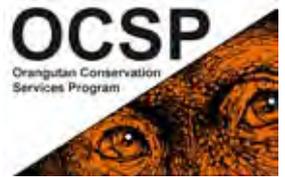




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ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION SERVICES PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 2008 – SEPTEMBER 2009

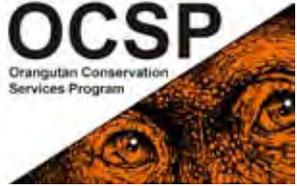
*Saving Orangutans by
Protecting their Forests*





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OCSP
Orangutan Conservation
Services Program



DONALD BASON / OCSP

ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION SERVICES PROGRAM

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Saving Orangutans by Protecting their Forests

January 2010

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Cover photograph: Land clearing north of Kutai National Park, East Kalimantan. Forest destruction and conversion continues to be the main threat to orangutans, both within and outside protected areas.

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Orangutans are a flagship species that symbolize conservation efforts throughout Indonesia. Their continued presence in the wild requires commitment and support of multiple actors working at national, regional and local levels. Lessons learned from local efforts must inform national policy, just as better policies must spur implementation activities in and around remaining habitats. In this regard, saving orangutans is about conserving forest habitat and reducing the main threats to those forests and to orangutan directly.



ABBREVIATIONS

AJI	Alliance of Independent Journalists
APTRSU	<i>Aliansi Peduli Tataruang Sumatra</i> or Alliance for North Sumatra Spatial Planning
APP	Asia Pulp and Paper
APAPI	<i>Asosiasi Pemerhati dan Ahli Primatologi Indonesia</i> or the Association of Indonesian Primatologists and Observers
APHI	<i>Asosiasi Pengusaha Hutan Indonesia</i> or Indonesian Association of Forest Concession Holders
ASEAN-WEN	ASEAN - Wildlife Enforcement Network
BHS	Basic Human Services office of USAID
BKSDA	Provincial Office of the Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation with the Ministry of Forestry
BLH	<i>Badan Lingkungan Hidup</i> or Provincial Environment Department
BOS	Borneo Orangutan Survival (Foundation)
BOSF	Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation
BPKH	<i>Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan</i> or Forest Mapping Office
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CKNP	Coalition for Kutai National Park
CoP	Chief of Party
COP 13	13th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CoW	Contract of Work
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTO	USAID Cognizant Technical Officers
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
DCM	Deputy Chief of Mission
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DKN	<i>Dewan Kehutanan Nasional</i> or National Forestry Council
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FIELD	Farmer Initiatives for Ecological Literacy and Democracy
FOCUS	Forum Orangutan Northern Sumatra
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FY	Fiscal Year
GAPKI	<i>Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia</i> or Indonesian Palm Oil Association
Gol	Government of Indonesia
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forest
HTI	<i>Hutan Tanaman Industri</i>
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
KPC	Kaltim Prima Coal
KPHSU	Coalition of Forest Crime Monitoring
KPSL	<i>Koalisi Perlindungan Satwa Liar Dilindungi</i> Coalition for the Protection of Protected Wild Animals

KSDA	Natural Resource Conservation Agency within the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry
KUCC	Kharisma Unggul Cendratama Cemerlang (Inc., Ltd.)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAD	Nangro Aceh Darussalam
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCSP	Orangutan Conservation Services Program
OES	U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Oceans, Environment, and Science
OFI	Orangutan Foundation International
OFUK	Orangutan Foundation United Kingdom
PHKA	Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation within the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry
PHVA	Orangutan Population and Habitat Viability Assessment
PT	<i>Perseroan Terbatas</i> or Limited Company
RARE	Conservation Organisation (formally known as the Rare Animal Relief Effort)
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RFA	Request for Assistance
RSPO	Round Table for Sustainable Palm Oil
RTRWP	Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Propinsi or Provincial Land Use Plan
SHK	Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan
SHJ	Sri Hutani Jaya - Sinar Mas Plantations
SOCP	Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme
SOS-OIC	Sumatran Orangutan Society – Orangutan Information Centre
SPORC	<i>Satuan Khusus Polisi Kehutanan Reaksi Cepat</i> or Ranger Quick Response Unit
SUMUT	<i>Sumatra Utara</i> or North Sumatra Province
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
TBD	to be documented/to be determined or to be decided
TFCA	Tropical Forest Conservation Act
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TNK	Taman Nasional Kutai or Kutai National Park
TPNP	Tanjung Puting National Park
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YAYORIN	Yayasan Orangutan Indonesia
YEL	Yayasan Eco-system Lestari
USFS	United States Forest Service
USG	United States Government
WBTFB	West Batang Toru Forest Block
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WCU	Wildlife Crime Unit
WE	World Education
WWF	World Wide Fund For Nature



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OCSP is a crisis-response program that aims to maximize protection and long-term survival of viable orangutan populations in the wild.

The program works to arrest, reduce or eliminate threats to orangutans as well as address the major drivers behind those threats that include forest conversion, unsustainable logging, and wildlife trafficking. OCSP focuses on selected sites with orangutan populations in Sumatra and Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo. It addresses threats at the site level by strengthening conservation practices, enforcement and spatial planning.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DONALD BASON / OCSP



The Sumatran orangutan - *Pongo abelii* - is classified as Critically Endangered (CR) on the IUCN Red List 2007 and listed on Appendix I of CITES.

State of the Orangutan

The tropical forests in Asia are among the richest in the world. In Borneo, for example, a mere 25 acres of forest frequently contains more than 700 tree species, an amount greater than what is found in all of North America. The challenge in Indonesia is that these forests continue to be lost or degraded at a tremendous rate due largely to forest conversion, illegal logging, and fires. Between 1990 and 2005, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated that Indonesia lost more than 28 million hectares of forest, or nearly 50% of its total land mass. Sumatra alone has lost nearly 25% of its forest cover since 1990.

As the forests of Indonesia have vanished, so have their inhabitants. Orangutans were once dispersed throughout Indochina and south to Java, but now their populations are restricted to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. The conservation status of orangutans in Sumatra (*Pongo abelii*) and Kalimantan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) has reached a crisis point as their populations have been decimated, especially since 1998. If the current high rate of forest loss continues, orangutans will be extinct in the wild before the year 2050. Only about 6,500 Sumatran orangutans survive in a much fragmented forest landscape. In Borneo 40,000 - 50,000 individuals remain, but they are distributed over almost 50 geographically isolated populations.

The Challenge

For viable wild populations of orangutans in Indonesia to survive the increasing number of threats to their natural habitats, significant changes must happen. Policy must support habitat protection and regional authorities and conservation organizations must possess the knowledge and capability to implement these policies and programs in a manner that addresses conservation, social and economic development goals. Compromises between government, businesses and communities must be reached to avoid conflicts that threaten many of the country's well-conceived conservation plans. In addition, orangutan NGOs which historically have not shared expertise, must collaborate and work together with common purpose. The necessity for such changes fed the development of OCSP's programmatic strategies, with implementation focused on minimizing further reductions to critical orangutan habitat in Sumatra and Kalimantan. Orangutans and their forest habitat are genuine national and international biological assets, as their conservation creates environmental and economic benefits. Saving orangutans can be accomplished through sound forest management and the development of more effective law enforcement, creative partnerships, public outreach and communications, and sustainable financing.

The Approach

OCSP addresses the major drivers behind threats to orangutan populations, including forest conversion, unsustainable logging and wildlife crimes. To achieve conservation gain for orangutan in habitats across Kalimantan and Sumatra, the Program works at both the local and national levels and engages in cross-cutting activities that:

- Improve management and conservation of strategic wild orangutan populations and their habitats.
- Improve enforcement of laws and regulations that combat habitat destruction and other threats.
- Strengthen partnerships and coordination between conservation organizations, the private sector, community groups and Government of Indonesia agencies at all levels.
- Improve outreach and communications that builds commitment and support for orangutan conservation through national and international media and public education campaigns.
- Create mechanisms for long term conservation financing.

In March 2009, USAID added **The Private-Sector Sustainability Facility (PSSF)**, as a component of the program. PSSF aims to improve the engagement of the private sector in orangutan conservation initiatives through:

- Developing a set of best-management practices for orangutan in four major forest concession types and implementing these best practices in pilot concessions and landscapes.
- Engaging financial institutions to employ specific screening tools that encourage sustainable investments within orangutan habitat.
- Capitalizing on and encouraging existing trends in Indonesia towards the valuation of natural resources.

At the site level, OCSP focuses on selected orangutan habitat in Sumatra and Kalimantan to achieve immediate impact and demonstrate success. Orangutan conservation relies in large part on improved management of forest habitats that is balanced with both social and economic development needs. For this reason, OCSP initiated conservation activities across a range of land-use types, from production landscapes to fully protected areas. These include activities that are directly involved in management on the ground, as well as those that provide support for improved management, such as policy reform, improved spatial planning, attracting funds for conservation implementation, and improved collaboration between local, provincial and national governments, local and international NGOs, industry and other non-traditional partners.

In **Sumatra**, OCSP sites include Batang Toru in North Sumatra, Leuser Ecosystem in Aceh and North Sumatra (including Gunung Leuser National Park) and Dairi & Pakpak Bharat Districts. **Kalimantan** sites include Tanjung Puting National Park in Central Kalimantan; Sungai Putri/Bukit Perai/Arut Belantikan in West and Central Kalimantan; and Lesan, Wehea and Kutai National Park and immediate environs in East Kalimantan.

*Overall, OCSP impacts **3.3 million ha** of forest that contain approximately **40%** of orangutans found in Indonesia.*



SELECTED RESULTS

Management and conservation of priority populations of wild orangutans and their habitats



Orangutan in Beriun Karst forest, East Kalimantan. A survey led by OCSF partner TNC in the remote Sangkulirang karst region, indicated that as many as two thousand orangutans may reside in the area.

OCSF continues to work closely with the government, environmental NGOs, and various other stakeholders to secure a landscape approach toward orangutan conservation. This approach is applied both in specific OCSF focused sites of Tanjung Puting National Park, Kutai National Park and Wehea (Kalimantan and Batang Toru Forest Block and Leuser National Park (Sumatra) - and in the broader orangutan forest habitats on these islands. OCSF has worked closely with communities to enhance conservation practices and reduce reliance on forest resources in areas surrounding critical habitat for orangutan.

Results for FY 2009 include:

- **352,722 ha of orangutan habitat** under improved management in FY 2009 and a total 986,196 ha since the program's launch.
- **435 individuals** with improved incomes as a result of participating in OCSF sustainable natural resource management activities.
- **13,295 ha of Tanjung Puting National Park** preserved, following OFI's work with the Central Kalimantan government on a revision of the provincial spatial plan that originally removed a larger area from the park.
- **Two significant populations** of orangutans were discovered by OCSF funded surveys in Beriun Karst forest, East Kalimantan and Sidiangkat Forest in Pakpak Bharat, North Sumatra.
- **53,009 ha Sungai Putri peat swamp forest** currently zoned for conversion to oil palm plantations under preparation as a REDD pilot through signed agreement between OCSF partner, FFI, Ketapang district government, and Macquarie Bank of Australia.
- **44,918 ha around 6 Model Conservation Villages** in the Leuser National Park ecosystem under improved management as a result of multi-stakeholder conservation planning and village level conservation regulations.
- **4,520,778.607 t CO₂** reduced or sequestered as a result of OCSF assistance.
- A protocol aimed to guide the revision of the **management zonation plan** for Gunung Leuser National Park was developed and two meetings were facilitated to assist in the implementation of these revisions.
- The North Sumatra orangutan forum **formally established** through Government Decree with a vision and management structure.
- Facilitated a **consortium of stakeholders** including conservation NGOs, government institutions and concerned citizens who are working together to influence the spatial planning process in North Sumatra.

Enforcement of laws and regulations that combat habitat destruction and other threats to wild orangutan populations

To prevent destruction of forest habitat and reduce illegal trade in orangutans, OCSP and partners achieved the following through enforcement and policy strengthening activities at the national, regional and local levels.

Results for FY 2009 include:

- **Public Consultation Workshops** facilitated through OCSP were undertaken as a necessary step to revise several regulations related to Wildlife Conservation. This included regulations: PP 7/1999 (regulation on plant and wildlife protection); PP 8/1999 (regulation on plant and wildlife utilization); PP 68/1998 (regulation on protected areas); PP 18/1994 (regulation on ecotourism on protected areas); and UU 5/1990 (conservation act).
- PP 68/1999 amendment proposal came out of the Ministry of Forestry and was sent to the State Secretary for **finalization into law** by the Indonesian Parliament.
- An **increase of 60 - 70%** in the area covered by enforcement patrols in Tanjung Puting National Park, Central Kalimantan, which is home to 6,000 orangutans.
- **7 regulations** in Kalimantan and Sumatra promoting sustainable natural resource management amended or changes.
- **Two working groups** comprised of 24 NGOs and individuals that OCSP facilitates in North Sumatra and Aceh received confirmation from the Minister of Forestry that he would attend to nine priority cases of concern presented by these working groups.
- **12 village conservation regulations** became official in the Dairi and Pakpak Bharat Districts.
- Partnered with the Department of Justice's **ICITAP's pilot project** in Kutai National Park to address environmental crime. A 'needs assessment' was conducted in order to bring additional support needed to protect the Park's ecosystem.
- Conducted a series of **training programs** focused on increasing involvement and capacity of community members to identify and report wildlife and forest crimes, independent forest monitoring, and evaluate forest concessionaires' lease requirements.
- Provided basic training in investigation procedures to combat wildlife hunting, poaching, and trading in **27 local jurisdictions**.
- Prepared an **initial draft**, including results from a wildlife crime survey, in both North Sumatra and Aceh and developed an innovative analytical methodology to identify wildlife crime 'hotspots'.



Poster that was produced in February 2009 for KPSL (Koalisi Penyelamat Satwa Liar) in Sumatra, giving details of where people should report wildlife crime.

Partnership development

CHRIST DIOKA



OCSF, along with partners Titian and BKSDA, provided training to the Petkuq Mehuy community patrols in Wehea Protected Forest, East Kalimantan.

An essential aspect of achieving long-term impact is to establish a professional multi-stakeholder orangutan forum at national and regional levels and then have these forums establish funding mechanisms that generate long-term finance. Through this, the forums will be able to both establish their own directorates, and to fund and stimulate selected orangutan conservation projects. The private sector needs to be actively involved in these forums with high-profile engagement in orangutan conservation.

OCSF has continued to facilitate and encourage the development of both a central Orangutan Forum and regional (East, West and Central Kalimantan; North Sumatra and Aceh).

Results for FY 2009 include:

- **25 formal partnerships** maintained with international and local organizations, private sector partners and government institutions.
- In collaboration with the national government and a range of conservation NGOs, formed the Indonesian Orangutan Forum (FORINA) to serve as a **guiding coalition** for orangutan conservation, improving coordination and communications among key actors.
- FORINA engaged in preparations for an **international congress** scheduled for 2010 where roles of actors from private sector, government and the NGO community in conserving the orangutan will be clearly defined and progress made in implementing the government's Action Plan.
- Facilitated the North Sumatra Office of Natural Resources Conservation Agency under the Ministry of Forestry (BKSDA) to establish a forum to **implement the Action Plan** with members comprising the private sector, government institutions, academics institutions, and NGOs. OCSF has also been in continuous negotiations with partners to establish a similar forum in Aceh.
- Assisted in **establishment** of the Orangutan Conservation Forum (KORAN/ Forum Konservasi Orangutan) for East Kalimantan.
- **HCVF assessments** were completed by partner FFI in 2 sites in Kalimantan (Suka Jaya Makmur timber concession and PT Indo Sawit Kekal oil palm plantation) and at the landscape level for the Ketapang district.
- **6 working groups** on technical issues like enforcement, communications and spatial planning established.
- **Thirteen (13) grants implemented** with total funds disbursed of \$1,396,325.
- **4 grants completed** and two new grants awarded.
- **\$990,182** contributed to date in match by OCSF grantees;
- **Trained 2,452** persons (including 899 women) in livelihood development, conservation planning, mapping, law enforcement, conflict management, spatial planning, GIS and communications.

Communications & Outreach

The iconic status of the orangutan makes it an indicator of success in prevention of forest loss in Indonesia - and global warming. Support generated through media attention can be used to influence policies of government and private sector to improve management of forests needed to conserve orangutan. Such high level attention greatly assists prospects for long-term survival of orangutan.

Results for FY 2009 include:

- **80 broadcasts** throughout Indonesia of a ten minute radio feature to expose threats faced by orangutans and their habitat. 15 episodes were developed.
- **76%** of respondents agreed that OCSP provides important services to protect orangutans and their habitat as indicated by the awareness survey that canvassed a total of 86 organizations.
- **99% of** OCSP's target audiences agreed that protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter; as per the awareness survey.
- **Journalist media trip** for local and national media (Kompas, The Jakarta Post, and Tribun Kaltim) to promote community conservation efforts in Wehea, East Kalimantan. The aim was to gain national recognition of this important conservation area, especially for orangutans.
- Wehea site in East Kalimantan **awarded the Kalpataru prize** by the Indonesian President as one of the best conservation programs in the nation.
- OCSP partners, YEL, and Walhi NAD **conducted a campaign** in Banda Aceh advocating conservation of the biological values, including orangutan, in Tripa Swamp. This involved 15 media groups, 10 print media and five radio stations.
- **178 news articles** published in Indonesian and International newspapers and magazines.



DONALD BASON

Paul Hartman, OCSP Chief of Party, gives a presentation in Jakarta about OCSP and orangutans.

