

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Conservation International -- Indonesia

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): Siberut Island Conservation Program:
Building Multi-level Commitment to Conservation

Implementation Partners for this Project:

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): April 1, 2005 - July 31, 2007

Date of Report (month/year): October 1, 2007

II. OPENING REMARKS

Siberut has long been acknowledged as a conservation priority, featuring high levels of endemism (including four endemic primate species). Nearly half the island (190,500 ha) has been gazetted as a National Park, and all of Siberut has been proclaimed as a Biosphere Reserve, yet the entirety of the island remains threatened by conversion and commercial logging activities because the government perceives that biodiversity conservation is not an incentive to the regional revenue that can be brought in by development.

Outside the Siberut National Park, approximately 123,000 ha of intact forest remain on the island. An active commercial timber concession (KAM) that started operating in 2001, threatens to destroy at least 50,000 ha of this remainder of this unharmed forest, and another 49,500 ha was planned to be granted to PT Salaki Summa Sejahtera (PT SSS) timber concession. After intensive advocacy and policy efforts, in May 2003, the Ministry of Forestry cancelled the preliminary permit for the Siberut logging concession held by PT SSS. Following the cancellation, we learned that PT SSS intended to appeal this decision and pursue legal action against the Ministry of Forestry, by filing a lawsuit on the grounds of procedural irregularity in the denial of the concession. At the same time, we also learned that the Ministry of Forestry was anticipating a proposal from Conservation International – Indonesia (CI-I) and its implementing partners for a Conservation Management Agreement for Siberut.

Unexpectedly, however, the Ministry of Forestry re-issued a letter reinstating the logging concession of PT SSS in December 2003. According to the Ministry of Forestry, the logging concession was reinstated primarily because the Mentawai district government required extra regional revenue that could be gained through timber production, and the government was unsure about the viability and benefits that the Conservation Management Agreement could bring. In order to deal effectively with the new reality on the ground, CI-I has modified its strategy, and worked with a wide range of partners to revoke the Ministry's decision.

Having noted the potential impacts that were caused by reissuing the logging license of PT SSS and considering the existing customary and traditional rights of Mentawain people, CI and partners (LIPI, UNESCO, Siberut National Park, German Primate Centre, IPB, YCM and WALHI) in 2004 worked collaboratively to provide

strong reasons to the Ministry of Forestry to stop the process of logging licenses in Northern Siberut's forest (in the area of 49,500 ha). Some considerations for this suggestion included: 1) high biodiversity in the area through surveys - very good forest condition with the biggest concentration of arboreal primates populations were found in North Siberut - including in the area of PT SSS; 2) relatively conducive situation and condition of the local people for conservation activities through awareness and community engagement; 3) very minimal control from the government that led to violations in logging practices through the works of the Task Force Team; 4) CI's economy study revealed that there are very small contributions from the forestry sector to the local economy and local people's welfare compared to social and environmental cost caused by this activity.

However, because of the Ministry's concern of being taken to court by PT SSS for inconsistency in policy, the Minister decided to go ahead with his plan to issue the logging permit. Continuous pressures from CI-I and partners (including using a media campaign) have resulted in the delay of the Ministry's plan to immediately issue the permit to PT SSS. The fight between CI and partners against the Ministry of Forestry and the local government continued during 2005 and 2006. Even WALHI has sued the Governor of West Sumatra for supporting the issuance of logging permit for PT SSS. To resolve the deadlock of whether or not to issue a logging permit for PT SSS, the Minister of Forestry suggested to make specific requirements for PT SSS that would make it difficult for them to start operating in North Siberut. The Minister of Forestry requested two things from CI and partners, namely: 1) to set up a specific and tight regulations that obligates the logging company to fulfill certain types of requirements on logging practices; 2) to identify the area within PT SSS that has high biodiversity value (or Key Biodiversity Area) to be set aside or excluded from working area of PT SSS.

