceros) and 31 findings of forest crimes. From this patrol activity at least 600 ha of forest area has intensively protected.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TFCA-Sumatra support community empowerment program as to generate community livelihoods. The outcomes of these kind of programs are expected to reduce pressures on forest resources to minimum. In the buffer zone of Way Kambas National Park, various activities are support, including ecotourism development programs and agriculture-related programs. In the village of Sukorahayu for example, 2,000 seedlings of catfish and local fish have been stocked in communal fishponds. While in the Village of Braja Luhur, the community prefers to poultry business with initial 200 chicken.





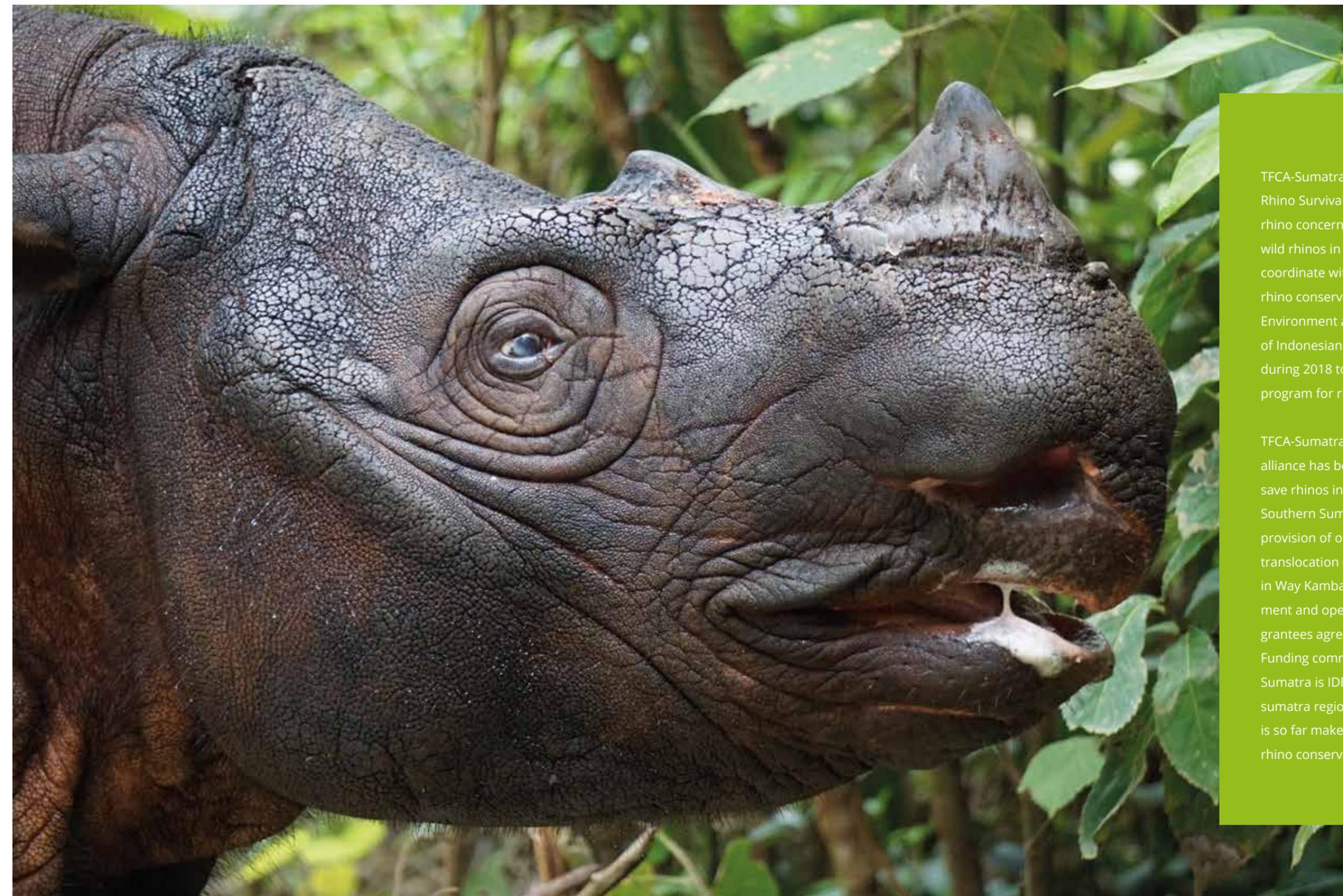
Institution and Policy Development

In 2018, TFCA-Sumatra facilitate its grantees to series of discussions to the revision of Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems, because this Act is in need for revision and updates. The need for more protection of local species and genetic resources and more sophisticated modes on environmental crime requires more uptodate and stronger legal protection. Communication and coordination are established with the senators and central government as well, in this case the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

