



WWF

NEW
TREES

A WWF
INITIATIVE FOR
REFORESTATION
IN INDONESIA



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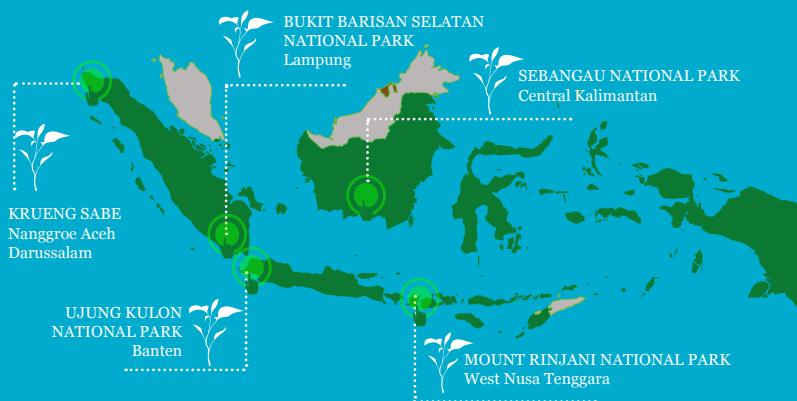
NEWTREES

UPDATE



www.wwf.id/newtrees

NEWTREES LOCATIONS



start



grow



benefit

CORPORATE PARTNERSHIP

NEWtrees Program provides a new opportunity for community to assist in the process of reforestation and protection of conservation areas and forest areas as well as in monitoring the growth of trees through geo-tags (labels of the trees with the spatial coordinates of the exact location). the public can check easily and directly how the trees planted are growing.



TRACKS OF HOPE: 1164 STEEM SEEDS FOR JAVAN RHINO

Ujung Kulon, Banten



SUNGAI KAKI'S ENTHUSIASM IN REPLANTING NEW TRESS

Sebangau, Central Kalimantan



SAVING THE FOREST, SUSTAINING THE LIVELIHOOD OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

BBS, Lampung



DEVELOPING NON TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS IN KRUENG SABEE

Krueng sabee, Aceh



ESTABLISHING WOMAN FARMERS' GROUPS TO STRENGTHEN SMALL TO MEDIUM BUSINESSES

Rinjani, West Nusa Tenggara

Between the two points are three sectors of NEWtrees planting location cell 21 (29 AR), cell 43, and cell 42 (29 AQ). In addition to our effort in preparing Javan rhino food plant, the trees planted will have a crucial role in the availability of water source around the wallow.

Massive forest fires that hit parts of Central Kalimantan on 2015 has left Sungai Kaki village vulnerable and damaged. The remote location of Sungai Kaki made it challenging for the authority of Sebangau National Park to conduct patrols and any other intervention.

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Optimism is clear seen from the statements given by Badrun, Pesangrahan Village Head in relation to the performance of the WFG in his village. Three of the WFG's – Solong Jaya, Ander Nyawa, and Mawar Indah – in Pesangrahan Village have shown great progress in 2017.



TRACKS OF HOPE: 1164 STEM SEEDS FOR JAVAN RHINO

Ujung Kulon, Banten



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1164
STEM SEEDS TO
BE PLANTED. BLOK
CIKARANG IS THE
PHASE 1 TARGET
AREA FOR ARENGA
PALM CONTROL
PROGRAM

Aermokla After planting the seeds for NEWtrees in several locations including Aermokla, our team roamed into a new site for planting. The activity was conducted at a new site in Blok Cikarang with 1,164 stem seeds to be planted. Blok Cikarang is the phase 1 target area for Arenga palm control program. Previously, from October 2016 to March 2017, the Arenga palm control team had secured the area from arenga palm by logging 18 hectares of the area. Rehabilitation of Blok Cikarang was followed by the NEWtrees stem seeds planting.

The team planted 1,164 trees such as putat (*Planchonia valida*), kitanjung (*Buchanania arborescens*), kijahe (*Cronton auy pelas*), and other Javan rhino food plants. The stem seeds have a crucial role in the rehabilitation of the Javan rhino habitat health post dominated by the massively growing Arenga palm. These stem seeds not only performed as Javan rhino food source but also as water source for the area around the Javan rhino wallow in the core habitat.