The findings from the survey carried out by CI, LIPI, and the Ministry of Forestry Research Agency plus scientific data from the Siberut Conservation Program (a collaborative project between the German Primate Center and Bogor Agricultural University/IPB) have been used to identify the key biodiversity areas (KBA) within the PT SSS concession area. Based on our calculation, it was estimated that around 15,000 ha of PT SSS concession area has a high biodiversity value forest (or KBA).

The Ministry of Forestry has agreed to exclude the proposed KBA (15,000 – 20,000 ha) from the working area of PT SSS and they understand the Ministry's decision, but they object to pay a license fee for the whole area (49,500 ha). Therefore, the Minister invited CI-I to apply for getting a management license for this area with two reasons: 1) to allow CI-I to have secure rights to manage the area (protected by law); 2) in case the company cut the trees in the location under CI-I management rights, CI could sue the company. This could be considered as a stepping-stone to secure larger conservation targets, which is the whole island outside the National Park.

CI, however, rejected the Ministry's offer, CI's rejection came from scientific analysis backed by the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Protection (PKHA) and the Forest Research Agency which determined that a large-scale logging should be banned on Siberut. CI-I expressed fears that a logging operation would cause social conflicts as landowners, including those who claimed lands inside the Siberut National Park, would want to sell timber to

logging concessionaires, and thus also leading to more illegal practices inside the National Park. PHKA and the local government kept insisting that CI should go ahead with its proposal to work together with PT SSS to manage the designated 20,000 ha of biodiversity rich sites within the area of the concession, and to pressure and assist PT SSS in strictly managing its concession in a sustainable manner. In managing the 20,000 ha inside the concession area, PT SSS required a large sum of money to settle the license fee that the government demanded. With the intention of achieving a win-win solution between conservation efforts and timber production, the Ministry of Forestry suggested that CI-I start with a smaller scale Conservation Management Agreement that could reduce the organization's management burden. However, CI-I remained adamant that a large-scale logging operation will harm Siberut not only environmentally, but also socially, culturally and economically. (Besides, the Conservation Management Agreement still required sustainable funding to operate). Following the stalemate, in early 2007 the Ministry of Forestry issued the license for PT SSS to operate.

CI-I will catalyze increased political and public support for conservation (and the permanent cancellation of logging concessions currently covering approximately 100,000 hectares) by raising awareness about the negative impact of current exploitative activities and the importance of sustainable natural resources management. CI will also create and facilitate the adoption of an appropriate marine development strategy as an alternative to logging and other destructive activities. CI and partners are still working on the Presidential Decree to free Siberut from commercial logging.

During the next phase of the project, CI will work with the local government, local communities, the regional university, and the private sector to develop and implement the alternative economic activities recommended by the Siberut Marine Development Strategy. Pilot activities will likely be focused on industries such as ecotourism especially the surfing business, fisheries, and aquaculture. In return for agreeing to conserve their forests and marine resources, local communities will receive training and technical assistance from CI and partners that will enable them to pursue these economic activities and increase their incomes.

II. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: *Key multi-stakeholder support in place for management of Siberut, including the National Park and buffer zone, for conservation and development without commercial logging or habitat conversion.*

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	

<p><i>Commitments from key-stakeholders to participate in planning of conservation and environmentally compatible development on Siberut Island.</i></p>	<p>Siberut island is naturally a rich place and consequently it has a wide range of stakeholders. The recent district election has re-appointed Edison Saleleubaja as the district head. It is widely understood that the current district head has always been uncertain (or even less supportive) about conservation. On the other hand, he could have been lacking of knowledge about the sustainable development.</p>
<p><u>Local government and communities</u></p>	<p>Local governments and communities are interested in pursuing conservation based development or making use of principles of conservation in constructing its development plans <i>if and only if</i> there is an alternative income from exploiting the forest resources. Marine development activities lack the necessary information, training, and support to develop appropriate strategies. In addition, new partners need to be identified for sustainable economic development.</p>
<p><u>Local NGOs and community alliance</u></p>	<p>Strong local NGOs, e.g. WALHI, YCM, Perum Uma Mentawai, AMAPM, still arm in arm are collaboratively fighting against the decision to allow commercial logging operations in Siberut although it is an uphill task since the concession holders have more resources to curb all efforts than to stop them. The above NGOs approached the Local Parliament and presented CI's data about small logging contributions to the government revenue and the exploitation of the Mentawai district to fulfill the capital city's demand for wood. The local NGOs also intensively monitor the way PT KAM and PT SSS log their concession fearing the concessionaires might illegally operate inside the area of Siberut National Park.</p>
<p><u>National and International Organisations</u></p>	<p>LIPI (Indonesia Science Institute), UNESCO, the GPC (German Primate Center) , IPB (Bogor Agriculture Institute) still stay close together with CI-I to develop a science-based policy approach to pressure the Mentawai government to exercise sustainable development. The work has been presented to the Governor of west Sumatra and Bupati of Mentawai. The Governor requested CI to organize and to develop a strategy or plan to</p>

