

FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Name: WWF Indonesia

Project Title: Support Development of Vision, Conservation Strategy, and CEPF Proposals for the Tesso Nilo – Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): July 1, 2002 – December 31, 2003

Date of Report (month/year): March 11, 2004

II. OPENING REMARKS

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

WWF started to develop the conservation project in Tesso Nilo since 1999, and in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park since 1995. It was WWF's advocacy that the Bukit Tigapuluh was gazette-as a national park.

In Tesso Nilo, WWF build and maintain productive collaborations with local NGOs and the conservation authority to advocate the Tesso Nilo Bukit Tigapuluh (TNBT) Landscape. In March 2001, WWF-facilitated (in collaboration with Riau Planning Board and Riau Conservation Unit) workshop resulted in full support for the designation of Tesso Nilo as protected area.

To involve civil society to advocate TNBT, WWF facilitated the local NGOs to form an Alliance for TNBT Landscape since early 2002. The initiative was originally targeting Riau-based NGOs only, later expanded to include Jambi-based NGOs. The NGOs are regarded as the key stakeholder to advocate the landscape initiative.

There are 7 outputs of this project:

1. WWF facilitated the NGO Alliance's to develop TNBT vision for CEPF.
2. The NGO Alliance effectively manages communication mechanism to monitor activity and progress of each NGO.
3. Riau-based audit firm has audited NGOs interested in applying for CEPF funds.
4. Best possibly strategy on how to engage communities within TNBT Landscape so they no longer put the current immense destructive pressure on TNBT's natural resources.
5. The NGOs are better able to communicate the conservation needs of the TNBT to the international community.
6. WWF consultants (Greenomics) provided a thorough analysis and follow-up recommendations of the procedures, data provided and conclusions which is

drawn in Riau land-use plan contracted by the Riau Government and the Governments of the Districts within TNBT.

7. WWF Indonesia and LIPI generate a report on biodiversity in Tesso Nilo with all additional data considered necessary by Ministry of Forestry to declare TN as a protected area, within 3 months of fund availability. (Additional means: more plots and more taxa groups have been surveyed by acknowledged government scientific institute).

The completion of final project is only reporting the socialization activities of Tesso Nilo Biodiversity survey, which was conducted by LIPI. This activity is becoming the amendment special project activities which related with output 7. Meanwhile, another output activities achievement (output 1 to output 7) have been reported on August 2003 Final Project Completion Report.

The project amendment need to be conducted due to LIPI biodiversity survey socialization activities is not included into previous activities. The activities objectives are a). To picture the potential of biodiversity in Tesso Nilo as way to promote the site as conservation area. b). To provide feedback to stakeholder and decision maker in determining the future of Tesso Nilo in regards with its potential and ecological function.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: *Work conducted under this proposal (land-use planning analysis, NGO facilitation, and community support analysis) will enable Riau-Jambi NGOs to professionally discuss land use and land tenure issues with decision makers at all levels of government and other relevant stakeholders, and based on that develop a suite of high-quality proposals for the TNBT conservation to CEPF and other potential donors. The NGOs will be also able to monitor and appraise their own and other activities by effective information sharing mechanism. The communication mechanism will be managed by the NGO forum, called Jikalahari.*

The Government of Indonesia will fully accept the value of Tesso Nilo through the biodiversity research carried out by LIPI. This will provide stronger foundations for the government to protect Tesso Nilo.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
WWF Indonesia and the central government's only acknowledged scientific research institute LIPI are able to provide all the necessary scientific data requested by the Ministry of Forestry to declare Tesso Nilo a protected area.	Data collection in the field has been completed and reported by LIPI. The survey result is need to be socialized to multi stakeholder to gain support for Tesso Nilo declaration as conservation areas.

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

According to LIPI surveyed in Tesso Nilo have strengthened the vegetation data made by Andrew N. Gillison study result from Center of Biodiversity Management Queensland Australia on November 2001. Tesso Nilo has higher level of forest vegetation biodiversity from tropical forest in Sumatra from average level. Beside as mammals habitat which according to IUCN include into endangered species as Sumatran elephant, Sumatran tiger, and Sunda pangolin. From the survey it was revealed that the distribution of several fauna which have not recorded yet, such as White-throate fontail bird *Rhipidura albicollis*, Hill myna bird *Gracula religiosa*, False gharial *Tomistoma schlegelii*, one species of frog assumed we suspected to be indicator of healthy forest such as *Rana signata*, it is an environment indicator amphibian. Then trough the socialization of Tesso Nilo biodiversity potency information, decision maker multi-stakeholder willing to accept the result.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- 1). Tesso Nilo potency have not been well socialized to the stakeholders which can support Tesso Nilo conservation. The socialization will open up the access to them who support Tesso Nilo conservation.
- 2). Biodiversity is not an strong image by several stakeholders, as a basis to issue the stipulation in their development planning and land use. That's why, biodiversity context have not becomes an interesting issue. Therefore, it will need more intensive socialization about Tesso Nilo potency.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs:

