

Alam Lestari

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Indonesia Program Quarterly Newsletter



Marthen Welly © TNC Indonesia

Seaweed Farmers in Nusa Penida

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Island Nations Lead in Marine Protection Initiatives

Hawai'i, the Caribbean, remote paradises across the Pacific — when you think of islands, does your mind conjure up images of international politics and global leadership? Probably not. More likely, you imagine isolated, beautiful escapes from the rest of the world. But island leaders are showing how their governments, when joined together in a common cause, can have **global conservation impacts**.

In recent years, island leaders in Micronesia, the Caribbean and Indonesia have committed to an unprecedented scale of marine conservation, motivated to preserve the ecosystems that support their

livelihoods and to fend off the impacts of climate change.

The cultural and natural diversity found on islands is often found nowhere else on Earth. But unfortunately, the very qualities that make islands unique — a delicate balance between plants and animals worked out over long periods of time and in isolation — also make them extremely susceptible to global challenges like **climate change** and **invasive species**.

Recognizing these threats — and the vital role that nature plays in supporting island people and economies — island leaders in Micronesia, the Caribbean

on every leaf,
along every tide... and
in every breath of everything that lives

there is us,
together

That is why, forgetting our earth means forgetting ourselves.

It is our mission to preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life in Indonesia by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive.

Campaign for
Our Nature, Our Future. Indonesia Tanah Airku

How you can help?

Learn how to save Indonesia's waters and lands for future generations. Please visit: www.nature.org/indonesia or write to us: indonesia@tnc.org

Since 1991, TNC has worked in partnership with the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

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Our View

Conservation Equals Sustainable Development

Around the globe, the intrinsic importance of conservation is being recognized. Governments, faced with growing global demand for energy, depleting energy supplies and resulting high costs, and exacerbated with climate change impacts, are now seeing conservation as not just beneficial but essential. And in the developing country like Indonesia, people start to realize that lifting people out of poverty is very much dependent on securing sustainable development and environment agenda.

Conventional wisdom suggests that in times of economic crisis, environmental issues would take a back seat to more pressing matters. Protecting nature is seen as a luxury, best kept for more affluent times. However I reiterate what our President & CEO has said, this would be a mistake.

Safeguarding the environment needs not be a drag on the economy. A recent analysis published by our Chief Scientist is a case in point. The study shows that those efforts with environmental components fare as well as — or better than — those without green initiatives. This is in line with an earlier TNC-funded study that demonstrated how the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in the South Pacific improved communities' quality of life while safeguarding natural resources. In the Solomon Islands, for example, our marine conservation project has shown not only marked increases in biodiversity but also in household incomes: the incomes of more than 1,200 surveyed households doubled during the same period.

Furthermore, as you flip through this newsletter, we provide a report on stakeholder's perception survey

in five MPA sites. Results showed that in general, a large percentage of coastal communities living inside and nearby the survey areas were supportive of MPA establishment. Those communities support the MPA because they can witness the benefit of sustainable management of the marine resources surrounding their areas.

In a few weeks, ministers and high-level officials from over 100 countries will gather in Manado for the World Oceans Conference (WOC). A centerpiece of WOC will be Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Summit, when six heads of state will (i) adopt the visionary CTI Plan of Action; (ii) adopt a strong Leaders Declaration; and (iii) announce ground-breaking new programs and initiatives in each country.

Two following reasons on why the Government of Indonesia is investing significantly into WOC and CTI are deeply understood and appreciated. First, more than 60 percent of Indonesian population lives along coast line, stretching over 95,181 km long. Indonesia has over 17,480 islands with fisheries production considered to be in the big ten producers in the world, approximately 4.6 million tons per year. Around two-thirds of animal protein consumption of Indonesian population comes from fish and fish product. With the threats of climate change due to increased sea-level this may lead to the loss of islands and coastal biodiversity, and also increased sea surface temperature resulting in coral bleaching and ocean acidification. In the last 5 years, only approximately 5% of coral reef coverage is healthy and this number shows a declining trend. Furthermore, currently 2.54 million hectares of mangrove forest are in good

condition, which represent 27% of total mangrove areas in Indonesia.

Second, there is urgent need to transform the vision of this global concept into action. And for that, the Government of Indonesia has joined with five neighboring governments to ensure sustainable management of marine resources in a rapidly changing environment. This new partnership is something too good to miss out. For that reason, TNC has been and will always be of support for this initiative.

We're at a point of no return. If we further neglect our seas as the very environment where life began, the environment that constitutes three-quarters of our planet, the environment where half of our population lives, I am afraid it will lead to irreversible catastrophe.



Arwandrija Rukma
Country Representative



Ahmad Fuadi © TNC Indonesia



... Continuation from the front page and Indonesia are taking action:

- In 2006, five Micronesian governments launched the **Micronesia Challenge** — a commitment to effectively conserve at least 30 percent of their near-shore marine resources and 20 percent of terrestrial resources by 2020. At 1.655 billion acres, the region encompassed by the Micronesia Challenge is bigger than the continental United States and represents more than 5 percent of the entire Pacific Ocean.
- Inspired by the Micronesia Challenge, the leaders of six Caribbean nations have made similar commitments to support and manage new and existing national parks and protected areas with the overall goal of conserving at least 20 percent of their marine and coastal habitats by 2020. This will drive the conservation of at least 7.42 million acres of biologically important

marine habitat and resources in the region.

- Led by Indonesia, the **Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security** brings together six governments in a new multilateral partnership to safeguard the rich marine resources in the region, sometimes referred to as the “Amazon of the Seas.” In the next 10 years, the initiative will establish or strengthen marine protected areas and implement an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries that together will extend protection over 15 percent of the Coral Triangle, some 62.4 million acres.

While some may be skeptical of ambitious, long-term goals set by leaders in short-term offices, these commitments have rejuvenated marine conservation at a global level.

They have drawn attention and

support from organizations like **The Nature Conservancy, the Global Island Partnership, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)** and the U.S. government, attracting more than \$70 million for conservation.

They have renewed efforts within and across their countries to protect and manage their natural resources in a sustainable, forward-thinking way.

And perhaps most importantly, at this vital time in history when we have a deadline for finding global agreement on how to manage climate change, these island leaders are demonstrating that governments can join together towards a common goal. *(Pat Nachu)*

“Though living near a river,
do not waste water;
though living near mountains,
do not waste firewood.”

- Chinese Proverb



A Sea Change for Ocean Management

“People who care conserve;
people who don’t know,
don’t care.”

- Robert Michael Pyle

The oceans cover 70 percent of the Earth’s surface and provide us with an amazing array of services. But today the world’s human population of more than 6 billion claims ever-larger amounts of the seas — fish for eating; coastal beaches for playing; marshes for agriculture; coastlines for development; ports and sea lanes for shipping; space for oil, wind, and wave rigs for energy; rivers for irrigation and electricity; and a place to dispose of wastes.

The oceans’ ability to continue to nurture the diversity of marine life — while also providing the services on which we depend — is already at a breaking point. Unless we can find a new way to balance the multiple ways that we use our seas and plan for new threats, our oceans will continue to decline.

And that way is ocean zoning.

Here’s the problem: Despite our

growing understanding of how these many uses increasingly conflict and exceed the oceans’ ability to absorb them, we still approach them and the people, companies and governments who use them individually.

For example, most marine park managers have little ability to address fishing within their boundaries and often no influence on what happens outside park boundaries.

