

# CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

## I. BASIC DATA

**Organization Legal Name:** Conservation International - Indonesia

**Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement):** Batang Gadis National Park Development and Management Support

**Implementation Partners for this Project:**

**Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement):** July 1, 2004 – December 31, 2006

**Date of Report (month/year):** February 2007

## II. OPENING REMARKS

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

CI-Indonesia (CI-I) worked with key stakeholders to support the establishment and sustainable management of the 108,000 ha Batang Gadis National Park (BGNP) in Northern Sumatra. BGNP is the first National Park owned by the North Sumatra province. Batang Gadis is situated at the southern end of the Northern Sumatra Corridor and is an integral part of a 400,000-ha area in the Angkola portion of the corridor that we are working with partners to secure and protect. With CI-I facilitation, BGNP was declared a National Park on December 31, 2003 in a letter signed by local leaders, including the head of the local government and heads of local parliament, the police, and the head of regional forestry office. Subsequently, the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry formally declared Batang Gadis a National Park on April 29, 2004, which provided it legal protection status under the conservation laws in Indonesia and will allow it to receive national government funding. This declaration is significant not only for its immediate impact of establishing a legal mechanism to protect key habitats in Batang Gadis, but also because it serves as an example of a new legal framework for local governments to support the creation of a National Park. Most Parks in Indonesia have been declared in a very "top down" process initiated by the national government. This has resulted in protected areas that lack the support of local government and other stakeholders who often oppose rather than assist in park management efforts. Demonstrating the success of this model could open up new opportunities for other local government officials and communities to replicate the BGNP model and significant increase the Indonesian protected area network. The Batang Gadis National Park now owns its formal management body equipped with the Management Plan that poises to run the park in sustainable manner.

## III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

**Project Purpose:** Critical stakeholders endorse the creation of the Batang Gadis National Park (BGNP) and work collaboratively to develop and implement an appropriate management system.

### Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<b>Purpose-level:</b>	
The preliminary boundaries of the BGNP are determined and agreed by the stakeholders by Month 12 of the project.	The preliminary boundaries have been set and agreed by the community in some parts of the park. It is just a matter of time to cover all > 50Km of the park boundaries as the government has already allocated the funding to do so, and local partners are willing to facilitate the process when CI has to leave.
The zoning of the park into buffer, utilization, wilderness, and core zones is clearly defined on the map and agreed by the stakeholders by Month 14 of the project.	Completed, and the zoning is supported by laws.
A collaborative management plan of the park is developed and agreed by the stakeholders by Month 18 of the project.	Completed. The central government thanked CI for this work as the new park management finds it very useful to guide it in exercising its authority to run the park
A co-management body is be established and given legal authority over activities within the BGNP by Month 12 of the project.	Completed. The co-management body has been doing a good job and now it has handed over the authority to the new park management unit installed by the central government.
Provincial and regency (Kabupaten) development planning maps reflect the establishment of the BGNP and formalized through regency regulation by Month 24 of the project.	Not yet completed since the provincial and regency spatial planning development takes a considerably longer time than expected. But the presence of the BGNP is secured as the Law no.41/1999 protects it from any activity incompatible to conservation effort. This law is above everything including the regulations on spatial planning. Further there is strong proposal forwarded by the Regent of Madina in the form of a Bupati Decree to protect the BGNP in the new spatial plan, while the governor office is fully aware of the presence of the new NP.

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

The Ministry of Forestry has recently officially installed the type-B park management unit of the BGNP through the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Np. 29/Menhut-II/2006. This management is led by a Head of the Park, Mr. Ir. Syahgiman Siregar, who has been assigned by the Minister of Forestry as the first BGNP Head. He supervises four Heads of Sections under him: Section for

Conservation Area I, II and III and the Section for Administration and Operation. The management structure is already in place although the persons in charge still need to be determined, and the staff recruitment is underway. For the time being Ir. Syahgiman gets assistance from Co-Management including CI and the local government.

The park management will certainly increase the efficiency and effectiveness of protecting animals including mammals, which consists of the Sumatran tiger, Malayan tapir, honey bear, golden wild cat, mountain goats, and other key species; birds, in which there are many endemic species to Indonesia; and amphibians which includes the limbless frog and the three-horned frog.

