

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement):

Conservation of Sumatran Tiger in the Tesso Nilo Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape

Implementation Partners for this Project:

Jikalahari, YASA (Yayasan Alam Sumatera),
Sumatran Tiger Conservation Program,
WARSI in Bukit Tigapuluh Buffer Zone,
BKSDA/ Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam or Forestry Service, Forestry
Department

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement):

January 1, 2004 – December 31, 2005

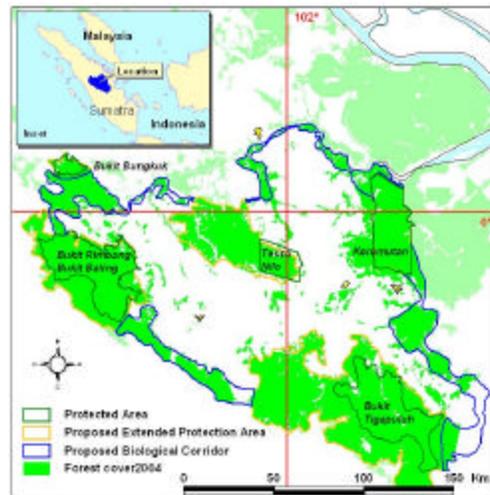
Date of Report (month/year): March 2006

II. OPENING REMARKS

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

The project was designed to provide long-term conservation of Sumatran Tiger in the Tesso Nilo-Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape. The 30,000 km² Tesso Nilo Conservation Landscape includes Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (BTPNP), Bukit Batabuh Protection Forest, Rimbang Baling Wildlife Reserve, Tesso Nilo forest complex, and the Kerumutan Wildlife Reserve (Figure 1). These five protected areas cover more than 6000 km², containing one the largest remaining blocks of lowland rain forest in Sumatra. This area holds the highest vascular plant diversity of any tropical lowland forest known to science (Gillison 2001, Holden 2002). The protected areas cover peat swamp, lowland rain forest and montane forest ecosystems of Sumatra. Forested corridors connecting the protected area are under severe pressure of illegal logging and conversion to oil palm and acacia plantations.

Figure 1. The Tesso Nilo Conservation Landscape.



This project is also imbedded into a larger initiative called the Tesso Nilo Conservation Program (TNCP). TNCP is organized around 3 components (species, habitats and stakeholders), each with a range of modules. The **Tiger Conservation** module falls under the Species Component. It is designed to deal with threats to the tiger population in the landscape and includes activities such as a study to understand the tiger and prey distribution, population and ecology, law enforcement, trade monitoring, and human-tiger conflict mitigation. Other relevant modules with which the tiger module works closely and some of which were funded by CEPF under a separate contract, include:

- **Forest Crime** – which assesses the legality of logging concessions, monitors compliance of logging operations with Indonesian Forestry Law, and which tries to halt illegal logging and illegal forest clearing.
- **Protected Areas Management** – which develops the recently gazetted Tesso Nilo National Park
- **Human-Elephant Conflict** – which helps communities and plantations to deal with crop-raiding elephants, thus generating goodwill and reducing the chance of elephants being killed by angry farmers.
- **Corporate Engagement** - which seeks dialogue with the resident industries to establish environmentally sensitive land use practices. This module applies international market pressures through the business

partners of the Indonesian industries to raise awareness about environmental issues among those industries.

- **Community Engagement** – which seeks dialogue with communities living in the vicinity of the conservation landscape's protected areas and develops income alternatives to the use of the forests.

The initial proposal for the tiger project was designed to cover a 3-year implementation period. During the course of the contracting, however, the length of the project was shortened to 1 year. The project implementation was delayed in its commencement due to difficulties in recruiting a tiger biologist, which resulted in a no-cost extension for implementation by 1 year. By the end of the project period, however, we have achieved most of the intended outputs. If the outputs from this project are to be useful for tiger conservation in the long-term, though, much work remains to be done. The first critical aspect is continuation without delay of activities already initiated. This is particularly important for the anti-poaching patrol component. The disclosure of tiger presence and distribution in the landscape is useful for tiger management, but also likely to be abused by poachers. Continued and improved patrolling activities are therefore even more crucial from now on.