Private Sector Sustainability Facility (PSSF) progress



The Sinarmas forestry plantation that borders KNP, one of the concessions that OCSP is working with to adopt best management practices to protect orangutans.

PSSF implementation was focused on selecting focused sites to work with four different concession sector types (mining, oil palm, timber and plantation) and encourage them to adopt best management practices to protect orangutans in their concessions. PSSF also focused on developing relationships with financial institutions to screen their investments and in reviewing alternative financing options for conservation.

Results for FY 2009 include:

- Selected two large landscape scale areas in Kalimantan (Kutai National Park and environs & Wehea) and one in Sumatra (Dairi & Pakpak Bharat Districts) as **focused sites** for PSSF activities.
- Conducted state of **environment studies** and prepared reports on these three focused sites.
- Submitted to USAID a **Threat Analysis** of these focused sites and an assessment of priority areas within these sites for PSSF involvement.
- Developed a draft of **Best Management Practices** for orangutan in four major concession sector types (timber plantation, logging, mining, oil palm) and discussed this draft with concessionaires and staff in Ministry of Forests.
- Developed a **Orangutan Compact** to stimulated adoption by financial institutions of stronger requirements and practices in relation to their investments to concessionaires which have operations that impact orangutan habitat.
- Prepared and negotiated **MoU agreements** ready for signature with Bumi Resources, covering mines in East Kalimantan and North Sumatra, and Sinar Mas, covering their plantation in East Kalimantan.
- Both capitalized on and encouraged within Indonesia existing trends towards reorientation of business models so that they place a **higher value** on natural resources.

OCSP ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS THROUGH FY 2009

Since its inception, OCSP has prioritized not merely replicating existing conservation interventions but instead focusing on those areas that have historically received insufficient attention. A national orangutan conservation action planning process that was started in 2004 was in need of revitalization. Involvement of the private sector in orangutan habitat management had been minimal despite the fact that 75% of orangutans in Kalimantan live outside protected areas. Decision-making and coordination between conservation groups, government, private sector and communities on a range of issues important to orangutans was lacking.

Key aspects of OCSP have, therefore, included working with partners to strengthen their ability to speak with one voice, improve coordination between various stakeholders, and sustain the work of the OCSP after the program is completed. A major step in achieving these goals took place in year one of the OCSP through the launch of the National Action Plan for Orangutan. Since then OCSP has worked to establish national and regional orangutan forums to support the implementation of the Action Plan in order to take it from words to action. This was partly accomplished in FY 09, but much work remains to make these forums cohesive and capable of carrying the mantle of collaboration in orangutan conservation forward post OCSP.

While FY 09 was a year to build on the progress made in the early stages of the program, it was also during this period that the program expanded in both size and scope. Though the initiation of PSSF component, OCSP added new staff, took on additional sites and, most importantly, significantly increased its engagement with private sector. While still in early stages, PSSF has undertaken innovative strategies that have generated a great deal of interest from natural resource companies and financial institutions, both of which OCSP views as key actors in the conservation of orangutan.



DONALD BASON

Component I: Management and conservation of strategic wild orangutan populations and their habitats

OCSP continues to work closely with partners to attain sustainable conservation improvements for orangutan. Of critical importance has been the continued success of previously established OCSP working groups in providing all levels of government with the information needed to protect valuable orangutan forests during current revisions of national, provincial, and district spatial plans. While final decisions on these revised plans have not yet been made, OCSP is confident that the results will successfully protect important orangutan forests. Due to OCSP and partner's efforts, this planning process has become more transparent and participative and government planners have welcomed input from the program during this process. Several protocols previously developed have been useful in guiding spatial planning at the district, provincial and island levels. OCSP continues to work with communities to improve conservation practices and reduce reliance on forest resources in areas surrounding critical habitat. For example, in North Sumatra and Aceh OCSP initiated development of model conservation villages to strengthen community involvement in the management of orangutan forests, and in Central and East Kalimantan OCSP grantee, World Education, worked with communities on income generating activities that provided an alternative to those more destructive to habitat areas.

National

Orangutan surveys. Two new populations of orangutan not included in the orangutan distribution maps of 2004 and 2008 were found through OCSP funded surveys. In East Kalimantan, a survey led by OCSP partner TNC in the remote Sangkulirang karst region, indicated that as many as two thousand orangutans reside in the area. In the Sidiangkat Forest in Pakpak Bharat, North Sumatra, a new population of 200 Sumatran Orangutans was discovered. This is an extremely important discovery given the 'Critically Endangered' status of the Sumatran species. The story highlighting this significant discovery was published in newspapers and on news websites worldwide, including in Poland, Spain, South Africa, and India.

DONALD BASON / OCSP



Hayati Triastuti, Deputy Head of the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) with MS Kaban, Minister of Forestry.

National Workshop for Orangutan Action Plan Implementation. On February 26-27, 2009, OCSP facilitated a national meeting for the orangutan forum and a National Workshop for the Orangutan Action Plan Implementation in Bogor. The purpose of this meeting was to guide stakeholders to determine conservation priorities for in-situ (wild) and ex-situ (captive) orangutans and to design programs that will enhance the viability of the orangutan population over the next ten years. 100 participants attended, including the Minister of Forestry, MS Kaban, Deputy of National Development Planning Agency Ministry, Haryati, representatives from the government, private sector, NGOs, academia and the press.

Prior to the national workshop, a focused discussion attended by 48 representatives of the central and local government, NGOs and members of conservation organizations led to the formal establishment of a national orangutan forum. The head of the newly formed orangutan forum, called FORINA, was selected. Herry Djoko Susilo, formerly of the Ministry of Forestry, will serve as the forum's coordinator.



Herry Djoko Susilo.

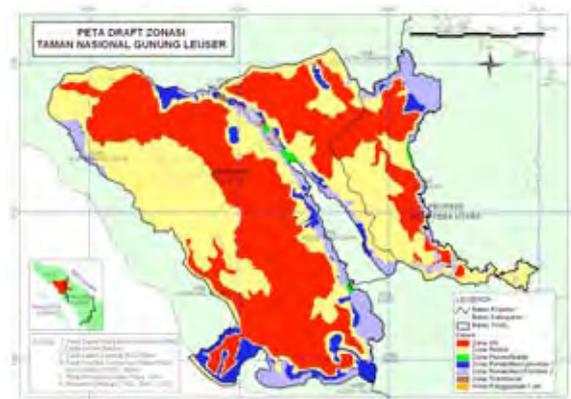
Sumatra

A population study in 2004 indicated that the Sumatran orangutan was critically endangered, meaning that it would go extinct within one or two decades unless threats were reduced immediately. In 2008, an updated population study estimated that ca. 6,500 orangutan remained on the island, in several distinct populations, further emphasizing the need for immediate effective conservation action.

Spatial planning. The OCSP conservation spatial plan for forests in North Sumatra and Aceh identifies priority forest areas for conservation. This plan has been a resource for institutions responsible for direct management of natural resources and biological diversity – such as orangutan – including district governments currently revising their spatial plans. The map provides these districts with clear information on the land required for conservation purposes to overlay with other land requirements. The merging of GIS maps allows governments to make multiple-land use maps and identify areas and zones of potential land-use conflict. OCSP and partners, including a working group facilitated by OCSP to improve transparency and community participation in spatial planning, the *Aliansi Peduli Tata Ruang Sumatera Utara*, have worked closely with the government to resolve potential land conflicts and find solutions that favor protection of orangutan forests. The Alliance technical team members continue to work with the North Sumatra Provincial Development Planning Board (Bappeda) and have been invited to attend relevant meetings and participate in the spatial planning revisions for North Sumatra districts.

OCSP produced a protocol for use in the revision of the Gunung Leuser National Park (TNGL) conservation management zones. The Park is one of the last bastions of large orangutan populations in Sumatra. OCSP has continued to work with a TNGL technical group to help in the development of a schedule and a rational approach for the zonation revision.

OCSP also represented USAID at a workshop on a *Roadmap to Save the Sumatra Ecosystem* where the governors of Sumatra signed an agreement to save the Sumatra ecosystem. OCSP was invited to comment on the final draft report, and contributed information on the OCSP Model Conservation Villages, protocols to assess and review forest status, and local institutions involved in the management of forest areas.



Spatial plan for Gunung Leuser National Park in North Sumatra.

Spatial planning

OCSPP spatial planners and conservation practitioners have assisted six district governments in north Sumatra revise their spatial plans as mandated by both the central and the provincial Indonesian governments. The six were selected because they all have orangutan living in their forests and they had very little spatial planning expertise or GIS equipment to facilitate the revisions. Previously they had relied on contract planners to conduct desk-top studies from afar. Neither conservation spatial plans nor maps of other land uses were available, apart from the government forest and land concession boundary maps. Consequently, no rational resolution of competing land uses could be made and the planning process was not transparent or participative. OCSPP prepared protocols to assist spatial planning and provided a wide range of land use maps, including one detailing land required as a priority for forest conservation (based on a previous strategic conservation map produced by OCSPP in the program's first year). The OCSPP facilitated alliance, formed to gain greater community participation in the spatial planning process, has been extremely effective and welcomed by government. It has provided advice and inputs into the planning process at all levels of government.

Model conservation villages (MCVs). Some 90 percent of Sumatran orangutans survive in areas classified as protected, such as the populations in Gunung Leuser National Park. However, most of these areas are dominated by rugged mountain ranges that are not the orangutan's natural habitat, they prefer lowland forest below an altitude of 900 meters above sea level. Consequently, orangutans are usually found in the peripheral, highly marginalized and disturbed lowland forest of these protected areas. These areas are susceptible to threats from local villagers. These interactions have led to increased conflict between orangutans and villagers, which are becoming more frequent as orangutans search for sustenance in village gardens as their forest habitat is further destroyed. To address these issues, 12 conservation villages surrounding the Gunung Leuser National Park in North Sumatra and Aceh were established through the activities of two grantee consortiums (PUSAKA and P3 ALIVE).

In the first year these model conservation villages received materials and training geared to make villagers better forest stewards. In addition, OCSPP facilitated the development of village conservation plans in cooperation with local stakeholders. Implementation of these plans has started, including the reforestation of degraded lands surrounding protected areas and sustainable agriculture. PUSAKA, the local government and the local communities of two sub-districts (Sempung Polding and Bongkaras, Dairi) planted a total of 15,000 seedlings in six hectares to rehabilitate watershed and orangutan habitat. Six villages presented their Community Action Plans and programs to local government in order to garner support. These activities, and other similar activities, have led to the improved land management of over 50,000 ha of orangutan habitat.

The ALIVE grant consortium was active in Langkat and Aceh Selatan to improve coordination and opportunities for collaboration between local people as well as to gain support from local government. In addition to this work, six Credit Unions were established in the MCVs in the Langkat District that have accumulated 20 million IDR.

Both consortiums have met to coordinate their programs and share lessons learnt from their work in MCVs. Pusaka conducted a Conservation Festival to support their MCV program. Yayasan Orangutan Indonesia and World Education sites in Kalimantan participated in this festival and were part of ongoing OCSP communication efforts to share best practices between programs in Sumatra and Kalimantan. OCSP has also drafted a booklet detailing the development of MCVs in northern Sumatra. This booklet will provide lessons learned as well as a discussion of village-level legal issues related to the rights and responsibilities of villagers for natural resource management, including conservation of orangutan.

North Sumatra Community Undertakes Organic Farming as Alternative to Forest Clearing

In the district of Pakpak Bharat, North Sumatra, orangutans often live in the forested water catchment areas that are traditionally owned by local villagers. One such village is Malum. Around Malum, villagers have traditionally cleared areas of their forest to plant Patchouli, which is an herbaceous shrub rich in oil. These shrubs are planted and harvested by villagers, who then extract the oil through a crude distillation process. This oil is exported to Europe for use as a base fragrance to prepare perfume. Unfortunately, Patchouli plants have to be replanted after three harvests because they deplete the soil of nutrients. This creates a 'swidden' type of moving agriculture that is extremely damaging of surrounding forest. It is estimated that approximately every three years each Patchouli farmer clears and plants a new area with Patchouli that averages about 400 m². Further, the distillation process to extract the oil for each harvest requires clearing and removing forest to get the wood to heat the distillation process. It is estimated that an additional 0.5 cubic meters of forest is cleared to distill one kilogram of patchouli oil.



Clearly, if the Malum villagers continue to rely on sale of Patchouli oil for their economic viability, then in the near future they will have destroyed or severely damaged their traditional forests, the associated orangutan populations, and their water catchment areas.

To combat the deleterious environmental impact of Patchouli farming

by Malum villagers, OCSP provided a grant to the Pusaka Foundation to develop Malum Village as a Model Conservation Village. As part of their conservation planning, some 30 women from Malum now organically farm vegetables near their homes and sell their excess harvest in the nearby local market which generates considerable income. Consequently, these women have largely given up Patchouli farming, which is distant from their homes. The conservation outcome is that there has been a reduction of pressure on their traditional forest and on the orangutans that live within them. As one Malum woman, Ibu Ati Monika Sinaga, said, *"previously, I walked over 20 minutes to reach my Patchouli farm. Now I prefer to plant vegetables near my house, which can be harvested faster. These vegetables can be sold or eaten by my family."*



West Batang Toru Forest Block conservation management. In year one of the program, OCSP developed a multi-stakeholder conservation action plan for the West Batang Toru Forest Block, which included an agreement on the establishment of a multi-stakeholder management authority and a trust fund. In FY 09 progress was made in implementing the plan and increasing awareness of the importance of protecting biological values in the West Batang Toru Forest Block.

OCSP planned and conducted two significant workshops. The first included five keynote speakers who provided lessons and experiences in implementing similar multi-stakeholder management plans in other protected areas in Indonesia. The second workshop's goal was to identify potential sources of finance for this trust fund. Such mechanisms include: payments for environmental services, corporate social responsibility, design of a carbon trade mechanism, permits for restoration of damaged ecosystems, and/or the establishment of ecotourism concessions. Two additional alternatives were identified by workshop participants for the management of the trust fund: (i) establish a foundation to manage a "Batang Toru Forest Block Conservation Fund" and identify a grant mechanism; or (ii) work through an institution with an existing funding mechanism to manage the fund – Yayasan Kehati was identified as a suitably experienced Indonesian organization.

In addition, OCSP grantee, Yayasan Ecosystem Lestari, presented a technical proposal to the Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta on the importance of reclassifying the West Batang Toru Forest Block as a protected forest, which is currently under review by the Ministry.

Sukaramai Conservation Village

Villagers in the conservation village of Sukaramai in Sumatra are part of the OCSP facilitated conservation village program. They have developed their own conservation plans and planted trees in degraded areas. The village head has donated some of his own land to develop a seedling nursery for hardwoods and fruit trees to help re-green key areas, such as those along rivers and streams. In the future, these trees will bear fruit and nuts and provide both an additional source of income for the villagers as well as improved habitat for biological diversity. Additionally, this village has implemented elements of its Action Plan through the development and registering of village regulations with the district government that provides protection for the supply and quality of the water that passes through the village. The village head believes that the conservation program has helped him gain more respect in the community and has improved local governance and cohesion among villagers with a common goal of protecting orangutans and their habitat.



Kalimantan

The Bornean orangutan survives in larger numbers than the Sumatran species. An estimate suggested 40,000-50,000 animals remain, distributed over more than 50 distinct populations. This species is, however, also endangered. Seventy-five percent of all Bornean orangutans occur outside the protected area network. With conservation authorities stretched beyond their limits, it is clear that protected areas, while still critically important, do not by themselves guarantee effective management of threats to orangutans.

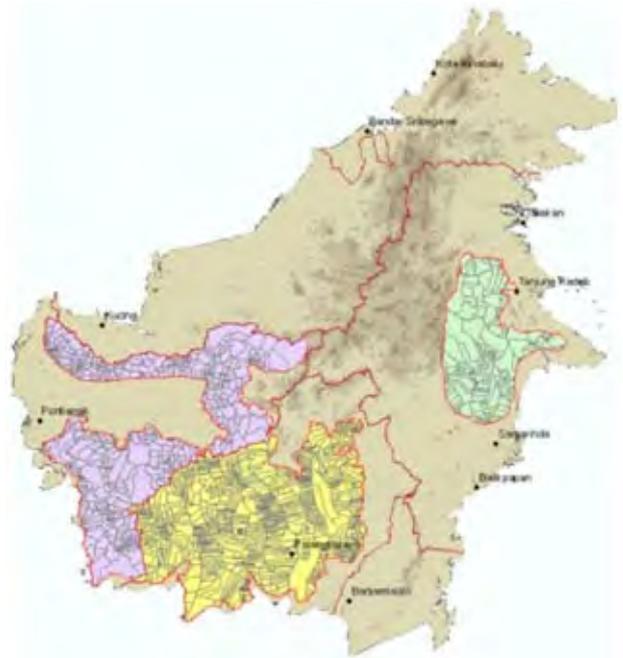
Develop/implement new orangutan survey methods. OCSF supported the implementation of TNC's Kalimantan-wide orangutan surveys conducted through community interviews that began in March. The focus was to identify the existence of and threats to orangutans around Kalimantan villages by asking villagers about their awareness of orangutans in addition to a series of other questions. The results will demonstrate the relative frequency of orangutan sightings, killings of orangutans, other threats such as oil palm plantations, as well as provide a better sense of the villager's general attitude towards orangutan. The surveys have created a data set that, for the first time ever, can quantify the relationship between socio-economic and cultural factors and threats to orangutans. Having this data in hand will provide the tools for spatially and conceptually targeted conservation strategies.

