

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: United Nations Foundation

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): Partnership for the Conservation of Sumatran Natural Heritage

Implementation Partners for this Project: Wildlife Conservation Society

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): January 15, 2005 – June 30, 2007

Date of Report (month/year): January 2008

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

This report summarizes the results of the three-year ‘CANOPI’ project between January 2005 and June 2007 supported by CEPF/UNF/UNESCO and includes outputs from parallel projects that contributed co-funding. These include work supported by 21st Century Tiger, USFWS, Save the Tiger Fund, the coffee industry, WCS itself and more.

Many aspects of the project continued beyond the end of this reporting period and many still continue to date.

Almost any point covered in this report can be expanded upon and many are covered in more detail in other specific reports already published addressing particular components or aspects.

This report should be read in association with the electronic database of parallel publications created as a CD-ROM and available from WCS.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: Key stakeholders (NP authority, regional government agencies, NGOs, local communities, private companies) are committed and have the capacity to conserve BBSL and other TRHS sites under an integrated conservation management scheme including: research and training, park management, public awareness, and investment strategy and regional planning.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
A formal and sustainable collaborative management council comprised of key CANOPI partners and relevant stakeholder established within 1 year, and consistently implements CANOPI work plan in coordinated manner to strengthen BBSL and natural resource management in Lampung and Bengkulu.	The project was successfully able to initiate and maintain collaborative management forum at several levels of regional administration ranging from National Park, to District and Provincial Government, and across several themes, including spatial planning, human-animal conflict and law enforcement. All of these forums continue to exist with minimal ongoing support from WCS.
Management of park is linked into regional planning within 2 years through sound business investments outside of park and development activities by local governments and businesses in order to protect park's ecosystems.	Management of the park now actively engages with local government and local communities through a number of initiatives created by the project. This has led to a revised national park zonation map, developed with full stakeholder consultation; management objectives of the park being adopted by buffer-zone villages in Kaur District through a collaborative spatial planning process; in Lampung Barat, a stakeholder collaboration known as 'TRTGL' has undertaken a detailed revision of the spatial planning of a key buffer zone region (Bengkunat) including village consultations, boundary delineation and regional government ratification; and in the Provincial Government of Lampung has integrated its management of human-wildlife conflict with the management of the national park.
Local NGOs able to fundraise and carry out conservation activities and projects including monitoring.	The project has strengthened local NGO as well as local government skills at undertaking conservation action and in fundraising. The project has provided training in proposal writing/fundraising across Sumatra; provided technical assistance in writing proposals; provided capacity building in managing funds; and provided a program of competitive funding to local stakeholders to undertake conservation projects. The provision of \$270,000 in sub-contracts and sub-grants continued throughout the life of the project and gave many groups vital experience of structuring and managing projects, reporting, and financial control. Yasadhana, Ulayat and Watala are good examples of local NGO partners who have succeeded in getting further funds following support from the project.

<p>Commitment of senior officials from PHKA and the Directorates of Kerinci Sebelat and Gunung Leuser National Parks obtained for using the BBSL experience and lessons learned to develop programs and projects for creating partnership networks for conservation action in and around the two parks.</p>	<p>The profile of the Sumatran Forest World Heritage cluster rose considerably during the life of the project, culminating in mid-2007 with a massive increase in the financial investment made by the Department of Forestry to the three national parks that form the site. This came about through the close collaboration of WCS with UNESCO, constant lobbying, and the provision of valuable data and insight into the review of the heritage site status. The resulting possibility of the site being listed as ‘endangered’ resulted in the Department of Forestry directing the bulk of an \$11 m Debt for Nature swap by the German Government to the world heritage parks. Each became a ‘Balai Besar’ with a more senior manager in charge, and operational budgets were almost doubled (to USD \$ 1.3 m per year in the case of BBS National Park).</p>
<p>Commitment by law enforcement authorities to stop illegal wildlife trade.</p>	<p>The project has increased the commitment of law enforcement authorities through a highly successful law enforcement collaboration between all major enforcement agencies, the judiciary, NGOs and media. partnerships and collaborations. This in turn has led to an increased reporting of wildlife crime, and increased arrest rate and a greatly increased arrest to prosecution rate (62% compared to a national average of around 5%). During the project 21 cases of wildlife crime, mostly involving the poaching of tiger, elephant or rhino, were taken into court and 13 cases were successfully prosecuted. Additionally, around 1,700 animals were confiscated from illegal markets, smuggling operations or from the public. This collaborative approach to law enforcement is being accepted by the Department of Forestry as a model of its kind and is now being expanded to both Medan and Jakarta.</p>
<p>Media gives greater attention to environmental and conservation issues.</p>	<p>The project has successfully focused media attention on the conservation issues of BBS National Park and the Sumatran Forest World Heritage Cluster. This has resulted in more than 374 local and national newspaper and media articles. A collaboration with a local TV station in Lampung has led to the broadcasting of a regular program called ‘<i>Jelajah Alam Lampung</i>’ (Lampung Nature Expedition). A mobile conservation awareness centre, in a converted bus, has toured Sumatra and some cities in Java raising awareness and attracting media attention to the issues of nature conservation in the Sumatran Forest World Heritage Site. This bus continues to operate seeking signatures to</p>

