



Assessing Five Years of CEPF Investment in the Sumatra Forests Ecosystem of the Sundaland Biodiversity Hotspot

A Special Report
March 2007

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OVERVIEW

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) provides grants for conservation projects in biodiversity hotspots, the Earth's biologically richest yet most threatened regions. CEPF seeks to ensure that civil society is engaged in efforts to conserve biodiversity in the hotspots. In doing so, CEPF complements existing strategies and frameworks established by local, regional, and national governments.

CEPF's engagement in Sumatra began in 2001 with the development of an ecosystem profile for the region.¹ As part of the process to develop the profile, three stakeholder consultation workshops, each lasting two full days, were held in north, central, and south Sumatra to compare conditions and to cover the island's major biogeographic zones. One workshop was hosted by an international NGO, another by a national NGO, and a third by a provincial university. Participant mix favored local NGOs and community leaders, but included representatives of academia, district parliaments, district managers, forest industries, the military, and agencies responsible for protected areas. The process also entailed a three-day consultation with natural scientists and economists. More than 220 people were consulted in the development of the ecosystem profile.

The information gathered from these stakeholder consultations led to CEPF's decision to focus support at the district level and below.

Geographic priorities were identified by CEPF and its advisers based on the amount of remaining species-rich lowland forest; estimated time remaining before that forest disappears; number of existing successful conservation programs present; and presence of potential conservation partnerships. On the basis of these criteria, CEPF investments focused on the following four geographic areas:

- Bukit Barisan Selatan
- Seulawah–Leuser–Angkola (Northern Sumatra Corridor)
- Siberut Island
- Teso Nilo–Bukit Tigapuluh

The CEPF Donor Council approved a \$10 million budget for implementation of the investment strategy detailed in the profile and the grant program began in January 2002. As the 5-year investment period came to a close, CEPF staff, along with our donors, grantees, and other partners, assessed the degree to which CEPF met its objectives in Sumatra. CEPF Grant Director Christopher Holtz and CEPF Regional Implementation Team staff Purbasari Surjadi, in close consultation with World Bank staff and the senior staff of CEPF's lead partners in Sumatra, conducted the assessment. Several consultation meetings with grantees and other partners were held, including workshops in Padang (Nov. 23, 2006), Medan (Nov. 27, 2006), Pekanbaru (Nov. 29, 2006), and Bogor (Dec. 11, 2006) to allow a broad range of stakeholder input in the assessment. The CEPF Regional Implementation Team staff met with the CEPF Task Manager from the World Bank and Jakarta-based World Bank staff, along with senior staff from WWF Indonesia, Conservation International, and the Wildlife Conservation Society on Dec. 19 to review and receive comments on a preliminary draft of the assessment. A final meeting took place Jan. 25-26 in Padang to review the accomplishments described in the draft report, with a particular emphasis on the program's impact, lessons learned, and sustainability. The report has since been further refined.

¹ See www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.Sundaland.Sumatra.EP.pdf for the full profile in English (PDF, 811 KB) or www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.Bahasa.Sundaland.Sumatra.EP.pdf for the profile in Bahasa (PDF, 2.0 MB).

The report synthesizes the consultation input received to date and articulates the assessment team's judgment regarding the degree to which CEPF met the objectives of the ecosystem profile. The team focused on whether the biodiversity targets described in the profile were met and resulted in significant conservation outcomes. The report assesses the effectiveness of the grant-making approach used, including a discussion of how grant resources were allocated. It also reflects upon the lessons learned implementing the CEPF program in Sumatra and highlights priorities for sustaining the conservation gains made possible by the commitment of CEPF's partners – our donors, our grantees, and government agencies at the local and national levels.

THE CEPF NICHE

CEPF identifies a niche – an unmet or under financed conservation need – for its investment in each ecosystem profile. The CEPF niche was defined geographically to focus on Seulawah–Leuser–Angkola or the Northern Sumatra Corridor; Siberut Island; Teso Nilo–Bukit Tigapuluh; and Bukit Barisan Selatan. The primary thematic niche identified in Sumatra was investment in closely coordinated conservation efforts at the district level and below. The ecosystem profile noted that a tradition of working in isolation had kept Sumatra's NGOs fragmented. The strategy identified an opportunity to catalyze coalitions and alliances that would allow NGOs to address key issues in a manner that avoided duplication of effort, took advantage of individual organization strengths, and built collective political influence. CEPF's approach was therefore to finance projects at the district level and below, with the aim of enhancing local stewardship of forests and building alliances among conservation-minded individuals, NGOs and private sector interests.

The CEPF thematic niche was further articulated in four strategic directions to guide grant making. They were:

- **Enhance stewardship of forest resources at the district level and below**
Grants in this strategic direction focused on raising the awareness and skill levels of civil society to enable local people to take more effective actions towards conserving Sumatra's biodiversity. Funding at the local level was especially important because of the shift in Indonesia to decentralized management of natural resources allowing greater local control.
- **Empower civil society to organize in favor of conserving biodiversity**
Grants in this strategic direction sought to build the capacity of civil society to better understand sustainable resource management and coordinate efforts in order to take a more active role in management of local natural resources.
- **Build alliances among conservation-minded groups in civil society and in the private sector**
Grants in this strategic direction addressed the need for civil society to work collaboratively in order to scale up conservation impact. The original intent included a strong focus on issues related to the private sectors' role in forest management. In practice, the approach did not focus on direct engagement with the private sector, but in ensuring coordination among NGOs and with government to address the threats posed by the private sector.
- **Assess the impact of conservation interventions at the district level and below**
Grants in this strategic direction focused on measuring and tracking the effects of conservation action on natural resources and human attitudes and behaviors.

The \$10 million budget was not allocated evenly among the four strategic directions or among the four landscapes. CEPF funds were flexible, with factors such as absorptive capacity among the NGO community and emerging opportunities within the respective corridors playing a critical

role in grant decision-making. CEPF planned to provide mostly small to medium-sized grants (\$50,000 or less) to civil society for projects and programs that may not have been beneficiaries of previous conservation investments. Strategic directions one and two comprised a significant percentage of CEPF’s grant allocation with just over 40 percent of the total grants going to strategic direction one (29 grants totaling \$2,595,062) and just over 40 percent of the total budget going to strategic direction two (24 grants totaling \$4,332,386). The substantial allocation of resources towards these strategic directions reflect the significant opportunities that existed for NGOs to engage government, particularly district level, in mainstreaming biodiversity priorities into development planning and creating or expanding new protected areas.

Table 1: Resource Allocation by Thematic Priority Area (Strategic Direction)

Resource Allocation	Strategic Direction 1	Strategic Direction 2	Strategic Direction 3	Strategic Direction 4
Number of grants for this Strategic Direction	29	24	9	9
Percent (%) of grants for this Strategic Direction	41%	33%	13%	13%
Dollar allocation for this Strategic Direction	\$2,595,062	\$4,332,386	\$2,139,426	\$923,194
Percent (%) dollar allocation for this Strategic Direction	26%	44%	21%	9%

More detailed discussion of the grant resource allocation is included in the following section.

IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

Identifying the Regional Implementation Team

The first step in implementing a CEPF program is to identify an NGO or a group of NGOs to serve as a Regional Implementation Team (RIT), formerly known as a Coordination Unit. The RIT works closely with the CEPF grant director to convert the plans in the ecosystem profile into powerful portfolios of grants that exceed in impact the sum of their parts. A RIT provides local knowledge and insights and represents CEPF in each hotspot. It has primary responsibility for building a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and geographic boundaries toward achieving the shared conservation goals described in the ecosystem profile.

At the time CEPF began grantmaking in Sumatra, the RIT had not yet been identified. Each of the major conservation organizations operating in Sumatra had a specific and distinct geographic project focus, and none wished to assume the potential political liabilities that come from accepting and rejecting grant applications from their colleagues and partners. However, around

that time, CI Indonesia Deputy Director Purbasari Surjadi decided that she wished to explore a different career option and particularly as the grant manager for CEPF in Sumatra. CI agreed to become the CEPF RIT and house the CEPF grant manager for Sumatra. The grant manager allied herself quickly and well with all of the lead organizations and set to work mentoring small NGO applicants inexperienced in working in conservation partnerships and applying for international funds. The RIT structure was enhanced in 2004 with the development of a Rapid Response Team, which included representatives from the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (DG PHKA) of the Ministry of Forestry, the Wildlife Conservation Society's Indonesia Program (WCS) and World Wildlife Fund Foundation Indonesia (WWF-I). The team worked with various stakeholder groups to quickly and effectively address issues and/or problems that arose as CEPF projects were implemented. An Advisory Council that worked at district, provincial, and national political levels was also critical to ensuring that the goals of the CEPF ecosystem profile were met. Jatna Supriatna, who heads CI Indonesia, led the Rapid Response Team and Advisory Council. Together, the Advisory Council, the Rapid Response Team and the Sumatra grant manager comprise the CEPF RIT structure in Sumatra.

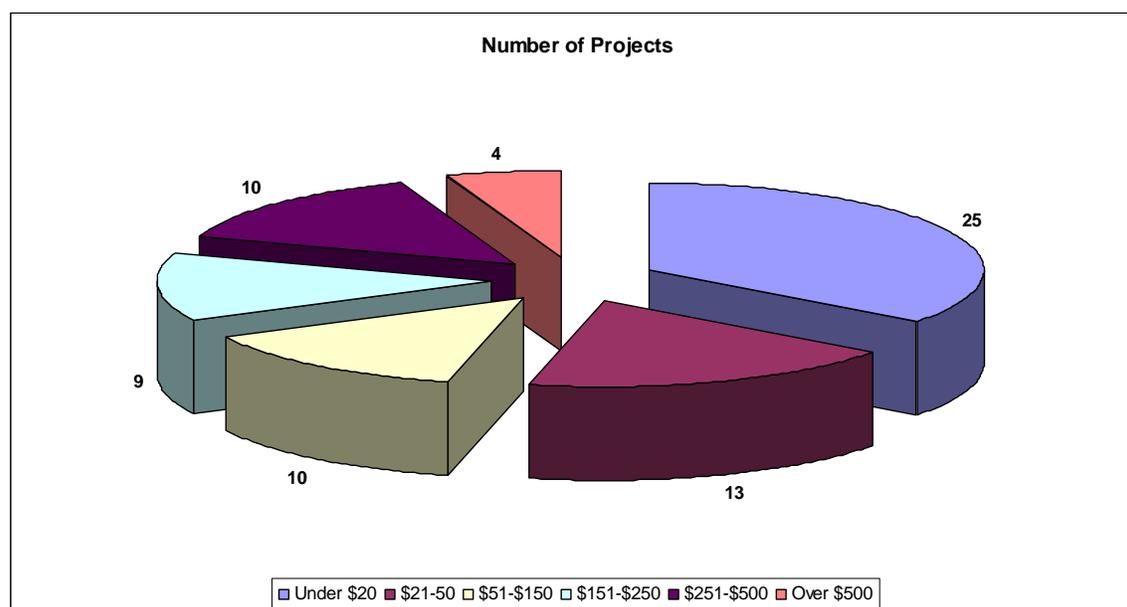
The Sumatra RIT was financed through three projects implemented by CI totaling \$754,678 (7.5 percent of the total portfolio budget) over the 5-year investment period:

- CEPF Support of Local Partners in Sumatra (\$290,849)
- Grantmaking and Partnerships on the Ground in Sumatra (\$307,077)
- Rapid Response Team for Conservation Investment in Sumatra (\$156,752)

The Grant Portfolios

CEPF funded 71 projects totaling \$9.99 million. These grants ranged in size from \$3,789 to \$994,972, with the average grant size being \$140,705. The median CEPF grant in Sumatra was \$48,080, which indicates that CEPF did operate largely within the identified niche of providing mostly small to medium-sized grants (\$50,000 or less) to civil society for projects and programs that may not have been beneficiaries of previous conservation investments. (See Appendix A for a full list of grants). Figure 1 further illustrates the allocation of resources by project by looking at the portfolio in terms of the scale of approved budgets. CEPF financed 48 projects (67 percent) with budgets under \$150,000. CEPF operated largely in a project financing range, which was (and continues to be) under serviced by existing donors.

Figure 1: Resource Allocation by CEPF Contribution to Project Cost



CEPF resources were allocated fairly evenly across the Northern Sumatra Corridor (22 grants totaling \$2,497,027); Teso Nilo–Bukit Tigapuluh (16 grants totaling \$2,261,996); and Bukit Barisan Selatan (seven grants totaling \$1,974,408). The number of grants in Bukit Barisan Selatan was significantly lower than in the other priority areas, with two of the grants, *Partnership for the Conservation of Sumatran Natural Heritage* (\$900,000) and *Anti-Poaching Patrols for Rhinos, Tigers and Other Megafauna within Bukit Barisan National Park and Ecosystem, Sumatra, Indonesia* (\$616,611) comprising the bulk of the allocation. The *Partnership for the Conservation of Sumatran Natural Heritage* project included a one-to-one match by the United Nations Foundation. Siberut Island received a notably smaller allocation (9 grants totaling \$764,387).

Table 2: Resource Allocation by Geographic Priority Area (Corridors)

Resource Allocation	Northern Sumatra Corridor	Siberut Island	Teso Nilo/Bukit Tigapulu	Bukit Barisan Selatan	Multiple Priority Areas	Global/Multi-regional
Number of grants	22	9	16	7	9	8
Percent (%) of grants	31%	13%	23%	9%	13%	11%
Dollar allocation	\$2,497,027	\$764,387	\$2,261,996	\$1,974,408	\$1,365,679	\$1,126,570
Percent (%) dollar allocation	24%	8%	23%	20%	14%	11%

The Multiple Priority Areas column in Table 2 includes grants that impacted more than one of the four priority areas, such as the three Regional Implementation Team projects. The Global/Multi-regional column includes global or regional-scale projects that included Sumatra, i.e. the *Building a Global Constituency for Biodiversity Conservation* project implemented jointly by CI and RARE and *Save the Tiger Fund* project implemented by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF).

Table 3: Resource Allocation by Scale (species, site, corridor, multi-corridor)

Resource Allocation	Species Focused	Site Focused	Corridor Focused	Multi-Corridor or Hotspot Focused
Number of grants for this scale	8	17	34	12
Percent (%) of grants for this scale	11%	24%	48%	17%
Dollar allocation for this scale	\$1,988,299	\$1,143,154	\$5,438,434	\$1,420,181
Percent (%) dollar allocation for this scale	20%	12%	54%	14%

An analysis of grant resource allocation by the scale of the intended impacts indicates that 51 percent of CEPF investment targeted corridor-level or ecosystem-wide objectives, which is entirely consistent with the strategic emphasis of the ecosystem profile.

Local organizations (defined as an organization registered in Indonesia with an independent board of directors or other similar type of independent governance structure) received 33 of the 71 grants CEPF made, but international NGOs received 77 percent of the total budget allocation. Most of the funding for international NGOs was awarded to CI for its role as the RIT and the implementation leadership role in two of the four priority areas (Northern Sumatra and Siberut Island). CI implemented 18 projects totaling just more than \$3.6 million or 36 percent of the total portfolio budget. Among these projects are the three RIT projects, three global / regional projects totaling \$214,401, and one project to “retrofit” the Sumatra ecosystem profile by adding a key biodiversity area (KBA) analysis (\$300,000). Six CI applications were rejected totaling almost \$2 million.

Other international NGOs receiving large allocations from CEPF included the Wildlife Conservation Society (\$900,000 through the UN Foundation/UNESCO which provided a one-to-one match) and IRF (\$666,611) for their critical role in delivering results in the Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape. The WCS-led project included a sub-granting component totaling more than \$200,000. Large projects implemented by Save the Tiger Fund through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (\$500,000), Conservation Management Ltd. (two awards totaling more than \$450,000), and WWF-US (two awards totaling more than \$280,000) were additional major investments in projects led by international NGOs.

Table 4: Resource Allocation by Type of Organization

Resource Allocation	International Organizations	Local Organizations
Number of grants	38	33
Percent (%) of grants	54%	46%
Dollar allocation	\$7,680,804	\$2,309,264
Percent (%) dollar allocation	77%	23%

The assessment team concluded that while the dominance of CEPF resources by international NGOs was not entirely consistent with the grant-making approach articulated in the ecosystem profile, i.e. providing mostly small-to medium-sized grants (\$50,000 or less) to civil society for projects and programs that may not have been beneficiaries of previous conservation

investments, these projects did generally deliver impressive results in terms of expanding and strengthening critical protected areas in Sumatra. Striking the balance between investments in established organizations that are well positioned to deliver short-term results and higher-risk projects led by less experienced local organizations with more limited capacity is difficult. CEPF struck this balance with nearly half of its grants going to local NGOs and with half of its portfolios consisting of projects under \$50,000.

Portfolio Development

The CEPF approach to developing portfolios includes clustering projects of different sizes implemented by organizations with diverse capacities. Large anchor projects were funded in each corridor. They allowed well-positioned organizations with significant technical capacity to strengthen their leadership positions within a priority landscape. Anchor projects generally included funding for direct conservation action, such as working with government and local communities to expand a protected area, as well as support for activities designed to build the capacity of other local organizations and coordinate the activities of key stakeholders. Supporting projects are then designed and implemented around the anchor project and in alignment with shared objectives.