Activities of the project were organized into 3 project purposes which, implemented over a 2-year period, aimed to:

1. establish a comprehensive tiger database and facilitate continued data collection by government and private entities.
2. identify tiger poachers and traders and capture and prosecute the suspects by appropriate agencies.
3. establish a tiger conservation awareness campaign

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: Successful reduction of threats to tigers by the promotion of effective law enforcement by the government and increased local awareness for the need of tiger conservation.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
<p>All essential biological and trade data on tigers are known so their trends can be monitored, conservation priorities can be set, and the success of the project can be evaluated against them.</p>	<p>This project has successfully placed a foundation on which we will build subsequent activities. Reliable proof of tiger presence that previously did not exist is now available from most of the key areas (Attachment 1). Our rapid assessment covered both protected and non-protected areas in the landscape, including Tesso Nilo National Park, Nanjak Makmur timber concession, Siak Raya timber concession, Rimbang Baling Wildlife Reserve, and the Bukit Batabuh proposed wildlife corridor. The surveys followed a standard protocol that will be replicated across a wider area and repeated in the same areas for comparison and monitoring purposes. The survey protocol we implemented allows us to estimate the tiger population density in selected areas including the Tesso Nilo National Park when adequate sample size has been achieved. The camera trap surveys have progressed, and tigers have been captured on film by the cameras. In the mean time, those pictures have been used for many purposes, such as aiding the awareness campaign, by the Park Management Program of the greater Tesso Nilo-Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape (TNBTL) Project to aid in the zonation of the Park and in the engagement of corporations, particularly related to High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) assessment and protection.</p> <p>This aspect will be continued by a PhD student with funding provided by Save the Tiger Fund.</p>
<p>Tiger Poachers and traders are identified, captured and prosecuted by appropriate agencies.</p>	<p>Two patrol teams have been recruited and provided with classroom as well as on-the-job training. A</p>

	<p>refresher training in cooperation with the Sumatran Tiger Conservation Program to aid standardization of operating procedures is planned for February 7-23, 2006 (Attachment 2. Joint training schedule).</p> <p>The teams have been deployed to the field, covering Tesso Nilo National Park and the proposed Tesso Nilo National Park phase II, as well as Rimbang Baling-Bukit Batabuh corridor, which is part of the TNBTL. Different means of transport have been used to patrol including four-wheel drive vehicle, motor-bike and foot patrol (Attachment 3).</p> <p>The patrol teams have used local village communities as informers to gather information on tiger poaching. Four people have been recruited to help monitor tiger poaching in the landscape. A report of tiger poachers and traders has been produced and shared with local enforcement authorities. We identified 12 tiger poachers, 6 traders and 2 taxidermists in the landscape. Due to the challenge of securing evidence for legal processes, however, only one suspect has been arrested to date. The teams are now trying to collect evidence for use in the prosecution of other suspects.</p> <p>The continuation of these patrols after the project is funded by the WWF network.</p>
<p>Citizens in TNBTL are more likely to support tiger conservation measure than at the onset of the project</p>	<p>Information dissemination on the importance of tiger conservation has been conducted in key villages of the Tesso Nilo National Park. To draw attention of the communities toward tiger conservation, the project engaged police personnel and Forestry Service staff as speakers in meetings for getting messages across (Attachment 4).</p>

	<p>A meeting was arranged by the project to synchronize perceptions among stakeholders on the factors involved in causing wildlife poaching and illegal logging within the landscape. As a result, a number of key officers in the Forestry Department, heads of district police/military, attorneys, judges, NGOs and community groups of each district in the landscape have declared their support of joint recommendations.</p> <p>The interactive tiger conservation program developed by the project, while of considerable value in itself, has also been instrumental in generating tiger conservation support. The program, which was implemented on a trial basis, has received attention on the part of educational officials. A number of schools have invited WWF to visit their schools more often, bringing information about conservation (Attachment 5. Tiger conservation curriculum. Attachment 6. Photo of conservation visit to school).</p>
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Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

The project has laid the foundation and generally met the objectives in light of a shorter time-frame than the intended 3-year implementation period. We have obtained the baseline of objective one, to identify tiger distribution and initial trade routes (Attachment 7) of tigers in the TNBTL.

We have identified the main actors in tiger poaching in TNBTL and have shared them with local authorities. We are just beginning the prosecution of the identified suspects. Unexpectedly, we also identified additional sources of poaching. For example, while the TPU teams were conducting a night patrol in the proposed Tesso Nilo NP Phase II, they witnessed a hunting group trying to shoot a tiger. The TPU investigated the identity of the shooters and accompanying police personnel. The case is currently under investigation by the Forest Department.

