

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENT FINAL REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Name of Organization: Yayasan Bina Ketrampilan Pedesaan (BITRA Indonesia)

Project Name: Empowering Local People and Local Government to Support Batang Gadis National Park

II. Introductory Note

Write down an introductory note which is able to assist the studying of this report.

Thirty months of running the program of public and government empowering in Mandailing Natal district for the support of Taman Nasional Batang Gadis (TNBG) is along hail of way started with a forest observation in 2002.

The report is arranged to measure the output of the implementation of performance plan settled as a term of reference in order to build a multi sides mutual understanding for collaboratively manage Taman Nasional Batang Gadis. Results from such achievements which are settled before the program had been performed are reported. In addition it is necessary to note that this report describe the expected lesson learned which is able to be used as a material for refillication and duplication of similar work in advance.

III. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF PRJECT OBJECTIVES

Project Objectives: Multi-sides in Angkola (executive, local legislative, NGOs, Students of Islamic school, traditional leaders, press and local people) are aware of the importance of TNBG and support a of a-people-basis continuing management.

Work plan versus actual work

Indicator	Actual on accomplishment
Ojectives-Level:	
Ten village regulations settled by the village representatives' committee and village leader which role the management of village conservation and 25 village regulation academic drafts.	Eleven village regulations have been sent to Mandailing Natal local government. All regulations have been implemented to each village as well as the village regulations academic drafts have completed and considered to be regulated.
The increasing of Local income and Expense Budget in Mandailing Natal at least 10 % in two years for the conservation of TNBG.	In the year of 2005 and 2006, the local government of Mandailing Natal have allocated fund for the conservation of TNBG from the local income and expense. This budget is used for the construction of the collaboration and socialization office by Mandailing Natal local government.
News around environmental cases has increased about 25% in two years.	Around 20 local and national media covered TNBG stories, a number of 78 stories in the local newspaper and 42 that of the national newspaper which has been arranged neatly in clippings. Besides there are news on other media (radio and television). There has been more significant increase than before.

Write the output of the program, in the form of target achievement impact planned and performance indicator.

It is believed that the 10 regulations settled for the 10 target program, the local government is able to make regulations in the lowest level. The reason is that participative training model on villages would later is able to use the integrated steps and mechanism in order to arrange one village regulation. On the other hand, the law instrument in national level which role about village (government regulation number 72 2005 about village)

It is difficult to measure the support of the management of TNBG by the increasing of local income and expense budget of Mandailing Natal because of the access to the local government (executive and Legislative) ha become a significant obstacle though we noticed that Mandailing Natal local government has allocated their fund for the construction of the collaborative and socialization of TNBG.

Media publication has made a significant increase after BITRA Indonesia running the publicity in Mandailing Natal district and forwardly national and local media covers stories on TNBG.

Are there any unexpected impacts (positive and negative)?

Positive Impact,

The people understand how to organize, and now they already have an organization called “Organisasi Konservasi Rakyat (OKR)” or “The People’s Conservation Organization” as the place for them to fight their rights, they realize that they have the most interest to manage TNBG, and highly support their participation collaboratively.

Negative Impact:

If the local community around TNBG with their OKR is not involved in the management of TNBG, the program would never be succeeded. There wouldn’t be any succeed program. For some reasons that they are the gates to the national park so any illegal practices would surely have face to face with them first.

If they are not involved there are many possibilities that they would cut down trees themselves. In fact that the businessman has collaborated with the government to destroy the forest. The program would be threatened in advance if this happens constantly.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUT

Project Output: Enter Project output from logical framework of the project.

Plan Performance vs. Actual Performance

Indicatotr	Actual on accomplishment
Output 1: The availability of comprehensive data of social and culture, economy, politics, interest party, including threats and chance/possibility supporting fund from provincial government through the regional income and expense budget.	
1.1. Observation on the economic resources completed in ten priority villages (commodity, market, funding, local business center).	The existence of a comprehensive data of the economic resources in the ten villages. Besides, the potential and problematical have been arranged in 25 villages about natural resources, infrastructure, and the potential of human resources in the village through trainings of village regulations.
1.2. Observation on traditional wisdom and custom has completed (forbidden river spot or Lubuk larangan, and the practice of formal and non formal government)	Comprehensive data of traditional wisdom and custom. Particular activity among the community has been made to the form of village regulation such as “ forbidden river spot (Lubuk larangan) and nomad farming (Perladangan berpindah)”.
1.3. Local institution mapping accomplished	Data of the local formal or non formal institution in assisted village.