Like what happened in many places, one agency manages the habitats on the terrestrial part of the sea, a separate agency manages the water above it, and a third manages the gas and minerals beneath the bottom. Even conservation organizations that advocate protection don’t always take into account fully the way people — often the poorest and most marginalized — depend on ocean resources for their livelihood.

In order to provide for current and future uses of oceans and the diversity of growing users, we need a sea change in the way we manage the oceans. Instead of addressing marine conservation and management one piece at a time, we need to think about an entire seascape

— and recognize the many stakeholders who use it and allocate space and use among them to maximize benefits and minimize conflicts.

We have long managed the land in this way through zoning — sitting down with a wide range of stakeholders to figure out the optimal use of place that considers the long-term benefits for both people and nature. It is time to adopt and adapt that approach to the seas and institute the idea of marine zoning.

If such zoning is done well, we can learn from terrestrial experiences — reaping the benefits and avoiding some of the mistakes. One of the many lessons from the land is that we need transparency in how uses and areas are allocated. But such transparency only comes when managers and users have ready access to a common base of information from which management choices can be made — such as interactive web-based maps. These new technologies exist and are being used in real-world management experiments.

We are already starting to see a trend from single-use planning to multi-use planning and even toward integrated ocean planning and zoning in some areas. Australia, for example, has instituted a multi-use management plan across the entire Great Barrier Reef, recognizing nine different zones that allow for uses from fishing to boat anchoring to preservation.

This is a promising start, but until the idea of zoning is adopted widely, we will continue to struggle with our seas’ declining health. With the leadership by the President of Indonesia who has championed the multilateral agreement under CTI, now is the time to bring this new idea to the forefront of marine conservation and recognize both the incredible ability of our oceans to provide for us and the need for their protection. *(Lynne Hale, Mike Beck and Scott Smith)*



The Nature Conservancy's Coral Triangle Center (TNC-CTC) has established marine conservation programs across a range of extremely bio-diverse areas in Indonesia, from Southeast Sulawesi, to East Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara and Western Papua. In these areas, TNC works with local communities as well as government agencies to prevent the deterioration of marine ecosystems caused by over-fishing, destructive fishing, and various other threats. The establishment of 'Marine Protected Areas' (MPAs) has been globally identified as a key mechanism in managing marine resources, conserving marine biodiversity, enabling reef resilience against the potentially devastating forces of climate change, and enabling sustainable fisheries production.

In Indonesia, MPAs are a relatively new concept, and therefore many coastal people in remote areas are still unfamiliar with this management tool. However, coastal people may have an excellent understanding on the status of natural resources, and they may have concerns about the way these resources are used. Gauging the perceptions of local communities to the establishment of MPAs and associated conservation



efforts can provide extremely valuable information for MPA managers to focus their efforts, to tap into an effective local framework for on-site governance, address concerns that may arise within communities and better assess appropriate mechanisms for adaptive management, communications and awareness rising. To assess trends in community perceptions of resource status, resource use and MPA management, TNC is therefore conducting an on-going, cyclical perception monitoring program.

This piece provides an overview of the results of the perception monitoring program conducted at five MPA sites in 46 villages within and adjacent to: Wakatobi National Park/WNP

(Southeast Sulawesi), Komodo National Park/KNP (East Nusa Tenggara), Berau (East Kalimantan), and Kofiau and Misool in Raja Ampat (West Papua) during the year 2005/2006 (phase 1) and 2007/2008 (phase 2). These sites demonstrated different types of conservation status - at the time of the surveys - ranging from no formal management designation yet (Kofiau and Misool of Raja Ampat) to a newly established marine protected area under the local government (Berau), to existing national parks (Komodo and Wakatobi). See figure 1 and 2 for survey locations and respondents demography. Survey (general and site-specific) protocols containing methodology and questionnaires were developed for the survey purposes.

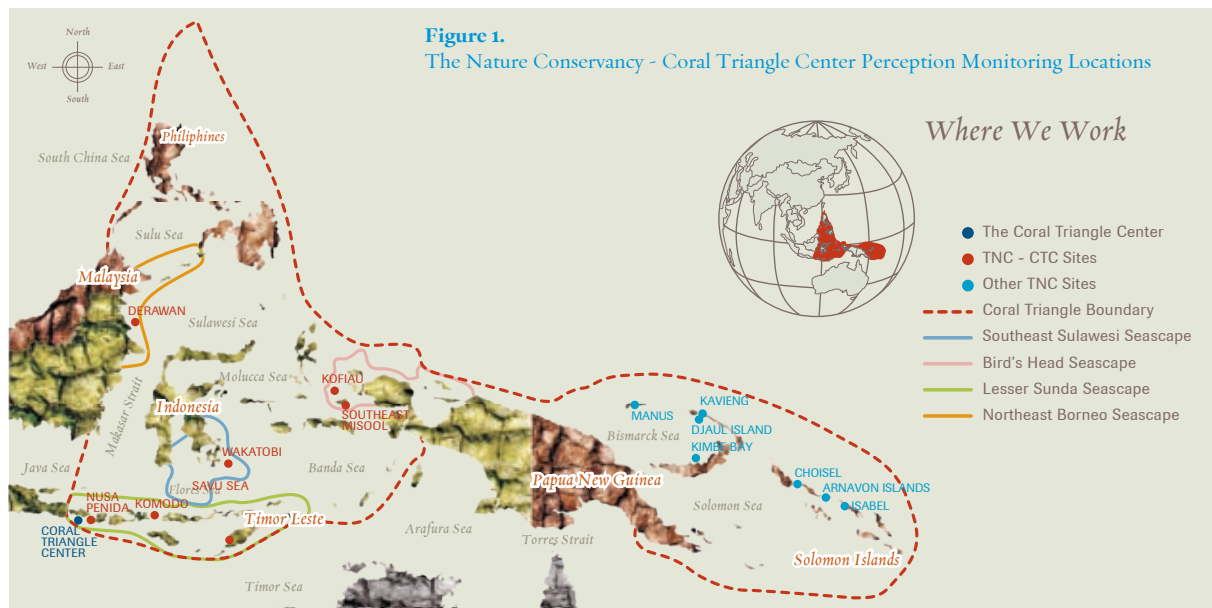


Figure 1. The Nature Conservancy - Coral Triangle Center Perception Monitoring Locations

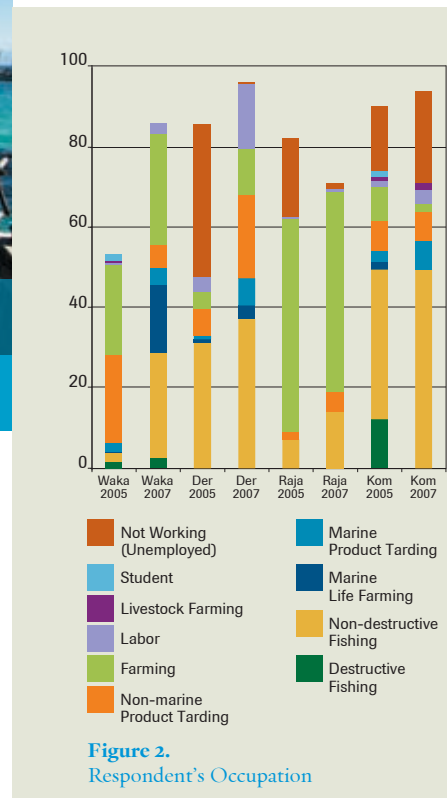


Figure 2. Respondent's Occupation

The surveys undertaken in phase 1 and phase 2 included key questions relating to perceptions on MPAs, the results of which are outlined below.