An excellent example of the clustering approach and its effect in Sumatra is in Teso Nilo–Bukit Tigapuluh landscape. WWF Indonesia implemented the anchor project, entitled *Creation and Management of the Teso Nilo Protected Area as a Centerpiece of Sumatra’s Teso Nilo–Bukit Tigapuluh Conservation Corridor* (\$994,972). WARSI played a critical complementary leadership role focused on the Bukit Tigapuluh National Park. Fifteen other projects totaling more than \$1.2 million were awarded to focus on specific geographic or thematic priorities within the Teso Nilo–Bukit Tigapuluh landscape. Grantees received technical assistance and high-level advocacy support from WWF as needed. These grants were:

- Facilitate the Establishment of the Teso Nilo Conservation Forest (\$319,305)
- Conservation of Sumatra Tiger in Teso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape (\$233,874)
- Building the Capacity of NGOs to Conserve Forests and Species in Sumatra's Teso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh Conservation Corridor (\$184,296)
- Technical Assistance to WWF Indonesia to Secure the Teso Nilo Conservation Landscape Facilitate the Establishment of the Teso Nilo Conservation Forest (\$165,000)
- Expansion of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park and Protection of Its Wider Ecosystem (\$146,687)
- Use of Forest Resources in Riau: A Look at Legal and Illegal Employment (\$48,080)

- Incorporating Local Stakeholders Conservation into Riau's Provincial Spatial Planning Process (\$46,081)
- Civil Society Support for Legalizing Spatial Planning Documents to Save Riau's Remaining Natural Forests (\$35,000)
- Economic Analysis of Teso Nilo Indonesia Forest Concessions (\$28,852)
- Anti Illegal Logging Advocacy Campaign in the Jambi Parts of Bukit Tigapuluh Ecosystem, Sumatra (\$20,000)
- Documenting and Stopping Economic Loss From Hydro Plants Slowed by Forest Conversion in Riau Province (\$9,999)
- Collaborative Management as a Tool For Reaching Consensus Among Stakeholders in Teso Nilo for Better Natural Resource Management (\$9,998)
- Organizing Local Communities to Advocate for Cancellation of Forest Concession in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (\$9,985)
- Workshop to Formulate Management Strategies for Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (\$6,075)
- Workshop to Finalize Vision Map and Development of Project Design for Teso Nilo Bukit Tiga Puluh Landscape (\$3,789)

Similar clusters of projects were developed in target key sites in Seulawah/Leuser/Angkola, Bukit Barisan Selatan, and Siberut Island with varying success. The cluster in Bukit Barisan Selatan for example was meant to arise through the CANOPI alliance of partners led by the Wildlife Conservation Society. CANOPI was conceived as a formal partnership under which NGOs would unite to share information and coordinate resources towards the ultimate goal of protecting the BBSNP Landscape. It became increasingly clear during the course of implementation that the objective of forming an overarching forum of stakeholders was actually being confounded by the existence of the very forum that was hoped would become be the catalyst for it; the CANOPI Alliance. Disagreement within CANOPI over the process of making decisions regarding the allocation of CEPF funds among alliance members created conflicts that undermined the development of a powerful cluster of coordinated activities and discouraged new members from joining. The formal nature of the CANOPI alliance allowed members of the partnership to effectively block expansion of the alliance or performing useful functions with respect to actual conservation. CEPF worked closely with WCS, alongside UNF and UNESCO, to adapt the approach to alliance building in BBS by broadening the stakeholder engagement structure to include government and non-government partners forums around the issues of spatial planning (in three districts), law enforcement (Lampung-wide with a more informal network beyond), Awareness and Education (three districts). The shift in tactics worked well and the WCS-led efforts in Bukit Barisan Selatan delivered impressive results.

The CEPF portfolio on Siberut Island did not develop as planned and produced fewer results than anticipated. Encouraging smaller-scale initiatives were catalyzed, including a clan agreement to manage 4,000 hectares of forest north of the Siberut National Park for the purposes of conducting primate research and promoting ecotourism through the *Studying and Preserving the Peleonian Forest as a Means of Safeguarding Siberut's Ecosystem* project implemented by Deutsches Primatenzentrum. Larger-scale results targeted in the ecosystem profile, such as negotiating a conservation management agreement and long-term financing arrangement for the PT. SSS logging concession, did not materialize. While the challenges to securing this type of result could not be overcome, CI and its partners were able to delay the issuance of a logging permit for the

PT. SSS concession so that no large-scale legal logging occurred within the concession during the CEPF investment period.

RESULTS

Species

A fundamental purpose of the CEPF program in Sumatra was the maintenance of healthy ecosystems. The persistence of species, particularly those that are area-demanding (i.e. they either regularly move between sites or naturally occur at such low densities that it is not feasible to safeguard sites of adequate size) or those that are threatened by changes in broad-scale ecological processes, is one indicator of a healthy ecosystem. Species in the CEPF priority areas that were targets for investment identified in the CEPF Investment Strategy Logical Framework included:

- Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*)
- Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*)
- Sumatran orangutan (*Pongo abelii*)
- Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)

These species all requires conservation at a landscape scale as they occur at low densities throughout their range in Sumatra. They each depend upon effective habitat protection within parks and reserves, but also have regular migratory routes or nomadic movement patterns, which requires effective landscape scale management.

CEPF investment contributed to conservation efforts for each of these four species. The assessment team concluded that the greatest impact occurred in Bukit Barisan Selatan, likely the most important remaining population of Sumatran rhino. A CEPF financed project led by IRF effectively halted rhino poaching in this critical park. An anti-poaching unit focused on protecting tigers is now operating in Teso Nilo having replicated the successful approach of IRF in Bukit Barisan Selatan.

The CI-implemented *Conservation of the Sumatran Orangutan in the Northern Sumatra Corridor* project increased awareness among communities across the priority area regarding the crisis facing Sumatran orangutan through a mobile outreach unit. In addition, the project d \$1 million over three years from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and \$125,000 from a private donor to conserve significant Orangutan habitat in Batang Toru within the Northern Sumatra Corridor. Batang Toru holds a large Sumatran orangutan population of approximately 400 individuals and other endangered species including the Sumatran Tiger, Malayan Tapir and Sumatran Serow.

Teso Nilo holds the largest remaining Sumatran elephant population. The declaration of the 38,576 Teso Nilo National Park in 2004 is a major step toward maintaining a viable population of Sumatran elephants. Human-elephant conflict continues to be a major problem with 12 elephants killed in Riau over a two-month period in 2006. It is estimated that the population has decreased by 75 percent from 1067-1617 elephants in 1985 to 353-431 elephants in 2003.

CEPF financing of tiger conservation was made through a grant to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Save the Tiger Fund (STF). The financing partnership featured a one-to-one match by ExxonMobil toward global tiger conservation objectives and an extension of its commitment to fund STF on a three-year rolling basis rather than through annual commitments. The Sumatra portfolio budget contributed \$500,000 toward this global tiger conservation initiative. The tiger

conservation expertise of STF staff and its Advisory Council along with the co-financing agreement with ExxonMobil were meant to sharpen and amplify the scale of CEPF's tiger conservation impact.

STF investments in Sumatra benefited tiger conservation efforts in Northern Sumatra at the newly declared Batang Gadis National Park, Bukit Barisan Selatan, and the Teso Nilo Landscape. However, the partnership did not produce the anticipated increase in tiger conservation financing for Sumatra. Nine projects were funded by STF in Sumatra from 2004-2005. Eight STF grants were made in CEPF priority areas during this period. The CEPF contribution to these projects was approximately \$394,000, and the ExxonMobil contribution totaled \$26,443. A ninth project was supported in Kerinci Seblat totaling more than \$233,000, funded entirely with ExxonMobil resources. The balance of the CEPF contribution from the Sumatra portfolio went to STF management and operations.

While the CEPF Investment Strategy highlighted these four charismatic globally threatened species, the portfolio's impact on species was not limited to them. Two projects implemented by CI, *Conservation Assessment and Management Plan for Threatened Sumatran Species and Red List Assessment of Threatened Reptiles and Freshwater Fish Conservation Assessment and Management Plan for Threatened Sumatran Species and Red List Assessment of Threatened Reptiles and Freshwater Fish and Defining, Refining, and Monitoring Outcomes for Sumatra*, contributed to improving knowledge about the distribution and status of 266 globally threatened species in Sumatra, and support better targeted conservation investment in the future.

CEPF investment at the site benefited several globally threatened species. For example, through the creation or expansion of protected areas in Batang Gadis National Park, Teso Nilo National Park, and Bukit Tigapuluh National Park and improved management of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, CEPF projects benefited at least 43 globally threatened species that occur within these key biodiversity areas, including the Sumatran ground-cuckoo (CR), Sumatran rabbit (CR) and Asiatic wild dog (EN). Further details on CEPF-supported site- and corridor-scale projects are included in the following sections of this report.

Table 5: Globally Threatened Species at Four CEPF Priority KBAs

Class	Species Common Name	Species Scientific Name	Threat Status
Batang Gadis			
AMPHIBIA	Elongated Caecilian	<i>Ichthyophis elongatus</i>	RR
REPTILIA	Spiny Terrapin	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Sumatran Serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Asiatic Golden Cat	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Asiatic Wild Dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Malayan Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyuran</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Smooth-coated Otter	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Clouded Leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Sumatran Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Marbled Cat	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Asian Tapir	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	VU
AVES	Sumatran Ground-cuckoo	<i>Carpococcyx viridis</i>	CR/RR
AVES	Salvadori's Pheasant	<i>Lophura inornata</i>	VU/RR
AVES	Masked Finfoot	<i>Heliopais personata</i>	VU
AVES	Schneider's Pitta	<i>Pitta schneideri</i>	VU/RR
AVES	Sumatran Cochoa	<i>Cochoa beccarii</i>	VU/RR

Tesso Nilo			
AMPHIBIA	Malayan Wart Frog	<i>Limnonectes macrodon</i>	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	Asian Arowana	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	EN
REPTILIA	False ghavial	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	EN
REPTILIA	Malayan Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Asiatic Wild Dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Malayan Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyuran</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Smooth-coated Otter	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Sumatran Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Asian Tapir	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	VU
AVES	Crestless Fireback	<i>Lophura erythrophthalma</i>	VU
AVES	Hook-billed Bulbul	<i>Setornis criniger</i>	VU
Bukit Tigapuluh			
REPTILIA	Malayan Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Asiatic Wild Dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Malayan Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyuran</i>	VU
AVES	Storm's Stork	<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	EN
AVES	White-winged Duck	<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	EN
AVES	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	VU
AVES	Black Partridge	<i>Melanoperdix nigra</i>	VU
AVES	Crestless Fireback	<i>Lophura erythrophthalma</i>	VU
AVES	Blue-banded Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo euryzona</i>	VU
Bukit Barisan Selatan			
AMPHIBIA	Malayan Wart Frog	<i>Limnonectes macrodon</i>	VU
REPTILIA	Asian Giant Tortoise	<i>Manouria emys</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Asiatic Wild Dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Sunda Otter-civet	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Sumatran Rhinoceros	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>	CR
MAMMALIA	Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Malayan Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyuran</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Smooth-coated Otter	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Clouded Leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Sumatran Rabbit	<i>Nesolagus netscheri</i>	CR
MAMMALIA	Sumatran Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	EN
MAMMALIA	Marbled Cat	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Flat-headed Cat	<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Fishing Cat	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	VU
MAMMALIA	Asian Tapir	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	VU
AVES	Sumatran Ground-cuckoo	<i>Carpococcyx viridis</i>	CR/RR
AVES	White-winged Duck	<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	EN
AVES	Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	VU
AVES	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	VU
AVES	Wallace's Hawk-eagle	<i>Spizaetus nanus</i>	VU
AVES	Large Green-pigeon	<i>Treron capellei</i>	VU
AVES	Blue-banded Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo euryzona</i>	VU
AVES	Graceful Pitta	<i>Pitta venusta</i>	VU/RR
AVES	Sumatran Drongo	<i>Dicrurus sumatranus</i>	RR
AVES	Bronze-tailed Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron chalcurum</i>	RR
AVES	Sumatran Green-pigeon	<i>Treron oxyura</i>	RR
AVES	Sumatran Trogon	<i>Apalharpactes mackloti</i>	RR

Sites

CEPF supported a 146,576-hectare expansion of the protected areas network in Sumatra. CEPF projects contributed to the creation of:

- Batang Gadis National Park (108,000 hectares). A Ministerial decree establishing a collaborative management mechanism for Batang Gadis National Park was signed and a Park Superintendent was named in October 2006. At least 10 villages in the buffer zone of Batang Gadis National Park approved and implemented regulations designed to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources. The district government of Mandailing Natal is allocating approximately \$100,000 toward the establishment and management of the park, while the Ministry of Forestry has also made a substantial annual commitment toward park management.
- Teso Nilo National Park (38,576 hectares). A park superintendent was also named for Teso Nilo National Park in October 2006. The Indonesian minister of forestry and the governor of Riau Province announced plans to expand Teso Nilo National Park to 100,000 hectares in 2007.

An additional 1 million hectares is likely in 2007 if plans for declaring new or expanded protected areas proceed on track, including:

- Expansion of Teso Nilo National Park to 100,000 hectares.
- Expansion and rationalization of the boundaries of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park to 200,000 hectares in Jambi province. A second planned expansion will increase the total size to 225,000 hectares
- Creation of two new protected areas adjoining the Batang Gadis National Park: the Siondop – Angkola conservation areas (approximately 195,000 hectares) and the Barumon-Rokan conservation areas (approximately 352,000 hectares).

CEPF grants made significant contributions to improving management effectiveness in two existing protected areas totaling more than 500,000 hectares.

- Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (144,223 hectares)
- Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (356,800 hectares)

CEPF-supported activities in these parks ranged from conservation awareness programs to agroforestry activities for communities in buffer zones to the strengthening of management capacity through training and joint management activities, such as the rhino patrols in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

Systematic monitoring of CEPF's contribution to improvements in protected area management was weak overall, and, in the future, the GEF Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (PA METT) will be used to help CEPF better monitor its impact within protected areas. The assessment team used the 5-year assessment process of the grant-making programs in the Philippines and Sumatra as an opportunity to pilot use of the PA METT for CEPF. It allowed the assessment team and our partners to better understand how CEPF projects met management needs and which ones remain priorities. In hindsight, it would have been better to have at least two PA METT scores (one at the beginning of the program and one at the close ideally) as the basis for judgments regarding CEPF's impact in protected areas. Nevertheless, using the PA METT in the meetings held with park managers and CEPF grantees as part of this assessment provided a comprehensive and consistent structure to collect data, albeit qualitative and largely anecdotal, on impact. Summaries of these meetings as well as the PA METT data sheets are attached as Appendix B. It is also worth noting that none of the PAs where PA METT scores

were developed had ever used the tracking tool previously, so an additional benefit is that a management effectiveness baseline is now in place against which future progress can be measured.

Corridors

CEPF corridor-scale results include expanding the protected status of habitat for several area-demanding species, like the tiger and elephant. Conservation corridors are needed to maintain viable populations of these species, and over time, ensure the continuance of ecological processes upon which wildlife and people depend. CEPF projects also produced results that will better enable conservation to occur at the corridor scale, including:

- Local NGO partners, Jikalauhari and Yayasan Kaliptra, became members of the Spatial Planning Revision Committee in Riau. Their participation represents the first time a local NGO has sat on such a committee, which is responsible for mainstreaming conservation into development planning. The draft spatial planning document for Riau legally protects 2.4 million hectares of Riau natural forests, ensuring that the Teso Nilo—Bukit Tigapuluh landscape is protected and connectivity is maintained between protected areas.
- Local NGO partners and communities joined forces to successfully advocate for the cancellation of over 22,000 hectares of forest concessions. The capacity to accomplish this achievement was a direct result of a grant to Yayasan Alam Sumatra in Bukit Tigapuluh.
- CI, local NGO partners, and communities worked together to convince the government to cancel 50,000 hectares of logging concessions in Batang Toru as part of the Northern Sumatra Corridor strategy.
- A new partnership formed between Yayasan WWF Indonesia and pulp and paper companies and forest concessionaires to save High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) in Teso Nilo. The local-to-global partnership model in Teso Nilo has been adopted by the WWF network to leverage additional support for not only Teso Nilo but for all of Sumatra.
- CEPF projects leveraged \$6,819,602 toward the conservation objectives of the ecosystem profile (Appendix C).

The CEPF investment strategy did not have specific performance targets related to rural development or socioeconomic benefits. Nevertheless, CEPF's approach is based on the belief that biodiversity conservation must ultimately benefit nature and people if it is to be sustained. An assessment of CEPF's impact on poverty reduction in the investment areas was conducted in 2006. The report, *CEPF and Poverty Reduction: A Review of the CEPF Sumatra Forests Ecosystems Portfolio of the Sundaland Biodiversity Hotspot*², concluded that the available socioeconomic data indicate that CEPF-supported projects in Sumatra occurred in areas of considerable poverty. Within these areas, CEPF projects directly and indirectly contributed to poverty reduction in the process of pursuing their primary objective of biodiversity conservation. Projects involved a range of peoples who often have limited means, including female-headed households, farmers with limited land, subsistence practitioners, indigenous peoples, and recent migrants. CEPF investments generated direct impacts to reduce poverty, such as creating jobs and providing training to local peoples. Investments also yielded indirect impacts, such as creating local organizations, strengthening civil society, and other activities that maintain and restore the ecosystems upon which many poor people rely. Together, CEPF investments contributed to the

² See www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/PovertyReduction_Sundaland_Dec06.pdf (PDF, 948 KB)

conservation of habitat, particularly forests, and the biological diversity it supports, in the process contributing to poverty reduction and improvement of the human condition.

LESSONS LEARNED

CEPF values the experiences and insights of its grantees and other partners. It is willing to fund high-risk projects that other donors might not support because of a commitment to innovation and learning. Grantees are asked to reflect upon and communicate the lessons they learned during project implementation in the final reports. Final reports are then made available on CEPF's Web site (www.cepf.net) in the hope that these lessons will assist other conservationists facing similar challenges.

The assessment team focused on developing and articulating portfolio-level lessons learned. Five topics emerged as priorities for noteworthy reflection because they significantly impacted the performance of the portfolio and have the potential to shape more effective conservation strategies in the future for other donors in Indonesia and for CEPF in other regions.