In Blok Cikarang, we found two new Javan rhino wallows. One wallow was found in sector 62, while the other one was found in a different sector. Between the two points are three sectors of NEWtrees planting location cell 21 (29 AR), cell 43, and cell 42 (29 AQ). In addition to our effort in preparing Javan rhino food plant, the trees planted will have a crucial role in the availability of water source around the wallow. It is interesting to know that if this program ran as its concept of a Javan rhino food planting program, we can also monitor the growth of the trees and Javan rhino's behaviors when interacting with other animals. The wallow we discovered was an active wallow that shows the occurrence of Javan rhino activity in the planting area. This will become real tracks of hope of NEWtrees planting activity, due to the fact that this planting activity is not only trying to improve the habitat's health and Javan rhino habitat's ecosystem balanced, but also serves a purpose of directly supporting Javan rhino's life quality.

Looking at the NEWtrees' planting location, which is also the Javan rhino activity location, we can conclude that the selection of Javan rhino rehabilitation location was correct. The discovery of the active wallow not only improving Javan rhino habitat quality, but also improves Javan rhinos' health quality since the activity will provide a good nutrition supply for Javan rhinos. Therefore, the species' overall nutrition is improved. The improvement of Javan rhino health quality is crucial in the efforts to conserve Javan rhinos. The discovery of an active Javan rhino wallow and the success of NEWtrees stem seeds planting in Blok Cikarang this month will hopefully drive the positive domino effects, hence the efforts to conserve Javan rhinos can be well implemented, thus not only existing in theory. To achieve the projected outcome, an extra effort in maintenance monitoring, and an unwavering passion to work for Javan rhino conservation are highly required. All the efforts will pay off once the program is welcomed by Ujung Kulon's very own crown jewel, the Javan rhinos.



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OJIE PAOJI
Ujung Kulon Program



SUNGAI KAKI'S ENTHUSIASM IN REPLANTING NEW TREES

Sebangau, Central Kalimantan

Sungai Kaki village is located in the southern part of Sebangau National Park. The village only can be accessed through the river which made the village somewhat isolated from the surrounding community.

Massive forest fires that hit parts of Central Kalimantan on 2015 has left Sungai Kaki village vulnerable and damaged. The remote location of Sungai Kaki made it challenging for the authority of Sebangau National Park to conduct patrols and any other intervention. As partner of the agency, WWF stepped in to help fill the gap. WWF noticed the condition and suggested to conduct a spatial survey and field survey in the early 2017. The plan is to restore the condition the damaged areas by planting 40,000 new trees in area that covers 100 hectares.

The next phase in the pipeline is socialization to the villagers about Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to ensure that the villagers agree and will be actively involved in NEWtrees program. Rudiansyah, Sungai Kaki village head was very enthusiastic for



the program. "I am personally very happy and thankful that WWF came here to our village and engaged us to be involved in replanting the damaged areas. We can contribute to restore the land and gain benefits for the future." Rudiansyah lead discussions with the villagers to determine 40 families who would be the caretaker of the trees planted. Many villagers volunteered to become the caretaker as they found it will help them in restoring the damaged area and could provide additional value for their livelihood.

Rudiansyah believed that NEWtrees program is an opportunity to empower his people to have sense of belonging and responsibility for the replanting area due to the fact that certain tree type can be tapped by the adopter when it grows such as *Dyera costulata* or locally known as Jelutung. Thus, the villagers could benefit it as future savings that will help their income.

