



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION SERVICES PROGRAM
WORK PLAN
OCTOBER 1, 2009 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

This publication was produced by Development Alternatives, Inc. under USAID Contract No. 497-C-00-07-00016-00

ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION SERVICES PROGRAM

WORK PLAN

OCTOBER 1, 2009 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

USAID – DAI Contract No. 497-C-00-07-00016-00

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OCSP STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	2
SELECTION OF SITES FOR FOCUSED ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION	2
STRATEGIES AND TASKS	3
OCSP PROJECT COMPONENTS.....	4
I. Management and Conservation of Strategic Wild Orangutan Populations and their Habitats.....	4
II. Enforcement of Laws and Regulations that Combat Habitat Destruction and other Threats to Wild Orangutan Populations.....	5
III. Partnership Development	7
IV. Communications and Outreach.....	8
V. PSSF	8
ASSUMPTIONS.....	9
APPENDICES	11
I. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	12
II. OCSP LOG FRAME.....	13
III. PSSF COMPONENT LOG FRAME	29

OCSP STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The USAID Orangutan Conservation Services Project (OCSP) is a crisis response program that aims to maximize protection and long-term survival of viable orangutan populations in the wild. OCSP is the key biodiversity conservation program of USAID/Indonesia and directly contributes to USAID's environmental and biodiversity objectives. USAID recognizes that saving the orangutan is about conserving its habitat and reducing other threats. As such, the ultimate goal of OCSP is to eliminate or reduce primary threats to orangutan in priority areas, especially loss of forest habitat, hunting and wild life trade.

OCSP is a consortium led by Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) with subcontracts to Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). It has worked in partnership with 25 international and local NGOs that implement activities in support of OCSP goals. OCSP approaches its mission by focusing on selected sites in Sumatra and Kalimantan, while at the same time working on a broader scale to improve law enforcement, conservation finance, public information and support, and partnerships with the private sector and government agencies. Its offices are located in Jakarta, Medan and Balikpapan.

The conservation status of orangutans in Sumatra (*Pongo abelii*) and Kalimantan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) has reached a crisis point. While the viability of both species is at risk, the status of the Sumatran orangutans is now considered "critically endangered," meaning there is an extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future. Some 6,500 Sumatran orangutans survive in a much fragmented forest landscape. In Borneo 40,000–50,000 of the animals remain, but they are distributed over almost 50 geographically isolated populations. Orangutan populations have been decimated over the past few decades, and this decline has accelerated significantly since 1998. If current rates continue, the orangutan may be extinct in the wild before 2050.

Orangutans and their forest habitat are genuine assets, and their conservation should create many environmental and economic benefits for the Indonesian people. Moreover, orangutans are flagship species that should symbolize conservation efforts throughout Indonesia. Their continued presence in the wild requires the commitment and support of multiple actors working at the national, regional, and local levels, to reduce further the loss of their forest habitat and eliminate hunting of and trade in orangutan. The lessons learned from local efforts must inform national policy, just as better policies must spur implementation activities in and around the remaining habitats. The sustainability of conservation efforts can only be accomplished through sound management, effective law enforcement, creative partnerships, successful public outreach and communications and long-term financing.

SELECTION OF SITES FOR FOCUSED ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION

The 2009-2010 work plan details the process to select areas for general OCSP activities. The list of areas for focused OCSP activity are:

1. Tanjung Puting National Park (Central Kalimantan)
2. Kutai National Park (East Kalimantan)
3. Wehea (East Kalimantan)
4. Lesan (East Kalimantan)
5. Gunung Palung (West Kalimantan)
6. Sungai Putri – Bukit Perai – Arut Belantikan (West and Central Kalimantan)
7. Leuser Ecosystem (North Sumatra & Aceh)
8. Dairi & Pakpak Bharat Districts (North Sumatra)
9. Batang Toru area (North Sumatra)

Although OCSP targets most of its funding to the above 9 mentioned areas, it impacts conservation gain in all conservation areas through facilitation and assisting the development of overarching policy reform, spatial planning, communication campaigns and enforcement.

STRATEGIES AND TASKS

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 habitats and prevention of their hunting and capture for trade.