	present to the Indonesian President.
Logging companies decrease illegal logging and processing activities.	The joint law enforcement partnership, described above, has become the main vehicle by which the project addressed illegal logging and encroachment in and around BBS National Park. This collaboration has been successful in effectively stopping all large-scale illegal logging and processing. Occasional sporadic cases of illegal logging have occurred but they have been quickly detected through a network of ‘community wardens’ and all quickly closed down.
Coffee traders and farmers agree and join coffee certification program.	The project undertook a detailed economic feasibility study for the establishment of a commodity Robusta certification scheme in Lampung, tailored to the particular trading conditions. In parallel, we also identified industry stakeholders that were likely partners in implementing such a scheme. A workshop on Coffee & Conservation was held at provincial level in March 2007 and as a result, a declaration on coffee & conservation and action plan was set up and signed by stakeholders. The process of now turning the commitment into an active scheme continues.

Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

Collaboration, spatial and development planning

- The project has developed and maintained regional collaborative planning and management initiatives across the Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape.
- At the provincial level, the project has created collaborative law enforcement and human-elephant conflict networks.
- In Lampung Barat, the project continued to take part in collaborative management efforts on spatial planning of Bengkuntat sub-district, and designation of the Lampung Barat district as a Conservation District.
- In Bengkulu (Kaur District), the project continued to initiate collaborative management to manage the buffer zone of the park.
- The project provided assistance to Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, particularly in preparing the Emergency Action Plan for park management, and Zonation of the BBS National Park.
- The project provided two guard posts and 2 shelters (in Biha and Kubuperahu) to the BBSNP in order to provide law enforcement facilities in the park.
- The project provided motorcycle and radio communication facilities to strengthen law enforcement in Lampung Barat district.

- The project obtained a provincial Governor's letter to establish a team on Human Elephant Conflict as result of WCS awareness, with an additional funding of Rp 250 million form the provincial budget.
- The project ensured that 100 ha of mining concessions formerly inside the National Park were moved legally out from the National Park
- The project created eight village spatial planning documents with village regulations governing community resource management practices inside the National Park. The eight villages were chosen due to their strategic locations.
- Through collaboration with the Lampung Barat spatial planning team the project contributed to reform that enlarges conservation forest within Limited Production Forest bordering the park in the Bengkunt area.

Law enforcement and conflict mitigation

- The project conducted regular patrolling of illegal trade points, including monthly patrols of pet market monitoring in Lampung. During the project period, open trade of protected species has been virtually eliminated.
- The project strengthened the connection between quarantine, seaport police, and forest ranger to reduce wildlife smuggling with develop vehicle inspections on Bakauheni seaport. Increasing confiscating probability by 100% in 2007 from 2006.
- Confiscated and rescued 1,431 animals (with 304 of them protected species) in a single year (2007) from owners and smugglers, through a joint enforcement operation with Merak and Bakauheni Quarantine Office.
- Confiscate 9.5 cubics of illegal logs with joint patrol of WRU and BBSNP in Way Asahan.
- In the second half of 2007 the project recorded a reported wildlife crime reduced by 55% from previous six month period; based on reports to Wildlife Crime hotline number and reports received by PHKA.
- The project operated schemes for rewarding informants since 2003. Between 2003 and late 2007, the 'permanent informants' have provided information that has identified 50 suspected hunters and seven dealers of deer and over 31 suspected hunters, traders, dealers, collectors or couriers of elephant, tiger or rhino parts. This has led to the issuing of formal police warning letters to 38 suspected deer hunters and the arrest of 20 suspected tiger/rhino/elephant hunter/traders, with the subsequent prosecution of 17 (with two failed cases and one case still in progress), representing a 23% *information to prosecution* rate.
- Based on these encouraging results we expanded the approach in mid-2006. Between then and late 2007, a network of 24 retained community wardens and casual informants, together with reporting to the hotline number, generated 43 reports of illegal hunting, trading, smuggling or possession. These reports led to 29 arrests or confiscation operations giving an impressive 67% *information to arrest/confiscation* rate, with many cases still in process of prosecution.
- The project mitigated 28 cases of wildlife conflicts (elephant, tiger, and bear), with total 795 hours of work effort involved, including the training of 279 villagers in safe mitigation methods.
- The project responded to 100% of reported tiger conflicts, from four areas. 45 tiger-proof livestock cages were built in collaboration with affected farmers. Conflict incidents reduced by 50% since November. No tigers or people killed in conflict.