District-level government engagement represents a huge opportunity for conservation and natural resource management, but effective dialogue with national policymakers and international actors with influence on the ground remains essential – CEPF projects targeting conservation efforts led at the local level and supported by grassroots partnerships delivered impressive outcomes. The CEPF experience in Sumatra demonstrates that reaching grassroots conservation organizations is difficult but can be done with the type of decentralized outreach and support provided by the RIT. It also showed that productive partnerships with district level governments could be sustained and made more effective through engagement with grassroots NGOs, as opposed to working only through Jakarta-based organizations. Linking local efforts with policy priorities at the national level will always be essential and, upon reflection, many of the excellent results achieved by CEPF grantees would have been even more successful if a formal mechanism like the CEPF Advisory Council existed early on to help them present their challenges to national policymakers.

An equally important lesson learned is the tremendous multiplying effect achieved through effectively linking these grassroots organizations with larger national NGOs and global/international NGOs to coordinate efforts around common objectives. The CEPF approach was to promote these links by financing “anchor” projects with established organizations to lead efforts in the different priority areas. Our experience shows that the process for choosing these large anchor projects organizations should be more transparent with clear criteria. In the beginning, the choice of lead organizations in Sumatra raised questions and concerns among local NGOs who felt they were chosen because of strong existing institutional relationships to CEPF. These concerns subsided over time as the lead organizations largely proved they were well positioned to lead a collaborative effort and truly committed to working with local NGOs. CEPF plans to make the decision-making process for larger investments, such as anchor projects more transparent by involving more stakeholders in consultation about these decisions in the future.

Flexibility and transparency are critical to implementing an effective strategy that maintains a broad base of support among stakeholders – The CEPF ecosystem profile give significant discretion to CEPF staff and the RIT to adjust strategies and tactics required to deliver conservation results. For example, an original strategic priority for CEPF investment was focusing on the private sectors' role in forest management. As opportunities and constraints were assessed and operational decisions taken, the approach focused less on direct engagement with the private sector, and more on ensuring coordination among NGOs and with government to address the threats posed by the private sector. The experience in Sumatra demonstrates the value

of this flexibility, but also points to the importance of conducting periodic strategy reviews with key stakeholders to assess changes in context and emerging opportunities and threats more systematically. In hindsight, more attention should have been given to this type of strategy review and adjustments to maximize the flexibility built into the CEPF approach.

Developing priority area portfolios or projects clusters is effective – The CEPF experience in Sumatra has shown the value of being able to disburse funding to a number of specialized civil society groups working together toward a common set of objectives at multiple scales. Accomplishing this was only possible through CEPF’s focused and flexible grantmaking and the ability to harness the knowledge of locally based NGO leaders whose sophisticated understanding of local context made this approach successful. Using small grants, under \$20,000, was not only critical to building the rights mix of projects, but also built the capacity of many NGOs to design follow-on projects that were more complex and yielded more significant conservation outcomes. The RIT in Sumatra not only built a strong portfolio of projects in partnership with the lead organizations, but also resolved many issues through clear and consistent communication before they created serious problems.

CEPF lacked a systematic approach for assessing project funding opportunities or tools for evaluating the impact of its investments – CEPF’s approach in Sumatra was to make grant decisions on a rolling basis. Benefits of this approach included: 1) maximizing flexibility regarding when and how CEPF could respond to the emerging opportunities with project financing and 2) allowing the RIT to devote time and resources to supporting the project design process of inexperienced local groups that need extensive mentoring. However, our experience in Sumatra highlights a significant drawback to this approach: It did not permit comparative analysis among project opportunities and, in the view of the RIT, limited our ability to manage and monitor our projects as a coherent portfolio. A non-rolling or “call for proposal” approach might help better manage expectations about CEPF’s ability to respond quickly with grant decisions and fund disbursement. While CEPF was more agile than other funding institutions, the rolling process did not always match stakeholder expectations for fast action.

A related experience from the CEPF program in Sumatra was the difficulty encountered by the RIT and CEPF staff when asked by CEPF senior management and the CEPF donors to articulate and document project- and portfolio-level impacts. Effective, systematic monitoring tools and approaches were not in place at the portfolio level. CEPF plans to standardize such tools in the near future, enabling easier analysis of impact and adaptive management.

Alliance building and partnership development should be developed with clear criteria/expectations with agreed upon mission – The CEPF experience in Sumatra demonstrates the importance of partnership in scaling up conservation impacts. It also highlights the importance of allowing partnerships time to develop so that partners’ capacity and commitment to implementing joint programs is consistent with their roles in the partnership. In some cases it might be more effective to begin implementing a joint program through a loose partnership rather than attempting to catalyze a formal alliance/partnership at inception.

When developing global partnerships, such as with NFWF for the STF program or UNF for the *Partnership for the Conservation of Sumatran Natural Heritage* project, CEPF must be clear with terms and conditions of the partnership and how it will affect the on-the-ground partners if implementation is to be effective. The operational challenges created by the *Partnership for the Conservation of Sumatran Natural Heritage* project with the CEPF resources going through UNF to UNESCO before being received by WCS is one example. The leveraging achieved through this

partnership was substantial, but the complicated contractual and reporting arrangements delayed implementation and made reporting and monitoring extremely burdensome and difficult.

CONCLUSIONS

The assessment team concludes that CEPF's impact in Sumatra was substantial, but uneven, falling short of several Area Protected Performance Indicators articulated in the CEPF Investment Strategy Logical Framework (see page 20). Progress was made toward most of the performance targets and occasionally and sometimes dramatically exceeded those targets. However in a few cases, targets were not met, including:

1. **In Seulawah** – The CEPF Investment Strategy Logical Framework targeted 700,000 hectares for increased protection. CEPF impact was much less than planned, in part due to the limited capacity of NGOs operating in Aceh to implement projects, civil conflict in Aceh, and the tsunami in December 2004, which diverted the attention of key partners and justifiably changed priorities for all concerned.
2. **In Leuser** – The CEPF Investment Strategy Logical Framework targeted an increase in the 1.7 million-hectare Leuser Ecosystem. The strategy contemplated supporting the transition of several forest concessions and oil palm plantations into conservation areas, but this was not ultimately feasible due to legal and institutional complexities. The Leuser Ecosystem was not expanded, but the Leuser International Foundation did secure significant funds to facilitate better management of this critical area, including a \$700,000 commitment from ExxonMobil and a \$14 million joint project with Fauna & Flora International supported by the BRR-MDF. CEPF investment in the Leuser Ecosystem was relatively small and targeted on priority activities, i.e. improving protection effectiveness and developing ecotourism.
3. **In Siberut** - The CEPF Investment Strategy Logical Framework targeted 200,000 hectares of increased protection through a conservation concession. This goal was not met, in part due to the great challenges of working on Siberut and negotiating this type of innovative conservation management agreement and the limited government commitment at the national, provincial and district level for conserving forests outside of the Siberut National Park.

Major results include expanding and strengthening the protected area network; catalyzing policy action to strengthen natural resource management at the local and national levels; supporting new and strengthening existing institutions to enhance good governance and transparency in decision making involving natural resources; bolstering civil society capacity both as individual organizations and as networks of organizations; and increasing scientific knowledge regarding the status of biodiversity in Sumatra. More specifically, CEPF investment contributed to the following outcomes:

4. Creating New Protected Areas

- Batang Gadis National Park declared (108,000 hectares). At least 10 villages in the buffer zone of Batang Gadis National Park approved and implemented regulations designed to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources.
- Teso Nilo National Park declared (38,576 hectares).
- A Ministerial decree establishing a collaborative management mechanism for Batang Gadis National Park and Teso Nilo National Park signed.

5. Improving management effectiveness of protected areas

- Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (144,223 hectares) – CEPF investment in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park ensured community involvement in the rationalization/expansion of park boundaries.
- Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (356,800 hectares) – CEPF investment supported Rhino Patrol Units in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park that effectively ended rhino poaching within the park.

6. Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Production Landscape and Development Planning

- A draft Spatial Plan for Riau Province includes new and existing protected areas of approximately 1 million hectares and increased protected status for approximately 2.4 million hectares of natural forest outside national parks and other reserves.
- Sustainable practices adopted in adat community managed forests in northern Aceh (25,000 hectares)
- Five forest and mining concessions totaling 200,000 hectares in Siberut, Teso Nilo, Bukit Tigapuluh, Bukit Barisan Selatan, and Batang Gadis ecosystems were cancelled.
- A CEPF Advisory Council was formed comprising leading NGOs and government agencies to coordinate policy and on-the-ground interventions for maximum impact.
- Agreement to manage clan forests for research and ecotourism north of the Siberut National Park (4,000 hectares).
- Public-private partnership were established with four oil palm consortia comprising more than 50 individual companies and two pulp and paper companies in Riau Province by which High Conservation Value Forest operational guidelines were adopted.
- CEPF grants leveraged more than \$6.5 million toward the conservation objectives of the ecosystem profile.

CEPF welcomes the views of our partners on the conclusions reached in this report and looks forward to following the future successes by our partners in Sumatra.

CEPF 5-Year Logical Framework Reporting

LONG-TERM GOAL STATEMENT	TARGETED CONSERVATION OUTCOMES	RESULTS
<p>Critical habitats of Sumatra, and the floral and faunal species they contain, are conserved.</p>	<p>Area Protected</p> <p>1-5 years</p> <p>1.1 Immediate Priorities</p> <p>Seulawah (700,000 hectares) under protection</p> <p>Leuser National Park (1,000,000 hectares) under effective management</p> <p>Leuser Ecosystem/lowland forest protected area expanded</p> <p>Angkola (100,000 hectares) under protection</p>	<p>No new protected areas were declared in Seulawah as a result of CEPF funding. CEPF investment did finance the establishment and strengthening of a community/adat managed area totaling 4,000 hectares in the Seulawah (including 480 ha of effective community/adat managed area in Lampanah).</p> <p>CEPF investment contributed to improving patrol effectiveness in Leuser National Park and raised awareness of the threats to the park. A CEPF project also supported community-based ecotourism development within 25,000 hectares of the buffer zone of the park.</p> <p>The 1.7 million-hectare Leuser Ecosystem was not expanded.</p> <p>CEPF supported the creation of Batang Gadis National Park totaling 108,000 hectares. A collaborative management mechanism for Batang Gadis National Park drafted and a park superintendent was named in October 2006. At least 10 villages in the buffer zone of Batang Gadis National Park approved and implemented regulations designed to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources and 35 community conservation groups established in 35 villages surrounding Batang Gadis NP.</p>

	<p>Tesso Nilo (120,000 hectares) under protection</p> <p>Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Preserve (150,000 hectares) under protection</p> <p>Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (140,000 hectares) under effective management</p> <p>Siberut National Park (200,000 hectares) under effective management</p>	<p>CEPF contributed to the creation of Tesso Nilo National Park totaling 38,576 hectares and a park superintendent was named in October 2006. The Indonesian minister of forestry and the governor of Riau Province announced plans to expand Tesso Nilo National Park to 100,000 hectares in 2007. A Tesso Nilo Trust Fund mechanism is in the process of being established.</p> <p>CEPF supported anti-poaching patrols in the Tesso Nilo conservation area and the Bukit Tigapuluh – Rimbang Baling corridor. These patrol activities confiscated 33 snares (11 tiger snares and 18 prey snares from the Tesso Nilo area and 4 prey snares from the corridor).</p> <p>Expansion and rationalization of the boundaries of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park is expected in 2007, with the first phase of the expanded park in Jambi province totaling 200,000 hectares and the second phase increasing the total size to 225,000 hectares.</p> <p>The draft Spatial Plan document for Riau Province available and includes new and existing protected areas of approximately 1 million hectares and increased protected status for approximately 2.4 million hectares of natural forest outside national parks and other reserves.</p> <p>CEPF financed the strengthening of a co-management mechanism in Siberut that includes Indigenous Peoples in efforts to improve management effectiveness. The Siberut Biosphere Reserve co-management team in South Siberut has been working together with Siberut National Park authority for 5 years. UNESCO has been providing financial support for the operation and management of the co-management mechanism. With the increasing acceptance of co management regimes which involve local stakeholders in Indonesia, and recent political and social changing in Siberut, the co-management team will be strengthened so that it can fundraise from outside and has better leverage in front of other key stakeholders.</p>
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	<p>Siberut Conservation Concession (200,000 hectares) protected area expanded</p> <p>Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (360,000 ha) under effective management</p> <p>Extinctions Avoided</p> <p>1.2 Maintenance of genetically viable populations of key and endangered species such as:</p> <p>Sumatran elephant</p> <p>Sumatran tiger</p>	<p>CEPF supported a CI-led initiative to cancel a large logging concession in Northern Siberut, and which led to a suspension of the concession. It was unfortunately reinstated after a temporary suspension.</p> <p>CEPF-supported activities built the capacity of the park management authority and promoted awareness of the benefits provided by the park among local government and communities. The buffer zone of the park was increased by 9,000 hectares through changes in kabupaten-level spatial plans and a 100-hectare mining concession was excluded from the park through the collective efforts of the WCS-led CANOPI alliance. Rhino Patrol Units effectively protect several high-profile threatened species (rhinos, elephants, and tigers) and have helped limit illegal logging and encroachment into BBS.</p> <p>Tesso Nilo holds the largest remaining Sumatran elephant population. The declaration of the 38,576-hectare Tesso Nilo National Park in 2004 is a major step toward maintaining a viable population of Sumatran elephants. Human-elephant conflict continues to be a major problem with 12 elephants killed in Riau over a two-month period in 2006. It is estimated that the population has decreased by 75 percent from 1067-1617 elephants in 1985 to 353-431 elephants in 2003.</p> <p>Sumatran tigers occur in Bukit Tigapuluh National and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. Patrols by WWF in Bukit Tigapuluh and the International Rhino Foundation in Bukit Barisan Selatan reduced threats to tigers from poaching. The one known globally important Tiger Conservation Landscape (TCL) in Sumatra, Kerinci Seblat, was not a CEPF priority area.</p>
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	<p>Sumatran orangutan</p> <p>Sumatran rhino</p>	<p>Northern Sumatra holds significant population of Sumatran orangutan with the Leuser National Park and Ecosystem the largest remaining orangutan habitat. Unfortunately, estimates of Sumatran orangutan continue to decline. In addition to the improved effectiveness of patrol efforts in Leuser National Park, CEPF projects that benefit orangutans included increasing people's awareness of the importance of this species.</p> <p>Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park holds the largest rhino population in Sumatra. CEPF support to the International Rhino Foundation and their innovative and highly effective Rhino Patrol Units, has effectively stopped poaching of these large animals in and around the BBSNP.</p> <p>The Governor of Lampung Province established a Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) Mitigation team to help WCS and its partners in resolving HEC in BBSNP. The provincial government allocated \$30,000 for this work.</p>
CEPF PURPOSE	IMPACT INDICATORS	RESULTS
<p>Increased local participation in more efficient and sustainable allocation and management of natural resources is achieved in selected priority areas of Sumatra (Aceh-Leuser-Angkulu Corridor, Siberut Island, Teso-Bukit Tigapuluh, Bukit Barisan Selatan).</p>	<p>1.1 Increased number of NGOs and civil society, including the private sector, participating in conservation efforts under various co-management and partnership arrangements.</p>	<p>A collaborative management mechanism established to involve multi-stakeholder participation for Batang Gadis National Park and Ministerial Decree was drafted.</p> <p>A clan agreement was negotiated to manage clan forests for research and ecotourism purposes north of the Siberut National Park (4,000 hectares).</p> <p>Bukit Tigapuluh National Park boundaries were rationalized and expansions planned with community involvement.</p> <p>More than 100 training sessions with approximately 5,000 people (about 70 percent from civil society groups) were held to raise capacity regarding effective park management, including cross visits between parks.</p> <p>Four projects directly involved indigenous people in Siberut and Bukit Tigapuluh</p>

		National Park
	1.2 Civil society groups are actively involved in promoting and enforcing regulatory mechanisms in protected areas (taking action against rampant unsustainable and often illegal harvest of timber and non-timber forest products).	<p>Rhino Patrol Units in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park effectively ended rhino poaching within the park.</p> <p>Adat community groups in Seulawah enforced adat law to conserve the save Seulawah ecosystem and resisted illegal logging in community forests.</p> <p>At least five village regulations governing forest conservation and sustainable use were adopted among communities in the buzzer zone of the Batang Gadis National Park and surround areas under the leadership of the BITRA Konsorsium of NGOs.</p> <p>Illegal logging within Tesso Nilo National Park reduced by 80 percent between 2005-2006 and significantly across the Tesso Nilo Bukit 30 landscape through the collaborative monitoring efforts of Jikalahari and WARSI.</p>
	1.3 Sumatran NGO coalitions and alliances maintain working arrangements such that duplication of efforts are avoided and political power is leveraged.	A CEPF Advisory Council was formed comprising leading NGOs and government agencies to coordinate policy and on-the-ground interventions for maximum impact.
	1.4 New funding toward corridor conservation efforts leveraged to reach at least 50% of the total CEPF funding within the first 2 years, and 100% by	CEPF grantees report that \$6,819,602 or approximately 65 percent of the total CEPF funding was leveraged toward corridor conservation efforts during the 5-year investment period.

	the end of 5-year CEPF funding cycle.	
	<p>1.5 New NGOs within the targeted areas are formed and existing ones expand their efforts beyond those done during CEPF activity. Examples of activities include: communication efforts, law enforcement, natural resource management, anti-poaching measures, forest inventory systems, and wildlife surveys.</p>	<p>Six new NGOs or multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms were established and played a critical role in natural resources management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jikalahari in Riau • Yayasan Tesso Nilo in Riau • Tesso Nilo Trust Fund in Riau • Forum Kolaborasi Batang Gadis in Panyabungan, North Sumatra • Koperasi Serba Usaha Konservasi in Panyabungan, North Sumatra • LPT Tangkahan, in Tangkahan, North Sumatra • ATTR (Aliansi Tata Ruang Riau = Spatial Planning Alliance) in Riau <p>Six new Community Conservation Organizations formed around Batang Gadis National Park</p> <p>Community-based ecotourism operations developed in the buffer zone of Leuser National Park benefiting 25,000 hectares.</p>
	<p>1.6 Illegal timber extraction and illegal poaching are at least not increasing in rates.</p>	<p>Agroforestry and other sustainable practices adopted in adat community managed forests in northern Aceh affecting 25,000 hectares. Community-based conservation agriculture in Lampung Barat district involved 221 families in Pekon Mulang Maya and 426 families in Pekon Negeri Ratu Ngaras resulting in the reduction of pressure in Bukit Barisan National Park from illegal timber extraction.</p>
	<p>1.7 Successful partnership models of private sector collaborating with local civil society groups are replicated and continued.</p>	<p>More than 5,000 people engaged in sustainable use activities (agroforestry, ecotourism, rattan product development, organic farming). Public-private partnership established with four oil palm consortia comprising over 50 individual companies and two pulp and paper companies in Riau Province through which High Conservation Value Forest operational guidelines were</p>

		adopted.
	1.8 Corridor-level initiatives begin to appear in NGO and local-level planning and management.	The draft Spatial Plan for Riau Province includes new and existing protected areas of approximately 1 million hectares and increased protected status for approximately 2.4 million hectares of natural forest outside national parks and other reserves. CEPF-supported efforts to establish a locally led co-management mechanism for the Batang Gadis National Park catalyzed the neighboring districts South and North Tapanuli to identify 750,000 hectares of forestlands to become new protected areas. Letters from the bupatis of both districts were sent to the Ministry of Forestry to ask for national government support toward this initiative.

