

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Wildlife Conservation Society

Project Title: Integrated Tiger Conservation in Southern Sumatra

Implementation Partners: Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park; Lampung Office of Natural Resource Conservation (PHKA)

Project Dates: Nov 1, 2006 - Jun 30, 2007

Date of Report (month/year): August 2007

II. OPENING REMARKS

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

This report details activities of two integrated teams seeking to address wildlife conflict and wildlife crime in an attempt to reduce the illegal killing of tigers and other protected wildlife in and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. The two teams – the Wildlife Response Unit (WRU) and the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) – acted in close collaboration to effectively address the threat.

At relatively low cost this project has been highly effective at reducing tiger deaths from conflict and reducing wildlife crime. The long-term effect on the local tiger population is being actively monitored.

This project has also shown the effectiveness of imbedding activities within existing institutions that hold the legal mandate for effective law enforcement. This approach also provides a mechanism for the gradual withdrawal of external donor support as the full-time adoption of the approach becomes standard practice among the respective agencies.

We thank CEPF for their support of this project. It is the hope and plan of WCS to continue this work and expand it to new areas.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: *To have reduced by 50% the illegal exploitation of wildlife and protected forest land, and the threat to human livelihoods from Tiger conflict, within and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.*

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
<i>50% reduction in reported incidents of human-tiger conflict. 100% reduction in reported incidents that result in deaths to tigers or elephants.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully achieved • 100% of reported tiger-human conflicts responded to. • 50% reduction in reported conflicts in the period November 2006-June 2007 in comparison to previous six-month period. • No tigers or people killed in any conflict during the project period. • 45 tiger-proof livestock enclosures built in collaboration with affected villages.
<i>Rise in wild tiger population (50% over ten years). 50% reduction in reported crime rate (Arrest/prosecution rate may potentially rise in short-term and fall in long-term).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term trend in tiger population still being monitored. • Reported wildlife crime (all crimes) reduced 55% from previous six month period; based on reports to Wildlife Crime hotline number and reports received by PHKA • Arrested two tiger traders around BBSNP (Krui and Bandar Lampung). One suspect sentenced to 1.5 years jail term and fined IDR 5 million. Second suspect still in legal process.

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

- 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. Tiger-proof cages proved to be 100% successful at avoiding repeat attacks on livestock.
- Uncovered, investigated and arrested two tiger and ivory traders. One in Krui and one in Bandar Lampung. Assisted legal prosecution. Krui trader given 1.5 year jail term and IDR 5 million fine. Bandar Lampung suspect still in legal process.
- Reported wildlife crime reduced 55% from previous six month period; based on reports to Wildlife Crime hotline number and reports received by PHKA.

- In collaboration with quarantine office and seaport police arrested eight suspects for illegal wildlife smuggling and trading at Bakuheni seaport (connecting Sumatra to Java). One suspect has received 1.5 year sentence and IDR 5 million fine, other suspects are still in legal process.
- Confiscated 1,060 endangered wildlife specimens and 31 wildlife parts (including tiger skin, ivory, elephant teeth, deer skull).

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- 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.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

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

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<p>Output 1: Human-wildlife conflict, particularly concerning Tigers and Elephants, under control. Resulting in no recorded deaths to Tigers, Elephants or human lives and tolerable losses to livestock and crops.</p>	
<p><i>The conflict patrol team will appoint 10 Community Organizers that will report on a monthly basis to the Project Leader. The WCS/BBSNP Wildlife Response team will conduct a complete circuit of the National Park, checking on each Community Organizer, each month and responding to other incidents on an ad hoc basis. This monitoring and intervention effort will record a 50% drop in the incidence of conflict and a 100% drop in incidents that result in the deaths of tigers or elephants.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project established and trained 12 Community Organizers in seven high threat areas. Community organizer activities in last six months have included: responding to conflict reports (102 hours; 19%); mitigating conflicts (211 hours; 39%); routine village patrolling (167 hours; 31%), and; responding to illegal logging reports (59 hours; 11%). • Including the activity of Community Organizers and WRU team, a total 1,126 hours were spent responding to reported incidents. • There were four sub-districts/sites of tiger conflict reported (Tebat Selebang, Biha, Ngaras, Way Tenong) and six sub-districts/sites of elephant conflict reported (Ngaras, Way Nipah, Ulu Belu, Semaka, Bengkunt, Biha). • Project activities resulted in a 50% reduction in tiger conflicts incidents and 13.3% reduction in elephants conflicts incidents. • No tigers or people were killed in response to conflicts during the project period.

