

This newsletter contains the latest update within WWF-Indonesia's Forest, Terrestrial Species, and Fresh Water Program

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WWF-Indonesia launched its new office in Jayapura, Papua – built using FSC-certified wood

On 16 April 2009, WWF-Indonesia opened its new office in Sentani Kota District, Jayapura, functioning as a coordination centre for all WWF programs and offices in Papua. Labeled as an environmentally friendly office, it was built with wood materials certified by FSC (Forest Stewardship Council).

"We hoped that the establishment of this environmental friendly office will set an example for other building construction in Papua," explained Benja Mambai, director of WWF-Indonesia's Papua Program. He also expressed hope that the use of FSC-certified woods will promote the implementation of a certification program in Papua.

"This building also utilizes solar panels to benefit from solar energy," he added. The energy produced by solar p anel will provide 30% of electricity for the 348m2 office with the capacity for 35 staff. With architectural system designed to maximize air flow and natural lighting, air conditioner and lighting use during day time can be minimized or completely eliminated. Alonaside its



environmentally friendly image, it is also projected that the new building will help establish WWF as the centre of environmental education in Papua by providing library facility, staff expertise, and environmental education programs.

"WWF-Indonesia pours its attention and a serious commitment to work for sustainable development in Papua," explained Tati Darsoyo, WWF-Indonesia Supervisory Board. The new office also signifies WWF-Indonesia long term commitment in Papua. Almost a hundred percent of the construction expenses were financed by WWF, around 70 percent came from WWF-Netherland, and the rest from Papua Program staffs' donation and WWF-Indonesia. FSC certified woods were donated by PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma – a member of WWF GFTN Indonesia Program.

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Community participatory mapping in Mappi and Asmat Districts, Papua

WWF-Indonesia and local stakeholders in the Mappi and Asmat Districts of Papua held a community participatory mapping workshop on March 2009. The mapping effort serves as one of the most powerful tools to capture biodiversity and social-cultural data at the community level as a base for spatial plans and decision making.

The meeting was led by Vice Head of District Asmat and Assistant Head of District Mappi and was attended by major community leaders and tribes. Thev welcomed customary contribution on promoting biodiversity and a community aspect for the spatial planning. A written agreement with the stakeholders was drafted during the meeting and is now being finalized. Four WWF new staffs have been appointed, two for Mappi and two for Asmat. They government and local engaging the community, collecting information, setting up field offices, providing capacity building and mapping training for the relevant community government officials.

WWF aims to develop a conservation and sustainable development vision for the Indonesian part of the island of New Guinea (Papua and West Papua provinces) that is broadly supported and subscribed to in spatial plans and development plans and policies. The vision aims to minimize deforestation and is based on the biodiversity and social cultural values of Papua and West Papua.

Results of the workshop in Mappi and Asmat Districts (along with Merauke district) will be core input to the International Papua Biodiversity conference of September 2009.

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WWF-Indonesia's Honorary Members' field visit to Papua

Davina, one of Indonesia's prominent models and actress – who is also an honorary member of WWF-Indonesia –participated in the launching of WWF's Papua office in Jayapura on April 2009









Survey on orangutan population and distribution in the Heart of Borneo's Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan

WWF-Indonesia completed surveys on population and distribution of one orangutan subspecies (*Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*) in the Heart of Borneo's forests, specifically along the Labian watershed in Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan. The survey took place from March 2 to 21, 2009, covering forests in lowland and peat swamp areas in three villages (Malemba, Sungai Ajung and Mensiau village). The survey team consisted of experts in orangutan conservation, botany and GIS mapping; they were helped by 12 local people from the survey locations.

The survey used transects from which to count orangutan nests and so enable a density of orangutans in the corridor to be calculated. In total, 30.25 km of transects were walked throughout the corridor. During the survey, the team recorded 466 orangutan nests, had direct observations of at least five individuals, and heard their calls indicating their presents. Based on vegetation survey in total of 137

Locations of orangutan survey in Borneo

plots covering 5.5 km areas, the team found 47 percent out of 329 vegetation types are food sources of orangutan. At least 25 vegetation types are endemic Kalimantan. In short, the survey results indicated that the orangutan habitat and population along Labian watershed are still relatively healthy.