Survey question: "Do you believe it is a good idea to demarcate some coastal areas to be zones (or areas) where the natural environment and the marine life can be protected and preserved?"

The responses to this question reveal some interesting insights into the potential mindset changes at site level in Raja Ampat and Derawan, where, phase 1 survey, only 5.8% and 3.3% respectively thought that protection zoning was a good idea. By phase 2 survey, these figures had risen dramatically to 75.1% of all respondents in Raja Ampat and 48.17% of respondents in Derawan believing this to be a good idea (see Fig. 3). This suggests the outreach and awareness programs and zonation consultations have had a very positive affect in these

sites to turn those who were previously 'not sure' to become supporter of MPA. In Raja Ampat this may also reflect the results of an intensive and well targeted conservation campaign

In Komodo (the longest running of these MPAs with the oldest zoning plan, multiple zone management in action and longest running socialization of the zoning system) the findings are a little different, though still positive overall. In phase 1 survey more than 88% of respondents from Komodo felt such zoning was a good idea, but by phase 2 survey this figure was reduced to around 80%, with a complimentary (8% increase) in more people commenting that they were 'not sure'. This would suggest there is a degree of concern within some of the Komodo communities about the practicable implications and / or

implementation of such zoning, and this should be investigated further by the management team in place.

In Wakatobi a similar pattern is evident. In phase 1 survey, 53% of respondents thought zonation was a 'good idea', with only 10% feeling it was not a good idea and the remainder is 'unsure'. By phase 2 survey, there was a considerable increase in people feeling it is 'not a good idea' (23%) with positive respondents falling to 49%. This is particularly interesting as the Wakatobi zoning plan is only launching into implementation mode at this time, and it will be important for the management teams in place at Wakatobi to ensure the community's concerns on this issue are properly addressed.

Survey question: "Do you think fishing in a Marine Protected Area is prohibited?"

In response to this question respondents were given four possible answers:

- Yes, fishing in an MPA is completely prohibited
- Fishing in MPAs is prohibited in certain specified zones



Figure 3. Perception on Demarcating Coastal areas

Figure 4. Perceived Knowledge on Fishing in MPA



- Fishing in MPAs is not prohibited at all
- Don't know / not sure

In phase 1 survey, the majority response in Wakatobi, Derawan and Raja Ampat correctly stated that fishing was prohibited in certain zones. However by phase 2 survey, only respondents from Raja Ampat maintained this view in the majority (48%). At Wakatobi majority opinion was that fishing was not prohibited at all, and in Derawan majority response was 'not sure' (42%). This indicates that whilst consultation on the zoning processes at some sites may have been proactive, further work is required in the socialization of the completed zoning plans where relevant (Figure 4).

In Komodo the results were once again quite different from the other sites, with opposite results being drawn from the two timeframes. In phase 1, the most common response (37.85%) was that fishing was prohibited at certain zone in the MPA, but by phase 2, 49% of respondents thought that fishing was not prohibited at all. Whilst this could reveal a lack of awareness on the Komodo zoning regulations overall, it is worth noting that awareness on prohibition of fishing at 'certain zones' is meanwhile decreasing (from 37.85% in recognition in phase 1 survey to 27.18% of respondents recognizing this detail by phase 2 survey).

Participants were asked whether they feel the conditions of the marine environment around their villages was better, the same or worse than they were ten years ago. In Wakatobi and Komodo (the sites with the most years of operational presence) the highest proportion of respondents stated the condition in 2007 was the 'The Same' as ten years ago (Figure 5). This is particularly interesting as the 2005 survey (just two years ago) revealed that Wakatobi residents felt the marine conditions were 'Worse' than ten years



Figure 5. Perception on overall present marine condition

Figure 6. Perception on overall future marine condition

ago, whilst Komodo's residents felt the conditions were 'Better'. In Derawan the highest proportion of respondents felt that the conditions were 'The Same' in the 2005 (31%), but felt that conditions were 'Better' than ten years ago by 2007 (32%). In Raja Ampat the 2005 and 2007 surveys showed the highest proportion of respondents felt that conditions were 'Better' than ten years ago.

When respondents were asked whether they thought that the condition of their marine environment would get better, stay the same or get worse over the next ten years, the respondents from Raja Ampat and Komodo showed the most positive answers (with 41% at each site believing the conditions would 'Get Better'). In Komodo this is particularly interesting, as the results of the phase 1 survey showed that at this time only 18% of respondents felt the conditions would improve over the next ten years (Figure 6).

Respondents from Wakatobi were equally matched in terms of believing the conditions to 'Stay the Same' or 'Get Better' over the next ten years, which

is again a very different result from the phase 1 survey where the highest proportion of respondents stated they 'Did not Know', with 27% believing the conditions would 'Get Worse.'

The results are extremely useful in gauging attitudes and perceptions of community members; sourcing areas where misinformation may be prevalent and identifying areas where outreach, awareness and capacity building work needs to be focused in both the immediate and long-term future in supporting development and effective management of MPA. In many aspects the results have shown the positive impacts of conservation programs including outreach and awareness/education programs at all sites. The majority of community member at all the sites are aware of the main threats to reefs and the impacts of destructive fishing practices. Overall there is a belief at each site that the conditions of the marine environments will improve in the next ten years and there is increasing awareness at nearly all of the sites regarding the MPA. (Abdul Halim, Hesti Widodo, Tri Soekirman, Rili Djohani and Eleanor Carter)



Savu Sea Conservation

Encircled by chains of islands and dramatic deep-sea features, the Savu Sea lies within the heart of the Lesser Sunda seascape in the southern part of the Coral Triangle and supports diverse and highly productive reef and pelagic habitats. At the juncture of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Savu Sea is a major migratory corridor for 14 species of whales, including the rare blue and sperm whale species. Several islands in the area provide important nesting sites for endangered species of sea turtles, and the region experiences dynamic oceanographic conditions including exceptionally strong currents of the Indonesian throughflow. The combination of strong currents and

steep underwater cliffs causes major coldwater upwellings that could be a key factor in conferring resilience to the growing threat of rising sea surface temperatures associated with climate change. If properly protected, the Savu Sea could become a refuge for marine life and productive fisheries amid global climate change.

The provincial government of East Nusa Tenggara is deeply committed in establishing the Savu Sea MPA which will further enhance the Indonesian government's pledge to expand the coverage of MPAs nation-wide to 10 million hectares by the year 2010 and 20 million hectares by 2020. This will also support the Indonesian government's commitment towards the Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security. The government – through a Governor Decree – formed the Savu Sea MPA Assessment and Development Team in 2006, tasked to design the MPA as well as socialize and build consensus for the development of the MPA.

TNC-CTC is supporting Indonesia with the design and implementation of a network of three interconnected MPAs in the Savu Sea, as a leverage

site within the developing Lesser Sunda network of MPAs, in collaboration with the provincial government and WWF-Indonesia.

On Jan 29 Director General of Sea, Coastal, Small Islands of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Prof. Dr. Ir. Syamsul Ma'arif in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara has officiated a secretariat for research and zoning of Savu-Solor, Lembata, and Alor. This secretariat office will be the center of all activities in examining, determining, deciding, and executing the management of the Savu Sea Marine Conservation Region. On the next day, the team organized a workshop aimed at consolidating the management of Savu Sea Marine Protected Area. The workshop also resulted in a common understanding on the concept of the management of a national level marine conservation area and national fisheries reserve area.

This effort marked an active leadership by the Indonesian government for national and regional action plan which will be ratified by all states within the Coral Triangle during the ocean conference in Manado this year. (Elis Nurhayati)





Measuring the Success of Conservation Strategies

As the global population grows and demand for resources increases, the future of conservation will rest on how humans interact with their environment.

