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REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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Jakarta, 26 January 2016

Reff : B. 11 / O. V / B O Y. 02.00 / 01 / 2016
Enclosure : 1 (one)
Subject : **Document Submission for State of Conservation Status of the World Heritage in Indonesia 2015, World Heritage Property Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (N 1167)**

Mrs Mechtild Rössler
Director World Heritage Centre
UNESCO
In_
Paris

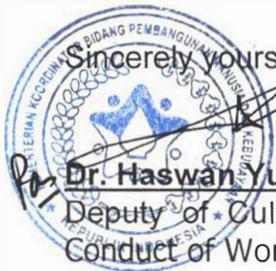
Dear Madam,

As mentioned in the World Heritage Committee Decision 39 COM 7A.15, the State Party is requested to provide to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2016 a comprehensive report on the state of conservation of the property.

Hereby, please find enclosed those documents for *World Heritage Property Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (N 1167)*.

Should you have any inquiries, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for your kind cooperation and we look forward to your response.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Haswan Yunaz, SE, MSi
Deputy of Culture, as Chairman of the Board of the Commission Coordinating the Conduct of World Heritage

CC.

1. Coordinating Minister for Human Development and culture (*as report*);
2. Director General of Conservation of Nature Resources and Ecosystem, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia;
3. H.E. Ambassador of Permanent Delegation of the Republic Indonesia for UNESCO;
4. UNESCO Headquarter, Paris;
5. Director of World Heritage Committee, UNESCO;
6. Director General of Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of International Affairs, Republic of Indonesia;
7. Director of UNESCO - Jakarta.
8. Executive Chair Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO, Indonesia



Indonesian Government

**STATE OF CONSERVATION STATUS
OF THE WORLD HERITAGE IN
INDONESIA**

World Heritage Property
Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (N 1167)

February 2016

STATE PARTY REPORT 2015: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY (INDONESIA)
TROPICAL RAINFOREST HERITAGE OF SUMATRA (N 1167)

In accordance with the recommendation of the 39th Session of the World Heritage Committee in Bonn, 28 June – 8 July 2015 No. **39 COM 7A.15**: Paragraph 8, the State Party wishes to report on the State of Conservation of the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra.

Executive Summary

In response to the recommendation of the 39th World Heritage Committee Decision, and as a part of the efforts to remove the property from the list of world heritage in danger, the Government of Indonesia, together with relevant stakeholders, has implemented several corrective measures for the protection and preservation of TRHS.

The Government of Indonesia reiterates its commitment to follow the guidance as given by the World Heritage Committee to ensure the sustainability of the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (TRHS) and restore it to such a state that the property may be removed from the list of world heritage in-danger.

For this purpose, the Government of Indonesia has taken, inter alia, the following measures:

- *enhancing law enforcement, including on illegal activities such as poaching and encroachment;*
- *strengthening property-wide monitoring of key species, including the Sumatran elephant, tiger, rhino and orangutan;*
- *strengthening species recovery efforts by implementing habitat improvement and ecosystem restoration programs;*
- *reinforcing policies that prohibit the construction of new roads in national parks;*
- *conducting a strategic environmental assessment of the road in national parks;*
- *border maintenance and reconstruction;*
- *development of alternative economic activities which are in line with conservation efforts;*
- *utilization and empowerment of environmental services and ecotourism inside the area;*
- *community empowerment in areas around TRHS;*
- *establishment and development of models of Conservation Villages as well as conservation cadres;*
- *designation of buffer zones;*
- *cooperation and partnership with the private sector, army, universities, and*

NGOs.

The Government of Indonesia is also committed to not grant any concession or exploration permits with regard to geothermal energy within the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

Response to the Decision: 39 COM 7A.15

In response to the recommendation of the 39th Session of the World Heritage Committee in Bonn, 28 June – 8 July 2015, particularly the recommendation related to the World Heritage Properties in Indonesia on Agenda item 7A.15: Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatera (TRHS), the State Party would like to inform the World Heritage Committee that the Government of Indonesia, together with relevant stakeholders, has taken measures on the protection and preservation of TRHS.

