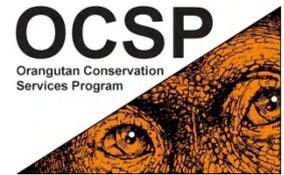




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ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION SERVICES PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT



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Submitted by: Development Alternatives, Incorporated (DAI)
7600 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 200
Bethesda, MD 20814
USA

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
AJI	<i>Aliansi Jurnalis Independen</i>	Alliance of Independent Journalists
APAPI	<i>Asosiasi Pemerhati Dan Ahli Primata Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Primatologists Association
APBN	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan Dan Belanjaan Negara</i>	State Revenues and Expenditures Budget
APHI	<i>Asosiasi Pengusaha Hutan Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Association of Forest Concession Holders
APL	<i>Areal Penggunaan Lain</i>	Non-Forest Status Areas
APTRSU	<i>Aliansi Peduli Tata Ruang Sumatera Utara</i>	North Sumatra Spatial Planning Alliance
ASRI	<i>Alam Sehat Lestari</i>	Health and Harmony Indonesian Counterpart
AusAid		Australian Agency for International Development
BKSDA/ BBKSDA	<i>Balai (Besar) Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam</i>	Provincial Office of the Ministry of Forestry's Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
Bapedal	<i>Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan</i>	Indonesian Environmental Impact Management Agency
Bapepam-LK	<i>Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal Dan Lembaga Keuangan</i>	Capital Market And Financial Institution Supervisory Agency
Bappeda	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i>	Provincial Development Planning Board
Bappenas	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i>	National Development Planning Board
BASARNAS	<i>Badan SAR Nasional Republik Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Search & Rescue
BEIT		Basic Environment Investigation Training
BI	<i>Bank Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Central Bank
BIKAL	<i>Lembaga Binakelola Lingkungan</i>	Coast and Environment Institute
BKDPH	<i>Badan Koordinasi Antar Desa Untuk Pelestarian Hutan</i>	Inter-Village Coordinating Board for Forest Conservation
BLH	<i>Balai Lingkungan Hidup</i>	Provincial Environment Agency
BMP		Best Management Practices
BOS / BOSF		Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation
BP	<i>Badan Pengelola</i>	Management Board
BP Huliwa	<i>Badan Pengelola Hulu Sungai Wahau</i>	Wehea Management Board
BPHA	<i>Bina Pengembangan Hutan Alam Bina Produksi Kehutanan, Departemen Kehutanan</i>	Natural Forest Development Directorate, Ministry of Forestry
BPHT	<i>Bina Pengembangan Hutan Tanaman, Bina Produksi Kehutanan, Departemen Kehutanan</i>	Timber Estate Development Directorate, Ministry of Forestry
BPKH	<i>Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan</i>	Forest Mapping Office

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
BTNK	<i>Balai Taman Nasional Kutai</i>	Kutai National Park Office
BTNTP	<i>Balai Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting</i>	Tanjung Puting National Park Office
CCBA		Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CI		Conservation International
CITES		Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CKNP		Coalition for Kutai National Park
CMP		Conservation Management Plan
COP 13		13 th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CSR		Corporate Social Responsibility
CUS	<i>PT Cipta Usaha Sejati</i>	
DAI		Development Alternatives, Inc.
DG		Directorate General
DKN	<i>Dewan Kehutanan Nasional</i>	National Forestry Council
DoJ		Department of Justice
DPR	<i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat</i>	Indonesian House of Representatives
EIT		Environmental Investigation Training (ICITAP Program)
EMM		Environmental Market Mechanisms
EU		European Union
FFI		Fauna and Flora International
FGD		Focus Group Discussion
FMU		Forest Management Unit
FOKUS	<i>Forum Orangutan Konservasi Sumatra Utara</i>	North Sumatra Orangutan Forum
FORA	<i>Forum Orangutan Aceh</i>	Aceh Orangutan Forum
FORINA	<i>Forum Orangutan Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Orangutan Forum
FPPO		Fixed Price Purchase Order
FSC		Forest Stewardship Council
GAPKI	<i>Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Palm Oil Association
GIS		Geographic Information System
GLNP	<i>Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser</i>	Gunung Leuser National Park
GOI		Government of Indonesia
GR	<i>Peraturan Perundangan (PP)</i>	Government Regulation
HCVF		High Conservation Value Forest
HKBP	<i>Huria Kristen Batak Protestan</i>	Congregation of Toba Batak Protestant Churches
HPH	<i>Hak Pengusahaan Hutan</i>	Logging Concession
HTI	<i>Hutan Tanaman Industri</i>	Timber Estate

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
ICDP		Integrated Conservation Development Project
ICEL		Indonesian Center For Environmental Law
ICITAP		International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (US Department of Justice Program)
IFM		Independent Forest Monitoring
IR		Intermediate Result
IWOC		International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation
JATAM	<i>Jaringan Tambang</i>	Mining Network
JEF		Journalists Environmental Forum
JKMA	<i>Jaringan Kerja Masyarakat Adat</i>	Traditional Community Network Working Group in Aceh
KAN	<i>Komite Akreditasi Nasional</i>	National Accreditation Committee
KBCF		Kawal Borneo Community Foundation
KEHATI	<i>Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation
KLH	<i>Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup</i>	State Ministry of Environmental Affairs
KNP	<i>Taman Nasional Kutai</i>	Kutai National Park
KORAN	<i>Forum Konservasi Orangutan Kaltim</i>	Orangutan Conservation Forum for East Kalimantan
KPC	<i>PT. Kaltim Prima Coal</i>	
KPH	<i>Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan</i>	Forest Management Unit (FMU)
KPHK	<i>Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan Konservasi</i>	Conservation Forest Management Unit
KPHSU	<i>Koalisi Peduli Hutan Sumatera Utara</i>	Coalition to Care for the North Sumatra Forest
KPLK	<i>Kelompok Pemantau Legalitas Kayu</i>	Timber Legality Monitoring Group
KPSL	<i>Koalisi Perlindungan Satwa Liar Dilindungi</i>	Coalition for the Protection of Protected Wild Animals
KSDA	<i>Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam</i>	Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Office, MOF
LASA	<i>Lembaga Advokasi Satwa</i>	Wildlife Advocacy Institute
Lemhabes	<i>Lembaga Habitat Bestari</i>	
LIPI	<i>Lembaga Penelitian Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Research Institute
LPH	<i>Lembaga Penelitian Kehutanan</i>	Forestry Research Institute
LSL	<i>Lembaga Sipirok Lestari</i>	Sipirok Conservation Agency
LSPHI	<i>Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi Kehutanan Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Forestry Professionals Certification Institute
M&E		Monitoring and Evaluation
MAS	<i>PT Megah Artha Semi</i>	
MCV		Model Conservation Village
MFP		Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Program

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
MOF		Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia
MOU		Memorandum of Understanding
NGO		Non-Governmental Organization
OCSP		Orangutan Conservation Services Program
OFI		Orangutan Foundation International
OF-UK		Orangutan Foundation-UK
OIC		Orangutan Information Center
OUREI	<i>Orang Utan Republik Education Initiative</i>	Orangutan Republic Education Initiative
PAPA		Participating Agency Program Agreement
PASIHAR	<i>Pandita Siramoti Harangan</i>	Group of Batak Protestant Reverends Who Care for the Forest
PERHAPPI	<i>Pemerhati Dan Ahli Primata Indonesia</i>	Association of Indonesian Primatologists
PDD		Project Design Document
PES		Payment for Environmental Services
Petra	<i>Yayasan Petra</i>	Petra Foundation
PHKA	<i>Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan Hutan Dan Konservasi Alam</i>	Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, MOF
PHPL	<i>Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari</i>	Sustainable Production Forestry Management (SFM)
PHVA		Population, Habitat and Viability Assessment
PMP		Performance Monitoring Plan
PO		Purchase Order
PPH	<i>Direktorat Penyidikan Dan Perlindungan Hutan</i>	Forest Protection and Investigation Directorate, MOF
PPNS	<i>Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil</i>	Civil Service Investigator
Pusaka	<i>Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia</i>	Pusaka Indonesia Foundation
PSSF		Private Sector Sustainability Facility
PT	<i>Perseroan Terbatas</i>	Limited Company
REDD		Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RSPO		Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
RTRWP	<i>Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Provinsi</i>	Provincial Spatial Plan
SFM		Sustainable Forest Management
SHJ	<i>PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya</i>	
SJM	<i>PT Suka Jaya Makmur</i>	
SMS		Short Message Service
SOCP		Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Program
SRH	<i>PT Surya Hutani Jaya</i>	
STTA		Short Term Technical Assistance
Sub-IR		Subcomponent of Intermediate Result

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
SVLK	<i>Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu</i>	Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)
TFF		Tropical Forest Foundation
Titian	<i>Yayasan Titian</i>	Titian Foundation
TLAS		Timber Legality Assurance System
TNC		The Nature Conservancy
TPNP	<i>Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting</i>	Tanjung Puting National Park
TPL	<i>PT Toba Pulp Lestari</i>	
UNFCCC		United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNMUL	<i>Universitas Mulawarman</i>	Mulawarman University
UNTAN	<i>Universitas Tanjungpura</i>	Tanjungpura University
USAID		United States Agency for International Development
USD		United States Dollars
USFS		United States Forest Service
USG		United States Government
Walhi NAD	<i>Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia</i>	Aceh Office of Indonesian Forum for the Environment
WBTFB		West Batang Toru Forest Block
WCS		Wildlife Conservation Society
WCU		Wildlife Crime Unit
WE		World Education
WWF		World Wide Fund For Nature
Yayorin	<i>Yayasan Orangutan Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Orangutan Foundation
YEL	<i>Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari</i>	Ecosystem Conservation Foundation
YLI	<i>Yayasan Lestari Indonesia</i>	Indonesian Conservation Foundation
YLL	<i>Yayasan Leuser Lestari</i>	Leuser Conservation Foundation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Based on US Congressional budget language in support of orangutan conservation, USAID launched the Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) in 2007. OCSP was designed as a crisis-response program aimed at maximizing protection and long-term survival of viable orangutan populations in selected sites in Sumatra and Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). For three-and-a-half years, the program worked to arrest, reduce or eliminate threats to orangutans by addressing the major drivers behind those threats, which include forest conversion, unsustainable logging, and wildlife trafficking.

Habitat loss is the number one threat to orangutans, closely followed by poaching and trading. Natural forests are being converted to plantations or agricultural land with poor management, and also suffer from illegal logging and forest fires. The UN Environment Program (UNEP) estimates that, at the current rate of loss, 98% of Indonesia's forests will disappear by the year 2022¹ – mainly through unchecked palm oil plantation development and illegal logging. Pressure from palm oil is unlikely to change given that according to the Indonesian government (GOI), the palm oil industry contributed 4.5% of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product in 2009, supporting the livelihoods of more than 13 million people.

OCSP's programmatic strategies focused on minimizing loss to critical orangutan habitats in Sumatra and Kalimantan and recognized the delicate balance between conservation and development. To achieve program objectives, partnerships with more than 40 international and local organizations, private sector partners, government institutions and communities were formed and strengthened. OCSP implemented activities in 3.5 million hectares covering more than 40% of Indonesia's orangutan habitat and improved the management of more than 1.3 million hectares of habitat critical for orangutans and many of Indonesia's other globally important species.

Program Design

The OCSP program was implemented by Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), with subcontracts to Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The total budget for OCSP initiatives was \$11.4 million, with more than \$3 million distributed to local and international NGOs through grants and sub-contracts. OCSP maintained offices in Jakarta, Kalimantan and Sumatra.

The program consisted of five components: 1) management and conservation of strategic wild orangutan populations and their habitats, 2) supporting enforcement of laws and regulations that combat habitat destruction and other threats to wild orangutan populations, 3) partnership development, 4) communications and outreach, and 5) increased involvement of the private sector in orangutan conservation through a Private Sector Sustainability Facility (PSSF).

¹ Nelleman et al. 2007. *The Last Stand of the Orangutan – State of Emergency: Illegal Logging, Fire and Palm Oil in Indonesia's National Parks*. United Nations Environment Program, GRID-Arendal, Norwa

Program Synopsis

While OCSP's program design consisted of five discrete components, project activities often cut across these elements as was required in implementation. Nowhere was this more true than in development of partnerships, where OCSP's multi-stakeholder approach generated results that are, perhaps, the program's greatest legacy. As a result of this practice, stakeholders were able to establish a dialog, gain a better understanding of orangutan conservation issues and perspectives, and form coalitions. Through action undertaken either directly by program staff or through support provided to NGOs, 14 critical habitat areas covering each of the Indonesian provinces with orangutans are now better managed. Implementing the OCSP approach hinged on the execution of the following key strategies across the five components:

- Advocate and support the development of a ten-year framework formalized by the Indonesian government to ensure the orangutan's continued survival amidst Indonesia's drive for economic development.
- Empower local communities living adjacent to critical orangutan habitat as key participants in the management of these lands.
- Establish networks, forums and other communication channels through which various actors could exchange points of view and seek common ground on orangutan conservation.
- Increase awareness regarding the plight of the orangutan and its habitat.
- Utilize collaborative spatial planning to foster dialog and enhanced cooperation among stakeholders for the purpose of providing clear guidelines for preservation of critical habitat.
- Initiate targeted engagement of the private sector – a vital partner for future conservation efforts.

Successes

Conservation management

An inclusive 'big tent' posture was applied when convening and coordinating key actors across various sectors to provide input into the Ministry of Forestry's National Orangutan Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2017. The plan, announced by the Indonesian President at the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali in 2007, incorporates public, private, and local interests, and commits the Indonesian government to stabilizing all orangutan populations by 2017.