- The project responded to 92% of reported Elephant conflicts. 600 field hours spent mitigating conflict in 12 areas. Taught affected villages safe mitigation techniques. No elephants killed in any patrol area, however two elephants poisoned by villagers in response to conflict in an adjacent area not covered by project.
- The project organized a Sumatra regional workshop on legal aspects of law enforcement, raising commitments of BKSDA (9 province) and 7 national parks in Sumatra to raising commitment to tackle wildlife crimes and illegal logging.
- The project organized a South Sumatra workshop to strengthen law apparatus skills (civil investigator, police, judge, & prosecutor) and relevant partners (custom, quarantine, military) to proceed wildlife crimes cases.
- The project contributed to the creation of a long-term program at a regional or national scale to stop illegal sales of tigers and other key wildlife species.
- The project contributed to the development of a national wildlife crimes web database to accommodate lack of wildlife crimes database in Indonesia.

Conservation research

- The project has continued to target ecological, physical and socio-economic research towards the management need of BBSL. This included research on ground cuckoo, ecological surveys of key wildlife areas, monitoring the level and impact of hunting, mapping encroachment and on-going long term ecological monitoring at Way Canguk research and training station. A field survey is also currently underway to assess the use by lesser apes of agricultural habitats.
- The project relocated two critically endangered species effectively lost to science, within BBSNP: The Sumatran Ground Cuckoo and Sumatran Striped Rabbit. The rediscovery of these species received international media coverage.
- The project continues to develop a rigorous database on the status and distribution of key wildlife species, including rhino, tiger and elephants and their habitats. This data is being used to critically evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and to guide park management.
- The project contributed to an assessment of deforestation across the entire Sumatra island from 1990 to 2000 using landsat satellite imagery. The final map was completed and validated on 28 February 2007. We then developed an interactive CD-ROM to disseminate the map to all Sumatran stakeholders from the civil society to the government.
- Collaborating with Conservation International-CABS, we have analyzed deforestation rate in NAD (Nanggoroe Aceh Darussalam) province and northern part of North Sumatra province in the second period 2001 – 2006. Also we then developed an interactive CD-ROM
- Data on forest cover change is now proving invaluable in developing a carbon offset based avoided deforestation scheme in Southern Sumatra. We hope to have preliminary agreement to market carbon from Bukit Balai Rejang in 2008.
- The project developed and implemented a program of socio-economic research in BBSNP. We designed a questionnaire and a sampling strategy. We carried out two field campaigns in four agricultural encroachments of BBSNP and interviewed 211 respondents, all coffee farmers inside and outside the park. We designed a user-friendly database in Access and entered all the information collected in the field into this database. This data was then used to test to what extent voluntary and involuntary relocations of farmers can successfully inhibit deforestation and promote re-growth inside the park.

- We undertook an extensive analysis of the relationship between coffee prices and deforestation in a critical Sumatra PA, and considered the possible role of law enforcement and of coffee certification in reducing deforestation inside this PA.
- In response to forest conversion to coffee farms in BBSNP, WWF plans to certify out-park coffee. Certification of park-friendly coffee implies financial incentives for park-friendly farmers, as with the premium prices paid for fair trade and shade grown coffee. We have proved scientifically that certification of out-park coffee is unlikely to succeed because farmers based inside the park do not have the capital to take advantage of the price premiums. Furthermore, price premiums may encourage fraud in the coffee trade because it is currently impossible to differentiate between out-park and in-park grown coffee beans.

Training

- The project facilitated formal training initiatives that reached well over 500 participants.
- Training initiatives were conducted in and around BBSNP together with KSNP and GLNP within the world heritage cluster.
- These initiatives included training in ecological research methods; local biodiversity action planning; spatial and development planning; economic valuation; conservation writing for journalists; proposal writing and fund raising for local NGOs; GIS and remote sensing for practitioners; legal law enforcement methods for senior police, judges and state prosecutors; human-elephant conflict mitigation; human-tiger conflict mitigation; community-based law enforcement; media campaigning and more.
- More than 20 university internships were active on placements within project components. These included projects related to tigers, gibbons, park-wide ecological surveys, human-animal conflict, researches on butterflies and hornbill and more.
- An even larger number of students participated in the project more informally through training and research activities. Dissertations produced by these students are included on the publications database.
- CANOPI partners have successfully gone on to received additional money and resources due to their increased visibility and performance track record resulting from participation in this project.