With the change in scale of priority from the government, the originally planned to push the Law no. 5 in 2018, has to be postponed until unspecified time limit. Therefore a new work plan should be re-adjusted to raise public support.



Wildlife Conservation



Rhinoceros

TFCA-Sumatra formed a partnership with the Sumatran Rhino Survival Alliance which is consortium of a number rhino concern groups under IUCN to save the remaining wild rhinos in Sumatra. This partnership agreed to coordinate with each other in funding and implementing rhino conservation activities by supporting Ministry of Environment and Forestry strategy in the conservation of Indonesian rhinos. A series of meetings were held during 2018 to finalize the agreement and priority program for rhino conservation.

TFCA-Sumatra grantees who are also parties of the alliance has been formulating concepts to take action to save rhinos in both region of North Sumatra and Southern Sumatra. Funding supports includes the provision of on call funding (according to urgent needs), translocation (for example to Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary in Way Kambas National Park), infrastructure development and operational funding. Administrators and grantees agreed for commitments of 3 years activities. Funding commitment for rhino protection in Northern Sumatra is IDR 83 billion, whereas in the southern sumatra region the commitment is IDR 16.7 billion. This is so far make the biggest support from single donor for rhino conservation in Indonesia.



Elephant

At its 28th OC meeting in Lampung in December 2018, the OC recommend TFCA-Sumatera to support elephant conservation in addition to support priority species like rhonoceros and tiger. The focus of elephant protection is centered on identifying gaps and identifying the remaining elephant populations. The result was the issuance document of an Urgent Action Plan List for Elephant Conservation in Sumatra. This list of plans is harmonized with the draft of elephant SRAK which is currently under development.

Through its grantees like Vesswic, TFCA-Sumatra provide supports to improve the quality of tamed Sumatran elephants in Sumatra. A total of 225 elephants out of 230 tamed elephants in 6 Elephant Conservation Centers (PLG / PKG) has received routine health control.

TFCA-Sumatra encourages improved management of tamed elephants in Sumatra. Surveys was made to collect data related to elephant management policies, institutions, availability of facilities and infrastructure for elephant health, and medical personnel.

Cooperation also established with the Eijkman Institute to update population data and health of tamed elephants. The aim is to create a database of individual data including samples of tamed elephant DNA in the Lampung, Bengkulu, Aceh and North Sumatra province. At present, EEHV samples of tamed elephants from that provinces have been collected for further research.