The Indonesian association of primatologists (PERHAPPI) organized and coordinated this survey. With PERHAPPI, 17 local NGOs were engaged to complete the surveys, as well as three provincial coordinators and one national coordinator. A total of 6983 people were interviewed, of which 780 were women. To test whether interviewees could reliably identify orangutans, they were asked to identify 9 mammal species based on photographs they were shown. This included species physically similar to orangutans, such as gibbons and red leaf monkeys. On the basis of this test, 1168 (16.6%) of the interviewees were left out of most of the analysis.

Of the interviewees, 4684 were classified as indigenous Dayaks or related populations, 1132 as Melay, Banjar and related populations, 1130 as immigrants (Javanese, Balinese, Bugis, Chinese), and 26 as nomadic people (Punan).

Summarized below are some early results:

- To the question as to whether the interviewee had even killed an orangutan, 95.1% answered "no", and the remainder "yes". This is a remarkably high percentage, even though we realize that our interviewee sample was biased towards men with knowledge of orangutans. 136 people had killed one orangutan, 63 had killed two, 27 had killed three, and the remainder more than that. Four hunters killed orangutans in large numbers, claiming to have respectively killed 20, 50, 70 and 100 orangutans in their lives.
- When asked why these people killed orangutans, fifteen percent claimed to kill orangutans for food, three percent because orangutans damaged their crops,

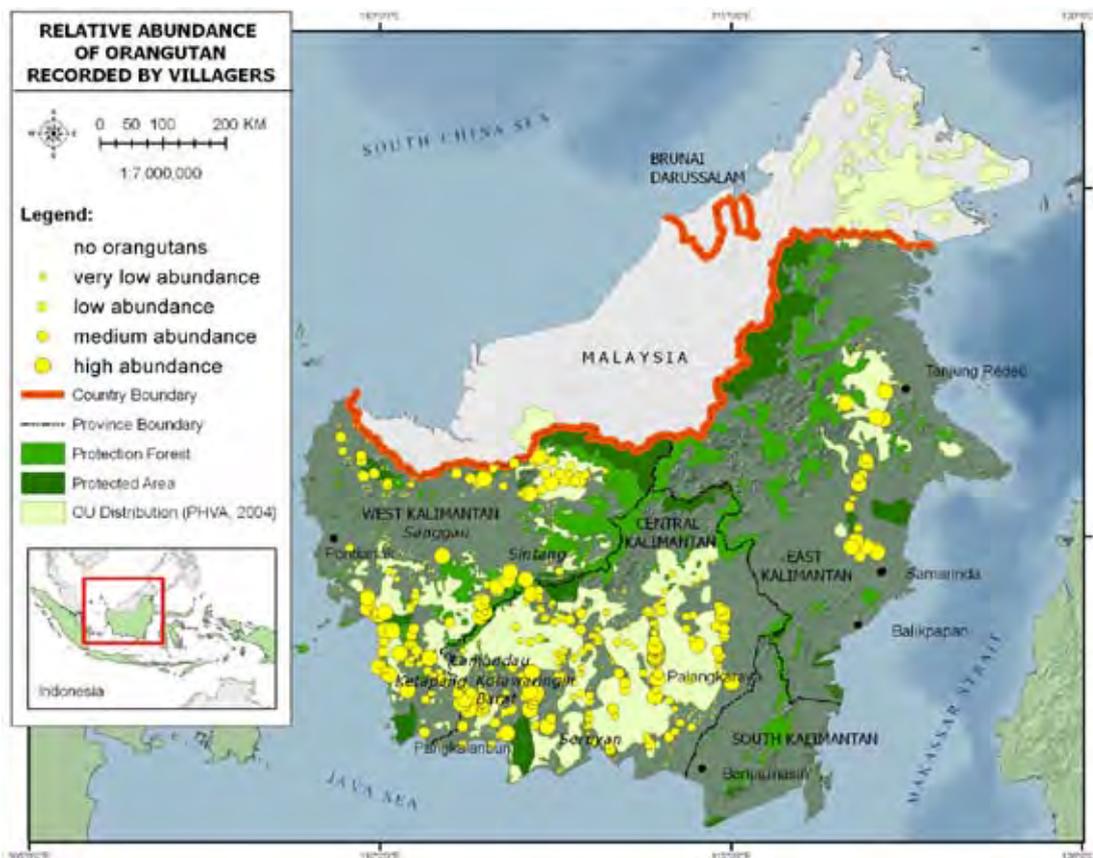


Surveyed areas in West, Central and East Kalimantan and the village boundaries where the surveys were conducted.

three percent because they were scared, and the remainder killed orangutans to capture their young for pets, for traditional medicine, because they were paid, or they didn't know.

- It has been hypothesized for a long time that Muslim people are less likely to kill orangutans because their dietary laws forbid them from eating the meat. For the first time, this hypothesis could be tested with the information from the data set. When religions were classed into three groups (Islam, Christianity, and others), the Christians were significantly more likely to kill orangutans (Chi-square, $p < 0.0001$). Among Christians, 6.1% of the interviewees had killed at least one orangutan, while among Muslim this was 2.2% and among other religions 5.6%. As orangutan populations are larger in more Muslim dominated areas, these responses are even more stronger.
- Of all the interviewees, 9.5% claimed that orangutans affected their crops. Of these 74.6% claimed that this happened occasionally, once a year or less, while the remainder complained that these were monthly or weekly events. It will be interesting to compare spatial variation in crop conflict rates with land use to see whether crop raiding goes up in areas where orangutans are being displaced by habitat loss.
- 4119 interviewees had an opinion about orangutan population trends over the last 10 years. 14% of these thought that the population had increased, 10.8% that the population was stable, and 75.2% that it was decreasing. It is hard to interpret such data, as people's perceptions of trends are influenced by the frequency they see the animals, which for displaced animals can be more frequent than animals living in stable populations. Also, opinions can be strongly influenced by media reports.
- A final data set that has been analyzed assessed interviewees support for forest clearing. 48% of those who answered this question (2934 people) thought forest clearing would negatively impact their livelihoods and 52% thought it would benefit them. Such statistics indicate that there is a perception for people to clear forest for economic gains, which emphasizes the considerable difficulty of achieving positive outcomes in orangutan conservation.
- Further data analysis is ongoing, which will allow a deeper understanding of local threats and underlying reasons for these threats. If politically supported, this information can provide tools for targeted management strategies, such as awareness campaigns through churches in areas where hunting is a core problem, or an enforcement/compensation approach in areas with significant crop raiding problems.

More complex logistic modeling is underway and full results will be available by late February 2010. Also, the absence/presence and relative abundance data from the surveys will be added to the orangutan distribution GIS maps, as well as the development of a number of additional spatial data layers, such as spatial variation in hunting pressure, agricultural or crop conflicts, and strength of customary and national legislation. A set of these maps will be taken to the districts and provinces to get local authorities to agree to targeted conservation commitments. This will allow for spatially explicit modeling of orangutan distribution (and threats) on the basis of environmental and socio-economic/cultural data. This presents opportunities for a major advance in orangutan conservation.



Spatial planning. In East Kalimantan, OCSP provided input to the Provincial Spatial Plan Coordination Agency (*Badan Koordinasi Penataan Ruang Daerah - BKPRD*) on the design of the Provincial Spatial Plan to include biodiversity conservation requirements. A total of 221,770 ha of protected forest - including both cultivated and non-forest cultivated areas - were proposed. However, the East Kalimantan Provincial Spatial Plan has not yet been approved by the Ministry of Forestry.

In Central Kalimantan, 13,295 ha of Tanjung Putting National Park previously slated to be removed from the Park's boundaries will continue to remain protected following OFI's work with the Central Kalimantan government on a revision of the provincial spatial plan.

Forest cover monitoring in Kalimantan. OCSP made an assessment of forest cover to determine the extent to which the program has been able to mitigate forest loss. This was completed through a comparison of forest cover changes before and after conservation activities were started in the field sites. These changes were also compared to the forest cover change in randomly selected control sites to provide counter-factual evidence, i.e. to compare the possible changes in forest cover loss without the OCSP interventions. Forest cover was assessed in the following years to obtain a pre-OCSP baseline rate of forest cover change in the OCSP sites and controls sites: 1990, 2000, 2004 and 2007.

Only by comparing sites where there has been a conservation intervention with similar control areas without such interventions can be made a convincing case for an intervention's effectiveness. For this we randomly generated 60 control sites (each 10,000 ha) in the same threat stratum as the OCSP sites. The threat strata were based on the Ecoregional Assessment for Borneo, which combined spatial information on fire frequency; major, provincial-level recognized roads; major rivers; human settlements; and steepness of slope to develop different levels of threat to remaining forests. OCSP created a 10,000 ha grid of numbered cells, and using a random number generator, selected the control areas for forest cover change analysis. OCSP then estimated forest cover in 2009 to see whether the activities under OCSP have managed to reduce forest loss more effectively than in non-OCSP sites.

The overall target at the end of the project was to achieve a 40% reduction in forest loss between 2007 and 2009 in 45% of the large landscape in and around Kutai National Park and Lesan and Wehea, 70% of Tanjung Puting National Park, and 15% of the multifunctional landscape in West Kalimantan. This means that our 2009 goal is to reduce forest loss from a baseline of 1.29%/year (based on annual forest loss from 76 sites and control sites between 2000 and 2005) to 0.78%/year in 45% of the 800,000 ha area in Berau/East Kutai, 70% of the 400,000 ha of Tanjung Puting, and 15% of the multifunctional landscape in Ketapang. This would save 5,940 ha in Berau/East Kutai, 4,620 ha in Tanjung Puting, and 2,475 ha in Ketapang = 13,035 ha

Preliminary results indicate that OCSP has partly reached these targets. Forest cover loss in the Kutai/Berau landscape has been reduced. From 1990 to 2000 forest cover loss was 1.2%. From 2005 to 2007 it was 1.71%. From 2007 to 2008 it ranged from 0.3% and 0.5%. Specifically, when comparing forest loss in focal sites within the landscapes (i.e. protected areas and timber concessions who work with OCSP and partners), with control sites with no management activities, the annual forest loss between 2007 and 2009 in the managed sites is ca. 45% of the annual loss in the 'un-managed' sites. This indicates that USAID-funded activities have reduced annual forest loss by ca. 55% in about 700,000 ha of protected areas, national parks and sustainably managed timber concessions. When compared to the baseline forest loss between 1990 and 2004, the change is even more dramatic in the sites managed with USAID assistance, with annual forest loss declining by 72% between 2004 and 2009. Considering that forest loss in this 700,000 ha area was about 9,800 ha/year, this 72% reduction in annual forest loss translated into 7,000 ha saved per year, or about 17,500 ha over the course of the program.

For Tanjung Puting National Park the impact of OCSP activities is harder to demonstrate, because no good, cloud-free imagery was taken at the beginning of the program. The data suggests that between 1990 and 2000, annual forest loss was nearly 3% per year. Between 2000 and 2005, this was reduced to about 1% per year; but the fires in 2006 prevented a further reduction in forest loss, and between 2005 and 2009, forest loss appears to have been around 2.5% per year. This indicates that measures that are put in place to reduce fires, agricultural encroachment, changes in park boundary, and illegal logging have not yet achieved the desired result.

Participatory Management of Wehea Protected Forest. OCSP supports participatory management of the locally protected Wehea forest in Kutai District, East Kalimantan. In FY 09, the success of indigenous Dayak communities' management of the area led to increased exposure of Wehea's conservation values. Wehea gained national and international recognition, including receipt of the most prestigious environmental award in Indonesia, the Kalpataru Prize (see *the success story on page 43*).

OCSP, along with grantee Titian and BKSDA provided training to Wehea community patrols, or Petkuq Mehuy, in monitoring illegal wildlife trade. A follow-up of this activity is planned to increase the capacity of participatory management in monitoring orangutan within oil-palm plantations that surround the area to ensure that illegal encroachment doesn't occur (*results from patrols can be found on page 32 in component 2*).

Activities have also been conducted to initiate development of a long-term financing mechanism for the operation of the Wehea Management Body and management of the forest. To secure funding, meetings with private-sector companies and the district government of East Kutai were organized. The Kaltim Prima Coal mine and the provincial government have agreed to provide funding to the management body. The Victoria group - owners of hotels in Samarinda and Sangata as well as some larger restaurants in Samarinda - expressed an interest in supporting Wehea management and visited the Wehea forest and Selabing village to discuss possible support.

World Education activities in East Kalimantan. OCSP grantee, World Education, has worked closely with villagers around the Lesan Protected Forest and successfully engaged them in important conservation activities that reduce threats to orangutan habitat. Management bodies and technical units have been present in the area for a while, but unfortunately, in the east and south of the Lesan conservation area, conversion of forest for oil palm plantations has been approved by the local government.

The project sought to develop a large-scale multi-stakeholder collaborative forest management project that incorporates a forest use zone to minimize the loss of orangutan habitat, and to initiate adoption of a forest management program that guarantees long-term funding and sustainable management. Input was provided to the Provincial Spatial Plan Coordination Agency on the design of the East Kalimantan Provincial Spatial Plan so that it would include the conservation status of Lesan. This idea was incorporated into the plan, but the provincial plan is still awaiting approval from the Ministry of Forestry due to differing views of land status.

Working with five villages, WE also developed draft village regulations on natural resources management and an inter-village working agreement was set up to ensure that these didn't conflict between communities. Community members were trained in conflict resolution approaches, drafting local ordinances (PERKAM) on sustainable natural resource management and participatory spatial planning. World Education's partner, TNC, worked closely with concessionaires in the area to produce collaborative sustainable forest management agreements for three forest concessions in the Berau district, (PT Mardhika Insan Mulia (47,795 ha), PT Amyndo Wana Persada (39,938 ha) and PT Inhutani I Samarata Unit).



DONALD BASON / OCSP

Ing Dom from the Wehea Management Body with Edy Sudiono, OCSP's Wehea Community Outreach Specialist.

The Wehea Dayak People Reclaim Orangutan Forest

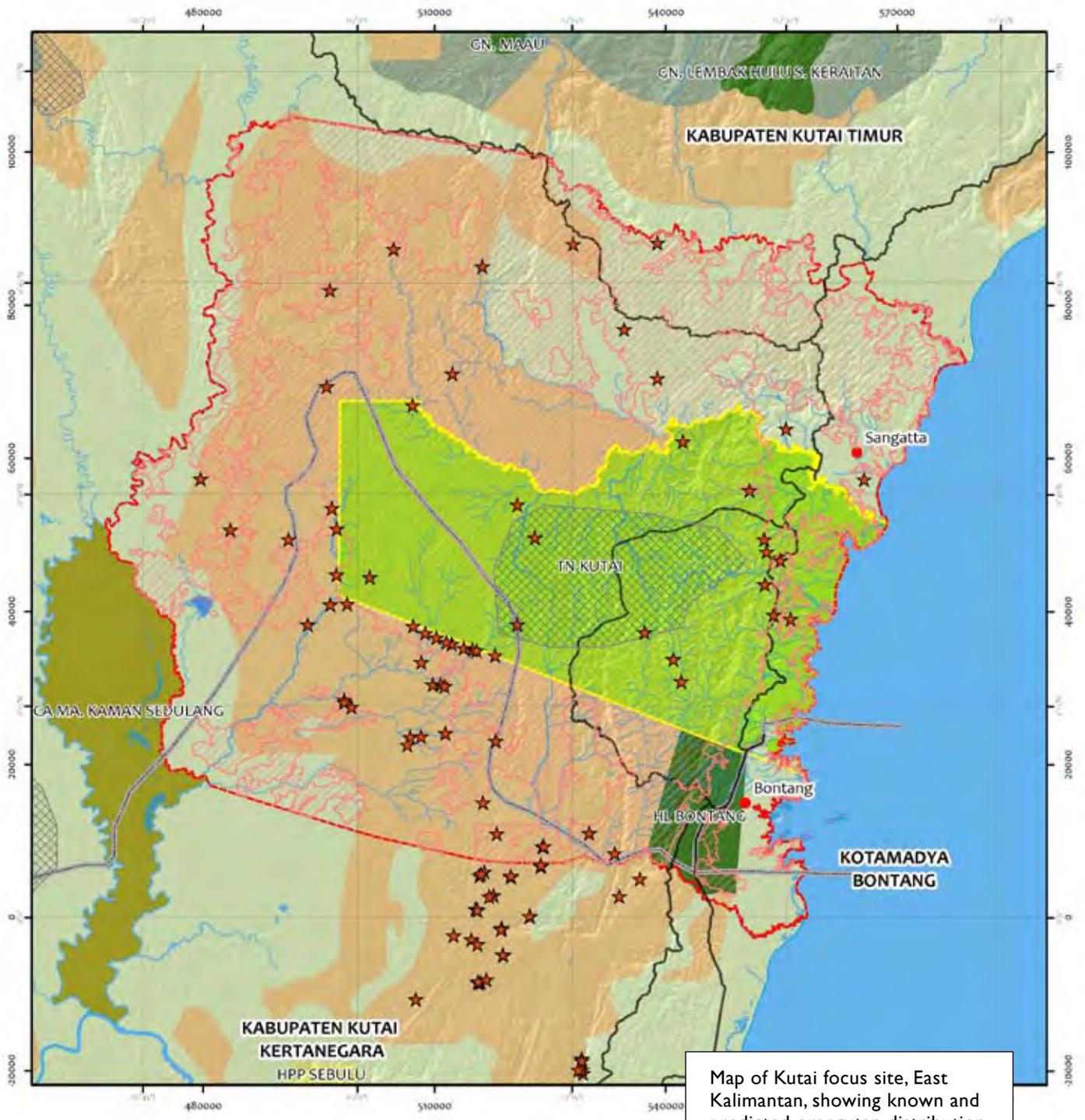
The Wehea Dayak people have lived in East Kalimantan for around three hundreds years. According to Ledjie Taq, the Customary Tribal Leader of Wehea Dayak, their ancestors came from mainland China. Today, the Wehea Dayak live in five small villages with Nehas Liah Bing the oldest of these villages. Over recent years, they watched as the forest they depend on has rapidly disappeared.