As we reported in the July-December 2004 performance tracking report, a declaration of commitment to curb illegal logging, wildlife poaching and forest fires was signed by 28 high ranking military, police, Forestry and other government officials (Attachment 8a and b). This declaration has been used by the project to influence military and police commanders to undertake joint activities in the field to save tigers and combat illegal logging. As a result of this government commitment to halt illegal activities, two roads used to access the forest for illegal logging activities were recently cut by the RAPP pulp and paper company (Attachment 9). The project has also laid a good foundation of support for tiger conservation with local communities. Some village heads have shown their support by informing WWF about tiger poaching that is or has happened in their areas.

Recently, a group of university student members of Nature Youth Clubs in Pekanbaru conducted a series of activities including a theatrical show about wildlife poaching and illegal logging as an awareness raising activity (Attachment 10). This exercise was facilitated by the communication unit of the Tesso Nilo Program and addresses the Vice Governor's pledge to support attempts to stop illegal logging and poaching in protected areas.

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Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The recent democratic election in Indonesia has resulted in a newly elected president who is regarded as having a commitment to combating corruption and illegal logging, especially involving government officials. Before, the project was facing the gradual destruction of forests by greatly increased illegal logging by a wide range of actors which were extremely difficult to control without strong and consistent law enforcement. In the middle of the project, there were signs that the government was getting serious about chasing and arresting illegal loggers and wildlife poachers. To insure this implementation the TNCP is continuing to pressure the Governor to implement the central government's order to combat illegal logging and other forest crimes.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

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

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<i>Output 1: Project has established a comprehensive tiger database and facilitated continuing data collection by government and private entities</i>	
1.1. <i>Project has determined</i>	Most of the area has been covered with rapid survey to document tiger

<p><i>presence/absence of tigers and their prey in the TNBTL</i></p>	<p>presence (Attachment 11). The tiger presence records have been mapped. Because our efforts are ongoing and not yet sufficient to cover the entire landscape we can not yet confirm that tigers are absent from areas where we did not detect tigers. As we are continuing our work to monitor tigers and their prey across the landscape, this will be achieved in the long run.</p>
<p>1.2. <i>Project has determined relative density trends in selected areas of the TNBTL</i></p>	<p>Data has been gathered in a manner that will allow us to compare it across sites and across time. This allows estimates of tiger and prey relative density from selected areas, particularly in Tesso Nilo National Park. We have covered this area with camera traps for 3 months. We plan to replicate the activities in other areas, as well as in the same areas in the future to enable spatial and temporal comparisons (Attachment 12).</p>
<p>1.3. <i>Project has determined human-tiger conflict frequencies and locations in the TNBTL</i></p>	<p>Tiger conflict reports have been documented. So far, we have recorded 6 conflicts, four of which took place during 2004 and 2005. Three of the conflicts were tiger poaching, whereas the other three involved tigers attacking humans. The later type of conflicts seems to associate with the rapid habitat loss for tiger. The conflicts were recorded in newly opened land acacia plantation and the related facilities.</p>
<p>1.4. <i>Project has determined absolute poaching frequencies in the TNBTL</i></p>	<p>From the data obtained by the patrol unit through field patrols, interviews and information from undercover sources, we have identified 5 poaching incidents in 2003, 10 during 2004 and 8 in 2005 in the Tesso Nilo Landscape.</p>
<p>1.5. <i>Project has identified Tiger Trade Routes in TNBTL</i></p>	<p>The project has surveyed gold shops, pet shops and Traditional China Medicine shops, which sell tiger parts in 4 Districts of the TNBTL. The</p>

