

CEPF Small Grant Final Project Completion Report

Complete the following report worksheet to provide CEPF with an overall summary of the results of your project. Within the narrative section, responses should be concise, but include sufficient detail to present a clear understanding of the development and progression of this project.

Date of Report (MM/DD/YY)
May 31, 2003

Organization Information
Organization Name
Conservation Information Forum -- Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia WARSI
Project Name
WORKSHOP TO FORMULATE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR BUKIT TIGAPULUH NATIONAL PARK
Project Dates (as stated in the contract agreement)
22 October 2002 - 31 March 2003
Partners
Yayasan Sialang, YASA, Cakrawala, Gita Buana, Yayasan Bukit 30, CEPF

Project Description – Provide a brief description of the project your team implemented.

The project to **Formulate Management Strategies For Bukit Tigapuluh National Park** was an activity to bring stakeholders together. The stakeholders are those who have commitment and have done or are doing activities in Bukit Tigapuluh Ecosystem and its Buffer Zone area. The idea emerged based on the reflection from field activity, where ecosystem destruction on Bukit Tigapuluh is increasing and out of control. At present, the state of lowland tropical rain forest is predicted at a loss of 500,000 ha per year, whether due to conversion to agricultural area by local community, illegal logging or forest fire. Land conversion and more human activities are concentrated at the lowland area, for example oil palm plantations, transmigration areas, logging areas, HTI (industrial forest) and illegal logging. Ecologically, the area has a very important value as a biodiversity reserve, for its hydrological value and environmental services as well as a source of medicinal plants. Initial efforts to bring the stakeholder together and share information as part of learning process between parties that have activities in Bukit Tigapuluh ecosystem was fully supported by Conservation International on 27 –28 June 2002 in Jambi by involving stakeholders that have seriously worked in the field, whether from NGOs, Government (The Bukit Tigapuluh management) or the international technical support institution of Jambi, Riau, Bogor and Jakarta.

There are many efforts that should be undertaken to save the Bukit Tigapuluh ecosystem, but partial efforts (whether by Government, District Authority, non-political organizations and other institutions) that tend to be sectoral are not the exact answer to the problem. The idea to identify and formulate the ecosystem management should be an acceptable idea to stakeholders at every level as an effort to build support on conservation and protection efforts. CEPF as one real effort based on the saving of forest in Sumatra can be the entry point for all stakeholders to collaboratively contribute, do their role and commit to save the remaining forest. Based on research by the World Bank, the lowland tropical rain forest in Sumatra will disappear in 2005 if the management continues as it is now. Therefore, the involvement of key stakeholders, who have commitments, experience and direct involvement in Bukit Tigapuluh area is an absolute requirement for a collaborative effort.

The main activity of the project is to undertake a core and focused discussion by involving major actors from Jambi and Riau to identify a precise strategy to save Bukit Tigapuluh ecosystem and its buffer zone. The discussion was conducted in three parts which were 28 – 29 October 2002, 2–3 November 2002 and 29–30 March 2003 by involving five NGOs (Yayasan Cakrawala, Yayasan Gita Buana, Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia WARSI, Yayasan Sialang and Yayasan Alam Sumatera). The main ideas are:

1. There is a possibility to save the remaining natural forest in the vicinity of the National Park, which at present is a Production Forest and Limited Forest Production. The way to save the area is by increasing the area status to protected forest/part of the national park.
2. On the Forest Production south of the National Park, which is a concession for private logging company PT IFA, this area would be better managed as a multifunction forest. To support the effort, the approach is through Conservation Concession.
3. It is believed that if the previous two points were implemented, there would be nature forest area with good width form and that can be saved, other than that, automatically naturally will make it easy to secure effort of the areas.

Narrative Questions

1. What was the initial objective of this project?

1. To set mutual understanding of stakeholders who have conducted activities in Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park (TNBT)
2. To set collaborative strategy and share roles in the efforts to save the Bukit Tigapuluh National Park

2. Did the objectives of your project change during implementation? If so, please explain why and how.

No

3. How was your project successful in achieving the expected objectives?

The initiation which was supported by CI, has produced specific ideas from the major stakeholders, one of the ideas is the need of follow-up activities, in the form of core and focused discussion. By core it means, involving key stakeholders, which have activities in the area. By focused it means specific topic, which is to build mutual understanding and to identify major strategy.