	<p>generate local revenue from non timber forest products. For starters CI-I is organizing an international workshop in a bid to pull together all issues regarding marine and ecotourism. Recently CI-I approached Dr. Emil Salim an adviser to President SBY in the environment sector. We seek Presidential decree to free Siberut from logging operation.</p>
--	---

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

Although Siberut Island is still not free from commercial loggings, the project has been successfully building conservation constituencies at all levels, from governments, communities and to local NGOs. The project has been able to develop the capacity of community-based organizations that are mostly active in Mentawai islands, to engage them in conservation efforts and for the reinforcement of communications and networking among local NGOs and other environmental actors to encourage saving Siberut and its culture advocacy.

First and most essential to the project’s success is community awareness. In Siberut, the project has worked to make the Park as well-known, and possibly as well-loved as other cherished public assets. One of the project’s efforts is to elevate Siberut National Park to the same level of community importance as other people assets: as valuable as clean air and water, and its cultural importance. The project has achieved all of these with a well-developed strategy of research, public-awareness campaigns, involvement programs, and deeply connected forms of public stewardship of the park have all been part of this strategy.

Specifically, the project has provided training and technical assistance to improve government capacity (especially BAPPEDA=Regional Planning Agency and Siberut National Park) and financial accountability and transparency of the local NGOs to work successfully together in identifying and implementing conservation advocacy, and to help several villages map information needs, resources, means and flows in their regions, share best practices in livelihood activities, and develop a vision for a nationwide network. Collaboration with UNESCO and Siberut National Park, the project is also helping to establish and support improved conservation efforts coordination through the strengthening of the so called Co-management as a lobbying force for harmonious biodiversity policies on the island. Additional activities were introduced to build the capacity of government at district level and Siberut National Park for developing a sustainable development plan using state of the art technology, and to develop collaborative, integrated community Natural Resource Management plans. All these efforts were dedicated to change the attitude of decision and policy makers to terminate the exploitation of Siberut Island.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

All stakeholders’ are now exploring the possible opportunities for income generating emanating from non timber forest products, and CI-I is assigned to take the lead to develop the strategy. By bringing Mentawai people and the local government into the business of ecotourism, not only

can local people meet their economic needs, but they also can maintain and enhance the "sense of place" that is critical for guaranteeing long-term conservation. The concept of the Community Management Agreement can be an appropriate scheme to find alternatives to exploiting natural resources for regional development. However, in the case of the Siberut logging concession, lack of understanding on how this scheme works has caused the government to lose patience and return to a traditional option for raising revenue. Successful implementation of a Community Management Agreement requires time to educate stakeholders about the process and benefits, so that they will lend their support to sustainable resource management initiatives. In a situation where there are strong competing interests that can offer more immediate short-term benefits, like the logging concession, this time is not always available. The Community Management Agreement scheme might work more effectively within a situation where the decision-makers enjoy support from their people because the people have sufficient knowledge on environmental benefits.