OCSP's technical input and facilitation of a collaborative spatial planning process in northern Sumatra allowed stakeholders and decision-makers to better understand the implications of various land use scenarios, and balance the importance of critical orangutan habitat with the need for economic development. Similarly, the spatial threats analysis completed for the Kutai and Dairi-Pakpak Bharat landscapes fostered a much-needed focus on specific areas within key conservation landscapes. These maps

constitute valuable tools for conservation actors as they clearly identify vital orangutan habitat. Overall, stakeholders showed keen interest in producing accurate and rational spatial land use plans. In particular, local government planners appreciated that the approach fostered transparency and involved local communities – both highly desired outcomes. These spatial plans are an important OCSP legacy, as they will generate positive impacts for years to come.

OCSP recognized that the local communities can make a significant contribution to maintaining forest cover and combating illegal activities. The program worked with communities adjacent to critical orangutan habitat in Kalimantan and Sumatra on the development and adoption of village spatial and conservation plans, along with the regulations that followed on from these plans. Technical assistance was also provided to many of these communities in the development of livelihood activities as an alternative to forest clearing. OCSP experience here illustrated the importance of integrating conservation strategies with development needs. However, OCSP's model conservation village activity is instructive on the importance of focusing on conservation targets and not simply implementing development activities. Of the two NGO consortiums working with villages in Sumatra, one consortium proved far more successful approach by placing primacy on development of conservation plans and interventions to conserve orangutan forests.

Supporting enforcement of laws and regulations that combat habitat destruction

OCSP endeavored to improve implementation of policy and regulations on the protection of orangutan habitat. This resulted in nine laws and regulations relevant to orangutan conservation and related to the main conservation law in Indonesia (Law No. 5 of 1990) being drafted or redrafted, reviewed, and presented to the government. Three of the proposed amendments have already been approved with the rest expected to pass in 2011. The revision marks the first time it has been amended in 20 years.

OCSP efforts to enhance the capacity of community and NGO reporting networks to compile and report information on wildlife and forest crimes to enforcement authorities led to precedent-setting arrests in Kalimantan and Sumatra. In Kalimantan, two OCSP grantees worked together to develop community monitoring networks that provided information leading to perhaps the first ever arrest of orangutan traders in Indonesian Borneo. In Sumatra, civil society enforcement strengthening working groups facilitated by OCSP provided information that led to the capture and first ever prison sentence for a poacher attempting to sell tiger cub skins.

Partnership development

OCSP was a major driver behind the development of the Indonesian Orangutan Forum, called FORINA, which was established as a central coordinating body for orangutan conservation in Indonesia. The establishment of FORINA along with five regional orangutan forums constitutes a solid foundation for ensuring united conservation action long into the future.

Communications and outreach

Communication efforts, as well as numerous high-level events and site visits, raised the profile of key issues and broadened the constituency for orangutan conservation. A key feature of OCSP's communication strategy was recognition of the power of the media to achieve a lasting and positive impact. Resources were concentrated on providing the media with a stream of information and access to events to help raise awareness of important issues in orangutan conservation, such as policy revision, conservation approaches at OCSP sites, engagement of the private sector, and cases of illicit orangutan trade. Similarly, OCSP forged communications exchanges between conservation NGOs, government, media and the private sector that should be sustained after program closure.

Increased private sector involvement in orangutan conservation

OCSP initiated several promising activities that built partnerships with the private sector, developing best management practices (BMPs) for orangutan conservation in concessions, developing an environmental investment screening tool for financial institutions, and researching how Environmental Market Mechanisms and Corporate Social Responsibility programs could provide additional financing for orangutan conservation. The investment screening protocol, which is tailored for orangutan habitat, offers an excellent basis to develop a broader tool for a wide range of biological diversity.

Much remains to be done to ensure the survival of viable orangutan populations in the wild. USAID, through the OCSP program, has taken a significant step toward attaining this goal.

Summary of results

OCSP generated numerous positive results in orangutan conservation across the five major program components and orangutan geographies. Highlighted below are the more significant outcomes of the program.

Management and Conservation of Strategic Wild Orangutan Populations and Their Habitats

Crosscutting results

- 1,302,900 hectares of orangutan habitat placed under improved management. This is measured by including all areas in which OCSP influenced through structural and functional enhancements of community and multi-stakeholder management bodies, enhancing their capacity to conserve orangutan habitat; development and implementation of strategic conservation management plans; revision of spatial planning; and management enhancements of industrial concessions and protected areas.
- Two populations of orangutans documented by OCSP-funded surveys in Beriun Karst forest in East Kalimantan and Sidiangkat Forest in Pakpak Bharat, North Sumatra.

- Program target of reducing the rate of forest loss to below 1.95% per year at Kalimantan sites met for Wehea forest (zero loss), Kutai National Park (1% loss), Tanjung Puting National Park (0.6% loss) and Lesan forest (1% loss).

North Sumatra and Aceh

- Six district spatial plans in northern Sumatra revised with assistance from OCSP and an OCSP-facilitated spatial planning forum (*Aliansi Peduli Tata Ruang Sumatera Utara*, or ATPRSU), leading to the incorporation of known orangutan habitat into the provincial spatial plans.
- 62,918 hectares located around twelve 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.
- 86,000 hectares of protected and commercial forests containing an estimated 380 orangutans in West Batang Toru Forest Block in North Sumatra were managed through development of a multi-stakeholder conservation action plan.
- 1,094,692 hectares under Gunung Leuser National Park management were influenced through use of OCSP's park zonation protocol to revise Park Zonation Plan.

East Kalimantan

- Forest loss effectively ceased in Wehea Protected Forest through support for community monitoring.
- Wehea communities received the Kalpataru Award, which is presented by the Indonesian President to the top environmentalists in the country.
- Ten villages covering 14,120 hectares of production forest developed micro spatial plans and submitted proposals for recognition by the Ministry of Forestry as community managed forests (*Hutan Desa*).

Central Kalimantan

- 10% (40,000 hectares) additional area of Tanjung Puting National Park monitored by communities for illegal activities. 70% of the park is now monitored by OFI-developed community networks.
- 33,665 hectares of orangutan forests saved from excision from Tanjung Puting National Park following OFI work with Central Kalimantan government on provincial spatial plan revision.
- Incomes increased by an average of 52.5% in eight villages around Tanjung Puting National Park targeted for assistance in creating income-generating activities (as an alternative to clearing the park). Four more villages benefited from fish farming activities that increased incomes by up to 58% as compared with traditional fishing.
- 93% reduction in fires detected around Tanjung Puting National Park from 2006 to 2009, due in part to efforts of WE and OFI in development of sound land use plans, community patrolling, and design of community fire management plans.

West Kalimantan

- 53,009 hectares of Sungai Putri peat swamp forest currently zoned for conversion to oil palm plantations, now being prepared as a REDD pilot through a signed agreement between OCSP partner Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Ketapang district government, and Macquarie Bank of Australia, and the completion of a draft Project Design Document (PDD) following the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards.
- Sari Bumi Kusuma logging concession received FSC certification. OCSP provided technical and financial support for grantee FFI to conduct a High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) assessment that assisted the concession in meeting the standard.

Supporting Enforcement of Laws and Regulations that Combat Habitat Destruction and Other Threats to Wild Orangutan Populations

Supporting enforcement

- Three cases of wildlife crime in and around priority conservation sites prosecuted under Indonesian law with arrests based on information provided to forest rangers and police by OCSP partners.
- Three orangutan dealers in West and Central Kalimantan arrested based on information provided by OCSP grantee partners WCS and Yayasan Titian. These were the first ever arrests in Kalimantan of suspected orangutan dealers.
- Seven permits for illegal sawmills operating inside Kutai National Park revoked by Head of East Kutai District as a result of initiatives supported by OCSP and US Department of Justice's ICITAP program.
- 95 community members across Aceh and North Sumatra joined grantee WCS's information-gathering network and trained in collecting information on illegal activities in and around protected areas. Information provided by the network led forest police to confiscate two orangutans illegally held captive in North Sumatra.
- Five orangutans illegally held in captivity in oil palm plantations adjacent to the Wehea protected forest in East Kalimantan were confiscated as a result of information provided by Wehea community forest monitoring. Sixteen kilograms of illegally collected Gaharu (*Aquilaria*) resin, used for incense, was also seized through regular monitoring, and the villagers responsible were fined five million rupiah (USD 550) by the Wehea customary law body.
- 41 government agencies and departments received formal training on laws related to wildlife and forest crimes, including numerous divisions of the national and forest police and prosecutors attending ICITAP-facilitated trainings at which OCSP provided trainers and materials.
- 8 monitoring networks provided information to enforcement authorities on hunting and illegal trading violations in orangutan habitat.

- Mapping exercise plotted wildlife crimes committed in North Sumatra over a six-year period (especially those involving orangutan), including identifying crime hotspots and developing a set of criteria and analytical approach to prioritize areas for focused enforcement.

Strengthening of policy

- OCSP facilitated the completion and formalization of the Ministry of Forestry's National Orangutan Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2017, announced by the Indonesian President in December 2007.
- Nine relevant laws and regulations were reviewed, redrafted or drafted, and presented to the government with support of DKN. Three of the proposed amendments have already been approved by the government, and the rest are expected to pass in 2011.
- Seven regulations in Kalimantan and Sumatra promoting sustainable natural resource management (all gubernatorial decrees, or *SK Gubernur*) were amended.
- Six village conservation regulations were registered with district governments in Dairi and Pakpak Bharat.
- Two villages around Tanjung Puting National Park – Sungai Cabang and Teluk Pulau – developed regulations on traditional use zones that were agreed to by the communities and the National Park authority, and witnessed by the district government.

Partnership Development

- 38 forums, working groups, private sector and government partnerships are now in place to improve coordination and collaboration in orangutan conservation. They include the Indonesian Orangutan Forum (FORINA), which serves to facilitate implementation of the Action Plan and improve coordination and communications among key actors, and five provincial forums established to play the same role in North Sumatra, Aceh, and East, West and Central Kalimantan.
- 17 grants and 12 purchase orders were disbursed to local, national, and international NGOs to support orangutan conservation, improve local capacity, and increase the likelihood of post-OCSP sustainability.
- 41 international and local NGO and private sector partners² were cultivated to assist in orangutan conservation, improve communications between orangutan stakeholders, and promote collaboration.
- 18 issue-related regional, local and community working groups were created to assist local conservation practitioners on a range of issues, such as supporting enforcement, communications, private sector engagement, community empowerment, and spatial planning.

² Seven direct grantees, eighteen sub-grantees, two subcontractors, twelve purchase orders, fourteen agreements with private sector.

- 51 public and private sector donors and NGOs contributed financing for orangutan conservation activities.
- 2,651 people were trained, including 1,020 women, in livelihood development, conservation planning, mapping, wildlife and forest crimes laws, conflict management, spatial planning, GIS, and communications.
- 3,733 individuals, including 1,027 women, participated in OCSP-facilitated forums, community organizations, focus group discussions, and awareness-raising events.

Communications and Outreach

- 84.2 hours of radio broadcasts, 482 newspaper articles and 120 minutes of television were devoted to OCSP-supported activities to raise public awareness of the need to conserve orangutans.
- 71% of OCSP target stakeholders agreed that OCSP provided important services to protect orangutans.
- 73% of OCSP target stakeholders agreed that OCSP provided important services to protect orangutan habitat.
- 76% of OCSP target stakeholders thought that, overall, OCSP had made an important contribution to orangutan conservation.

Increased Private Sector Involvement in Orangutan Conservation

- 207,000 hectares within concession sites contributed to the total number of hectares the program placed under improved management.
- Best management practices were developed for orangutans in four major concession types (timber plantation, logging, mining, oil palm), and partnerships established with private sector concessionaires from each sector to implement these practices.
- MoUs were signed to formalize implementation of the BMPs between OCSP and Bumi Resources for mines in East Kalimantan (KPC) and North Sumatra (Dairi Prima Minerals); and with Sinar Mas timber plantation in East Kalimantan. OCSP worked through previously established agreements between TFF and Suka Jaya Makmur timber concession, and between FFI and PT CUS oil palm plantations for the same purpose.
- Conservation management plans were developed for Sinar Mas, KPC and Suka Jaya Makmur.
- Investment screening protocol was developed to help financial institutions determine environmental risk when investing in sites with orangutans.
- 81% of individuals from financial institutions responded positively to a questionnaire on their interest in using investment screening tools developed by OCSP, and 71% agreed that the protocol was clearly presented and suggested that they were better informed about the concept of screening for environmental risk than had previously been the case.