<p>1.4. Publication and output are available as a material to increase public awareness and other parties.</p>	<p>A book from the observation of the villages has been published that is about the potential of the natural resources of the village, human resources, and issues of potential conflict in cutting down activities which takes a title “ Dari Hutan Rarangan ke Taman Nasional: Potret Komunitas Lokal di Sekitar Taman Nasional Batang Gadis.” The book has been widely spread to many levels.</p>
<p>Output 2. Civil society’s conservation organization is formed in 35 key villages which strongly related to the effort of protecting TNBG.</p>	
<p>2.1. Community Organizers (COs) recruitment</p>	<p>Separating the assisted area is to make assistance activity easier and to put ten local organizer (volunteer) besides four COs</p>
<p>2.2. 35 civil society groups in the village level who cares and support the principle of conservation in TNBG.</p>	<p>35 community group spread in ten sub district has been formed. Beside there are still 3 community group which has not operate in maximum.</p>
<p>2.3. Three community organizations for conservation is formed in sub district level.</p>	<p>3 alliance: 1. Batang Gadis Julu (consist of Ulu Pungkut sub district, Kota Nopan and Tambangan); 2. Sorik Marapi (consist of Lembah Sorik Marapi sub district, Panyabungan Selatan, Panyabungan Barat and Batang Natal; 3. Adian Nagodang (consist of Panyabungan Utara sub district, Bukit Malintang and Siabu).</p>
<p>2.4. One community conservation organization (OKR) was formed in district level.</p>	<p>District OKR has been formed in August 2005 and possess statutes legitimated in congress and had been registered in notary.</p>
<p>2.5. Local conservation leader has born.</p>	<p>The representative of OKR of the village which is gathered in a team have several times conducted audiencies with the local house of representatives and related institution in Mandailing Natal in the period 2005-2008, lead by Mr. Enda Mora Lubis.</p>
<p>2.6. Evaluation and reorientation for CO/CD</p>	<p>Several changes on several CO/CD personnel has created new activities of evaluation and reorientation CO/CD. The aim of the activity is to give skills of assistance to the volunteers of BITRA consortium and to upgrade the capacity of CO/CD in the assistance of the local community around TNBG. It was held in chain with the organizational training.</p>
<p>2.7. The Congress of district OKR is held</p>	<p>The Congress of district OKR is held on 21 February 2006 in Panyabungan with a theme “Sava the forest before it is too late”</p>

<p>2.8. Project Monitoring</p>	<p>Monitoring is conducted monthly by the program manager and uni-monitoring (BITRA consortium, CII, CEPF) is held in a quarter semester in Panyabungan and related fields.</p>
<p>2.9 Upgrading the capacity of the members of OKR</p>	<p>To upgrade the capacity of OKR members a job description has been made to every board of management. Besides strategic planning and OKR management training was held as well.</p>
<p>2.10 Upgrading the capacity of assistant (CO/CD and volunteer)</p>	<p>The upgrading of CO/CD and volunteer is conducted by strategic planning. It was conducted on 18-19 December 2006, the objectives is to (1) see the strength and weakness of the program of BITA consortium in their assisting program through the implementation of the program around TNBG (2) discuss the strength and weakness to a similar perception of every involved individual (3) Conducting a critical analysis on the program, stakeholders, Vision and mission and as well as the social, politics and economics problem.</p>
<p>2.11 The initiation of local regulation on illegal logging by OKR</p>	<p>OKR team has conducted to the local government and the local house of representative in Madina to initiate the local regulation on illegal logging.</p>
<p>2.12 The conservation leader from OKR member was elected.</p>	<p>Several OKR members attended meeting in the level of district, province and national such as attending a meeting with director general PHKA in Jakarta to support the release of the ministerial official letter on the collaboration of management of TNBG, attended the invitation from the coalition of the People against debt in Batam, attended the invitation of the Human Rights Commission in Medan , to conduct audience to the local house of representative of Nirth Sumatra province. OKR has also registered in the release of the official letter of Mandaiking Natal district leader about the bordering committee in which the representatives from OKR join the TNBG team of bordering.</p>
<p>2.13 The existence of Media for OKR.</p>	<p>To add the media of information RELEASE INFO SHEET THAT COVERS INFORMATION AROUND THE PROGRESS OF OKR AND TNBG.</p>
<p>Output Initiative on business development program or alternative economic activity in the 20 key</p>	<p>3.</p>