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>Output 1: Establish a field presence for CI Indonesia on the ground in Siberut and Padang, as a means of encouraging and sustaining community support for conserving Siberut's biodiversity.</p>	
<p><i>CI team and office facilities established and functioning in Siberut and Padang by month 6.</i></p>	<p>CI Indonesia still has an office in Padang but due to the financial difficulty as the fund is decreasing, one office in Pokai, on the Island has been closed. CI presence in the field has been represented by our activities in the field such as doing biodiversity surveys, community awareness and policy advocacy with the Co-management team, and recently conducting relief operation for earth-quake victims. The closing down of our field office was partly caused by difficult communication and transportation from Padang to the Island as the waves recently get bigger and rougher, and there are still no suitable communication tools to monitor our field staff from Padang.</p>
<p><i>Increased capacities of local staff and community representatives by end of project</i></p>	<p>The success of conservation initiatives in Siberut depends on human behavior. This project has made all of the efforts to raising awareness, inspiring concern, building knowledge and skills and creating opportunities for action, in a bid to encourage local people and government to fully participate as partners in conservation.</p>

	<p>Local government and local communities have understood threats to natural resources, and based on their improved knowledge they started to develop a plan to manage their use and protection.</p> <p>It is common that local communities have exchanged their resources with traders from the mainland for a very long time. Marine products, copra, and forest products (rattan and gaharu) were presented in exchange for ironware, salt, tobacco and clothing. Recently, a number of other products are on the list but the basic trade has never changed, where the local communities gain the money just for their simple needs, except a number of local people who could access the so called modern life style. Unfortunately, such a limited number of local people seem to be capable of controlling local resources.</p> <p>In general, the local communities are still vulnerable in many values and suffering from inaccessibility to their own resources. They have been experiencing injustice for decades, that caused some of them have expressed their frustration in unfavorable actions</p>
<p><i>Long term strategy with strong monitoring and legal basis developed and agreed upon by stakeholders at the end of project.</i></p>	<p>The project has not been able to have the strategy endorsed by stakeholders since the government prefers to log the island. The draft concept of the long-term strategy is ready in the form of Community Management Agreement (CMA), and the CMA will not tolerate commercial logging operations in the island since the local people are vulnerable to short-term cash gain.</p>
<p>Output 2: Engage and support key local communities in the north of Siberut in conserving forests and pursuing economic development opportunities compatible with conservation of Siberut's biodiversity.</p>	
<p><i>Community response unit operational from month 6 until the end of project.</i></p>	<p>The Community Response Unit is still operating in the field with the main activity is reporting the violations conducted by the logging companies. The unit is also actively reporting on the land use policy which is not helpful to the environment such as permitting to develop oil palm plantation in the degraded forest area. As CI and UNESCO are slowly pulling out from the unit due to the fading funds, its performance is no longer as</p>

	intensive as before. Community response unit is available in 5 villages (Gorotai, Tarekan Hulu, Srilanggai, Sotboyak and Mongan Poula) in the north Siberut.
<i>Collaborative action research developed and implemented with partners and local community participation in selected areas by month 20.</i>	Action research strategy and methodology have been finalized with partners such as LIPI, Forest research agency, IPB and UNAND. A biodiversity survey has been conducted with special emphasis to identify the high primate conservation value especially inside the PT SSS logging concession. The results have been communicated to the Ministry of Forestry and a Ministerial Decree has been issued to follow up on the logging permit to PT SSS. The decree underlines that PT SSS should leave the area of rich primate untouched. Because CI-I refused the idea to work collaboratively with PT SSS to monitor and to manage the important habitat for endemic primates, PT SSS then signed MOU with IPB in August 2007.
<i>Improved knowledge and skills of key communities in natural resource management by end of project.</i>	Community meetings and training activities were organized and facilitated. Assessment of impacts; New range of meetings and training activities were identified
<i>Impacts of project identified by end of project.</i>	Identifying of project impact is underway by collecting more data and information.
<i>Existing and planned development reviewed and macroeconomic policy analysed. A mechanism developed to accommodate conservation values in strengthening regional economic planning</i>	CI Indonesia has attended several meetings of the development of the Mentawai district spatial plan and conservation concept has been promoted. However, since the spatial plan development requires long time process the project is unable to predict whether the conservation values will be fully addressed in its regional economic planning. As it was mentioned that the district government seeks clarification of conservation initiatives will deliver tangible economic benefits. However, the presence of Siberut National Park has been taken into account in the process.
Output 3: Conduct and disseminate thorough biodiversity research in Siberut through a Rapid Assessment Program to provide baseline information for Conservation Outcomes.	
<i>Form the Rapid Survey Team consisting of national and international scientists.</i>	The mini RAP has been conducted in the north Siberut (Tiniti sub villages and the Takungan river) to address the need to protect habitats of four endemic primates and KBAs inside the PT SSS logging concession.
<i>Conduct RAP in Siberut Island.</i>	As above
<i>Produce and disseminate RAP results</i>	Launching of the result was done in Jakarta which was attended by high rank decision makers from various institutions, journalists