	<p>surveys have indicated tiger trade routes from the TNBTL going to the four districts and mainly Pekanbaru capital city. The tiger parts also went to 6 neighboring places; from there they went to 3 Provinces (North Sumatra, Jambi and West Sumatra; Attachment 7).</p>
<p>1.6. <i>Project has trained relevant agencies in database management, collection, and analysis</i></p>	<p>University students comprising 1 PhD student, 2 MS students, 3 university graduates and 1 volunteer have been provided with tiger field research training. Apart from them, NGO personnel coming from WWF Ujung Kulon, WARSI (Jambi) and ZSL (Jambi) have been trained in the camera trap survey for the Sumatran Tiger ecology study. A training session in tiger capture and Radio/GPS collar was arranged at the Zoological Society of London project in Jambi.</p>
<p>1.7. <i>Project has made database publicly available</i></p>	<p>The tiger data analysis has been passed on to relevant entities for many purposes such as the HCVF (High Conservation Value Forest) assessment by ProForest (Attachment 13) and global species assessment for tiger administered by the Tiger Working Group (WCS, USFWS, WWF, STF). We have also shared the data with local BKSDA/Forestry Ministry. Internally within the Tesso Nilo Project, the data have been shared and used to develop an Action Plan of Tesso Nilo Conservation Program. More specifically, tiger data have been used to determine the activities of several modules, including Corporate Engagement, Human-Elephant Conflict Management, and Park Management. By presenting evidence of tiger presence in logging concession or neighboring areas, our team has initiated the engagement of</p>

	<p>corporations such as oil palm and pulp-and-paper in conservation to save this species. Meanwhile, the Park Management Module has been using tiger data as one basis to propose national park zoning.</p>
<p>Output 2: Tiger Poachers and traders are identified, captured and prosecuted by appropriate agencies.</p>	
<p>2.1. <i>Project has removed tiger and prey snare traps from the areas of 5 Patrol Teams, and confiscated snares from poachers</i></p>	<p>The TPU has conducted patrol (day and night) activities in the Tesso Nilo conservation area and the Bukit Tigapuluh – Rimbang Baling corridor. These patrol activities have resulted in confiscation of 33 snares (11 tiger snares and 18 prey snares removed from the Tesso Nilo area and 4 prey snares from the corridor).</p>
<p>2.2. <i>At least 12 cases of tiger poaching and illegal logging identified and documented for legal prosecution during the 3 years of project period</i></p>	<p>Team has identified 3 professional poachers and 4 amateur poachers in the landscape. Since KSDA is backed up with illegal logging prosecution cases in the courts, they have so far opted not to prosecute any of the provided cases. We have provided thorough evidence of 3 poaching cases to KSDA so far (Attachment 14).</p>
<p>2.3. <i>At least 3 tiger poachers or illegal loggers brought to court and prosecuted in 3 years</i></p>	<p>Riau courts are completely backed up with illegal logging cases and have been slow in scheduling tiger prosecution cases (1 poacher is currently in jail awaiting trial). Regarding the scheduling of the poaching case for trial, we have met repeatedly with KSDA staff (who are responsible for pushing the trial in court), have published media articles asking for the prosecution under the name of local student associations (to avoid endangering WWF staff in the field; Attachment 15), and met with the village heads to clarify laws and avoid conflict in the village where the poacher is from.</p> <p>Of two suspected tiger poachers</p>

	<p>with enough evidence, one was arrested by the Provincial Police. From him, further information was obtained to chase another prime suspects, but since there were illegal logging cases that BKSDA/ Forestry Service were investigating, the chase for other suspects is delayed. The project continues to pressure BKSDA/Forestry Service to seriously take action against tiger poachers and not just illegal loggers.</p> <p>A meeting with law enforcement officers to discuss follow up in regard with the tiger case in Air Hitam village was attended by 27 participants from WWF, KSDA/Forestry Service, Forestry Ministry and STCP and to a consensus on law enforcement to tiger poaching and trade and an MOU developed between KSDA and WWF to mitigate tiger threats.</p>
<p><i>Output 3: Project has established a tiger conservation awareness campaign.</i></p>	
<p>3.1. <i>Project has presented an interactive tiger conservation program at 5 schools in every landscape district in which tigers occur.</i></p>	<p>The project has developed materials for interactive tiger conservation programs to be used in elementary schools in the Tesso Nilo Landscape. These materials have been reviewed by experienced teachers during a workshop in Pekanbaru, and improved by using some inputs and suggestions from the teachers.</p> <p>The materials for interactive tiger conservation program have been taught on a trial basis to school children at 4 village schools surrounding the Tesso Nilo National Park and 20 schools in Pekanbaru.</p> <p>Presentations about the importance of tiger conservation and information dissemination to showcase that tiger poaching will result in severe punishment to the</p>