1. *WWF has facilitated the NGO Alliance's development of TNBT vision for CEPF.*
2. *The NGO Alliance manages communication mechanism to monitor activities and progress of each NGO.*
3. *Riau-based auditing firm has audited 8 NGOs interested in applying for CEPF funds.*
4. *WWF consultants have formulated the best possibly strategy of how to engage communities within TNBT so they no longer put the current immense destructive pressure on TNBT's natural resources.*
5. *The NGOs Alliance is better able to communicate the conservation needs of the TNBT to the international community.*
6. *WWF consultants (Greenomics) have provided a thorough analysis and follow-up recommendations of the procedures followed, data provided and conclusions drawn in Riau land-use plan contracted by the Government of the Province of Riau and the Governments of the Districts within TNBT.*
7. *WWF Indonesia and LIPI generate a report on biodiversity of Tesso Nilo with all additional data considered necessary by Ministry of Forestry to declare TN a protected area within 9 months of fund availability. (Additional means: more plots and more groups surveyed by acknowledged government scientific institute than in existing WWF Biodiversity Report).*

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 7:	
Insect biodiversity index within 6 months of fund availability.	Field survey in Tesso Nilo was done.
Mammal biodiversity index within 6 months of fund availability.	Field survey in Tesso Nilo was done.
Bird biodiversity index within 6 months of fund availability.	Field survey in Tesso Nilo was done.
Medicinal plant abundance within 6 months of fund availability.	Field survey in Tesso Nilo was done.
Soil values within 6 months of fund availability.	Based on discussion with LIPI, collecting data on soil values has been changed with the herpetofauna, forest ecology/vegetation, and fish data, because for this step the biodiversity information have more priority to be collected. The survey and collecting data has been done.
New survey data integrated with existing biodiversity report, core protection areas prioritized, results discussed in local, national, and international context and recommendations made within 9 months of fund availability.	<p>The final report of the new survey biodiversity data integrated being produced.</p> <p>The survey result can be socialized to the stakeholders. The socialization was conducted in Jakarta and attended by pers, LIPI, The Ministry of Environment, Department of Forestry, Forestry Companies and Riau forestry industrial society, National NGOs, the representatives of international NGOs. The socialization also was conducted in Pekanbaru which coordinated by Province of Riau Regional Planning Board, and was attended by Riau Parliament, pers, Regional Planning Board and District Forestry Services around Tesso Nilo, University of Riau, University of Islamic Riau. Univ. Lancang Kuning and Riau NGOs.</p>

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

- 1). Factually, Tesso Nilo biodiversity potency can be known by decision makers in regional and national level.
- 2). The survey has revealed Tesso Nilo biodiversity potency though it have not comprehensively recorded, therefore, it will need continue exploration activities.

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

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V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

This project has a main goal to save environment and tried to dig commitment from various parties who has interested in using the spatial in Tesso Nilo Bukit Tiga Puluh Landscape. From environment side we hope that there will be a positive impact by agreeing Tesso Nilo Bukit Tiga puluh Landscape sustainable management concept. Even though, those impact has not been seen significantly, but the indications toward those plan starting to come true by seeing the respond from related parties, including regional government.

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.

"Political encouragement" is needed to influence the land use planning in district and provincial levels. What it means here is to demonstrate political benefits for the district and province to review its existing proposal of land-use plan. This is best done by a consultant, not directly by WWF and NGOs.

The Biodiversity data becomes consideration part due to conceive land use planning; therefore Tesso Nilo can be designated as protection areas.

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

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

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VII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1). The LIPI biodiversity survey report should be published.
- 2). It will need next biodiversity survey to be conducted in Tesso Nilo and conceiving about the Tesso Nilo Biodiversity. Vegetation data completion and conceiving check list of the Tesso Nilo vascular tress can be conceived for the initial step.

VI. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF aims to increase sharing of experiences, lessons learned and results among our grant recipients and the wider conservation and donor communities. One way we do this is by making the text of final project completion reports available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these reports in our newsletter and other communications. Please indicate whether you would agree to publicly sharing your final project report with others in this way.

Yes _____

No _____

If yes, please also complete the following:

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