

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Yayasan Komodo Survival Program
<b>Project Title:</b>	A Multidisciplinary Approach for Conservation of Coastal Forest Habitat and Komodo Dragons on Flores
<b>Grant Number:</b>	66006
<b>CEPF Region:</b>	Wallacea
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	2 Improve management of sites (KBAs) with and without official protection status
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$135,692.43
<b>Project Dates:</b>	April 01, 2016 - September 30, 2019
<b>Date of Report:</b>	November 29, 2019

### IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

List each partner and explain how they were involved with the project.

- 1. Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Nusa Tenggara Timur :** Government authority that in-charge of conservation activities of Komodo dragon and also conducting population monitoring in Pota, Ontoloe Island and Torong Padang Peninsula.
- 2. Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Kabupaten Ngada :** supporting ecotourism development in Sambinasi (Torong Padang Peninsula) through community capacity building, facilitating ecotourism infrastructure and promoting ecotourism in Sambinasi (north Flores ecotourism initiatives)
- 3. Dinas Pariwisata Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kabupaten Manggarai Timur :** supporting local capacity building for tourism activities in Pota through several training and promoting north Flores ecotourism initiatives

### CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

- 1. Population distribution and trends of Komodo dragon population at Pota and Riung, and baseline information data at Torong Padang Peninsula are well documented;**
- 2. Population distribution and trends of Komodo dragon prey availability at Ontoloe Island and Pota with prey preliminary data and information at Torong Padang Peninsula are well documented;**

- 3. The number of Komodo dragon – human conflict at Pota and Riung are significantly decreased;**
- 4. Local agreement to protect or conserve Komodo dragon population, and its habitat, including their prey (Rusa) was formed;**
- 5. Local community members capacity are now increased to support sustainable ecotourism development;**
- 6. Local government (regency of Ngada and Manggarai Timur) and tour operator are commit to support ecotourism initiative;**
- 7. BBKSDA NTT staff skill on Komodo dragon population monitoring were improved.**

Planned Long-term Impacts – 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
1. Komodo dragon population in North Flores is viable and protected by legal and sustainable social mechanisms	Agreement from local community members to protect Komodo dragon habitat and its prey are formed (more detail information please refer to our technical report (attached))
2. Alternative livelihood on ecotourism-based activities is available for local community	Ecotourism initiative connecting Riung and Pota has been established and promoted. In more specific Torong Padang ecotourism package is has been operated with local community member as tour operator through LPTP. Local community members have been trained by several entrepreneurship activities such as, wood carving, handicraft and tourist guiding. More detailed information available on our Technical report.
3. BBKSDA NTT independently run monitoring programs and the conservation activities on North Flores that involve local communities.	BBKSDA NTT staff has been trained and have the ability to conduct Komodo dragon population monitoring. Furthermore BBKSDA NTT has planned and allocated budget for annual monitoring at Pota and Ontoloe Island.

Planned Short-term Impacts – 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
1. Impact of this study is Komodo dragon distribution and abundance based on site occupancy approach is well documented, as well as their prey availability.	The distribution and trends of Komodo dragon population and prey availability has been documented, further information please refer to our technical report (attached)
2. Impact of community awareness and education program is at least 50% of local community members and students at primary school changed knowledge and attitude toward komodo dragons as measured by pre and post semi-structured interviews with local people and a Cultural Consensus Analysis (CCA) approach.	Local community members and students has increased their knowledge, more detail information area available on our executive summary report and technical report
3. Impact of the implementation of mitigation strategy is fewer reported human – komodo conflicts (e.g. fewer incidents of Komodo dragon killing people livestock, fewer incidents of human killing dragons and fewer incidents of Komodo dragon attacking human).	The number of conflicts, livestock depredation and Komodo dragon killed have been significantly reduced especially within the last couple years where there is no dragon killed by villagers.
4. Impact of habitat protection measure is an agreement by representatives of local communities (head of villages) to stop illegal poaching of deer and Komodo dragon habitat encroachments.	Local agreement to protect Komodo dragon habitat in Torong padang has been formed. (more detail information available in our technical report)
5. Impact of capacity building program for local communities is increasing skill of selected local community members on entrepreneurial skill (i.e. handicraft and nature guiding skills)	Local community members have been trained and have the skill to carve komodo statues, some women in sambinasi village has been train and able to make key rings as souvenir to be sell to tourist. Local community members has been trained as nature guide
6. Impact of eco-tourism initiative is	Tourism board of Ngada and Manggarai Timur regencies have

engagement from tourism operators in Labuan Bajo, Bajawa and Ende to promote Riung and Pota as tourist destination with better information on Komodo dragon to attract more tourist visiting those areas.	committed to help promoted the ecotourism initiatives.
7. Impact of capacity building program for BBKSDA NTT is 15 rangers and 5 technical staff from Riung, Ruteng and Kupang trained in ecological methods for assessing animal population abundance, data analyses and reporting. Provide additional camera trap purchased by this project for BBKSDA NTT to support and ensure their capacity for independent and ongoing annual monitoring.	18 BBKSDA NTT rangers have been trained both in-class and field practice on Komodo dragon monitoring program. 14 Technical staff also have been trained in ecological monitoring methods and data analyses.