* CEPF also assessed results of its investments against the World Bank’s standard biodiversity indicators. The completed reporting against those indicators is included as Appendix D.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. List of CEPF Approved Grants

Appendix B. GEF Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (PA METT)
Completed for Sumatra

Appendix C. Leveraging Data for the Sumatra Forest Ecosystem

Appendix D. Reporting Against Standard World Bank Biodiversity Indicators

Appendix A. List of CEPF Approved Grants

Strategic Direction 1. Enhance stewardship of forest resources at district level and below

Development of Nature Conservation Learning Center in Sibolangit Nature Reserve, Deli Serdang, North Sumatra

Develop and implement a conservation education program in Sibolangit Nature Reserve through development of an education center for the general public.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Perkumpulan Generasi Untuk Rehabilitasi Keseimbangan Hidup dan Alam

Anti-Illegal Logging Advocacy Campaign in the Jambi Parts of Bukit Tigapuluh Ecosystem, Sumatra

Reduce the pressures on remaining forest in the Jambi parts of the Bukit Tigapuluh Ecosystem from illegal logging and other destructive activities. All logging concessions bordering on Bukit Tiapuluh National Park have been discontinued, leaving behind an extensive network of roads that are being used to facilitate illegal logging or land clearing for cultivation. The project will facilitate information sharing about forest crimes.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 8/1/06 - 7/31/07

Grantee: Anti Illegal Logging Institute

Civil Society Support for Legalizing Spatial Planning Documents to Save Riau's Remaining Natural Forests

Influence decisions in Riau Province regarding the Spatial Planning at provincial and district levels to save the remaining Riau forest. Accommodate community rights to manage their forests through public awareness.

Funding: \$35,000

Grant Term: 4/1/06 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Jaringan Kerja Penyelamatan Hutan Riau

Review of the Co-Management Model for Siberut National Park

Assess and review the structure and effectiveness of co-management in South Siberut to ensure long-term sustainability. It is expected that this assessment will enable co-managers to better organize and manage themselves and become more effective on the ground.

Funding: \$15,000

Grant Term: 3/1/06 - 7/31/06

Grantee: Antonius Djogo

Clan-Level Conservation Agreements, Siberut Island - Indonesia

Provide long-term legal basis for clan-level conservation agreements that will connect Deutsches Primatenzentrum's 4,000 hectares and Siberut National Park in the north of Siberut Island. The agreement will provide the legal basis for long-term conservation of Siberut forests and its Endangered species already identified in the north.

Funding: \$40,000

Grant Term: 2/1/06 - 8/1/07

Grantee: The Rose Foundation for Communities and the Environment

Community-Based Conservation Action through Sustainable Ecotourism Business Development in Protected Area

Strengthen community-based ecotourism in the buffer zone of Leuser National Park by building partnerships among communities, park management, and other stakeholders at the district level. The result will be increased income and expanded job opportunities for local communities.

Funding: \$73,000
Grant Term: 10/1/05 - 3/31/07
Grantee: Indonesian Ecotourism Network

Siberut Island Conservation Program: Building Multi-Level Commitment to Conservation

Establish a presence on Siberut Island in order to build capacity for local people's needs to influence conservation-related decisions at the village, district, provincial, and national level.

Funding: \$370,000
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Conservation International

Studying and Preserving the Peleonan Forest as a Means of Safeguarding Siberut's Ecosystem

Study and protect a forest ecosystem in northern Siberut that is home to the island's indigenous primate species. The project will enlist local clans in stewardship of the primates and their forest home, as well as bring economic opportunities to local people working as project staff and/or leasing lands to the project.

Funding: \$157,000
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Deutsches Primatenzentrum

First Anniversary Celebration for Batang Gadis National Park

Organize a celebration marking the first anniversary of the declaration of Batang Gadis National Park as a means of increasing knowledge of the park's environmental services, solidifying support for protecting the park's flora and fauna, and raising awareness of conservation-friendly development options adjacent to the park.

Funding: \$13,210
Grant Term: 12/10/04 - 3/31/05
Grantee: Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat Gerakan Masyarakat Madina Pemantau Apatur Negara

Strengthening Community Commitment to Protect Batang Gadis National Park

Organize and facilitate sub-district meetings as well as a larger district-level forum for representatives of 68 villages adjacent to Batang Gadis National Park as a means of reinforcing and strengthening local community commitment and action toward protecting the park. This project will be implemented in tandem with the celebration marking the first anniversary of the park's declaration.

Funding: \$6,519
Grant Term: 12/10/04 - 2/10/05
Grantee: Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat Harapan Madina

Expansion of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park and Protection of Its Wider Ecosystem

Enable expansion of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park by adding defunct logging concessions and rounding out boundaries for easier park protection measures. This project, which is co-funded by Conservation International's Global Conservation Fund, will also explore conservation of adjacent logging concessions to the west of the park as a means of linking protected areas.

Funding: \$146,687

Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia WARSI

Enhance Community Capacity through Rattan Product Development in Northern Siberut

Organize and develop capacity of rattan farmers in three villages in northern Siberut to conserve 15,000 hectares of natural forest. This project will educate the local people on conservation issues to demonstrate a strong relationship between conservation and daily life, such as water/sanitation.

Funding: \$14,913

Grant Term: 8/1/04 - 8/31/05

Grantee: Perkumpulan Uma Mentawai

Documenting and Stopping Economic Loss From Hydro Plants Slowed by Forest Conversion in Riau Province

Document and publicize lessons learned from a decision-making process that led to the construction of a hydro project resulting in local flooding and a shortage of electricity in Bukit Bungkok, part of the Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape. The aim is to help key stakeholders understand and avoid the negative effects of forest conversion on the provincial economy.

Funding: \$9,999

Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 11/30/04

Grantee: Yayasan Sikap Tulus Untuk Sesama

Strategy Development for Sumatra's Newly Declared Batang Gadis National Park

Work with Conservation International to ascertain the best role for BITRA's local coalition of nongovernmental organizations to help secure the newly declared Batang Gadis National Park.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 7/3/04

Grantee: Yayasan Bina Ketrampilan Desa

Conservation of the Sumatran Orangutan in the Northern Sumatra Corridor

Continue mobile outreach unit to raise local awareness of the orangutan's conservation needs, further develop forest walk and educational program at Sibolangit Environmental Interpretation Center and create an urgent action plan for conserving wild orangutans in the Northern Sumatra corridor.

Funding: \$300,000

Grant Term: 12/1/03 - 12/31/06

Grantee: Conservation International

Human Resources and Educational Program of 34 High School Students to Study in Nine State Universities in Sumatra in the Year 2003/2004

Fund 34 students from poor families in their critical first year of studying natural resource management at state universities in Sumatra. It is hoped this grant will encourage funding from other donors to pay for subsequent years of study by these potential new conservation leaders.

Funding: \$10,000
Grant Term: 9/1/03 - 8/31/04
Grantee: Seleksi Penerimaan Mahasiswa Baru

Collaborative Management as a Tool For Reaching Consensus Among Stakeholders in Tesso Nilo for Better Natural Resource Management

Study the successful collaborative natural resource management already underway in Kayan Mentarang, East Kalimantan as a potential model for collaborative management in the Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh Conservation Corridor. This project is part of planning and capacity building for the Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh alliance of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

Funding: \$9,998
Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 9/30/03
Grantee: Riau Mandiri

A Voice of Siberut: Publication and Dissemination of the Newspaper Pualigoubat

Support continued publication of the newspaper 'Pualigoubat' on the Sumatran island of Siberut. With a circulation of more than 1,000, the newspaper published by a nongovernmental organization has become known as "the voice of Mentawains" in conserving their natural resources.

Funding: \$9,633
Grant Term: 4/1/03 - 8/30/03
Grantee: Yayasan Citra Mandiri

Establishing a Framework for Conserving the Northern Sumatra Biodiversity Corridor

Develop a project-level framework for taking the lead in conserving the Northern Sumatra Conservation Corridor, as well as identifying conservation outcomes (e.g. hectares/species targeted for conservation) in the corridor, which encompasses the Seulawah Ecosystem, the Leuser Ecosystem, the Western Toba Watershed, and the Angkola region.

Funding: \$589,703
Grant Term: 3/1/03 - 9/30/04
Grantee: Conservation International

Assessment and Strategy for Protecting Wildlife and Timber Resources in the Gunung Leuser Ecosystem

Assess natural resource law enforcement needs for protecting the Gunung Leuser Ecosystem in the Northern Sumatra Biodiversity Corridor. WildAid, with its extensive law enforcement experience, will partner with Conservation International for its extensive Indonesia experience.

Funding: \$154,490
Grant Term: 2/1/03 - 12/31/04
Grantee: WildAid

Assessment and Strategy for Protecting Wildlife and Timber Resources in the Gunung Leuser Ecosystem

Assess natural resource law enforcement needs for protecting the Gunung Leuser Ecosystem in the Northern Sumatra Biodiversity Corridor. WildAid, with its extensive law enforcement experience, will partner with Conservation International for its extensive Indonesia experience.

Funding: \$16,229
Grant Term: 2/1/03 - 9/30/03
Grantee: Conservation International

Incorporating the Investment Strategies and Regional Planning into Building the Master Plan for CANOPI at Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

Assist the Wildlife Conservation Society's Indonesia Program in developing a more comprehensive, consensus-based master plan for the Conservation Action and Network Program (CANOPI) in and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

Funding: \$9,950
Grant Term: 10/22/02 - 12/22/02
Grantee: Greenomics Indonesia

Workshop to Formulate Management Strategies for Bukit Tigapuluh National Park

Develop a strategy together with local organizations for concerted conservation activities in the Jambi portion of the Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh landscape and incorporate the results into the five-year vision map for the entire landscape, which CEPF will use as a guide to its grantmaking.

Funding: \$6,075
Grant Term: 10/22/02 - 3/31/03
Grantee: Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia WARSI

Capacity Building for Financial Operations in CI-Philippines and CI-Indonesia

Increase the capacity of Conservation International-Philippines and Conservation International-Indonesia to develop, manage, and report on conservation projects. Focus on budget development and financial management elements required to ensure well-designed and managed projects through institutional capacity building, operational strengthening, and increasing decentralization of project management.

Funding: \$64,057
Grant Term: 7/15/02 - 3/1/03
Grantee: Conservation International

This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$108,662.

CANOPI: A Road Map for Future Management at Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Indonesia

Hold a series of workshops and meetings to garner stakeholder support for the CANOPI project, which is designed to provide conservation capacity building in and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. Next steps will include a needs assessment, construction of a central database, the production of a province-wide book on biodiversity conservation and coalition building through a clear definition of roles and responsibilities.

Funding: \$65,970
Grant Term: 7/1/02 - 12/31/02
Grantee: Wildlife Conservation Society

A Strategy for the Threatened Birds of Asia

Produce a framework for bird conservation in Asia that will be a key document for biodiversity conservation in Asia for the next 10 years. Condense the vast source book Threatened Birds of Asia into a prospectus of about 150 pages and make it available to a large number of users as a book, CD-ROM and via the Internet.

Funding: \$80,981
Grant Term: 5/1/02 - 4/30/04
Grantee: BirdLife International

This is a multiregional project covering three hotspots; the total grant amount is \$242,943.

Economic Analysis of Tesso Nilo Forest Concessions

Synthesize existing information on the political and legal context for protecting the forests of Tesso Nilo and analyze the political, legal and economic feasibility of potential conservation concessions as a means of forest protection.

Funding: \$28,853
Grant Term: 5/1/02 - 8/31/02
Grantee: Conservation International

CEPF Conservation Strategy Preparatory Work in Sumatra

Conduct visits to three of the four priority sites identified and meet with local and international NGOs and communities to introduce the CEPF and to identify potential partners. Develop baseline maps for the areas and conduct a workshop to develop agreed-upon maps illustrating five-year vision for these areas.

Funding: \$142,795
Grant Term: 1/1/02 - 8/31/02
Grantee: Conservation International

Technical Assistance to WWF Indonesia to Secure the Tesso Nilo Conservation Landscape

Focus the efforts of the province's conservation groups on the Tesso Nilo conservation landscape to make best use of their respective constituency, skills and motivation and ultimately, result in a suite of proposals to secure Tesso Nilo as a protected area.

Funding: \$165,000
Grant Term: 1/1/02 - 6/30/03
Grantee: Conservation Management Ltd.

Strategic Direction 2. Empower civil society to organize in favor of conserving biodiversity

Continuation of the Patrolling Program (RPU) for Poaching Suppression, Rhino and Tiger Protection and Monitoring, and Ecosystem Conservation in Bukit Barisan National Park and its Buffer Areas, Sumatra, Indonesia

Effectively protect wildlife and their habitats in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park in Sumatra through the continuation of Rhino & Tiger Protection Units operated by the Program Konservasi Badak Indonesia (the Indonesian Rhino Conservation Program). In cooperation with national park authorities, these anti-poaching teams detect and destroy traps and snares, and help identify and apprehend poachers.

Funding: \$50,000
Grant Term: 11/1/06 - 5/31/07
Grantee: International Rhino Foundation

Develop and Implement Conservation Collaboration Model to Save Siberut National Park

Establish the community group Collaborative Management Siberut as a legal entity to co-manage Siberut National Park. A strategic plan for the co-management will be developed together with Siberut National Park Authorities (SNPA) resulting in a comprehensive plan in line with SNPA priorities and work plan.

Funding: \$50,000
Grant Term: 11/1/06 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Darmanto

Integrated Tiger Conservation in Southern Sumatra

Begin a process of increasing tiger habitat by re-establishing connectivity between Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and protected areas to the north while reducing the threat of illegal hunting of tigers and human-tiger conflict.

Funding: \$29,975
Grant Term: 11/1/06 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Wildlife Conservation Society

Partnership for the Conservation of Sumatran Natural Heritage

Develop networking and partnership approaches to build and strengthen collaboration among government, civil society, and the private sector for the conservation of the rainforest heritage of Sumatra, Indonesia.

Funding: \$900,000
Grant Term: 1/15/05 - 6/30/07
Grantee: United Nations Foundation

Motivating Governments to Address Illegal Wildlife in Southeast Asia

Boost political support for controlling illegal resource-use activities, with a special focus on illegal wildlife trade, by convening a group of pro-conservation parliamentarians in Southeast Asia to meet regularly on priority issues related to combating illegal logging, fishing, and wildlife trade.

Funding: \$5,000
Grant Term: 11/1/04 - 1/31/05
Grantee: Conservation International

This is a multiregional project covering three hotspots; the total grant amount is \$15,000.

Empowering Local People and Local Government to Support Batang Gadis National Park

Garner support for conservation among communities adjacent to the new Batang Gadis National Park and thus contribute to saving 108,000 hectares of Batang Gadis forest and, ultimately, 400,000 hectares of Angkola forest integral to the larger Leuser Ecosystem and the Northern Sumatra Biodiversity Conservation Corridor. The grant recipient - a consortium of four local groups - will empower local communities and governments at the village level through participation in creation of the park and its management schemes, as well as exploration of biodiversity-friendly economic development opportunities.

Funding: \$236,584
Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 3/31/07
Grantee: Yayasan Bina Ketrampilan Desa

Rapid Response Team for Conservation Investment in Sumatra

Provide technical and/or political support and troubleshooting for CEPF-supported grantees and conservation initiatives in Sumatra. An advisory committee made up of senior nongovernmental and government representatives will provide the political support, while a team made up of experienced scientists and project managers will provide technical assistance. Both will work closely with CEPF's Sumatra grant manager.

Funding: \$156,752
Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Conservation International

Conservation of Sumatra Tiger in Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape

Raise capacity of teams in Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh conservation corridor to monitor tigers and stop tiger poaching as well as build awareness of local communities about the nature and value of the biological diversity in an around them.

Funding: \$233,874
Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 12/31/05
Grantee: World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

Save The Tiger Fund

Award small- and medium-sized grants to partners working to save Asia's wild tigers, tiger prey Species, and tiger habitats and/or to address the threat posed to tigers by illegal wildlife trade.

Funding: \$500,000
Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 3/31/07
Grantee: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

This is a multiregional project covering three regions; the total grant amount is \$1.7 million.

Investigations to Support the Cancellation of Three Forest Concessions in Sumatra's Seulawah Ecosystem

Encourage the cancellation of three logging concessions in Aceh Province within the biodiversity-rich Seulawah Ecosystem, via documenting forest concessionaires' practices and gathering public opinions in the three districts where the concessions are located.

Funding: \$54,420
Grant Term: 9/1/03 - 7/31/05
Grantee: Yayasan Ekowisata Aceh

Strengthen Community Forest Management in Sumatra's Seulawah Ecosystem

Develop and implement locally run adaptive forest management for 25,000 hectares to serve as a model for Northern Sumatra's Seulawah Ecosystem.