Awareness

- Production and distribution of over 59,700 awareness products ranging from posters, calendars, stickers, pins, t-shirts and more;
- Contributed to 374 media reports including 334 local, national and international news paper and online media articles; Contributed to 28 local and national TV reports or dedicated programs; Contributed to 12 local radio shows; Visited 134 schools reaching over 10,000 students; Held publicity events in 48 Lampung towns reaching over 15,000 people; Developed a volunteer network of over 330 people and organizations.
- Created a mobile information centre that has toured 60 cities, towns and villages reaching over 42,000 people and collecting 12,200 signed pledges of support for the conservation of the Sumatran forest heritage site. This mobile awareness centre continues to be active.
- The project through its scholarship programs has supported more than 30 school children from 10 schools around BBSNP to continue to further and higher education. Competitive provision of scholarships partly included awareness on conservation.

Economic development

- The project contributed to a 500% increase in foreign tourists visiting the national park in 2007. Visitors primarily came to the Liwa area and included birdwatchers specifically looking for Sumatran Ground Cuckoo. This rise in tourism was closely coordinated with the national park and local people who acted as guides.
- The project supported pilot studies on organic farming promotion and to initiate agriculture-based livelihood and microfinance programs.
- In the first year of project implementation, the project initiated a detailed economic feasibility study for the establishment of a commodity Robusta certification scheme in Lampung and tailored to the particular conditions.
- The project identified industry stakeholders that are well positioned to be partners in implementing such a scheme. The coffee certification scheme has been reviewed and discussed with Watala, one of the main NGO working in Lampung, to see possibilities to initiate the pilot project.
- A workshop on Coffee & Conservation was held at provincial level in March 2007 and as a result, a declaration on coffee & conservation and action plan was set up and signed by stakeholders. This work continues to date.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Included above.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs: Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1: CANOPI operates under an alliance of local stakeholders to provide the infrastructure necessary for the day-to-day functioning of CANOPI's capacity building program.	
1.1. A collaborative management concept of CANOPI program agreed and endorsed by relevant stakeholder to be the basic ideas of the development of BBSNP management council within 1 year.	WCS has strengthened collaborative management at the provincial level in the areas of law enforcement, natural resource management and mitigating human-wildlife conflict through. At the district level WCS has been very successful in promotion collaborative management of spatial and development planning.
1.2. On-going communications and coordination among CANOPI members and relevant stakeholder established through quarter and annual meetings within 6 months.	WCS has worked consistently through many strategic NGO partners (both inside and outside of the formal CANOPI Alliance) through thematic groups and development of initiatives for the collaborative management forum at

	<p>district and provincial levels. Based on output indicators, over 70% of project activities were implemented with non-governmental partners, while the majority of the remainder were with government partners.</p>
<p>1.3. Fully functioning CANOPI office including administrative and technical support, and subcontracts and small grants.</p>	<p>The sub-grant/sub-contract mechanism was an efficient way to incorporate the work of local partners in project activities. Overall around 20% of the total investment was passed as sub-grants to local partners. Recent activity included sizeable sub-grants to Ulayat for spatial planning related activity in Kaur, to CTRC for training activities and Yasadhana for alternative livelihood development. WCS continued to coordinate, manage and administer overall project activities throughout the project period.</p>
<p>1.4. BBSL sustainable funding mechanism established possibly including a trust fund.</p>	<p>We have actively pursued sustainable funding for project activities by lobbying local government institutions to provide budgets for specific activities that are considered important for collaborative management of BBSL. Some good progress has been made in this respect, including commitment of the local forestry service (<i>Dinas Kehutanan</i>) of Lampung Barat to provide the budget for joint force team of law enforcement in surrounding areas of BBSL, and with the provincial Lampung government is agreeing to fund a human elephant conflict response team.</p> <p>We have also sought to raise the capacity of local NGO partners to raise money for themselves through the training initiatives described below. This has resulted in several local NGOs being able to independently attract further funding for project activities.</p> <p>We investigated the feasibility of establishing a trust fund for BBS, but the idea was rejected early on as unfeasible and unrealistic. For the future we are now looking more seriously at the option of market drive, carbon-financed forest protection schemes.</p>
<p>Output 2. CANOPI participants are supervised in documenting and monitoring the biodiversity in and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.</p>	