	<p>culprit have been given to at least 825 villagers.</p> <p>Teachers from 20 schools in Pekanbaru participated in a field trip to Lubuk Kembang Bunga village, which exemplifies threats to wildlife and Tesso Nilo National Park. As a result of this experience, the teachers have developed into environmental activists and have committed to raise awareness of their school children toward these environmental issues.</p> <p>Teachers and their school children have been encouraged to organize educational field trips to the Tesso Nilo National Park.</p> <p>Apart from school children, awareness activity was also targeted to influential university students in Pekanbaru, in influencing relevant decision makers in their context of their decision making in regards with tiger conservation. As a result of information dissemination activities, a number of 70 students are ready to become advocates for tigers and their habitats. In addition, some of them were also interested in becoming volunteers for research work.</p>
<p>3.2. <i>Project has encouraged local and national media to show tiger conservation programs and reports on tiger incidences that occur in the landscape</i></p>	<p>An important part of the project's strategy to support tiger conservation has been the encouragement of mass media to cover relevant stories, especially at the national level through organizing field trips for journalists active networking with them. During the final year of the CEPF funding, there were 63 newspaper articles about tiger conservation programs and reports on tiger incidences in the landscape.</p>
<p>3.3. <i>Project has engaged military in tiger conservation</i></p>	<p>In cooperation with military personnel, a workshop facilitated by WWF has been hosted by the BKSDA/Forestry Service. The</p>

	<p>workshop has resulted in some military personnel who were identified to support the tiger conservation. At least 35 people comprising of high rank military personnel, Heads of District Ministry Forestry and personnel from what so called Integrated Criminal Justice System have signed their pledges to support tiger conservation.</p> <p>Police and military personnel have been encouraged to become speakers on the importance of tiger conservation in information dissemination activities targeted to key villages of the Tesso National Park.</p> <p>In the end of project period, the project lobbied a military commander, who was in charge of managing military soldiers for special duties in support of government development in Pangean Sub-District, to give a presentation about tiger conservation before an audience of about 150 soldiers. The discussion during that occasion has resulted in the military's readiness to support operation campaign for the save of tiger and combating illegal logging (Attachment 16).</p>
<p><i>Output 4: Create a comprehensive financial plan and help to increase project capacity for financial management and sustainability for TNBTL using private sector business standards.</i></p>	
<p>4.1. <i>Project has produce a comprehensive financial plan for TNBTL, which will include all donors. We will provide an implementation schedule that includes both costs and time.</i></p>	<p>Project has established the funding needs through FY05 for the tiger module and written two project proposal to Save the Tiger Fund and one to USFWS. All proposals were funded. A comprehensive financial plan for the project was put together in 2004 and 2005 that outlined all current and potential donors. Since 1999, the</p>

	Tesso Nilo Program has received over 2 million \$ in investment from CEPF, which has leveraged an additional 4 million \$.
<p>4.2. <i>WWF-US in cooperation with WWF Indonesia will produce a suitable cash flow plan with proper checks and balances, an audit trail, and the necessary monitoring and reporting practices. Project team in the US will review and monitor financial policies, procedures, mechanisms, planning and audits, and put forth recommendations to increase financial efficiency and transparency of project funding flows.</i></p>	<p>WWF US Financial Officer has produced a report on current revenue streams into the Tesso Nilo Project Modules, estimates current core costs, and estimates funding needs until FY 07.</p> <p>A management team has been formed for the Tesso Nilo Project that consists of senior management from Pekanbaru and Jakarta. The project leaders meet weekly to discuss implementation progress and discuss results. This team communicates quarterly with the WWF network support team consisting of WWF network donors and technical advisors to the project.</p> <p>The quarterly teleconferences have increased transparency and communication about funding needs and project progress.</p> <p>In addition, the Tesso Nilo project hosted a project review with all donors (including CEPF representative Sari) in July 2005 to discuss all future and past funding, financial planning issues, etc.</p>

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

The WWF tiger project in the Tesso Nilo Conservation Landscape has influenced global tiger conservation investment focus. Following the provision of tiger presence data, the status of Tesso Nilo, also known as Tiger Conservation Unit 151, has changed from “Priority Survey Area” to “Tiger Conservation Landscape”. Maps can be viewed at www.wcs.org/tigermaps.