With regard to the long-term financing plan, the strategy has been included in the Park Management Plan which was developed by the Co-Management and has already been approved by the Ministry of Forestry, while the detail of this plan is still underway. The central government allocates more than IDR. 7 billion annually through the park management and the local government plans to spend IDR. 1.5-2 billion per year. Most of the funds will go for operational costs, park protection and anti-illegal logging activities, infrastructures, and community developments

The idea of establishing the Batang Gadis National Park has inspired the neighboring regencies such as the South Tapanuli Regency and the North Tapanuli Regency to also create a conservation area management plan to protect their high value key biodiversity areas.

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

The unexpected positive impact was the political support to the Regency that influenced other Regents, like the South Tapanuli Regency to establish a conservation area management by the name of community welfare and sustainable regional development.

**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><b>Output 1:</b> Support for the creation of an enabling environment by local and national government agencies is provided.</p>	<p>Completed and now the park has full support from local and national governments. The one thing that we still need to do more is to promote more local community support by creating alternative income generated from the involvement of community in developing the park.</p>
<p><b>1.1.</b> Integrated Task Force consisting of CII and partners established by month three and functioning throughout the</p>	<p>Completed. The Task Force also has completed its tasks including developing the Management Plan, determining park zoning and defining</p>

period of the project.	co-management team.
<b>1.2.</b> Review of existing and planned development and analysis of macro-economic policies at district and provincial levels completed by Month 18	Completed. Final report completed and presented to key partners. TOR for macroeconomic studies were developed and discussed with CI-DC's People, Protected Areas, and Corridors Department
<b>1.3.</b> At least 2 new draft local regulation and position papers on economic, i.e. mining, and policy issues presented to key stakeholders that support NP against mining and other extractive industries by Month 18.	Completed. Drafted local regulations or PERDAS that addressed extractive industry activity.
<b>1.4.</b> Conduct workshop with spatial planning policymakers (RTRW) at provincial and regency levels to ensure land use and zoning systems incorporate BGNP by Month 15	CI-I organized a workshop to discuss the district spatial plan that taking into account the presence of the BGNP. However, the workshop for RTRWP at provincial level has not been done yet since the matching fund that the provincial government has promised was not realized until next year.
<b>1.5.</b> At least 1 new draft PERDA (local regulations) prepared for in collaboration with Kabupaten officials and local NGOs that reflect park management priorities by Month 24.	The draft is completed. The next step is to discuss the draft with the regional House for approval. The draft is also containing the regulations to utilize buffer zone that promote sustainable use options
<b>Output 2:</b> BGNP outreach and public support campaign implemented	Completed the outreach materials, and the results were excellent to deter illegal logging practices and gold mining company to operate inside the park.
<b>2.1.</b> Critical community stakeholders (major ethnics and customary adat leaders) identified and approached by month 6	Completed and we can count on them for support
<b>2.2.</b> Consultations with at least 4 key communities in the buffer zone of the park are held to assess their awareness of the BGNP establishment and their needs related to park management by Month 8 of the project.	Completed and we could count on them for support on buffer zone protection and development.

<p><b>2.3.</b> Information materials, i.e. videos, pamphlets, books, etc., developed and distributed to key stakeholders by Month 24 of the project.</p>	<p>Completed. Developed and distributed communications and awareness materials.</p>
<p><b>2.4.</b> At least one briefings on project activities each quarter with the BGNP co-management team.</p>	<p>Completed and CI-I is the driving force of the co-management team.</p>
<p><b>Output 3:</b> Technical support for developing sustainable economic alternatives, i.e. ecotourism, agroforestry delivered to key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Completed.</p>
<p><b>3.1.</b> Complete livelihood strategy assessment and sustainable use options plan (SUOP) targeting key communities in the buffer zone by Month 12 of the project.</p>	<p>Completed. SUOP reported completed.</p>
<p><b>3.2.</b> Conduct an exert assessment to evaluate ecotourism potential and facilitate an ecotourism visioning workshop to discuss opportunities / barriers by Month 6.</p>	<p>Completed and the results have been submitted to the local government for implementation and funding</p>
<p><b>3.3.</b> Provide technical support in the development of sustainable economic alternatives as determined by the assessments.</p>	<p>Completed, work collaboratively with BITRA consortium (another CEPF grantee)</p>

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

Our approach was to build strong partnerships around shared objectives. We have worked with all levels of government – the Mandailing regency authorities, the provincial government of Northern Sumatra, and the National Government, particularly the Ministry of Forestry – in building support for establishment of BGNP. We will continue to engage these same actors in developing and implementing an appropriate management system for BGNP.