villages in TNBG. Argo forestry, non-wood forest product (e.g. cacao and coffee), fishery and ecotourism.	
3.1. Recruitment of 3 Community Development (CD) .	In the going program' the responsibility of CO and CD is not different which means that the seven people (4 COs and 3 CDs) recruited has the same responsibility.
3.2. The concept of productive alternative economy which is develop in the 20 villages	The concept of alternative economy is taken from BITRA Indonesia which is adjusted with each village. At present there has been ten villages run this program which runs rubber seeding, fishery, potato, chili, ginger and many other. Most of the revolving fund manage by the OKR Through KSUK with a sample garden which may take as a training facility for polyculture.
3.3. Group of people willing to run alternative economy.	Almost all assisted group are willing to run the alternative economy business, however the lack of human resources, time and certain procedure have not made all assisted groups are able to develop alternative economy business
3.4. Alternative economy that support conservation effort.	There are ten groups so far run several businesses such as rubber seeding, fishery, potato, chili, ginger and other crops. Besides there is a join group manage by every OKR's representatives. The man in charge is the board management in Mabdna.
3.5. The increasing capacity of the community group involved in the alternative economy business.	To increase the capacity of OKR especially the groups that had already received the revolving fund such comparative study has been conducted to the assisted area of WWF in TNBTL in Riau and the assisted area of Rupes Bungo, Jambi. The villages commonly far from the site of national park and it is hard to find rroups that has the same program as in TNBG but the interestint thing is that the people is highly self-supported.
3.6. The foundation of a join venture business (cooperation) managed by the district OKR.	The District cooperation department of Mandiling Natal district and all the OKR of village level , "KONSERVASI(KSUK)" cooperation founded on 24 March 2006, in BITRA consortium office in Panyabungan. The members included all of the OKR in Mandailing Natal district, North Sumatra. The Bard of Management is Fadli Nasution as chairman, M. hafiz as secretary, Marahalim

	Nasution as treasurer, and Fadhil SE as the manager. The legalitation of notarial deed from the changes of KSUK is registered in the Minister of cooperation and small business office of Mandailing Natal subdistrict on 6 April 2006 number: 51/172/BH/KK-MN/IV/2006
3.7. Project Monitoring	Project Monitoring is done directly to the field of alternative business Monitoring or direct audience with the group representatives were done several times along with CEPF,CI, and BITRA consortium.
3.8. Assistance by CD and volunteer	To observe the progress of the alternative business group, CD and volunteer conducted a routine visit and meeting. During the visit all sides discussed problems grow and direct monitoring to the fields.
3.9. The visit of KSUK management to alternative economy group.	Since the first introduction of the program by KSUK, the management have always visit the village/OKR to discuss about the revolving fund that can be obtain by certain procedure and assist the arrangement of group proposal.
3.10. Revolving fund from BITRA consortium to KSUK.	All revolving fund has been contributed to OKR trough KSUK.
Output 4. The making of local regulation (village regulation) in ten villages and 25 academic drafts chosen base on the first observation and the availability of village conservation management plan. The local regulation will support the implementation from the collaborative management over TNBG.	
4.1. A mutual understanding with ten villages for the arrangement of regulation and 25 villages for the academic draft about the conservation of TNBG.	Such understanding has been achieved with the village leader and local department of land affairs in 35 assisted villages and such training has been made as well. The village leaders as well as the local land affairs department have comprehend the principal arrangement of the village regulations as well as village income and expense budget plan. Moreover they are able to arrange a draft of village regulation.
4.2. The increasing capacity of the Village Representative Board (BPD) and the village leaders about the principal of arranging village regulation and village income and expense	Kampoong discussion has made a conscious to the village regulators and the community about the TNBG management plan through village regulations.