Owing to regular interaction and information exchange with KSDA/Forestry Ministry and media coverage, the BKSDA/Forestry Ministry and the regional government have become more responsive to tiger conservation needs such as human conflict mitigation and anti-poaching. The cooperation with Riau BKSDA/Forestry Service has achieved an agreement between WWF and Riau BKSDA/Forestry service in tiger conservation in the TNBTL (MoU and agreed

workplan: Attachment 17a and b). Activities such as the organization of a technical meeting for the conservation of tigers that was attended by provincial government officials and officials of the “Integrated Criminal Justice System” of each district in the Tesso Nilo-Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape lead to official endorsement of tiger conservation and a regional commitment to enforce forest conservation laws.

The results of the project’s ecological research on tigers through camera trapping and ground surveys has been used in support of the larger Tesso Nilo program’s attempts to expand the existing Tesso Nilo National Park (e.g., the HCVF analysis by ProForest). Many parties including WARSI/Environmentalist NGO in Jambi, YASA/Alam Sumatra Foundation NGO, WWF Ujung Kulon and ZSL in Jambi were interested in sending their staff to exchange experiences in camera trapping and patrol work with the Tesso Nilo team. This was because the project maintained good communication and shared information with them.

The awareness activities that have been conducted in key villages has made communities aware about conservation laws and that tiger poachers cannot escape from the law. From the recent experiences in human-tiger conflicts that happened in some villages, the communities informed the WWF team and the related agencies to manage the tiger problems rather than taking measures by themselves as they had in the past.

The interactive school program, which has been developed by the project, is a start in providing school children with knowledge about tiger conservation in a regular curriculum setting. Teachers from selected secondary schools in Pekanbaru have participated in a field trip to Tesso Nilo National Park. They then made representations to their school children based on their experience gained from the field visit.

An important part of the project’s strategy to save tiger habitats has been the networking with Nature Youth Clubs in Riau. They have contributed to increased pressure on regional authorities to conserve nature by issuing newspaper releases and.

Apart from the local and national media, the project’s strategy to support tiger conservation in Riau has been cooperation with international media through updates of the camera trapping study that showcases the biological diversity of Tesso Nilo on websites, including New Scientist, WWF-US, ENN, German newspaper Hoerzu, and CEPF itself. Recently a Japanese film produced a story of Sumatran Tiger from Tesso Nilo.

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

The prosecution and conviction of suspects identified by the team as tiger poaching is too slow, because the responsible government investigator has been unable to spend enough time since he is prosecuting several illegal logging cases, a high priority by the national government. This has made the deterrent effect for poachers less effective.

The interactive program for school children that was planned to be presented to at least 5 schools in each district of the TNBTL have only been presented to 4 school villages while 20 schools in Pekanbaru. The teaching at this capital city was done by teachers who participated in the workshop for the interactive program development in giving more inputs for the improvement of the materials. While teaching at the villages was done by the project staff in the introduction of the program to the teachers who were expected to implement it. In fact, the teaching did not cover all districts as it was intended to influence decision makers who mostly live in the Pekanbaru city, and there was lack of funds for meeting with the schools in the districts. Thus, if this program is to be implemented to cover all districts, adequate funding will be needed in the future.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

Local communities became partners in tiger conservation. Most Tiger Patrol Unit personnel were recruited from local communities, who have extensive knowledge about the area and wildlife poaching. Empowering local communities to protect tigers from poaching became an important part of tiger protection and thus a key part of conservation.

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.

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

The project has been designed to comprehensively address tiger conservation. Our three areas of activities covered:

- Generate data of tiger and prey population
- Protect tiger population by the establishment of Tiger Patrol Unit
- Raise the community awareness to tiger conservation

The project design was meant to be sequential and build on each other, meaning that future activities were reliant on previous activities having been accomplished. For example, the patrol unit would patrol tiger habitats identified during tiger presence surveys by the research unit. With the delay of hiring a tiger researcher, though, we had to start some of the patrol work, which ideally would have focused on hotspots for tigers, with not so precise information. This,

however, did not turn out to be such a large problem, because we received most of the anti-poaching information from undercover informants in villages.

We also underestimated costs in law enforcement activities and transportation costs during research, which turned out to be higher than expected and led to budget revision needs. We learned that tiger trade monitoring requires different activities compared with patrol. The patrol activity can be described as identifying suspected poachers at the forest level, chasing and arresting them, while the tiger trade component will identify the suspects at local, district, provincial, national and even international levels. Therefore, it should be designed in the project design to be a separate component that is not managed under tiger patrol units.

