

# CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

## I. BASIC DATA

**Organization Legal Name:** International Rhino Foundation

**Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement):** Anti-Poaching Patrols for Rhinos, Tigers and Other Megafauna within Bukit Barisan National Park and Ecosystem, Sumatra, Indonesia

**Implementation Partners for this Project:** International Rhino Foundation

**Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement):** January 1, 2003-June 30, 2006

**Date of Report (month/year):** September 2006

## II. OPENING REMARKS

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

The generous support from CEPF for the protection of the rhinos and other megafauna in Bukit Barisan Selatan (BBS) NP, Sumatra, for three-and-a half years has been crucial for the continuation of this program that is now successfully operating for almost a decade. The IRCP/PKBI RPU program is nationally and internationally recognized as being very effective and efficient, and it has been able to provide adequate protection to wildlife in BBS and other key rhino areas. The population of Sumatran rhino in BBS is one of the two largest populations (the other in Gunung Leuser NP, in N Sumatra), and definitely the best protected and monitored population. Though it is impossible to make precise counts of rare animals in tropical forest areas, the rhino population in BBS is estimated to hold between ¼ and 1/3 of the world population of this species. Also critical populations of Sumatran tiger, Sumatran elephant, tapir and many smaller animals have benefited from the consistent and dedicated protection provided by the RPUs.

## III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

***Project Purpose:** Reduction of poaching of megafauna, in particular rhino and tiger, and improvement of law enforcement for rhino and tiger conservation.*

### Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	

<p><i>No quantitative increase in poaching of rhino and tiger</i></p>	<p>Actually the number of cases of rhino poaching has decreased dramatically to the point of elimination. (See the table below), and also the number of cases of tiger poaching has decrease, though this has not been completely eliminated.</p> <p>Cases of rhino poaching in BBS, based in information gathered in the field and from intelligence by the RPUs. (Includes also unsuccessful attempts).</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1990 - 25</td> <td>1995 - 2</td> <td>2000 - 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1991 - 5</td> <td>1996 - 4</td> <td>2001 - 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1992 - 3</td> <td><b>1997 - 0*</b></td> <td>2002 - 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1993 - 1</td> <td>1998 - 0</td> <td>2003 - 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1994 - 2</td> <td>1999 - 0</td> <td>2004 - 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2005 - 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>* Start of RPU program</p>	1990 - 25	1995 - 2	2000 - 1	1991 - 5	1996 - 4	2001 - 2	1992 - 3	<b>1997 - 0*</b>	2002 - 3	1993 - 1	1998 - 0	2003 - 0	1994 - 2	1999 - 0	2004 - 0			2005 - 0
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<p><i>Increased number of poachers convicted throughout the project period.</i></p>	<p>Prior to the start of the RPU program poachers were rarely apprehended and never convicted. The CEPF support, especially for the Intelligence &amp; Law Enforcement Unit (ILEU), and the provision of funds for investigation and processing of cases has lead to a large number of successful cases, in which wildlife crimes were punished with jail terms of up to 4 years. In the first two years of CEPF support the number of cases increased dramatically, but in the last two years there were fewer cases, as the risk of poaching in BBS are now well know, and fewer snares and traps are being discovered.</p>																		

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

The project achieved all its objectives and surpassed most.

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

None

**IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS**

**Project Outputs:**

**Planned vs. Actual Performance**

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<p><b>Output 1: Operation of 8 Rhino and Tiger Patrol Units, including Management and Coordination.</b></p>	
<p>Eight (8) anti-poaching teams continuously deployed in BBS</p>	<p>Eight anti-poaching teams have been deployed continuously and are will remain operating with funding from other sources, and hopefully again with CEPF support in the furure. Six units focus on rhino areas (RPUs) and two on Tiger areas and issues (TPUs)</p>
<p>At least 15 days per month on patrol in the field for each anti-poaching team</p>	<p>Actual field days per person have been above the target of 15 days per month. Throughout the project period the average has been 16.3 days per person per month (2003: 11.6, 2004: 17.2, 2005:</p>