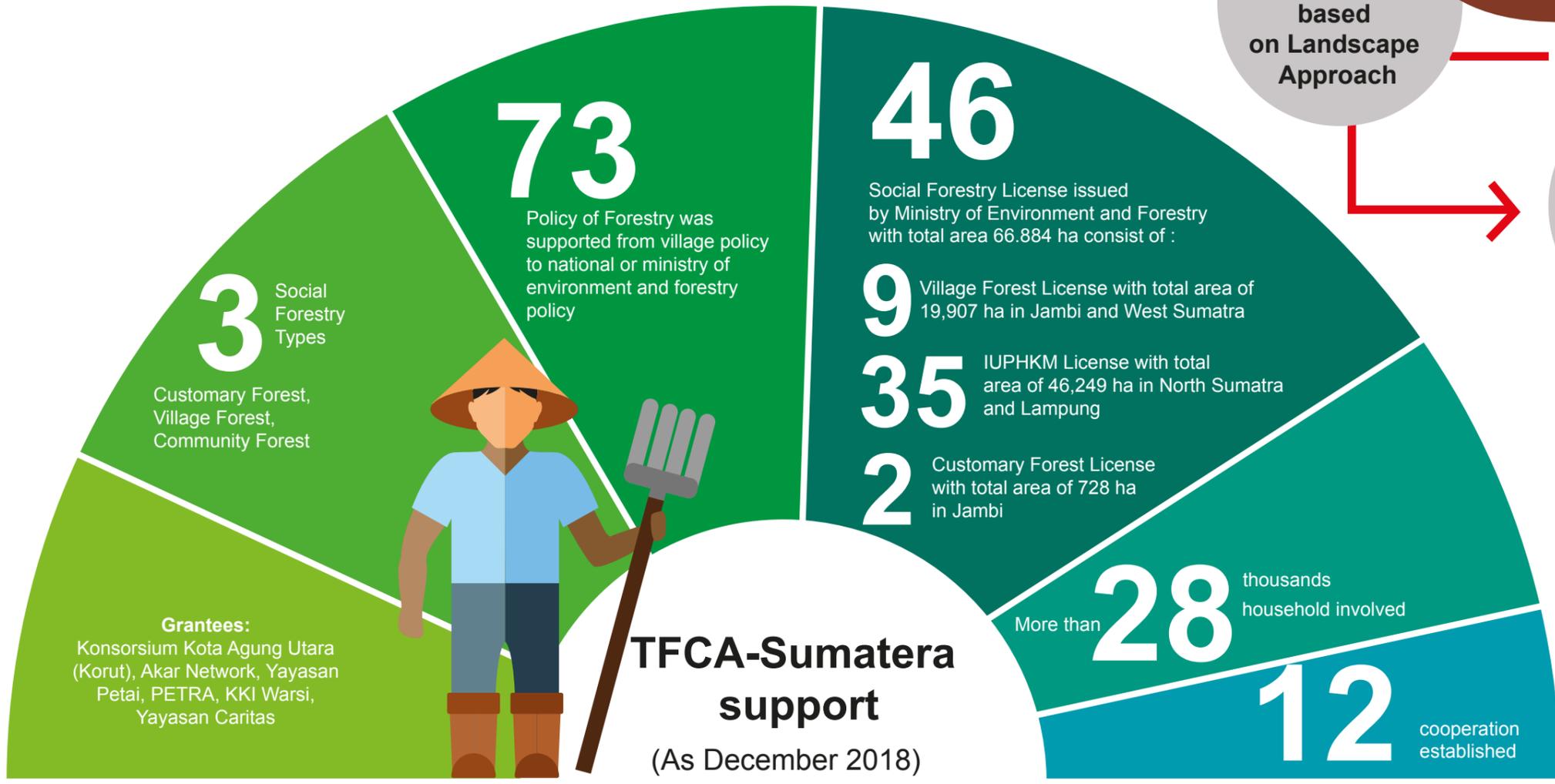
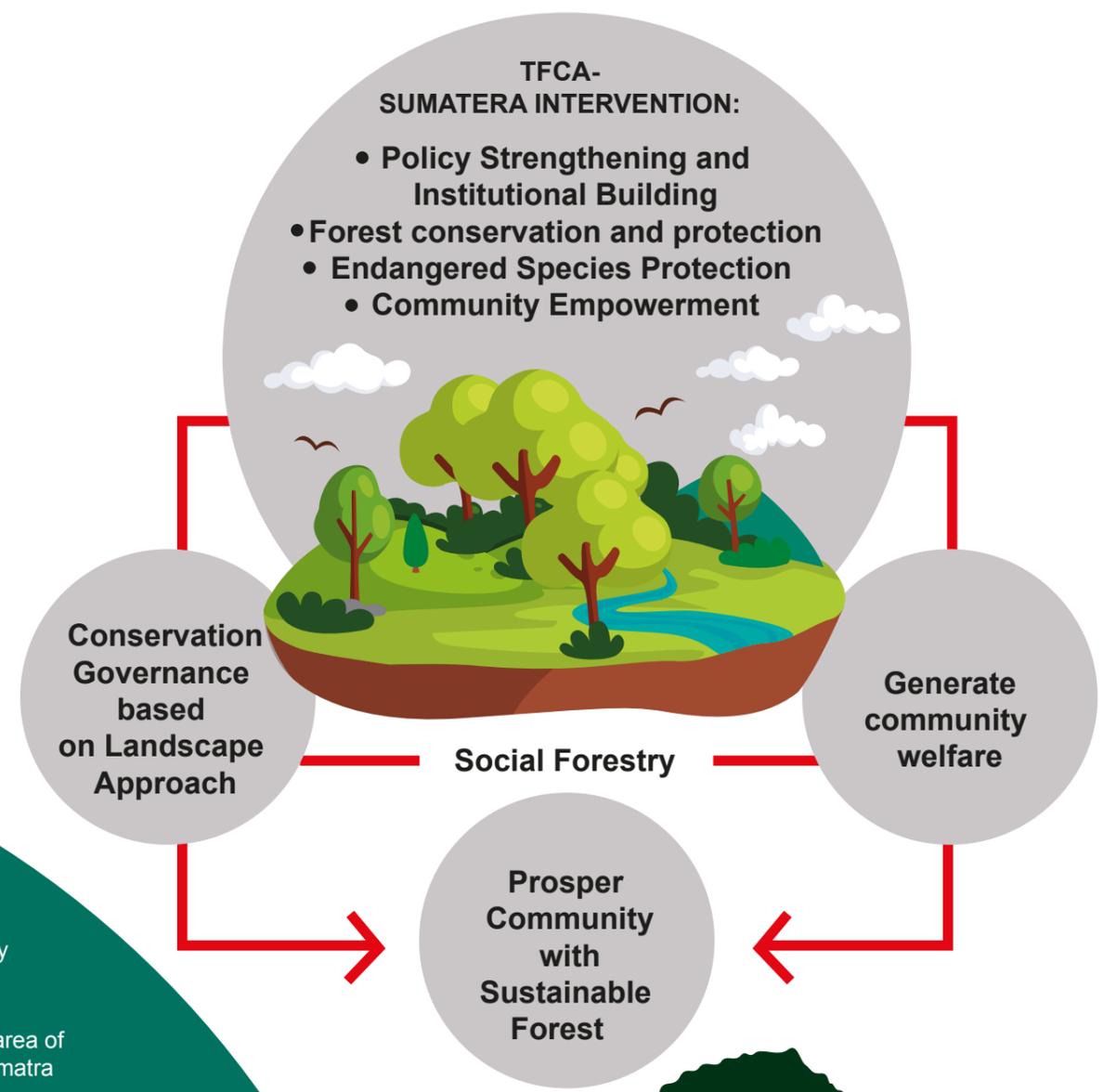
A database system is ready to be implemented (SIM-Gajah) which can be accessed at www.vesswic.org.