Funding: \$227,180
Grant Term: 9/1/03 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Yayasan Rumpun Bambu Indonesia

Ecotourism Product Development as a Means to Supplant Illegal Logging in the Tangkahan Area of Leuser National Park

Build the capacity of local groups in Tangkahan, a village in the buffer zone of Gunung Leuser National Park, to develop and produce ecotourism products. It is expected that successful ecotourism in Tangkahan will slow illegal logging in this portion of the national park.

Funding: \$22,325
Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 1/31/04
Grantee: Indonesian Ecotourism Network

Campaign Against Illegal Logging in Karo Forest Reserve of the Leuser Ecosystem

Collect information on illegal logging in Karo, which is part of the buffer zone of the Leuser Ecosystem in the Northern Sumatra Conservation Corridor. Results will be brought to the attention of local communities and decisionmakers in hope of gaining their support to combat illegal logging.

Funding: \$9,785
Grant Term: 4/1/03 - 8/30/03
Grantee: Yayasan Perlindungan Lingkungan Hidup dan Pelestarian Alam (Yayasan Palapa)

Incorporating Local Stakeholders and Conservation into Riau's Provincial Spatial Planning Process

This project will enlist local stakeholders in Riau's provincial spatial planning process, which at this time proposes allocation of almost 50 percent of the province's remaining natural forests to commercial concessions.

Funding: \$46,081
Grant Term: 4/1/03 - 9/30/03
Grantee: Yayasan Kaliptra

Empowering Local Stakeholders to Support Cancellation of PT Bhara Induk Timber Concession in Sumatra's Angkola Forest

Garner the support of local communities for securing the 50,000-hectare PT Bhara Induk timber concession as a protected forest in the Angkola region of the Northern Sumatra Conservation Corridor.

Funding: \$9,960
Grant Term: 3/1/03 - 6/30/03
Grantee: PeaceWork

Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Policy Initiative Planning Grant

Re-establish Conservation International's physical presence in Sumatra's civil war-torn Aceh Province and rally key decisionmakers and stakeholders to act in favor of conserving Aceh's forests and wildlife. A key output will be an assessment of the conservation and economic options for mitigating threats to biodiversity.

Funding: \$221,220
Grant Term: 1/15/03 - 10/31/03
Grantee: Conservation International

Anti-Poaching Patrols for Rhinos, Tigers and Other Megafauna within Bukit Barisan National Park and Ecosystem, Sumatra, Indonesia

Continue and expand existing forest patrols that protect rhinos, tigers and elephants in the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and ecosystem. Deliverables include confiscation of traps, apprehension and prosecution of poachers, and an evaluation of the patrols' effectiveness.

Funding: \$616,611
Grant Term: 1/1/03 - 12/31/03
Grantee: International Rhino Foundation

Building a Global Constituency for Biodiversity Conservation

Implement a series of targeted public awareness and education campaigns in nine hotspots in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Campaign leaders participate in an intensive training course at the UK's Kent University or Mexico's Guadalajara University, prepare detailed plans to implement campaigns, link with a local organization in their region and commit to a minimum two years with that organization.

Funding: \$460,120

Grant Term: 12/1/02 - 12/31/06

Grantee: Conservation International (\$145,344), Rare (\$314,776)

This is a multiregional project covering nine hotspots; the total grant amount is \$1,993,855 (Rare \$1,364,030 and Conservation International \$629,825).

Reassessment of Indonesia's Biosphere Reserves on Sumatra

Support and play a leadership role in a MAB Biosphere Reserve Workshop in Indonesia, with particular regard to Sumatra's Leuser Ecosystem and Siberut Island. The project's purpose is to strengthen linkages among stakeholders working toward conserving the reserves.

Funding: \$7,367

Grant Term: 12/16/02 - 2/16/03

Grantee: Conservation International

Organizing Local Communities to Advocate for Cancellation of Forest Concession in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park

Build the capacity of local people to advocate and publicize the need for cancellation of a forest concession in the northwest of Sumatra's Bukit Tigapuluh National Park.

Funding: \$9,985

Grant Term: 12/1/02 - 4/30/03

Grantee: Yayasan Alam Sumatera

Investigation and Campaign About Biodiversity Concerns Related to the Ladiagalasko Road Development Plan

Prevent additional forest loss in the Leuser ecosystem by informing decisionmakers about the environmental consequences of the Ladiagalasko Road. Conduct research and interviews during a five-day trip in the area of the road development and produce a report to be used as a tool to inform the project. The trip will include members of the media, nongovernmental organizations, and parliament.

Funding: \$10,000

Grant Term: 9/1/02 - 12/31/02

Grantee: Sekretariat Kerjasama Pelestarian Hutan Indonesia

Building the Capacity of NGOs to Conserve Forests and Species in Sumatra's Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh Conservation Corridor

Raise the capacity of an alliance of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Sumatra's Riau and Jambi provinces to effectively discuss biodiversity considerations in land use and land tenure issues with decision makers at all levels of government, key stakeholders and national and international media.

Funding: \$184,297

Grant Term: 7/1/02 - 12/31/03

Grantee: WWF Indonesia

CEPF Support of Local Partners in Sumatra

Support for the position of a local grant manager who will help build capacity of potential grantees in Sumatra to complement the work of existing CEPF grantees and to increase successful applications for grants. This position will also work with grantees to ensure accurate and productive monitoring and evaluation of CEPF-funded projects.

Funding: \$290,849
Grant Term: 7/1/02 - 4/30/05
Grantee: Conservation International

Strategic Direction 3. Build alliances among conservation-minded groups in civil society and the private sector

West Coast Ecologically Sustainable Tourism Project - WEST Project Sumatra

Develop an alliance among surf industry representatives in Indonesia, Australia and the United States (including Surfer Magazine and Billabong Odyssey), the nongovernmental organization Surfaid, and Conservation International, and launch a joint effort to promote conservation and sustainable economic development on Siberut Island.

Funding: \$15,000
Grant Term: 2/1/06 - 12/31/06
Grantee: ASEAN Focus Group Pty Ltd

Equator Ventures

Support the pilot phase of Equator Ventures, a partnership initiative with UNDP's Equator Initiative. Implement loan and technical assistance packages to small- to medium-sized enterprises benefiting biodiversity and local communities, and monitor biodiversity results.

Funding: \$11,110
Grant Term: 6/1/05 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Verde Ventures

This is a multiregional project covering eight hotspots; the total grant amount is \$99,986.

Batang Gadis National Park Development and Management Support

Assist the local government and communities adjacent to the Batang Gadis National Park with creating a co-management regime, as well as exploring economic development opportunities that will help sustain conservation of the park's biodiversity while bettering the lives of affected communities in northern Sumatra.

Funding: \$482,500
Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Conservation International

Asia Wildlife Trade Strategy Planning

Undertake consultations with Save The Tiger Fund, WildAid, and CEPF representatives regarding an Asia-wide strategy to more effectively address the threat of wildlife trade to biodiversity conservation.

Funding: \$5,302
Grant Term: 1/15/04 - 3/15/04
Grantee: TRAFFIC International

This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$10,604.

Creation and Management of the Tesso Nilo Protected Area as a Centerpiece of Sumatra's Tesso Nilo Bukit/Tigapuluh Conservation Corridor

Encourage federal and provincial governments to designate Tesso Nilo, a last stronghold of Sumatra's fast-disappearing lowland forest, as a protected area and help to put in place a protected area management system endorsed and run by local stakeholders.

Funding: \$994,972
Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 12/31/06
Grantee: WWF Indonesia

CANOPI: A Program to Unite and Strengthen the Conservation of the Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape in Sumatra, Indonesia Through Information Building, Capacity Building and Management

Conserve the ecosystems of the Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape via training local people to monitor biodiversity and to both develop and implement an integrated management regime.

Funding: \$301,902
Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 11/30/04
Grantee: Wildlife Conservation Society

Facilitate the Establishment of the Tesso Nilo Conservation Forest

Facilitate the multi-stakeholder-driven development of Tesso Nilo as a conservation forest supported by local people and governments, a variety of donors and the international business community that utilizes paper and other products derived from Sumatra forests.

Funding: \$319,305
Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 3/31/06
Grantee: Conservation Management Ltd.

Workshop on Planning and Implementing Conservation Efforts in the Seulawah Ecosystem

Organize a workshop with local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to reach a consensus on how NGOs will work together to conserve biodiversity in the Seulawah ecosystem of North Sumatra.

Funding: \$5,546
Grant Term: 12/1/02 - 1/31/03
Grantee: Universitas Syiah Kuala

Workshop to Finalize Vision Map and Development of Project Design for Tesso Nilo Bukit Tiga Puluh (TNBT) Landscape

Support for a workshop in which key stakeholder organizations will come together in Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh to finalize the creation of a consensus-made five-year vision map to guide CEPF investment in the region.

Funding: \$3,789
Grant Term: 11/10/02 - 2/28/03
Grantee: Riau Mandiri

Strategic Direction 4. Assess impact of conservation interventions at district level and below

Annual Forest Cover Change Analysis and Change Detection Map for Sumatra

Analyze and map Sumatra's deforestation for use in determining current conservation priorities and monitoring the change in biodiversity over time. This project will provide a vital component of Conservation International's project to define, refine and monitor outcomes for Sumatra.

Funding: \$50,000
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Wildlife Conservation Society

Grantmaking and Partnerships on the Ground in Sumatra

Facilitate all aspects of CEPF grantmaking and partnerships on the ground in Sumatra, including working with grantees on troubleshooting, sharing lessons learned and leveraging funds to enlarge and/or sustain CEPF-supported projects.

Funding: \$307,077
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Conservation International

Defining, Refining, and Monitoring Outcomes for Sumatra

Refine priorities and opportunities for achieving tangible conservation in Sumatra and build the capacity of Indonesia's civil society to monitor the status of biodiversity based on quantifiable outcomes.

Funding: \$300,000
Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Conservation International

Implementing the Conservation Concession Approach on Sumatra's Siberut Island

Facilitate steps necessary to keep logging concession cancelled on Siberut Island from slipping back into commercial status, through blocking related lawsuit and garnering public support for conservation of former concessions as protected areas.

Funding: \$92,841
Grant Term: 11/1/03 - 10/31/04
Grantee: Conservation International

Survey of the Distribution of the Orangutan (*Pongo abelii*) and the Thomas Leaf Monkey (*Presbytis thomasi*) in the Seulawah Ecosystem

Survey the presence of orangutans (*Pongo abelii*) and Thomas leaf monkeys (*Presbytis thomasi*) in the Seulawah Ecosystem, including three protected areas and two virgin forest tracts.

Funding: \$5,023
Grant Term: 4/1/03 - 8/30/04
Grantee: Yayasan Ekologi Konservasi Nanggroe Aceh (Yayasan EKONA)

Assessment and Boundary Setting for High-Biodiversity Forests in Angkola, Northern Sumatra

Assess the biodiversity of Angkola and the boundaries of forest tracts of high biodiversity. The Angkola region is thought to be a valuable part of the northern Sumatra biodiversity corridor though little of its current biodiversity has been documented.

Funding: \$9,333
Grant Term: 11/15/02 - 1/15/03
Grantee: Yayasan Biota Lestari

Building Capacity of Locals to Conduct Biodiversity Surveys in Angkola

Train local people in biodiversity survey methods to assess the conservation status of key sites in northern Sumatra, complementing and assisting a similar CEPF-funded initiative by Yayasan Biota Lestari in Sumatra's Angkola region.

Funding: \$10,000
Grant Term: 11/15/02 - 7/14/03
Grantee: Yayasan Cipta Citra Lestari Indonesia

Use of Forest Resources in Riau: A Look at Legal and Illegal Employment

Conduct a study of employment connected with forest sector industries in Riau Province, Sumatra, with an emphasis on the Tesso Nilo Forest as part of a feasibility study for conservation concession potential.

Funding: \$48,081
Grant Term: 10/1/02 - 9/30/03
Grantee: World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

Conservation Assessment and Management Plan for Threatened Sumatran Species and Red List Assessment of Threatened Reptiles and Freshwater Fish

Conduct a Red List assessment of fresh water fish and reptiles in Sumatra that have yet to be assessed. Work will be done with species experts to develop broad recommendations for research and management of these and other already assessed species to result in well-targeted activities to address threats affecting those species.

Funding: \$100,839
Grant Term: 7/1/02 - 11/30/03
Grantee: Conservation International

APPENDIX B. GEF PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TRACKING TOOLS (PA METTs) COMPLETED FOR THE SUMATRA FORESTS ECOSYSTEM

Index of Protected Areas Studied:

1. Batang Gadis National Park
2. Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park
3. Bukit Tigapuluh National Park
4. Siberut National Park
5. Tesso Nilo National Park

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Section One: Project General Information

1. Project Name:
2. Project ID
3. Corridor: **Batang Gadis National Park**
4. Name grantee: CII, Yayasan BITRA (Yayasan Pusaka, Yayasan Samudra, WALHI).

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion			
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: **Planned** _____ years **Actual** _____ years

8. Targetted area:

- drylands
- coastal, marine, freshwater
- forests
- mountains
- agro-biodiversity
- integrated ecosystem management
- sustainable land management

9. Project coverage in hectares:
Please complete the table below.

Targets and Timeframe	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Project Coverage			
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project	0		108,000 ha

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the CEPF intervention. Use **NA** for not applicable.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area? Please answer yes or no.	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 200, , etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ¹					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Batang Gadis National Park	yes	108,000				X				

1

- I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
- II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
- VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Reporting Progress in Protected Areas: Data Sheet

Name of protected area	Batang Gadis National Park	
Location of protected area (country, ecoregion, and if possible map reference)	Indonesia	
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed : 31 December 2003 (declared by local government)	Gazetted: 29 April 2004, Ministry of Forestry declared as National Park
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)		
Management Authority	Available, Head of NP just appointed October 2006.	
Size of protected area (ha)	108,000 ha	
Number of staff	Permanent: 1 (Head of NP)	Temporary: 5 based in Panyabungan
Annual budget (US\$)	Approx. \$200,000 (need to check), biggest portion goes to salaries. From Kabupaten, fund allocated roughly \$20,000	
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	National Park	
Reasons for designation	Conserving natural forest in south Northern Sumatra Corridor as Tiger habitat and ensuring ecosystem services for the community living surrounding the park.	
Brief details of CEPF funded project or projects in PA	<p>Establishing a Framework for Conserving the Northern Sumatra Biodiversity Corridor (NSC): CII</p> <p>Strategy Development for Sumatra's Newly Declared Batang Gadis National Park: BITRA</p> <p>Strengthening Community Commitment to Protect Batang Gadis National Park: Yayasan Harapan Madina</p> <p>First Anniversary Celebration for Batang Gadis National Park: Yayasan GEMPARR</p> <p>Empowering Local Stakeholders to Support Cancellation of PT Bhara Induk Timber Concession in Sumatra's Angkola Forest: PeaceWork</p> <p>Empowering Local People and Local Government to Support Batang Gadis National Park: Yayasan BITRA</p> <p>Batang Gadis National Park Indonesia Development and Management Support: CII</p> <p>Building Capacity of Locals to Conduct Biodiversity Surveys in Angkola: Yayasan Cipta Citra Lestari Indonesia YCCLI</p>	

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	Collaborative management of BGNP to include key stakeholders (government, NGOs, community), development of economic activities to support NP.
List the two primary protected area objectives	
Objective 1	Conserving Sumatra remaining forests as home to key threatened/critical species.
Objective 2	Providing/ensuring ecosystem services for community economic interest.
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)	
Threat 1	Land conversion (illegal and legal logging)
Threat 2	Mining
List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	Understanding biodiversity values and services to support inclusive management of BGNP.
Activity 2	Community awareness/empowerment to support inclusive management of BGNP.

Name/s of assessor (including people consulted):

CII:

1. Purbasari Surjadi
2. Abu Hanifah Lubis
3. Boyce
4. M. Farid

Yayasan BITRA

5. Safaruddin Siregar

Yayasan Pusaka

6. Edy Ikhsan
7. Yohana
8. Arif

Yayasan Samudra

9. Timbul Panggabean

BITRA Konsorsium:

10. Wiati Yose

Contact details (email etc.):

Date assessment carried out (Day/Month/Year): 27 November 2006

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status	The protected area is not gazetted	0	<p><i>Note:</i> see fourth option for private reserves</p> <p>NP appointed, gazettelement process just begun but still incomplete. Team to socialize boundaries established. Temporary park boundaries for 80 km from total 280 km on going.</p>	
Does the protected area have legal status?	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1		
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2		
<i>Context</i>	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3		
2. Protected area regulations	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area	0	<p>Tools at the national available, mechanism at the provincial/kabupate/local available (local police) and implemented (Kapolsek arrested)</p>	
Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. Poaching) controlled?	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively implementing them	2		
<i>Context</i>	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3		
3. Law enforcement	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0	<p>BKSDA and Dinas Kehutanan as former “care taker” of BGNP before formal BGNP staffs appointed already enforced law to ensure NP protected.</p>	
Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough?	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Context</i>	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2		
	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and Regulations	3		
4. Protected area objectives	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0	One of the main objective of BGNP is to ensure collaborative management approach. Efforts have been done to ensure collaborative management, but not yet established.	
Have objectives been agreed?	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives	1		
<i>Planning</i>	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2		
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3		
5. Protected area design	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the protected areas major management objectives of the protected area is impossible	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> does the protected area contain different management zones and are these well maintained?	
Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives?	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1		
<i>Planning</i>	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2	In meeting objective of saving tiger habitat, BGNP needs to be enlarged. Design needs to be improved.	
	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	3		
6. Protected area boundary demarcation	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area?	

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is the boundary known and demarcated? <i>Context</i>	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users	1	Boundary of BGNP known by management authority in the paper, but local residents/land users not aware of the boundary. Boundary not fully demarcated.	
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated	3		
7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? <i>Planning</i>	There is no management plan for the protected area	0	Management plan exists, just approved but not yet implemented at all. SK Menhut re: collaborative management not yet signed, but in RPTN (Management Plan) collaborative approach already mentioned.	
A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1			
An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2			
An approved management plan exists and is being implemented	3			
Additional points <i>Planning</i>	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1		
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1		
	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1		
8. Regular work plan	No regular work plan exists	0	Annual work plan not exists, only long term plan exists.	

