

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Wildlife Conservation Society - Indonesia Program

Project Title: 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.

Implementation Partners: Alas Indonesia, Friends of Nature and Environment (WATALA), Ulayat, Yasadhana, Panthera Raflessia Tanggamus Lampung (PRATALA), Lembaga Studi Pelayanan dan Penyuluhan Masyarakat (LSPPM), Yayasan Bina Wana Sejahtera (YBWS), Nipah, and Garuda Sylva (GARS!).

Project Dates: October 2003 – December 2004

Date of Report: January 2005

II. OPENING REMARKS

Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP) is a biodiversity hotspot, and one of the few remaining Sumatran refuges for a rich diversity of rare and ecologically important species including tigers, elephants, and rhinoceros. The ecological integrity of the national park and broader landscape surrounding it are, however, under serious threat from deforestation, hunting, and other illegal activities. The large scale forest destruction and other threats to the ecosystem necessitate creative approaches to preventing further loss and rehabilitating degraded habitats in and around the national park. We believe that this goal can only be achieved through collaborative management and partnership. CANOPI brings together stakeholders in the conservation of the BBSL, including NGOs, local government, universities, and the national park management, to meet this need through capacity building, research, and empowering law enforcement.

During the period of this bridging fund grant, the Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia Program (WCS-IP) orchestrated the complicated transition from the CANOPI vision to the CANOPI reality: the bridging fund enabled us to assemble the CANOPI alliance and facilitate the crafting of infrastructure needed for it to operate. The three basic elements of this transition were the introduction of a collaborative management concept to stakeholders in the BBSL, the development of a fund raising strategy to finance conservation work in the BBSL, and the formulation of a strategy for research, training, awareness, and management.

The concept of collaborative management was successfully introduced among relevant stakeholders. These partners have expressed their commitment to take an active role in the conservation of the BBSL. Through a series of workshops, the CANOPI players agreed upon and produced plans regarding roles and responsibilities, information dissemination, collaboration, and consensus making. In addition, the network identified general strategic directions for the project. An event was held with all stakeholders to commemorate the formal birth of the CANOPI partnership and to publicly demonstrate the commitment of partners to the program. Furthermore, a small grant mechanism was created and successfully tested to fund several preliminary studies by CANOPI partners.

In addition to assembling a collaborative network, we evaluated the training and research activities needed to conserve the BBSL and outlined these in carefully-constructed documents that will serve as guidelines during the course of CANOPI. Training and research are two

essential elements of CANOPI. Through training, the capacity of local NGOs to work successfully with local governments, communities, and donors will be increased and these organizations will be well-placed to sustain conservation efforts into the future. Through research, CANOPI will provide sound data on which managers can design conservation plans.

The infrastructure needed to implement and maintain CANOPI has been developed. An office and staff were set up and are now fully operational. The CANOPI secretariat is already functioning to facilitate communication and activities among stakeholders. With CEPF bridging funds to support the introduction of a collaborative management concept to BBSL stakeholders, design plans for collecting data needed to conserve the BBSL, and build the CANOPI infrastructure, the network is now in place to begin work needed to conserve the BBSL. The complex transition from vision to reality was successfully made.

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 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:	
Purpose Indicator 1. A collaborative management concept for BBSNP produced and submitted to NP authority and relevant stakeholders within 6 mos.	A series of discussions and consultations with partners, legal analyses, and a review of existing information about the condition of the Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape have been conducted to formulate and finalize a formal concept of collaborative management for BBSNP (Appendix 1). The concept paper will be submitted to park authority and relevant stakeholders, to be reviewed and adopted as a new approach in managing BBSNP.
Purpose Indicator 2. A collaborative fund raising strategy to support the long term sustainability of CANOPI developed within 6 mos	A concept of sustainable funding for the conservation of BBSL (Appendix 2) has been developed, to be further discussed and implemented with stakeholders. The concept outlines viable strategies to support the long term sustainability of CANOPI.
Purpose Indicator 3. A foundation for research, training, park management, awareness and investment strategies & regional planning developed within 6 mos.	The project has developed a research needs assessment, training needs assessment, work plan for an awareness campaign, and agenda for the integration of BBSNP conservation objectives into development plans of the surrounding regions.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs:

Output 1.

CANOPI as an allied organization is in working order within 6 mos.

Output 2.

Short term response strategies and planning developed in order to respond to urgent conservation problems in BBS Landscape.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<p>Output 1:</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1. Project has organized meetings within CANOPI members and relevant stakeholders that have outlined the strategic directions for moving forward with CANOPI implementation.</p>	<p>Through a series of meetings, the project facilitated the formation of the CANOPI alliance, consisting of 10 NGOs working in BBS Landscape. Discussions and meetings within the CANOPI alliance have resulted in documents concerning (1) roles and responsibilities, (2) organizational structure, (3) protocol for communication, (4) data and information dissemination/publication, (5) collaboration with strategic partners, (6) membership, and (7) decision/consensus making. These documents are designed to promote collaboration in the conservation of BBSNP, to be used and subject to review during the implementation of CANOPI program.</p> <p>The CANOPI program has also gained support and commitment from other key stakeholders (park managers, local governments, and universities). Strategic directions for moving forward have been broadly outlined, to be discussed in detail in the initial stage of CANOPI program implementation (Appendix 3).</p> <p>In August 2004, a CANOPI expose was organized in Bandar Lampung to discuss the strategic plan (Appendix 3). Delegates from the Ministry of Forestry, BBSNP, local government, NGOs and universities attended the expose, exchanged their views on BBSL conservation, and expressed their appreciation for and/or commitment to engage with the proposed CANOPI initiatives.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.2. Project has worked with major stakeholders to determine their respective roles and responsibilities as CANOPI members, and to build a mechanism for coordinating activities and sharing funding within 6 mos.</p>	<p>The CANOPI secretariat has played an active role in facilitating and coordinating discussions among major stakeholders regarding future strategies and directions for partnership and collaboration in capacity building for the conservation of BBSL.</p> <p>During the implementation of this project, the CANOPI secretariat has also emerged as a focal facilitator of discussions among relevant stakeholders regarding the mechanism for coordinating activities and sharing funds for future collaborative work in the conservation of BBSL.</p>