	20.0, 2006: 16.7)
Zero (0) traps permitted to be placed or to remain long enough to entrap rhinos or tigers in areas covered by the anti-poaching teams. 100% of any traps detected will be destroyed.	No rhinos were poached during the project period, and all traps encountered are systematically deactivated and the poacher's camps are destroyed. This applies to all wildlife traps, not only those targeting rhino or tiger. Standard wildlife traps for bush meat are still being encountered, but those targeting rhino and tiger have become very rare. Rhino and tiger could be harmed or killed in bush meat traps. Number of traps encountered and deactivated 2003: Rhino 4; other 6 2004: Rhino 0; other 4 2005: Rhino 0; other 13 2005: Rhino 0; other 10 Total: Rhino 4; other 33
All poachers whose traps are located will be identified and reported to the local authorities for apprehension and prosecution.	Most poachers are known, thanks to the activities of the ILEU. Vigilance needs to be maintained as poachers are known to migrate or travel to new areas in search of their prey. Rhino poaching is usually restricted to people from a few villages where rhino poaching is a 'traditional' occupation. People from one of these villages in Central Sumatra are known to have traveled to Gunung Leuser, BBS, and possibly Kalimantan in search of new hunting grounds.
Zero (0) cases of poached rhinos and 75% reduction in cases of poached tigers in areas covered by the anti-poaching teams.	No rhinos were poached in the project period, and only few rhino traps were found. A few cases of tiger poaching were recorded, but it is not always clear that these cases were recent or involved tiger parts that were acquired a long time ago.
<b>Output 2: Enhancement of the BBS intelligence Fund</b>	
Information will be collected from, by paying incentives and rewards to, local residents around BBS leading to prevention of poaching and/or apprehension of poachers. The goal is first 100% identification of any poachers who may have been operating in BBS and eventually 100% prevention of poachers by identifying persons preparing to conduct illegal operations in BBS before they can even enter the Park.	Poaching of rhinos has stopped completely in BBS and poaching of tiger, elephants and other wildlife has been reduced, but is more difficult to eliminate completely. Especially with tiger and elephant there are often cases that animals are killed in revenge for killing humans of livestock or damaging property.
<b>Output 3: Expansion of BBS Law Enforcement and Advocacy Program</b>	
Six (6) poaching cases successfully completed with appropriate convictions. Lawyers will be employed and paid to prosecute the cases. Moreover, service costs and fees will be provided to the judiciary to ensure completion of prosecution of the cases, hopefully resulting in convictions.	Almost 40 cases of illegal activity (poaching, encroachment, illegal logging, etc) have been processed of which about 20 have now been closed with a verdict. In total more than 30 year of jail terms and substantial fines were awarded by the judges. Several cases are still in process.
Adequate and supportive coverage of poaching cases in local and national media.	There has been extensive coverage of court cases and other issues directly or indirectly associated with the project. So far 84 press articles in local and national newspapers and journals have been registered.
Establishment of a special mobile Intelligence and Law Enforcement Unit (ILEU) to assist the RPU and the NP. The unit will be led Mr. Arief Rubianto, with an Assistant and driver. The ILEU will assist where needed and guide the prosecution of suspects till the time that the case is filed with the	The ILEU has been operating successfully and is now cooperating closely with the Wildlife Crime Unit of WCS. The ILEU concentrates on the field based activities, including apprehension of suspects and gathering of evidence, while the WCU concentrates on supporting court procedures

courts	and influencing public and political opinion.
<b>Output 4: Independent Program Assessment</b>	
Independent assessment report of effectiveness of current program and recommendations for improvement and continuation. Since this assessment is to be independent, IRF will confer with CEPF on selection of appropriate persons and use of acceptable methods.	The program was assessed from 15-28 November 2003 by a team of three independent consultants. Some of the most significant conclusions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RPUs are effective and meet their objectives.</li> <li>• The RPUs appear to be the only field-based activity which addresses short-term threats to BBSNP.</li> <li>• The RPUs appear to be the only field-based activity which is aligned to BBSNP's proposed conservation management strategy.</li> </ul> The most significant conclusion is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEPF should favourably consider a proposal to be submitted soonest by IRF for continued funding of RPU work until 2006.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 5: Solicit Commitment from Donors for Financial Support of RPUs for 3-5 Years After CEPF Grant</b>	
At least donor approached quarterly with proposal to support RPUs	Securing continued funding progresses, but has not only provided short term partial coverage: IRF Funds are committed. USFWS-RTCF are available and could be renewed (\$50,000 annually), and WWF share (\$15,000 in 2006) confirmed; WCS, with RTCF funds for 2 TPU's may continue. The STF 2006 funds (\$ 35,000) are secured and the support of the USFW Asian Elephant CT (\$ 50,000) has been secured. Long term funding for core activities need to be secured.

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

The project has met, and in most cases surpassed, all its intended outputs, except that the long term funding is still not secure, and the program depends largely on special short term contribution for parts of the operations for a specific period of time.

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

None

**V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS**

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

None applicable

**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.**

Effective and efficient protection of endangered and rare wildlife in a habitat that severely restricts one's movement, observation and operational options, can be successful if sufficient resources,

manpower and management are provided on a sustainable and stable manner. These efforts are long term and probably will need to continue for several decades in the future, and may need to be expanded once the depleted populations of the endangered target species recover and increase their ranges and numbers. If anti-poaching and other direct protection and prevention efforts of rare and endangered species with a high economic value, cannot be sustained for as long as is necessary, it will only give a temporary respite of the target species becoming extinct. In fact cessation of the activities of the RPU and related task forces, before the threats from poaching, habitat degradation and habitat loss are resolved by means of public education, economic development and other long term civil processes, the extinction process may actually be accelerated because of the increased knowledge of the target species biology and range.

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

The program was designed in 1995-1997, based on recommendations from various conservation experts, and has operated successfully, without major changes to the operational principles and plans.

***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.***

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
IRF & partners	A	\$ 240,000	
WCS	B	\$ 25,000	
WWF	B	\$ 15,000	
USFWS RTCF	B	\$ 50,000	
USFWS AECF	B	\$ 50,000	
STF	B	\$ 85,000	

***\*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.***  
 IRF, as the leading organization in rhino conservation in SE Asia, intends to continue the RPU program for as long as it is necessary, effective, and efficient, and reaches its

target of increasing the populations of the endangered rhinos. The BBS RPU project is part of a larger program operating in most key rhino areas in Indonesia (Javan and Sumatra) and elsewhere.

The additional funding already secured will enable the program to continue for 2006 and most of 2007, but additional long-term funding sources are required. Campaigns initiated this year by and through the European and American Zoo organizations will generate substantial funds for the RPU programs, both long and short term, and the prospects of being able to maintain an adequate coverage of BBS and other key rhino areas seem reasonably good.

Nevertheless continued support from CEPF may be critical for reaching the full funding targets.

## VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## IX. 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  Yes

No

If yes, please also complete the following:

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