In consideration of these factors, OCSP focuses on strategies at two levels to reduce threats to orangutans. First, OCSP addresses on-the-ground threats at selected sites in Sumatra and Kalimantan by strengthening protection and management practice and engaging local communities in conservation activities. At the same time, OCSP operates at a broader scale to improve enforcement of existing laws that protect orangutans and their habitat; improve land use planning; create mechanisms for long-term conservation financing; strengthen partnerships and coordination of conservation organizations, private sector, community groups, and Government of Indonesia agencies at all levels; and, broaden awareness of issues in orangutan conservation through national and international media and public education campaigns.

OCSP seeks to achieve its goals in this work plan by:

- Continuing to support the formation of a national orangutan multi-stakeholder forum.
- Facilitation of the development of regional and national workshops focused on implementation of the National Orangutan Conservation Strategy.
- Developing a plan for an Orangutan Action Plan Working Group Meeting involving key actors from Indonesia and, possibly, around the world.
- Contributing to government spatial planning to ensure proper consideration is given to conservation of orangutan and their habitat.
- Completing collaborative management plans to manage conservation in both

- protected areas and others with an assortment of land classification types.
- Implementing strategic communications campaigns at both national and regional levels.
 - Development of links to relevant US and Indonesian Government programmatic activities where overlap exists.

OCSP implements its program both through extension of select current grant programs, short contracts, and via direct implementation. The activities that OCSP views as among the most important include, but are not limited to: conservation strategic planning; working to revise provincial spatial plans in a manner that provides greatest protection for orangutan forest; facilitating a range of working groups/forums (enforcement, communications, spatial planning, etc); and, further assisting in the implementation both regionally and nationally of the National Orangutan Action Plan. A full listing of activities broken down by component can be found below.

OCSP PROJECT COMPONENTS

The OCSP program is implemented by DAI, together with key partners, sub contractors and grantees to achieve impact within the following five major components:

1. Management and conservation of strategic wild orangutan populations and their habitats.
2. Enforcement of laws and regulations that combat habitat destruction and other threats to wild orangutan populations.
3. Partnership development.
4. Communications and outreach.
5. Private Sector Sustainability Facility.

I. MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF STRATEGIC WILD ORANGUTAN POPULATIONS AND THEIR HABITATS

OCSP will continue to work closely with and facilitate 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. Due to OCSP and partner's efforts, this planning process has become more transparent and participative and government planners have welcomed their input. OCSP will continue to work with communities to improve conservation practices and reduce reliance on forest resources in areas surrounding critical habitat. For example, in the Batang Toru Forest Block, the OCSP program has begun implementation of the conservation action plans generated by multiple stakeholders.

In Sumatra, key activities include supporting nine model orangutan conservation villages; playing a key role in ensuring community participation and transparency in the revision of provincial and district spatial plan revisions in North Sumatra; assisting in revision of the Gunung Leuser National Park conservation management plan; assisting with constituency building for the North Sumatra and Aceh orangutan Forums and implementation of the national action plan in these regions; facilitation of the development of the Batang Toru collaborative conservation management authority and

implementation of the Batang Toru conservation action plan and continue the development of the bog site designed to show OCSP activities and the results of implementation in northern Sumatra of the North Sumatra orangutan Forum (FOCUS).

In Kalimantan, OCSP is focused on minimizing loss of orangutan habitat in contiguous multiple-use forest areas where different stakeholders collaborate - including local communities, private sector industries, and NGOs. The approach combines sustainable forest use and economic development with protection of orangutan habitats and conservation of other areas with high conservation value. Key strategies include: implementing approaches to identify high conservation value forests and revise spatial plans so that critical orangutan habitats are not developed into agriculture, oil palm, or timber plantations; collaboration with local forest and land managers, including protected areas management, local government, timber and plantation industries, and local communities to implement sound management of forests and natural resources; and, identifying economic incentives for industry and communities that can offset foregone revenues from extractive and other destructive uses of natural resources.

In Kutai National Park, about 24,000 ha has been converted by encroachment by agriculture, both corporate and local government. Further, at least seven companies have requested permits to mine in this area. OCSP and ICITAP will continue to work with PHKA to promote a *Zona Khusus* (Special Use Zone) for this converted area. OCSP will work with the Coalition for Kutai to assist the park authority develop a management plan and demarcate the boundary of the Park.