As the global population grows and demand for resources increases, the future of conservation will rest on how humans interact with their environment.

A new trend in conservation is to view this relationship between nature and people from the perspective of ecosystem services — the benefits nature provides humans such as through purifying water, sequestering carbon, fertilizing soil, diminishing flood peaks and more.

The concept of ecosystem services is spreading throughout research, academia and applied approaches to conservation. With this approach comes noted success — such as building new constituencies for conservation, engaging new stakeholders and expanding funding sources.

But to fully capitalize on these successes and to make these new coalitions real, we need to ensure delivery of our promises — to make sure we are

providing cleaner water, enhancing soil fertility, aiding in the long term sequestration of carbon and protecting biodiversity.

If we do not start to measure strategy effectiveness and monitor our conservation outcomes, we all could lose.

Adding ecosystem services to our conservation approach only further emphasizes the need to measure outcomes. We cannot keep promising human well-being benefits without ensuring that we are providing them.

Calculations of “bucks and acres” are no longer enough. Delivering on our promises is more than just determining priorities, creating strategies and implementing conservation plans. It is about closing the loop and measuring our accomplishments: Are we really enhancing biodiversity? Is water cleaner than it was before our intervention?

Right now, TNC is finalizing a business plan that provides a methodology for testing our effectiveness. It’s not a question of monitoring every outcome for every project, but we need to test some basic rules of thumb — such as whether forest certification ensures greater biodiversity, or whether riparian buffers purify agricultural runoff.

We need to be held accountable for our actions. Without demonstrating

the returns on our conservation investments, over time we will lose the confidence of those who made these investments.

There are plenty of obstacles to measuring these returns conclusively — such as how we measure and monitor biodiversity improvements efficiently and effectively with limited budgets.

But we have to start somewhere.

TNC is using a series of pilot projects that are in various states of implementing measures and monitoring programs — such as our **REDD project** in East Kalimantan-Indonesia, **Primeiras and Segunadas Archipelago marine protected areas project** in Mozambique and **the Penobscot River dam project** in Maine.

In all cases, TNC is developing tools and methods to track effectiveness through time and is committed to scaling up these tools and methods. It’s a great start to a big challenge. *(Rebecca Goldman)*

“One major, overwhelming reason why we are running out of water is that we are killing the water we have.”

- William Ashworth, 1982

Nor any Drop to Drink (book)



Earth Day at the Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy commemorates Earth Day this year with beach clean ups and other awareness activities. Furthermore, TNC encourages people to reconnect with nature by getting outside with friends and family to celebrate the day.

Alienation from nature is a growing trend worldwide. Forming a strong relationship between nature and people is beneficial not only for the environment, but for the people themselves. A TNC-funded study, published in *Journal of Developmental Processes* in 2007, revealed that outdoor play and nature experience have proven beneficial for cognitive functioning, reduction in symptoms of Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), and an increase in self-discipline and emotional well being at all developmental stages. American children, on average, are spending only 30 minutes of unstructured time outdoors each week. Indonesian children, meanwhile, according to a survey by Yayasan Pengembangan

Media Anak Indonesia in 2006, spend about 2,500 hours per year (or seven hours a day) to watch TV, play video game, and internet leaving only small amount of time for outdoor activities. The survey involved 939 elementary school children in Jakarta and Bandung.

Today, the majority of humans live in cities, and urbanization is accelerating so rapidly that by 2050 only a small portion of the human population will



live outside urban areas, according to country studies by U.S. Library of Congress. Although cities in Indonesia were not a new phenomenon, from 1971 to 1990 the percentage of the population living in urban areas rose from 17 percent to nearly 31 percent nationally. “The more disconnected city dwellers are from natural landscapes, the less people understand how their well being is inextricably linked to the health of the natural world,” says Arwandrija Rukma, TNC Country Representative for Indonesia.

TNC continues to step up its efforts to engage young people in environmental and conservation issues, such as by offering an internship program for university students. TNC has also launched marine education vessel program in West Papua, together with RARE International engaged in a series of education and awareness campaigns called “Pride Campaign” in six regions, and helped in the development of locally designed curriculum which includes environment content in Central Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara. On the Earth Day this year we organize different activities in different places like beach clean-ups in Nusa Penida, Bali and Raja Ampat, West Papua, we speak about global warming at the University



... Continuation from previous page of Tadulako in Palu, Central Sulawesi, we participate in a workshop and exhibition on sustainable business and green investment in Balikpapan, and we involve in the screening of "The Inconvenient Truth" with its movie discussion in Berau, East Kalimantan.

TNC also invites people to share their experiences in the natural world on the virtual web. TNC's Spring Outside campaign (<http://my.nature.org/earthday/>) offers new tools designed to help the online community stay connected with their actual and virtual worlds, from sharing photos to blogging at nature.org. Connections between Nature.org and social networking sites like Facebook and Flickr also allow visitors to share their Earth Day experiences with their online network. At MyNature Page, visitors to the Conservancy's web site can customize their page and virtually visit distant preserves of interest.

"No video games or television shows can replace the majestic beauty of the mountains as well as the seas, the awe inspired by the lowland tropical rainforests, or the simple joy of going picnic and playing kite in places like the National Monument park on weekends," Arwan continues. "Our children need that, and it's up to us to help introduce them to the wonder of nature."

To learn more about "Nature versus Nintendo" study, please visit: <http://www.nature.org/tncscience/misc/art23800.html> and see attached publication. (Elis Nurhayati)

"Our land is more valuable than your money. It will last forever ... as long as the sun shines and the waters flow, this land will be here to give life to men and animals."

- Chief Blackfoot
Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee (book)

Fishing Macaque Monkeys and Underwater Deers in Borneo

Researchers observe a new animal behavior

Long-tailed macaque monkeys have a reputation for knowing how to find food — whether it be grabbing fruit from jungle trees or snatching a banana from a startled tourist. Now, researchers have discovered groups of the silver-haired monkeys in Indonesia that fish.



A group of macaca fascicularis was observed four times over the past eight years scooping up small fish with their hands and eating them along rivers in East Kalimantan and North Sumatra provinces, according to researchers from TNC and the Great Ape Trust.

"It's exciting that after such a long time you see new behavior," said Erik Meijaard, one of the authors of a study on fishing macaques that appeared in International Journal of Primatology. "It's an indication of how little we know about the species."

It was unclear what prompted the long-tailed macaques to go fishing. But it showed a side of the monkeys that is well-known to researchers -- an ability to adapt to the changing environment and shifting food sources. This behavior potentially symbolizes that ecological flexibility. Other primates that have exhibited fishing behavior are Japanese macaques, chacma baboons, olive baboons, chimpanzees and orangutans.

Further research is needed to understand the full significance of the behavior. Among the lingering questions are what prompted the monkeys to go fishing and how common it is among the species.

Another team of researchers surveying forests in East Kalimantan last year made a startling observation after they startled a mouse deer—a small, tropical species of deer with short legs and sharp teeth. Instead of fleeing into the forest, the mouse deer plunged into a nearby creek, hiding underwater with only short breaks for air for most of 30 minutes. The team, fearing the animal would drown, plunged in and scooped it up. They treated it for a scrape and later released it. "We have the first scientific evidence for underwater flight behavior in an Asian species of deer," says Erik, who helped coordinate the surveys.

