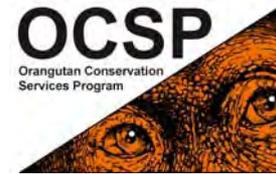




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ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION SERVICES PROGRAM

Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP)

Performance Monitoring Plan 2009-2010

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PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN 2009 - 2010

COMPONENT 1: Improved Management and Conservation of Strategic Wild Orangutan Populations and their Habitats (see Table 5)

Table 5. Showing progress in Component 1 towards the PMP Project target from September 09 to September 10 for both impact and process indicators.

Descriptions of PMP Indicator	Initial Project Target to Sept 09	Project Start to Sept 09 Actual	Target Oct 09 - Sept 10	Project Target Total (cumulative)
Overall Impact 1: Number of hectares of priority orangutan habitat that are under improved management	Sumatra: 150,000 Kalimantan: 800,000	Sumatra: 148,918 Kalimantan: 819,277	Sumatra: 50,000 Kalimantan: 200,000	Sumatra: 200,000 Kalimantan: 1,000,000
1.1. Number of local spatial plans recognizing orangutan areas for conservation	Village: 12 District: 5 Province: 3	Village: 13 District: 6 Province: 3	Village: 6 Sumut 6 Kal District: 1 Province:1	Village: 21 District: 10 Province: 4
1.2. Number of collaborative initiatives or management practice plans developed	10	9	2	11
1.3. Percentage of priority orangutan habitat in Berau East Kutai that is under improved management	East Kutai/Berau: - 45% Reducing the annual baseline loss from 1.95% to 0.3% 5,940 hectares saved	Forest loss of 0.5% 2900 ha saved	Additional 3040 ha saved	Reducing the annual baseline loss from 1.95% to 0.3% 5941 ha saved
1.4. Percentage of priority orangutan habitat in Tanjung Puting National park under improved management	Tanjung Puting: - 70% Reducing the annual baseline loss from 1.95% to 0.6% 4,620 hectares saved	Forest loss of 0.78% 2808 hectares saved	Additional 1812 ha saved	Reducing the annual baseline loss from 1.95% to 0.6% 4620 ha saved
1.5. Percentage of priority orangutan habitat in a large multifunctional landscape in West Kalimantan that is under improved conservation management	Multifunctional Landscape: - 15% Reducing the annual baseline loss from 1.95% to 0.3% 2,475 hectares saved	Forest loss of 15.9% 0ha saved	Additional 2,425 ha saved	2,475 ha saved

COMPONENT 2: Improved Enforcement of Laws and Regulations that Combat Habitat Destruction and Other Threats to Wild Orangutan Populations (see Table 6)

Table 6. Showing progress in Component 2 towards the PMP Project target from September 09 to September 10 for both impact and process indicators.

Descriptions of PMP Indicator	Initial Project Target to Sept 09	Project Start to Sept 09 Actual	Target Oct 09 - Sept 10	Project Target Total (cumulative)
Overall Impact 2: Number of hunting and logging violations in and around priority conservation sites that are prosecuted under Indonesian law	5	3	0	3
2.1. Number of relevant laws that are reviewed, redrafted and presented to government	2	2	3	5
2.2. Number of local jurisdictions trained in law enforcement	17	22	5	33
2.3. Number of local entities that support enforcement of orangutan habitat	10	8	2	10

COMPONENT 3: Partnerships that Improve Coordination and Liaison Among All Partners Engaged in Conservation of Wild Orangutan Populations (see Table 7).

Table 7. Showing progress in Component 3 towards the PMP Project target from September 09 to September 10 for both impact and process indicators.

Descriptions of PMP Indicator	Initial Project Target to Sept 09	Project Start to Sept 09 Actual	Target Oct 09 - Sept 10	Project Target Total (cumulative)
Overall Impact 3: Number of forums, working groups, private sector and government partnerships in place that improve coordination and collaboration	30	26	9	35
3.1. Number of forums created to coordinate national orangutan conservation policy and practice	7	3	2	5
3.2. Number of issue related regional, local and community working groups established	10	10	7	17
3.3. Private sector partnerships established	13	13	5 (PSSF Activity)	18
3.4. Number of public and private sector donors and NGOs contributing financing orangutan conservation activities	15	40	23	63
3.5. Funds raised in support of OCSP program activities, national orangutan action plan	\$3,000,000.	\$2,563,537	\$436,463	\$3,000,000.

and sustainable financing activities of PSSF (6.3.4)				
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COMPONENT 4: Improved Outreach that Builds Commitment and Support for Orangutan Conservation (see Table 8)

Table 8. Showing progress in Component 4 towards the PMP Project target from September 09 to September 10 for both impact and process indicators.