<p>Output 2: Network established for reporting wildlife crime, with all reports investigated and resulting in successful prosecutions wherever appropriate.</p>	
<p><i>The Wildlife Crime Unit will prepare activity reports including patrolling, monitoring and investigation effort and outcomes in addition to recording court monitoring proceedings. The fate of any arrested suspect will be tracked and the eventual outcome of the case recorded. This monitoring and intervention effort will record a 50% drop in the incidence of reported crime and a 100% arrest to conviction rate in cases of poachers caught 'red-handed'.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wildlife Crime Unit monitored legal and illegal trade through 7 regularly monthly patrols and 14 weekly patrols. Seven districts and 24 legal and illegal markets, sale points and transport hubs were monitored. • Uncovered, investigated and arrested two tiger and ivory traders. One in Krui and one in Bandar Lampung. Assisted legal prosecution. Krui trader given 1.5 year jail term and IDR 5 million fine. Bandar Lampung suspect still in legal process. • In collaboration with quarantine office and seaport police arrested eight suspects for illegal wildlife smuggling and trading at Bakuheni seaport (connecting Sumatra to Java). One suspect has received 1.5 year sentence and IDR 5 million fine, other suspects are still in legal process. • Confiscated 1,060 endangered wildlife specimens and 31 wildlife parts (including tiger skin, ivory, elephant teeth, deer skull). • Reported wildlife crime reduced 55% from previous six month period; based on reports to Wildlife Crime hotline number and reports received by PHKA. • New illegal logging and encroachment activities have been detected and reported by WRU patrol in BBSNP, involving three cubics of logs and four hectares encroachment in Suoh Sub-District.
<p>Output 3: Awareness of the legal protection status of wildlife within the National Park and other protected areas, and the legality of hunting and trade practices, measurably increased in the periphery of the park and other population centres.</p>	
<p><i>Details of all awareness activities conducted by both the Wildlife Response Unit and Wildlife Crime Unit will be recorded. This will include pre- and post-event questionnaire attitude surveys and the volume and nature of all awareness material distributed. This monitoring and intervention effort will record a 50% increase in knowledge of protected status of hunted species and the law concerning hunting and trade among communities in the periphery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRU team held regular consultative village meetings to mitigate tiger, elephants, and bear conflicts around BBSNP and to promote awareness of Legal Act No.5 (1990) related to Natural Resources and Ecosystem Protection. A total of 563 hours of WRU patrolling and village meetings have reached over 280 villagers in affected areas. • Visited 26 elementary schools around BBS reaching around 1,900 students. Distributed story books, tiger song cassettes, posters and leaflets. Before and after questionnaires indicate awareness of tiger conservation issues raised by 25%.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 27 media articles have been published in local and national newspapers and TV related to Wildlife Crime Unit activities and wildlife law enforcement. Jointly produced 13 episodes of 'the Wildlife of Lampung' with Lampung TV. • Produced WCU newsletters (2 editions) Produce puppet stages, songs, story books, posters and leaflets for tiger campaign.
--	---

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

- As above.

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

- All outputs realized. Long-term population trend of tigers will be monitored closely by active field survey.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

- No required action specified.
- All search, seizure, arrest and prosecution undertaken by legally-mandated partners (National Park and BKSDA staff, police, state prosecutors) in full accordance with Indonesian Law and legal process. WCS staff and partner journalists conducted court monitoring to ensure due process.

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.

- Without a strong commitment, and policy of intervention, from government, wildlife protection law amounts to nothing. With a good government commitment the law apparatus can be very effective, and an NGO is able to provide effective support. With a weak government commitment it is extremely difficult for an NGO to provide such effective support to law enforcement.
- Building regional inter-agency collaboration in the areas of investigation and monitoring is highly effective in supporting the law enforcement process, particularly regarding elephant and tiger. It is impossible to reduce tiger and elephant trade in one area without a clear understanding of the threats coming from other provinces.
- Human wildlife conflict in huge illegal encroachments is very difficult to mitigate. The legal mandate and political will to address the problem is weak. The typical result of conflict in illegal

encroachments is either humans or wildlife getting killed. The best solution is moving out illegal encroachers, however this option often lacks political support and translocation of wildlife is typically the preferred government response. This is only a short-term 'sticking plaster' fix and not one supported by WCS.

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

- Operating two integrated teams – one dealing with conflict in the forest periphery (WRU) and one dealing with wildlife crime on a regional basis (WCU) – proved an effective and comprehensive approach to conflict mitigation and wildlife crime reduction. We hope and plan to adopt this formula in other areas/provinces.
- Mapping potential partners is a critical step to creating a successful conflict mitigation and wildlife crime collaboration. For conflict mitigation we found that the Office of Natural Resource Conservation (BKSDA) was far more skilled and experienced to mitigate human wildlife conflict than local forestry agencies (National Park). In the case of wildlife crime and trade, there are many potential partners who have specific responsibility and skills to support each other, including BKSDA, quarantine, customs, police, and military police.

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

- The project had the political support of both the National Park Office and the Office of Natural Resource Conservation; the two agencies responsible for conflict response and wildlife law enforcement inside and outside of the national park, respectively.
- The long term challenge is to get these agencies to adopt the approach used internally, rather than concede responsibility to a NGO to organize, motivate and implement the required action. This process is virtually complete with the Office of Natural Resource Conservation, but only just beginning with the National Park Office.

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
UNESCO (UNF, CEPF)	A	\$36,836	'CANOPI' Project
USFWS-RTCF	A	\$7,887	Wildlife Crime Project

***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 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 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.

- This project has just received funding from the US Fish & Wildlife Service for 2007-2008. This will ensure the continuation of project activities.
- In the long-term, the goal is to imbed this project within the budget of BBS National Park (currently USD \$ 1,000,000 in 2007-2008) and operate independently with staff drawn only from the 200 employed by the park. We anticipate, from experience, that this is likely to take around 2-3 years in parallel with a gradual withdrawal of support from WCS over the same period.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- This has been a highly effective (including cost effective) project. WCS is actively seeking funds to continue its operation in and around BBSNP and to expand its operation to new areas.
- The long-term impact on tiger populations will be revealed by repeated monitoring using standard techniques.

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

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.ceph.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.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Nick Brickle (Program Manager)
Organization name: Wildlife Conservation Society – Indonesia Program
Mailing address: Jalan Pangrango No. 8, Bogor, 16151, Indonesia
Tel: + 62 251 342 135
Fax: + 62 251 357 347
E-mail: nbrickle@wcs.org