Scientists are looking into the ramifications of the finding, says one of the researchers, Rona Dennis: "There is still so much to find out about species ecology in Borneo — even more of a reason to ensure that species and habitats are given a chance to survive." (Elis Nurhayati)



M. BACHRUN IDRIS
Finance Director, TNCIndonesia

Bachrun has been joining TNC since January 2006 to serve as Finance Director for the Indonesia Program. He is responsible for overall financial management of the organization, reporting to Regional Finance & Operation Director with dotted line to the Triumvirate Leaders. Part of his tasks include managing financial of multi programs and multi donors, financial reporting and analysis, grant management, budget preparation and control, internal audit and compliance, taxation and payroll administration. Before working for the non-profit organization, Bachrun spent 20 years in manufacturing and six years in trading and distribution, in which the last 19 years of it was in charge as finance director in five multi national companies. He graduated from Academy of Management Industry and University of Indonesia, both in Jakarta, majoring respectively in accounting and business finance. He lives in Bekasi and is married with three children.

YUSUF ARIANTO
Human Resources and Operations Manager, TNC Indonesia

Yusuf graduated from Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia in 1996. Before joining TNC, he worked in both profit and non-profit companies for 12 years including the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI). He started working for TNC in September 2005. Currently, he serves as the Human Resources and Operations Manager for the Indonesia Program, responsible to provide assistance to all levels of personnel on various HR-related issues and guidance to subordinates in meeting administrative requirements. He reports to the Country Representative and is based in Jakarta Office. Yusuf resides in Bintaro and is married with two kids.



Meet the Board

Agustina Supriyani Kardono



Years of service: Almost 1 year
Background: Agustina Supriyani Kardono graduated in 1984 from the Faculty of Law of the Catholic University of Parahyangan. In

1993, she participated in the Academy of American and International Law, International and Comparative Law Center, the Southwestern Legal Foundation, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Kardono has been a member of the Editorial Board of Capital Asia and has frequently contributed articles to that publication as well as to Asia Law & Practice. She also co-authored an ELIPS publication on arbitration in Indonesia and on "Intellectual Property in Indonesia" (with Darrell R. Johnson), published by Sweet & Maxwell. Mrs. Kardono is a member of the Association of Indonesian Legal Consultants, the Indonesian Association of Capital Market Legal Consultants and the Inter-Pacific Bar Association. She is also a member of the American Chamber

of Commerce in Indonesia, sitting on the Intellectual Property Rights and Mining Committees. She is licensed as a Capital Markets Legal Consultant and is an accredited mediator of the Indonesian Mediation Centre (PMN).

Grew up in: Bandung, Indonesia
Family: Married, with 1 child
Favorite outdoor activities: Hiking, Bicycling
Favorite places to hike and fish: West Java Mountains (Tangkuban Perahu, Salak, Pangrango)
Most memorable wildlife encounter: Seeing whales in Lamalera, Flores
Proudest Conservancy contribution: None yet
Why support the Conservancy? Have the same mission



TNC in the News

KOMPAS

Oct 22 reported that Wehea Forest of Muara Wahau, Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan has won third place in Schooner Prize Award 2008 in the event that was held in Vancouver, Canada. The award recognizes conservation models that involves the local people and local government which is regarded as adoptable and suitable with today's condition.

Dec 2 published an article on the discovery of five new coral reef species in Nusa Penida, Klungkung regency, Bali during a research under Nusa Penida Marine Rapid Assessment Program. The five species found were *Chromis sp.*, *Priolepis 33 sp.*, *Priolepis 11 sp.*, *Pseudochromis sp.*, and *Trimma sp.*

Dec 5 did a report on Wakatobi government, together with a prominent European university, who has made Wakatobi National Park as a world leading underwater research center, considering that the park is one of the richest marine biodiversities in the world.

Dec 16 placed an article to remind everybody that there are 15 days remaining to vote for the new 7 wonders of Nature (New7Wonders-N7W). One of the nominees includes Indonesia's Komodo Island, at this time ranked in the 28th place. Other nominated wonders of Indonesia include Danau Toba and Krakatau. The voting of N7W will be carried out through an online voting system.

Dec 19 reported that in collaboration with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and TNC-CTC, the people and the provincial governments of Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and the Government of Timor Leste are preparing a design for the eco-region marine conservation network or *Kawasan Konservasi Laut* (KKL) in Lesser Sunda.

Jan 29 ran an article on an event by East Kalimantan Orangutan Conservation Forum that was attended by 40 people from the government, NGO's, academics and private sector in the East Kalimantan Governor's office to discuss the orangutan conservation effort as well as other endangered animals in East Kalimantan.

Feb 22 reported that since the Borobudur Temple was not nominated in 7 "new

wonders of nature", the Ministry of Culture and Tourism now rely on Komodo National Park to be nominated as one of the 7 "new wonders of nature" hoping that it would impact on the tourism industry in Indonesia.

Feb 23 published an article on the launching of a community center by Satya Posana Nusa, a local NGO and facilitated by TNC in Nusa Lembongan, Klungkung, Bali. The community center was established as an initiative to increase the local community's participation to protect their own sea.

Mar 19 reported that the World Ocean Conference (WOC) that will be held on Manado, North Sulawesi will not produce any binding resolution; instead it would yield declarations among country leaders. WOC is aimed to save the coral triangle area that span across 6 countries, which will discuss the seascape program, marine protected areas, anticipating the climate change, fishery management ecosystem-based and to reduce number of threatened species from the IUCN list.

Mar 18 placed an article on *Nehas Liah Bing* local communities in Muara Wahau Regency in East Kutai District, East Kalimantan held *naq unding* ceremony, which is part of the *lom phla* ritual. The purpose of the ceremony is to "encourage" rice paddies, to ask better crops in years to come also to ask God's forgiveness for their lives.

KOMPAS, Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe, Kapanlagi.com, Media Indonesia, Suara Pembaruan, Suara Karya, Okezone.com

Mar 2-3 reported that an Indonesian composer, Dwiki Dharmawan will organize World Peace Orchestra (WPO) in May 21, 2009, to promote peace and cultural diversity while campaigning "Komodo for the New 7 Wonders" aiming to increase total number of votes for the Komodo National Park to be one of the new 7 wonders. The orchestra will be composed of symphonies, derived from Indonesian traditional/folklore music.

The Jakarta Post

Oct 6 published an article on an unusual behavior of groups of long-tailed macaques scoop up small fish with their hands and eating them along rivers in East

Kalimantan and North Sumatra provinces, according to researchers from TNC and the Great Ape Trust (*News source: AP*).

Dec 2 reported about Marine Rapid Assessment Program in Nusa Penida. The assessment revealed that about 60% of the coral reefs around the islands have recovered from mass bleaching, which was caused by climate change in 1990s. Recovering coral reef was also recorded in Komodo.

Jan 6 reported about a conference that discussed Alfred Russel Wallace legacy. The endemic flora and fauna of the highly-diverse Wallacea regions (Lombok, Komodo, Flores and Sumba, Timor, Sulawesi, Halmahera and most of Maluku) have been threaten. Immediate actions should be taken by the government, local communities and scientists to halt the problem.

Jan 27 published an article about the nocturnal endemic carnivore Sulawesi Civets or also known as *Luwak* or *Musang* that now can be sparsely found (categorized as an endangered species) in the Lore Lindu National Park, Tokalekaju Mountain range, the west coast of Donggala, Mount Ambang, Mount Rantemario, Mount Sojol and other areas nearby.

Jan 27 about Sulawesi which is located in the Wallace line, an area of biological discontinuity between Asia and Australia, is endemic to more than 60% of its mammals and more than one third of its birds (found nowhere else on the world).