Decision: 39 COM 7A.15

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined** *Document WHC-15/39.COM/7A,*
- 2. Recalling** *Decision 38 COM 7A.28, adopted at its 38th session (Doha, 2014),*
- 3. Welcomes the confirmation by the State Party** *that no mining concessions or exploration permits exist within the property, and that geothermal energy will not be developed within the property, and requests the State Party to submit the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the license for the development of geothermal energy adjacent to Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, which should include an assessment of potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in line with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment;*

Response:

The Government of Indonesia reiterates its commitment to not grant any concession or exploration permits with regard to geothermal energy within the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

Regarding the geothermal development license given by the the Regent of West Lampung to Chevron Geothermal Suoh Sekincau Ltd. (Chevron) vide Decree No. B/334/KPTS/II.11/2010, the State Party would like to provide the following explanation:

- 1) The location of the geothermal exploration does not lie within the area the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.
- 2) Despite the geothermal exploration area not being within the boundaries of TRHS, the Government of Indonesia has instructed Chevron to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment prior to the beginning of the geothermal exploration.
- 3) Currently, Chevron is still at the stage of exploration in order to determine the viability of the geothermal potential within the legal area of development. This exploration will take place until 2019.
- 4) If the aforementioned exploration confirms the viability of the area's geothermal potential, then Chevron will be obliged to undertake a feasibility study within a period of two years, which shall be completed by 2021.

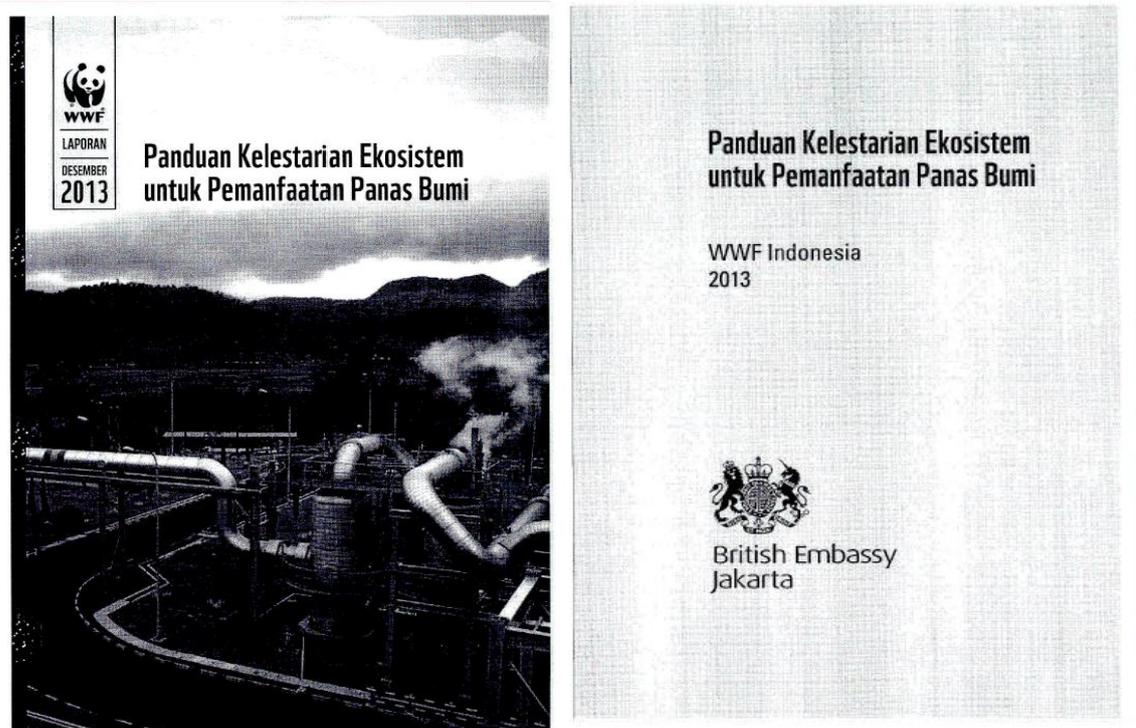
Due to the timeline of the viability and feasibility study by Chevron, at this moment an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has yet to be completed. The conclusions of the EIA will be dependent on the results of the studies by Chevron. This is in line with the Regulation of the Minister of Environment No. 5 of 2012 on the obligation of EIA for the stages of exploitation and development of geothermal power plants, as well as in line with the Regulation of the Minister of Environment No. 13 of 2010 on the obligation of environment management and monitoring for non-EIA-mandatory areas as well as environment management and monitoring for the execution of exploration drilling.