In Tanjung Puting National Park, forest and land fires are 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.

In the multi-functional landscape of Ketapang, West Kalimantan, OCSP and partner, FFI, will focus on assisting oil palm, forestry and mining concessionaires within the landscape to identify HCVF in their management plans and incorporate these areas also in district spatial plans for West Kalimantan.

FFI has also been one of the lead organizations in development of a REDD pilot project. OCSP will continue to support their work on the development of such a pilot project in Sungai Putri peat swamp forests.

II. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT COMBAT HABITAT DESTRUCTION AND OTHER THREATS TO WILD ORANGUTAN POPULATIONS

Enforcement. In Kalimantan and Sumatra several cases of illegal captivity, trade or killing of orangutans have previously 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. OCSP and partners will explore 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 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 will be an important step to progress prosecutions.

OCSP is supporting ICITAP in carrying out training in environmental investigation for a range of enforcement officials. OCSP will also undertake trainings independent of these both through the initiative of staff and partner organizations.

OCSP will continue to support the Wildlife Crime Unit in Sumatra through a grant to WCS. This Unit works in formal collaboration with BBKSDA North Sumatra on orangutan patrolling and monitoring. The 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, WCU will continue worked with a network of 24 informants and contact persons across both provinces

Working groups

OCSP will continue to facilitate the large NGO network that is engaging the community in the enforcement of wildlife crime laws in northern Sumatra (KPSL/Koalisi Perlindungan Satwa Liar for wildlife crime and KPHSU /Koalisi Peduli Hutan Sumatra Utara). It will provide technical support to continue the development of a wildlife crime case - handling database with BBKSDA and the above working groups, building a referral system, establishing call center to receive community reports on forest and wildlife crime, and continued community patrolling. Additionally, to facilitate identification of priority areas for enforcement activities in North Sumatra and Aceh, OCSP will continue to develop a mapping process to document wildlife crime hotspots and determine factors that are associated with hotspots - such as presence of priority conservation forests, road networks and village clusters. This will inform about the areas for priority enforcement interventions.

Policy. OCSP continues to dedicate full-time staff, housed in the Ministry of Forestry, to engage in policy dialogue on the protection of orangutan habitat and reduction of threats to orangutan and their habitat. This staff is supported by regionally based OCSP staff as well as information from OCSP grantees and other partner NGOs that provide input based on experience from field situations.

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 can 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. OCSP will, therefore, continue to work with the European Union's MFP program to provide training to improve the capacity of civil society groups in provinces where orangutan are present to ensure that forestry companies follow the procedures set out by the Ministry of Forestry.

III. 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.

Considerable attention will be allocated to sustaining the orangutan forums and to more forcibly assist in the implementation of the action plan. A series of provincial focused group discussions that will be conducted to establish regional forums in Aceh, West and Central Kalimantan – in addition to those already established in North Sumatra and East Kalimantan. Further, focused group discussions will also be held in North Sumatra and East Kalimantan as part of a process to send delegates to a workshop to select representative members of all key stakeholders to the Central Committee of the Indonesian Orangutan Forum (FORINA). This FORINA Committee will also collaborate with the Steering Committee currently preparing an Orangutan Action Plan Work Group meeting.

The Orangutan Action Plan Work Group meeting will set about to achieve the following goals:

- 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 monitor and evaluate results of implementation of the Action Plan and communicate these to a wide national and international audience; and
- establish national and international links to support programs, both financial and scientific.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

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. As such, OCSP will continue to target improving public awareness of orangutan issues through dissemination of information through all media outlets.

A 2009 survey to ascertain stakeholders' satisfaction with OCSP demonstrated that OCSP has attained good results in program branding and that there is general awareness of orangutan threats among target groups. However, results also demonstrated that OCSP has not yet achieved its targeted impact on information exchange. Meeting these targets will be a focus of communication activities in this work plan.

OCSP will focus on increased engagement with media through campaigns with clear messages about orangutan threats. An orangutan good-will ambassador will be utilized as a spokesperson to draw attention to threats to orangutan forests. Communication tools, such as websites, development of press releases, brochures, etc will be improved. Moreover, Ogilvy International PR Company has agreed in principle to work with OCSP on a *pro-bono* campaign in support of orangutans conservation.