Descriptions of PMP Indicator	Initial Project Target to Sept 09	Project Start to Sept 09 Actual	Target Oct 09 - Sept 10	Project Target Total (cumulative)
Overall Impact 4: Percentage of OCSP target stakeholders demonstrating support for orangutan conservation efforts	60%	99%	60%	60%
4.1. Time and articles in media devoted to conservation of orangutan and their habitat	radio: 15 hours newspaper: 250 articles TV: 50 minutes	radio: 82 hours newspaper: 388 articles TV: 60 minutes	radio: 1 hour newspaper: 60 articles TV: 30 minutes	radio: 83 hours newspaper: 468 articles TV: 120 minutes
4.2. Percentage of relevant stakeholders aware of OCSP	90%	76%	80%	80%
4.3. Use of OCSP web-site and affiliated sites and mail lists	1,500 hits 500 visits 150 mail recipients	105,389 hits 8,291 visits 490 mail recipients	10,000 hits 1,000 visits 49 mail recipients	116,000 hits 9,291 visits 539 mail recipients
4.4. Percentage aware of campaign issues among target audiences	60%	100%	60	60%
4.5. Number of participants in exchanges and programs visits	75.	77	17	94.
4.6. Number of studies utilized in campaigns on impact of plantation development on orangutan populations	3	1	2	2

Table Notes:

1: KALIMANTAN:

2009-2010 Projection: Improved management of PSSF sites. Kutai National Park. Four Hutan Desa villages

2008-2009 Actual: 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 excised 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 Actual: 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:

2009-2010 Projection: Improved management by Toba Pulp plantation to manage orangutan area adjacent to their concession. Adoption of zonation plan for Gunung Leuser National Park

2008-2009 Actual: 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 Actual: Batang Toru Conservation Action Plan=86,000. Development of 6 Conservation Villages in Sidangkat, North Sumatra = 18,000 Ha

1.1.:

Sumatra

2009-2010 Projection: Pusaka six continue to be worked on in N. Sumatra Dairi/Pakpak

Province: Aceh through Aceh Green utilization of OCSP strategic conservation plan

Actual to Sept 2009

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

Kalimantan

2009-2010 Projection: Four hutan desa villages. Two villages inside TNK.

Kotawaringan Barat, Kalteng

1.2.: Kalimantan:

Projected: IFM working group

Coalition for Kutai National Park (CKNP), 'E Kutai Hutan Desa' working group,, Communications working group

Sumatra:

Projected: IFM working group

Sumatra Spatial planning working group SUMUT, WBTFB/SUMUT mgmt Action Plan, WBTFB, SUMUT, Round table, KPSL wildlife enforcement working group, KPHS forest crimes enforcement working group, Communications working group

1.3.: Forest cover loss in the Kutai/Berau landscape has been reduced from between 1.17 and 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 with whom OCSP and partners work), with control sites in which no such management occurs, then annual forest loss between 2007 and 2009 in the managed sites is ca. 45% of the annual loss in the 'un-managed' sites.

1.4.: Annual forest loss between 1990 and 2000 was 1.8%, while between 2000 and 2007 this was reduced to 0.2%, even though there was a significant fire event in 2006 that destroyed a large part of the park. It is too early to say from this data whether forest loss is stabilizing in the park. From anecdotal information, we know that the boundaries are not yet stable, and that recently parts of the park were allocated to oil palm. Also, zircon mining in the north, and agricultural development in various parts of the park further impact the

forests. Thus, even though this cannot be shown by the present data, it is likely that further forest loss will occur in Tanjung Puting unless park management becomes more effective.

1,5.: Forest loss reduction during the duration of the OCSP project has not happened, and that in fact there has been a major acceleration in forest loss since the start of OCSP from 1.8% per year between 2005 and 2007 to 15.9% between 2007 and 2009, primarily due to conversion of forest allocated to plantation development. The overall loss between 1990 and 2009 is comparable to what would have happened in a large landscape with much land allocated to conversion for plantation development. Where the OCSP project did have success is in the Sungai Putri site which is part of the multifunctional landscape. This 73,000 ha area was partly scheduled for conversion and partly allocated to production forest, but through intervention by FFI/OF-UK/Yayorin consortium the conversion was prevented. Program focus on original landscape has been narrowed to Ketapang district. New targets need to determine the factors in Sungai Putri and Ketapang interventions.

2.:

Kalimantan Projected: 4 illegal logging for mining in Tanjung Puting.

Sumatra Projected: 1 WCS grant

Actually, WCS reported 3 cases from their enforcement work, however all are related to tigers and orangutan..