The State Party would also like to report that the Government of Indonesia has recently issued a regulation in favour of geothermal operations in conservation areas through Law No. 21 of 2014 on Geothermal. This Law states geothermal energy as a renewable energy and a natural resource granted by God Almighty to the Unitary Republic of Indonesia as an important factor in supporting its sustainable national development for the welfare of the people. Geothermal energy is an environmentally-friendly energy source with a large potential which needs to be utilized optimally. Therefore, its carefully planned and integrated utilization is needed in order to reduce dependency on fossil fuels.

Furthermore, the Government of Indonesia in collaboration with WWF Indonesia has published a book titled "Guide towards Ecosystem Sustainability in Geothermal Energy Utilization" for the following purpose:

- minimize/avoid negative impact towards the environment and green areas with High Conservation Value;
- foster the people's local wisdom in natural resources management in geothermal-rich areas;
- increase the sustainability of the geothermal industry side-by-side with

conservation efforts.



- 4. *Notes*** with appreciation that the closure of illegal small-scale gold mines has been initiated, and also requests the State Party to ensure the full closure of all illegal gold mines within the property, and the rehabilitation of affected areas;

Response:

All illegal traditional mining within the Kerinci Seblat National Park has been closed and all involved miners have left the area. Former illegal traditional mining sites in areas encompassing 30.370 ha have been rehabilitated in 2014.

- 5. *Also notes*** with appreciation that no new road development has occurred within the property, and noting the continued pressure for the development of roads for evacuation and improving connectivity in the areas surrounding the property, urges the State Party to expedite the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) requested by the Committee (Decision 36 COM 7A.13) and to submit the completed SEA to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2017, for review by IUCN;

Response:

UNESCO Jakarta is assisting the development of the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) of the effects of road development plans in the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (TRHS) with funding support from the Indonesian Funds-in-Trust and in close coordination with related ministries such as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the Indonesian World Heritage Commission under the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture.

The report of study on the Socio-economic Impact Assessment, Ecological Impact Assessment and Legal Status Analysis of the Road Development Planned in TRHS will be discussed in a stakeholders' coordination meeting on 28 January 2016 in Jakarta. These preliminary studies leading to the development of SEA of TRHS will be integrated with further analysis and the SEA report will ready by the 4th quarter of 2016 for review by the relevant stakeholders of TRHS.

- 6. *Further requests*** *the State Party to make a clear and unequivocal commitment to ensure that the Aceh Spatial Plan will not have any negative impacts on the property and on key areas within the Leuser Ecosystem that are critical to the integrity of the property;*

Response:

Regarding the Aceh Spatial Plan, the State Party is pleased to confirm again that according to a Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number SK.941/Menhut-II/2013 of 23 December 2013 on Changes in Forest Areas, **said changes did not include the Aceh Spatial Plan.**

The Government of Indonesia is thus committed that the Aceh Spatial Plan will not have any negative impact on the property and on key areas of the Leuser Ecosystem.

- 7. *Requests furthermore*** *the State Party to provide further information on the actions taken to improve law enforcement, and to provide statistics on trends of illegal activities, including poaching and encroachment;*

Response:

Complete data on activities related to the improvement of law enforcement and statistics of illegal activities including poaching and encroachment are presented in the following section (Achievement of DSOCR and Corrective Measure).