Performance Monitoring Results 2007-2010

Table 1. COMPONENT I: Improved Management and Conservation of Strategic Wild Orangutan Populations and their Habitat

PMP Indicator	Life of Project Target	2007- 2008 Actual*	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	Life of Project Actual (cumulative)
Overall Impact I: Number of hectares of priority orangutan habitat that are under improved management	Sumatra: 200,000 Kalimantan: 1,000,000	Sumatra: 104,000 Kalimantan: 511,423	Sumatra: 44,000 Kalimantan: 307,854	Sumatra: 0 Kalimantan: 334,705	Sumatra: 148,918 Kalimantan: 1,153,928
I.1. Number of local spatial plans recognizing orangutan areas	Village: 21 District: 10 Province: 4	Village: 7 District: 6 Province: 1	Village: 6 District: 0 Province: 2	Village: 11 District: 1 Province: 1	Village: 24 District: 7 Province: 4
I.2. Number of collaborative initiatives or management practice plans developed	11	7	2	4	12
I.3. Percentage of priority orangutan habitat in Berau East Kutai that is under improved management	Reducing the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.3% in 45% of 800,000 ha Berau/East Kutai sites (360,000 ha); 5940 ha saved	N/A	Reduction of the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.5% in 45% of 800,000 ha Berau/East Kutai sites (360,000 ha)	Reduction of the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.42% in 45% of 800,000 ha Berau/East Kutai sites (360,000 ha)	Reduction of the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.42% in 45% of 800,000 ha Berau/East Kutai sites (360,000ha); 5,526 ha saved
I.4. Percentage of priority orangutan habitat in Tanjung Puting National park under improved management	Reducing the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.3% in 70% of 400,000 ha Tanjung Puting sites (280,000 ha); 4,620 ha saved	N/A	Reduction of the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.78% in 70% of 400,000 ha Tanjung Puting site	Reduction of the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.6% in 70% of 400,000 ha Tanjung Puting site	Reduction of the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.6% in 70% of 400,000 ha Tanjung Puting site; 3,780 ha saved
I.5. Percentage of priority orangutan habitat in a large multifunctional landscape in West Kalimantan that is under improved conservation management	Reducing the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.3% in 15% of 1m ha Multifunctional landscape (150,000 ha) against baseline; 2,475 ha saved	N/A	Annual forest loss of 15.9% in 15% of 1m ha Multifunctional landscape (150,000 ha) against baseline	Annual forest loss of 22% in 15% of 1m ha Multifunctional landscape (150,000 ha) against baseline	Annual forest loss of 22% in 15% of 1m ha Multifunctional landscape (150,000 ha) against baseline; 0 ha saved

Note: * The OCSP PMP was not approved until December 2008 at which time indicator results were compiled and combined for FY 2007 & 2008.

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

PMP Indicator	Life of Project Target	2007-2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	Life of Project Actual (cumulative)
Overall Impact 2: Number of hunting and logging violations in and around priority conservation sites that are prosecuted under Indonesian law	3	0	3	0	3
2.1. Number of relevant laws that are reviewed, redrafted and presented to government	5	0	2	7	9
2.2. Number of local jurisdictions trained in law enforcement	33	8	14	19	41
2.3. Number of local entities that support enforcement of orangutan habitat	11	2	6	0	8

Table 3. COMPONENT 3: Partnership Development

PMP Indicator	Life of Project Target	2007-2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	Life of Project Actual (cumulative)
Overall Impact 3: Number of forums, working groups, private sector and government partnerships in place that improve coordination and collaboration	40	21	5	9	38
3.1. Number of forums created to coordinate national orangutan conservation policy and practice	5	4	0	2	6
3.2. Number of issue related regional, local and community working groups established	17	9	1	8	18
3.3. Number of private sector partnerships established	18	6	7	1	14
3.4. Number of public and private sector donors and NGOs contributing financing orangutan conservation activities	63	31	9	11	51
3.5. Funds raised in support of OCSP program activities, national orangutan action plan and sustainable financing activities	\$3,000,000.	\$1,500,000	\$1,063,537	\$110,956	\$2,674,493

Table 4. COMPONENT 4: Communications and Outreach

PMP Indicator	Life of Project Target	2007-2008 Actual**	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	Life of Project Actual (cumulative)
Overall Impact 4: Percentage of OCSP target stakeholders demonstrating support for orangutan conservation efforts	60%	n/a	99%	97%	97%
4.1. Time and articles in media devoted to conservation of orangutan and their habitat	radio: 83 hours newspaper: 475 articles TV: 120 minutes	radio: 81 hours newspaper: 210 articles TV: 15 minutes	radio: 1 hour newspaper: 178 articles TV: 45 minutes	radio: 2.2 hours newspaper: 94 articles TV: 60 minutes	radio: 84.2 hours newspaper: 482 articles TV: 120 minutes
4.2. Percentage of relevant stakeholders aware of OCSP	90%	n/a	76%	71%	71%
4.3. Use of OCSP web-site and affiliated sites and mail lists	116,000 hits 9,291 visits 539 mail recipients	14,134 hits 1,042 visits 217 mail recipients	90,435 hits 7,249 visits 273 mail recipients	820 hits 381 visits 141 mail recipients	105,389 hits 8,672 visits 631 mail recipients
4.4. Percentage aware of campaign issues among target audiences	60%	60%	100%	99%	99%
4.5. Number of participants in exchanges and programs visits	94.	34	43	21	98
4.6. Number of studies utilized in campaigns on impact of plantation development on orangutan populations	2	1	0	0	1

Note: ** Stakeholder awareness was first assessed upon completion of a grant to support campaign and media outreach.

COMPONENT 5: Private Sector Sustainability Facility**Table 5. COMPONENT 5.1: Improved Management of Orangutan Habitat in Concessions**

PMP Indicator	Life of Project Target	2009-2010 Actual***	Life of Project Actual (cumulative)
Overall Impact 5.1: Number of hectares within concession sites under improved management (contributing to impact indicator for component one)	200,000	207,020	207,020
5.1.1. Number of landscape-scale threats analyses conducted	2	2	2
5.1.2. Number of concessionaires participating in best management practices pilot programs	4	3	4
5.1.3. Number of concessionaires with a plan to monitor progress on improved management	4	3	3
5.1.4. Number of multi-stakeholder 'Land Councils' developed by concessionaires and other local actors	1	1	1

Note: *** The PSSF component was initiated in April 2009. There was no significant progress on indicators to report on until FY 2010.

Table 6. COMPONENT 5.2: Financial Sector Improved Screening Protocol

PMP Indicator	Life of Project Target	2009-2010 Actual***	Life of Project Actual (cumulative)
Overall Impact 5.2: Percentage of individuals from financial Institutions demonstrating interest in adoption of investment screening tools	70%	82%	82%
5.2.1. Number of Financial sector analyses and needs assessments completed	1	1	1
5.2.2. Number of individuals from financial institutions providing input into the development of the screening tools	15	22	22
5.2.3. Percentage of individuals from targeted financial institutions with better understanding of investment screening protocol for orangutan habitat	70%	73%	73%

Table 7. COMPONENT 5.3: Conservation Constituency Strengthened within the Private Sector

PMP Indicator	Life of Project Target	2009-2010 Actual***	Life of Project Actual (cumulative)
Overall Impact 5.3: Percentage of target firms responding positively to questionnaire on their interested in utilizing environmental CSR/EMM approaches to impact conservation of orangutans	30%	CSR = 72%; EMM = 47%	82%
5.3.1. Number of OCSP assessments completed analyzing menu of available EMM options and framework of Indonesia's CSR law	1	1	1

INTRODUCTION AND PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) was a crisis-response program aimed at maximizing protection and long-term survival of viable orangutan populations in the wild. From April 2007 to September 2010, the program worked to arrest, reduce or eliminate threats to orangutans as well as address the major drivers of those threats, including forest conversion, unsustainable logging, and wildlife hunting and trafficking. OCSP focused on eight sites in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) and six sites in Sumatra with orangutan populations. It addressed threats at the site level by strengthening conservation practices and supporting enforcement of wildlife laws and spatial planning related to forests used by orangutans.

Indonesia's orangutans

An estimated 90% of the world's orangutans are found in Indonesia, with the rest of the population in Malaysian Borneo. There are an estimated 6,600 Sumatran orangutans (*Pongo abelii*) and 40,000-50,000 Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*)³. These critically endangered orangutans prefer to inhabit forests below an altitude of 900 meters – predominantly lowland and peat swamp forests. However, most lowland forests in Sumatra have now been destroyed, with forest area reduced by 61% between 1985 and 1997⁴. This has had the effect of compressing orangutans into a few remaining patches, and causing many to relocate to altitudes as high as 1,300 meters. Meanwhile, Borneo's orangutans are distributed among almost 50 geographically isolated populations.

Orangutans are a flagship species whose status and ultimate fate is an indicator of general progress in conservation of Indonesia's remarkable natural resources. Their continued presence in the wild requires commitment and support from multiple actors working at national, regional and local levels. National and regional government authorities must adopt and implement policy that supports habitat protection, Businesses and communities must seek a compromise that balances forest use with protection and management in order to avoid the destruction of many of the country's forests. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) must collaborate to avoid opportunity costs associated with going it alone and to speed up achievement of their common purpose. The necessity of such action drove the development of OCSP's strategies, with program outcomes focused on minimizing further damage to critical orangutan habitats and prevention of orangutan hunting and capture for trade.

OCSP strategy

In consideration of these factors, OCSP focused on strategies at two levels to reduce threats to orangutans. First, OCSP addressed on-the-ground threats at 14 selected sites in Sumatra and Kalimantan (see Figures 1 and 2) by strengthening protection and management

³ Singleton et al. 2004. *Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA)*. IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group. Jakarta.

⁴ Nelleman et al. 2007.

practices of protected area managers and concessionaires, and engaging local communities in conservation activities. At the same time, OCSP operated on 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 between conservation organizations, private sector, community groups, and relevant offices within the Government of Indonesia (GOI); and increase awareness of orangutan conservation issues through national and international media and public education campaigns.

Program components

The OCSP program was implemented by Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), with subcontracts to Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). OCSP also implemented its program through grants and short-term contracts to NGOs valued at more than two million US dollars, and directly by program staff. In total, OCSP partnered with more than 30 international and local NGOs, private companies and government agencies. This network enhanced communications between orangutan stakeholders and promoted collaboration between partners to achieve impact of activities undertaken through the following five components:

1. Management and conservation of strategic wild orangutan populations and their habitats.
2. Supporting 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 (PSSF).

Site locations

OCSP's main offices were located in Jakarta, Medan and Balikpapan. OCSP site activities focused on 3.5 million hectares (ha) of protected and production forests with orangutans in 14 locations (see Table 8).

Table 8. OCSP Site Locations

No.	Location	Province	Area (hectares)
1	Tanjung Puting National Park	Central Kalimantan	401,705
2	Kutai National Park	East Kalimantan	198,000
3	PT. Kaltim Prima Coal Mining Concession	East Kalimantan	90,960
4	PT. Surya Hutani Jaya Timber Plantation	East Kalimantan	157,070
5	Wehea Protected Forest	East Kalimantan	38,000
6	Berau District Orangutan Forests	East Kalimantan	200,000
7	Ketapang Landscape: Sungai Putri – Bukit Perai – Arut Belantikan	West and Central Kalimantan	1,000,000
8	PT Suka Jaya Makmur Logging Concession	West Kalimantan	294,000
9	Gunung Leuser National Park	North Sumatra and Aceh	950,000
10	Tripa Swamps	West Aceh	14,000
11	Kluet Swamps	South Aceh	12,500
12	Singkil Swamps	Southwest Aceh	8,000
13	Dairi and Pakpak Bharat Districts Orangutan Forests	North Sumatra	18,000
14	Batang Toru Forest Block	North Sumatra	86,000
Total			3,468,235

The OCSP site maps for Sumatra and Kalimantan can be found on the following pages (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 2. OCSP site map for Kalimantan



COMPONENT 1: IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF STRATEGIC WILD ORANGUTAN POPULATIONS AND THEIR HABITATS

Goal

Key wild orangutan populations in Sumatra and Kalimantan safeguarded and their habitat protected

OCSP sought to conserve orangutans and their habitats by improving forest protection management across land-use types ranging from production landscapes to fully protected areas. This was done through a variety of approaches, including:

- i) development of multi-stakeholder conservation management and action plans;
- ii) increasing community participation in conservation planning and management and assisting them to develop alternatives to forest encroachment;
- iii) assisting government and private companies in appropriate classification of conservation forests and non-forest areas for spatial planning and concession management;
- iv) fighting the spread of forest fires; and
- v) carbon financing pilots.

Objectives

1. Build capacity for regional and local authorities to engage in spatial planning that conserves forests harboring orangutan populations.
2. Support local conservation efforts through collaborative management and community development, primarily in Sumatra.
3. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in Berau and East Kutai districts, East Kalimantan.
4. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in Tanjung Puting National Park, Central Kalimantan.
5. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in a large, multifunctional forest area in West Kalimantan.

Review of Program Activities

Activity 1: Build capacity for regional and local authorities to engage in spatial planning that conserves forests harboring orangutan populations

In 2008, the GOI instigated a spatial planning process to evaluate the extent of the national forest estate that was to be re-allocated for development. This forest re-allocation posed an immediate and serious threat to some of the forests in Kalimantan and Sumatra inhabited by orangutans, and led OCSP to take the action detailed below.

District spatial plan revisions

OCSP assisted six district governments in northern Sumatra to revise their spatial plans as mandated by both central and provincial governments. The six districts were selected because orangutans lived in their forests. Moreover, district planners had very little spatial planning expertise or GIS equipment to conduct the revisions (having previously relied on contract planners to conduct desktop studies) and had neither conservation spatial plans nor land use maps besides the government's concession boundary maps. Consequently, competing land uses could not be resolved rationally, and the planning process was neither transparent nor participatory. OCSP prepared protocols to assist spatial planning and provided a wide range of land use maps, including the unitary strategic conservation spatial plan for northern Sumatra. Further assistance included GIS training courses for provincial, district, and Gunung Leuser National Park officials, and collaboration with the Forestry Planning Agency in Medan and the Gunung Leuser National Park Office to share spatial data and technical expertise.

North Sumatra spatial planning alliance

OCSP facilitated the development of a coalition of NGOs (*Aliansi Peduli Tata Ruang Sumatera Utara*, or APTRSU) to improve transparency and increase community participation in spatial planning. The group worked closely with the government to resolve potential land conflicts and protect forests used by orangutans. The coalition provided input to the spatial planning revisions for districts in North Sumatra and continues to work with North Sumatra Provincial Development Planning Board (Bappeda).