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is there an annual work plan? <i>Planning/Outputs</i>	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets	1		
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
9. Resource inventory	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0		
Do you have enough information to manage the area?	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		
<i>Context</i>	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2	Key information available only at key areas, additional survey needs to be done.	
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		
10. Research	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0	Survey and research not yet comprehensive and directed toward the needs of PA management.	
Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work? <i>Inputs</i>	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		
	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3		

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)? <i>Process</i>	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed	3		
12. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? <i>Inputs</i>	There are no staff	0	Only 6 park staffs including Head of BGNP, inadequate at all.	
	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1		
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities	2		
	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site	3		
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? <i>Process</i>	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	0		Management BGNP just established, information unavailable.
	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	1		
	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2		
	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives	3		

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
14. Staff training	Staff are untrained	0		
Is there enough training for staff?	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1	Existing staffs available, have low capacity.	
<i>Inputs/Process</i>	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2		
	Staff training and skills are in tune with the management needs of the protected area, and with anticipated future needs	3		
15. Current budget	There is no budget for the protected area	0	Funding acceptable but poorly managed due to government yearly budget planning, no control mechanism established & implemented yet..	
Is the current budget sufficient?	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1		
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		
<i>Inputs</i>	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3		
16. Security of budget	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0		
Is the budget secure?	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1		
<i>Inputs</i>	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2		
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle	3		
17. Management of budget	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	0		

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs? <i>Process</i>	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1	Budget management very poor due to government budget planning (late disbursement and no capacity to manage the \$).	
	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness	3		
18. Equipment Are there adequate equipment and facilities? <i>Process</i>	There are little or no equipment and facilities	0	Equipment and facilities adequate for existing staffs but pose major gaps that constrain management.	
	There are some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1		
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2		
	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3		
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? <i>Process</i>	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0		
	There is some ad hoc maintenance of equipment and facilities	1		
	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2		
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3		
20. Education and awareness programme Is there a planned education programme?	There is no education and awareness programme	0		
	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this	1		

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Process</i>	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps	2		
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area	3		
21. State and commercial neighbours Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? <i>Process</i>	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	0	BGNP staffs are locals and already developed contacts with neighbouring officials or land users.	
	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	1		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1	Indigenous and traditional peoples are facilitated somehow through OKR developed by BITRA konsorsium.	
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
23. Local communities	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1	Local communities are facilitated somehow through OKR developed by BITRA konsorsium.	
	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
Additional points	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1	Programme mainly facilitated by BITRA Konsorsium.	
<i>Outputs</i>	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities	There are no visitor facilities and services	0	No visitors facilities whatsoever.	
Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough?	Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction	1		
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2		
	<i>Outputs</i>	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation		
25. Commercial tourism	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0		
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management? <i>Process</i>	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1		
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2		
	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts	3		

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management? <i>Outputs</i>	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0		
	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1		
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area	2		
	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3		
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives? <i>Outcomes</i>	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected	
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded			
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2		
	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There are active programmes for restoration of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1	Restoration of degraded areas in buffer zone.	
28. Access assessment	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	0		
Is access/resource use sufficiently	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1		
controlled? <i>Outcomes</i>	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	2		

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
29. Economic benefit assessment	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	0		
Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities?	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy	1		
	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2		
<i>Outcomes</i>	There is a significant or major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the protected area (e.g. employment of locals, locally operated commercial tours etc)	3		
30. Monitoring and evaluation	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	0		
Are management activities monitored against performance?	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1		
	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	2		
<i>Planning/Process</i>	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	3		
TOTAL SCORE		39		

Section One: Project General Information

1. Project Name:
2. Project ID
3. Corridor: **Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP)** and the landscape
4. Name grantee: WCS, IRF/PKBI, Other partners (WATALA, Ulayat).

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion			
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: *Planned* 5 years *Actual* 5 years

8. Targetted area:

- drylands
- coastal, marine, freshwater
- forests
- mountains
- agro-biodiversity
- integrated ecosystem management
- sustainable land management

9. Project coverage in hectares:

Please complete the table below.

Targets and Timeframe	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Project Coverage			
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project (BBSNP)	356,800 ha		356,800 ha
	(1,200,000 ha) BBS Landscape including BBSNP		(1,200,000 ha) BBS Landscape including BBSNP.

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Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the CEPF intervention. Use **NA** for not applicable.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area? Please answer yes or no.	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 200, , etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ¹					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park	No	356,800	World Heritage Site		X					

1

- I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
- II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
- VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Reporting Progress in Protected Areas: Data Sheet

Name of protected area	Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park		
Location of protected area (country, ecoregion, and if possible map reference)	Indonesia		
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed : 1982 (SK Mentan: No. 736/Mentan/IX/1982	Gazetted: (not yet)	
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)			
Management Authority	Available since 1982 under Sub balai KPA (Kawasan Pelestarian Alam = Nature Conservation Area)		
Size of protected area (ha)	356,800 Ha		
Number of staff	Current: Permanent: 125 2002: Permanent: 119	Temporary: 6 Temporary: 6	
Annual budget (US\$)	2006: Approx. 800,000 USD (including salaries, operational, infrastructures, maintenance). 2002: Approx: 250,000 USD.		
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	National Park and World Heritage Site.		
Reasons for designation	Tigers habitat conservation area, previously Suaka margasatwa with endemic Sumatran Tigers habitat.		
Brief details of CEPF funded project or projects in PA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorporating the Investment Strategies and Regional Planning into Building the Master Plan for CANOPI at Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park: Greenomics 2. Anti-Poaching Patrols for Rhinos, Tigers and Other Megafauna within Bukit Barisan National Park and Ecosystem, Sumatra, Indonesia: IRF 3. Partnership for the Conservation of Sumatran Natural Heritage: UNF 4. CANOPI: A Road Map for Future Management at Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Indonesia: WCS 5. CANOPI: A Program to Unite and Strengthen the Conservation of the Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape in Sumatra, Indonesia Through Information Building, Capacity Building and Management: WCS 6. Annual Forest Cover Change Analysis and Change Detection Map for Sumatra: WCS 		

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Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SGP GEF-Ulayat: In BBS Landscape, community economic empowerment through rubber, cacao plantation and other plantations in Kaur. 2. CBFM UNDP SGP – Watala/WWF: In BBS Landscape, community based forest management in Bengkumat. 3. Provincial government: human elephants conflict mitigation. 4. National government: Land rehabilitation project (Gerhan = Gerakan Rehabilitasi Lahan Nasional). 5. BBSNPA: Development village model in the buffer zone of BBSNP. 6. Ecotourim development in Belimbing South BBSNP, working with private sector. 7. Certification of Forest Management Unit: Damar/shorea traditional forest: WWF/Watala. 8. NFWF: Tiger population monitoring and conflict resolution: WCS 9. USFWS: MPHS Masyarakat Peduli Hutan dan Satwa: Community awareness on forest and species.
List the two primary protected area objectives	
Objective 1	Tiger habitat conservation and other megafauna (elephants, rhinos).
Objective 2	Biodiversity conservation and supporting ecosystem services.
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)	
Threat 1	Land conversion due to illegal logging, encroachment for coffee plantation.
Threat 2	Poaching for tigers, rhinos, elephants.
List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	Protection of NP (habitat, species): patrols, park management.
Activity 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary demarcation • Economic development outside NP that will support NP system.

Name/s of assessor (including people consulted): _____

Contact details (email etc.): _____

Date assessment carried out (Day/Month/Year): 11 December 2006

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Status Now (Nov 2006)	Status in 2002	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? <i>Context</i>	The protected area is not gazetted	0	<i>Note:</i> see fourth option for private BBSNP still not formally gazetted (not yet officially letter from MoF) and not yet fully zoned.		BAPLAN is working on finalizing gazettelement process in 2007. Perimeter of BBSNP: 1000 km to be marked.
	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1			
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2			
	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private	3			
2. Protected area regulations Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled? <i>Context</i>	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area	0	Mechanism for controlling inappropriate practices exists, but no adequate supports & financing available. Partners are working on anti patrol/anti poaching units. Process for law enforcement significantly increased in quality and quantity.	Mechanism existed, but process and result for law enforcement very low in quality and quantity (numbers of prosecution/cases to courts, awareness from law enforcers).	
	Mechanisms for controlling use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1			
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively implementing them	2			

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Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status Now (Nov 2006)	Status in 2002	Next steps
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3			
3. Law enforcement	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> happens if people are arrested?		
Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough?	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1	Limited quantity of staffs (legally only staffs with official permit can do the law enforcement). Patrol budget enough but due to budget management, hard to implement continuous patrol.	Budget was very limited.	
<i>Context</i>	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2			
Responsibility of park authority limited to P21 (until case hands over to prosecutors)	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and Regulations	3			
4. Protected area objectives	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0			

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status now in Nov 2006	Status in 2002	Next steps
4. Protected area objectives Have objectives been agreed? <i>Planning</i>	No firm objectives have been agreed for the	0	Main objectives of BBSNP to conserve large mammals are maintained but not fully met.	No change.	
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives	1			
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2			
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to	3			
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives? <i>Planning</i>	Inadequacies in protected areas major objectives of the protected area is impossible	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> protected area contain management zones and are these well maintained? Shape and size of BBSNP not ideal at all for large mammals: BBSNP design not adequately meet major objectives.	No change.	
	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1			
	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2			
	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	3			

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Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status now in Nov 2006	Status in 2002	Next steps
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? <i>Context</i>	The boundary of the known by the residents/neighbouring land users	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> tenure disagreements protected area? Process of boundary demarcated involved local residents, they signed letters at the village, district, provincial levels to acknowledge the boundaries. NP not yet appropriately demarcated.	2002	
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land	1			
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not	2			
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated	3			

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status now in Nov 2006	Status in 2002
7. Management plan	There is no management plan for the protected area	0	RPTN exists and approved until 2024, but due to funding constraints can not be fully implemented.	No change.
Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1		
	An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2		
<i>Planning</i>	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented	3		
Additional points	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1	Partners have been invited in developing RENSTRA.	No adequate information, by law it is required to do this process to involve key stakeholders, but in reality unknown.
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1	Updating and reviewing every 5 years involving key stakeholders.	No change.
<i>Planning</i>	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1		
8. Regular work plan	No regular work plan exists	0		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status now in Nov 2006	Status in 2002
Is there an annual work plan? <i>Planning/Outputs</i>	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets	1	Mostly less than 80% activities meet target, monthly meetings conducted.	No change, since this is old NP, system in reporting and monitoring established already. Result to be reported to MoF.
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
9. Resource inventory Do you have enough information to manage the area? <i>Context</i>	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0	Enough information on key aspects, but not sufficient in planning/decision making due to quality and quantity of staff skills to translate info for decision making. Necessary work still needs to be continued.	Limited information on critical habitats, species to support planning and decision making.
	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		
	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decisionmaking but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status in Nov 2006	Status in 2002
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		
10. Research	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0	Rhinos, tigers and mammals surveys are comprehensive and relevant to management needs. Threats to park also identified and mapped out.	Less rigorous surveys/researches (quality and quantity of surveys not covering the whole areas and the key species/habitats).
Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		
	<i>Inputs</i>	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs		
11. Resource management	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0	The biggest threat is encroachment, and hard to be fully addressed since it involved relocating community etc.	Poaching not being addressed.
Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)?	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2		
	<i>Process</i>	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status in Nov 2006	Status in 2002
12. Staff numbers	There are no staff	0	Lack of staff numbers especially for park rangers and experts/specialist (biologists, forester, law specialist, etc).	No significant change
Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area?	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1		
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for	2		
<i>Inputs</i>	critical management activities	3		
	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site			
13. Personnel management	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	0	No clear career path within park rangers that results low morale and cause personnel management issue. No reward system implemented.	No significant change.
Are the staff managed well enough?	Problems with personnel management	1		
	partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	2		
<i>Process</i>	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved			
	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives			
14. Staff training	Staff are untrained	0	Park rangers training/recurrent needs to be improved to take certification training to play law enforcement role.	No adequate information on skills improvement.
Is there enough training for staff?	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1		
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but	2		
<i>Inputs/Process</i>	could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	3		
	Staff training and skills are in tune with the			

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status in Nov 2006	Status in 2002
	management needs of the protected area, and with anticipated future needs			
15. Current budget	There is no budget for the protected area	0	Current budget inadequate to address management needs. RPU that JUST doing patrol, their annual budget is 150,000 USD, whereas BBSNP annual budget is 800,000 USD including salaries and operational etc.	Significant change, but still inadequate budget.
	The available budget is inadequate for basic	1		
Is the current budget sufficient?	management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage			
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		
<i>Inputs</i>	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3		
16. Security of budget	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0	Annual government budget secured, but obviously still very reliant on outside funding. This is not applicable in NP in Indonesia	Annual government budget secured but really limited.
Is the budget secure?	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1		
	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2		
<i>Inputs</i>	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle	3		
17. Management of budget	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	0	Poor budget management due to budget cycle, can be as late as 11 months!!!	No change, but the past 2 years was really bad, late between 8-10 months.
Is the budget managed to	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status in Nov 2006	Status in 2002
meet critical management needs? <i>Process</i>	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness	3		
18. Equipment Are there adequate equipment and facilities? <i>Process</i>	There are little or no equipment and facilities	0	Field posts established, patrol cars and car for Head of NP available.	Few field posts and no car for Head of NP for park operationalization.
	There are some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1		
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2		
	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3		
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? <i>Process</i>	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0	Routine maintenance with budget (but with limited amount).	No significance change.
	There is some ad hoc maintenance of equipment and facilities	1		
	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2		
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3		
20. Education and awareness programme Is there a planned education programme? <i>Process</i>	There is no education and awareness programme	0	Serious gap in targetted area and communities/stakeholders, mostly due to budget limitation. But education & awareness in the RENSTRA. Planning improved in including education & awareness program in the RENSTRA.	Education & awareness program not rigorously planned in the RENSTRA.
	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this	1		
	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps	2		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status in Nov 2006	Status in 2002
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area	3		
21. State and commercial neighbours Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? <i>Process</i>	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	0	Oil Palm plantation owner has regular contact with PA in taking the oil palm concession out from the Park.	Different companies operated outside the Park and PA continued to have regular contacts with them.
	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	1		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		Significant difference in national policy to involve indigenous/traditional people, although no specific format, depends on needs.
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1	Involvement mainly facilitated through NGOs. Formats/mechanism to involve indigenous people depends on the needs (threats to the Park).	
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
23. Local communities	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		No Forum available.

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status in Nov 2006	Status in 2002
Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1	Local community involvement on the “public consultancy” on discussion about Perda Kehutanan (Forestry Policy): Communication Forum (Forum Komunikasi).	
	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1		Since 1988 these programmes existed, but with limited quality and quantity
	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities	There are no visitor facilities and services	0	<i>Possible issue for comment: Do visitors</i>	Visitor facility in Belimbing already established in 1990.
Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough?	Visitor facilities and services are Inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction	1	Only 1 visitor facility available in Belimbing.	
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2		
<i>Outputs</i>	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation	3		
25. Commercial tourism	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0	Possible issue for comment: examples of contributions	Cooperation was limited and has no significant contribution to BBSNP.
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1		
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status in Nov 2006	Status in 2002
<i>Process</i>	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts	3	The only commercial tourism in Belimbing has been excellent in providing support to PA in negotiation with community, provides shelter for park rangers when they do patrol.	
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management?	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0	Commercial tourism in Belimbing collects fees that go more to BBSNP. But the "usual tourist" that goes to BBSNP contribute to central government.	Commercial/organized tourism in Belimbing did not exist, only tourists came straight to BBSNP with fee collected went to central government.
	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1		
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area	2		
<i>Outputs</i>	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3		
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives?	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected Tigers and other large mammals and some key habitats being partially degraded.	Suspected changes, but no significant change that impacting values.
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded			
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted			
<i>Outcomes</i>	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There are active programmes for restoration of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1	GERHAN actively implemented in 2003.	
28. Access assessment	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	0		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Status in 2006	Status in 2002
Is access/resource use sufficiently controlled? <i>Outcomes</i>	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1	Patrol system (RPUs) and SIMAKSI (permits to enter PA) moderately effective in controlling access and management of PA.	No significant change.
	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	2		
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
29. Economic benefit assessment Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities? <i>Outcomes</i>	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> how does national or regional development impact on the protected area? Actual benefit economic benefits high to local communities, perceived benefit low to moderate due to limited awareness of local communities.	No info available.
	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy	1		
	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2		
	There is a significant or major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the protected area (e.g. employment of locals, locally operated commercial tours etc)	3		
30. Monitoring and evaluation Are management activities monitored against performance? <i>Planning/Process</i>	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	0	Annual M&E system but results not necessarily used for management PA.	No significant change.
	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1		
	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	2		
	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	3		
TOTAL SCORE		59		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Section One: Project General Information

1. Project Name: Expansion, rationalization and management of Bukit 30 National Park (BTNP)
2. Project ID
3. Corridor: Bukit Tigapuluh National Park
4. Name grantee: (WWF Indonesia, Jkalahari), Bukit 30 Konsorsium (WARSI, Yayasan Sialang, YASA, Cakrawala, Gita Buana), YASA.

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates: Purbasari Surjadi, 29 November 2006.