The survey was carried out by WWF-Indonesia's Forests and Terrestrial Species Program in collaboration with the West Kalimantan field office. Results of the survey will be core input to establishment of wildlife corridor between separated orangutan population in Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum National Parks. The survey was funded by WWF-Switzerland and WWF-Germany.

Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus is the most severely threatened subspecies of Bornean orangutans compared to the other subspecies, *P.p.murio and P.p.wurmbii*, with a total of only 3,000–4,500 individuals in northwest Borneo, including Serawak. In Indonesia, the population of this orangutan subspecies is limited to Betung Kerihun National Park and the forest in and around Danau Sentarum National Parks, West Kalimantan. The orangutan population in Betung Kerihun is estimated to be between 1,330–2000 individuals, while in Danau Sentarum area it's 500–1090 individuals (Wich, S.A. et. Al., 2008).

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Top global coffee traders visit farmer group along Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

Illegal coffee production is the main threat to Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP) in south-western Sumatra. WWF investigations found coffee from inside BBSNP to be shipped around the world. On 1st and 2nd April 2009, WWF-Indonesia and partner Dana Mitra Lingkungan (DML) organized a field trip to Pardasuka's sustainable coffee farmer group on the border of BBSNP, and held a Coffee & Conservation workshop for Robusta coffee traders and other stakeholders in Lampung, Sumatra.

The parties shared information on their activities since over 200 stakeholders passed a Lampung Declaration on Coffee & Conservation in March 2007; and discussed their next activities. Trip and workshop were attended by coffee traders IndoCafco, NedCoffee, Nestle, Noble, Olam, Pardasuka farmers, RainForest Alliance, Common Code for Coffee Commodity (4C), BioCert, the Director of BBSNP, and university and local government officials

In Pardasuka Village, visitors discussed sustainable coffee production with the local farmers and evaluated their first crop of coffee beans. "Best of Lampung" was heard frequently! The DML team explained the use of organic fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides, electricity generated by a micro-hydro plant and the environmentally friendly crop cultivation processes and quality conscious harvesting techniques that are being introduced.

Pardasuka Village is one of six villages in which WWF-Indonesia and DML are introducing sustainable coffee production. The villages were chosen because of their location on the border of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and their significance in saving BBSNP's biodiversity. Encroachment of the park for coffee production has led to a massive loss of elephant, tiger and rhino habitat. Resulting human-elephant conflict has caused the death of many elephants and humans. WWF designed its Coffee & Conservation program in the BBSNP buffer zone to increase local income from more and better quality coffee and other commodities outside the park and improve security inside the park.

The meeting concluded on a very positive note with stakeholders believing they were on the right track to bring sustainability to the landscape's coffee production. Indo CafCo, a company of global trader Ecom, has led the region in certified, sustainable coffee production for several years and is increasing its work with local farmer groups. Nedcoffee and Olam have now joined and the Rain Forest Alliance stated its commitment to help more farmer groups obtain coffee certification. Farmers assured participants that they would continue their efforts to produce sustainable Robusta coffee of high quality.

WWF Indonesia greatly appreciates the financial support for its Coffee & Conservation program in BBSNP from Kraft Foods, Lavazza, WWF Italy, WWF Japan and WWF US.



Trader from Olam discussing about coffee product with local coffee farmer.



Participants of the field trip observing the process of coffee cultivation



Discussion among participants on sustainable coffee production



Field trip participants and members of farmer groups

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Eyes on the Forest linked most violent tiger attacks on people in Riau, Sumatra to forest clearing by paper giant APP/Sinar Mas



On March 17, 2009, Eyes on the Forest (EoF) published an analysis of human-tiger conflicts in Sumatra's Riau Province. The most violent incidents between people and tigers in Riau since over the past 12 years occurred near forested areas being cleared by paper giant Asia Pulp & Paper (APP) and associated companies, under the umbrella of the Sinar Mas Group (SMG). Since 1997, 55 people and 15 Sumatran tigers (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) were killed during encounters in Riau Province, Sumatra. Another 17 tigers were captured and removed from the wild.