Describe the successes or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

**The most important outcome from this project is that conservation requires multidisciplinary approach, multiple stakeholders and joint efforts for effectiveness. By understanding all elements of habitat, species, and the people, a rigorous strategy can result in achievable recommendations.**

**The most difficult part in shifting collective human attitudes and behavior is to face tenacious objection from the locals. We learned that there are three things that help us to tackle these challenges:**

- 1. Using all possible scientific data, both natural and social data to convince the community;**
- 2. Using participatory observation to understand community's perspectives and gain trust;**
- 3. Commitment, persistence, and fortitude that is shared among project members in our organization.**

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

**Local government (Ngada Regency) has allocated special budget for the development of tourism sector in Riung, especially the establishment of tracking tour within Torong Padang Peninsula**

## PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Situation and mitigation strategy assessment	1.1	Report on annual distribution and abundance of Komodo dragon based on site occupancy analyses	Report on annual distribution and Komodo dragon population are well documented, and available in our technical report (attached)
1	Situation and mitigation strategy assessment	1.2	Report on annual index of the abundances of ungulate prey species (e.g. Timor deer) and possible alternative preys (bats) to assess status and viability of Komodo dragon populations at Pota and Ontoloe Island	Report on annual index of the abundances of are well documented, and available in our technical report (attached)
1	Situation and mitigation strategy assessment	1.3	Report on human-komodo conflict assessment	Report on human-komodo conflict assessment are well documented and available on our technical report (attached)
1	Situation and mitigation strategy assessment	1.4	Assessment report of people perspective (both adults and children) towards Komodo dragon as a protected	Assessment report of people perspective (both adults and children) towards Komodo dragon as a protected has been well documented and available on our technical report (attached)

			species	
1	Situation and mitigation strategy assessment	1.5	Mitigation strategy plan assessed and implemented	Report on Mitigation strategy plan assessment and implementation is available in our Technical report (attached)
2	Capacity building of local community to increase community awareness and their entrepreneurial capacity based on tourism related activities.	2.1	Assessment report of trainee's skill in English language, handicraft making, and nature guiding	Assessment report of trainee's skill in English language, handicraft making, and nature guiding are available on our technical report (attached)
2	Capacity building of local community to increase community awareness and their entrepreneurial capacity based on tourism related activities.	2.2	BBKSDA NTT and Tourism department at Manggarai Timur and Ngada Regency adopt policy ensuring engagement of local community in tourism activities	Local communities have been supported by Tourism board of Ngada and East Manggarai regency as well as BBKSDA NTT. More detail information are available on our technical report (attached)
3	Capacity building of BBKSDA personnel in management of Komodo populations and their natural habitat	3.1	Capacity building assessment report	Capacity building assessment report available on our Technical report (attached)
3	Capacity building of BBKSDA personnel in management of Komodo populations and their natural habitat	3.2	Training in best practice and, field monitoring protocols provided to BBKSDA	BBKSDA NTT field and technical staff have been trained and adopt ecological methodologies provided by KSP, field monitoring protocols attached.
4	Strengthening	4.1	Completed	Base line and Endline CSTT have been submitted

	of Yayasan Komodo Survival Program		baseline and final CEPF civil society tracking tool	
--	------------------------------------	--	---	--

Describe and submit any tools, products or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

**Ecological methodology for monitoring Komodo dragon population and its prey has been documented and used within this project (monitoring protocol attached) In social studies we used two main approach of ethnography are participatory-observation and in-depth interviews. In addition, we also used social mapping method to gain social-culture data and local communities trust.**

## **LESSONS LEARNED**

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project design process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Project implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

**The most important outcome from this project is that conservation requires multidisciplinary approach, multiple stakeholders and joint efforts for effectiveness. By understanding all elements of habitat, species, and the people, a rigorous strategy can result in achievable recommendations and the implementation of conflict mitigation strategy.**

**The most difficult part in shifting collective human attitudes and behavior is to face tenacious objection from the locals. We learned that there are three things that help us to tackle these challenges:**

- 1. Using all possible scientific data, both natural and social data to convince the community;**
- 2. Using participatory observation to understand community's perspectives and gain trust;**
- 3. Commitment, persistence, and fortitude that is shared among project members in our organization.**

## **SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION**

Summarize the successes or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

**The establishment of local organization (within community members) is crucial to ensure its long-term continuance of this project achievements. we have successfully established of local tourism board (LPTP/Lembaga pariwisata Torong Padang) that not only give the opportunity of local community member to manage and run ecotourism initiative for gain economic benefit but also to increase protection of Komodo dragon habitat.**

## **SAFEGUARDS**

If not listed as a separate project component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental or pest management safeguards.

**We conduct social mapping and participatory observation by our anthropologist and psychologist staff members to avoid/mitigate social conflict.**

## **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS**

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

**We found that organizational capacity building programs organized by CEPF (and/or its partner) are very useful in developing our organization and also to achieve a better outcome of our project.**

## **ADDITIONAL FUNDING**

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization or region as a result of CEPF investment.

**Total additional funding (US\$)**  
\$40,000.00

### **Type of funding**

Provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

- A. Project co-financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)
- B. 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)
- C. Regional/portfolio leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)

**A. Project co-financing by the EAZA (European Zoos and Aquaria Association) ~ US\$ 33,000**

**B. WWF Russel E. Train Education for Nature ~ US\$ 7,000**

### **INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY**

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our website, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and may be publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (name, organization, mailing address, telephone number, email address) below.

**Achmad Ariefiandy, Yayasan Komodo Survival Program, Jl. Karang sari I, Blok G, no 10, Denpasar Barat, Bali 80117, INDONESIA, Phone: +61 361 907 1008, Email: [aariefiandy@komododragon.org](mailto:aariefiandy@komododragon.org)**