When a nearby 38,000 hectare timber concession in East Kutai was abandoned, the Wehea Dayaks became interested in this land. This concession was home to approximately 700 Bornean orangutan, along with clouded leopard, and the rare Storm's Stork. It is an important water and medicinal plant source for the Wehea people as well as for their agricultural livelihood. They saw this concession as an opportunity to recover some of their traditional forests and land rights. The community quickly garnered support from important local actors including civil society, local government and the private sector and involved them in the formation a multi-stakeholder body responsible for the protection and management of this concession. In 2004, the local authorities recognized the rights of the Wehea people to the concession area by declaring Wehea a protected forest. In 2020, the community will take over full management responsibility of this Protected Forest.

The international and national conservation awards given to the Wehea community are an important recognition, but the most important aspect is the immense local pride villagers take in utilizing their local wisdom and customary practices to conserve this forest. The community leadership sees little merit in extracting timber or converting forest lands to oil palm plantation, which are the most common threats to conservation forests in the region.





Map of Kutai focus site, East Kalimantan, showing known and predicted orangutan distribution and forest status.

LEGEND

- Regency capital city
- Administrative boundary
- River
- Kutai landscape boundary
- Kutai National Park boundary
- Road
- Orangutan Distributions**
- PHVA (2004)
- Predicted
- ★ Orangutan sighting

- Forest Status**
- Protected Forest (HL)
 - Nature Reserve (HWSA)
 - National Park
 - Production Forest (HP)
 - Research & Educational Forest (HPP)
 - Limited Production Forest (HPT)
 - No Forest Status (APL)

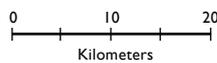


Data Source:

- Topographic - Digital Elevation Model Derived from Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission (SRTM-NASA)
- Rivers, Road, City, and Sub-District, BAPPEDA East Kalimantan 2005
- Forest protection status, Ministry of Forestry
- Orangutan sighting, OCSP - TNC 2008

Geographic Coordinate System
 Name: GCS WGS 1984, Datum: D WGS 1984, Spheroid: WGS 1984

Projected Coordinate System
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 50 North, Datum: D WGS 1984, Spheroid: WGS 1984





Female orangutan stripping and eating tree bark, Kutai National Park, August 2009.

Management of Kutai National Park and Surroundings. Kutai National Park (KNP), an area of 198,629 ha, is a key biodiversity refuge in East Kalimantan. The Park is a natural habitat for rare tropical flora and fauna, including a large number of endemic species. Its diverse vegetation type includes coastal/mangrove forest, freshwater swamp forest, kerangas forest, lowland flooding forest, and Ulin/Meranti/kapur forest. It has one of the few extensive areas of protected mixed *Dipterocarpaceae* forest. Researchers found that KNP has a viable population of the orangutan subspecies (*Pongo pygmeus morio*) in its core area. However a recent survey by OCSP partner, TNC found that the orangutan population is not limited to this core area, but is also located in surrounding concessions, including timber plantations where pure *Acacia mangium* is grown. Their presence in these concessions is a management problem since the bark from *Acacia* is a major food source, leading some timber companies to regard them as a common pest

KNP has long suffered from encroachment (to date about 24,000 ha has been converted to agricultural farmland), illegal logging, illegal mining, forest fires, agriculture development, and “re-zoning” by officials to allow for coal mining. Illegal logging and mining are the largest threats to KNP, and as the Park has not been legally defined there are no clear boundaries or management plan (*Rencana Pengelolaan Taman Nasional - RPTN*) with defined conservation zones. Deforestation has replaced the illegal pet trade as the biggest threat to orangutans in KNP. Currently, the orangutan population inside KNP is officially estimated at 600 individuals – as estimated by the PHVA in orangutan assessment report – although recent surveys indicate that their numbers may be larger.

OCSP has focused efforts in the KNP landscape on the development of a management plan for the park, assisting on policy and enforcement (*details in component 2*), working with the private sector concessionaires that surround the Park to improve their management to be more compatible with orangutan survival (*details in component 5*) and communications campaigns to increase awareness of the importance of the Park (*details in component 4*).

OCSP is a member of the Coalition for Kutai National Park (CKNP), which also includes TNC, CIFOR and the local NGOs BIKAL and KPCF. CKNP focuses on developing a KNP management plan. Draft long-term and mid-term management plans were developed with the support of CKNP that address social problems and serious tenure conflicts between the Park and the local community. Other CKNP members, CIFOR and PILI are also supported this effort. CIFOR will provide inputs on zoning systems and the mining company KPC will fund PILI's development of an ecotourism plan to be adopted as part of the Park Management Plan. OCSP will also provide a series of thematic maps based on assessments of satellite images of forest cover/vegetation cover trends, and orangutan distribution information from recent surveys and other key parameters necessary for developing a management plan.

Habitat conservation in Tanjung Puting National Park (TNTP). With OCSP support, twice-weekly OFI run routine patrols in vulnerable areas of Tanjung Puting National Park, particularly in areas close to the palm oil plantations and gold and zircon mines. The patrols focus on securing evidence of forest crimes found in situ.

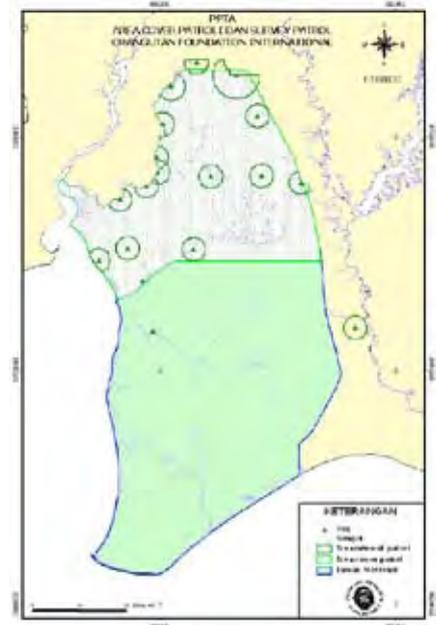
World Education (WE) and OFI has increased patrols to coverage 70 % of TNTP. They reached this target by moving the Baung Guard Post to an area of the Park that wasn't thoroughly patrolled, by adding additional routes (see map) in the northern and eastern sectors of the Park and also by improving patrol efficiency. Joint patrols teams formed by TNTP in each of its management areas are carried out by 30 local people and forest police. Reports from the patrols are responded to rapidly by TNTP Office, SPOHRC, and the district government. A total of 10 forest crimes have been reported to OFI over the 15 months of the program.

WE sought to increase incomes by at least 10% in 8 villages by improving farming and fishing techniques. They succeeded in increasing incomes of 58 farming families involved in the program. In six villages the income increased by an average of IDR 70,000 - IDR 56,970,000/year/family. However, two villages did not increase incomes due to ongoing land disputes with oil palm plantations.

Due to a lack of knowledge about the ban on fires, villagers still continue to burn forest to clear farmland. A fire prevention plan was developed and implemented by small teams. However, lack of adequate tools and equipment continues to hinder fire controls. Despite this, WE has reduced the number of hot spots inside the Park by 90% over the last year. However, there are still frequent forest and land fires in areas adjacent to the oil palm plantations. As more land is cleared, the easier it is to access the Park.

Multi-functional Landscape, Ketapang, West Kalimantan. Ketapang district holds significant populations of *Pongo pygmeus wurmbii*. However, until 2007 there was no no population data, except for those within Gunung Palung National Park. In January 2007, FFI conducted district-wide orangutan population surveys and major orangutan populations were discovered in two critical orangutan habitat landscapes: the western foothills of the Schwaner Mountain Range with an estimated population of 800-1200 individuals (Bukit Perai) and the coastal and sub-coastal peat swamp forests and lowland forest fragments between Gunung Palung and the district capital of Ketapang (Sungai Putri) with an estimated population of 500 - 800 individuals. These preliminary surveys only covered a small section of the landscape, which indicates that the overall population could be several thousand individuals.

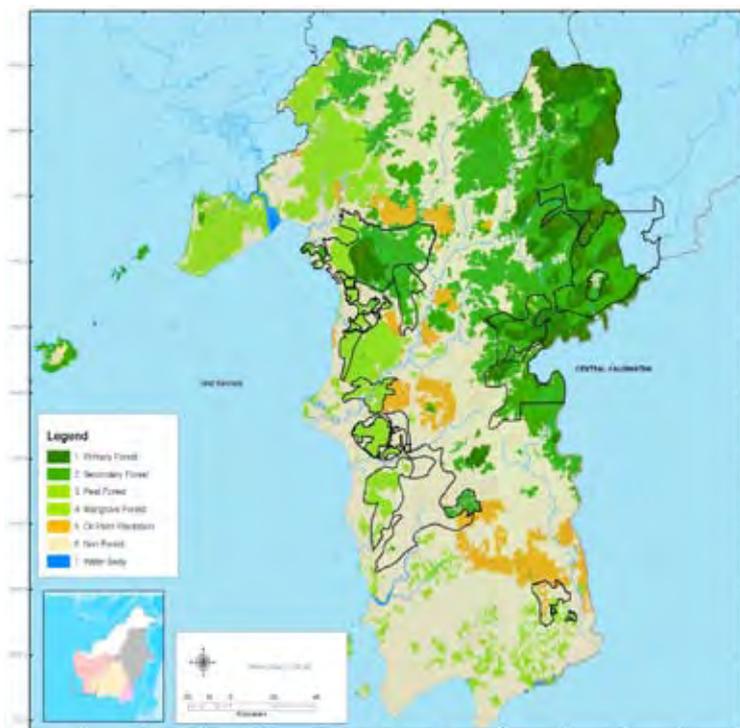
OCSP has supported FFI with a grant that aims to reduce the level of threats to orangutans at a landscape level through reduction of deforestation and degradation of contiguous orangutan habitat. Through this grant, FFI completed orangutan surveys and threat assessments in Rongga Perai - Arut Belantikan landscape (Ketapang district, West Kalimantan and Lamandau district, Central Kalimantan), and estimated 10,475 orangutan individuals in this area. GIS analysis and proposed orangutan conservation plans resulted in the creation of 17 thematic maps, including soil classification, rainfall, hydrology, topography, HCVF, and land



Sungai Putri Peat Swamp, West Kalimantan.

suitability for oil palm that were available to government agencies for revision of spatial planning in Ketapang district to ensure that orangutan conservation action plans are integrated into development plans.

FFI provided technical assistance for oil palm and forestry concessionaires within the landscape to adopt HCVF with the need to protect orangutans, into their management plans. HCVF assessments were completed in 2 sites in West Kalimantan (Suka Jaya Makmur timber concession and PT Indo Sawit Kekal oil palm plantation) and results of the HCV assessments were incorporated into their management plans in a way that was compatible with orangutan protection strategies as per eco-label (FSC, RSPO) certification requirements.



Orangutan assessments and land use change mapping have resulted in recommendations for a revised Ketapang District spatial plan that integrates the conservation of orangutan and its habitat. Recommendations were provided that outline ways for the new Ketapang District spatial plan to strengthen conservation of orangutan throughout the landscape by maintaining orangutan habitats as permanent forests. A recent change of national policy on landuse planning, that requests provinces and districts to revise their spatial plans in 2010, presents a chance for the project to engage in 'the formal process' of spatial plan revision in Ketapang district, involving wider stakeholders and more thorough public consultation.

FFI has also focused on development of sustainable financing strategies to promote collaborative multi-stakeholder management of orangutan habitat. Progress was also made in the development of a REDD pilot project in Sungai Putri peat swamp forests (see section on the Private Sector Sustainability Facility). FFI also secured funding from Cargill, IFC and AusAID to support follow up and expansion activities.

Indonesia has a complex series of laws and regulations pertaining to the protection of orangutan and its habitat. These are further supplemented by presidential, ministerial and regional government decrees. One of the gaps in these laws and regulations is that while they protect orangutans as an endangered species, they do not specifically protect its habitat.





Component 2: Enforcement of laws and regulations that combat habitat destruction and other threats to wild orangutan populations

Orangutan habitat loss and population decline caused by forest conversion, unsustainable logging, and wildlife trafficking are often consequences of inadequate legislation, poor implementation of existing laws and weak law enforcement. To prevent further destruction of forest habitat and reduce the illegal trade of orangutans, OCSP and partners have achieved several goals through enforcement and policy strengthening activities at the national, regional and local levels.

Government collaboration at the national, provincial, district and local level has gained significant momentum over the last year, particularly with increased OCSP participation in conservation policy review. Seven laws and regulations that promote sustainable natural resource management have been amended or changed.

National

Review of legislation and policies. After nearly two decades, Indonesia's main conservation act No. 5/1990 and government regulations on conservation were in need of review to best respond to current conditions. The National Forest Council (Dewan Kehutanan Nasional or DKN) Ad-hoc team on Forest Conservation Policy Review has been engaged with this through the drafting of an academic review of the conservation act UU 5/90, and a series of regional consultations. OCSP has supported DKN in this endeavor through provision of technical advice and support for public consultation workshops in provinces with orangutan populations, including East, West and Central Kalimantan and North Sumatra. These consultations are a necessary step to revise laws.

An ongoing challenge is that provision of detail on several laws, regulations and policies related to orangutan conservation and its habitat has been restricted by the government. Analysis is also hampered by missing 'implementing regulations' of the Conservation Law such as Government Regulations (GR) and Ministry Decrees.

OCSP and WWF supported a national consultation workshop that led to results being reported and allowed for further feedback. Regulations that were reviewed that related to the Conservation Act (UU 5/1990) included: PP 7/1999 (plant and wildlife protection); PP 8/1999 (plant and wildlife utilization); PP 68/1999 (protected areas); PP 18/1994 (ecotourism in protected areas); and (conservation act).

The analysis of the Conservation Act and associated regulations led to recommendations concerning biodiversity protection, conservation area / habitat protection, conservation governance, effective law enforcement, alternative dispute resolution, public participation and collaborative management, and alternative enforcement. All of these are relevant to the protection of orangutans and their habitat. Specific progress on revisions of each of these regulations included:

Plant and Wildlife protection (PP 7/1999) and Plant and Wildlife Utilization (PP 8/1999). Amendments to PP 7/1999 and PP 8/1999 are being finalized by the Ministry of Forestry's Legal Drafting Bureau (*Biro Hukum Dephut*). Input was consolidated from regional and national consultations in Kalimantan, Sumatra, Papua, and Jakarta. These consultations were arranged to capture experience on the ground and local/regional challenges in the implementation of the conservation law and regulations.

The amendments include a revised list of protected species that includes the Sumatran Orangutan (*Pongo abelii*). At present only the Bornean Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) is listed as protected under the Indonesian law. The amendments also cover investigation and case filing authority for forest rangers (*polhut*) and investigators (PPNS), and community/stakeholder participation in forest monitoring.

Protected areas PP 68/1999. An amendment was developed covering habitat protection of protected species in 'essential ecosystem,' which includes wildlife corridors, wetlands, and limestone /karst areas. The amendment also covered community involvement in protected area conservation management, collaboration management, ecotourism and payment for environmental services.

The PP 68/1999 amendment proposal from the Ministry of Forestry was sent to the State Secretary for finalization by the Indonesian Parliament into law.

Ecotourism on protected areas PP 18/1994. The PP 18/1994 amendment proposal sits with the MoF's legal drafting bureau which will strengthen and consolidate revisions prior to cross sectoral discussion.

Revision of the Conservation Act UU 5/1990. DKN has been requested to follow up with further analysis of UU 5/1990 and to propose amendments to include methods of how to link this law to other Indonesian laws and relevant international conventions, incorporate community participation in conservation and improve protection for species and habitat.

Independent Forest Monitoring. The Minister of Forestry issued a decree in June 2009 on timber legality that included standards and guidelines for assessing the performance of forest managers. Within the decree it was stated that civil society groups could monitor forest management performance of the government accredited assessors. In cases where they have objections to the results of assessments, appeals could be submitted within 20 days of assessment completion.

While this represents a positive step in terms of transparency of government assessments, not many civil NGOs/civil society groups have the capacity or are aware of the verification processes. Many of these groups concentrate their efforts on investigating suspected illegal practices in forest operations but are not equipped with sufficient knowledge of the laws to be able to verify legal forestry operations.

To improve this, OCSP, working with the a team from the European Union's MFP program, decided to focus on civil society groups in provinces where orangutan are present to ensure that forestry companies follow the procedures set out by the Ministry of Forestry. Such systems help ensure sustainable forest management and reduce habitat loss. Trainings, supported by OCSP, were conducted in Berestaji, North Sumatra. The first included a field visit to PT Teluk Nauli in Batang Toru.

The Indonesia Conservation Media Center. With OCSP support, WCS set up The Indonesia Conservation Media Center (ICMC) <http://www.mediakonservasi.org> up to gain wide scale attention in local, national and international media for conservation issues. ICMC held a talk show style workshop in Jakarta on 23 December 2008 with an expert panel discussion focused on Law Enforcement on Wildlife Crime. The workshop was attended by Ministry of Forestry officials, including the Director General of PHKA, conservationists and 16 journalists from 13 media outlets.