budget plan based on the principal of conservation.	
<p>4.3. Ten drafts of village regulation legitimate by BPD and 25 village regulation academic drafts.</p>	<p>Village regulation has born in 10 villages and 25 village regulation academic drafts role the villagers social life which rise local wisdom. To socialize the village regulation plan a meeting was conducted with village officials and the department of village empowering community</p>
<p>4.4. A multisided understanding (the people, government and village officials 0 about the management of TNBG.</p>	<p>Workshop from the making of village regulation has been made in each villages. The eleven village regulation has become an example and study for other villages in conducting the effort of conserving TNBG. Forestry department and BPMD Mandailing Natal district support the implementation of the eleven regulations and to the making of such regulation for other villages.</p>
<p>4.5. The increasing capacity of CO/CD and OKR (district and alliance).</p>	<p>The increasing capacity especially for the rules for CO, CD, and OKR has been made by conservation training and government management.</p>
<p>Output 5. The construction of an intensive communication amongst BITRA consortium, CI and Mandailing Natal local government as well as local partners to support TNBG program.</p>	
<p>5.1. Meetings and routine monitoring by BITRA consortium and CI to act on the development of field discovery.</p>	<p>Join monitoring between BITRA consortium and CEPF is held every semester otherwise Between BITRA and CI is once in every a quarter semester. It was first routinely hld in BITRA's consortium office in Medan then it was regularly held in Mandailing Natal along with direct monitoring. Project monitoring has been done several times either by BITRA or with others (BK, CII, and CEPF). On the last join meeting by CEPF to how far is the program implemented by BK which is so far is satisfying.</p>
<p>5.2. An increase understanding among stakeholders who support TNBG program.</p>	<p>From routine meetings and monitoring it can be how far is BITRA's program going on so that obstacles found can be discussed to find solutions on them then the program is able to run maximally.</p>

<p>5.3. The Last join meeting along with CII, BITRA consortium, local government, local house of representatives, and stakeholders and follow up plan toward the end f the program.</p>	<p>Workshop in the middle of the project was held on Ramadhan 2005 in Panyabungan which was attended by stakeholders. However the last meeting was attended by BITRA consortium, the representatives of OKR/KSUK, CII, Forestry Department and TNBG hall.</p> <p>It was held on 26-27 March 2007 in Panyabungan. The follo0w up plan BITRA will constantly assisted the community around TNBG (OKR) with or without the support of CEPF.</p>
<p>Output 6. To increase performance and individual capacity as well as organization that support TNBG.</p>	
<p>6.1. Training programs (conservation training, capacity development of community assistance, parcipatory rural appraisal, alternative economy management technique, media and public campaign)</p>	<p>Several Trainings ware held among others are:</p> <p>(1)Media and public campaign training held on 17-19 February 20054 in Panyabungan. The objective is to empower the community to increase their technique in conducting campaign. The output is that the community trained have the knowledge and education in campaigning as well as public awareness along with mutual understanding in applying campaign strategic.</p> <p>(2)PRA applying technique training for CO/CD and OKR activist around TNBG as held on 15-22 September 2005 using discussing method and field study. The output is that the participants are able to apply PRA in the field (The participants' community). Moreover it's a media to obtain important information in the villagers to secure TNBG though it takes time and patience.</p> <p>(3)Conservation training for the community surround TNBG held on 27-29 September 2005, the objective is to give understanding and education for the community around TNBG. To let them now the main idea from the foundation of TNBG. The output is that participants from small and almost isolated area are able to understand the idea of TNBG and obtain basics understanding and ability about conservation. It is hoped that they can socialized the output in the management of OKR in each village.</p>

(4) Technique on growing plants training. It was held on 9-11 February 2006. The objective is to increase the ability of every individual and groups to look for alternative economy sources for the people around TNBG. The material given is cacao planting and growing technique in polyculture plantation term.