Activity 2: Support local conservation efforts through collaborative management and community development, primarily in Sumatra

Most orangutan habitats in Sumatra are severely threatened by encroachment and conversion to agricultural land, by illegal logging, and by fragmentation due to infrastructure development. In this setting, OCSP conducted conservation activities in several critical remaining areas of orangutan habitat – West Batang Toru Forest Block, Gunung Leuser

National Park, Dairi-Pakpak Bharat Forest Block, and MCVs near Gunung Leuser National Park.

West Batang Toru Forest Block

OCSP played a key role in the development of a multi-stakeholder conservation action plan to conserve the West Batang Toru Forest Block (WBTFB), assisting three districts – Tapanuli Selatan, Tapanuli Utara and Tapanuli Selatan – to manage 86,000 hectares of protected and commercial forests containing an estimated 380 orangutans as well as the Sumatran tiger and other endangered animals. This forest block is one of the last substantial refuges of an isolated orangutan population south of Lake Toba. All four large companies working in the area (PLN state electricity company, Medco geothermal, Oxiana gold mine, and Teluk Nauli logging company) participated in the development of the action plan and indicated that they would respect the resultant plan.

OCSP grantee Yayasan Ecosystem Lestari (YEL) proposed that the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) reclassify WBTFB as protected forest, garnering support from the three district governments as well as the provincial government. The MoF's Forest Planning Department is still deliberating whether to support YEL's proposal.⁵

After the action plan was finalized, OCSP shifted focus to implementation of the WBTFB conservation plan by identifying opportunities for potential stakeholders to contribute to its implementation.

OCSP's direct involvement in implementing the action plan included the following:

- i) ecotourism study highlighting the biological importance of the forest block,
- ii) orangutan habitat map using GIS and surveys,
- iii) survey of practices to reduce tree removal from important water catchment areas,
- iv) perception survey of local stakeholders on conservation management around the Dolok Sibual-buali nature reserve in the Block,
- v) engaging local NGOs to develop a model to minimize immigrant encroachment (with Yayasan Samudra), an action plan to restore forest corridors to link the Block with Sibual-buali Nature Reserve (with Lembaga Sipirok), and establish a spatial plan at the sub-district level based on those previously produced in selected villages (with Yayasan Petra).

Gunung Leuser National Park

Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) covers an area of 950,000 hectares and contains more than 80% of the wild Sumatran orangutan population. GLNP is both a Biosphere Reserve and a World Heritage Site. The zoning prescribed in the GLNP management plan needed revising as it was dominated by a Core Zone (*Zona Inti*) excluding all human

⁵ It would be extremely difficult for the MoF to retract a logging concession (HPH) unless it can be shown to be poorly managed, since this might have legal implications for all such leases throughout Indonesia.

activities within its boundaries. Such zoning is more appropriate to a nature reserve than a national park, which is designed in part for human recreation.

OCSP assisted in the revision of the park's zoning plan by producing a protocol identifying the requirements for conservation management zonation. This protocol was useful to planners because it (i) closely followed the government protocol, describing the various zone types; (ii) assisted in identifying areas of biological diversity that needed to be placed in the Core Zone, (iii) identified important physiographic and landscape features that were required to support the ecology of the Core Zone, and by doing so also assisted in the identification of the Wilderness Zone (*Zona Rimba*), and (iv) provided a procedural sequence for decision making.

After developing the protocol, OCSP worked closely with a GLNP technical group to develop a rational approach for the zonation revision. This resulted in a revised draft plan that drew from OCSP's protocol. After consultations with local government, NGOs and local communities, the final draft was sent to the MoF for approval, which has not been received to date.

Dairi-Pakpak Bharat Forest Block

The 2004 Population, Habitat and Viability Assessment (PHVA) identified only a small population of orangutans in the Dairi-Pakpak Forest Block⁶. Based on reports of orangutan sightings by local community members provided to OCSP grantee Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia (Pusaka), orangutan surveys were arranged for the forests of the Siranggas Nature Reserve and the forest areas to the south. These surveys revealed that the Dairi-Pakpak Bharat forest block in Siranggas contains a small orangutan population in North Sumatra, with an estimated 111 individuals in an area of 7,421 km². This updated information was provided to key local government institutions and the MoF through the North Sumatra nature conservation agency (BBKSDA). OCSP arranged for an ecologist to develop an environment background document on the Dairi-Pakpak Bharat forest block, and conducted a threats analysis for the area using GIS modeling (please see component five for details).

Model Conservation Villages (MCVs)

The Gunung Leuser National Park authority requested assistance to develop a program of conservation villages around the Park. These villages were seeing increasing interactions and conflicts with orangutans due to the loss of the orangutan's preferred lowland habitat and the animals' resulting search for sustenance in village gardens.

OCSP established an MCV program to engage local communities in practical orangutan conservation activities. Despite the short time frame, these models were expected to assist the Park management to develop its own plans for conservation villages, helping to ensure that OCSP program design would be sustained beyond the program's end.

⁶ The PHVA survey estimated 134 individuals in the Batu Ardan Protected Forest (Register 66) and Dolok Simbelin, located along the border between Aceh and North Sumatra provinces, just south of the West Leuser habitat unit and the Leuser Ecosystem Conservation Area.

OCSP focused on the development of MCVs to implement effective and focused action plans in local community areas in order to protect the orangutans and conserve their forest habitats. The gain for villagers is that forest services such as the quality and quantity of their potable water are protected, and erosion of their farmland soils is reduced. The involvement of farmers in rehabilitation of degraded lands could allow them to plant a variety local native fruit and nut trees that they could then be given rights to harvest, conditional on the farmers maintaining these areas and not continuing to damage lands inside protected areas. The aim was to establish a supportive enabling environment involving all levels of government, the private sector and conservation organizations, with full collaboration by local communities in biological diversity conservation planning and implementation. Grants were awarded to develop 12 MCVs in North Sumatra and Aceh. A consortium led by Pusaka worked to develop MCVs in six villages surround Batu Ardan Protected Forest (Register 66) in northern Sumatra while another consortium led by Field Indonesia (FP3-ALIVE) worked in six villages surrounding Gunung Leuser National Park.

Both consortiums trained community members to recognize conservation threats and potential measures to abate these threats, including sustainable livelihood practices and other tactics. This training equipped the villagers to develop their own multi-stakeholder village conservation plans and become better forest stewards. Since the inception of the conservation villages, conflicts with orangutan have been reduced, and no orangutans have been killed in these areas.⁷

Activity 3: Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in Berau and East Kutai districts, East Kalimantan

Lesan River Protected Area

To improve the conservation prospects of its local orangutan population, the Berau district government established the Lesan River Protected Area Management Board in 2004. Unfortunately, the protected status has not been recognized by Lesan Dayaks, who continued unregulated land clearing. Unfortunately, community participation was lacking in the management of this protected area. This was due to a failure to accommodate local community interests when the Lesan River Protected Area was created. Historically, the area had cultural value for communities and was utilized to collect non-timber forest products. But once it was designated a protected area, the local people were denied access to use this area. This resulted in a low level of participation by local communities in monitoring and managing the area; they preferred to generate income by entering agreements with oil palm companies to clear the forest around the protected area. Moreover, the Lesan management board did not function properly as a result of weak organizational structure and management, lack of conservation expertise, and absence of long-term funding.

⁷ On two occasions, orangutans entered the village gardens and were captured and held in captivity for periods of three and nine months. Pusaka coordinated with North Sumatra BBKSDA and YEL/ SOCP to safely remove these captives to a treatment facility.

OCSP grantee World Education (WE) empowered community groups living around Lesan Protected Area to achieve economic development while taking into consideration orangutan and forest conservation. The communities organized to develop economic activities that are more environmentally friendly than oil palm – such as cacao plantations and rubber marketing. WE also supported local community engagement with the Lesan management board (*Badan Pengelola*, or BP) and the Berau REDD working group.

Wehea Protection Forest

The Wehea Protection Forest is a former timber concession that was designated a protection area by the East Kutai district government in its 2005 spatial plan. It has been a true conservation success, with forest loss negligible since the start of the OCSP program (see Kalimantan Forest Cover Monitoring Report in Annex 9). A Wehea Management Board (*BP Huliwa*) was established in 2005 with support from OCSP subcontractor TNC and the East Kutai government, and with the active participation of the Wehea Dayak local communities, who formed the *Petkuq Mehuey*, a traditional forest ranger organization. This management board has been the primary reason that Wehea has become a conservation success.

OCSP also partnered with TNC, BP Huliwa and the Petkuq Mehuey to strengthen the overall management of Wehea Protection Forest. These activities included support for routine forest monitoring by the Petkuq Mehuey in Wehea forest; technical assistance to help BP Huliwa develop its 2010-2015 strategic plan; and provision of two technical advisers to support the day-to-day management of BP Huliwa.

Hutan desa community forestry pilots in East Kutai

Working with the East Kutai district government forestry department and a Samarinda-based NGO, Kawal Borneo Community Foundation, OCSP supported the development of community forests (*hutan desa* – an MoF forest management classification⁸) for four villages around orangutan habitat in East Kutai. The proposals for the four *hutan desa* villages were developed with East Kutai district government support and submitted to the MoF, where they await final approval.

Kutai National Park

Kutai National Park (KNP) covers an area of 198,000 ha. Based on OCSP surveys⁹, KNP is home to approximately 2,000 orangutans. The threats to this park's biological diversity are described in detail under Component 5 of this report. OCSP collaborated with various partners, including the park management, Mulawarman University (UNMUL), Friends of

⁸ *Hutan desa* is a small-scale forest management model that is implemented by a village institution (*lembaga desa*) with the ultimate goal of optimizing forest function by integrating forest management with village and community development. The *hutan desa* model concentrates on developing supportive ecosystem and forest resources for the long-term benefit of communities.

⁹ Based on an OCSP collaborative survey led by Dr. Yaya Rayadin in 2010

Kutai (*Mitra Kutai*), the BIKAL Foundation (a local NGO), and the Coalition for Kutai National Park (CKNP) to support the park authority in developing a conservation management plan for KNP. Specifically, OCSP assisted in the management planning by providing (i) a facilitator to carry out a series of public consultations on the development of the 20-year management plan, (ii) mapping and GIS assistance for the development of the park's five-year strategic plan, and (iii) technical support for the development of spatial planning for a proposed 'Special Zone' that would accommodate the seven villages inside the park, with a total population of 16,000. The Special Zone would allow the villagers to remain within the 24,000 hectares of the Park where they currently reside, but would also set out their rights and responsibilities, and the Park authority would maintain management control of the area. At the time of writing (September 2010), the KNP management plan is being finalized by the park authority and a determination from the Forestry Minister on the Special Zone status is imminent.

Activity 4: Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in Tanjung Puting National Park, Central Kalimantan

Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP), covering an area of 401,700 hectares, was established in 1984¹⁰. With a population estimated at up to 6,000 orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wumbii*), but more likely today standing at roughly 2,000, it is a key orangutan habitat in Central Kalimantan. Major threats have included heavy illegal logging between 1999 and 2004, wildlife crime, forest fires, oil palm plantations, human encroachment (especially in the southwestern part, where Teluk Pulai and Sungai Cabang villagers have claimed park areas up to 10 kilometers inland from the coast), and zircon and gold mining. Illegal hunting and illegal logging still occur, but at a reduced level.

OCSP collaborated with grantees World Education (WE) and Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) to support orangutan conservation in and around the Park. OFI's role was to improve the effectiveness of community monitoring of forest and environment crimes. This was achieved through the operation of 16 OFI monitoring posts, and actively involving the community as informants on forest crimes and other illegal activities. OCSP also provided technical support, including management expertise and GIS, during the initial development of a multi-stakeholder conservation management plan for the Park. WE utilized a community empowerment and alternative livelihood approach to reduce the threats to biological diversity. Large areas of the park have been degraded and converted through forest fires over the past decades. After a large forest fire destroyed 56,000 hectares of the park in 2006, WE worked with the local communities to control further wild fires.

Community monitoring

OFI's community monitoring network now covers 70% of the Park. As a direct result of information provided by OFI, seven illegal miners were caught and prosecuted. OCSP also

¹⁰ The original size of the park was 415,040 hectares but the boundaries were recently redrawn, reducing the park's size to approximately 401,700 hectares.

supported the development of an environment crime reporting network involving community informants, the park authority, and the Kumai police.

Agreement on park boundaries

OFI worked with the park authority and other stakeholders to define the boundaries of the park, leading to agreement among the park authority, local communities, and district government. The revised boundaries were announced by the MoF in December 2009. In the southeast sector of the park, local community claims over park lands were negotiated down from 10 to 4 kilometers inland. In the north, the 1977 boundaries were retained. While these agreements reduced the official area of the park by 13,295 hectares, OFI's efforts in effect saved 33,665 hectares of orangutan habitat from conversion as the provincial spatial plan had initially called for the excising of 46,960 hectares from the national park. In total, the park size was reduced from 415,000 ha to 401,705 ha.

Firefighting action plan

Wildfires are one of the biggest current threats to the park and its 6,000 resident orangutan. In 2006, 56,000 ha of the southern part of the park burned. WE and OFI involved local communities in developing plans to monitor and control fires in the southern part of TPNP. In a series of meetings, communities helped identify the causes of forest fires in each of the 2006 hotspots in their villages. They also identified areas in their villages with a high potential to burn – and developed plans for fire prevention. Support was also provided for the establishment of a community-based firefighting unit (*masyarakat peduli api*), which collaborates with the park authority to control fires.