Jan 31 placed an article on the ongoing Illegal logging that still occurs in the 13,000 hectares Lore Lindu National park, which is now guarded only by 3 forest rangers. Officials have asked for the locals to help protect the vast forest that has one of the richest flora and fauna, located in two regencies, Sigi and Poso in Central Kalimantan.

Feb 3 edition featured a mother/conservationist's concern on diminishing green areas and increasing number of malls in Jakarta city for children to get exposure to nature. It was written by TNC's Elis Nurhayati.

Feb 24 published an article about Nusa Lembongan residents in Bali who do not have sufficient equipments to monitor

destructive fishing by fishermen from outside of the island. Destructive fishing practices can cause severe damage to the marine lives and fish scarcity resulting to the negative impacts on the residents' livelihood.

Feb 26 issued an article on TNC Nusa Penida Project Leader Marthen Welly who discussed a proposal to include three zones in the marine conservation area plan in Nusa Penida, namely the centre, the utilization and the marine tourism. The zoning is to protect Nusa Penida water, home to 274 coral reefs species. The sea is not well guarded against fishermen who use destructive fishing practices.

The Jakarta Post WEEKENDER

March and **April** issues placed a TNC-IP PSA series of "Time is running out" and "It's not my problem" on the back cover of the magazine.

Jakarta Globe

Dec 3 reported that five new coral reef fish species were found off Nusa Penida Island in Bali. The discovery was part of the research program on the Nusa Penida Marine Rapid Assessment Program that took place for ten days off the island. The program was collaboration between CI Indonesia, the state Indonesian Institute of Sciences, the Research and Technology Ministry, the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Department, the Nature Conservancy, and local government and universities.

Dec 24 ran TNC Indonesia Program first-ever half-page full color print PSA contains colorful images of Indonesia's forest and coral reefs and text: "They're in our hands. The fate of the most diverse and resilient forests and coral reefs on earth are in our hands. Every little action counts. Do yours now. How you can help? Learn how to save Indonesia's waters and lands for future generations. Please visit: www.nature.org/indonesia or write to us: indonesia@tnc.org"

Feb 1 reported that the proposed Savu Sea Marine Conservation Area, covering a total of almost five million hectares, span across the Indonesian islands of Sumba, Savu, Rote, Timor, Alor, Pantar and Lembata. The zoning system would classify some areas in the marine park to be set aside purely for conservation purposes and others for research, tourism and commercial fishing. It is expected to gain status as a national



A male Bornean orangutan hanging on a tree

New Orangutan Population Found in Borneo

A significant population of Bornean orangutans was found in Sangkulirang limestone forest, East Kalimantan Province during a TNC survey expedition in December 2008. The team had traveled to the heart of a 2-million-acre forest and founded 219 orangutan nests, which indicates that there are a considerable number of orangutan populations. It is estimated that there are about hundreds, or even possibly thousands of orangutans that live in the area, while a precise number of orangutans cannot yet be determined. Since the area has very small human inhabitants, the forest is intact for the orangutan to be able to populate and thrive in the area.

The Nature Conservancy Senior Ecologist for Indonesia Forest Program, Erik Meijaard, said that the next step is to work with the local government and other organizations to protect these orangutan's habitats to prevent their populations from declining any further. <http://blog.nature.org/2009/03/new-orangutan-population-on-borneo/>

[new-orangutan-population-on-borneo/](http://blog.nature.org/2009/03/new-orangutan-population-on-borneo/)



TNC in the News

marine conservation area during the World Ocean Conference in May.

Feb 20 issue featured a story on both Komodo National Park and Obama Heritage Tour (would allow tourists to visit his old house and school in Menteng) are relied to be Indonesia's main tourist attraction for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to reach the 6.5 million tourists arrival target in 2009.

Feb 24 edition reported that Labuan Bajo, Flores, regional capital of Flores Island has become a growing tourism community site. It is believed that the Komodo National Park draws both foreign and local tourist, as a result, local community has flourished, which is showed by the significant increase of trade, population, rising price for hotels and lands and of course, number of tourists.

Feb 27 featured an article that encompasses the stories and tales of Komodo dragon from the local and the world's perspectives.

Mar 5 reported that the World Ocean Conference along with the Coral Triangle Initiative will be held from May 11 to 15 that will be attended by 15,000 people from 121 countries, and are expected to give birth to the Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD), a definitive statement on oceans and climate change.

Mar 24 published an article on the 4 million hectares planned marine conservation zone in the Savu Sea in East Nusa Tenggara Province is being rejected by

traditional whaling communities, claiming that the area is part of their traditional fishing grounds and was never informed of the zoning plans. The plan would accommodate sustainable fishing for locals, including setting a quota for number of whales that could be caught each year. A whaling community spokesperson said that whales are the locals' primary source of meat and oil of Lamalera.

Harian Merdeka

Jan 28 TNC Indonesia Program placed a one-quarter page full color print PSA and text: "Di setiap daun, di sepanjang arus... dan di setiap nafas dari kehidupan yang ada Ada kita, bersama. Oleh karena itu, melupakan Bumi kita sama saja dengan melupakan diri kita sendiri." (stating TNC's mission). *Kampanye Alam Kita, Masa Depan Kita Indonesia Tanah Airku* (DesignLab logo and website).

Bisnis Indonesia

Oct 10 covered *Petkuq Mehuy* (Forest Community Guards) in Wehea Forest. There's misspelling of TNC in the article. TNC was mentioned as "The Natural Conservacy"

Koran Tempo

Jan 13 published an article about Indonesia's Komodo National Park and the Coral Triangle nomination to compete against 200 other natural places in the world to win the seven positions for the New7Wonders. Its competitors include well-known mountains, lakes, and other spectacular natural places such as the Great Barrier Reef and Niagara Falls.

Jan 18 issue placed a 2-page narrative article about a reporter traveling in Derawan, East Kalimantan, witnessing the hatching of sea turtles eggs and the beauty of underwater coral reefs in a conservation site. The writer also describes the lives of locals along with Derawan's beautiful scenery.

GATRA

Eid Edition in Oct featured a story about the Dayak tribe in Nehas Liah Bing Village, East Kalimantan who holds different religions and still upholds their own traditions and customs. Despite their differences, they are able to live in harmony among each other because of their customs of respecting each other regardless of their beliefs. Their customs also encourage them to protect the Wehea forest, facilitated by TNC.

INA Magazine

Oct Edition placed an article written by Erik Meijaard that brought up different perceptions on plantations as opposed to forest. In fact the two are not necessarily contradictory. Forests are needed to sustain the ecosystem and preserve the wildlife, while plantations are equally important to support developing countries, such as Indonesia, economically.

Dive Pacific Magazine

Oct/Nov Edition featured a five page article on a diving quest in underwater Bali narrated by Dave Moran recounting the amazing biomass of marine life he encountered such as microscopic marine creatures and a grouper. He also describes

the activities of local Balinese people with their rich cultural customs and traditions. He also mentioned that the existence of TNC in Bali had helped the preservation of biomass of marine life that live in the Coral Triangle.

National Geographic Magazine

Nov edition featured a compelling story about the vanishing tropical rainforests of Borneo and hope for the island's fabled biodiversity-if the palm oil rush can be slowed. REDD is also mentioned in a favorable tone.

Dec edition ran an article about Komodo dragon's habitat in Komodo National Park, Komodo Island, which describes the condition of the National Park that is now declared as a World Heritage Site (also as a tourist destination), the local populations, tourism activities, komodo dragons and varieties of the national park's supporters.