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion			
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: **Planned** _____ years **Actual** _____ years

8. Targetted area:

- drylands
- coastal, marine, freshwater
- forests
- mountains
- agro-biodiversity
- integrated ecosystem management
- sustainable land management

9. Project coverage in hectares:
Please complete the table below.

Targets and Timeframe	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Project Coverage			
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project	144,700 ha		144,700 ha

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the CEPF intervention. Use **NA** for not applicable.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area? Please answer yes or no.	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 200, , etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ¹					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Bukit Tigapuluh National Park	No	144,700				X				

1

- I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
- II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
- VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Reporting Progress in Protected Areas: Data Sheet

Name of protected area	Bukit Tigapuluh National Park	
Location of protected area (country, ecoregion, and if possible map reference)	Indonesia	
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed : 5 October 1995 with total area 127,168 ha.	Gazetted: 2002 with total area 144,700 ha.
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)		
Management Authority	Available	
Size of protected area (ha)	144,700 Ha	
Number of staff	Permanent: 55	Temporary: 20
Annual budget (US\$)	Approx. US\$550,000 (including salaries, operations and maintenance, program on community development in the buffer zone).	
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	National Park	
Reasons for designation	Conserving biodiversity, habitat, water catchment. Conserving highlands in the middle of low land separated from Bukit Barisan mountain range.	
Brief details of CEPF funded project or projects in PA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion, rationalization and management of BTNP: WARSI 2. Workshop to Formulate Management Strategies for Bukit Tigapuluh National Park: WARSI 3. Anti Illegal Logging Advocacy Campaign in Bukit 30 NP in Jambi side: ALLInst. 4. Organizing Local Communities to Advocate for Cancellation of Forest Concession in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park: Yayasan Alam Sumatra YASA 5. Conservation of Sumatra Tiger in Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh: WWF US. 	
Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orangutan reintroduction program (Frankfurt Zoological Society). 2. Terrestrial biodiversity (Ministry of Environment & NORAD). 3. Sumatran Tiger Conservation Program (PKHS funded by The Tiger Fund TTF). 4. Forest fire prevention and mitigation (JICA): training center in Granite Camp. 5. Multi stakeholder Forestry Program (DFID UK) through YASA, Sialang and Hakiki. 6. Expansion of BTNP (GCF) 7. Fight for Forest: Siemenpuu Foundation. 	

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

List the two primary protected area objectives	
Objective 1	Conserving biodiversity for key large mammals (tigers, elephants) and plants (Rafflesia).
Objective 2	Protecting unique landscape to support water catchment.
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)	
Threat 1	Land conversion due to illegal logging, forest clearance by local community/migrants.
Threat 2	Poaching of tigers.
List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	Park patrolling.
Activity 2	Management of buffer zone.

Name/s of assessor (including people consulted):

CI:

1. Purbasari Surjadi
2. Boyce
3. Farid

WWF

4. Dudi Rufendi
5. Yuyu Arland

Yayasan Alam Sumatra YASA

6. Mangara Silalahi

Jikalahari

7. Zulfahmi
8. Raffles

WARSI:

9. Rudi Syaf
10. Diki Kurniawan

Sialang:

11. Suhelmy.

Contact details (email etc.): _____

Date assessment carried out (Day/Month/Year): 29 November 2006

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? <i>Context</i>	The protected area is not gazetted	0	<i>Note:</i> see fourth option for private reserves	
	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1		
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2		
	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3		
2. Protected area Regulations Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled? <i>Context</i>	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area	0		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively implementing them	2		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3		
3. Law enforcement Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough? <i>Context</i>	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> What happens if people are arrested? Staffs lack of skills, conflicts with community encroachment BTNP Authority unresolved, poor park management due to lack of staff skills and commitment.	
	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1		
	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2		
	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and Regulations	3		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
4. Protected area objectives Have objectives been agreed? <i>Planning</i>	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives	1		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2		
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3		
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives? <i>Planning</i>	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the protected areas major management objectives of the protected area is impossible	0	<p><i>Possible issue for comment:</i> does the protected area contain different management zones and are these well maintained?</p> <p>NP needs to be enlarged in order to meet the objectives. Existing NP design based on the forest concessions.</p>	
	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1		
	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2		
	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	3		
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? <i>Context</i>	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	0	<p><i>Possible issue for comment:</i> are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area?</p>	
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users	1		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated	3		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
7. Management plan	There is no management plan for the protected area	0	Roughly less than 50% management plan being implemented. The rest pending due to lack of staffs numbers and skills, lack of budgets.	
Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1		
	An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2		
	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented	3		
<i>Planning</i>				
Additional points	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1		
<i>Planning</i>	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1		
	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1		
8. Regular work plan	No regular work plan exists	0		
Is there an annual work plan?	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets	1		
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
<i>Planning/Outputs</i>				
9. Resource inventory	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0		
Do you have enough information to manage the area?	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Context</i>	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2		
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		
10. Research	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0	Considerable survey/research (done by NORINDRA), but unknown whether they are used toward the needs of PA management.	
Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		
<i>Inputs</i>	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3		
11. Resource management	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0		
Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)?	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2		
<i>Process</i>	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed	3		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
12. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? <i>Inputs</i>	There are no staff	0	More staffs on the ground needed, not just sitting in the office.	
	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1		
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities	2		
	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site	3		
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? <i>Process</i>	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	0	About 20% of park staffs involved in illegal logging activities and encroachment, no firm action against those actions.	
	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	1		
	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2		
	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives	3		
14. Staff training Is there enough training for staff? <i>Inputs/Process</i>	Staff are untrained	0	So far, partners (PKHS) provided training on law enforcement and tiger surveys/patrol methods.	
	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1		
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2		
	Staff training and skills are in tune with the management needs of the protected area, and with anticipated future needs	3		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

15. Current budget Is the current budget sufficient?	There is no budget for the protected area	0	Available budget is acceptable, the main problem on the priorities of the program (should be targetted on illegal logging and encroachment, not on something else), also on the cash flow, no flexibility on the usage of funding, poorly managed budget.
	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1	
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2	
<i>Inputs</i>	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3	
16. Security of budget Is the budget secure? <i>Inputs</i>	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0	Annual budget secured but not the level needed, and always have budget every year. Outside funding still needed.
	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1	
	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2	
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle	3	
17. Management of budget Is the budget managed to	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	0	Budget management poor mostly due to budget system in NP (funding come in September and have to finish December, only leave 3 months to implement). Cash flow very poor.
	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1	

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
meet critical management needs? <i>Process</i>	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness	3		
18. Equipment Are there adequate equipment and facilities? <i>Process</i>	There are little or no equipment and facilities	0		
	There are some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1		
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2		
	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3	Equipments and facilities adequate, mostly funded by JICA, but this pose high maintenace cost due to expensive equipments and vehicles.	
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? <i>Process</i>	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0		
	There is some ad <i>hoc</i> maintenance of equipment and facilities	1	Refer to point #18.	
	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2		
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3		
20. Education and awareness programme Is there a planned education programme? <i>Process</i>	There is no education and awareness programme	0		
	There is a limited and ad <i>hoc</i> education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this	1		
	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps	2	Annual planned education & awareness available, but lack of quality on the program.	

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area	3		
21. State and commercial neighbours Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? <i>Process</i>	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	0	Relationship between Park Management and adjacent land users tend to be conflicting, not cooperation.	
	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	1		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1	Talang Mamak people often consulted on some discussion, but they have no direct input/involvement in resulting decisions.	
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
23. Local communities Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0	Local communities often consulted on some discussion, but they have no direct input/involvement in resulting decisions.	
	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Additional points	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1	For certain key stakeholders such as NGOs, there are open communication & trust. But not between PA managers and kabupaten people.	
Outputs	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1	Community economic initiatives activities implemented by PA: rubber plantation. Cattle rattan crafts.	
24. Visitor facilities	There are no visitor facilities and services	0	<i>Possible issue for comment: Do visitors</i>	
Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough?	Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction	1	So far only 1 visitor facilities in Camp Granite. Others inside the villages should be improved.	
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2		
Outputs	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation	3		
25. Commercial tourism	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0	Possible issue for comment: examples of contributions	
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1		
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2	YASA acts as tour operator and work with Park Authority.	
Process	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts	3		
26. Fees	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0		
If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management?	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1		
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area	2		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Outputs</i>	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3	Fees to community 30% (housing, meals, porter, local guide, canoeing, cultural events, other service), PA & local government (entrance fee and guide from PA people): 15%, the rest goes to tour operator (car rental, hotel)	
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives? <i>Outcomes</i>	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded		<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> It is important to provide details of the Biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected	
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1		
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2	Values in the core zones significantly intact.	
	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There are active programmes for restoration of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1	Programme on restoration available inside the park, enrichment planting/replantation in the buffer zone, but not effective.	
28. Access assessment	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	0		

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is access/resource use sufficiently controlled? <i>Outcomes</i>	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1		
	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	2		
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
29. Economic benefit assessment Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities? <i>Outcomes</i>	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> how does national or regional development impact on the protected area? Due to very low number of tourism, very small contribution of economy to local communities.	
	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy	1		
	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2		
	There is a significant or major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the protected area (e.g. employment of locals, locally operated commercial tours etc)	3		
30. Monitoring and evaluation Are management activities monitored against performance? <i>Planning/Process</i>	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	0	Official M&E by central government available and implemented, but not necessarily used for further management.	
	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1		
	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	2		
	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	3		
TOTAL SCORE		56		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
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Section One: Project General Information

1. Project Name:
2. Project ID
3. Corridor: Siberut National Park
4. Name grantee: CII, German Primate Center (GPC), Perkumpulan Uma Mentawai (PERUM UMA), Yayasan Citra Mandiri (YCM)

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:
Purbasari Surjadi, 23 November 2006

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion			
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: **Planned** _____ years **Actual** _____ years

8. Targetted area:
- drylands
 - coastal, marine, freshwater
 - forests
 - mountains
 - agro-biodiversity
 - integrated ecosystem management
 - sustainable land management

9. Project coverage in hectares:
Please complete the table below.

Targets and Timeframe	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Project Coverage			
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project	190,500 ha		190,500 ha

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
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Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the CEPF intervention. Use **NA** for not applicable.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area? Please answer yes or no.	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 200, , etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ¹					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Siberut National Park	No	190,500	Biosphere Reserve		X					

1

- I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
- II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
- VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Reporting Progress in Protected Areas: Data Sheet

Name of protected area	Siberut National Park	
Location of protected area (country, ecoregion, and if possible map reference)	Indonesia	
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed : 1993 (appointed)	Gazetted
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)		
Management Authority	Available	
Size of protected area (ha)	190,500	
Number of staff	Permanent: Total permanent and Honorer: 74 Temporary: (Honorer):	
Annual budget (US\$)	Approx. US\$200,000 (including salaries, maintenance, infrastructures, activities).	
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	Biosphere Reserves	
Reasons for designation	Richness of biodiversity.	
Brief details of CEPF funded project or projects in PA	<p>A Voice of Siberut: Publication and Dissemination of the Newspaper Pualigoubat: YCM</p> <p>Siberut Island Conservation Program: Building Multi-Level Commitment to Conservation: CII</p> <p>Enhance Community Capacity through Rattan Product Development in Northern Siberut: PERUM Uma</p> <p>Clan-Level Conservation Agreement: The Rose Foundation.</p> <p>Studying and Preserving the Pleonan Forest as a Means of Safeguarding Siberut's Ecosystem: German Primate Center</p> <p>Review of Co Management model for Siberut National Park: Tony Djogo</p> <p>West Coast Ecologically Sustainable Tourism Project - WEST Project Sumatra: ASEAN Focus Group</p> <p>Implementing the Conservation Concession Approach on Sumatra's Siberut Island: CII</p>	

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
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Brief details of other relevant Projects in PA	UNESCO Project on Co-management in 1998.
List the two primary protected area objectives	
Objective 1	Conservation of endemic primates (<i>Macaca pagensis</i> , <i>Presbytis potenziani</i> , <i>Simeas concolor</i> , <i>Hylobates klossii</i>).
Objective 2	Conservation of ecosystem of small islands and cultural preservation.
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)	
Threat 1	Logging companies in the buffer zone of NP.
Threat 2	Land conversion due to community activities
List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	Monitoring and safeguarding NP
Activity 2	Community development surrounding NP.

Name/s of assessor (including people consulted):

1. Conservation International:
 - a. Asep Adikerana: Siberut Program Manager
 - b. Boyce: Partnership Specialist
 - c. M Farid: CEPF Flying Team Coordinator
2. Yayasan Citra Mandiri:
 - a. Sandang: Executive Director
3. PERUM UMA
 - a. Bastian Sirirui: Director
 - b. Farid
4. Taman Nasional BBS:
 - a. Munawir: Head of Section in Siberut
5. German Primate Center:
 - a. Christoph Abbeg

Contact details (email etc.): _____

Date assessment carried out (Day/Month/Year): 23 November 2006

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status	The protected area is not gazetted	0	<i>Note:</i> see fourth option for private reserves NP already appointed, but gazetting process on going not complete. Already boundaries in 280 km (half of the total boundaries of SNP).	Completion of gazettelement process. BAPLAN should take the lead on gazettelement process,
Does the protected area have legal status?	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1		
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2		
<i>Context</i>	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3		
2. Protected area regulations	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area	0	Land conversion inside SNP by community continues and hard to avoid due to community rights/land ownership.	Community awareness and community development program inside the Park, shifting community economic activities/pressure to park resources.
Are inappropriate	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land	1		
land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled?	use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively			
<i>Context</i>	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively implementing them	2		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3		
3. Law enforcement	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> What happens if people are arrested?	

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough?	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1	Staffs has limited capacity in conflict resolution, negotiation with communities.	Increasing staffs skills, capacity, partnership with local NGOs, local communities.
<i>Context</i>	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2		
	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and Regulations	3		
4. Protected area objectives	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0	Objectives clear and agreed, but only partially implemented due to limited capacity and resources.	
Have objectives been agreed?	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives	1		
<i>Planning</i>	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2		
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3		
5. Protected area design	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the protected areas major management objectives of the protected area is impossible	0	Clear design but hard to implement, too strict due to communities already live inside and have rights to manage/utilize the resources. PA regulation is too general and not specifically applicable for SNP in which the situation is very specific (i.e. community rights) that becomes a major issue in SNP.	
Does the protected area need enlarging,	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1		
corridors etc to meet its objectives?	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Planning</i>	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	3		
6. Protected area boundary demarcation	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area? Even some people of management authority do not know park boundaries, majority of local residents do not know park boundaries.	
Is the boundary known and demarcated?	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users	1		
<i>Context</i>	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated	3		
7. Management plan	There is no management plan for the protected area	0	Other problems being staffs skills.	
Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1		
	An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2		
	<i>Planning</i>	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented		
Additional points <i>Planning</i>	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1	Key stakeholders partially involved in the planning process for NP.	
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1	No established schedule and process for updating management plan, but there is some process on going.	
	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1	Research results incorporating in policy and advocacy, but in ad hoc basis. Research techniques can not be adequately applicable due to skills and resources limitation.	

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
8. Regular work plan	No regular work plan exists	0		
Is there an annual work plan?	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets	1		
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
<i>Planning/Outputs</i>				
9. Resource inventory	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0		
Do you have enough information to manage the area?	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		
<i>Context</i>	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2	Sufficient information on critical habitats, species and cultural values of SNP but not being adequately maintained.	
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
10. Research	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0	SNP has no specific mandate on survey and research, only inventory for monitoring. Research & survey are given to universities and research institutions (LIPI and Liltbang).	
Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		
	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3		
<i>Inputs</i>				
11. Resource management	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0		
Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)?	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed	3		
<i>Process</i>				

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
12. Staff numbers	There are no staff	0	Threats are not distributed evenly especially since main threats deal with community outside the Park.	
Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area?	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1		
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities	2		
<i>Inputs</i>	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site	3		
13. Personnel management	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	0	Staffs are adequately managed due to partnership with NGOs and other parties.	
Are the staff managed well enough?	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	1		
	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2		
<i>Process</i>	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives	3		
14. Staff training	Staff are untrained	0		
Is there enough training for staff?	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1		
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2		
<i>Inputs/Process</i>	Staff training and skills are in tune with the	3		

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
	management needs of the protected area, and with anticipated future needs			
15. Current budget	There is no budget for the protected area	0		
Is the current budget sufficient?	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1		
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		
<i>Inputs</i>	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3		
16. Security of budget	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0		
Is the budget secure?	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1		
<i>Inputs</i>	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2	Secure budget from national government, but needs to be added from outside funding or partnership with other parties.	
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle	3		
17. Management of budget	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	0		
Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs?	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1		
	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
<i>Process</i>	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness	3		
18. Equipment	There are little or no equipment and facilities	0		

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Are there adequate equipment and facilities? <i>Process</i>	There are some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1	Major gaps constrain effective management:
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2	
	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3	
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? <i>Process</i>	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0	Maintenance available but inadequate and inappropriately budgetted (gas for boat is very high, cost budgetted for car in Padang).
	There is some ad hoc maintenance of equipment and facilities	1	
	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2	
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3	
20. Education and awareness programme Is there a planned education programme? <i>Process</i>	There is no education and awareness programme	0	Planned programme, but not intensive.
	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this	1	
	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps	2	
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area	3	
21. State and commercial neighbours Is there co-operation with	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	0	Communication between SNPA with logging companies adjacent to SNP when determining concession boundaries.
	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	1	

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
adjacent land users?	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2		
<i>Process</i>	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions?	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
<i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
23. Local communities	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0	N/A	
Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions?	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
<i>Process</i>	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
Additional points	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1	Communcation available but no adequate /sufficient trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers.	
<i>Outputs</i>	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
24. Visitor facilities	There are no visitor facilities and services	0		
Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough?	Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction	1	Facilities and services available for researches and tourism outside NP: Maillepet (South) and Simabugei (South) but need to be improved and added.	
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2		
	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation	3		
<i>Outputs</i>				
25. Commercial tourism	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0	Tourism conducted outside NP and nothing inside the Park (too far, too expensive).	
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1		
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2		
	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts	3		
<i>Process</i>				
26. Fees	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0	No fee to NP, only to local police (Polsek at Kecamatan).	
If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management?	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1		
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area	2		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Outputs</i>	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3		
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives?	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded		Inside the Park, the biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are severely degraded due to logging and hunting. Outside the Park mostly due to logging concession.	
<i>Outcomes</i>	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1		
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2		
	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There are active programmes for restoration of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1		
28. Access assessment	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	0		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is access/resource use sufficiently controlled? <i>Outcomes</i>	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1		
	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	2		
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
29. Economic benefit assessment Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities? <i>Outcomes</i>	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> how does national or regional development impact on the protected area? Rattan, damar, cacao, pala, pinang: local communities benefit from NP. Alternative incomes programme conducted by NP.	
	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy	1		
	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2		
	There is a significant or major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the protected area (e.g. employment of locals, locally operated commercial tours etc)	3		
30. Monitoring and evaluation Are management activities monitored against performance? <i>Planning/Process</i>	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	0		
	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1		
	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	2		
	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	3		
TOTAL SCORE		44		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Section One: Project General Information

1. Project Name: Creation and Management of the Tesso Nilo Protected Area as a Centerpiece of Sumatra's Tesso Nilo Bukit Tigapuluh Conservation Corridor
2. Project ID : 0176-04-5059 (?)
3. Corridor : Tesso Nilo National Park
4. Name grantee: WWF-Indonesia, Jikalahari

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion			
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: **Planned** __2__ years **Actual** __3__ years

8. Targetted area:

- drylands
- coastal, marine, freshwater
- forests
- mountains
- agro-biodiversity
- integrated ecosystem management
- sustainable land management

9. Project coverage in hectares:

Please complete the table below.