<p>2.1. Approximately 10 field research and monitoring teams established within one year.</p>	<p>Throughout the project field research teams were continually deployed. The number of field teams fluctuated between 2 and 8 at any one time as research projects of different durations were implemented.</p>
<p>2.2. Additional field research and training station, and infrastructure established and fully operated in BBSNP.</p>	<p>The feasibility of establishing a permanently manned second field station was rejected early in Year 1. During the park-wide field survey however a number of fixed plot monitoring sites were established for use in repeat monitoring without the expensive need to establish a second research station. WCS continues to manage the operation of the Way Canguk research and training station</p>
<p>2.3. An understanding of the relationship between human populations in the landscape, their use of natural resources, and ecosystems. Note: Please refer to the detailed Research Needs Assessment document.</p>	<p>The project continually targeted ecological, physical and socio-economic research towards the management need of BBSL. Systematic ecological, socio-economic and GIS research was implemented in-line with the BBS landscape research assessment. Research highlights included: socio-economic assessments within all major encroachments; coffee economics; park-wide mammal, bird, vegetation and herptofauna status assessments, completion of a GIS remote sensing map of the whole park; remote sensing based forest cover maps for all Sumatra.</p>
<p>2.4. Centralized and shared database fully established in CANOPI head office and two other local NGO's offices within 1 year and beyond.</p>	<p>A database containing all material produced by the project is in the process of being finalized. This will be circulated to all project partners as an interactive CD-ROM as an output of the project. GIS mapping data produced by the project has already being formatted to a DVD-ROM and circulated widely.</p>
<p>Output 3. CANOPI is training potential conservation leaders to enable them to protect and manage Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and its buffer zone.</p>	
<p>3.1. Project has developed the comprehensive training program with a comprehensive curriculum (e.g. research techniques, law and policy, GIS, management, administration,</p>	<p>The project facilitated many formal training initiatives that reached well over 500 participants. Training initiatives were conducted in and around BBS but also included activities</p>

<p>computer skills, languages, accounting, proposal writing, etc.) within 6 mos with approximately 15 people completing the training program per year (45+ people trained in 3 years). Note1: Participants to training will be from all three THRS. Note2: Please refer to the detailed Training Needs Assessment document.</p>	<p>conducted at KSNP and GLNP with the world heritage cluster. These initiatives included training in ecological research methods; local biodiversity action planning; spatial and development planning; economic valuation; conservation writing for journalists; proposal writing and fund raising for local NGOs; GIS and remote sensing for practitioners; legal law enforcement methods for senior police, judges and state prosecutors; human-elephant conflict mitigation; human-tiger conflict mitigation; community-based law enforcement; media campaigning and more.</p>
<p>3.2. Project has developed a training program for those requiring specialized skills (e.g., GIS, database management, accounting, conservation laws and policies, law enforcement, investigative reporting) within 6 mos with approximately 10 people trained per year (30 people trained in 3 years). Note: Please refer to the detailed Training Needs Assessment document.</p>	<p>As above.</p>
<p>3.3. Project identified further training needs and carries out an exchange program with the Conservation Training and Resource Center (CTRC) in Bogor.</p>	<p>The project worked in close partnership with CTRC throughout. This led to the establishment of CTRC as an independent Indonesian Foundation during the term of the project. CTRC has now been highly successful at attracting further funding and expanding its role across Indonesia.</p>
<p>3.4. An undergraduate and graduate internship program developed within 6 mos., and at least 3 theses supervised per year.</p>	<p>More than 20 university internships were active on placements within project components. These included projects related to tigers, gibbons, park-wide ecological surveys, human-animal conflict, researches on butterflies and hornbill and more. This stream of students will shortly be graduating after the production of their degree manuscripts. An even larger number of students participated in the project more informally through training and research activities. Dissertations produced by these students are included on the publications database.</p>
<p>Output 4. A comprehensive strategy is developed and implemented by CANOPI participants to mitigate immediate threats to Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, including encroachment, poaching, and</p>	

illegal forest extraction.	
<p>4.1. Legal document of new park boundary, including new zonation system approved by the Ministry of Forestry.</p>	<p>The project has facilitated a collaborative initiative to review and revise the existing 2002 zonation plan of BBSNP. This review has incorporated aspects of socio-economy, ecology and biodiversity, policy and regulation and spatial analysis. The review team of the zonation is led by the park authority and involved park NGO partners, and local government agencies. The project has also facilitate the public consultation of the reviewed zonation, as a requirement to ratification.</p>
<p>4.2. Law enforcement through information gathering, increased and strategic patrols to mitigate human - wildlife conflict and illegal natural resource exploitation, and facilitate the prosecution of violators strengthened within 1.5 year.</p>	<p>WCS continues to be very active in the area of law enforcement. The Wildlife Response Unit has been very successful at arresting and prosecuting hunters. This team is working in collaboration with the National Park and the Wildlife Crime Unit based in Bandar Lampung. Together the teams are providing a very visual law enforcement presence in the national park buffer zone. The teams are using the concept of rewards for information to locate illegal hunters and loggers and a flying team coordinated with forest rangers and police to make arrests. This concept is further enhanced by community wardens drawn from villages in hotspot areas that provide continual reporting on activity in those areas. This combination provides a very low cost but effective deterrent/response to wildlife crime. Legal and media support for prosecutions subsequent to arrests has given a nearly 70% arrest to prosecution rate, otherwise almost unheard of in Indonesia</p>
<p>4.3. A strategic mitigation plan focusing on illegal natural resource exploitation, human - wildlife conflict, and agricultural encroachment developed within 1 year.</p>	<p>The project has provided continual assistance to BBSNP, the other properties of the world heritage cluster and to PHKA generally throughout its duration. This assistance included developing the Emergency Action Plan required by BBSNP to avoid being listed as endangered by the world heritage committee. Aspects of this action plan are now being enshrined in the revised zonation plan for BBSNP. At the field level, the project has provided technical assistance to PHKA, BBSNP, and local government on many aspects of strategic</p>