Reuters

Nov 18 reported that scientists for the first time in more than eight decades have observed a living pygmy tarsier (which some scientists believed were extinct), one of the planet's smallest and rarest primates in Mt. Rore Katimbo in Lore Lindu National Park in central Sulawesi.

Condé Nast Traveler

Nov edition featured a piece on Condé Nast Traveler 19th Annual Environmental Awards: Silverius Oscar Unggul, an environmentalist from Southeast Sulawesi has won first place in Condé Nast Traveler 19th Annual Environmental Awards for preventing deforestation by advocating

local communities to establish logging cooperatives and manage sustainable forests. TNC's Erik Meijaard was quoted in the article.

ANTARA NEWS

Dec 12 did a report on the jointly held by the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Trade, the US embassy and European Union representative in Indonesia, "Changes In International Timber Trade Legislation" Seminar was held to discuss the US Lacey Act on illegal timber product imported to America and its relevance to Indonesia's timber industries.

DetikNews.com

Dec 18 reported that the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is putting together a program for eco-region marine conservation network or *Kawasan Konservasi Laut* (KKL) in Lesser Sunda. It is expected to conserve the marine biodiversity and fishes in a sustainable manner, sand and sea management, and to cope with global warming. **BeritaBali.com** in **Dec 18** also featured a report on eco-region in Lesser Sunda became one of the pilot projects to develop a marine conservation network or *Kawasan Konservasi Laut* (KKL). This project is intended to protect the marine biodiversity in the Indonesian sea.

Trans 7

Oct 10 aired a children adventure show "Petualangan Si Bolang" episode of Lesan Dayak kids activities in Berau, East Kalimantan.

TNC in the News

SCTV

Oct 11 aired a documentary show, POTRET, on Mola Mola fish (Sunfish) as the primary tourism icon of Bahari Nusa Penida.

Radio Television Hong Kong-RTHK

Oct 27 aired an interview with Marthen Welly as the project leader in Nusa Penida on how he got involve in the marine conservation, what are some of the projects that he's working on in Nusa Penida with TNC in Bali, the challenges and his expectations.

RRI Pro2 FM

Dec 16 aired a one hour, interactive interview with TNC's Neil Makinudin on environmental leadership under new elected governor, Pak Awang Farouk - Farid Wajdy. RRI asked what should be done as elected governor in regards to environmental issues in Kaltim.

Green Radio

Jan 13 interview with Widodo Ramono on Komodo National Park nomination in the New7Wonders.

Jan 30 interview with Hirmen Sofyanto on conservation effort in Savu Sea.

Apr 1 interview with Nardiyono and OSCP's Darmawan on new orangutan population discovery.

Apr 6 interview with Abdul Halim and DKP's Narmoko to discuss the upcoming World Ocean Conference and CTI Summit in Manado in May.



"OCEAN PLANET" Marine Life Facts

- The oceans contain 99 percent of the living space on the planet.
- Green turtles can migrate more than 1,400 miles to lay their eggs.
- Penguins "fly" underwater at up to 25 miles per hour.
- Since the architecture and chemistry of coral are very close to human bone, coral has been used to replace bone grafts in helping human bones to heal quickly and cleanly.
- Life began in the seas 3.1 billion to 3.4 billion years ago. Land dwellers appeared 400 million years ago, a relatively recent point in the geologic time line.



Quarterly Event Highlights

MOU Signing with Ministry of Forestry

Following approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Secretariat to the draft umbrella Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Forestry and TNC, PHKA Director General and TNC Country Director have officially signed the MOU in Jakarta (28/10). The MOU signing marked the new cooperation period for another five years and served as programmatic base for TNC's forest and marine conservation works in Indonesia. The signing also fulfilled a requirement set by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when it approved the registration of TNC as an international NGO to operate in Indonesia.



Ir. Darari is signing the MOU as witnessed by Rili Djohani



from left to right: Arwandrija Rukma, Russell Leiman, Dicky Simorangkir, and Rili Djohani

Triumvirate Leadership Announcement

The new structure of TNC Triumvirate Leadership, composed of Rili Djohani, Dicky Simorangkir and Arwandrija Rukma was announced in Jakarta (21/11). Arwandrija Rukma is now the Country Representative, while Rili Djohani serves as Marine Director and Dicky Simorangkir as Forest Director. Along with the new leadership announcement, the newly signed MOU on TNC's extended contract in Indonesia was also announced to the public. The event was attended by Russell Leiman, Regional Managing Director of the Asia-

Pacific Program, high-ranked government officials from the Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and other prominent figures.

Media Handling Skills Training

National communications team organized a refresher course on media handling skills, facilitated by trainers from Maverick Solusi Komunikasi, in Bali (28/11). These skills are required to interact with the media and to handle difficult questions during interview sessions. Around 15 spokespeople participated in a one-day training called Hacks and Flacks. The training was divided into two sessions. During the first session (Hacks), participants were trained on how to become a reporter and briefed on the kind of news a reporter is looking for. Having gone through this exercise, participants were able to understand how reporters think and know their motives and agenda better. Feedbacks from the participants suggest that they enjoyed this session very much—whereby they spent the morning acted as reporters and interviewed several “appointed-spokespersons”—to write an article for their fictitious media. During the second session (Flacks), participants were briefed on several interview techniques, as well as to control the interview and to get their key messages across. However, due to the large number of participants for this type of training, we could only conduct mock-interviews for six selected participants. Overall, the participants showed a great deal of enthusiasm and took an active part throughout the training.



Mock-newsroom meeting of Bajo Express Daily

Brownbag Lunch and Learning Session

Since January, Jakarta office had reorganized brownbag lunch knowledge-sharing sessions. It began with CTI theme with marine policy advisor Indu Hewawasam (22/1), then it followed by TIS with Annasri Gani. In the first part (30/1) Annas shared several practical tips about the usage

of Accellion (large file transfer service), Skype, also the importance of back-up. While in the second appearance (22/4) Annas shared about Outlook Calendar. Finance team also contributed to the brownbag with presentation, Q&A and simulation on how to prepare annual tax report (28/2 and 20/3).

School Visit to Al Fath

Communications team was invited by Al-Fath Islamic Primary and Kindergarten School in Tangerang to be speakers for the school's green-themed event (24/12). This included three times presentation to students ranging from first graders to sixth graders. The topics discussed includes endangered species and habitats that needed to be conserved and the importance to protect the environment. At the end of each session, the students participated in trivia quiz where they had the opportunity to answer question and rewarded with gifts.



Cheerful faces of Al Fath Students with the Comms Team



TNC IP Communications Workshop, a session in progress

National Communications Workshop

TNC-IP communications team hosted national communications workshop that was attended by representatives from Forest and Marine programs in Jakarta (12-13/2). This annual event is aimed to discuss strategies,

action plans and relevant communications issues. The workshop has yielded several recommendations, agreements and communications follow up plans. The workshop, along with a fun get-together night, involved several speakers from outside the team, including TNC trio leaders Rili Djohani, Arwandrija Rukma and Dicky Simorangkir, Ditta Amahorseya of Citi Group, and Divina Natalia and Ciska Tjiptady of Designlab.

Lessons Learned on Promoting Responsible Timber Trade

RAFT conducted the 2nd Lessons Learned Workshop in Sabah, Malaysia (24-26/2). The workshop brought together over 50 participants representing program partners and key stakeholders from Asia, Australia, Europe and US including Sabah Forestry Department, US State Department, US Forest Service, USAID EGAT/RSP and USAID RDMA. The workshop paved the way for better coordination and communication among RAFT partners to successfully achieve the program's objective for promoting sustainable forest management and responsible timber trade. At the end of the workshop, participants visited the Sabah Forest and the FSC-certified Forest Reserve for some field trip.