1. Date: May 08; Case: Tiger skin trade; Location: Tiga Binanga – North Sumatra; Evidence: 1 tiger skin and 1 had gun; Result - #Suspect: 3; #Arrested: 3; #successful prosecuted: 3 (2 persons: 2 years jail punishment + fines IDR 1 million; 1 person: court martial and 2.8 yrs).
2. Date: Jul 08; Case: Tiger skin trade; Location: Medan – North Sumatra; Evidence: 2 tiger cub carcass; Result - #Suspect: 1; #Arrested: 1; #successful prosecuted: 1 (2 year 8 month)
3. Date: Feb 09; Case: Tiger skin trade; Location: Rawa Bening – Jakarta; Evidence: 61 tiger skins peices, 1 tiger skull, 1 leopard skin, 5 bear skins (inclusive); Result - #Suspect: 5; #Arrested: 5; #successful prosecuted: 3 (2 persons: 1 year ,5 month jail punishment + fines IDR 2,5 million; 1 person: 1 year ,3 month jail punishment + fines IDR 2,5 million).

2.1.:

Projected: DKN policy revision

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.:

Kalimantan Projected: ICITAP Kaltim POLDA, POLRES E. Kutai, POLRES Bontang, POLRES KuKar, PPNS, Dinas Kehutanan (3 Districts), Kutai National Park (9 total)

Sumatra Projected: ICITAP Poldo 2, POLRES 12, BKSDA 2, Leuser National Park,

Sumatra: Understanding wildlife and forest crimes Legal training, Quarantining of animals by WCS, Training in animal handling and species identification by WCS, in Sumatra. Kalimantan Understanding wildlife and forest crimes Legal training by Titian in Central, East and West Kal. Trainings attended by following institutions:: Forest Police, PPNS, Judges, Prosecutors, National Police, Customs, BKSDA

2.3.:

Kalimantan Projected: Orangutan Protection Unit (TNK) capacity building

Sumatra Projected: Badan Koordinasi Desa untuk Penyelamata Hutan Batang Torur (BKDPH) capacity building training

Coalition of Wildlife Trade Monitoring (KPSL) and Coalition of Forest Crime Monitoring (KPHSU)

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
 - 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 pieces, 1 tiger skull, 1 leopard skin, 5 bear skins (inclusive). 1.5 yrs, IDR 2,5 million
- 3: Sumatra Projected: IFM, BKDPH, Batang Toru Management Body
Kalimantan: IFM, Hutan Desa Working Group, Mitra Wehea, New Mitra Kutai, Regional Orangutan Forum in Central Kal and West Kal
- 3.1.:
- round table meeting of key actors in WBTFB, KPSL, KPHSU, Alliance of Spatial Planning Change in North Sumatra; and Orangutan Sumatra 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.: Kalimantan Projected: four concessions under PSSF and toba pulp in Sumatra
- 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
- 3.4.: Projected: 5 regional orangutan meetings one national and one international supported by institutions as Sumatra 7, E.Kal 3, W. Kal 4, C. Kal 5, National 4
- APAPI; PT. SMART; TNC; PHKA; KBCF; KPC; SRH; HTI Plantation; PTK – Fertilizer; PT Badak NGL - Liquid gas; PT Pertamina; PT. Indominco - coal mining; PT PAMA CIFOR; 5 BKSDA; 5 Provincial Governments; BOSF; FFI; OFI; YAYORIN; PUSAKA; FIELD; WCS; TITIAN; WE; PARAS; PEKAT; PROMEDIA; YEL; AKAR; Yayasan Ekowisata Sumatra; Yayasan Samoedra; AJI; Global Environment Centre; SKALA; RARE; ICEL; and RIAK BUMI
- 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.: Projected

Radio: Event at HI (Green Radio and Female Radio), Green Radio interview of Miss Indonesia Universe

Articles: seminars and workshops articles. Overall activities and outreach to media

TV: French Television 5 about orangutan, Coverage of International Workshop in Bali

Over 80 hours of Promedia Radio programs. 388 news articles related OCSP including 150 COP news articles. TV interview with Erik Meijaard on Al Jazeera TV and Dialog on TVRI Kalimantan with Titian for 60 minutes. Erik Meijaard interviewed about the new orangutan discovery by radio stations in Australia, UK (BBC), Netherlands, Belgium and France.

4.2.:

80% projected

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; KPSL Sumbagut mailing list (Sumatra) – 37 members; Alam Sumatra mailing list (Sumatra)- 13 members; Facebook of Orangutan National Action Plan – 180 members.

4.4.

Projected campaign: None measured

OCSP has met and exceeded its 2008 targets for the Overall Impact at Activity 4.4. However, the survey findings indicates 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 considered to be a strong capacity builder or a liaison for information exchange. It needs to revamp its outreach and communications such that it is a strong capacity builder and liason for information exchange.

4.5.:

Field day, government trips, VIP, etc

1. A total 34 persons trip to Tanjung Puting with DCM, Wehea 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 visited Dairi and Pakpak Bharat.
3. Two 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 journalists from Tamasya Magazine gave coverage of OCSP activity in Tanjung Puting.

4.6.:

Projected:

Sumatra: Toba Pulp survey

Kalimantan: SRH corridor

Actual: Erik Meijaard's economic analysis of potential revenues from oil palm development presently scheduled within Kalimantan vs. potential carbon offset revenue.