	management, including law enforcement, development planning, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, encroachment and road construction.
4.4. BBSNP management infrastructure and facilities improved within 1 year.	The project provided two guard posts and two shelters (in Biha and Kubuperahu) to the BBSNP in order to provide law enforcement facilities in the park. The project also provided motorcycle and radio communication facilities to strengthen law enforcement in Lampung Barat district.
Output 5. CANOPI carries out communications campaign to raise awareness of CANOPI and the need for local communities to support the program's participants and its goals of protecting the Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape.	
5.1. At least 10 Conservation Community Groups and 10 multi-level student conservation groups (elementary schools, junior and high schools and universities) the BBSL established within 2 years.	In collaboration with other CANOPI NGO members, the national park authority and strategic partners, more than 10 conservation community groups have been strengthened throughout the project implementation period, these include: Creating a network of over 15 'community organizers' in human-wildlife conflict areas. Trained to report, respond to, and train community members in safe conflict mitigation methods. This approach has led to a 100% reduction in tiger conflict deaths; Creating school conservation groups in 26 Elementary Schools surrounding BBS landscape including over 1,900 students; the creation of eight village conservation groups, each with a fully ratified village spatial planning document and village regulations governing community resource management practices inside the National Park.
5.2. Multimedia campaigns strategy on CANOPI program implemented and its performance evaluated every six months.	The project was active throughout at raising awareness of conservation issues within the BBSL and beyond. This included: Production and distribution of over 59,700 awareness products ranging from posters, calendars, stickers, pins, t-shirts and more; Contributed to 374 media reports including 334 local, national and international news paper and online media articles; Contributed to 28 local and national TV reports or dedicated programs;

	<p>Contributed to 12 local radio shows; Visited 134 schools reaching over 10,000 students; Held publicity events in 48 Lampung towns reaching over 15,000 people; Developed a volunteer network of over 330 people and organizations.</p> <p>Created a mobile information centre that has toured 60 cities, towns and villages reaching over 42,000 people and collecting 12,200 signed pledges of support for the conservation of the Sumatran forest heritage site. This mobile awareness centre continues to be active.</p> <p>These awareness activities are contributing to an increased political awareness of the issues facing conservation of Sumatran forests.</p>
<p>5.3. Scholarship program for high school and university students through evaluation by CANOPI members of essays and academic achievements established.</p>	<p>The project through its scholarship programs has supported more than 30 school children from 10 schools around BBSNP to continue to further and higher education. Competitive provision of scholarships partly included awareness on conservation.</p>
<p>Output 6. CANOPI participants and partners facilitate the incorporation of management objectives for the Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape into the region's economic development and spatial planning.</p>	
<p>6.1. Establishment of ecologically sound agricultural practices up to 4 villages.</p>	<p>The project supported pilot studies on organic farming promotion and to initiate agriculture-based livelihood and microfinance programs conducted by NGO partners. An economic feasibility study into a Robusta coffee certification/identity preservation scheme was also conducted. The microfinance project was highly successful as we are now looking to expand this approach to new areas. Full reports of all these studies are included on the interactive database CD. Some community based initiatives to manage forests adjacent to the national park (i.e. in Bengkumat, HPK, HPT and HL) have been addressed by other partner NGOs and discussed with Dinas Kehutanan. The efforts are expected to integrate the objective of BBSL conservation with the region's economic development.</p> <p>Related to this output the project was also able to contribute to a 500% increase in foreign tourists visiting the national park in 2007. Visitors primarily came to the Liwa area and</p>

	<p>included birdwatchers specifically looking for Sumatran Ground Cuckoo. This rise in tourism was closely coordinated with the national park and local people who acted as guides.</p>
<p>6.2. Recommendations for local migration policies that aim to reduce further population increase into Lampung Province established within 2 years.</p>	<p>This output was channeled through the three district level planning collaborations and progress was very positive. In Kaur District of Bengkulu Province stakeholders are working through a joint action plan to implement revisions to the spatial plan identified at the WCS facilitated spatial planning training. Local NGO stakeholders have been supported in their involvement in this action plan, particularly through conducting participatory planning workshops in buffer zone villages. In Lampung Barat the stakeholder collaboration known as ‘TRTGL’ has been supported by the project to undertake a detailed revision of the spatial planning of a key buffer zone region (Bengkunat Sub-district) including village consultations, boundary survey and delineation and regional government ratification. In Tanggamus District similar stakeholder collaboration has been formed with local government support and has begun to identify action and information needs. The success of these district level fora has given us the encouragement to seek to combine all three into a park-wide collaborative management forum with an initial focus on spatial and development planning issues.</p>
<p>6.3. Recommendations for revised spatial planning by local governments incorporating conservation issues.</p>	<p>(as above)</p>
<p>6.4. Coffee certification program.</p>	<p>In the first year of project implementation, the project initiated a detailed economic feasibility study for the establishment of a commodity Robusta certification scheme in Lampung and tailored to the particular conditions. In parallel the project identified industry stakeholders that are well positioned to be partners in implementing such a scheme. The coffee certification scheme has been reviewed and discussed with Watala, one of the main NGO working in Lampung, to see possibilities to</p>