Achievement of Desired State of Conservation for Removal (DSOCR) and Corrective Measure:

Forest Cover:

The Government of Indonesia has taken the following measures to improve the forest cover:

1. Restoration Activities

In order to restore the environment of TRHS in protecting the life-sustaining ecosystem, preserving biodiversity of both flora and fauna, as well as sustainably utilizing natural resources including its environment, the following activities, among others, have been undertaken in 2015:

- Conservation of previously restored vegetation;
- Planting of vegetation in previously barren areas within Gunung Leuser National Park encompassing 100 hectares (Sei Betung Village, Besitang District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province)
- Planting of vegetation in former illegal traditional mining areas within Kerinci Seblat National Park encompassing an area of 30.370 hectares
- Cooperation with NGOs by national park managements in restoration efforts, such as TNI in Bukit Barisan National Park (21,300 hectares), TFCA UNILA-PILI (200 hectares); Operation Wallace Trust (100 hectares). Cooperation with WWF is planned for 2016 in an area encompassing 20 hectares.

The transformation of some areas before and after restoration activities is evident in the following pictures, taken in Gunung Leuser National Park, Halaban Village, Besitang District, Langkat Regency:



Before

After

2. Monitoring of forest cover, by scheduled analysis on SPOT imaging for a period of five years. This method of analysis can locate lack of forest cover within the area. Currently, each national park within TRHS has their own satellite image as baseline data.

Population Trend Data For Key Species Of Fauna:

The population of four key species (Sumatran Elephant, Tiger, Rhino and Orangutan) within TRHS shows the following trend:

1. Sumatran Tiger

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population increase (percentage)</i>
<i>2011</i>	<i>10.75%</i>
<i>2012</i>	<i>28.25%</i>
<i>2013</i>	<i>19.48%</i>
<i>2014</i>	<i>19, 55%</i>
<i>2015</i>	<i>20,01%</i>

2. Sumatran Elephant:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population increase (percentage)</i>
<i>2011</i>	<i>0.19%</i>
<i>2012</i>	<i>1.32%</i>
<i>2013</i>	<i>-8.43%</i>
<i>2014</i>	<i>0,30%</i>
<i>2015</i>	<i>0,10%</i>

For Sumatera Rhino, a target of 3 % annual growth rate is to be achieved by 2020, and 7 % annual growth rate by 2020 for orangutan.

The Government of Indonesia has taken the following measures to manage the population of the key species' in TRHS:

1. Monitoring of key species population within the area of Gunung Leuser National Park in the following sites:
 - a. Bendahara Mountain (68,880 hectares, tiger population: 5)
 - b. Sikundur area (9,542 hectares, elephant population: 23)
 - c. Mamas Valley area (23,910 hectares, rhino population: 7)
 - d. Suaq Belimbing area (1,160 hectares, orangutan population: 21);
2. Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park has developed an Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) with an area of over 100,000 hectares in cooperation with the Government of Germany through the *Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau* (KfW). Furthermore, to determine the sex ratio of Sumatran elephants in the area, the State Party has signed a Cooperation Agreement with the Eijkman Institute to analyze 90 samples of elephant dung;

3. Routine patrols;
4. Installation of camera traps;
5. DNA Analysis to support population sounding/prediction in monitoring sites.



Road Development:

The State Party would like to reiterate that there are currently neither new road developments nor any requests for the development inside the property.

Furthermore, there is an agreement between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry with the Ministry of Public Works that any new road developments within the property must be avoided, even though the Government Regulation No. 28 of 2011 on the Management of Natural Reserve and Nature Conservation Areas allows the building of roads for national strategic interests.

The related Regional Governments are also beginning to support the management of TRHS, among others by rejecting the development of an evacuation road through the area of Kerinci Seblat National Park. This rejection is shown through a letter from the Regent of Merangin to the Chairman of the House of Representatives of Indonesia, Chairman of the 4th Commission of the House of Representatives and the Minister for Forestry No. 522.1/356/Disbunhut/2014, as shown below:



BUPATI MERANGIN

Bangka, 24 Juni 2014

Nomor : 522/1/376/Disbunhut/2014
Lampiran : 1 (satu) berkas
Perihal : Penolakan jalan evakuasi

Kepada Yth. :
1. Ketua DPR RI
2. Ketua Komisi IV DPR RI
3. Bapak Menteri Kehutanan RI