In meetings with Muara and Sekonyer villagers, fire action plans were developed to protect the jelutung rubber tree gardens through intensive monitoring of potential forest fire areas. In addition, village heads formally approached the park authority for firefighting equipment; villagers were trained in approaches to avoid fires (especially when preparing land for cultivation, and when hunting); and villagers agreed to clean water wheels located in potential hotspots, and to develop firebreaks each June (before the traditional height of the dry season).

Community empowerment and alternative livelihoods

There were important achievements at the community level. WE facilitated the establishment of development plans for eight villages around the park that balanced economic and conservation needs. In Sungai Cabang and Teluk Pulai, WE and OFI facilitated the development of land use zoning plans that resulted in agreements on land designated for community use and for conservation purposes. In degraded areas in Sungai Cabang and other villages, WE supported the planting of nearly 50,000 jelutung rubber tree seedlings in over 150 hectares.

During the OCSP program period, 91,125 hectares of maintained gardens and 17.5 hectares of new 'mixed' vegetable gardens were developed in the eight target villages. From these

gardens, the villagers increased their incomes by an average of 52.5%. Vegetable cultivation was undertaken by 34 women, and the profits supplemented their household income. Besides gardening, WE also supported the development of aquaculture systems to farm fish in cages, which was practiced by 30 people in four villages in Seruyan district. An economic analysis of two of these villages found that farming fish in cages could increase incomes by up to 58% compared with traditional fishing.

Activity 5: Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in a large, multifunctional forest area in West Kalimantan

During orangutan population surveys in 2007, FFI identified the Ketapang district of West Kalimantan as containing some of the most significant populations of orangutans (*Pongo pygmeus wurmbii*) in all of Kalimantan. Major orangutan populations were encountered in two critical orangutan habitat landscapes: the western foothills of the Schwaner Mountain Range, with an estimated 800-1,200 orangutans (Bukit Perai), and the coastal and sub-coastal peat swamp forests and lowland forest fragments between Gunung Palung and Sungai Putri in Ketapang, with an estimated 500-800 orangutans. Since these surveys only covered a small section of the Rongga-Perai forest block, which is at least four times larger than the Bukit Perai forest, the overall orangutan population could be several thousand. This figure matches the PHVA estimate of 6,000 orangutans in the Arut-Belantikan forest block in Central Kalimantan.

In West and Central Kalimantan, deforestation continues to accelerate due to growing global demand for palm oil, which has also led the local government to re-zone forest land for oil palm plantations. As much as 200,000 hectares of new plantations are planned for Ketapang district, encroaching on the last remaining areas of peat swamp and lowland forest, which are critical orangutan habitats.

Landscape-level interventions

OCSP grantee Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and partners Orangutan Foundation-UK (OFUK), Yayasan and Sekala targeted a landscape of over a million hectares, from the coastal peat swamp forest of Ketapang in West Kalimantan, east and northwards across the foothills of the Schwaner Mountains to the Belantikan Hulu watershed of Central Kalimantan province. They worked to minimize threats to orangutans at the landscape level by reducing deforestation and degradation of contiguous orangutan habitat through three sets of interventions:

- (i) development of landscape-scale orangutan conservation plans and recommendations for a conservation-sensitive review of district spatial plans¹¹;
- (ii) technical assistance for oil palm, forestry and mining concessionaires within the landscape to incorporate the protection of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) in their management plans. One timber concession (Sari Bumi Kusuma) has since

¹¹ Pending MoF approval of the West Kalimantan Spatial Plan

been FSC-certified, while another (Suka Jaya Makmur) is awaiting a final FSC audit. The two oil palm companies (CUS and Wilmar) are seeking RSPO certification and are incorporating the recommendations into their management plans to help secure this; and

- (iii) development of multi-stakeholder constituencies and sustainable financing strategies to promote collaborative management of priority orangutan conservation sites. This has led to an MoU with the district government and Macquarie Bank to develop the Sungai Putri Peat swamp forest as a REDD pilot site (see REDD section below for further details).

FFI conducted orangutan surveys and threat assessments in the Rongga Perai/Arut Belantikan landscape in West and Central Kalimantan, estimating an orangutan population of 10,475. FFI completed a landscape-level HCVF assessment for the district of Ketapang, West Kalimantan. GIS analysis and draft conservation plans resulted in 17 thematic maps on soil classification, rainfall, hydrology, topography, HCVF and oil palm suitability, among others. These were used to make recommendations to the Ketapang district government for development of a spatial plan that would help maintain orangutan habitats as permanent forest.

REDD pilot

FFI has begun implementing a strategy to reduce carbon emissions through avoided deforestation in 53,009 hectares of the Sungai Putri peat swamp forest. Sungai Putri is home to 300-700 orangutans (based on a 2006 survey) and has been zoned for conversion to oil palm. In 2009, a partnership between FFI, Macquarie Bank of Australia, and the Ketapang district resulted in an MoU to develop the area as a REDD pilot.

High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF)

FFI provided technical assistance to oil palm and forestry concessionaires in identifying and managing HCVFs so that they could protect orangutans in their plantations. HCVF assessments were conducted at the Suka Jaya Makmur and Sari Bumi Kusuma logging concessions and the Indo Sawit Kekal oil palm plantation, all located in the Ketapang district of West Kalimantan. The results of the assessments and recommendations provided by FFI were accepted by the companies and incorporated in their management plans to comply with FSC and RSPO ecolabeling requirements.

Gunung Palung National Park

OCSP commissioned a study of the last 25 years of conservation activities and practice in and around Gunung Palung National Park to identify lessons learned and provide insights on the conservation status of the Park as well as the interventions necessary to mitigate threats to its wildlife¹². The study's authors concluded that reduction of threats must be adapted to

¹² Malen, Kari S. and Chuck Cannon, *Biodiversity Conservation and Research in Gunung Palung National Park, West Kalimantan, over the Last 25 Years: A Case Study with Implications for Future Management and Research Strategies and Monitoring*. USAID-OCSP, Jakarta, August 2010.

the local political reality. Historically, corruption has been a major issue in the Park, weakening enforcement of existing management policies. Additionally, some important factors that affect the viability of the Park – including human population growth and increasing rates of consumption – must be recognized as being outside the control of individual conservation projects.

The authors argue that a collaborative multi-stakeholder management approach is needed to integrate various conservation activities and work to improve the political and social enabling environment for conservation management of the Park. Without such major interventions, forest degradation inside and outside the Park will continue, and the quality and area of natural habitat will dwindle. Since no recent analysis of forest degradation and loss exists, it is difficult to evaluate the current situation. The park authority has very limited capacity to patrol and enforce laws on wildlife, logging and agricultural expansion.

A clear recommendation from the study was for the Park to have both its capacity improved and its budget increased to the level necessary to manage the Park. The study concluded that cooperative programs between the Park and NGOs such as Yayasan Palung, Gunung Palung Orangutan Conservation Project, International Animal Rescue (IAR), Health and Harmony through its Indonesian counterpart Alam Sehat Lestari (ASRI), and FFI had been effective in helping the park authority fight these persistent threats, and should be continued.

Box 1. Success Story: Orangutan Surveys

Orangutan Surveys

OCSP-supported orangutan surveys documented populations of orangutan in Kalimantan and Sumatra that were not included in the orangutan distribution maps of the 2004 Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) (Singleton *et al.*, 2004) or the 2008 PHVA update (Wich *et al.*, 2008). The first population was in East Kalimantan, where OCSP supported a survey led by its partner, The Nature Conservancy (TNC). This survey documented as many as two thousand orangutans in the remote Sangkulirang Karst region. This population appears to be contiguous with the large population in Kutai National Park.

A second population of 200 Sumatran orangutans was documented in Sidiangkat Forest in Pakpak Bharat, North Sumatra. This is an extremely important population, given that only around 6,500 of the critically endangered Sumatran orangutan survive. A report highlighting this finding received worldwide coverage in newspapers and on news websites, in countries such as Poland, Spain, South Africa, and India. This international attention helped to highlight the plight of the orangutan and generate support for conservation efforts.

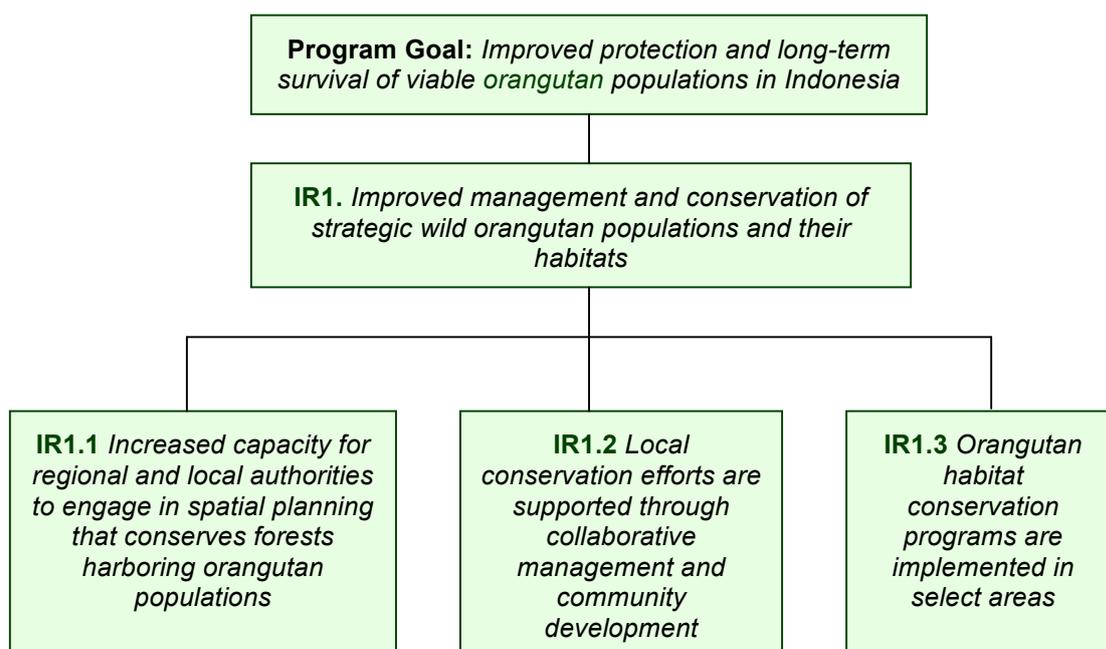
In addition to documentation of these populations, an OCSP orangutan survey of Kutai National Park in East Kalimantan indicated that the Park is home to approximately 2,000 orangutans. This ground-truthing significantly added to the 600 animals estimated in the PHVA.

Analysis of Results

This section (and similar sections in the chapters on OCSF's other four components) aims to analyze the program logic to determine the extent to which achievement of the outputs has and will continue to lead to the achievement of higher-level outcomes and the goal of long-term survival of viable orangutan populations in Indonesia. In doing so, it triangulates quantitative data with qualitative findings to ascertain whether OCSF has been successful in each component area, as well as why the obstacles were encountered and the successes occurred. It also aims to address the following questions for each Intermediate Result (IR):

- What were the higher-level outcomes resulting from the program's inputs?
- What were the positive and negative externalities of these activities?
- What is the anticipated longer-term impact?
- Are the results sustainable and likely to continue following OCSF close-out?

Figure 3. Component I Results Framework



In order to achieve the intermediate result of an increased area of forest under improved management, OCSF initiatives under Component I operated at the local level. Success was somewhat mixed for this component, as Kalimantan exceeded the targeted 1,000,000 hectares of habitat under improved management by more than 165,000, while Sumatra fell short of its 200,000 hectare target by about 50,000, for a net gain of 116,195 hectares above the target. Sub-intermediate results (Sub-IRs) 1.1 and 1.2 worked to develop both spatial plans and management partnerships. Both met their overall targeted outputs and results, although a few less districts were reached than originally expected. Furthermore, habitat conservation programs (Sub-IR 1.3) implemented in East, Central, and West Kalimantan were considered successful overall, resulting in 9,306 hectares saved from forest loss (see

Kalimantan Forest Cover Monitoring Report in Annex 9 for details). While these numbers fell short of the target by approximately 30%, the impact the programs will have in the future should not be underestimated. Please refer to the final PMP report in Annex 2 for additional information on Component I targets and results.

Difficulties in reaching the Sub-IR targets prevented greater success in Sumatra and West Kalimantan, especially. Obstacles included complex political and economic environments that favored conversion of forests for coal and palm oil exploitation. Another significant obstacle was the lack of spatial data for these areas, which inhibited progress in Sub-IR 1.1. Similarly, the management of certain partners with diverging priorities proved difficult throughout the life of the project, significantly inhibiting and nearly halting progress in the West Kalimantan orangutan habitat conservation program under Sub-IR 1.3.

The Sub-IRs and corresponding activities were successful in contributing to the overall targeted outcome of IR 1. This was partly due to the nature of the interventions, as the conservation programs directly resulted in improved forest management. The local spatial and collaborative management plans developed by OCSP also contributed to improved practices on the ground. Success in this area was due to a number of external and internal factors, including:

- *The issuance of a government regulation mandating the renewal of spatial plans.* Because spatial planning was mandated, OCSP was able to take advantage of the timing to introduce its methodology without having to first create a demand for its services.
- *Substantial reliance on local partners or partners with a significant local presence.* Spatial planning and habitat conservation activities that relied considerably on local partners experienced a high degree of success as they spurred collaboration and buy-in within the communities. Similarly, local partners' knowledge of the political environment ensured that OCSP was able to work from the bottom-up and the top-down simultaneously. The effects of this strategy were particularly strong in the Sub-IR 1.3 work in East and Central Kalimantan, while the lack of a significant local partner was reflected in the difficulties encountered in West Kalimantan.
- *Emphasis on collaboration.* One of the major successes of Component I activities was the increased social capital resulting from greater collaboration among stakeholders, which produced a level of public participation and partnership that had not existed previously.