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

Overall management:

We learned that a project with several components is hard to work on a consensus base and best has one leader to decide the overall direction. For our project, each project component (purpose level) had one leader assigned, but none were the overall project leader. The teams conducted monthly meetings to exchange project results that were used to guide their activities. By doing so, each personnel in the tiger project could track what progress had and had not been achieved. To ensure that activities could be managed, all teams agreed to work cooperatively and have built commitment to make a good synergy. Although the activities could run, the project really needs a leader who is able to plan, implement and monitoring activities with corresponding budget.

Purpose 1: All essential biological and trade data on tigers are known so their trends can be monitored, conservation priorities can be set, and the success of the project can be evaluated against them.

Even though other modules in the greater Tesso Nilo Project had been asked to collect tiger data, this only really took off after other module leaders spent time with the tiger biologist in the field and started trusting him. For example, the illegal logging team had been threatened for their lives and were suspicious of anyone new. The lesson is that personal relations between team members are absolutely vital for a project to succeed and need time to flourish.

Purpose 2: Tiger Poachers and traders are identified, captured and prosecuted by appropriate agencies.

a) In our Tiger anti-poaching teams (TPU) government staff that were assigned to our operation were often not effective. Their engagement was originally expected to support the arrest of tiger poachers and traders. However, they were often not brave enough to do it. In addition, the government institution

where they worked did not fully assign them to help the TPU, but only allowed them to work with us part-time. For example, they did not fully accompany the TPU teams for certain period already scheduled in the TPU operation.

Solutions:

We will work together with them through an MOU and develop joint planning, implementation and monitoring in order to avoid BKSD regarding that this activity is solely WWF's. For example, the TPU personnel recruitment will involve BKSDA.

b) When TPUs were set up, the status of Tesso Nilo National Park was still not clear. This has led to constraints for the TPUs to act in the field. They had problems determining on whose authority to do something. With such a situation, whenever there was a tiger incident they felt confused as to who should be responsible to arrest the suspect. They also had trouble being suspected by communities who were unsure as to what institution they belonged to.

Solutions:

Accelerate the Tesso Nilo NP expansion, and build cooperation with each district government in getting support from them for the TPU operation. For example, the Bukit Tigapuluh – Rimbang Baling corridor are protected forests are under the district government authority. This conglomerate of various authorities in the landscape makes operation of TPUs on a larger scale difficult.

c) We learned that anti-poaching operations are much more expensive than expected outside national parks (where we previously operated). For example, the distances are farther and often there is no radio communications networks (repeater towers in remote areas to communicate with headquarters). In Tesso Nilo, a motor boat for patrol would have been useful to access remote areas during the rainy season.

d) The involvement of government in the patrol units has always had financial implications. Generally, they lack funding and try to seek it from NGOs. They regarded WWF as being a wealthy NGO that could support them financially for their tasks.

Solutions:

To overcome this, the project should take part in every strategic planning meeting organized by the related government to synchronize the decisions in regard with planning with corresponding budget.

Purpose 3: Citizens in TNBTL are more likely to support tiger conservation measure than at the onset of the project

We learned that pictures of wildlife resources speak a thousand words. Our camera trapping work, which has discovered several species local people, authorities and companies did not know still existed on their lands has

sometimes worked as a basis of initial conversation and a consensus - building on conservation needs.

To obtain cooperation from communities, the Tesso Nilo Program has engaged them on alternative income projects such as honey production from local forests. In villages where we had such programs, the community was more willing to help with tiger conservation issues and information sharing.

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
STF	A	77,000 USD	
WWF DE	A	70,000 EUR	
WWF SE	A	10,000 EUR	
WWF US	A	100,200 USD	
WWF Network	D	1,000,000 USD	Funding for the comprehensive Tesso Nilo Program as described in the introduction.

****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.

Looking at the increasingly emerging threats to Tesso Nilo area coming from land encroachment, poaching and human-wildlife conflicts, the project needs to continue. Additionally, we have built good cooperation with stakeholders ready to support the conservation of tigers.

Since Sumatra is now a priority conservation landscape for WWF – US, the continued support for this project is likely.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding CEPF software for submission of reports:

It would be great if you could design a function that allows the export of reports into Excel and Word documents that can then be share with all staff. Right now I have to cut and past information out of it to share it with people who do not have the CEPF grant writer software.

VIII. 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:

For more information about this project, please contact:

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Holden, C. 2002. World's richest forest in peril Science 295:963.