Social Forestry

TFCA-Sumatera Achievements:

- Total Licensed Social Forestry Area: **66.884 ha**
- Total Household Involvement: **28.508 kk**

Distribution: North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Jambi, Lampung



Regional Facilitator

Currently there are two grantees appointed as the regional facilitators of TFCA-Sumatra region, namely the Leuser Conservation Partnership (LCP) and SSS Pundi. The LCP coordinates TFCA-Sumatera grantees in the North Sumatra region that includes the provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra. While SSS Pundi plays the role as the facilitator for Central and South Sumatra. The Administrator plan to seek a new partner to help grantees in southern region of Sumatra. At least in early 2019 the three regions of Sumatra (north, central and south Sumatra) has got a representative as the TFCA-Sumatra regional facilitator.

The task of the regional facilitator is to assist the Administrator in monitoring, capacity building, liaise with local authorities and performing communication function.



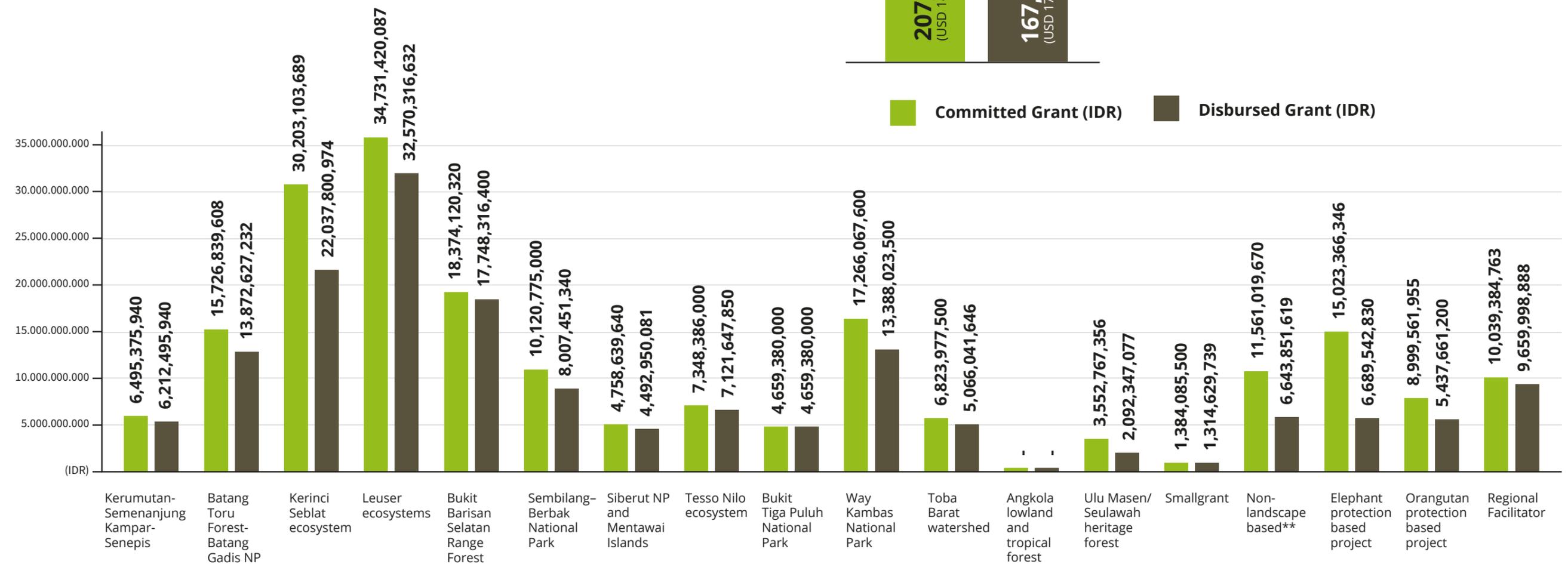
Financial Report



TFCA-1 (Landscape Based)

In 2018 TFCA-Sumatera has disbursed USD 882,879 making the total disbursement up to the end of 2018 was USD 14,091,212. It should be noted that all transactions were in Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) and with varied exchange rate from time to time. The USD denomination is used in this report in order to enable comparison with the previous reports. The exchange rate used in this report is USD 1 = IDR. 9,000 while actual average exchange rate in 2011-2018 was IDR 11,852.43 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 2018



referred exchange rate 2011-2018 used 1 USD = IDR 11,852.43

** based on issues, not necessarily refers to a particular landscape; it consists of 4 grantees

Tabel 2. Fund Postion at the FCA Grant Account

RECEIVED	TFCA-1
Transfer from GOI and Bank Interest	30,085,720
EXPENSES	
Transfer to Grant Account, Management Account, Trustee Fee, Miscellaneous	20,138,877
Being Placed at an Investment Instrument by HSBC	7,000,000
Balance at DSA	2,946,843

TFCA-3 (Species Based)

By the end of 2018, TFCA-3 has disbursed a total of USD 1,342,844 out of USD 1,990,442 committed grants from TFCA-3 source of fund particularly for rhino and tiger conservation. The grants were provided to six NGO consortiums to save rhinoceros and tigers. Table 1 below shows the committed grants and disbursement for two priority species for funding from TFCA-S source, that is Rhinoceros and Tigers, and Table 2 shows the fund position at the sub account of Debt Service Account.



Table 3.
Committed grant and disbursement for Rhinoceros and Tiger in 2018

No.	Source of funding	Targeted Species	Committed Grant		Grant Disbursement	
			USD	IDR	USD	IDR
1	TFCA-3	Rhinoceros	1,269,800	15,050,212,324	977,399	11,584,551,078
2	TFCA-3	Tiger	720,642	8,541,362,484	365,445	4,331,416,000
	Total		1,990,442	23,591,574,808	1,342,844	15,915,967,078

referred exchange rate 2011-2018 used 1 USD = IDR 11,852.43

Table 4.
Fund position
at the Debt Service
Account (DSA)
2018 for TFCA-3

RECEIVED	TFCA-1
Transfer from GOI and Bank Interest	8,240,921
EXPENSES	
Total Expenses	1,270,432
Balance at DSA	6,970,488