Beyond the achievements in reaching targeted outputs, OCSP was able to influence attitudes and understanding surrounding its activities. Community and local government trainings not only targeted at increasing understanding of the issues and challenges, but also taught participants how to positively impact their environment. These trainings also significantly enhanced the capacity of local communities to create successful and sustainable spatial plans, and local policies that promoted habitat conservation. For example, the success of the micro-spatial planning proposal and the management plans for remote forest areas in East Kalimantan (Sub-IR 1.3) empowered communities to increase their participation and dedication to conservation concerns. Activities complemented one another nicely as the implementation of habitat conservation programs in Kalimantan

included spatial planning elements, while the increased collaboration under Sub-IR 1.2 ensured enhanced capacity and cooperation for all activities. Together, they provided a unified framework conducive to coordinated stakeholder input. The final result of these activities was unified spatial plans that addressed various stakeholder needs.

As awareness increased, OCSP was able to link this attention to its habitat conservation programs. This was especially true with respect to Kutai National Park, as OCSP lobbying and meetings placed pressure on the government not to agree to the forest's conversion. Similarly, Sub-IR 1.3 activities were able to make use of the increased attention to the Village Protection Forest, convincing the government to use the opportunity to build its reputation as an environment-friendly entity.

Of particular note in activity implementation was the inclusion of livelihood considerations, especially in the development of habitat conservation programs under Sub-IR 1.3. By tying economic incentives to conservation initiatives, OCSP was able to generate further interest and buy-in from both the government and local citizens. The importance of this link was evidenced in the political tension in East Kalimantan, where there was significant pressure on the government to convert forest for economic benefit. All interventions thus had to work within this context, presenting an alternative to the zero-sum (conservation or economic activity) framework. Future projects need to both recognize and take advantage of this relationship if they are to cause a change in behavior.

The local spatial plans have been incorporated into the provincial plans and all await final approval from the central government. Furthermore, the collaborative initiatives and management plans developed over the course of the project led the provincial government to formalize its partnership with the North Sumatra Spatial Planning Alliance (APTRSU) by electing an OCSP staff member from this alliance to sit on the North Sumatra spatial planning committee. The habitat conservation programs implemented in East and Central Kalimantan gained a strong level of support and helped to change government perceptions of conservation initiatives. These developments, coupled with the fact that OCSP was able to expand its reach and accomplishments each year throughout the life of the project, point to a high level of sustainability resulting from Component I inputs. The impacts of these activities will likely be most visible in the coming 3-5 years.

Despite falling short of some of the Sub-IR target outputs, Component I demonstrated measurable and significant success. Areas under improved forest management are likely to persist due to the use of the multi-stakeholder and conservation and development approaches. The increase in the number of hectares under improved management was understandably impacted by other OCSP components, but the Component I activities and Sub-IRs directly contributed to this achievement. The causal logic underlying the program's design and implementation proved effective in achieving the desired outcome. Furthermore, the focus on coordination and capacity building has ensured that the impact of the interventions will continue long after OCSP has finished.

Box 2. Forest Cover Monitoring Results

Forest Cover Monitoring

OCSP forest cover monitoring 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 range of years to obtain a pre-OCSP baseline rate of forest cover change in the OCSP sites and controls sites: 1990, 2000, 2004 and 2007, 2009.

Forest change analysis indicates that, overall, the program achieved its target of reducing the rate of forest loss to below 1.95% per year in Wehea forest (zero loss), Kutai National Park (1% loss), Tanjung Puting National Park (0.6% loss) and Lesan forest (1% loss). In Kutai National Park, forest loss seems to have stabilized but it is unclear whether this is a result of improved management or if simply all the easily accessible timber has already been logged, in which case the impact of OCSP support remains unclear. Forest loss in the large multifunctional landscape of West Kalimantan was significant, but not unexpected considering that large areas had been allocated to plantation development and OCSP grantee, FFI, has only recently initiated conservation interventions. (See Annex 9 for data, maps and complete results.)

Conclusions

Activity 1: Build capacity for regional and local authorities to engage in spatial planning that conserves forests harboring orangutan populations

Forest conservation spatial plan and map

The unitary strategic forest conservation spatial plan for northern Sumatra facilitated by OCSP has been a valuable resource for the institutions responsible for direct management of natural resources and biological diversity (including orangutans), especially district governments revising their spatial plans. The map provides these districts with clear information on the land required for conservation purposes and can be overlaid and compared with current and potential land uses. The merging of GIS maps allows governments to construct multiple land-use maps and identify areas and zones of potential land-use conflict with biodiversity requirements, in many cases for the first time. OCSP collaborated with six of the seven districts in North Sumatra that have forests used by orangutans. In many cases, OCSP was able to identify important forest for orangutans and submit requests to the districts not to reclassify these forests for development. The final outcome of this process will not be known until the GOI decides on the spatial planning revisions at the end of 2010.

A lesson learned was that all stakeholders showed an interest and concern to have maps available that accurately map existing natural resources, including conservation forests. The maps produced became of absolute importance when appraising areas that should be

identified for conservation purposes rather than other land use types. The challenge is to upgrade the strategic unitary conservation spatial plan so that it represents a wider range of conservation targets than just forested areas, and to have that plan upgraded and ground-truthed. It is recommended that government and NGOs explore ways to conduct a three-year spatial planning exercise designed to produce a more comprehensive strategic conservation spatial plan for the whole of Sumatra.

North Sumatra spatial planning alliance

The OCSP-facilitated spatial planning alliance of 14 groups in North Sumatra (APTRSU), which was formed to enhance community participation in the spatial planning process, has been extremely effective and been welcomed by the government. It has provided advice and inputs into the planning process at all levels of government. Significantly, a member of this alliance (an OCSP spatial planner) was appointed by the governor to the official group that reviews the spatial planning revisions prepared by each district government.

One lesson learned was that local government planners are concerned about improving transparency and community participation in the planning process. However, the timeframe provided by central government to complete this planning process was inadequate to properly involve communities and other stakeholders. Another lesson learned was that the community institutions for providing input were not in place. While APTRSU was effective, it will likely fall into abeyance and have to be reconstructed with the next iteration of provincial spatial planning.

Details of spatial planning are frequently formed at the lower administrative levels in provinces – village (*desa*), sub-district (*kecamatan*) and district (*kabupaten*). Local government staffs have low technical capacity in spatial planning. A key challenge, therefore, is to build the capacity of staff at lower levels of government to conduct spatial planning and to provide them with key upgraded natural resource maps, including those for biodiversity. It is recommended that the government allows more time for future iterations of its spatial plan revisions, and disseminate more widely details of the planning process and schedule, making it clear at what stages public comment and review is welcomed.

Activity 2: Support local conservation efforts through collaborative management and community development

Improved forest management

In Sumatra, OCSP made significant contributions to improved management of 150,000 hectares of forests used by orangutans – comprising 86,000 hectares in Batang Toru, through activities such as development and implementation of a conservation management action plan incorporating spatial planning; 44,918 hectares around Gunung Leuser National Park, through development of six MCVs; and 18,000 hectares around the Dairi-Pakpak Bharat Forest Block, also through development of six MCVs. This area will increase sevenfold (to 1,094,692 hectares) once the MoF approves the new zonation of Gunung Leuser National Park.

A lesson learned from the MCV program is that while it is important to garner support from villagers for conservation, it is also crucial to note that these were villages selected to implement conservation programs, and not principally village development programs. One set of six villages was implemented with conservation approaches dominant, and the other with a predominant bias toward development. By far the more successful of these two approaches was the former, which focused on development of conservation plans and abatement of threats to conservation targets. Focused interventions were established that conserved orangutan forests. The other approach achieved marginal success, and had no direct impact on conservation of orangutans or their habitat.

Concerning the support provided by OCSP to the park authority to assist it with planning, it was clear that its spatial planners were inexperienced and did not clearly understand the central government guidelines (*pedoman*) detailing the characteristics of the various zonation types available for Indonesian national parks. Furthermore, the government provided no information as to how national park staff should identify these characteristics. Although OCSP provided the park authority with a protocol to assist it in this regard, this protocol was not fully utilized by park staff in preparing their management zonation plans.

The major challenge for the park authority is to take its draft management plan revision, including the zonation map, out to the villages that surround the Park, and through focused group discussions, modify the Park zonation to allow local villagers to work inside the Park to both rehabilitate the areas they have damaged and assist in policing the park boundaries. Gaining the villagers' involvement is a win-win solution for both the park and the villagers. It is recommended that the MoF be supported in holding a national workshop to train national park planners on how to conduct spatial planning within parks in order to obtain support from all stakeholders.

Integrated conservation management interventions

Due to OCSP efforts, conservation of the critically endangered Sumatra orangutan is now focused on a few areas of forest in the general areas of the Leuser Ecosystem, Dairi and Pakpak Bharat districts, and West and East Batang Toru Forest Blocks, all of which are threatened by encroachment and conversion to agricultural land, illegal logging, and fragmentation resulting from infrastructure development. Each of these forest areas requires a full suite of integrated conservation management interventions involving transparent and collaborative spatial planning, strategic multiple land use planning, multi-stakeholder involvement in collaborative management structures and processes, inclusion of local communities, and engagement of key stakeholders. OCSP led the way in North Sumatra in applying all of these conservation interventions at its working sites. This resulted in improved collaboration between key stakeholders, particularly the community of orangutan conservation NGOs, which will ultimately result in conservation gains for orangutans.

A lesson learned was that since the larger conservation organizations tend to have their own agendas, collaboration with OCSP was limited to the extent that it could support their current initiatives. It was also clear that several of these larger NGOs were highly

competitive and territorial in the areas where they worked, and therefore did not collaborate with some of the other important stakeholders. This generated poor relationships in the field that were frequently not recognized by staff at their Jakarta-based headquarters.

OCSP faced a major challenge from the slow response of local government to support conservation initiatives. This was a result of excessive bureaucracy in both policy making and implementation. Local government decisiveness on conservation matters continues to be hampered by its nebulous relationship with central government. Decisions are also clouded by competing interests in forests for a range of goals that include economic development, provision of forest services, and conservation values. It is recommended that the role of the northern Sumatra orangutan forums be developed so they can forge improved collaboration between the various stakeholders.

Activity 3: Implement an orangutan habitat conservation program in Berau and East Kutai, East Kalimantan

Improved forest management

Applying the approaches and strategies described earlier, OCSP spurred improved management of 652,941 hectares of orangutan habitat in East Kalimantan. In addition, together with other stakeholders, OCSP provided substantial support for the initiative to develop a 24,000-hectare Special Zone in Kutai National Park and revise the park's management plan, providing facilitators and technical support during the inception phase. OCSP and its partners were also closely involved in securing improved management of 190,000 hectares of forest corridors used by orangutans in timber estates (HTI) around the Park.

A lesson learned was that OCSP support for KNP was important to the general forestry policy dialog in Indonesia by helping to garner support for retaining the 'special zone' from senior MoF officials. The challenge is to sustain this advocacy role. It is recommended that the National Forestry Council (*Dewan Kehutanan Nasional* or DKN) and the MoF task force on forest governance be given an increasing role in such advocacy.

Innovative forest conservation approaches

For the 38,000-hectare Wehea Forest, OCSP supported the 2010-2015 strategic planning process, capacity building for the Wehea community guards, and the initiation of alternative mechanisms to generate sustainable financial support for conservation (i.e., payments via REDD). Elsewhere in East Kutai, 14,120 hectares of production forest are ready to be recognized as community managed forests. In Berau, 12,192 hectares of the Lesan Protected Forest should become an important component of the Berau Forest Carbon Project, along with about 200,000 hectares of production forest that received targeted OCSP support starting in 2007.

The lesson learned from these activities is that collaboration from villagers in the conservation of forested areas is likely to be successful where the villagers have a long history of being good forest stewards through social, cultural and economic attachments to such areas. However, it is clear that local villagers require continued technical and financial support to sustain and expand their role as land managers. The overall challenge following OCSP's closure will be to sustain these gains, which will depend in large part on ensuring commitment from the government, concessionaires, and local communities. Unfortunately, the East Kalimantan Provincial Land Use Plan, which is important to support these programs, has not yet been finalized. Further challenges included the short duration of the project; weaknesses in the executing agency at the local level; and the fact that the Lesan River Protected Forest Management Board is not yet fully developed and operational. Lastly, the natural resource-based approach to development to increase regionally generated income is the cornerstone of both central and regional government efforts to raise capital, whereas protection of forest areas such as Lesan requires that the government forgo an important revenue stream.

An absolute priority is to minimize or eliminate further loss of forest estate to production forests through further collaborative spatial planning revisions. Both local communities and private sector actors need to be actively involved in orangutan habitat conservation through the East Kalimantan Orangutan Forum to support retention of these forests and, in the case of the private sector, to raise funds for orangutan conservation. There should be a sustainable funding mechanism to support the Wehea community's routine surveillance and forest patrols. This could come from the government budget or the private sector. There should also be a direct economic benefit to the Wehea community from the forest to ensure sustainability of the relationship between the community and the forest. This benefit could come from tourism or from non-timber forest products such as resin and rattan.