	from several prominent news papers, NGOs international and local. The report had been published together with the National Geographic Indonesia
Output 4: Assist the solicitations of donor community for funding to secure long term conservation investment for Siberut, including building capacity for fundraising and donor relations among CEPF grantees and their partners.	
<i>Conservation investments by national and district level government facilitated to secure long term conservation investment for Siberut and Sumatra in general</i>	Several proposals have been produced and submitted to several potential donors. However, none of them generated promising results. CI Indonesia still seeks funding to maintain our efforts and achievements in Siberut.
<i>Capacity building program facilitated for fundraising effort (proposal development, donor relationship maintenance) for key stakeholders</i>	CI has facilitated a special fundraising course in Jakarta and Medan attended by local NGOs and government representative to build their capacity in fundraising effort
Output 5: Augment global commitment to save Siberut and promote global awareness.	
<i>Saving Siberut Strategy agreed by international community</i>	The international workshop will be conducted in Padang. The preparation is underway. CI Indonesia has contacted the Minister of Environment, the Minister of Forestry, and the Minister of Tourism for their availability to attend and to support the workshop. CI Indonesia also engaged the Minister of Investment Coordination to enable CI to find suitable investors in Siberut. CI Indonesia also has been working together with surfing operators from Australia. Plan of the workshop has been drafted, but the difficulty is setting up the date.
Output 6: Promote sustainable use of forest resources	
<i>Agreement on promoting conservation concession between CI and KAM</i>	CI Indonesia has been working closely with University of Andalas, the main shareholder of PT KAM. CI Indonesia has been able to convince that HPH PT KAM does not provide any benefit to Mentawaiian people but it even causes more miserable conditions for the local people will have to live on. The University as an intellectual institution should not endorse it. The results were forwarded to the Ministry of Forestry with the expectation this Ministry will revoke the PT KAM license. The Ministry of Forestry then offered CI Indonesia to take over the concession using CC or Conservation Management Agreement mechanism. However, due to financial reason CI Indonesia turned down the offer.
Output 7: Promote alternative local livelihood to	

support Siberut sustainability	
<i>Document on recommendation to develop economic alternative (i.e., ecotourism) on Siberut</i>	The recommendation for alternative local livelihoods are expected to emerge from the results of the international workshop which will be promoting marine ecotourism as it is part of the strategy to save Siberut. This is also the Governor's request for CI Indonesia to deliver. This is also the reason as to why CI Indonesia works hard to present the Minister of Tourism and the Minister of Investment Coordination. The saving Siberut strategy will not only to gather potential information to provide alternative for local livelihoods, but we would also provide real time solutions and pin point the available opportunities such as the surfing industry. Local governments and communities are interested in pursuing appropriate marine development activities as an economic alternative to destructive practices on land, like industrial logging, but they lack the necessary information, training, and support to develop appropriate strategies. In addition, new partners need to be identified for sustainable economic development.
Output 8: Support the improvement of district capacity in managing natural resources	
<i>Strengthen district capacity in developing spatial planning</i>	While reviewing the draft of the spatial plan for Mentawai district, CI-Indonesia trained several BAPPEDA Mentawai district in using GIS as a tool to find the best solution in the dispute between economic development and conservation. The trained staff are expected to have more say and scientific evidences in the process of developing the spatial plan.