Di -
JAKARTA

Berdasarkan surat dari Kepala Desa Nilo Dingin Kec. Lambah Masurai Nomor : 086/Kds-ND/2014 tanggal 7 Februari 2014 perihal Penolakan rencana pembangunan jalan tembus Kerinci - Merangin Propinsi Jambi, maka bersama ini dapat kami sampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut :

1. Penolakan pembuatan jalan tersebut bukan hanya dari Desa Nilo Dingin saja, tetapi juga datang dari 22 (dua puluh dua) desa dan Forum Kepala Desa Muara Siau, yaitu wilayah Kec. Muara Siau Desa Air Lago, Desa Badak Tekurung, Desa Tiaro, Desa Durian Rambun, Desa Dusun Siau, Desa Lubuk Beringin, Desa Lubuk Birah, Desa Pasar Muara Siau, Desa Peradun Temberas, Desa Pulau Raman, Desa Rantau Bayur, Desa Rantau Bidaro, Desa Rantau Macang, Desa Rantau Panjang, Desa Sungai Ulas, Desa Sepantai Renah, Desa Teluk Sikumbang dan Wilayah Kec. Jangkat Desa Nilo Dingin, serta Wilayah Kec. Jangkat Desa Rantau Kermas.
2. Jalan evakuasi tersebut akan melintas dan mengusur Zona Inti Taman Nasional Kerinci Sebatik baik yang berada di wilayah Kabupaten Kerinci maupun di Kab. Merangin.
3. Rencana pembuatan jalan tersebut, selain melintas kawasan TNKS, juga melintas Hutan Lindung Bukit Muncong Bukit Gamut, Pegunungan Peraduan Gamut dan kawasan Hutan Produksi HP Batang Nilo tempat konsentrasi perambahan hutan yang dilakukan oleh para pendatang.
4. Hutan Lindung tersebut sampai saat ini masih terjaga keutuhannya berkat dari kearifan lokal masyarakat setempat dan juga merupakan wilayah hulu dari Sungai Mentenang dan Sungai Madras yang bermuara ke Sungai Batang Langkup dan terakhir bermuara ke Sungai Air Dikit di Kab. Muko-Muko Provinsi Bengkulu. Sungai-sungai tersebut merupakan sumber air utama masyarakat di Kecamatan Jangkat untuk irigasi.
5. Penolakan tersebut bertujuan untuk menjaga kearifan lokal terhadap lingkungan yang sampai dengan saat ini masih utuh, di khawatirkan dengan terbukanya jalan akan menambah permasalahan baru yaitu mempermudah akses jalan perambahan yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat pendatang.

Alamat : Jalan Jend. Sudirman No. 01, Telp./Fax. : 0746 21067 - 21876, Bangko - Jambi 37314

6. Dengan adanya pembukaan jalan evakuasi, masyarakat khawatir akan memperparah terjadinya kerusakan lingkungan yang berdampak pada mata pencaharian/ kehidupan mereka yang selama ini tergantung dengan sumber daya alam hayati dalam hal ini adalah air dan mereka juga khawatir akan terjadi bahaya banjir karena yang akan dibuka sebagai jalan adalah daerah hulu.
7. Apabila rencana pembukaan jalan tersebut tetap dilaksanakan berarti mengabaikan kepentingan masyarakat lokal (Kabupaten Merangin) dibandingkan masyarakat yang akan mempergunakan jalan evakuasi tersebut dalam hal ini adalah masyarakat Kabupaten Kerinci.
8. Dengan adanya pembukaan jalan tersebut berarti terjadi pelanggaran HAM terhadap masyarakat lokal (Kab. Merangin) dan juga terhadap Undang-undang nomor 5 Tahun 1990 tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya serta Undang-undang nomor 18 Tahun 2013 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan dan Perusakan Hutan.
9. Jika sekiranya jalan evakuasi memang sangat diperlukan, kami mengusulkan rencana jalan evakuasi melalui Desa Renah Kemumu, dengan rute dari Desa Lempur Kabupaten Kerinci - Desa Renah Kemumu - Desa Tanjung Kasri Kec. Jangkat sehingga jalan transportasi yang sudah ada dapat ditingkatkan.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian Bapak diucapkan terima kasih.