<p>Output Indicator 1.3. Staffing, office set up and administration requirement completed in 6 mos and others within 1 year and beyond, including small grant mechanism & subcontract.</p>	<p>The project has completed staff recruitment for the CANOPI secretariat. An office strategically located in the campus of Lampung University has been leased to function as the CANOPI base. Office facilities (furniture, communication, computers, and administration) have been set up and are fully operation.</p> <p>The CANOPI secretariat has developed small-grant and sub-contract mechanisms (Appendices 4 and 5) to be used in the implementation of the CANOPI program. These include a small-grant mechanism to support local NGO (CANOPI members) projects and a sub-contract mechanism for conducting a socioeconomic research needs assessment by the University of Lampung.</p>
<p>Output 2: Output Indicator 2.1. No more than 4 project proposals (@ US\$10,000 max.) funded in 6 months to respond to urgent problems</p>	<p>The project funded 5 project proposals submitted by local NGOs to respond to urgent problems of BBSL conservation (Appendix 6).</p> <p>The first two projects funded are: (1) advocacy to stop sawmill operations in southwest BBSNP (Way Haru and Bandar Dalam) by WATALA and (2) investigation of the introduction of exotic species and illegal hunting practices in a tourism resort in southwest BBS by ALAS.</p> <p>The funding enabled three addition projects: (1) preventing crops raiding by elephants in Sekincau by WATALA and PRATALA, (2) a study of patterns of local community use of forest resources in Bengkunt by YASHADANA and GARS, (3) a study of recent forest encroachment in southeast BBSNP (Way Nipah) by WATALA, YASADHANA, and PRATALA.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 2.2. Detailed assessment and design of research and training needs developed within 6 mos.</p>	<p>Detailed documents outlining research and training needs for the conservation of BBSNP have been completed (Appendices 7 and 8). The proposed research focuses on the status of the BBS ecosystem, and the threats and socioeconomic aspects of conservation in this landscape. The project has also developed the training curriculum and syllabus for biodiversity monitoring and conservation.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 2.3. Integration of local official documents on BBSL management plans, regional spatial plans, and an economic development program of project implementation developed within 6 mos.</p>	<p>A study reviewing regional development/spatial planning of BBS landscape has been conducted by Greenomics Indonesia. The study identifies key problems and outlines the future agenda for the integration of BBS conservation management planning and its surrounding regions' spatial and development planning, which will be carried out during the CANOPI program.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 2.4. Trip/s completed to US and Europe to leverage funding.</p>	<p>A trip to the US to leverage funding and electronic communications with donors in Europe was completed. WCS-IP participated in IUCN World</p>

	Conservation Congress in Bangkok, Thailand, where potential donors were approached regarding CANOPI plans.
Output Indicator 2.5. Full proposal to CEPF completed.	The project has developed a full proposal concerning the CANOPI program for conservation of BBSL, to be funded by CEPF and United Nation Foundation.
Output Indicator 2.6. Multimedia campaign strategy on CANOPI program and BBSL involving private sectors completed in 6 mos and carried out within 3 years.	<p>The project facilitated a joint activity by ALAS, PRATALA, NIPAH, YBWS, and LSPPM to assess and develop a strategic plan for the BBS conservation awareness multimedia campaign. An assessment report and action plan for the awareness campaign has been completed.</p> <p>A conservation awareness campaign exhibition in a major shopping centre in Bandar Lampung has been carried out by CANOPI alliance in collaboration with private sectors. The exhibition enabled an assessment of the need to heighten public awareness and approach to mass media and private sectors for future conservation awareness campaigns.</p>

V. LESSONS LEARNED

- The key theme of CANOPI is to promote partnership among stakeholders, strengthen the capacity of actors, and develop a collaborative approach to tackle the threats and problems in the conservation of BBSL. This theme has attracted the attention of and gained the appreciation of relevant stakeholders. The concept provides ample room for actors with different fields of knowledge and capacity to engage in a series of constructive dialogue to articulate their commitment and determine their respective roles.
- With varied capacity and educational backgrounds, local NGOs are highly dynamic. Attempts to strengthen NGO capacity are frequently colored with heated debates and intense disagreements, which sometimes lead to conflicts. (Transparency and clear roles and responsibilities have been the pressing issues.) Local NGOs are essential to the collaborative management of the BBS landscape; as such, we are striving to fix this problem. Encouraging local NGOs to engage more in dialogues and collaborative work with other actors, such as from universities, government, and media, would build their capacity to seek constructive solutions to conservation problems in the BBSL.
- A high expectation regarding the timing and amount of resources to be provided for CANOPI projects, and delays in receiving these funds, gave rise to conflicts and distrust among some partners, who then accused the secretariat and WCS of a lack of transparency and reluctance to share resources. As such, our challenge is to rebuild mutual trust and respect among CANOPI stakeholders. Progress has been made on this front, with a major improvement in communication among stakeholders.

VI. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Further delay of the implementation of CANOPI program could affect the outputs achieved during this period. Additional work will probably need to be conducted to facilitate a smooth process of implementation.