Investment and Interest income

Deposit Interest Income	USD	3,918,198,333
MMA Interest Income	USD	163,019,995
Astra Bond Interest Income	USD	759,616,670
Exim Bond Interest Income	USD	669,020,822
<hr/>		
Interest TFCA-1 (HSBC) up to December 2018		
Interest USD	USD	164,220
<hr/>		
Interest TFCA-3 (HSBC) up to December 2018		
Interest USD	USD	142,867

Appendix



ADMINISTRATOR

Secretary to Oversight Committee

Riki Frindos

Program Director

Samedi

Grant Manager and Program Administration

Dwi Pujiyanto

Manager of Landscape and Species Conservation

Feri Irawan

Manager of Communication and Information

Ali Sofiawan

Specialist of Grantee Institutional Strengthening
and Monitoring and Evaluation

Muhamad Saleh

Secretary and Program Support

Marisca Wulansari

Finance and Administration Officer

Sheilla Agustin

Assistant to Grant Administration

Kartika

Assistant to Landscape Conservation

Morizon

Assistant to Species Conservation

Afifi Rahmadetiassani

Assistant to Data Base and Information System

Yudha Arif Nugroho

List of Grantees

LEUSER ECOSYSTEM

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 April 2019)

Grant Commitment : IDR 11,181,842,059

Foundation for Sustainable Ecosystem (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 – 31 July 2019

Grant Commitment : IDR 6,548,795,000

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

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

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

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 - 30 November 2018

Grant Commitment : IDR 6,678,852,000

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 – September 2018

Grant Commitment : IDR 5,800,000,000

PILAR (Cycle 6, species based grant, species based grant)

Capacity Building Program for KPHK (Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan-Konservasi) Barumun and Sumatran Tiger Habitat Protection in Barumun Landscape

Grant duration : September 1st 2017 - August 31st 2019

Grant Commitment : 3,247,987,608



TESSO NILO NATIONAL PARK

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

4.AKAR Network (Cycle 2)

Community-Based Protection of Kerinci Seblat National Park Landscape Ecosystem

Landscape:

Grant Duration : June 2012-Oktober 2018

Grant Commitment : IDR 7,084,720,000

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

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 2016-31 Desember 2018

Grant Commitment : IDR 1,000,000,000

BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK

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

WESTERN TOBA WATERSHED

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

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 31th 2018

Grant Commitment : 979,205,000

SEULAWAH - ULUMASEN

Conservation 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

LANDSCAPE SUMATRA

Veterinary Society for Sumatran Wildlife Conservation (VESSWIC) (Cycle 6, species based grant)

Management Quality Improvement of Tame Sumatran Elephant in Sumatera

Grant duration : August 1st 2017 - November 30th 2019

Grant Commitment : IDR 4,046,700,170

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 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

WAY KAMBAS NP

Consortium Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu (ALeRT) (Cycle 6, species based grant)

Preliminary Survey and Monitoring of Sumatran Rhino in Way Kambas National Park:

Grant duration : September 1 - 31 October 2018

Grant Commitment : IDR 161,973,000

Consortium Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu (ALeRT) (Cycle 6, species based grant)

Survey and Monitoring of Sumatran Rhino's Population in Way Kambas National Park:

Grant duration : June 1st - November 2018

Grant Commitment : IDR 4,229,211,880

Consortium WWF Indonesia (Cycle 6, species based grant)

Population and Habitat Recovery of Sumatran 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

Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI) (Cycle 6, species based grant)

*Protection of Population and Sumatran 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

Konsorsium Rimba Lestari (Cycle 6, species based grant)

Protection and Monitoring of Sumatran 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



KERUMUTAN - SEMENANJUNG KAMPAR – SENEPIS

Jaringan Kerja Penyelamat Hutan Riau (Jikalahari) (Cycle 6, species based grant)

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



SIBERUT AND MENTAWAI ISLAND

Kinapat Institute (Cycle 6, species based grant)

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 996,008,175



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 3,075,140,000

2. Pundi Sumatra (SSS Pundi) (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



TFCA-Sumatera

Administered by:

KEHATI-The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation



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