Tembusan disampaikan Kepada Yth :

1. Bapak Gubernur Jambi di Jambi
2. Ketua DPRD Jambi di Jambi
3. Ketua DPRD Merangin di Bangko
4. Bapak Dirjen PHKA Kemenhut di Jakarta
5. Sdr. Bupati Kerinci di Kerinci
6. Kepala Bappeda Propinsi Jambi di Jambi
7. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Propinsi Jambi di Jambi
8. Kepala Balai Besar TNKS di Sungai Penuh
9. Kepala Bappeda Kab. Merangin di Bangko
10. Kepala Dinas Perkebunan dan Kehutanan Kab. Merangin di Bangko

Mining:

There are no mining concessions or mining exploration permits within the area of TRHS. Illegal small-scale mines inside the property are already closed and the mining sites have been rehabilitated.

Boundary Demarcation:

Regarding the boundary demarcation of TRHS, the following measures have been undertaken in 2015:

1. Border maintenance

Border maintenance is undertaken by each national park's management by cleaning the borderlines and maintenance on border markers. Missing or damaged border markers have been replaced or repaired. In Gunung Leuser National Park, among others, this is done in cooperation with the local authorities and community. In addition to traditional border markers, signs in the size of 60x30 cm stating "Gunung Leuser National Park Area" have been put up.



2. Border Reconstruction

Border reconstruction around national park areas is done in order to measure and reinforce borders of the park. It is also done to restore any misplaced border markers to their original position as shown in maps. Among others, this is done in Gunung Leuser National Park under the coordination of the *Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan (BPKH) Wilayah I – Medan* (Medan 1st Area Forest Area Reinforcement Institute) involving the management of the Gunung Leuser National Park, Indonesian Police, as well as the local community in October – November 2015 in the Langkat Regency. The reconstruction is done in an area stretching over 200 km.

Law Enforcement

In order to enforce forestry laws, the Government of Indonesia has taken the following measures:

- a. Joint patrols involving the local community, police and army;
 - b. Repressive Operations aiming to eliminate illegal vegetation and its supporting infrastructure in order to rehabilitate the national parks;
 - c. Judicial process on forestry crimes;
 - d. Establishment of a Communication Forum for Law Enforcement in the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park;
 - e. Protection Assistance for Wildlife Security (PAWS) training in the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.
- Law enforcement activities are done both independently by Gunung Leuser National Park Civil Servants as well as by investigators of the Indonesian Police. In 2015, 43 (forty-three) suspects for forest crimes have been detained.

- Law enforcement activities are also done in Kerinci Seblat and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Parks, with respectively three cases and two cases on illegal trafficking of wildlife and vegetation.
- Elimination of illegal agriculture activities in Gunung Leuser National Park is done in cooperation between the Regional Government, Police and NGOs both at the stages of planning as well as execution. This elimination took place in an area of 105 hectares in three separate locations:
 - Bukit Gading Village, South Aceh Regency (20 hectares)
 - Rumah Bundar Village, Southeast Aceh Regency (35 hectares)
 - Sei Betung Village, Langkat Regency (50 hectares)



Fig. Coordinative meeting among stakeholders (police, NGO, regional authorities etc.) for the elimination of illegal agriculture activities in Gunung Leuser National Park



Management Of The Wider Landscape

Several activities have been done in the management of the wider landscape:

- a. Alternative livelihood: development of alternative economic activities which are in line with conservation efforts, such as aid for livestock and recruitment of the local community to act as interpreters and porters, etc;
- b. Rehabilitation and Restoration, as previously explained;
- c. Utilization and empowerment of environmental services and ecotourism inside the area;



- d. Community empowerment in areas around TRHS: establishment and development of models of Conservation Villages as well as conservation cadres;
- e. Designation of buffer zones;
- f. Cooperation and partnership with the private sector, army, universities, and NGOs.