Activity 4: Implement an orangutan habitat conservation program in Tanjung Puting National Park, Central Kalimantan

OCSP program implementation in TPNP and surrounding areas, in collaboration with OFI and WE, achieved significant results.

Park boundary changes

The multi-stakeholder agreement among local governments, local communities and the park management redefined the TPNP boundaries. These changes were incorporated in the Central Kalimantan Spatial Plan revisions and helped reduce the area removed from park status by 33,665 hectares of orangutan forests. In addition, in the eastern part of the landscape, OCSP partner OFI worked to save 89,100 hectares of forest used by orangutans in the production forest adjacent to the Park. This led to a proposal to the MoF for a joint corporation – PT Rimba Raya Conservation – to manage the forested area as an ecosystem restoration concession.

Fire management

The second significant result was effective fire management through community participation. In 2006, 207 fires were detected in and around TPNP (near Sekonyer, Sungai Cabang, and Teluk Pulai villages). After two years of effort supported by OCSP, the total number of fires detected in this area declined to 11 in 2007, 5 in 2008, and 15 in 2009.

Climatic factors played a role in reducing forest fires in 2007 and 2008, but 2009, like 2006, saw many fire hotspots throughout Kalimantan.¹³ As such, it can be extrapolated that the more careful and considerate land use planning, community patrolling, and improvements in management assisted by OCSP grantees contributed to the reduction in fires.

The WE and OFI approach to community involvement in forest rehabilitation and fire management has now been adopted by the park management. These programs have contributed to improved conservation of the forests used by orangutans.

Village spatial planning

A third significant result was the village spatial planning in Sungai Cabang and Teluk Pulai, which balanced economic development with conservation requirements. Traditional use maps developed through WE facilitation for these two villages and regulations on traditional use zones were agreed in August 2010 by the communities and the Tanjung Puting National Park authority, witnessed by the district government.

In summary, as a consequence of these conservation interventions by OCSP and its partners, 517,435 hectares of orangutan habitat in and around TPNP benefitted from improved conservation management. OCSP partners OFI and WE made significant contributions to negotiations on the boundary locations of the Park, and to the early stages of development of the 2009-2029 Tanjung Puting National Park Management Plan. One lesson learned was the importance of maintaining good relations with the park authority and the local communities around the park. Unfortunately, OCSP partners WE and OFI, who led the work with the park authority, were not invited to be involved in finalization of the plan because they failed to maintain good relations following the replacement of the park head in 2009. This failure greatly impacted OCSP's ability to influence the quality and usefulness of this critical conservation plan. It highlights the need to maintain good relationships with all stakeholders, preferably by not delegating such relations to partners.

Some significant challenges were encountered in implementing community empowerment activities. In Sekonyer village, a new vegetable garden that was ready to be harvested was destroyed by floods in June 2010. Similarly, aquaculture in Sekonyer suffered from poor water quality due to nearby gold and zircon mining. Despite these obstacles, the key to

¹³ In 2006, which was an El Nino year characterized by lower than average rainfall, MoF statistics (*State of Environment Report (Soer) of Indonesia 2009*) indicate that fire hotspots in Kalimantan spiked to 17,857, from 4,403 in 2005. Wetter climatic conditions led to a general decline in the number of fires hotspots in Kalimantan in 2007 (7,928) and in 2008 (6,368). But 2009 again saw fire hotspots in Kalimantan jump to 15,624.

reducing many of the threats to TPNP is to provide villagers with alternative livelihoods so they no longer resort to wildlife and forest crimes for subsistence. For this reason, it is recommended that an alternative livelihood assessment be conducted and a long-term program that clearly links conservation and development be considered.

Activity 5: Implement an orangutan habitat conservation program in a large, multifunctional forest area in West Kalimantan

Sungai Putri REDD pilot site

A significant success in West Kalimantan was the development of a REDD proposal for the Sungai Putri peat swamp forest area by OCSP partner FFI, in conjunction with Ketapang district government and Macquarie Bank, Australia. FFI developed a draft Project Design Document (PDD) following the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standard, which was reviewed by an expert panel. The PDD will be finalized after the close of OCSP. It will then be independently audited, as is required for sales of credits to the voluntary carbon market.

This area, which contains carbon-rich deep peat and around 600 orangutans, will likely become an important pilot site in Indonesia for carbon emission reduction based on avoided deforestation. If financing can be provided to the local government and communities to maintain the forest, it would greatly increase the likelihood that the peat swamp can be conserved. This is particularly urgent, since 53,009 hectares of Sungai Putri peat swamp forest has been zoned for conversion to an oil palm plantation.

Ketapang district spatial plan

GIS analysis and proposed orangutan conservation plans resulted in the creation of 17 thematic maps, including soil classification, rainfall, hydrology, topography, HCVF, and land suitability for oil palm. These data were used to draft recommendations for an environmentally sensitive Ketapang district spatial plan. Such inputs would help to strengthen orangutan conservation throughout the landscape by prioritizing management and conservation of orangutan habitats as permanent forests. This was undertaken by grantee FFI working in collaboration with related local government institutions (district head, regional planning board, district legislature, and forestry and agriculture offices) along with broader stakeholder involvement.

Private sector collaboration

Working with the private sector is strategically important since most forest areas in West Kalimantan are zoned as industrial plantations, natural forest concessions, or mining concessions. The chapter of this report on Component 5 indicates a number of approaches to working with the private sector that should be considered, and also describes challenges to and recommendations for working with the private sector.

Gunung Palung National Park

OCSP contracted a study to examine the results of 25 years of intense research and implementation of conservation activities in this Park. The clearest recommendation of the analysis is the need for foreign researchers, conservation actors and NGOs to work closely with the park authorities and local communities to gain support for their activities. Without this close relationship, conservation activities in the Park were disrupted. The major factors leading to these strained relationships were (i) involvement of foreigners/researchers in law enforcement against illegal logging, leading to resentment from villagers who benefited financially from the logging; (ii) insufficient involvement of the regional university (UNTAN) in the research conducted in the Park; and (iii) an imbalance between the funds available for foreigners to conduct research in the Park and the funds available for the park authorities to undertake general conservation management in the Park.

The challenge, then, is to rebuild these relationships and reinstate cooperation in order to prevent continued forest degradation and habitat loss in the park. To do this, it is recommended that:

- i) A long-term position be created for a 'Gunung Palung Steward,' appointed through a joint agreement of the park authorities and other key stakeholders (which would form a collaborative management body). A review of conservation projects around the world strongly indicates that one of the most important factors in the success of conservation efforts is the presence of a stable, active, and knowledgeable person who protects and promotes the interests of the protected area. Donor projects lasting from 3-5 years have had limited success. The appointment of a steward may be politically difficult, but would have long-term rewards.
- ii) Collaboration between Indonesian and foreign scientists should be facilitated and funded. It is impossible to measure change or success without baseline data. Baseline data are still needed on many basic aspects of forest management in these rainforests, as are researchers. The almost continuous presence of a research station staffed by local and foreign researchers has been a significant deterrent to illegal logging in the park, as evidenced by comparing the forest condition on the eastern side of the mountain (where researchers have never maintained a presence) with that on the western side (where the research station is located, and where there is also a larger local population).

COMPONENT 2: SUPPORTING ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT COMBAT HABITAT DESTRUCTION AND OTHER THREATS TO WILD ORANGUTAN POPULATIONS

Goal

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

Orangutan habitat loss and population decline caused by forest conversion, unsustainable logging, and wildlife trafficking are often a consequence of inadequate legislation, poor implementation of existing laws, and weak law enforcement. To prevent further destruction of forest habitat and reduce the illegal trade in orangutans, OCSP and its partners carried out policy and enforcement strengthening support activities at the national, regional and local levels and facilitated improved enforcement by both government agencies and communities.

Objectives

1. Improve implementation of policy and regulations on the protection of orangutan habitat and reduction of threats to orangutans and their habitat.
2. Improve civil society and community group understanding of environmental and conservation laws, and their ability to monitor and report to law enforcement officials cases of illegal captivity, trade or killing of orangutans; illegal logging and encroachment on orangutan habitat; and human-orangutan conflict.
3. Improve National Police and MoF enforcement officials' understanding of and commitment to apply environmental and conservation laws through collaboration with the US Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP).

Review of Program Activities

Activity 1: Reinforce national policies that support the conservation of wild orangutan populations and their habitats

OCSP and grantee the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) worked closely with the National Forestry Council (DKN) to provide substantial input into the revision of Indonesia's primary conservation law, Law No. 5 of 1990. OCSP also focused on strengthening implementation of government regulations relevant to the management of orangutan habitat, through independent forest monitoring of the timber legality assurance system by NGOs, and the MoF's establishment of Forest Management Units (*Kesatuan*

Pemangkuhan Hutan or KPH). To achieve its policy goals, OCSP and partners carried out the tasks below.

Review of Conservation Act and related regulations

OCSP sought to gain an understanding of the regulatory context for orangutan conservation as well as the need for policy revision by undertaking a gap analysis of laws and regulations in the wildlife and forestry sectors through a grant to WCS. The review focused on the Conservation Act (Law No. 5 of 1990), the primary law governing conservation in Indonesia. In all, WCS reviewed 12 Laws, 17 Government Regulations (GRs), and a range of other implementing regulations that directly impact the conservation of orangutans and their habitat.

One of the key findings of the analysis was that while the laws and regulations protect orangutans as a CITES-listed endangered species, they do not specifically protect their habitat or prevent it being destroyed. The assessment identified weaknesses and inconsistencies in the Conservation Act that reduce its effectiveness in the protection of orangutans and their habitat. These findings were communicated to the ad-hoc Team on Forest Conservation Policy Review, led by the National Forestry Council. This expert team, comprised of a number of organizations including OCSP and WCS, oversaw the development of recommendations for conservation policy reform.

After the ad-hoc team had developed its policy recommendations, OCSP provided further support for the process of revising the Act, contributing technical assistance and logistical and financial support for public consultation workshops in East, West and Central Kalimantan, in North Sumatra, and at the national level. These consultations emphasized capturing experiences and challenges on the ground in implementing the Conservation Act and related GRs. The results of WCS's review were also presented to provide context.

Recommended revisions to a number of conservation GRs were also presented at these workshops, including GR 7/1999 on protection of flora and fauna, GR 8/1999 on use of flora and fauna, GR 68/1999 on protected areas, and GR 18/1994 on ecotourism in protected areas. These recommendations covered biodiversity protection, conservation area and habitat protection, conservation governance, effective law enforcement, alternative dispute resolution, public participation and collaborative management, and alternative enforcement. All are relevant to the protection of orangutans and their habitat.

The public consultation process culminated in July 2010 at the International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation (IWOC) OCSP organized in Bali, where the DKN ad-hoc review team presented its proposals for revisions of relevant GRs and a draft academic review of the Conservation Act to the MoF, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. These proposals were then presented to the Forestry Minister and State Secretariat for final acceptance, and now await the issuance of a Ministerial Decree (*Keputusan Menteri*) to become law. (See also Success Story in Box 3.)

Box 3. Success Story: Revisions of Conservation Law and Regulations**Revisions of Conservation Law and Regulations**

OCSP worked in close coordination with Indonesia's Forestry Council (DKN) and Ministry of Forestry (MoF) to recommend revisions to the 1990 conservation act and several government regulations (GR) related to orangutan conservation. OCSP provided detailed feedback and input – especially on issues essential to orangutan conservation – through its role on the ad-hoc policy review team of the Indonesian Forestry Council (DKN) and also via facilitated stakeholder consultations. The latest status of these recommendations is as follows:

GR 7/1999 on Protection of Flora and Fauna & GR 8/1999 on Use of Flora and Fauna. Amendments to GR 7/1999 and GR 8/1999 are now being finalized by the MoF's Legal Drafting Bureau. One crucial amendment updates the list of protected species to include the Sumatran orangutan (*Pongo abelii*) [at present, only the Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) is legally protected]. Other amendments will grant forest rangers and MoF examiners the necessary legal authority to investigate and file cases of conservation crimes. Furthermore, local communities and civil society in general will be permitted to participate in monitoring wildlife trafficking and illegal logging.

GR 68/1999 on Protected Areas. A planned amendment covers the protection of protected species' habitats in 'essential ecosystems' – wildlife corridors, wetlands (including mangroves) and limestone/karst areas. The amendment encompasses community involvement in conservation management for protected areas, collaborative management, ecotourism, and payments for environmental services. Specifically, it recognizes community/stakeholder involvement in conservation area management by acknowledging collaborative management as a legitimate scheme in protected areas. The proposed amendment was submitted by the MoF to the State Secretary in October 2009 for finalization.

GR 18/1994 on Ecotourism in Protected Areas. The revision to this regulation tightens the guidelines and requirements to minimize the impact of ecotourism on protected areas. Protected areas that contain orangutans are a major ecotourism attraction in Indonesia, and improved tourism management should reduce the stress on both the animals and their habitat. This amendment has been ratified by parliament as GR 36/2010.

Conservation Act 5/1990. In December 2009, the MoF requested that the DKN (which led the review of this law) provide additional analysis leading to proposed amendments and, ultimately, revision of the Conservation Act. A stakeholder consultation was held in July 2010 during the OCSP-organized International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation (IWOC) to review DKN recommendations and was followed by a presentation to Indonesia's Forestry Minister. It is expected that the revision of the main text of Conservation Act No. 5 will be completed by December, 2010.

Support for Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) and timber legality

OCSP provided facilitation and support to the MoF when it hosted meetings in April and May 2010 to review policies and technical directives on the mandatory timber legality assurance system (TLAS, or *Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu/SVLK*), and performance audits of

sustainable natural forest management (SFM, or *Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari/PHPL*). These meetings included a weeklong inter-agency gathering of experts in May. Participants included representatives from the Ministries of Trade, Industry, and Foreign Affairs, the MFP (Multi-stakeholder Forestry Program), OCSP, TNC, and Telapak.