The second training was held on 9-16 March 2006. The method is change to a road show to villages. Training is focused in only one group in each village. The objective from the changing method is that the participants will involve more members and the acceleration of transformation is widely and equally spread.

(5) Training of People's forestry system. This training was held on 18-20 April and made follow up outputs such as :

To make an inventory of local wisdom conducted by BITRA consortium and OKR, to socialized and implement the outputs of the training , to follow up a more implementative trainings to villages and it is a must for all participants to study the training material thoughtfully.

(6) Participative Mapped Training (PRA) was held on 31 May – 5 June 2006.

PRA training is a method to develop ability to manage a program

OKR as a stakeholder must be able to be a subject of decision maker In running TNBG through collaborative management which has a credit and principal of respecting social and culture (local wisdom) and democratic behavior.

The output will be socialized to village representative board and official.

(7) the advocacy training of mining operational impact.

It was held on 15-19 June 2006 the output of the training is to give role of empowered people supported by the role of support gathering, the study of data collecting and campaign in the frame of mine refusal. The mine so far doesn't create a positive credit to the community and the environment.

6.2. The equipment of effective monitoring and training impact.	Monitoring equipment has been made and it is used for seeing the affectivity and impact of the trainings conducted.
Output 7. The founding of campaign media to support TNBG program.	
7.1. the existence of campaign media to share discoveries and experiences to he public widely in bilingual website.	Website has been built in (English and Bahasa) and has always been updated.
7.2. Bulletin as a media of information to all stakeholders, especially local communities	In 2006, Piccala bulletin should be released in four editions (V, VI, VII, and VIII) but unfortunately until this moment none of them released.
7.3. Documentary film as the implementation of TNBG program for campaign media.	A Documentary film should have been produced however the producer has been busy so that the finishing is postponed.
7.4. Press conference to papers and electronics monthly.	Press conference is conducted based on the needs and progress of the cases related to TNBG program. The last one was in September 2006 with the main issue of illegal logging.
7.5. Building Database as the program data source	There is a database which is the basic data in windows exel covers demography, OKR and the potential of the village.
7.6. Investigative reporting printed media and electronics to TNBG.	The first investigation of P.T. Sorik Mas Mining on 31 January in Karang Bintuas village, Sikara-kara IV village both of them in Natal sub district, and selebaru village in Muara Batang Gadis sub district, Mandailing Natal district. The second investigation is conducted on 17-24 July 2006 about the impact of Mining operation on P.T. Sorik Mas Mining
7.7. Project Monitoring	Project Monitoring output 7 is conducted together with BITRA consortium.

Explain the successive of accomplishing project output which is planned previously.

Almost all program planned is able to be implemented well as plan however there is a single output that can not be fully measured, that is the alternative economy for still a progressing process. Part of the alternative economy activity managed by the groups is run with the procedures in KSUK.

The business has made many progresses mostly right as plan but a few are far beyond hope. Seeing this Phenomena OKR and the board of management agreed to use the fund left to make a sample garden that will be run and responsible directly by OKR in Mandailing Natal district.

Is there any unaccomplished program? How it affects the entire program?

Until the end of the program, all plan have been accomplished although some of the program have certain revision in the concept however there is no change in the output.

V. EVALUATION ON PROTECTION And SECURITY POLICY

Give a summary of implementation act needed in the policy of environment and social in the project protection.

It is hard to motivate Mandailing natal local government to create policy towards environment and social protection as well as security. The reason is that the delegation of conservation authority is not in the hands of the local government. The pointed official leader of TNBG from the central government is a sign that the authority is still in the hands of central government . So therefore it is hard to expect a law in the local level.

VI. LESSON LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Explain lesson learned during the project. Consider lesson either for the project toward or CEPF's performance in the future.