Sumatra is home to some of the most diverse forests in the world, however, half of the forest

remaining in 1985 has been lost. "With so much forest loss, the tigers have nowhere to go" said lan Kosasih of WWF-Indonesia. There are fewer than 400 Sumatran tigers estimated to remain in the wild in Sumatra and every tiger killed is a significant loss to the population of this critically endangered subspecies."

APP is responsible for more natural forest clearance in Sumatra – the only habitat for the

Sumatran tiger - than any other company. Since it began operations in the 1980s, APP is estimated to have pulped more than 1 million hectares (approximately 2.5 million acres) of natural forests in Riau and Jambi provinces in Sumatra. NGOs are very concerned about the Sinar Mas Group's continuing forest destruction in the region's Senepis, Kerumutan, Kampar and Bukit Tigapuluh forest blocks Eyes on the Forest calls on APP/SMG-associated companies to immediately stop all natural forest clearance.

Eyes on the Forest is a coalition of 25 environmental NGOs in Riau, including WWF-Indonesia, Riau Forest Rescue Network "Jikalahari", and Walhi Riau.



Ian Kosasih, Program Director of Forests, Species and Freshwater being interviewed about human-tiger conflict by RCTI, one of Indonesia's leading TV Stations

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Ten Sumatra Governors' Barcelona Commitment to Ecosystem-Based Land Use Planning

A new island wide land use plan for Sumatra

WWF-Indonesia was asked by the Ministry of Public Works to help produce an Ecosystem Vision Map of Sumatra. The map was compiled from WWF's 2007 mapping of forested and not forested areas inside Sumatra's 38 eco floristic sectors identified by CIRAD/Biotrop; the scientific community's most current information on the ranges of Sumatran tiger, orangutan, elephant, and rhino: Wetland International's peat land maps: Conservation International's Key Biodiversity Areas; BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas, and the island's most important watersheds. The map was produced in consultation with ForTRUST (Forum of Sumatra Island Land Use) and was the bases for a review the current land use plan for Sumatera. Map and additional information was submitted to the Ministry of Public Works in Feb 2009. It is now at the National Spatial Planning Board for several public consultation processes. It will eventually go to the President's Office for endorsement. In a parallel process, WWF also submitted ForTRUST's Sumatra Ecosystem Vision Map to the Deputy of Environmental Spatial Planning of the Ministry Environment to be used to draft a Sumatra Ecosystem Vision Map 2020. The final draft will be proposed for endorsement by high level decision makers of the National Spatial Planning Board.

New provincial land use plans in Sumatra

While the drafting of a new island-wide land use plan is in progress at the national level, Sumatra's provincial land use plans are also being reviewed. Starting in February 2009, WWF-Indonesia has been receiving formal requests from the Governors of Aceh, West Sumatra, and Lampung to assist their respective provinces in the review of their provincial land use plans.

WWF explained the Sumatra Ecosystem Vision Map to land use planner both in Aceh and West Sumatra in March and April to ensure that its rationale can be integrated into their new land use plan. Currently, WWF-Indonesia in collaboration with ForTRUST is facilitating the technical planning process as part of the public consultation process.

Ten Sumatran Governors' commitment

West Sumatra's Governor and the Deputy Ministers of Environment, Public Works, and Home Affairs met in West Sumatra on April 13, 2009 to prepare the next meeting of the 10 governors of Sumatra who signed the Barcelona Commitment on eco-system based land use planning. The meeting is scheduled for early June and is expected to result in "an official road map for Sumatra".

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Modeling Ecosystem Services: Workshop for Sumatra Land Use Planners & Policy Makers



From April 27 to May 1st, WWF-Indonesia organized an **InVEST** (Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs) workshop to develop a model for environmental services planning in Sumatra. The model can now be used in the land use planning activities commencing in the island's provinces and districts this year and following a commitment to ecosystem based land use planning by all of Sumatra's ten Governors in October 2008...

GIS staff, land use planners, and policy makers from Riau. Jambi and West Sumatra and the national Government were trained in the production of ecosystem services maps. Government agencies hope to use the maps in their current land use plan reviews.. The training provided tools for the participants to identify priority areas to be managed. The ecosystem services map will serve as reference for local Governments to develop their own payment systems for ecosystem services.

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WWF Indonesia appreciates the support of the Natural Capital Team at WWF US who developed the InVEST software and provided the training.