Sumatra

Human-wildlife conflict. OCSP initiated several discussions with government institutions, including BKSDA North Sumatra, and NGOs interested in the increase in human-wildlife conflict across several areas of North Sumatra. Following these discussions, Governor Decree No 522.51/2235.K, which suggests that a team be formed to handle human-wildlife conflict in North Sumatra, is under review. This Decree must be coordinated with recent Government of Indonesia guidelines based on the Ministry of Forestry Regulation No. 48 / 2008 (*Pedoman Penanggulangan Konflik Antara Manusia Dan Satwa Liar*).

Coalition for the Protection of Wild Animals. In FY 08, OCSP facilitated the establishment of a NGO network focused on enforcement (**KPSL** for wildlife crime and **Aliansi Hutan** for forest crime). In FY 09, the **Coalition for the Protection of Wild Animals** (*KPSL/Koalisi Perlindungan Satwa Liar Dilindungi*) conducted an assessment of wildlife crime hotspots in North Sumatra. These areas were identified from previous investigation reports, published and unpublished, including internet reports and newspapers, as well as through interviews and reviews of NGO and government files. However, government agencies' reluctance to share information resulted in delays in the collection of information and analysis. An initial data-set has led to the development of an analytical approach that links hot spots with other GIS themes, such as the presence of priority conservation forests, road networks and village clusters. While the results have identified priority areas for enforcement activities in North Sumatra and Aceh, this information will be further refined when a larger data-set of wildlife crime cases has been gathered.

Coalition to Care for the North Sumatra Forests. In FY 08, OCSP initiated informal discussions with the **Coalition to Care for the North Sumatra Forest** (*KPHS/Koalisi Peduli Hutan Sumatra Utara*) to develop a concept note on legal domestic timber requirements in North Sumatra. In FY 09, OCSP assisted KPHS in handling a suspected illegal logging case in Siondop Selatan and Tapanuli Selatan. One concessionaire was suspected of logging illegally in the protected forest adjacent to their concession. KPHS members have legally gathered evidence of this crime. OCSP and KPHSU have helped the **PolHut Rapid Response Team** (SPORS) collect information on wildlife crimes and reported it to the MoF.

SMS Wildlife Crime Reporting System. Given the small size of the staff of government enforcement agencies and their need to cover vast areas, information gathering on wildlife crime is difficult. To assist in gathering of such information OCSP determined to develop a model database wildlife crime reporting system with BBKSDA and the two enforcement working groups, KPSL and KPHSU. This system will connect to a hand phone short message service (SMS) gateway. Such a system provides an accessible and low tech mechanism that allows community members to easily report incidences of wildlife crime.

Community members are often reluctant to report crimes because they do not want to directly oppose the powerful individuals who are frequently involved in such acts. Further, the legal complexity means that generally community members do not understand relevant laws or their ramifications. These factors result in the community having a passive response to crime.

The challenge with this reporting are several folds. The first need is to increase community awareness of laws, which OCSP and its grantees have made a focus. Second, to create a database to house all these reports and to ensure that such a database is utilized by the proper enforcement authorities. Third, there is a need for anonymity to protect the reporters from any backlash by those reported. Finally, information on wildlife crime must be made available to the public.

Given these challenges, the SMS reporting system has the following advantages:

1. Handphones and their networks are widely distributed in North Sumatra allowing a wide coverage for reporting.
2. Reporting has no time delays.
3. The reporter will not be identifiable. SMS messages go direct to friendly receivers and are to be entered into a KPSL database.
4. KPSL then verifies the crime by visiting the crime sites and documenting the crime (KPSL members have been trained in the nature of evidence required).

In FY 09, training and information have been provided to communities on legality issues and the nature of wildlife crime, particularly hunting, and trafficking in whole animals or their parts. A consultant was contracted to prepare the reporting da-

tabase. Brochures advising community members of the 'crime hotspot' SMS number and method of reporting have been developed and will be widely distributed in target areas with high incidence of wildlife crime. Cases with strong supporting data are reported formally by KPSL to law enforcement agencies (BKSDA, SPORC and Police). For important cases KPSL dedicates an investigator who also follows and documents performance of officers in case handling through to court decisions. KPSL then tracks developments in individual cases through the legal system.

Wildlife Crime Unit. OCSP grantee, WCS, established formal collaboration with BKSDA North Sumatra to operate a Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU). From this, an orangutan patrol and monitoring unit was developed to investigate illicit trade of orangutan and other protected wildlife, forest encroachment, and human-orangutan conflict. Formal agreement on this law enforcement program was to be extended to Aceh but this expansion was confronted by capacity issues within the government and an unclear mandate of authority between the Aceh provincial government and the Ministry of Forestry. Nonetheless, the WCU worked in both provinces.

WCU established a network of 24 informants and contact persons across Aceh and North Sumatra. An average of 20 days per month (5,700 hours total) was spent investigating forest habitat in Aceh and North Sumatra for human wildlife conflict and other illegal activity. A hotline number and website (www.wildlife-crimesunit.com) were also set up to assist in the reporting wildlife crime, as was a simple database to collect and analyze wildlife crime information.

WCS patrols led to the arrest of 17 suspects and the confiscation of 112 wildlife parts and 16 live protected animals – include 2 orangutans. Four suspects were prosecuted with jail terms ranging from 2 -3 years. While a positive precedent, this represents only a 24% prosecution. Progress was slow on prosecutions due to the time required in processing of legal documents by the civil investigator. Increasing the capacity and commitment of these investigators through a series of trainings and a reward system is a crucial steps to future success. WCS also held a law enforcement training for Forest Ranger and Investigator in North Sumatra and Aceh. The training, attended by 15 officers from Local Government, BKSDA and National Parks in North Sumatra and NAD.

Kalimantan

Kutai National Park Policy Recommendation. Draft recommendations are being drawn up with support and input from OCSP and other local actors to be submitted to the national parliament (Komisi IV DPR RI) on options for resolving conflicts in KNP. This draft should provide a framework for how the Park management should engage local governments to effectively resolve community conflict issues.

Wildlife Crimes. OCSP grantees in Kalimantan provided information to enforcement authorities on hunting and trading of orangutans. Three wildlife crimes involving orangutans were reported to authorities in West Kalimantan by OCSP grantee Titian. Two wildlife crimes involving orangutans were reported to authorities in East Kalimantan by OCSP grantee AKAR Kaltim. However, no convictions were recorded.

The cases have been investigated and reported to the regional office of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency under the Ministry of Forestry. Almost all of the reports were officially recorded, and actions were taken by the authorities. Unfortunately, the actions taken were not law enforcement and prosecution of the hunter, but instead only requests that they voluntarily hand over the orangutan. This creates the impression that the act of keeping an orangutan is not illegal. It is clear that other approaches need to be explored to encourage enforcement authorities to maximize their authority to prosecute orangutan trafficking crimes.

The Petkuq Mehuy community patrols around Wehea gained information about orangutans living in oil palm plantation areas. It found that several orangutans are kept as pets by plantation workers and community member of Wahau sub-district. They collected and reported the follow information to local enforcement authorities:

- 1 orangutan in the camp of Sinar Mas at PT Tepian Nadengan;
- 1 baby orangutan kept as pet by local community members;
- 3 orangutans at base camp of PT Gunta Samba.

The baby orangutan was handed over by the community members to BKSDA, and brought to the BOS Samboja rehabilitation center. No actions were taken related to the other reports.

International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). Kutai National Park has been threatened since decentralization began in 1998. The local government has considered the conservation of the Park as a central government's priority and not their own, and communities have encroached the Park without any repercussion. This trend has become more severe over the last few years. At the same time, the Park's forest rangers lack the capacity to manage the deteriorating situation, and the police have not been actively involved.

Recognizing that the enforcement issues were a key problem in the Park, OCSP partnered with the US Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and encouraged them to select the Park as the target location for their environmental crimes pilot.

The project kicked off in FY 09 and is set up to help to support capacity in the Park and enforcement agents put into force a range of laws relevant to conservation, including money laundering, wildlife trafficking, illegal logging, and others.



Orangutan skull found by a Petkuey Methuey community patrol in the oil palm plantation of PT. Pratita in Wahau sub-district. The cause of death is unknown.

During the initial planning stage, ICITAP organized a planning workshop, with the support of OCSP, that was attended by senior officials from Kutai Timur, Bontang and Kutai Kartanegara. In attendance were *Sekretaris Daerah*, head of the environmental office, the head of police and military and local law officials. This was the first-ever meeting of this type in the history of the Park, with senior officials collaborating on issues and declaring their commitment to protect the Park. A series of gap analyses indicated areas in need of ICITAP including:

- Equipment and infrastructure of Kutai National Park.
- Forest police organizational structure development and job descriptions.
- Layout of ranger routes.

ICITAP is scheduled to begin capacity building trainings and provide materials in early FY 10. Their first training, which OCSP will support, will be Environmental Investigation Training (EIT).

Community Surveillance

OCSP and partners have assisted the Wehea community in the development and implementation of activities to protect their forest. Under customary law, the Petkuq Mehuey (PM), or forest guardians, was established in November 2004. The 45 members of Petkuq Mehuey from the villages of Wahau, Kombeng and Telen are responsible for monitoring, surveillance and creating an inventory of existing fauna and flora of the forest. Under the mandate of the Customary Body of Wehea Dayak, the Petkuq Mehuey has successfully implemented a program to enforce wildlife laws with community patrols preventing



almost all illegal logging and hunting. Forest loss, which averaged 230 hectares per year in 2002 and 2003, has ceased. Five orangutans illegally held in captivity were confiscated and brought to the East Kalimantan Natural Resources Conservation Office (*Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam - BKSDA*). Sixteen kilograms of illegally collected Gaharu resin (*Aquilaria*) used for scent, was seized and a fine of Rp 5 million (\$500) levied by the customary law body.

An essential aspect of achieving long-term impact is the establishment of professional multi-stakeholder orangutan forums at the national and regional level that have funding mechanisms to generate long-term finance. This will enable the forums to both establish their own directorates and to fund and promote selected orangutan conservation projects. The private sector must be actively involved in these forums with high-profile engagement in orangutan conservation.



Component 3: Partnerships that improve coordination and liaison among all partners engaged in conservation of wild orangutan populations

One of the primary challenges for OCSP is to unite and integrate the several and diverse efforts that are underway to conserve orangutan populations in the wild and to engage with new partners to develop approaches necessary to develop new models for orangutan conservation.

OCSP is collaborating with 25 national and international partners involved in orangutan conservation at the national level, who influence policy and implementation on the local level. USG partners such as US Forest Service and Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) have contributed greatly to the OCSP program. National and International NGOs have proven to be very close partners in conservation of orangutan.

National

Along with several partners, OCSP launched the National Orangutan Action Plan, which has led to improved cohesion amongst conservation actors. OCSP, in collaboration with the national government and a range of conservation NGOs, formed the **Indonesian Orangutan Forum (FORINA)** to combat issues arising from the implementation of the strategy. FORINA is preparing an international meeting in 2010 to address the following:

- Gain wider national and international support for orangutan conservation.
- Enlarge the range of actors working to improve prospects for orangutan conservation, including businesses.
- Help coordinate and focus activities of those engaged in orangutan conservation relevant to the Action Plan.
- Assist the monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan implementation results and communicate these to a wider national and international audience.
- Establish national and international links to support programs, both financial and scientific.



Sumatra

OCSP, in collaboration with **Conservation International-Indonesia**, the **Sumatran Orangutan Society's Orangutan Information Center**, and the **Indonesian Palm Oil Association** in North Sumatra Province, assisted the **North Sumatra Office of Natural Resources Conservation Agency** under the Ministry of Forestry (BKSDA) in establishing a forum (focus) to implement the National Action Plan. Members include the private sector, government institutions, academics institutions, and NGOs. OCSP has been active in negotiations with partners to establish a similar forum in Aceh. Through a decree from the North Sumatra governor, this forum is now officially recognized.



Kalimantan

OCSP facilitated a series of multi-stakeholders meetings in East Kalimantan to support the Indonesian orangutan Action Plan. The establishment of the multi-stakeholder **Orangutan Conservation Forum in East Kalimantan (KORANI/Forum Konservasi Orangutan Kaltim)** was a result of these meetings. Through a Decree from the East Kalimantan Governor, this forum is now officially recognized. The forum allows improved sharing of information, lessons learned, and resources. The Decree enables increased political and financial support for orangutan conservation from the government of East Kalimantan.

Private Sector Partnerships

Even before the initiation of PSSF, OCSP's engagement and partnership with the private sector has been a component of the program's approach – if not a full focus. The thrust of the work previously happened through grants and subcontracts on HCVF identification and management for the timber and oil palm sectors, surveys of orangutan in timber plantations, and involvement in development of both the national and regional orangutan action plans. While OCSP has been working mostly with logging and oil palm concessions, the PSSF focuses equally on all concessions types. Via PSSF, engagement and partnership has been broadened and intensified with the four sectors through initiation of Best Management Practices for orangutan (BMPs). A list of concession companies OCSP has partnered with, both directly and through grantees and subcontractors, can be found below:

OCSP Engaged Concessions	Lead Actor(s)	Concession	Status	Remarks
Sari Bumi Kusuma (SBK)	FFI, TNC, TFF, OCSP	Logging	Recipient of FSC certification.	TFF working on comprehensive approach on management to attain certification. FFI and TNC undertook HCVF Assessment with OCSP support. OCSP currently developing MoU for piloting of BMPs.
Sukajaya Makmur (SJM)	FFI, TNC, TFF, OCSP	Logging	Seeking FSC certification.	TFF working on comprehensive approach on management to attain certification. FFI and TNC undertook HCVF Assessment. OCSP currently developing MoU for piloting of BMPs
Amindo	TNC (Contributing Match to WE Grant)	Logging	MOU Signed. Step wise approach to improved management.	Management plan developed and implementation initiated
Aditya	TNC (Contributing Match to WE Grant)	Logging	MOU Signed. Step wise approach to improved management.	Management plan developed and implementation initiated

OCSP Engaged Concessions	Lead Actor(s)	Concession	Status	Remarks
Wanabakti	TNC (Contributing Match to WE Grant)	Logging	MOU Signed. Step wise approach to improved management.	Management plan developed and implementation initiated
Karya Lestari	TNC (Contributing Match to WE Grant)	Logging	MOU Signed. Step wise approach to improved management.	Management plan developed and implementation initiated
Gunung Gajah	TNC (Contributing Match to WE Grant)	Logging	MOU Signed. Step wise approach to improved management.	Management plan developed and implementation initiated
Narkata	TNC (Contributing Match to WE Grant)	Logging	MOU Signed. Step wise approach to improved management.	Management plan developed and implementation initiated
Mahardika	TNC (Contributing Match to WE Grant)	Logging	MOU Signed. Step wise approach to improved management.	Management plan developed and implementation initiated
Several Oil Palm Companies in Tripa Swamps Area	Pan/Eco Yel OCSP	Oil Palm	Negotiated to adopt HCVF and re-design micro spatial planning	Pan Eco/Yel and OCSP are focused on the several oil palm plantations slated to go into the Tripa swamps. OCSP will develop MoU in to implement HCVF assessments
Pt Smart	FFI	Oil Palm	Signed MoU. Management according to RSPO	Plan to conduct HCV assessments in two of PT. SMART oil palm plantations. Company is committed to assessments and management based on RSPO Principle and Criteria National Interpretation.
Sawit Kekal	FFI	Oil Palm	Seeking RSPO certification	FFI undertook HCVF Assessment as required by RSPO
Astra Agro Lestari	OCSP, BOS	Oil Palm	Seeking RSPO Certification	Interested in piloting of BMPs
PT Yudha Anugraha	OCSP-TNC	Oil Palm	Develop oil palm swap	Assessments, meetings with government and company. Next would be to translate land swap into revised spatial plans
Kaltim Prima Coal	OCSP	Coal Mine	Member of Friends of Kutai National Park	Draft MoU to implement BMP. Contributing to financing of Wehea
Dairi Prima Mining	OCSP	Zinc Mine		Draft MoU to implement BMP.
Oxiana	OCSP	Gold Mine		Participant in Batan Toru Action Plan process.
Pt Toba Pulp Lestari	OCSP	Timber Plantation	RAPP plantation operating in Dairi Phakpak	Preliminary interest in piloting BMP
Sumalindo Jaya Lestari Unit II	OCSP	Timber Plantation	Member of Friends of Kutai National Park	Undertook Orangutan surveys Results presented to company. Assisting in development of corridor to Kutai National Park. Interest in implementing BMP
Surya Hutan Jaya	OCSP	Timber Plantation	Member of Friends of Kutai National Park Sought improved management of orangutans population within plantation.	Undertook Orangutan surveys. Results presented to company. Provided management recommendations that were adopted. Assisting in development of corridor to Kutai National Park. Draft MoU to implement BMP.

Support generated through increased media attention can play a large role in influencing policies of government and the private sector to improve the management of forests needed to protect orangutans.





Component 4: Improved outreach that builds commitment and support for orangutan conservation

OCSP works directly with the media to convey important messages to target groups and encourage action in support orangutan conservation. The orangutan is a great icon for conservation, as it is a globally recognizable species and a symbol for how humans are managing the earth's resources. OCSP attempts to harness this iconic value to generate attention to lead to revisions of policies and actions that improve management of the forests upon which orangutans depend.

International

OCSP's chief of party, Paul Hartman, and Erik Meijaard, from subcontractor partner TNC, were quoted prominently in the November 2008 edition of National Geographic for an article titled "Borneo's Moment of Truth." (<http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2008/11/borneo/white-text>).