- a. That the cultural value of Mandailing Natal community still exist and applied in several villages such as Muara Batang Angkola, Huta Bargot Nauli, Simpang Duhu Dolok . It is shown from the people,s will to put sentences againts people who breaks the rules of village regulations. The people believe that cultural value is more effective to set up the villagers' social life. For instance, the rules in Muara Batang Angkola village of how to manage the forbidden water centrum (Lubuk larangan), the people put cultural rules to solve cases or violance againts village regulation.
- b. Activities and extra budget can be used to keep any jealousy down between the ten key villages and others outside of it (25 villages).
- c. In the meeting of the formation of village regulation in 25 villages appear a problem of decision letter from Mandailing Natal regent about forest border arrangement which is yet completed until TNBG was founded, the decision is made by the forest border arrangement committee which does not represent colaborative management of TNBG along with the people, OKR and other sides of interest.
- d. In increasing the capacity of CO/CD it is disclosed that in some villages that the process of community development is not running well even there is such resistance from the local government and the community such as in Aek Nangali village.
- e. In the monitoring and the monitoring output workshop it is disclosed that the people along with OKR and local government is not ready to run the security function independently, so there fore an exit program strategy is needed to guarantee the efficiency of the community order around TNBG included OKR and KSUK.
- f. In the monitoring output workshop it is disclosed that the Mandailing Natal local government has not got such a right mission and vision of village development based on the curent law product. As of today the process of village marginalisation is still going on.

- g. The community has become more critical on the collaborative management on TNBG. They will resist if it is not managed in a collaborative way.
- h. OKR's business unit which is run by the alternative economy group through KSUK has to improve more mainly on management and leadership.

Project plan process: (project plan aspects that influence the success / failure)

The community and local government of Mandailing Natal district empowering program to support Batang Gadis National Park (TNBG) is an ambitious program with two target groups which are the government and the community. From the government it is hoped to release policies on TNBG and the management system where as the community involve in the management and the forest conservation.

The first phase of the program creation is by conducting a journey called "Ziarah Hutan" in 2002. It gained information and knowledge of many things existed in Angkola forest. This activity involved four foundations namely Bitra Indonesia, Pusaka Indonesia, Walhi and Samudra. The result then discussed for a long time which also involved CEPF (Ms. Sari). The first long draft was born from the long discussion.

The initial draft was rediscussed with many inputs from others including CEPF. At last a final program was agreed consist of 7 outputs, with project length of 27 months. To make sure that the program is running well it has become the purpose to involve institutions which have focus and concern according to the program planned. Bitra Indonesia is a strong institution in empowering people, Pusaka Indonesia has a strong intention on law and advocacy then Walhi and Samudra are such institutions that concern about forest protecting.

The involvement of four foundations has an extra credit, it is not only that the program conducted with focus and strength but also the formation of network and a new method of program handling. The output from the community empowering program related to the economic development, organization and communication interinstitutional which involved in the management program of TNBG is given to Bitra Indonesia and Samudra, The output from advocacy and policy is given to Pusaka Indonesia and output of public increasing ability program is given to WALHI north Sumatra.

Through the delegation of authority with output base and the strength of each program the level of success can be guaranteed.

Project implementation: (project implementation aspects which influence success and failure)

Project implementation is under the responsibility of Bitra consortium which has four members namely Bitra Indonesia, Pusaka Indonesia, WALHI and Samudra. The delegation of role and responsibility in the implementation of the output is based on the capacity that is own by each foundation.

Communication and intensive coordination within the interinstitutional were built to make sure that the program runs well. Besides joint monitoring program was conducted among BITRA Indonesia, CI, CEPF and assisted community (OKR and KSUK). Their involvement in the monitoring program has made a significant impact on the success of the project in which each sides can give corrections and provide inputs as well.

Besides a participative evaluation is conducted in the middle of the project term and the final of project evaluation. In the evaluation all stakeholders are involved in the process namely OKR, KSUK, Mandailing Natal House of representative, Mandailing Natal forestry department, BKSDA SUMUT, Btang Gadis National Park Bureau (BTNBG), religious leader, community leader and so forth. The output is to make a participative evaluation on the project implementation and to gain lesson learned, seeking for the best experiences in the going program and to create a participative planning as a follow up program.

VII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

To create the involve and self-supporting civil society in the end of the program the civil society still needs assistance and strategy that can guarantee the efficiencies of the civil society order (especially OKR) around TNBG.

INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

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