Due to unpredictable weather and season, the planting process must be delayed for quite some time. But it does not stop the Sungai Kaki villagers to start plating in several areas near Sebangau National Park. The villagers also being introduced to geotag system to monitor the success rate of the trees planted. WWF and the national park authority trained the villagers to conduct the data collections using a simple android phone



Photo

JELFI CHEN

Communication Coordinator
Central Kalimantan



40,000

**NEW TREES IN AREA THAT
COVERS 100 HECTARES**



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8,000

SEEDS IN AN AREA OF 20
HECTARES IN WONOREJO
VILLAGE



HIJRAH NASIR
Communication and Education
Officer Lampung

SAVING THE FOREST, SUSTAINING THE LIVELIHOOD OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Bukit Barisan Selatang, Lampung



Jumadi, a villager from Sukaraja Village, Semaka in District Tanggamus of Lampung, tells a story about an activity he has been doing since 2012. He is the coordinator for 2 NEWtrees farming groups: Tunas Karya and Wana Lestari. Combined, these groups consist of 26 members and they do planting activities in critical areas in Sumber Rejo Village, Semaka, Tanggamus District. They planted 4,000 seeds in 2012 with assistance from WWF-Indonesia. Then, in 2014 these groups planted 8,000 seeds in an area of 20 hectares in Wonorejo Village, Sukaraja.

The goal of the program in Sukaraja Village, which is part of the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park area, is to restore the condition of the forest that was once left behind by people after the establishment of the national park area. This critical land was previously an encroachment area that was mostly covered with coffee plants which are planted by the locals. Farming group members would sow the seeds themselves. The

seeds planted include *Pometia pinnata*, *Phoebe hunanensis*, *Myristica fragrans*, *Areca catechu*, *Pterospermum javanicum*, and *Syzygium polyanthum*.

“As a member of the community that lives adjacent to the national park, we have to think about the livelihood of the future generations. Through this tree planting program, we can provide an example for younger generations that the older generation cares about nature and that they plant trees.” As told by Jumadi with a smile.

“During the planting process, one of the challenges we face is that the newly planted seeds often become food for animals such as deers and antelopes. The buds get eaten so we need to replant”, Jumadi added.

The NEWtrees Program in Sukaraja Village is also an effort to eradicate the *Merremia peltata* plant, which is a threat to the wildlife in the area. The locals say that the area used to only be planted with *Merremia peltata* and coffee, though these days

there are various other plants there. The *Merremia peltata* plant is also less prevalent because the locals diligently clean the area off the plant.

Changing the People’s Mindset

The people of Sukaraja believe that WWF-Indonesia’s NEWtrees Program has been able to change the mindset of the villagers when it comes to natural resource management.

“In the past, people used to take woods from inside the forest to make cages for their goats. Now, they start to become more concerned and have started to plant their own trees, for example the mahogany trees,” as Jumadi recalled. The local majority who mostly farm coffee, cacao, nutmeg, and peppercorn have also started to plant protective plants around their farms.

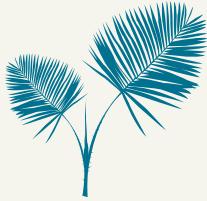
Aside from that, after the planting with NEWtrees, snares that was set up to catch wild animals such as deers, antelopes, and boars have less prevalent as the sweeping activities run by the people once every three months.





DEVELOPING NON TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS IN KRUENG SABEE

Krueng Sabee, Nangroe Aceh Darussalam



**FROM THE ECONOMIC
PERSPECTIVE, THIS PLANT
HAS A HIGH SELLING PRICE
AND IS RATHER RARE IN
TERMS OF SUPPLY.**



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Krueng Sabee watershed is an area with numerous potentials that can be utilized and developed. The utilization of natural resources within the area can be developed using the Non Timber Forest Product (NTFP) utilization scheme.

One of the potentials of the area is Jernang plant, often found in the watershed area. From the economic perspective, this plant has a high selling price and is rather rare in terms of supply. Ecologically, it is a type of rattan plant and has fruits and branches ecologically similar to rattan, as well as occupying similar habitats to rattan.

As time goes by, the developments of the plant's utilization start to decrease due to lack of supply, both in and outside Krueng Sabee watershed area. In fact, the supply

gets so low that the plant can no longer be found in certain areas.

The development of the plant's potential is vital as Jernang is a rare plant, while the demand of the global market keeps increasing. The development of the plant is to anticipate improper and ineffective utilizations of the plant by community members.

The development not only covers efforts to increase the number of plants, but also human resource capacity building activities, so that the people gain sufficient understanding on how to utilize the plant properly and will lead to great supply of the plants in nature, avoid extinction of the plant, and bring positive impacts in the local community's economy, as well as preserving the watershed area.