As the BGNP initiative moves from beyond the policy realm to the day-to-day realities of park management, access to and use of the forests of Batang Gadis will change. The role of the communities is that they will become centralized. Our approach includes working with partners to ensure that the development needs of communities are addressed so that the management of the BGNP supports rather than frustrates their

economic aspirations. CI-I and CEPF are working closely with the BITRA consortium to develop a project that will address this need.

Our strategy can be summarized as follows: work with partners to design a park management based on the best available science, build capacity within local stakeholders to implement the plan, and create the financial mechanisms and policy environment necessary for sustainability.

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

Yes, there was one unrealized activity. It was developing of the RTRWP at the provincial level to guarantee secured future for the BGNP. However, it will not affect the project's achievements since BGNP is protected by a national forestry law, no.41/1999 that protects the park from being converted to another land-use purpose.

## **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 have long depended on the Batang Gadis forests for timber and a wide range of non-timber products for their subsistence and local livelihood needs. NTFPs of marketable value include cinnamon, rattan, and bush meat. Community needs will have to be adequately addressed to support our conservation goals. Ecological functions of Batang Gadis ecosystem (e.g. water supply, recycling nutrients, protecting soil quality, climate regulation control) also directly and indirectly give significant contribution to the macro economic development at the district level especially in agriculture (which is notably contribute to 35% of the Gross Domestic Products of this district), fishery and tourism sectors. In addition to that, these functions have a significant role to prevent the district government from allocating the district budget for unproductive expenditures (i.e. as recovery cost) as consequents of the forest loss (e.g. flood, landslides and droughts).

## **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.***

Regional government engagement represents an ample opportunity for conservation and natural resource management, but there still is a need to maintain effective partnership with central government policy makers and international influences. Productive partnership with district government could be sustained and made more effective through engagement with grassroots NGOs.

The most obvious longer term threats are the financial sustainability of the BGNP and uncertain political situation both at local and national level. The decentralization era in Indonesia has transferred budget responsibilities from Jakarta to the district level, and

this has in many cases led to over exploitation of natural resources especially forests for much needed local government revenues.

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

All layers of the decision-making should be well informed without exception, and community representatives should be first approached to socialize the project's objectives. CI has been the initiator all the time, although this activity should be on our partners, especially the government.

The real challenge is how we will successfully manage the expectations of stakeholders. When one stakeholder group perceives that their interests are not well addressed, they may stop participating. Even worse, disgruntled stakeholders could contribute to negative attitudes toward Park management by other stakeholders. The concept of sustainability is difficult to convey when people do not fully understand what benefits the Park can provide, or infer that the presence of the Park will reduce their existing benefits. A mechanism to maintain strong leadership by the local government needs to be developed so that stakeholders do not misuse their rights and access to the park for their own interests, undermining the Park 's sustainability.

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

<b>VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING</b>
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**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
Government central		IDR 7 billion/annum	compulsory
Government regional		IDR 1 -2 billion/annum	Compulsory
STF	A		Tiger research
GCF	A		Capacity building

**\*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.**

The central government allocates more than IDR. 7 billion annually through the park management and the local government plans to spend IDR. 1.5-2 billion per year. Most of the funds will go for operational costs, park protection and anti illegal logging, infrastructures, and community developments

### VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The BGNP will act as a pilot site for CI-I to implement participatory and “bottom-up” planning processes to expand our conservation efforts throughout the NSC landscape. Ensuring the conservation success and long-term financial sustainability for BGNP will be a strong impetus for other communities and Local government governments to follow suit.

### 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](http://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 \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, please also complete the following:

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