The follow-up plan, which is supported by identification of main strategy to save the ecosystem Bukit Tigapuluh landscape and its buffer zone, was facilitated by CEPF. Stakeholders involved were activists who have assisted local community in the area. Therefore, other than their ability in conducting investigation, advocating and campaigning, they also have solid field experiences. The process built was in the form of focused discussion by raising the equality amongst many stakeholders involved, sharing information, and field experience, a reflection on facilitation strategy done in the past, and conducting actors' strengths and weaknesses assessment in order to build the same understanding toward solid consortium in saving the Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape. Of three series of discussion process it was finally mutually agreed that through a consortium each institutions' strengths and social energy built in the field could be strengthened if brought together. In return, the main objective of the project in the form of mutual understanding, role division and identification of an area saving strategy could be achieved.

4. Did your team experience any disappointments or failures during implementation? If so, please explain and comment on how the team addressed these disappointments and/or failures.

No

5. Describe any positive or negative lessons learned from this project that would be useful to share with other organizations interested in implementing a similar project.

Positive lessons learned include that the discussion process was based on equality, based on the wealth of field experience of each consortium members, the strengths and weaknesses in field implementation become the main key in setting up an understanding, role division and formulating main strategies. Since reality and real field understanding will be able to produce rooted plan, and not only theoretical framework. The discussion was able to bring together several interests amongst key stakeholders who have been doing activities within the Bukit Tigapuluh Ecosystem and its buffer zone, whether approach, advocating strategy, forms of collaboration, synergy in field activity which gives positive impact, developed participatory methodology and sharing experiences, data/information and field problems. Other than that, the process was able to reduce the overlapping field activity and there is role division in pushing the agreed strategy. Stakeholders who hold major importance was involved from the diagnostic level, early design, and the execution of this activity, whether for the determination of the discussion material substance, preliminary data, the flow of project execution and discussion process.

The consequence of this process is that it should have strict prerequisite. The involved institutions should be an institution that has already the experience in field assistance, does not put the ego of institution first, and has similar vision and mission. Other than that, to share experience in implementation of strategies to other institutions need a long process, since building understanding should start from the establishment of trust and faith amongst the institutions' capacity.

6. Describe any follow-up activities related to this project.

The follow-up of this project is the agreement to implement the strategy identified during the discussion process as a program proposal submitted to CEPF to be facilitated as an effort to save the remaining tropical rain forest in Bukit Tiga Puluh Ecosystem area and its buffer zone.

7. Please provide any additional information to assist CEPF in understanding any other aspects of your completed project.

Major results of the project:

1. The project was able to create a mutual vision of actors who conduct activities in Bukit Tigapuluh Ecosystem and its buffer zone, therefore in the future able to a). Create a synergy in saving activity; b) Create process of role division of actors based on specific and professional capability; c) the agreement on information sharing, learning process and data; d) the possibility on cross visit.
2. The project was able to identify many major problems and what efforts should be encouraged to tackle the problems. Several important points are:
 1. Encouraging the effort of widening and adjusting boundaries of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park by keeping the forest (PT. Dalek Hutani Esa, PT. Hatma Hutani forest area and area along the Teluk Keritang within the PT Seberida Wana Sejahtera concession. Other than that, there is still little remain forest area that has not been cleared off by the oil palm company PT Sumatera Makmur Lestari.), and also conducting efforts to reduce conflict.
 2. Encouraging socialization and consultation with local community in buffer zone to utilize non-timber forest production on their area.
 3. Discovering width calculation for Bukit Tigapuluh National Park expansion purpose up to 200.000 ha, which seized from the logging company (HPH) whose concession contract had ended (PT.Hatma Hutani, PT. Seberida Wana Sejahtera).
 4. Outside Bukit Tigapuluh National Park there is a Forest Production status area which can be enhanced to reserve area for elephant protection and multifunction management area (PT. IFA, Dalek Hutani Esa) with width app. 260.000 hectare.
 5. Assisting the local community to formulate management agreement, whether for the utilization or protection purpose.
 6. Conducting action to re-delineation the area that can be seized and checking data at field level.
 7. Establishing support at many levels and foundation to keep the remaining forest area, whether at District authority, traditional customary community, University, Business Company, and NGOs.
 8. Initiating efforts in changing the way the District government think, which is merely exploiting forest as tool to increase local district revenue.
 9. Preparing co-management strategy for area management.
3. The map of actors' strengths and weaknesses was also identified. The actors are those who have done mapping on social, cultural, economical condition and also have done many advocating efforts and field investigation in the vicinity and within the Bukit Tigapuluh NP area. For instance:

North part:

1. There is a stakeholder mapping in Cinaku area.
2. There is a local community commitment to limit the expansion of oil palm companies (PT. Sumatra Makmur Lestari, PT.Arvena Sepakat, and PT. Riau Bara Harum), which exploit coal.
3. There is data on social, economy and cultural aspects.