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

CI-I has, with its partners, facilitated the completion of several assessments and investigations to support the advocacy and policy efforts directed at eliminating logging concessions on Siberut, especially using CI results of economy studies and biodiversity assessment. The results had been used by CI-I partners to pressure the University of Andalas and the Mentawai Parliament members to force the local government to accept the reality that logging operations does not generate sufficient economic revenue to either community or local government as they expected.

CI-I indeed has, with its partners, facilitated the completion of several assessments and investigations to support the advocacy and policy efforts directed at protecting the Siberut National Park border and eliminating logging concessions on Siberut. Unfortunately the project has not been able to implement some of its objectives within the anticipated timeframe (including the official adoption of the Conservation Management Agreement) due to the reinstatement of the logging concession and the activities of PT SSS. The community payments being offered by PT SSS will continue to have an effect on CI's ability to marshal support for the Conservation Management Agreement.

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

The Conservation Management Agreement has not yet been reviewed by the Ministry of Forestry or the Mentawai government as both government opted to let two logging companies to operate in Siberut. As described above. CI-I still plans to submit the Conservation Management Agreement, but we are unsure if it will be approved and implemented. Consequently, CI-I has increased its efforts and explore more possibilities in promoting more informal types of conservation awareness and advocacy.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

CI will model the impacts of current forestry resource utilization on the sustainability of Siberut Island and will provide this data to convince policymakers that their decision must be reviewed. CI will design awareness materials and launch an environmental education initiative especially to government apparatus and local people living in the border of the park, CI will work with trained planning staff during the process of spatial plan development, “SOS - Save our Siberut,” to increase local, national, and international support for conserving Siberut’s natural resources. CI will conduct marine biodiversity and socioeconomic assessments to determine priority areas for conservation and suitable areas for appropriate development activities, such as ecotourism, sustainable fisheries, and aquaculture. CI will host a workshop to develop the Mentawai Islands Marine Development Strategy, to be agreed upon and endorsed by key stakeholders and appropriate government bodies, which will outline specific plans (with roles and responsibilities) for implementing sustainable and appropriate economic development opportunities as an alternative to destructive practices such as logging.

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.

Conservation initiatives can be difficult to achieve their expected outputs when there are strong competing interests willing to provide short-term monetary benefits as we have experienced in Siberut. In order to achieve conservation outcomes in this type of situation, working with partners and taking a holistic approach is the key. The Siberut Program has not yet focused on the real need of the whole communities of Siberut people as there is very little funding available for that purpose. The presence of the logging concession has hindered CI’s ability to implement the CMA, as communities are interested in the higher cash incentives that the concession can offer. Thus conservation concessions only work when there is no or few available alternatives for local people to reap direct benefits from exploiting timbers. Awareness campaigns could have been done well, but we implemented them purely for fulfilling our needs not theirs, as the critics said that we have not yet understood the local wisdom about nature and its uses in traditional practices as has been done for centuries by the local people. Further, we still have not yet found the appropriate mechanism for local

community to widen their access and ways in order them to receive equal benefit from the resources. Therefore, implementation of the CMA could very well be dependent on CI's and partners' abilities to successfully inspire the government and/or work through the legal system to stop any possibility for local people to only expect the short-term gains such as commercial logging. CI also learned that using the media and other activities for raising public support and putting pressure on the government can be very effective methods for influencing changes in governmental policy.

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

In the design process, CI-I put emphasis on increasing skills and building the capacity of our partners. For instance, before CI's involvement in Siberut, the staff of the Siberut National Park and NGO partners did have sufficient knowledge about conservation issues, they were unable to raise awareness in the communities and with decision-makers either. As a result of CI's activities, they are now able to debate and present strong arguments about conservation issues, leading to increased consideration of these issues by the District government in its development plans.