The surveys OCSP supported in East Kalimantan and North Sumatra that led to orangutan discoveries also led to global press with Hartman and Meijaard once again quoted. (<http://www.dai.com/about/newsroom.php?nid=269>). The story highlighting this significant discovery was published in newspapers and on news websites worldwide, including in Poland, Spain, South Africa, and India. Erik Meijaard was also interviewed about the discovery by radio stations in Australia, UK (BBC), Netherlands, Belgium and France.

National

OCSP's communication team and technical staff generated 178 news articles in Indonesian and International newspapers and magazines on orangutan issues important to the program and OCSP approaches, activities and results. Many of these stories contained messages around three key issues that the team devised to communicate to target audiences. These messages are:

- i) Orangutans are protected by law, but their habitat is not. As an endangered species, orangutans are protected by Indonesian law, and it is illegal to kill an orangutan. It isn't, however, illegal to destroy the forest habitat upon which the orangutan depends for its survival. There is an urgent need to improve conservation policy and law enforcement to ensure that orangutan habitat is protected.
- ii) The iconic status of the orangutan makes it an indicator of success of prevention of forest loss in Indonesia. As forest loss is Indonesia's main contributor to global warming, the protection of the orangutan through conserving its habitat contributes to climate change solutions.

- iii) The impact of poor development planning impacts forests, orangutans and people - natural resource products like palm oil, paper and timber are important and necessary resources globally and help drive Indonesia's economy. But plantations and concessions required to generate these products should be developed in areas where environmental and social impacts are minimized. This can only happen if the location for these concessions is based upon a rational, transparent process that factors in environmental and human impacts.



Increasing Awareness. OCSP targeted increasing public awareness of orangutan issues through dissemination of radio programs developed in concert with grantee partner, Yayasan ProMedia. ProMedia produced eight editions of a radio program entitled “*Sketsa Alam*” that was aired by stations throughout Indonesia. The ten minute features were created to showcase the condition of and threats faced by orangutans and their habitat. The show profiled innovators in conservation and environmental protection and described local government actions and laws. *Sketsa Alam* detailed community efforts to preserve the natural diversity of Indonesia and orangutans by exploring the challenges, successes, and failures they faced in their efforts. *Sketsa Alam* was broadcast by 80 stations.

ProMedia also arranged a program that awarded reporters for journalistic excellence in news coverage on orangutan conservation. These awards were presented at the first annual review of the National Orangutan Strategy Plan in Bogor.

OCSP partners' communications officers were trained to improve their capacity in preparation of media materials and the production of articles on orangutan conservation. 17 communications officers and 21 print and radio journalists from Northern Sumatra and Kalimantan regions attended these trainings.

Directorate General of PHKA, Darori (left) and Forestry Minister, MS Kaban (white jacket), with some of the Journalist award winners at the National Orangutan Strategy Planning meeting in Bogor.



DONALD BASON / OCSP

OCSPP currently maintains several mailing lists where information is disseminated regularly to the orangutan conservation community and other interested parties.

These include:

OCSPP Group Mailing List	23 members
Orangutan Action Plan Group Mailing List	115 members
OCSPP Grant Group Mailing List	79 members
Orangutan Congress Mailing List	12 members
KPSL Sumbagut mailing list (Sumatra)	37 members
Alam Sumatra mailing list (Sumatra)	13 members
Facebook Orangutan National Action Plan	138 members
Total mailing list participants	417

Stakeholder perceptions of OCSPP. OCSPP conducted a survey in 2009 to measure stakeholder's perceptions on the importance of conserving orangutan and their habitat, threats to orangutan and their habitat - as well as the importance of policy change that support orangutan and habitat conservation. A total of 86 organizations returned the surveys. NGOs accounted for 57%, government offices 32%, and private-sector companies the remaining 11%. Some important findings include:

- 76% of respondents agreed that OCSPP provides important services to protect orangutans and their habitat.
- 98% of OCSPP's target audience surveyed agreed that orangutans and their habitat are under heavy threat in Indonesia.
- 100% of the respondents were aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat. The top three identified main threats to orangutans and their habitat are: deforestation/illegal logging (31%), oil palm plantations (29%), and lack of law enforcement (24%).
- 99% of the target audiences agreed that protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter.
- More than 90% agreed that policy changes and law enforcement are necessary to protect orangutans and their habitat.

On stakeholders' satisfaction with OCSPP, however, the survey findings suggest that OCSPP has not yet achieved its overall impact and information exchange performance targets. Only 45% of the stakeholders surveyed rated OCSPP as good or very good in its capacity building and support services. This shows that OCSPP is not yet perceived as a strong capacity builder or a liaison for information exchange.

Sumatra

OCSP conducted media workshops that focused on encouraging collaboration between conservation actors and media on enforcement issues. Some 15 orangutan conservation activist, 12 senior journalist and editors from eight mainstream media attended. Priority conservation issues were identified. Journalists were invited to conduct co-investigations on enforcement issues. It was also recommended to hold monthly meetings between editors and conservation actors as well as journalist field trips to capture specific conservation success stories. The first of these field trips was conducted in November 2009 by OCSP to expose journalists to the impact on forests of local villages by mining operations in Pakpak Bharat. This visit resulted in the publication of five articles supportive of forest conservation in local newspapers.

OCSP participated in several environmental education forums including in the Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility Expo 2009 at the Pekan Raya, North Sumatra. The OCSP-USAID booth displayed an orangutan banner and communication materials such as fact sheets, a slide show, and a documentary film to promote a number of programs including Batang Toru Forests, Model Conservation Villages, and local wisdom in Simareong (Marancar). The Vice Governor of North Sumatra visited OCSP's booth.

Campaign for conservation of Tripa Swamp, Aceh. On March 24, 2009, OCSP partners, YEL, and Walhi NAD conducted a campaign in Banda Aceh advocating conservation of the biological values, including orangutan in Tripa Swamp. This involved 15 media groups, 10 print media and five radio stations. As a follow up, on March 25, 2009, YEL facilitated a workshop in Banda Aceh for a coalition of advocates that involved eight groups, including YEL, Walhi NAD, Eye on Aceh, Pugar, and JKMA (*Jaringan Kerja Masyarakat Adat*) Aceh. On March 31, 2009, YEL and Walhi NAD conducted a talk show on Radio JATI FM – Banda Aceh. OCSP joined a YEL discussion on policy advocacy and campaign strategies for Tripa Swamp on March 24, 2009. One issue raised in the meeting was the need to engage more local and national media, which led to a field trip to Tripa Swamp for journalists led by OCSP in April 2009 at the same time as a provincial Roundtable Discussion was hosted by YEL on conservation of Tripa Swamp.

Kalimantan

Campaign for Kutai National Park. PT ESCOMMS has launched an environmental and branding campaign for KNP. This included the design, production and dissemination of campaign and communication materials in collaboration with the Park authority. The company also works closely with OCSP as part of the Coalition for KNP as well as selected members of Friends of Kutai to provide information on the Park necessary to produce campaign kits for media.

The district Leader (*Bupati*) of East Kutai District, once viewed as an opponent of the Park, is supportive of the campaign and expressed his interest in supporting the Park more fully in the future. With this as a backdrop, he revoked seven permits for sawmills operating inside the Park.



Launch of the environmental and branding campaign for Kutai National Park.

Wehea. OCSPP conducted a journalist media trip by hosting four journalists from local and national media (Kompas, The Jakarta Post, and Tribun Kaltim) to promote community conservation efforts in Wehea, East Kalimantan, especially Nesah Liah Bing village. The aim was to gain national recognition of this important conservation area, and its importance for orangutans. The Wehea site in East Kalimantan was later awarded the Kalpataru prize by the Indonesian President as one of the best conservation programs in the nation, which generated a great deal of press in Indonesia.

OCSPP partner, World Education and TNC conducted a PRIDE campaign in Berau and East Kutai to improve orangutan conservation in a multifunction landscape. This campaign focused on seven villages in Berau and East Kutai, particularly near the Lesan River. The campaign raised the awareness of communities on issues important to the protection of Lesan in the following way:

- The awareness of farmers in 7 villages of the functions and tasks of the Lesan management body increased from 37% to 67%.
- The awareness of farmers in 7 villages of the status and functions of the Lesan River conservation area increased from 32% to 75%.
- Statements of support from villagers for the Lesan River conservation area increased from 67% to 87%.
- By the end of the PRIDE campaign, one of the villages where WE worked (Sido Bangen) had targeted reduction of forest conversion into its community spatial plan.

The Kalpataru Award



At a June 5th ceremony at the presidential palace in Jakarta, Wehea Customary Leader, Ledjie Tag, was presented the Kalpataru Award, Indonesia's highest environmental honor. This prize was given in recognition of the role the Wehea community played in protecting their forest environment. This award follows international recognition of Wehea in 2008 when it received a third place finish in the Schooner Prize for best international conservation project. Wehea is also currently nominated for the Ministry for Environment's Hijau Award.

Ledjie Tag, who took home the "Environment Savior Award", said of the prize: *"My responsibility to protect the environment will not stop after receiving this award."* Ledjie Tag linked forest protection to the cultural revival of the Wehea people, as the community took ownership of the project and explored additional opportunities for development in general. The award drew significant media attention and was highlighted in several newspapers.

Increased private sector engagement is particularly important to achieve impact in biodiversity conservation, given that the majority of orangutans live outside protected areas. Engagement with private concession holders must also be linked with continued progress and support for essential policy reforms. As authority to manage forest lands becomes increasingly decentralized, and as new districts are created due to increased economic opportunities, the pressure on forests is increasing. In this context, the continued presence of orangutans in the wild requires increased leadership and commitment from private sector actors.





Component 5: Private Sector Sustainability Facility

The Private Sector Sustainability Facility (PSSF), introduced in March 2009, is a new component of the existing OCSP program that focuses on strengthening private sector partnerships for forest and biodiversity conservation.

Private sector actors are the driving force in determining the pace and nature of resource use, but they also represent the largest opportunity as partners for conservation and adoption of sustainable business practices. Many firms are now aware that poor land use management practices have an immediate effect on corporate performance and shareholder value. Some are beginning to accept that their relationship with the environment needs to evolve and are incorporating sustainability and governance programs and are eager to partner with NGOs, international organizations and governments institutions to conserve the environment.

Summary of PSSF activities

- Selected two large landscape scale areas in Kalimantan (KNP's environs, and Wehea) and one in Sumatra (Dairi & Pakpak Bharat Districts) as focus sites for PSSF activities.
- Conducted state of environment studies and prepared reports on these three focus sites.
- Submitted to USAID a threat analysis of these focus sites and an assessment of priority areas within these sites for PSSF involvement.
- Developed a draft of best management practices for orangutan in four major concession sector types (timber plantation, logging, mining, oil palm) and discussed this draft with concessionaires and staff in Ministry of Forests.
- Developed a Orangutan Compact to stimulated adoption by financial institutions of stronger requirements and practices in relation to their investments to concessionaires which have operations that impact orangutan habitat.
- Prepared and negotiated MoU agreements ready for signature with Bumi Resources, covering mines in East Kalimantan and North Sumatra, and Sinar Mas, covering their plantation in East Kalimantan.
- Both capitalized on and encouraged within Indonesia existing trends towards reorientation of business models so that they place a higher value on natural resources.

Process to select Pilot sites for Best-Management Practices (BMPs)

OCSP has drafted a Best Management Practice protocol to assist four concession sector types in both Sumatra and Kalimantan better manage orangutan and their habitat within their concessions.

A number of sites in Kalimantan and Sumatra were assessed as potential pilot sites for implementing BMPs. These were selected based on the following criteria.

- Had an orangutan population with habitat suitable to maintain the population. Preference to be given to lowland forest on peat land.
- Urgent need for conservation interventions because of the nature of threats but with strong possibility that threats can be mitigated or eliminated.
- Opportunities to engage at least three of the four private-sector types (timber plantation, logging, mining, oil palm) in one region or site.
- A good enabling environment exists with local government and NGOs partners to support activities of PSSF.
- Concessionaires in selected sites indicate interest to pilot best-management practices.
- Sites include concessions owned or operated with international partners or publicly-listed companies which are more likely to use international best-management practices.
- Concessionaires can pass 'due diligence' assessments to gauge their suitability as partners for a USAID-funded programs.
- Opportunities exist to implement a range of conservation activities to conserve and rehabilitate orangutan habitats.
- Concessions have areas suitable as set-asides and for rehabilitation. These areas may include high conservation value forests or have other important natural resources in addition to orangutan populations.
- Sites that have the potential to form corridor links with other important orangutan or biodiversity areas.



DONALD BASON / OCSP

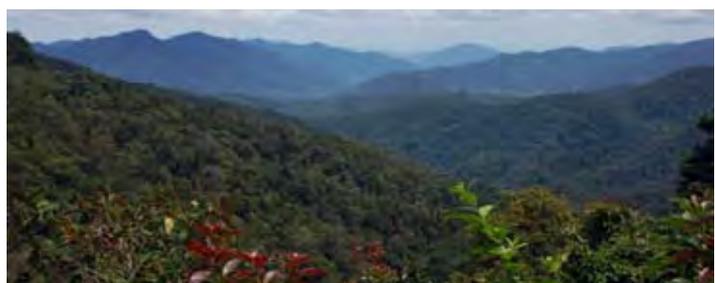
Neil Makinuddin – OCSP's East Kalimantan coordinator, Chris Fong – OCSP's Private Sector Sustainability Facility Advisor, and Gatut Supriadi from the Sinarmas Forestry Group, discuss a proposed forest corridor within the Sinarmas concession to help protect orangutans.

After screening the potential sites, the PSSF team decided to focus their work in KNP and surroundings, and Wehea in East Kalimantan, and Dairi & Pakpak Bharat Districts in North Sumatra. OCSP employed four technical advisors to review existing best-management practices for orangutan and modify them to produce best-management practices for the four private-sector types.

The 335,107 ha Dairi Pakpak Bharat forest block in Sumatra where a recent survey (Suci et al. 2009) estimates that there is a minimum orangutan population of 267 individuals.

PSSF Focus Sites

Dairi & Pakpak Bharat Districts. Several extractive companies are located inside and on the periphery of the North Sumatra Dairi-Pakpak Bharat forest block.



Timber concession: PT Gruti owns the single timber concession in Dairi-Pakpak Bharat forest block through a permit based on the Ministry Decree No. 596/Kpts-VI/99. This permit has expired, but PT Gruti has formally requested that the Ministry of Forestry extend this permit. At this time, they have ceased their field activities in all three concession blocks (Block 1 in west Pakpak Bharat - 28,601 ha; Block 2 in east Pakpak Bharat - 18,891 ha; and Block 3 in Dairi - 9,646 ha).



Orangutan pre-survey dialogue and sketch map discussions with communities in the Dairi Pakpak Bharat focus site.

Pulp and paper timber concession: No pulp and paper timber concessions are located in Dairi or Pakpak districts, but there is one nearby. It is near the southern part of the forest block and is owned by PT Toba Pulp Lestari. This company has requested additional areas to enable them to expand their operations into the Dairi-Pakpak Bharat forest block.

Mining concession: PT Dairi Prima mining, a joint venture company between PT Aneka Tambang and Herald Resources Ltd from Australia has a concession from the Ministry of Mining and Energy to exploit zinc and lead in Dairi. Since this forest is protected forest, PT Dairi Prima must conduct their operation in a closed-pit system.

Plantation concession: As the elevation of the Dairi-Pakpak Bharat forest block is mostly above 800m, it is not ideal for palm oil plantations. Since the mid 1980s, a ginger plantation of 1,700 ha owned by PT Agro Citra Wahana Mas Gemilang is nearby, but this company collapsed due to conflicts with local communities and is now inactive. Two companies have developed coffee plantations near the forest block. These are PT Tunggal Menara Jaya and PT Wahana.

Kutai National Park. Several extractive companies are located on the periphery of the Park. Many of these companies are involved with the multi-stakeholder group called **Friends of Kutai** (*Mitra Kutai*). They include concessionaires PT Badak (natural gas), PT Kaltim Prima Coal (coal), Pupuk Kaltim (fertilizer), PT Indominco (coal), and PT Surya Hutani Jaya (timber plantation). PSSF will capitalize on the existence of this group and help strengthen the Friends of Kutai and the commitment of its members to the Park and conservation of orangutans.

Several cases have been reported where orangutan populations were found in pulp or palm oil plantations causing significant losses for the companies. These companies are beginning to perceive orangutans as a liability.

OCSP is engaging with two large timber plantations in Kutai, Surya Hutani Jaya and Sumalindo Hutani Jaya, to allocate part of their concessions as orangutan protection area and to develop corridors that connect their concessions to the large population of orangutan in KNP. For this corridor to be effective, an agreement must be reached with PT Indominco (coal company), located between Sumalindo and KNP, as the area is required for the proposed rehabilitation corridor because there is no forest remaining between Surya Hutani Jaya and Muara Kaman Natural Sanctuary. OCSP and the KNP Authority are now assisting in the negotiations between two timber companies and PT Indominco, a member of the *Friends of Kutai*, to support the orangutan corridor initiative.

Threat analysis. Effective conservation planning at landscape scales requires the consideration of many complicated biological, social and economic factors that impinge on the ecological integrity of a site. It requires integration and rationalization of multiple land uses in such a way as to benefit the majority of people. These land uses include, among others, parks, forestry concessions, indigenous management areas, agricultural zones and urban areas.