A key delivery mechanism for orangutan conservation messages in Northern Sumatra is through church sermons and meetings of the very influential Protestant church, HKBP. As such, OCSP activities will include a series of FGDs and workshops with HKBP leaders and influential Protestants. These will lead to the writing by selected religious leaders, assisted by OCSP, of a book of sermons that are weighted to the connection between development of a conservation ethic and religious teachings.

In Sumatra, OCSP will focus on re-vitalizing an essentially defunct campaign for the conservation of the Tripa Swamps, Aceh. This swamp contains a major coastal population of orangutan. In particular, the campaign will focus on the engagement of more local and national media attention and the re-establishment of the round-table discussion group for Tripa. It will also have FGDs with specific key legislators and decision makers.

In Kalimantan, OCSP will focus on a campaign to support the conservation values of Kutai National Park and the need to implement key aspects of its management plan. It will continue to work with closely PT ESCOMMS on a conservation branding campaign for Kutai National Park -as well as the Coalition for Kutai National and selected members of Friends of Kutai.

V. PSSF

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.

Increased private sector engagement is particularly important to achieve impact in biodiversity conservation, given that the majority of orangutans live outside of 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 the private sector actors.

Although the PSSF has a number of activities that create synergy with current and future OCSP activities, others are new initiatives that seek to engage the private sector to meet conservation standards in financial matters and to utilize a range of current and emerging environmental market mechanisms that place a proper value on biological diversity. The PSSF work plan (see Appendix 3) has been separately submitted to USAID and approved.

ASSUMPTIONS

Attainment of project goals is usually conditional upon certain external factors remaining unchanged, or if not, then changes are predictable. These assumptions are critical to timely and successful accomplishment of project goals. They must be monitored in order to determine if failure to achieve project objectives is the result of internal, manageable factors or uncontrollable, external forces. We have identified critical assumptions that relate to political, legislative and financial support for improved conservation in Indonesia. While these are largely qualitative, they provide an overall framework for gauging responsiveness to the conservation agenda in Sumatra and Kalimantan.

TABLE OF ASSUMPTIONS

Critical Assumptions						
	International support for conservation initiatives	Legislative support for orangutan conservation	Financial support for orangutan conservation	Support for OCSP	Economic stability	Environmental stability
Assumption	International support for orangutan conservation remains strong; stable funding; staffing levels and; mandate	Government implements laws and policies supportive of orangutan conservation & restrict plantation licenses if inimical to orangutan habitat protection	Financial support from GOI for orangutan conservation remains adequate	Support for OCSP from Indonesian Government and USAID maintained over duration of program	Economic conditions in Sumatra and Kalimantan remain conducive to orangutan conservation with no significant deterioration in rural incomes	Environmental conditions in Indonesia remain conducive to orangutan conservation with no significant deterioration in climatic trends or population patterns

APPENDICES

I. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BBKSDA	North Sumatra Conservation Agency (Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam, Sumatra Utara)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DoJ	United States Department of Justice
EU MFP	European Union's Multistakeholder Forestry Program
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FFI	Flora and Fauna International
FOKUS	North Sumatra Orangutan Forum (Forum Orangutan Konservasi Sumatra Utara)
FORINA	Forum Orangutan Indonesia
GoI	Government of Indonesia
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forest
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
INFOKUS	Informasi Forum Konservasi Orangutan Sumatera
KPHSU	Coalition of Forest Crime Monitoring (Koalisi Peduli Hutan Sumatra Utara)
KPSL	Coalition for the Protection of Protected Wild Animals (Koalisi Perlindungan Satwa Liar Dilindungi)
KSDA	Natural Resource Conservation Agency within the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry
MCV	model conservation village
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCSP	Orangutan Conservation Services Program
OFI	Orangutan Foundation International
PERHAPPI	Association of Indonesian Primatologists
PHKA	Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation within the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry
PHVA	Orangutan Population and Habitat Viability Assessment
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	U.S. Dollar
WBTFB	West Batang Toru Forest Block
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WCU	Wildlife Conservation Unit
WE	World Education