Within the Bukit Tigapuluh NP area:

1. There is a good prospect to develop local community traditional handicraft Talang Mamak in Siambul and Rantau Langsat.
2. There have been preliminary activities to develop ecotourism programs along the river of Sei. Gangsal, which pass by the housing area of local community in Talang Mamak and Melayu.
3. There is data on social, economy and cultural aspects
4. There is study on Talang Mamak community
5. Education of Talang Mamak community
6. Community organizing to participate in landscaping management along the river Sei. Gangsal
7. Survey on strengths and threats of Talang Mamak in protecting the Bukit

Tigapuluh National Park

West Part:

1. There is community organizing
2. Facilitation experience
3. Development of economy alternative in the vicinity of the area
4. Facilitation for development program planning

South Part: (Riau – Jambi)

1. Landscaping information
2. Ecological study
3. Policy analysis
4. Knowledge and understanding on villages landscape in the vicinity of the Bukit Tigapuluh National Park
5. There is capability of mapping and operating GIS
6. Community Mapping
7. Policy lobbying
8. Community Forestry in the vicinity of the Bukit Tigapuluh NP
9. Data Collection
10. Advocating to expand the National Park
11. Skill in campaigning and lobbying
12. There are some groups of traditional local community (*Orang Rimba*) whose livelihood highly relies on forest and utilizing no-timber forest production.

South Part:

1. Illegal logging data
2. Advocating and assisting OR
3. Perception of some stakeholders in Bukit Panjang and Bukit Siguntang on area
4. Conflict mapping of Bukit Panjang/Bukit Siguntang (South and East of the Bukit Tigapuluh National Park).
5. Stakeholders mapping.
6. NTFP study (distribution and utilization pattern)
7. Village survey in PT. IFA and PT. DHE (enclave villages)
8. Study Talang Mamak and data on distribution of OR

East Part:

1. Problems of land tenure between native community and newcomer
2. Data study of land slope
3. There is sample of conflict resolution which was developed in Sei Rotan
4. Village survey in east crossing (Jambi Province)
5. Data on 11 villages, which have interaction on East and South.
6. Cooperation with Inhutani V to do planting and seedling cultivation.
7. The facilitators are being recognized by and get acquaintance with local community along the east crossing.
8. Map of stakeholder in east – north crossing of the Bukit Tigapuluh National Park
9. There is data on the flow of wood trade along the east crossing
10. Ecotourism is a tool to decrease the extensive use of land by local community and the effort to shift the community economy.
11. Conservation campaign through ecotourism

4. The agreement of collaboration protocol amongst the key actors who hold main interests. The agreement was to put concrete mutual understanding. Important points of mutual understanding are as follows:

1. It is in the form of Consortium of 5 institutions (Yayasan Sialang, Yayasan Alam Sumatera, Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia WARSI, Yayasan Gita Buana and Yayasan Cakrawala).
2. Agree to have Warsi as the leader and the institution has autonomy in staff management

3. Transparency in all aspects related with activities, whether administration or financial management
4. The coalition responsible on the execution of activities and reaching the goal.
5. Intellectual right (data and information) achieved is the right of each coalition member.
6. Management model applied is flexible, responsive, efficient, and effort for capacity building of the staff.
7. Activity division based on competency, professionalism, and being open if there is limit of the coalition staff in fulfilling the division's requirements there is possibility to recruit staff from outside.
8. A pattern of participative, efficient, and professional management.
9. There is regular funding in the form of sub grant which will be managed by institution and there is funding for project operational which will be managed by Project Coordinator
10. The work pattern is that the Team and full-time Project Coordinator will be appointed plus staff. There is also unit of activities (institution unit staff management) as sub-grant. There is 6-month mechanism for coalition fundraising and also technical team according to the formulated activities.