OCSP prepared a **Threats Analysis** of global threats to orangutan at PSSF focus sites. Through this analysis, OCSP strived to present a clear message on behalf of the actors involved by focusing on the two most critical issues in orangutan conservation, namely prevention of both **forest conversion** and **hunting**. These two principal threats emerge clearly in an analysis that ranks level of threats at focus sites of Kutai and Dairi/Pakpak Bharat Districts. Major threats to orangutan are similar in both Kutai and Pakpak Bharat and include habitat conversion, degradation and logging, both legal (more serious attention in Kutai) and illegal. However, both land degradation and logging are frequently steps towards land conversion - which remains the quintessentially important threat. In both focus sites, hunting is a moderately serious threat. Mining is also considered a more serious threat in Kutai.

This threat analysis, coupled with a stakeholder and situation analysis, will greatly assist to identify both strategic and tactical conservation interventions required to abate threats to orangutans in the focus sites.



DONALD BASON / OCSP

Coal miners are the prevalent mining operators in the Kutai focus site. There are at least two large-scale mining operations in this area, PT Kaltim Prima Coal and PT. Indominco.

Improving the screening protocols of the financial sector

The government has several policy and regulatory incentives for the financial sector to safeguard the environment including regulation 07/II/PBI/2005 from the Bank Indonesia and 12/III/BAPEPAM-LK/2004 from the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency. Both regulations require commercial and investment banks to assess the scope of the business and the measures taken by the debtor to protect the environment. Unfortunately, banks and financial institutions are skeptical about the importance of environmental issues. For various reasons, they are reluctant to be transparent about their policies and activities. Both the Bank of Indonesia and Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency also lacked efforts to enforce regulations.

PSSF is now in the 6th draft of screening tools titled '**The Orangutan Compact**'. International and local financial institutions have been selected to review the draft; a positive response has been received. Many of the financial institutions are currently going through a review process. In addition, PriceWaterhouseCoopers London, who are drafting a global document on sustainable financing, are reviewing the screening tool with a view towards including it in the Indonesian section of their document.

Formal letters asking for cooperation to fine-tune and implement the screening tools have been sent to 47 banks and financial institutions. Various institutions are targeted to join the development and implementation of the compact.



DONALD BASON

Bank Indonesia regulation 07/II/PBI/2005 requires commercial and investment banks to assess measures taken by the debtor or securities issuer to conserve the environment, but gives no further guidance.



Bank Danamon is one of five Indonesian banks that have developed a form of screening to rate companies on their social and environmental performance.

PSSF undertook a financial industry analysis to identify opportunities to incorporate non financial risks associated with natural resource investments impacting Orangutans and habitat. The “Orangutan Compact” was developed to address these needs as the process went through various stages of development in consultation with industry partners Credit Suisse, PwC London, Royal Bank of Canada, IFC Washington, Citibank NY and HB Capital. The final draft was peer reviewed and well received.

Suitable solutions were identified to introduce the screening tool within corporate policies of financial institutions and banks. A market survey clearly indicated the difficulty and time required to achieve this, and it was therefore decided that PSSF would develop an intensive training module for interested financial institutions and banks. 35 formal letters were sent out requesting support and endorsement of this important initiative. 30 respondents expressed interest in receiving training, with some requesting selected natural resource clients to be included. In addition requests were made that OCSP tailor the module to incorporate training of trainers.

In late 2009, PSSF began developing training materials and will commence the training program in February 2010.

Environmental Market Mechanisms

Through the PSSF, the OSCP aims to support the reorientation of current business practice in Indonesia in order that a greater importance is placed upon protection and enhancement of Indonesian forests that support orangutan. To this end, the PSSF analyzed the current status of two promising trends in business practices: **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** and emerging **Environmental Market Mechanisms (EMMs)**.

Rapid changes in conservation finance that promotes market-based mechanisms is also gaining momentum in Indonesia. Over the past decade there have been a number of new schemes, including most notably **Payment for Environmental Services** and **Carbon Credits**. Other potentials, like **Biodiversity Offsets**, have also become a focus for environmental groups and the Ministry of Forestry. The PSSF explored a range of options with key actors ranging from small businesses engaged in forest carbon projects to international companies who are on the cusp of these new initiatives. The Ministry of Forestry has requested that the PSSF provide special training to Ministry staff to help them get up to speed on these exciting new mechanisms and how they might be supported by Ministry activities and regulations.

Paper Audit. An EMM pilot paper audit offset program was initiated by OCSP. The paper audit business model has been developed and involves auditing the paper consumption and then determining the number of trees required to meet this amount. The offset works where contributing firms pay for the replanting trees to offset this consumption. PSSF identified a suitable private sector partner who was willing to invest in the program and also seeks viable options for replanting. WWF Indonesia, and partner in tree planning program NEWTrees, welcomed the concept and agreed that a site could be identified that would positively impact wild orangutans.

The paper audit program is currently under development with sub contractor Eco Dynamics commissioning the University of Southern California to develop a credible offset audit model. In addition, a brand consultant has been selected to develop the marketing materials to launch this program. It is expected that PSSF will pilot the paper audit model in 2010.

CSR. In 2009 CSR developed an increasingly strong basis in Indonesia. The Indonesian legal system upheld a law mandating all companies that affect the natural environment to engage in CSR and a number of CSR programs have been shown to be effective. This law was challenged and upheld in 2009, thereby energizing CSR proponents to engage in further exploration of potential approaches that businesses can take to meet the requirements. The PSSF has been at the forefront in assessing various proposals and is developing an innovative CSR option that specifically benefits orangutan habitat conservation.

Working with potential partners including CSR leaders Indonesia Business Links and KEHATI, OCSP is spearheading an initiative to provide businesses with a tool that assists the private sector in meeting CSR requirements in a manner that supports habitat conservation while simultaneously supporting the development of EMMs. Moving forward with this initiative in 2010 will be a main focus of the PSSF.

Carbon Markets and Climate Change. Indonesia could have a large role in reducing global warming, as the total forest vegetation in Indonesia is over 14 billion tons of biomass, which is more than any other country in Asia. The Indonesian government made a commitment at the G20 Forum in Pittsburg, USA, in September 2009, that they would attempt “to reduce carbon emission up to 26 %by 2020.” The destruction of orangutan habitat is responsible for 80% of greenhouse gas emissions in Indonesia. These gases contribute to global warming which impact both orangutans and humanity.

OCSP is addressing global climate change by adaptation and mitigation measures through biodiversity conservation, reforestation of degraded landscapes and improved overall natural resource management in focus areas. In FY 2009, 4,520,778.607 t CO² were reduced or sequestered as a result of OCSP assistance.

Sungai Putri Carbon Project. In Sungai Putri peat forests of West Kalimantan, a partnership has been developed between OCSP grantee, Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Macquarie Bank of Australia and the local regent to develop the site for carbon emission. In FY 09, an MoU was signed between FFI, Ketapang district government, FFI, and Macquarie proposing Sungai Putri peat swamp forest (53,009 ha), currently zoned for conversion to oil palm plantations, as a REDD pilot.

A 2006 survey of Sungai Putri peat swamp forest indicated that between 300 - 700 orangutans live within these forests. The Bupati of Ketapang signed an MOU with FFI and Macquarie Bank to pilot a REDD project in Sungai Putri. The Global Environment Center, in cooperation with the FFI international task force for carbon trade, have assessed the potential of carbon stock in Sungai Putri peat land forest as part of the preparation of an audit for the voluntary carbon market.



NURHAYATI / OCSP

Sungai Putri’s peat is between four and 13 metres deep and holds masses of carbon, potentially worth millions of dollars in the carbon market. Scientists calculate that clearing Sungai Putri could release 55 million tonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually.

Rimba Raya Carbon Project around Tanjung Puting. OCSP Subcontractor, OFI, has agreed to work in Central Kalimantan with the carbon company InfiniteEarth. InfiniteEarth is attempting to secure a 35,000 ha area in the Seruyan Forests adjacent to the eastern border of TNTP. The area, which has been slated for conversion to oil palm by the local government, will be converted into the “Rimba Raya Reserve” (<http://www.infinite-earth.com/>). Discussions have been on-going with the Ministry of Forestry to change the status of the land from production forest to rehabilitation and restoration forest. This change would allow the area to remain undeveloped, opening up the opportunity to turn it into a voluntary market carbon site. InfiniteEarth is currently undertaking a carbon stock analysis. They have secured the commitment from a large international hotel chain to contribute funds for the development of the area as a carbon emissions reduction site and to purchase credits produced through the demonstration of reduced carbon emissions in the site.

Ecotourism Feasibility Study of Batang Toru. One of the recommendations from the conservation action plan for Batang Toru was to explore the possibility of utilizing ecotourism to both draw attention to the biological importance of Batang Toru Forest Block and also to supply an alternative livelihood and economic value that would both turn local villagers away from extractive practices in the Forest Block and also provide some funds to implement conservation activities there.

OCSP consultant, Miquel Baca, carried out both a feasibility survey of the potential for Batang Toru region to sustain ecotourism. He was assisted in the field by OCSP Medan staff who also supervised 400 interviews with tourists at the Polonia International Airport, Parapat near Lake Toba and Bukit Lawang, to provide much needed data to inform the feasibility study. This information, in addition to meetings with Government tourism departments both in Medan and Jakarta and with private tourism and adventure companies, as well as a visit to the Bukit Lawang orangutan tourism site provided clear insights for preparation of his report. The draft report indicated that specific nature-based tourism focusing on general wildlife trekking is feasible in the area - if coordinated and linked with existing tourism in areas along the Central Sumatran Highway between Padang and Lake Toba. A strategy and action plan was presented to guide the long-term development of tourism in the area. One important recommendation was the development of a visitor information center at the start of the proposed trekking trail.





Other activities: Grant Program Management

OCSP is implementing 13 grants totaling \$2,225,000 over the life of the project. As of September 2009, total money disbursed was \$1,396,325. The grantees were made up of local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in North Sumatra, Kalimantan and Jakarta. In addition to lead grantees, some of the OCSP activities are led by sub-grantees or are part of consortia with other NGOs.

Grant Monitoring and Evaluation

OCSP is conducting audits of the 11 grantee programs that operated from February 2008 to February 2009. These program audits are done in accordance with U.S. Government Auditing Standards. The program audit is to ensure that both programmatic and financial components follow USAID regulations and match OCSP deliverables for the period February 2008 to February 2009.

The results of the grantee program audits are as follows:

- 3 out of 11 grantees achieved good technical performance.
- 4 out of 11 grantees achieved good administration and finance performance.
- 4 out of 11 grantees were poor in technical, administration and finance performance.

The result shows that local NGOs performed as well as international NGOs in grant implementation.

The grant audit team recommended that:

- 4 grantees should be extended with cost.
- 2 grantees should be extended with no cost.
- 5 grantees should not be continued.

From the grant implementation, OCSP has learned that:

- The best proposal is no guarantee of successful implementation in the field.
- Most of grantees felt that the regulations for implementing the grant were too complicated.
- Technical and financial monitoring should be improved on the OCSP side.





Challenges

Component I: Conservation management

Forest Cover Monitoring. Preliminary results indicate that OCSP has partly reached these targets. Forest cover loss in the Kutai/Berau landscape has been reduced from 1.17 – 1.71% until 2004, to around 0.5% per year since the start of the OCSP. Specifically, when comparing forest loss in focal sites within the landscapes (i.e. protected areas and timber concessions who work with OCSP and partners), with control sites with no management activities, the annual forest loss between 2007 and 2009 in the managed sites is ca. 45% of the annual loss in the 'un-managed' sites. This indicates that USAID-funded activities have reduced annual forest loss by ca. 55% in about 700,000 ha of protected areas, national parks and sustainably managed timber concessions. When compared to the baseline forest loss between 1990 and 2004, the change is even more dramatic in the sites managed with USAID assistance, with annual forest loss declining by 72% between 2004 and 2009. Considering that forest loss in this 700,000 ha area was about 9,800 ha/year; this 72% reduction in annual forest loss translated into 7,000 ha saved per year, or about 17,500 ha over the course of the program.

Sumatra

Working Groups. In Sumatra, OCSP has established and facilitated effective working groups in the area of community enforcement of wildlife crimes and spatial planning. The challenge is for these groups to sustain their work after OCSP closes. This will require several things to happen. First, for each working group to have a leader supported by a small secretariat with office space and a minimum of facilities. And secondly, to obtain sustainable funding for the groups. OCSP is working to assist these new developments.

Batang Toru. Batang Toru holds the most southern viable population of Sumatran orangutan. OCSP has facilitated the development of a conservation action plan for Batang Toru. It has also completed a series of constituency building workshops as a platform to erect a collaborative management body to oversee conservation management of Batang Toru. It has now handed the responsibility of developing this Body to a small multi-stakeholder working group. The challenge will be to facilitate this working group to complete its task and then provide this Body with a dedicated full-time manager and sustainable funding. A further challenge will be to engage this Body in the task of supervising and facilitating implementation of the Batang Toru Action Plan and then subsequently revise this Action Plan in two years time. Prior to establishment of a collaborative body to implement the Batang Toru Action Plan, the challenge is to initiate activities in the Plan. While OCSP has implemented some aspects of the Plan, only recently have several NGOs written funding proposals to work on other aspects of the Plan.

Kalimantan

Kalimantan Wide Surveys. The Kalimantan-wide orangutan surveys conducted through community interviews could present a major advance in orangutan conservation. The result of the surveys will be taken to the districts and provinces to get local authorities to agree to targeted conservation commitments. If communicated properly this will allow for a deeper understanding of local threats and underlying reasons for these threats. Such information can provide tools for targeted management strategies, such as through spatial planning and enforcement and community engagement.

A key challenge will then be to get the information out widely and to encourage its usage in local planning. Working with TNC, who are the primary funders of the surveys, OCSP will work on an awareness campaign to ensure the information is disseminated. In addition, OCSP will support Focused Group Discussions at the provincial level to ensure that the results of the survey are presented directly to important government, private sector and NGO actors.

Kutai National Park. To date about 24,000 ha has been converted by this encroachment to agricultural farmland. However, both corporate and local government initiatives are involved in this conversion. The area alongside the Trans-Kalimantan road network that crosses the park has suffered the most serious encroachment. This has happened due to the easy access to the heavily forested areas by the lowland roads, coupled with an uncertain local political situation, which allows for vandalism. The threat of coal mining in these areas is significant. Data gathered from The Ministry of Mineral Mining and Energy confirms that at least 7 companies have requested permits to mine in this area. OCSP and ICITAP are both working with PHKA to promote the Zona Khusus (Special Use Zone) land classification for this area. This would allow communities already in the area to stay but not allow for any additional mines to be put in place.

Another perhaps larger threat to KNP's existence is the fact that it has not been legally defined. Consequently, the Park has no clearly defined boundaries or management plan (Rencana Pengelolaan Taman Nasional RPTN) with defined management conservation zones. OCSP will work with the Coalition for Kutai to assist the park authority in this endeavor.

The surrounding mining, forestry, and palm oil plantation concessions also pose a potential threat for conservation of orangutan in the landscape if they do not use Best Management Practices (BMPs) to conserve orangutans. OCSP will work with these companies through the PSSF component of the program.

Tanjung Puting National Park. The threat of forest and land fires in areas adjacent to Tanjung Puting National Park, especially in oil palm plantations is a constant threat. As more land is cleared the easier it also becomes to access the park. World Education will continue to focus on community prevention of forest fires and OFI will work to improve their patrolling system. In addition the potential for an REDD pilot project is perhaps the best approach to ensure that oil palm doesn't continue to expand on the park's eastern boarder but such an approach is complicated but lack of a national governance system for REDD.

Component 2: Policy and enforcement

Policy Revision. An ongoing challenge is that several laws, regulations and policies related to orangutan conservation and its habitat lack necessary detail to be able to clearly understand their import. And this detail and clarification has not been forthcoming when requested. Further, analysis is also hampered by missing 'implementing regulations' of the Conservation Law such as Government Regulations (GR) and Ministry Decrees.

Enforcement. In Kalimantan and Sumatra several cases of illegal captivity, trade or killing of orangutans have been investigated and reported to the regional office of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency under the Ministry of Forestry. Almost all of the reports were officially recorded, and actions were taken by the authorities. Unfortunately, the actions did not lead to prosecution of those committing the crime. In cases of confiscation of captive orangutans, those people who voluntarily hand over an orangutan are completely absolved of any wrong doing. This leads to a perception that keeping orangutans is not illegal. The challenge is to explore other approaches to encourage enforcement authorities to maximize their authority to prosecute crimes against orangutan.

Another challenge is the processing of legal documents required to prosecute cases and gain convictions against those arrested for wildlife and forest related crimes. Civil investigators lack the understanding of environmental laws and the will to move these cases forward. OCSP is currently setting up a system in North Sumatra to identify work flow blockages in the judicial processes and assist in rectifying them. Increasing the capacity and commitment of these investigators through a series of trainings is also a crucial steps to future success In Kalimantan, OCSP is supporting ICITAP in carrying out Environmental Investigation Training for a range of enforcement officials.

Component 3: Partnership development

OCSP considers development of a national and regional multi-stakeholder orangutan forums a quintessential part of gaining sustainability of activities initiated by OCSP To this end, OCSP, in collaboration with the national government and a range of conservation NGOs, facilitated the formation of the Indonesian Orangutan Forum (FORINA) to improve cohesion between conservation, private sector and government actors necessary to implement the Ministry of Forestry's National Orangutan Action Plan.

Challenges remain in forming orangutan forums. Most notably, many potential members of these forums are already active participants in a range of other forums and find that their time is already over-committed. They also see many forums as unproductive and are consequently skeptical that a newly formed forum for orangutan will fare much better. Further, there are simply not enough qualified people to staff such organizations on a voluntary basis. The challenge is to find sustainable finance to support small directorates of skilled administrators dedicated to ensuring wide participation of actors in order to reach the goals set out in the National Orangutan Action Plan. However, fundraising during the global financial recession has proven to be difficult.