	<p>initiate the pilot project. A workshop on Coffee & Conservation was held at provincial level in March 2007 and as a result, a declaration on coffee & conservation and action plan was set up and signed by stakeholders. This work continues to date.</p>
<p>Output 7. CANOPI in Bukit Barisan Selatan is used to catalyze similar programs to train local stakeholders to manage and protect Kerinci Sebelat and Gunung Leuser National Parks and the cluster protected areas that form the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra.</p>	
<p>7.1. "Lessons-learned" from CANOPI and 2 other parks from TRHS, and using these lessons to formulate synthetic approach.</p>	<p>The project facilitated discussions with UNESCO about integrating the management of the three national parks in the world heritage cluster (BBSNP, TNKS, and TNGL). Following these meetings, WCS-IP refocused the work plan to support TNBBS in carrying out its strategic action plan. Lessons learned of CANOPI have also been shared with other NGOs, initiated by CEPF. WCS has also facilitated evaluation missions from both CEPF and UNESCO on the CANOPI project and fully contributed to the review of the overall CEPF investment program.</p>
<p>7.2. A core set of park staff and NGO members that are trained in conservation principles and skills through the training program.</p>	<p>The project continued to open all training opportunities developed by the project to staff from three further national parks (TNKS, TNGL, and TNWK). Some events developed first in BBS also subsequently 'toured' the other two sites, including fund-raising training for local NGOs and ecological survey methods. In 2007 Gunung Leuser National park increasingly became the focus for WCS led training as we established a permanent project base there.</p>
<p>7.3. Trained staff and NGOs applying knowledge and skills learned in park management.</p>	<p>A register of alumni and a network of communication among trainees have continued to be maintained.</p>
<p>7.4. Improved park management including an established system of monitoring, protection, and collaborative management.</p>	<p>In BBSNP, the project has improved biodiversity monitoring systems and protection through the operation of wildlife patrol units and ecological survey teams. The project also actively initiated collaborative management in addressing conservation issues in BBSL,</p>

	<p>involving local NGO partners, and local government agencies. A permanent project base in Gunung Leuser National Park is also now complete. WCS has now also begun collaborative park-wide large mammal and threat status assessments in both BBS and GL national parks, in collaboration with local NGOs and national park staff.</p> <p>WCS intends to maintain its presence and support for both BBS and GL national parks for at least another 10 years. The monitoring effort is also being matched at Kerinci-Seblat National Park through a Sumatra-wide collaboration led by WCS.</p>
<p>7.5. A strategic mitigation plan focusing on illegal natural resource exploitation, human-wildlife conflict, and agricultural encroachment.</p>	<p>The park wide survey of Gunung Leuser will lead to an objective threat assessment and an action plan to conserve the large mammal fauna through control of hunting, logging and encroachment.</p>
<p>7.6. Incorporation of conservation objectives of THRS into regional planning.</p>	<p>In BBS National Park we believe we have now facilitated an on-going dialogue between the national park and local government that will continue without need for further support into the future. This will ensure that regional planning and national park management are integrated. Now we have begun work at Gunung Leuser we intend to replicate this work and in time move from the initial assessment phase to targeted interventions. At this time we will seek to draw from lessons learned during the CANOPI project to selected the most effective activities. This will almost certainly include spatial planning reforms and collaboration with local government. This work has been among the most successful activity during CANOPI.</p> <p>During the life time of the project the attention we have generated for the issues of conservation within the Sumatran World Heritage site have led to a massive increase in the state funding allocated to their management. We will now continue to work at all sites to ensure that this increase in resources leads to improved protection of the wildlife and habitat contained within the three parks.</p>

Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

Almost all output level targets were met. Details are given in the table above and in sections preceding it.

Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

Some output-level targets were not fully achieved, including: facilitation of regular CANOPI member council meetings (1.2.); sustainable funding mechanism for BBS Landscape (1.4.); Ecologically sound agricultural practices (6.1.), and coffee certification program (6.4).