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

Unlike in cultures from other regions of Indonesia, the Siberut culture does not provide a mechanism for the heads of clans to make decisions for and represent their members in all aspects of their daily lives. Every individual has the right to make a decision on his/her own, ignoring the power of the head of the clan. For instance, even if the head of a clan agreed to the CMA concept and committed to put it into practice; it does not mean that all the members would also agree with the head's decision. This was a significant barrier to the CMA implementation, as CI had initially focused its outreach efforts primarily on the clad heads. CI learned that in order to effect change in Siberut, we have to work to ensure that all members of the community are in agreement. This is absolutely a very long process to achieve the intended conservation outcomes.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

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

***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 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 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.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We (through a collaboration with UNESCO, LIPI, IPB, UNAND, need to influence the central government (Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Marine and Fishery, Ministry of Environment) to endorse a government regulation that governs a special spatial plan for a biosphere reserve, where the spatial plan should exclude the area of production forest (and limited production forest) and plantation state from a biosphere reserve as LIPI and UNESCO, in particular, can not just put the burden to the Indonesian shoulder. They should assist the government in developing such a government regulation.

Some might argue that the definition of biosphere reserve does not regard that exploitation in the name of economic development is taboo. But it could be anticipated by the following facts:

1. Hilly landscape, fragile roads and excessive days of rain per year have always made the logging companies suffer a very high number of unproductive days. Risk of soil erosion is still to be determined using all available maps at CII in Jakarta. Such a study on soil erosion modeling and the calculation of the unproductive investment calculation could be presented to all level of governments (district, province, and Jakarta).
2. PT SSS has just started its operation and PT KAM needs approval to increase its felled tree quota. We could have countered its action through presenting a study on the capacity of logging area in terms of felled tree volumes that make logging operation not economically feasible.

As the Agenda 21 means that once such a government regulation is endorsed, we can get into the area with sustainable development initiatives and assisting the local government in developing sustainable development programs on the grassroots levels. Certainly there will be a number of questions from the local government demanding the reasons for stopping their access to forest resource. Strategies for sustainable development on the island will urgently need to be developed, presented and discussed with the local government. While CI and partners could propose that to the President of the Republic of Indonesia that the government should allocate more financial supports as conservation incentive to those with biosphere reserve. That is still lacking as the government usually only propose the Biosphere reserve status without being followed up with the regional funding incentives. Such a mechanism never been utilized as the compensation for the local governments that manage protected areas.

The process of developing genuine collaboration between CI-I and the Provincial and District Government was delayed by a lack of commitment towards conservation at

both the provincial and district levels as logging is always a temptation in the name of development. Such assumption has resulted in a poor commitment towards conservation by politicians at the district and provincial government and negatively impacted CI-I's conservation efforts at both the district and provincial level.

CI-I has to continue its strategy by approaching the “good guys” and working with local parliament. This strategy proved has worked nicely as they became the strongest opponent against government policy on forest exploitation.

The fight to preserve Siberut’s important natural resources is not over. Through the work of CI-I and its partners, momentum has started to swing towards conservation, with the local parliament, media, and communities advocating to save Siberut from large-scale logging for the first time. But CI-I must continue its strong advocacy efforts until the logging concession is cancelled. Communities and local leaders will also require additional training and capacity building in order to successfully identify biodiversity priorities, develop sustainable economic activities, and manage the conservation area.

CI-I strongly believes that CEPF, which along with GCF, is currently the principal source of potential funding for Siberut, should reaffirm its commitment to this priority area and continue to work with the CI-Indonesia to follow-up the positive results accomplished to date. Aside from CEPF and GCF assistance, the only funding currently available to finance conservation efforts to save Siberut Island comes from the central government budget. This amounts to Rp. 2 billion, approximately US \$200,000 per year, to support the operational costs of the Siberut NP. This is an extremely small amount of funding which must be used to support a National Park that covers slightly more than half of the Island.

VIII. 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.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Iwan Wijayanto
Organization name: Conservation International – Indonesia
Mailing address: Jalan Pejaten Barat 16 A
Kemang
Jakarta
12550
Tel: +6221 7883 2564
Fax: +6221 7806 723
E-mail: i.wijayanto@conservation.org