A sizeable proportion of OCSP funding going forward will be allocated to sustaining the orangutan forum and to more forcibly assist in the implementation of the action plan. To this end, an International Orangutan Congress, planned by FORINA for 2010, will draw together orangutan scientific experts, local and multinational businesses, international conservation organizations, bilateral and multilateral institutions, and high level representatives from the Indonesian government to move the National Orangutan Action Plan towards execution. The Orangutan forum will be broadened to include a range of important actors and funding will be sought for its long term sustainability. Challenges persist in the coordination of NGOs at the field level. With the development of FORINA and the upcoming congress, roles will be more clearly defined for the various stakeholders. There are also challenges in developing trust funds for FORINA to support orangutan activities. Many see such funds as competitive in a zero sum game - that will reduce funds going to existing conservation agencies and groups.

Component 4: Communications

OCSP has developed a website in Jakarta and a blogsite in Sumatra. The challenge will be to develop these sites into more useful and user friendly instruments and to pass on to others the task of managing these sites and contribute content and after OCSP finishes.

The recently completed survey to assess stakeholders' satisfaction with OCSP, suggested that OCSP has not yet achieved its overall impact and information exchange performance targets. Only 45% of the stakeholders surveyed rated OCSP as good or very good in its capacity building and support services. The challenge then is to revamp OCSP outreach and communication such that it is perceived as a strong capacity builder or a liaison for information exchange.

Component 5: Private Sector Sustainability Facility

Intended outcomes of PSSF collaboration with concessionaires in focused sites are impactful and realistic given the time allotted to PSSF operation. For each PSSF target concessions deliverables include an agreed plan, budget, and schedule for piloting application of orangutan habitat management guidelines. These steps would indicate progress towards adoption of best practices.

This ultimate outcome sought through adoption and full implementation of BMPs is integrated land-use management that will favor increased protection of orangutan and their habitat. This could be done through inclusion of conservation set-asides; enrichment of riparian forest corridors to connect production areas with contiguous and preferable locally or nationally protected forests; and sensitive production patterns, such as reduced impact logging, rationalization & reduction of roads, and improved fire control systems in place. Full implementation of BMPs, where one could reasonably expect to see the impacts of management changes, will likely require more time than is allotted for the PSSF. The steps required to achieve and monitor full implementation of BMP the ideal time frame is indicated below:

- Data collection has to be initiated to analyze current management practices for orangutan habitat within each of the concessions. This is necessary to develop unique strategies so that management can reduce impact on orangutan habitats. This would require identifying threats such as forest fragmentation, fire, encroachment, hunting, road development, collateral damage from extractive activities, and conflict with humans.
- Studies that have reviewed such data have been undertaken within timber concessions and mines but not within oil palm and timber plantations. For plantations, experts would have to look at land cover change analysis in an average plantation setting; pre- and post land clearing surveys of orangutan populations. This would tell if orangutans use remnant vegetation, corridors and other landscape elements. This would also require review of the effectiveness of various current management strategies used by concessionaires (eg. Sinar Mas). Full examination of such data would require 1-2 years.
- Strategies developed as a result of BMP implementation would require piloting. The piloting would need to take place over a reasonable ecological cycle through which it can be determined if orangutan stayed/flourished in areas where such BMPs haven't been implemented.
- The impacts of BMP strategies would need to be reviewed through data monitoring and compared to business as usual approach to determine if practices are having impact. A continual strategy revision process based on success/failure would then to be undertaken with resultant alterations made to management tools. The time line for realistically reviewing the impacts of strategies at the concession level would be 2-5 years.

Performance Monitoring Plan

Data as of September 2009

Component 1: Improved Management and Conservation of Strategic Wild Orangutan Populations and their Habitats

Overall Impact 1: Number of hectares of priority orangutan habitat that are under improved management

- 1.1 Number of local spatial plans recognizing orangutan areas for conservation
- 1.2 Number of collaborative initiatives or management practice plans developed
- 1.3 Percentage of priority orangutan habitat in Berau East Kutai that is under improved management
- 1.4 Percentage of priority orangutan habitat in Tanjung Puting National park under improved management
- 1.5 Percentage of priority orangutan habitat in a large multifunctional landscape in West Kalimantan that is under improved conservation management

Component 2: Improved Enforcement of Laws and Regulations that Combat Habitat Destruction and other Threats to Wild Orangutan Populations

Overall Impact 2: Number of hunting and logging violations in and around priority conservation sites that are prosecuted under Indonesian law

- 2.1 Number of relevant laws that are reviewed, redrafted and presented to government
- 2.2 Number of relevant laws that are reviewed, redrafted and presented to government
- 2.3 Number of local entities that support enforcement of orangutan habitat

Component 3: Partnerships that Improve Coordination and Liaison among all Partners Engaged in Conservation of Wild Orangutan Populations

Overall Impact 3: Number of forums, working groups, private sector and government partnerships in place that improve coordination and collaboration

- 3.1 Number of forums created to coordinate national orangutan conservation policy and practice
- 3.2 Number of issue related regional, local and community working groups established
- 3.3 Private sector partnerships established
- 3.4 Amount of funds raised
- 3.5 Number of public and private sector donors and NGOs contributing financing orangutan conservation activities

Project Start to Now Target	Project Start to Now Actual	Project Start to September 2008	Period October 20008 to September 2009
Sumatra: 150,000 Kalimantan: 800,000	Sumatra: 148,918 Kalimantan: 819,277	Sumatra: 104,000 Kalimantan: 511,423	Sumatra: 148,918 Kalimantan: 819,277
Village: 12 District: 5 Province: 3	Village: 13 District: 6 Province: 3	Village: 7 District: 6 Province: 1	Village: 13 District: 6 Province: 3
10	7	2	8
East Kutai/Berau: - 45% Reducing the annual baseline loss from 1.95% to 0.3% 5,940 hectares saved	Forest loss reduced to 0.4% 14,000 ha	7,000 ha	14,000 ha Target achieved
Tanjung Puting: - 70% Reducing the annual baseline loss from 1.95% to 0.6% 4,620 hectares saved	Tanjung Puting: - 70% Reducing the annual baseline loss from 1.95% to 0.6% 13,035 hectares saved	TBD	Forest loss reduced from 3% baseline (1990-2000) to 2.5%/ year (2005-2009). No 2007 data available to estimate ha saved by OCSP, but target appears to have been missed
Multifunctional Landscape: - 15% Reducing the annual baseline loss from 1.95% to 0.3% 2,475 hectares saved		TBD	Forest loss has been rapid in this large landscape, but focus area of 53,009 ha Sungai Putri Peat forest area has been secured Target achieved
5	10	0	10
2	2	0	2
17	36	8	27
10	8	2	6
30	23	10	13
7	3	0	3
10	14	8	6
13	6	2	4
\$3,000,000	\$2,563,537	\$1,500,000	\$1,063,537
15	44	31	13

Performance Monitoring Plan (continued)

Data as of September 2009

Component 4: Improved Outreach that Builds Commitment and Support for Orangutan Conservation

Overall Impact 4: Percentage of OCSP target stakeholders demonstrating support for orangutan conservation efforts

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 4.1 | Time and articles in media devoted to conservation of orangutan and their habitat |
| 4.2 | Percentage of relevant stakeholders aware of OCSP |
| 4.3 | Use of OCSP web-site and affiliated sites and mail lists |
| 4.4 | Percentage aware of campaign issues among target audiences |
| 4.5 | Number of participants in exchanges and programs visits |
| 4.6 | Number of studies utilized in campaigns on impact of plantation development on orangutan populations |

Table Notes:

I. KALIMANTAN:

2008-2009: Training on orangutan surveys and incorporation of steps to develop an orangutan corridor into the management plan of Surya Hutani timber plantation impacting 200,000 ha. In Central Kalimantan, 41,500 hectares increased of patrol coverage in Tanjung Puting National Park by OFI. OFI convinced the provincial government to reduce the excision of area of Tanjung Puting national Park in the provincial spatial by 13,295 ha. MoU signed between Ketapang district government, FFI, and Macquarie proposing Sungai Putri peat swamp forest (53,009 ha), currently zoned for conversion to oil palm plantations, as a REDD pilot.

2007-2008: HCVF assessment in Ketapang West Kalimantan = 112,000 ha. Tanjung Puting -- community development in 16 villages, new guard post for patrolling, fire suppression and response = 18,423. Berau and Wehea, E. Kalimantan -- Mainstreaming orangutan conservation in the management of nine timber concessions (berau), community development and development of joint secretariat for management (Wehea) = 381,000.

SUMATRA:

2008-2009: 44,918 ha through development of 6 Model Conservation Villages around the Leuser national park ecosystem where multi-stakeholder conservation planning resulted in village level conservation regulations.

2007-2008: Batang Toru Conservation Action Plan=86,000. Development of 6 Conservation Villages in Sidangkat, North Sumatra = 18,000 Ha.

- 1.1 NAD Province, Aceh Selatan district (Pucuk Lembang village, Pasi Lembang village and Durian Kawan village); North Sumatra Province, Langkat district (Sampe Raya village, Timbang Jaya village, and Timbang Lawan village). --- ALIVE.
North Sumatra Province, Pakpak Bharat district (Malum village, Prolihen village, Simbruna village, and Suka Ramai village); Dairi district (Sempung Polding village and Bongkaras village). --- Pusaka.
Central Kalimantan province, Kotawaringin Barat district, Sekonyer village. --- WE / OFI
- 1.3 The percentage of deforestation trends is decline since 2007, base on preliminary report of Forest Cover Monitoring surrounding East Kutai. However, exact numbers can be declared after all the analysis conducted and the report was completed.
- 1.4 OCSP was successful in reducing the number of hot spots inside the park by 90% over the previous year. However, there are still frequent forest and land fires in areas bordering the oil palm plantations, and the more land is cleared, the easier the access, both to the national park and areas close to the park. During this period there were almost no fires and only one hotspot was identified from via satellite.
- 1.5 An HCVF assessment was undertaken in Lamandau, C. Kalimantan by Yayorin. No significant progress has been made with HCVF surveys in Arut or Belantikan. 17 thematic maps have been developed such as soil classification, rainfall, hydrology, topography, HCVF, and land suitability for oil palm.
- 2 Cases: Tiger skin trade in Tiga Binanga, N Sumatra and Medan. 2 suspects: 2 years jail punishment + fines IDR 1 million; 1 suspect: court martial and 2.8 yrs. Pangolin smuggler: 13.8 tones frozen pangolin. 2 suspects: 3 years jail punishment + fines IDR 10 million; 1 suspect was deported. 61 tiger skins peices, 1 tiger skull, 1 leopard skin, 5 bear skins (inclusive). 1.5 yrs, IDR 2,5 million
- 2.1 1. Held workshop to review and provide recommended revisions of 5 key national government regulations.
2. Reviewed Governor's Decree in North Sumatra on human-animal conflict and made recommendations for revisions.
- 2.2 In Sumatra: Wildlife Conservation Society training in Sumatera. In West Kalimantan: 1 Provincial Office of the Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation with the Ministry of Forestry (BKSDA), 4 NP, 1 Police Officer (Province and District), 1 Forestry Officer (Province & District).
- 2.3 In Sumatra: Coalition of Wildlife Trade Monitoring (KPSL) and Coalition of Forest Crime Monitoring (KPHSU)
In Kalimantan: 1. Three wildlife crimes involving orangutan were reported to the BKSDA West Kalimantan by local entity Titian
2. Two wildlife crimes involving orangutan were reported to the BKSDA East Kalimantan by local entity AKAR Kaltim
3. A total of 10 wildlife crimes have been reported by Tanjung Puting patrol units over the life of the program

Project Start to Now Target	Project Start to Now Actual	Project Start to September 2008	Period October 2008 to September 2009
60%	99%	TBD	99%
radio: 15 hours newspaper: 250 articles TV: 50 minutes	radio: 82 hours newspaper: 388 articles TV: 60 minutes	radio: 81 hours newspaper: 210 articles TV: 15 minutes	radio: 1 hour newspaper: 178 articles TV: 45 minutes
90%	76%	TBD	76%
1,500 hits 500 visits 150 mail recipients	105,389 hits 8,291 visits 490 mail recipients	14,134 hits 1,024 visits 217 mail recipients	91,255 hits 7,267 visits 273 mail recipients
60%	100%		100%
75	77	34	43
3	1	1	1

3. Cases: Tiger skin trade in Tiga Binanga, N Sumatra and Medan. 2 suspects: 2 years jail punishment + fines IDR 1 million; 1 suspect: court martial and 2.8 yrs. Pangolin smuggler: 13.8 tones frozen pangolin. 2 suspects: 3 years jail punishment + fines IDR 10 million; 1 suspect was deported. 61 tiger skins peices, 1 tiger skull, 1 leopard skin, 5 bear skins (inclusive). 1.5 yrs, IDR 2,5 million
- 3.1 In Sumatra: round table meeting of key actors in WBTFB, KPSSL, KPSSU, Alliance of Spatial Planning Change in North Sumatera; and Orang utan Sumatera Forum (FOKUS)
- 3.2 9 – In Sumatra: 1 Collaborative Management in WBTFB, 1 Spatial Planning forum, and 2 Enforcement of Wildlife and Forest Crime. In West Kalimantan: 1 on Oil Palm-HCVF and BMP, 4 Communications Forums -- communications task force for i) Northern Sumatra for Sumut and Aceh, ii) West Kalimantan, iii) Central Kalimantan, and iv) East Kalimantan
- 3.3 10 – PD Yudha Oil Palm Estate East Kalimantan; Sinar Mas (SHK) and Sumalindo Timber plantations in East Kalimantan – both for orangutan surveys and SHK accepted management recommendations; SBK and SJM of the Alas Kasuma Logging Group and PT Smart for HCVF assessments in West Kalimantan, Macquarie Bank for development of Sungai Putri as an avoided deforestation site, Infinite Earth for Seruyan Forests abutting Tanjung Puting National Park to develop as an avoided deforestation site, the TNK private sector corridor Forum in East Kalimantan, Agen Court Mining participation in the Batang Toru Action plan development and agreement to follow its recommendations
- 3.5 APAPI – US \$1,000, PT. SMART – US \$1,500, TNC – US \$ 2,000, WCS – US \$250, BOSF, PHKA – All BKSDA/ National Park staff travel costs For the National Workshop for Orangutan Action Plan Implementation in Bogor: Meeting about Corridor; Work Shop for TNK (2 times) with amount \$6,500 from KBCF, CIFOR, and Mitra Kutai (KPC - coal mining, SRH - HTI plantation, PTK - fertilizer, PT Badak NGL - Liquid gas, PT Pertamina, PT. Indominco - coal mining, and PT PAMA). And also Mitra Kutai has pledged to allocate amount IDR 590 million (\$62,105) for supporting TNK. \$990,182 contributed to date in match by OCSP grantees
- 4 OCSP conducted a two-part study in March - Apr 2009. The first part of the evaluation consisted of a random sample of stakeholder organizations in the conservation community in Indonesia. A total of 86 organizations returned the surveys. Of the 86 responses, NGOs accounted for 57% of the sample (n = 49). Government offices (n = 28) accounted for 32% of the sample. Private sector companies comprised the remaining 11% of the responses (n = 9). The second part of the evaluation included 13 in-depth interviews with organizations not included in the random sample.
- 4.1 Over 80 hours of Promedia Radio programs. 388 news articles related OCSP including 150 COP news articles. TV interview with Erik Meijaard on Al Jeezera tv and Dialog on TVRI Kalimantan with Titian for 60 minutes. Erik Meijaard interviewed about the new orangutan discovery by radio stations in Australia Australia, UK (BBC), Netherlands, Belgium and France
- 4.2 76% of respondents agree that OCSP provides important services to protect orangutans and their habitat (n= 86 samples of NGO, government, and private sector)
- 4.3 Total Mailing List = 490: OCSP Group Mailing List – 23 members; Orangutan Action Plan Group Mailing List – 130 members; OCSP Grant Group Mailing List – 88 members; Orangutan Congress mailing list – 19 members; KPSSL Sumbagut mailing list (Sumatra) – 37 members; Alam Sumatra mailing list (Sumatra)- 13 members; Facebook of Orangutan National Action Plan – 180 members
- 4.4 OCSP has met and exceeded its 2008 targets for the Overall Impact at Activity 4.4. However, the survey findings suggest that OCSP has not yet achieved its Stakeholder Satisfaction Overall Impact and Information Exchange performance targets. OCSP should continue its efforts in capacity building and support services to its stakeholders. It has not yet perceived to be a strong capacity builder or a liaison for information exchange.
- 4.5 1. A total 34 persons trip to Tanjung Puting with DCM, Weheha with state department, OES, USFS to West Kalimantan and Congressional Staff Delegation to Sibolangit - North Sumatra.
2. Trip to Bukit Lawang, Langkat with Bapedalda N. Sumatra, DAI home office, OCSP team, and Grantee team.
ALIVE team member including the community visit to PUSAKA sites. PUSAKA team member including the community visit to ALIVE sites. Jamie Helperin from USFS visits Dairi and Pakpak Bharat.
3. 2 persons of ICITAP Team - from US Department of Justice to Kutai National Park to work with Park management and stakeholders. 2 persons of ASEAN-Wildlife Enforcement Network team did field assessment investigation training in Kutai National Park. 3 journalist from Tamasya Magazine to coverage OCSP activity in Tanjung Puting
- 4.6 Erik Meijaard's economic analysis of potential revenues from oil palm development presently scheduled within Kalimantan vs. potential carbon offset revenue.



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