Targets and Timeframe	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Project Coverage			
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project	0	38.576 Ha	38.576 Ha

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the CEPF intervention. Use **NA** for not applicable.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area? Please answer yes or no.	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 200, , etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ¹					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1. Tesso Nilo National Park	Yes	38.576 Ha	WWF Global		√					√
2.										
3.										
4....										

1

- I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
- II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
- VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Reporting Progress in Protected Areas: Data Sheet

Name of protected area	Tesso Nilo National Park	
Location of protected area (country, ecoregion, and if possible map reference)	Tesso Nilo Bukit Tigapuluh Conservation Corridor, Riau, Indonesia	
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed, 19 Juli 2004	Gazetted
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)	Departemen Kehutanan RI, Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan dan Konservasi Alam, Balai Taman Nasional Tesso Nillo	
Management Authority	Departemen Kehutanan RI, available under Balai TN in October 2006	
Size of protected area (ha)	38.576 Ha	
Number of staff	Permanent 1 (Head of NP)	Temporary: 3 from BKSDA
Annual budget (US\$)	Unknown for annual budget, but BKSDA already purchased land for US\$ 150,000 for NP office.	
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	IUCN and WWF Global	
Reasons for designation	Conserving low land forest for elephants conservation areas.	
Brief details of CEPF funded project or projects in PA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation and management of the Tesso Nilo Protected Area as a Centerpiece of Sumatra's Tesso Nilo Bukit Tigapuluh Conservation Corridor: WWF 2. Civil society support for legalizing spatial planning document and synchronization to save Riau remaining forest: Jikalahari 3. Technical Assistance to WWF Indonesia to Secure the Tesso Nilo Conservation Landscape Facilitate the Establishment of the Tesso Nilo Conservation Forest: CML 4. Economic Analysis of Tesso Nilo Indonesia Forest Concessions; CI 5. Collaborative Management as a Tool For Reaching Consensus Among Stakeholders in Tesso Nilo for Better Natural Resource Management: Riau Mandiri. 6. Tiger conservation: WWF US 7. Documenting and Stopping Economic Loss From Hydro Plants Slowed by Forest Conversion in Riau Province 8. Civil Society Support for Legalizing Spatial Planning Documents to Save Riau's Remaining Natural Forests: Jikalahari 9. Building the Capacity of NGOs to Conserve Forests and Species in Sumatra's Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh Conservation Corridor: WWF Indonesia 10. Incorporating Local Stakeholders Conservation into Riau's Provincial Spatial Planning Process: Yayasan Kaliptra. 11. Workshop to Finalize Vision Map and Development of Project Design for Tesso Nilo Bukit Tiga Puluh (TNBT) Landscape: Riau Mandiri. 12. Use of Forest Resources in Riau: A Look at Legal and Illegal employment: WWF US 	

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A deep for Sumatran Tiger: WWF US (with STF, CEPF, NFWF) 2. Tiger activities around the corridor between Bukit 30 and Bukit Rimbang Baling: WWF Germany. 3. Fighting forest crime in Tesso Nilo Conservation Landscape: WWF US & Soli Foundation. 4. Forest plantation & poverty alleviation in South East Asia and Pacific: WWF NL 5. Eyes on the Forest: WWF Japan 6. Mitigation of Human Elephants Conflicts & promotion of sustainable livelihood around Tesso Nilo NP: WWF NL 7. Sustainable forest management through honey bees: DFID/MFP. 8. Forest conversion initiatives: WWF Switzerland. 9. Tesso Nilo Bukit 30 Landscape landuse facilitation: STF. 10. Fight for Forest: Siemenpuu Foundation. 11. Steering Oil Palm industry of Riau: Doen Foundation & SSNC Swedish.
List the two primary protected area objectives	
Objective 1	Conservation of low land forest for Sumatran Elephants habitat.
Objective 2	Saving biodiversity values and services in low land forest central Sumatra.
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)	
Threat 1	Land conversion due to illegal logging, encroachment, and forest fire.
Threat 2	Poaching & hunting of key species: tigers and elephants.
List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	Expansion of existing Tesso Nilo NP to ensure enough viable habitat for elephants and tigers.
Activity 2	Park management including: patrol, capacity building for park management staffs and key partners, technical assistance to ensure effective park management.

Name/s of assessor (including people consulted): _____

CI:

1. Purbasari Surjadi
2. Boyce

WWF

3. Dudi Rufendi
4. Yuyu Arland

WARSI:

5. Rudi Syaf
6. Diki Kurniawan

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Jikalahari

7. Zufahmi

8. Rafliis

Sialang:

9. Suhelmi

Contact details (email etc.): _____

Date assessment carried out (Day/Month/Year: 30 November 2006

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? <i>Context</i>	The protected area is not gazetted	0	<i>Note:</i> see fourth option for private reserves	
	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1		
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2 √		
	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3		
2. Protected area Regulations Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching)	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area	0		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1√		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively implementing them	2		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3		
3. Law Enforcement Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough? <i>Context</i>	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> What happens if people are arrested? Very low court results from the cases processed.	
	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1√		
	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2		
	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and Regulations	3		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
4. Protected area objectives Have objectives been agreed? <i>Planning</i>	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives	1√		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2		
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3		
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives? <i>Planning</i>	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the protected areas major management objectives of the protected area is impossible	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> does the protected area contain different management zones and are these well maintained?	
	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1√		
	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2		
	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	3		
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? <i>Context</i>	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area?	
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users	1√		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated	3		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
7. Management plan	There is no management plan for the protected area	0		
Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? <i>Planning</i>	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1√		
	An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2		
	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented	3		
	Additional points	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1√	
<i>Planning</i>	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1		
	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1√		
	8. Regular work plan	No regular work plan exists	0√	
Is there an annual work plan? <i>Planning/Outputs</i>	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets	1		
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
9. Resource inventory	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0		
Do you have enough information to manage the area?	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Context</i>	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2√		
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		
10. Research Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work? <i>Inputs</i>	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0		
	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		
	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3√		
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)? <i>Process</i>	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2√		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed	3		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
12. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? <i>Inputs</i>	There are no staff	0		
	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1√		
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities	2		
	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site	3		
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? <i>Process</i>	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	0√		
	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	1		
	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2		
	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives	3		
14. Staff training Is there enough training for staff? <i>Inputs/Process</i>	Staff are untrained	0		
	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1√		
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2		
	Staff training and skills are in tune with the management needs of the protected area, and with anticipated future needs	3		
15. Current budget	There is no budget for the protected area	0	Budget so far for purchasing land to set up office of NP.	
	The available budget is inadequate for basic	1√		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is the current budget sufficient?	management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage			
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		
<i>Inputs</i>	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3		
16. Security of budget	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0	APBN secured NP budget, but limited level of funding, needs outside funding.	
Is the budget secure?	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1		
<i>Inputs</i>	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2√		
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle	3		
17. Management of budget	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	0√		
Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs?	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1		
	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
<i>Process</i>	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness	3		
18. Equipment	There are little or no equipment and facilities	0		
Are there adequate equipment and facilities?	There are some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1√		
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Process</i>	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3		
19. Maintenance of equipment	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0√		
Is equipment adequately maintained?	There is some ad <i>hoc</i> maintenance of equipment and facilities	1		
<i>Process</i>	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2		
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3		
20. Education and awareness programme	There is no education and awareness programme	0√		
Is there a planned education programme?	There is a limited and ad <i>hoc</i> education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this	1		
<i>Process</i>	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps	2		
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area	3		
21. State and commercial neighbours	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	0		
Is there co-operation with adjacent land users?	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	1√		
<i>Process</i>	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0√	No indigenous people in the park, only local communities.	

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
23. Local communities Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		
	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1√		
	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1√	WWF has programme on local community welfare.	
	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough? <i>Outputs</i>	There are no visitor facilities and services	0√	<i>Possible issue for comment: Do visitors</i>	
	Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction	1		
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2		
	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation	3		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
25. Commercial tourism	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0√	Possible issue for comment: examples of contributions	
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management? <i>Process</i>	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1		
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2		
	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts	3		
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management? <i>Outputs</i>	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0		
	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1√		
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area	2		
	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3		
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives? <i>Outcomes</i>	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded		<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected	
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1√		
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2		
	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There are active programmes for restoration of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1√		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
28. Access assessment	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	0√		
Is access/resource use sufficiently	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1		
controlled?	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	2		
<i>Outcomes</i>	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
29. Economic benefit assessment	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> how does national or regional development impact on the protected area?	
Is the protected area providing	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy	1		
economic benefits to local communities?	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2√		
<i>Outcomes</i>	There is a significant or major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the protected area (e.g. employment of locals, locally operated commercial tours etc)	3		
30. Monitoring and evaluation	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	0√	Not done by NP authority.	
Are management activities monitored	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1		
against performance?	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	2		

Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority One:
Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Planning/Process</i>	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	3		
TOTAL SCORE		31		

Appendix C. Leveraging Data for Sundaland (Sumatra)

Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Funds Agreed	Leveraged and Co-financing Funds
ASEAN Focus Group Pty Ltd	West Coast Ecologically Sustainable Tourism Project - WEST Project Sumatra	\$15,000	\$5,000
Conservation International	Batang Gadis National Park Development and Management Support	\$482,500	\$232,746
Conservation International	Conservation of the Sumatran Orangutan in the Northern Sumatra Corridor	\$300,000	\$48,000
Conservation International	Siberut Island Conservation Program: Building Multi-Level Commitment to Conservation	\$370,000	\$403,988
Conservation Management Ltd.	Facilitate the Establishment of the Tesso Nilo Conservation Forest	\$319,305	\$1,860,000
Deutsches Primatenzentrum	Studying and Preserving the Pleistocene Forest as a Means of Safeguarding Siberut's Ecosystem	\$157,000	\$85,000
Indonesian Ecotourism Network	Community-Based Conservation Action through Sustainable Ecotourism Business Development in Protected Area	\$73,000	\$31,069
International Rhino Foundation	Anti-Poaching Patrols for Rhinos, Tigers and Other Megafauna within Bukit Barisan National Park and Ecosystem, Sumatra, Indonesia	\$616,611	\$223,333
International Rhino Foundation	Continuation of the Patrolling Program (RPU) for Poaching Suppression, Rhino and Tiger Protection and Monitoring, and Ecosystem Conservation in Bukit Barisan National Park and its Buffer Areas, Sumatra, Indonesia	\$50,000	\$155,000
Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia WARSI	Expansion of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park and Protection of Its Wider Ecosystem	\$146,687	\$484,892
The Rose Foundation for Communities and the Environment	Clan-Level Conservation Agreements, Siberut Island - Indonesia	\$40,000	\$40,000
United Nations Foundation	Partnership for the Conservation of Sumatran Natural Heritage	\$900,000	\$900,000
WildAid	Assessment and Strategy for Protecting Wildlife and Timber Resources in the Gunung Leuser Ecosystem	\$154,490	\$105,950
Wildlife Conservation Society	CANOPI: A Program to Unite and Strengthen the Conservation of the Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape in Sumatra, Indonesia Through Information Building, Capacity Building and Management	\$301,902	\$808,600
Wildlife Conservation Society	CANOPI: A Road Map for Future Management at Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Indonesia	\$65,970	\$35,815
Wildlife Conservation Society	Integrated Tiger Conservation in Southern Sumatra	\$29,975	\$73,000

World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	Conservation of Sumatra Tiger in Tesso Nilo/Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape	\$233,874	\$291,126
WWF Indonesia	Creation and Management of the Tesso Nilo Protected Area as a Centerpiece of Sumatra's Tesso Nilo Bukit/Tigapuluh Conservation Corridor	\$994,972	\$870,000
Yayasan Bina Ketrampilan Desa	Empowering Local People and Local Government to Support Batang Gadis National Park	\$236,584	\$166,083
	Additional CEPF Grants in Region	\$4,502,198	
	Total Funding	\$9,990,069	\$6,819,602*
*Data includes funding amounts provided by grantees in both proposals and in final project completion reports.			

**APPENDIX D. REPORTING AGAINST STANDARD WORLD BANK
BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS**

Impacts on:	Has the project produced impacts? Yes No Not Applicable Planned	Quantitative Information of changes	Comments on changes, including qualitative information.
Expanding protected areas	<p>Yes</p> <p><i>Planned impacts are indicated in italics</i></p>	<p>Batang Gadis National Park declared (108,000 hectares).</p> <p>Tesso Nilo National Park declared (38,576 hectares)</p> <p><i>80,000 hectares expansion to the Tesso Nilo National Park is planned in 2007.</i></p> <p><i>280,000 hectares expansion to Bukit Tigapuluh National Park is planned in 2007.</i></p>	<p>The Batang Gadis National Park was the first in Indonesia to have a collaborative management approach with local government formally endorsed by the Ministry of Forestry.</p> <p>Park Superintendents were appointed for Batang Gadis National Park and Tesso Nilo National Park in October 2006.</p>
Improving management effectiveness of protected areas	Yes	<p>Leuser National Park (870,000 hectares)</p> <p>Siberut National Park (200,000 hectares)</p> <p>Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (120,000 hectares)</p>	<p>CEPF investment contributed to improved patrol effectiveness in Leuser National Park and raised awareness of the threat to the park.</p> <p>CEPF Investment created a co-management mechanism that includes Indigenous Peoples in efforts to improve management effectiveness.</p> <p>CEPF investment in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park ensured community involvement in the rationalization/expansion of park boundaries</p>

		Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (360,000 hectares)	<p>CEPF investment supported Rhino Patrol Units Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park that effectively ended rhino poaching within the park.</p> <p>The Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (PA METT) was used at project completion in the following sites (PA METT score).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Siberut National Park (44) · Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (56) · Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (59) · Batang Gadis National Park (39) · Tesso Nilo National Park (31)
Ha of production systems that involve improving sustainable use of biodiversity resources.	Yes	<p>Agroforestry and other sustainable practices adopted in adat community managed forests in northern Aceh (25,000 hectares)</p> <p>Community-based ecotourism operations in the buffer zone of Leuser National Park (25,000 hectares)</p> <p>Agreement to manage clan forests for research and ecotourism north of the Siberut National Park (4,000 hectares).</p>	
% of beneficiaries engaged in improved livelihoods based on sustainable NR	Yes	300 people engaged in sustainable use activities (agroforestry, ecotourism, rattan	

management (or sustainable harvesting?) ^[1]		product development, organic farming).	
<p>Changes in sectoral policies, laws and regulations and their application, changes in institutional arrangements, responsibilities and effectiveness, to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Five forest concessions totaling 200,000 ha in Siberut, Tesso Nilo, Bukit Tigapuluh and Batang Gadis ecosystems were cancelled.</p> <p>A Spatial Plan for Riau Province (approved by the provincial spatial planning committee) includes new and existing protected areas of approximately 1 million hectares and increased protected status for approximately 1.5 million hectares of natural forest outside national parks and other reserves.</p> <p>A CEPF Advisory Council was formed comprising leading NGOs and government agencies to coordinate policy and on-the-ground interventions for maximum impact.</p> <p>At least 10 villages in the buffer zone of Batang Gadis National Park approved and implemented regulations designed to improve biodiversity</p>	

^[1] Guided by a sustainable management plan.

		<p>conservation and sustainable use of resources.</p> <p>A Ministerial decree establishing a collaborative management mechanism for Batang Gadis National Park signed.</p>	
Sharing of benefits between and/or in countries, arising from the use of genetic resources	Not Applicable		
Other impacts ^[2]	Yes	<p>77 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) for 245 threatened species of birds, freshwater fishes, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and plants identified. The KBAs cover approximately 15% of the total land area of Sumatra.</p> <p>At least 50 undergraduate and graduate student researchers supported.</p> <p>At least 100 training sessions implemented involving over 5,000 people (about 70% from civil society groups) on park management (i.e. cross visits between park management).</p> <p>Six new civil society</p>	

^[2] Other impacts may include increase in scientific understanding and knowledge base of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, etc.

		<p>groups/NGOs established and playing an important role in natural resources management.</p> <p>A Tesso Nilo Trust Fund established with 3 million committed from another donor..</p> <p>Four projects directly involved indigenous people in Siberut and Bukit Tigapuluh National Park. Public-private partnership established with four oil palm consortia comprising over 50 individual companies and two pulp and paper companies in Riau Province by which High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) operational guidelines were adopted.</p> <p>Leveraged \$6,819,602 from government, private, and public funds for conservation of CEPF priority areas.</p>	
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^[1] Guided by a sustainable management plan.

^[2] Other impacts may include increase in scientific understanding and knowledge base of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, etc.

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