Progress has recently been made on both promoting environmentally sensitive agricultural practice and developing coffee certification. On coffee certification WCS is currently in negotiation with WWF, the Rainforest Alliance and coffee industry to develop and promote a certification scheme for relocated encroachment farmers. This will become clearer over the coming months following a series of development workshops for the concept.

The project never successfully created a self-sustaining ‘NGO alliance’ but we do not feel this in any way impacted on the project outcomes. Based on output indicators over 70% of project activities were implemented with non-governmental partners, while the majority of the remainder are with government partners. The number of NGO partners actively receiving financial support reached around 12 (among which are several consortia of smaller groups). The number involved under cost sharing arrangements is around 21 while the number of government agency partners exceeds 30 and continues to grow even as the project ends. Around 20% of the total grant was channeled directly to partners as sub-grants. Stakeholder forums including government and non-government partners have emerged and become well established in the areas of spatial planning (in three districts), law enforcement (Lampung-wide with a more informal network beyond), Awareness and Education (three districts).

The project continually brokered communication between NGO partners of the project but increasingly did not rely on the limited membership of the CANOPI NGO alliance. Instead we focused on *all* NGO project partners and facilitated communication through thematic groups and the development of initiatives for the collaborative management forum.

The goal of creating a trust fund to sustainable fund conservation activities with the BBS Landscape has so far proved impossible. There is simply not a pot of money available to create such a fund. We are now increasingly looking into carbon sequestration and ‘avoided deforestation’ possibilities as a long-term funding option.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS
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Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

Not Applicable

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.

Evaluation of CANOPI was conducted by independent evaluator, CEPF and UNESCO. Some lessons learned have been shared with other NGOs facilitated by CEPF in May 2006 in Pekanbaru and January 2007 in Padang. The most recent evaluation mission was conducted by UNESCO in December 2006. Its formal findings have not yet been released, however a draft copy of the report has been seen. The evaluation mission concerned itself largely with the issue of the formal CANOPI Alliance NGO partnership. While at the outset of the project this alliance was envisaged as being the key vehicle by which conservation would be achieved, as the project has developed it has become increasingly marginalized owing to its failure to overcome internal fighting and the generally low commitment of members to developing the alliance as a collaborative body.

The position of this evaluation mission has mirrored a common position adopted by various evaluation and assessment visits to the project arranged by supporting donors; that of focusing on problems with the CANOPI alliance, not evaluating the project in terms of its actual conservation impact, or properly acknowledging the full breadth of activities being undertaken. While as WCS we have begrudgingly accepted that this reflects a common perception of the project it is frustrating and somewhat demoralizing to see much of the hard work of staff and project partners largely overlooked. Instead the vocal complaining of a few ineffective local NGOs, whose principal complaints revolve around the allocation of money, has successfully captured the attention of many outside observers.

The recommendation of the UNESCO evaluation mission largely revolved around measures to resurrect or develop the CANOPI alliance. Such as strategic planning exercises, self-evaluation exercises or capacity needs assessments etc.

This experience with collaboration building has been one of the most valuable lessons learned. Our experience has suggested that an artificially created collaboration, based largely around an inequitably shared financial resource (such as is the case with this project, where the sole legal contract is to WCS) will not succeed. This is witnessed by the failure of the CANOPI alliance (as an alliance *per se* – rather than its individual ‘members’) to make any meaningful contribution to conservation in BBS over the last two years and the success in doing so of more naturally emerging thematic collaborations between stakeholders that have a mutually beneficial reason to work together. Our work has shown that the role of an all-inclusive NGO alliance is extremely difficult to create and maintain, but also that such an alliance is not an efficient vehicle for bringing about the kinds of changes that are needed to conserve the BBS landscape.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/failure)

This project did have flaws that originated in its original design. These primarily related to its utopian vision of collaboration between very disparate and competing local NGO partners. The expectations of these partners were artificially inflated during the protracted build up to the project and conflict inevitably ensued when the project formally began. Many local NGO partners believed they were entitled to project funding, without the compulsion to undertake activities for which that funding was allocated.

The original project documents also contained a number of proposed activities that were unrealistic given the time-scale and degree of funding available. A more critical assessment of the proposed project documents could have modified the inclusion of such activities.

Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)

At times this was an extremely difficult project to implement, but in the final reckoning we are extremely pleased by the results it has produced. Many of the initiatives begun by the project will be sustained into the future without further need for external donor funding and many local NGOs have been given invaluable opportunity to demonstrate and grow their capacities.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
US Fish & Wildlife Service	A	\$91,325	
Critical Ecosystems Partnership Foundation (non-CANOPI)	A	\$60,633	
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	A	\$57,640	
21 st Century Tiger	A	\$37,093	
National Geographic	A	\$31,271	
WCS private donors	A	\$15,600	
Small grant donors	A	\$20,885	

****Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- A Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)***
- B Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF funded project)***
- C Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)***
- D Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)***

Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

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