

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Deutsches Primatenzentrum

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): *Studying and Preserving the Peleonan Forest as a Means of Safeguarding Siberut's Ecosystem*

Implementation Partners for this Project:

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): April 1, 2005-June 30, 2007

Date of Report (month/year): October 2007

II. OPENING REMARKS

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

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: *Integrated field research and conservation program in place, providing protection for a 4000 ha area of the strategically located Peleonan forest and generating biological data required to support broader plans for the conservation and management of Siberut's ecosystem.*

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	

<p><i>Existence of field-based research and conservation activities at our current site operating with continued involvement and support of the local clans.</i></p>	<p>Work over the last 2 years has resulted in a consolidation and considerable expansion of ScP's research and conservation activities. The field station at Pungut now supports a programme of biological research on all four endemic primates, targeted non-primate taxa and the forest habitat itself. A series of integrated studies on agroforestry and ethnobotany is also actively underway, ScP's education and community development programme is fully operational and the infrastructure is in place to support local small-scale ecotourism.</p>
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Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

Of particular significance to the success of the project is the fact that IPB is now fully integrated into all aspects of ScP's programme and serves as the official host of ScP's work in Indonesia. Close working collaborations exist with the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Primate Research Centre, Departments of Forest Conservation and Anatomy and Human Biology as well as with the Office of International Relations. Not only has this greatly facilitated progress, but it also represents an important part of ScP's programme of training in wildlife biology and conservation and is an essential step in the gradual process of shifting responsibility for the management of ScP's activities in N Siberut to our Indonesian counterparts. ScP is one of IPB's key conservation programmes and is at the centre of the newly established programme of collaboration between IPB and the Mentawaiian government on conservation and sustainable resource management.

The main local clan (Salamanang) continues to be closely involved in ScP's activities (field assistants and support staff, Pungut; ecotourism venture, Palelukluk) and encouragingly, support from other clans has increased substantially over the last year, at least in part due to a change of village chief and to the success of the ScP community education programme in Politcioman. The support of the Mentawaiian government, the involvement of IPB and the legality of ScP's presence in N Siberut are all factors that are helping to secure a future for ScP in the region (at least in the mid-term).

Somewhat surprisingly (considering the small size of its operation), ScP seems to have had a significant influence on the governments stance concerning logging in the region. Collectively, ScP's physical presence at Pungut, its status within IPB, high international profile (especially following Prince Albert II of Monacos's visit to the field station in December 2006) as well as its frequent and persistent lobbying of Ministry officials have undoubtedly contributed to the governments deferral to formally approve a (pre-existing)

logging concession for the region and its current interest in (preference for?) promoting a non timber-based agreement.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs: Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1: Consolidate field presence	
<i>Facilities at field site and Politcioman expanded and fully operational</i>	Intended output achieved.
<i>Legal nature of current leasing contracts ensured</i>	Legal nature of ScP’s presence in N Siberut (and existing land rental agreement) has been established. A new land rental contract from 08/08 has been agreed with the participating clans, but terms still need to be clarified. The imminent signature of an MoU between IBP and the Mentawai government promoting collaboration on conservation and sustainable resource utilization will provide ScP with official approval for all its activities in N Siberut.
Output 2: Implement conservation-relevant biological research	
<i>Biological database on forest habitat, four endemic primate species and targeted non-primate species available</i>	Projects on all four endemic primate species are underway. Initial data have been presented at international meetings and 5 or 6 manuscripts have been prepared for publication (submitted or in press). Work is ongoing. Primate census results, a bird understory survey and tree diversity and forest structure data are also in manuscript form. An integrated agro-forestry project is underway aimed at detailing land use practices and modeling their impact on forest habitat.
<i>Program of training in wildlife research and biodiversity monitoring in place</i>	One workshop in census techniques was held for National Park staff at Pungut

	(Dec 06) and a follow up has been planned for 2008. Currently at least 6 Indonesian students are receiving training whilst working on ScP projects and this aspect will expand in the future.
Output 3: Increase awareness of the value of the Peleonan Forest as a biological resource	
<i>Education programs in place</i>	In addition to completion of work to renovate parts of the village school at Politcioman, a new education and community development centre has been constructed, equipped and staffed. It has been fully operational since Jan 2007. Village members of pre-school and school age attend the centre on a daily basis. An ScP initiated scheme continues to provide scholarships for 2 Mentawaian students to be trained in natural sciences at IPB.
<i>Strategy for dissemination of information and increasing conservation awareness implemented</i>	Seminars and talks on various topics have been given by ScP members at Bogor, Jakarta and Andalas Universities with which good collaborative partnerships exist. Good links also exist with a number of local and regional NGO's and there is regular contact with representatives of the Mentawai government. ScP is extensively promoted through its contacts with IPB. The project has hosted a number of visits and delegations, including senior representatives of IPB and CI, officials from the Ministry of Forestry, and Prince Albert II of Monaco.
<i>Program of controlled eco-tourism in Politcioman area initiated</i>	After completion of survey and feasibility assessment exercises, a tourist lodge was constructed at a suitable site and equipped. Members of the local Salamanang clan have formed their own company (Alam Primata) to manage and operate the lodge for ecotourism purposes. The company and its intended purpose of conducting small-scale ecotourism for economic gain have been approved by the Mentawai government. The venture is

	<p>now beginning to receive foreign travellers (project volunteers) and hopes to be ready for tourists by mid 2008. The venture should be run independently, but with advice and assistance from ScP as required.</p>
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Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

Despite the logistical problems of operating in a difficult and remote location, ScP has made substantial progress over the last 2 years. All 3 main outputs have been successfully achieved (details of these are to be found in the performance tracking reports and respective appendices). The project is however ongoing and activities (particularly those represented by outputs 2 and 3) will, of course, continue. Given its success over the past 2 years, the project is now well placed to make a substantial contribution towards its ultimate objective of safeguarding N Siberuts forest ecosystem.

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

A second tourist lodge was not constructed and a planned workshop on wildlife biology and conservation at IPB was not realized. (the first would not be useful at the moment; the second will take place, but at a later stage). All other main objectives have been completed.

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

Don't understand what is required here.

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.

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

One of the keys to the success of the project was (and still is) the extensive local support and involvement in the project, which can be seen at numerous levels; i) on site support and involvement of the Salamanang clan; ii) increasingly wider support from the local

community as a whole, iii) close and effective links between DPZ and IPB established within the framework of a pre-existing MoU, iv) close involvement of IPB and recognition of its importance as Indonesian host institute and v) excellent logistical support by IPB, particularly the role played by the ScP-IPB liason officer.

On the planning side, careful research of the area has been done and very good knowledge of the local situation has been integrated. The project was designed from a field-based perspective, adopting a strategy that would be most likely to succeed at a local level. This required careful consideration of human needs and requirements and the integration of these into the aims of the programme.

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

In such a project, effective communication is always of vital importance, but often difficult to achieve. Logistical considerations, sensitivity of some of the issues involved, the multidisciplinary nature of the project, and the diverse interests, scientific and cultural backgrounds of the personnel involved, sometimes made effective communication within ScP challenging. This was not without consequences, and although in the end the project has achieved a high degree of success, more effective communication would have been beneficial.

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
German Primate Centre	A	125.000 US\$	
Planete Urgence	A	10.000	

****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 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.

The project is ongoing. The German Primate Centre will continue to provide funding at a level of about \$60,000 per year. Additional funding so far secured:

Stihl Stiftung 30.000 US \$ (till June 2008)
Act for Nature 120.000 US \$ (till December 2009)

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

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