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Photo

YUYUN ANDAYANI
Northern Sumatra Program

ESTABLISHING WOMAN FARMERS' GROUPS TO STRENGTHEN SMALL TO MEDIUM BUSINESSES

Rinjani, West Nusa Tenggara



SYAFRUDIN SYAFII
Coral Triangle Program
for Small Island



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In many ways, synergy is the key to success. At the very least, it speeds up the process to achieve success and opens up wider network. This is evident in Pesanggrahan Village, one of the villages directly connected to Mount Rinjani National Park area, where NEWtrees program is taking place. The hard work of the Woman Farmers' Group (WFG) has yielded great result.

In its efforts in protecting forest sustainability within the Rinjani area, WWF-Indonesia through the NEWtrees Program applies a sustainable development strategy that covers three organizational systems: ecological, economical, and institutional systems. All three are directly interrelated with one another. Ecological management has been done continuously by NEWtrees through activities such as planting and monitoring. Together with Mount Rinjani National Park authorities, community groups are getting guidance in terms of management and being made aware of the need for forest sustainability, with hopes that they can become independent and eventually take part in claiming responsibility for their forest sustainability.

The ecological approach that has been done so far is supported by the economical approach that targets women groups. The role of women groups is significant in moving the economy and strengthening small-to-medium businesses.

Optimism is clear seen from the statements given by Badrun, Pesanggrahan Village Head in relation to the performance of the WFG in his village. Three of the WFG's – Solong Jaya, Ander Nyawa, and Mawar Indah – in Pesanggrahan Village have shown great progress in 2017.

"Due to the approach carried out by WWF-Indonesia and village authorities, small-to-medium business activities by WFG's are revived. WFG's are becoming more optimistic in seeing promising business prospects," as stated by Badrun.

Having noticed the development, the village now allocates training budget for WFG's in its budget. For 2018, the Pesanggrahan Village Government has allocated IDR 50 million to empower WFG's and providing production tools for

them. "We are doing this because we see the benefits for the people's economy," Badrun continued. Besides budget allocation, the village government also collaborates with various parties, including participating in various NEWtrees activities. The Pesanggrahan Village Government supports groups to participate in various trainings, such as business plan development, financial training, and internships in other small-to-medium enterprises that have conducted similar businesses, including packaging training.

The result? The skills of these WFG's have greatly improved and have consequently caused improvements in product quality. A good example would be one of Solong Jaya's signature products, ginger coffee. "WFG applies a material sorting process at the beginning to make sure that the end products are good quality coffee products. This is a product that we can take to the market and be proud of," as told by Badrun. Lately, the West Nusa Tenggara's Department of Industry has been responding positively to WFG activities and will provide assistance in the form of coffee grinding machines to support ground coffee production.

Besides that, there are various new initiatives launched by the WFG's. Among them is the utilization of backyards. Surely this is closely related to the strengthening of Rinjani Forest buffer zone. Nowadays, a lot of people have started to utilize their backyards to plant vegetables such as chillies, tomatoes, and eggplants using polybags or used plastic bags. Even if the crops are not for sale, but this is an effort to fulfill household needs. Aside from that, people have also started to cultivate orchids and make snacks out of pakis plant.

This economic activity of the people also indirectly affects forest condition. "Every year we conduct planting activities in villages directly connected to Mount Rinjani National Park, and people welcome the idea. At the very least they are always excited to participate when asked," as told by Badrun. The better forest condition then affects the condition and amount of water springs. Some water springs that had perished are now revived. Some water sources with very little water discharge during the drought season now have higher water discharge.

"There are benefits for the forest and for the local economy. Hopefully, the assistance given by the village government in collaboration with NEWtrees can become a program that truly lives among the people, that grows continuously. Therefore, more will experience the benefits," as Badrun told us.

WWF-Indonesia through the NEWTrees Program and other social economic programs in Rinjani have realized the importance of synergy between various parties and program development through the creative sector, so the people are empowered and realize their roles as the forefront of the fight for forest sustainability.



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