Training session at Bogor Botanical Garden

Learning Action Network in Indonesia

RAFT launched its Learning Action Network at a state-owned forest enterprise Inhutani I in Berau, East Kalimantan (11/3). The Network served as one mechanism within the program to provide a platform for sharing lessons on forest management practices in Indonesia and facilitating implementation process of the lessons learned. The launch was followed by a week-long training on Reduced Impact Logging, attended by 35 participants that represent forest practitioners from ten forest concessioners who are partnering with TNC. It is expected that the participants will be able



Quarterly Event Highlights

to conduct appropriate forest inventory, formulate planning system that support reduced impact logging and develop GIS mapping which will give significant improvement on the logging operation system.



Workshop participants are practicing GIS mapping technique

CTI Workshop with ABU and ADB

TNC was invited to become source during two workshops for member broadcasters coming from some coral triangle countries in Manila (21-24/1) and Jakarta (12-13/3). The workshop, organized by Asian Development Bank and Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union, was aimed at increasing awareness about the initiative, creating and reinforcing understanding among broadcasters and their audiences, and at the end inspiring positive action toward CTI. As a result, each participating TV stations will produce at least two CTI related stories to be aired on their channels and to be shown during WOC/CTI Summit in Manado.



The participants and the trainers

Conflict Management Capacity for Forest Stakeholders in Asia Pacific

RAFT conducted two trainings of a five-phased course on Natural Resources Conflict Management. The

courses targeted 20 forestry professionals and technicians representing government, industry and civil society organizations from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Vietnam. TNC and RECOFTC facilitated the two courses in Chiang Mai, Thailand (12-16/1) and in Bogor, Indonesia (23-27/3). Many participants considered the courses have improved their capacities in dealing with conflict and some of them have used the new knowledge in their organizations. The training also resulted in the establishment of the Natural Resources Management Network called NRMnet as a communication platform among participants and training facilitators for discussion and information sharing.



RAFT 2nd lessons learned workshop participants

Discussion Series with Forum Wartawan Kesra on WOC & CTI

A series of discussion on CTI and marine conservation related issues were held at the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare from 27 March until 8 May by a group of journalists who are stationed in the ministry. TNC Marine Program Manager Abdul Halim served as resource person together with another speaker from the Indonesian Institute of Science after the session with the Head of DKP's Research Center on Marine and Fisheries, Bogor Institute for Agriculture and WWF.

JFCC Panel Discussion on the Coral Triangle Initiative

Jakarta Foreign Correspondents Club invited TNC, together with representatives from academia and government, to serve as panelists in its discussion forum on CTI in Jakarta (14/4). JFCC represents the professional interests of journalists working for foreign-based news media in Indonesia and regularly holds meetings with government ministers, businesspeople, academics and members of civil society. It

now has 120 member organizations and about 300 individual members reflecting the rapid increase in the number of foreign journalists working in Indonesia.



The Panelists

Schooner Prize and Shelford Award

Wehea is the third winner of the Schooner Prize for conservation and poverty reduction. The three other winners are Arnavon Community Marine Conservation Area Committee in Solomon Islands, BOLFOR II Project in Bolivia and Sustainable Community Forestry in the Maya Region, Mexico. The award presentation was done during ConEx (14-15/10) in Vancouver, Canada. Other good news came from Erik Meijaard who won the 2008 Shelford Award from TNC's Science Council. The award is to honor a current or past employee or volunteer, for innovative application of science to the conservation of nature and natural resources in furtherance of the mission of TNC. The Council applauded his excellent balance of conducting and communicating sound science while at the same time applying science to make a difference for TNC's biodiversity goals.



Shelford Awards Presentation

Family Day

With the spirit to reconnect with nature by getting outside with friends and family, Jakarta Office staff organized annual family gathering in a mountain villa outside the city (19/4). More than 10 families attended the fun-filled activities ranged from games, quizzes and sports for adults and children alike. A TNC-funded study in 2007, "Nature versus Nintendo", revealed that outdoor play and nature experience have proven beneficial for cognitive functioning, reduction in symptoms of Attention Deficit Disorder, and an increase in self-discipline and emotional well being at all developmental stages. We believe that getting outside to celebrate nature is a way to understand how our well being is inextricably linked to the health of the natural world. After all, protecting nature and preserving life are our business at TNC.



Jakarta Post News Room Visit

(From left to right) Johannes Subijanto, Sheldon Cohen, Darmawan, Elis Nurhayati and Rili Djohani were listening to a question raised by Riyadi Suparno, one of the three Managing Editors of the Jakarta Post who met TNC team during a newsroom visit to their office in Jakarta (30/4).





MPA Training Field Simulation

MPA Training in Nusa Penida

On 18-19 April 2009, TNC's Nusa Penida together with government of sub-district was conducting MPA training for stakeholders in Nusa Penida sub-district. Total participants are 25 persons that consist of sub-district government officials, head of villages, teachers, community leaders, fishermen and seaweed farmers. The trainer was Pak Gede - TNC-CTC training manager and the training was opened by Head of Nusa Penida sub-district.

The training was conducted at SMA 1 Nusa Penida with powerpoint presentation, film, simulation, group discussion, and field simulation. Several topics that delivered during the training were: 1) global marine biodiversity, 2) coral triangle, 3) global and local threat on marine biodiversity, 4) MPA concept, mechanism and its benefit, 5) MPA design with scoring method, 6) over-fishing simulation.

During the training, participants also were raising several problem in Nusa Penida related coastal and marine issues such as boat anchoring on coral reef, destructive fishing with bomb, coral gleaning to catch fish or shell, and compresor-hookah for fishing. Furthermore participants also asking TNC to provide Mola-Mola picture for 16 villages in Nusa Penida and protected fishes picture as well so that they will know which fishes that prohibited to catch.

(Marthen Welly)



MPA Training in Nusa Penida

let's get outside
to celebrate
nature!

Earth Day 2009

“ And so when we talk about intangible values remember that they cannot be separated from the others. The conservation of waters, forests, soils, and wildlife are all involved with the conservation of the human spirit. The goal we all strive toward is happiness“

- SIGURD F. OLSEN, 1954 -



River near Wehea research station, East Kalimantan

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Alam Lestari, a newsletter for both internal and external TNC, is published four times a year in January, April, July and October by The Nature Conservancy-Indonesia Program. The Nature Conservancy is a leading international, non-profit organization that preserves plants, animals and natural communities representing the diversity of life on Earth, by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive.

Alam Lestari Board of Director: Abdul Halim, Ahmad Fuadi, Arwandrija Rukma, Bachrun Idris, Dickyu Simorangkir, Rili Djohani, Widodo Ramono
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Design by DesignLab.

For More Information, visit our website at www.nature.org/indonesia or contact us at Indonesia@tnc.org





time is running out...

Forests keep disappearing, rivers dry up, wild life's become extinct, the climate's ruined and the land grows poorer and uglier every day
- Anton Chekov, Uncle Vanya, 1899

Although Indonesia covers only 1.3% of Earth's land surface, this island nation is home to about 17% of Earth's plant and animal species, some of which are found no where else in the world.

It is our mission to preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life in Indonesia by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive.

Campaign for **Our Nature, Our Future. Indonesia Tanah Airku**

How you can help?

Learn how to save Indonesia's waters and lands for future generations.
Please visit: www.nature.org/Indonesia or write to us: Indonesia@tnc.org

Since 1991, TNC has worked in partnership with the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.