Participants concluded that the SFM/PHPL assessment should incorporate the TLAS/SVLK audit in order to achieve certification, and that violators should face administrative sanctions, criminal charges, and random audits or surveillance. This was followed by a directive of the MoF's Directorate General for Production Forest Management, in a May 31, 2010 circular letter.

Reduction of human-wildlife conflict

OCSP initiated several discussions with government institutions, including North Sumatra BKSDA and NGOs interested in reducing human-wildlife conflict across several areas of North Sumatra. As a result of these discussions, in 2009 the North Sumatra Governor issued Decree 522.51/2235K, establishing a formal team to oversee cases of human-wildlife conflict in North Sumatra. This decree is under review to ensure that it is in line with a recently issued MoF guideline¹⁴ on preventing human-wildlife conflict.

Landscape-level management for orangutan habitat areas

Upon initiation of the PSSF component in the second quarter of 2009, OCSP held a meeting with the MoF Director General of Planning to discuss possible overlap between the 'Land Councils' that OCSP intended to develop in Kutai, East Kalimantan and Pakpak, North Sumatra, and the development by the MoF of forest management units (FMU/KPH) to serve a similar purpose. It was determined that OCSP's management design was complementary to the KPH, although somewhat different, given that OCSP incorporated mining and oil palm concessions into the management structure, which are outside of KPH' scope and authority. It is recommended that in such cases the KPH sit as one of the key members of the management board, but that the makeup of the body involves a larger number of actors with formal or informal authority over the land. In such an instance, the entire management body would not be a formal MoF structure but either be overseen by the district or provincial government or else be based on voluntary participation where each stakeholder sees involvement as being in its best interest.

The discussion then turned to a more general discussion on management of orangutan habitat through KPH. OCSP agreed to provide maps of orangutan habitat overlapping with MoF managed lands and subsequently participated in a coordination meeting between the MoF's Forestry Planology Directorate General (DG) and the Forest Protection and Nature Conservation DG (PHKA) in September 2009. At this meeting it was agreed that two OCSP focus sites in Kalimantan (Tanjung Puting and Kutai National Parks) would become two of the 10 recommended models to be set up and designated as Conservation Forest

¹⁴ *Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan No. 48 tahun 2008 mengenai Pedoman Penanggulangan Konflik antara Manusia dan Satwa Liar.*

Management Units (*Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan Konservasi* or KPHK). The Forestry Minister, M.S. Kaban, formally announced this designation in December 2009.

Regular communications with the MoF

OCSP organized meetings to provide the MoF with regular updates on its progress, including details on the program's contribution to the MoF's National Orangutan Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2017 (Orangutan Action Plan), information for the Director of Forest Protection and Investigation (PPH) relayed by OCSP partners in Sumatra and Kalimantan on cases of hunting, trading and illegal habitat clearing, and OCSP progress on policy revision recommendations. This ensured that OCSP's most important government counterpart, the MoF, was kept abreast of the assistance provided by OCSP and was supportive of the program's work, and helped OCSP to maintain a close and beneficial relationship with the Ministry.

Activity 2: Facilitate technical support for implementation of national laws and district ordinances that combat habitat and species destruction

Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM)

The MoF issued a decree in June 2009 on timber legality that included standards and guidelines (SVLK) for assessing the performance of forest managers. The decree states that civil society groups may monitor forest management performance of the government-accredited SVLK legality assessors. If, after their review, civil society groups object to the results of assessments, appeals may be submitted to the government within 20 days of assessment completion. While this represents a positive step in terms of transparency of government assessments, few NGOs and civil society groups have the necessary legal knowledge to audit the legality of forestry operations, preferring to focus on investigating suspected illegal forest practices.

To facilitate the implementation of the new standards and guidelines, OCSP collaborated with an EU-MFP team to assist civil society groups in provinces with orangutans to improve their ability to monitor the implementation of legality audits of forest management units. Such systems help ensure sustainable forest management and reduce habitat loss.

An IFM training module was then prepared in cooperation with the EU-MFP, including pre-assessment and identification of training participants. The module was used for an IFM training program Brastagi, North Sumatra in June, 2010 and Balikpapan, East Kalimantan in July, 2010. The training in Brastagi was also done in coordination with the OCSP-facilitated Forest Crime Monitoring Coalition (*Koalisi Peduli Hutan Sumatera Utara* or KPHSU), KPLK (*Kelompok Pemantau Legalitas Kayu*), KAN (*Komite Akreditasi Nasional –National Accreditation Committee*), and the MoF. Thirty representatives from 18 NGOs attended the training. Outputs of the workshop included a pilot monitoring project on the Sustainable Forest Management certificate of PT Toba Pulp Lestari (TPL), which will be initiated in December 2010. The IFM monitoring network in North Sumatra is being coordinated by KPHSU. At a

repeat of this training in Balikpapan, participants agreed that PADI, an NGO, should coordinate the East Kalimantan IFM monitoring network.

Strengthening enforcement through collaboration with US Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

OCSP provided support to the US Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) to implement a coordinated approach to strengthening enforcement of wildlife crime. ICITAP has strong links with the Indonesian police, having provided investigative training and equipment. OCSP first supported ICITAP's Environmental Investigation Training (EIT) in December 2009 at the National Police School in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan. The training aimed to develop the capacity, skills and network of law enforcement officers responsible for various environmental crimes. OCSP provided inputs on the wildlife crimes training materials, and detailed the illegal logging hotspots that impact orangutan habitat in Kalimantan and Sumatra. In addition to ICITAP's investigative modules, the program also included training sessions conducted by OCSP and its partners on illegal logging (Titian), species identification (FFI), wildlife trading (WCS), illegal mining (ICEL), animal handling (BOSF), and nature conservation (OCSP). Forty government enforcement officers participated, including police officers, Kutai National Park forest guards, KSDA forest guards, and district government forest guards.

In 2010, OCSP assisted in the planning of a similar program in North Sumatra and Aceh by first working with ICITAP to conduct a needs assessment. This resulted in the identification of wildlife crime hotspots and a plan to develop Basic Environment Investigation Training (BEIT) programs in Sumatra. OCSP, USFS and the ICITAP jointly arranged BEIT programs for Gunung Leuser and Kerinci Seblat National Parks in Sumatra. Follow-up training was also arranged in Kalimantan for Kutai National Park. These trainings were jointly hosted by the National Police and the MoF and aimed to improve enforcement officials' understanding of applicable environmental laws, and enhance their capacity to investigate forest and wildlife crimes. A total of 137 participants were trained, including 60 national park staff, 42 police, 18 forest rangers and forestry investigators, 12 prosecutors, and five district government officials. OCSP's NGO partners WCS, ICEL, and JATAM assisted the BEIT program by providing trainers.

Training to support and strengthen enforcement

OCSP grantee WCS conducted wildlife identification training for 15 law enforcement officials in Bogor in July 2008 to improve their species identification skills. WCS repeated this training for forest rangers and community members in North Sumatra and Aceh. The training enhanced participants' understanding of which species are endangered and illegal to kill or trade.

Between March and June 2010, WCS's Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) trained 144 local community and student volunteers in northern Sumatra in techniques for collecting information on illegal wildlife trade and human-wildlife conflict mitigation. The trainings were

delivered at a series of workshops in Medan and Banda Aceh. The WCU team also held intensive training for civil society investigators in Jakarta in July 2010, targeting 24 participants mostly drawn from local NGOs and covering basic investigation methods and crime reporting. Participants learned important aspects of evidence gathering that will result in improved information being gathered on forest crimes.

Training for communities in monitoring of wildlife crimes

WCS organized training on forest monitoring techniques for community members from Sibolga, North Sumatra in 2008 to develop community knowledge of forestry laws and enhance community forest monitoring and reporting techniques. The following year, OCSP and Conservation International (CI) Indonesia provided basic training on community monitoring in Batang Toru Forest Block, North Sumatra. The latter training was supported by two key government institutions (North Sumatra KSDA and Tapanuli Selatan district forestry office).

In West Kalimantan, OCSP grantee Titian conducted two trainings for community members and enforcement officials. The first training helped them to identify protected species that are illegal to hunt or trade, and to handle animals. The second reviewed HCVF principles and criteria in oil palm concessions so that community members could determine if companies claiming to meet ecolabeling standards were actually doing so.

Development of a community enforcement network in North Sumatra

OCSP facilitated the development of two civil society enforcement strengthening working groups in North Sumatra (KPSL and KPHSU), encouraging them to disseminate information and improve reporting on wildlife and forest crimes. These working groups evolved from a training course that OCSP had provided for 128 people from Sumatran NGOs on investigation techniques on wildlife crimes, and were based on joint declarations by the participants.

In 2008, information provided by the NGO network to the MoF's regional conservation office led to the capture of illegal poachers who had attempted to sell tiger cub skins. One individual was prosecuted and received a 34-month prison sentence and a one million rupiah (USD 90) fine. While the case did not relate to the orangutan trade, it demonstrated the success of the network. It was the first case of a wildlife crime in North Sumatra resulting in a jail sentence, creating a precedent for future prosecutions.

Activity 3: Support strengthening of local-level enforcement to combat encroachment and hunting

Wildlife crime hotspots analysis

In 2009, KPSL conducted an assessment of wildlife crime hotspots in North Sumatra. These areas were identified from previous investigation reports (published and unpublished), interviews, and reviews of public data. An initial data set led to the development of an

analytical approach linking crime hotspots with other GIS themes, such as the presence of priority conservation forests, road networks and village clusters. The assessment identified priority areas for enforcement activities in North Sumatra and Aceh, and was shared with enforcement officials.

Community monitoring of wildlife and forest crimes in Central and West Kalimantan

In West and Central Kalimantan, information provided by community enforcement networks developed by OCSP grantees WCS and Titian assisted the national police in gathering evidence of illegal orangutan trading. This led to successful raids by Indonesian authorities in June 2010 in Pontianak, West Kalimantan, and in July 2010 in Pangkalan Bun, Central Kalimantan. These raids resulted in the arrest of three suspects intending to illegally sell baby orangutans. These were the first cases in many years against suspected illegal orangutan dealers in Indonesia, and possibly the first cases ever in Kalimantan. They reflect a continuing expansion of action against the illegal trade in wildlife in Indonesia. In the last two years there have been over 20 arrests for illegal possession or trading of protected wildlife, including endangered orangutans, Sumatran tigers, and pangolins.

Community monitoring of wildlife and forest crimes in North Sumatra

OCSP grantee WCS established formal collaboration with the MoF's North Sumatra regional office (BKSDA) to operate a Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU). An orangutan monitoring unit was then developed to monitor the illicit trade in orangutans and other protected wildlife species, forest encroachment, and human-orangutan conflict. The unit will continue via funding from The World Bank and other donors. The agreement was to be extended to Aceh, but faced challenging capacity issues within the government and an unclear mandate of authority between the Aceh provincial government and the MoF. Nonetheless, the WCU worked with communities in both provinces.

WCS employed a wide-ranging volunteer information-gathering network of community members, forest police and others to compile information on wildlife crimes. A total of 95 community members across Aceh and North Sumatra joined the network. They were trained in collecting information on illegal activities in and around protected areas. Using the informant network, this information could then be used to catalyze a law enforcement response. A hotline number was set up, a website (www.wildlifecrimesunit.com) was launched, and a database was developed to collate and analyze wildlife crime information. Information provided by the informant network led forest police to confiscate two orangutans illegally held captive in North Sumatra – one from an individual and the other from a garment factory owned by PT. Al Ichwan.

Wehea community forest guards

Through regular forest monitoring of the Wehea protected forest and its surroundings in East Kalimantan, the Petkuq Mehuey community guards gained information about orangutans living in oil palm plantations adjacent to the Wehea protected forest. OCSP-supported monitoring resulted in five orangutans illegally held in captivity being confiscated and brought to the East Kalimantan conservation office (BKSDA). Sixteen kilograms of illegally collected Gaharu (*Aquilaria*) resin, used for incense, was also seized, and the villagers responsible were fined five million rupiah (USD 550) by the customary law body.

Box 4. Success Story: Wehea Community Forest Monitoring

Wehea Community Forest Monitoring

OCSP assisted the Wehea community patrols, or Petkuq Mehuey (PM), to monitor the locally protected forest area. The PM “Forest Guard” was established under customary law in November 2004. The 45 members of this patrol guard reside in the villages of Wahau, Kombeng and Telen and 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 enforced 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.

The involvement of communities in Wehea is unique in that actions to protect the Wehea forest are undertaken for both its economic and non-economic values it provides. New agricultural systems for rubber, cocoa, betutu fish, fruits, vegetables, ironwood, Gaharu, and plant nurseries have all benefited the local people, with village incomes doubling as a result of improved agricultural practices. But the social and existential values of the Wehea forest are viewed as equally important. Ledjie Taq, the traditional leader of the Wehea Dayak people, explained their motivation this way:

“We’re aware that if this forest’s not protected, it will simply disappear. The fact is, we’re already suffering from flooding, and maybe our village will drown if the forest is gone.”

The local and provincial governments have so far contributed more than US\$400,000 to the management of Wehea forest. Indonesian government financial contributions to conservation efforts of this size are uncommon. In 2008, private firms provided an additional \$200,000 of infrastructure investment to support the program. The Nature Conservancy helped facilitate the Wehea Dayak conservation efforts, assisted by OCSP.

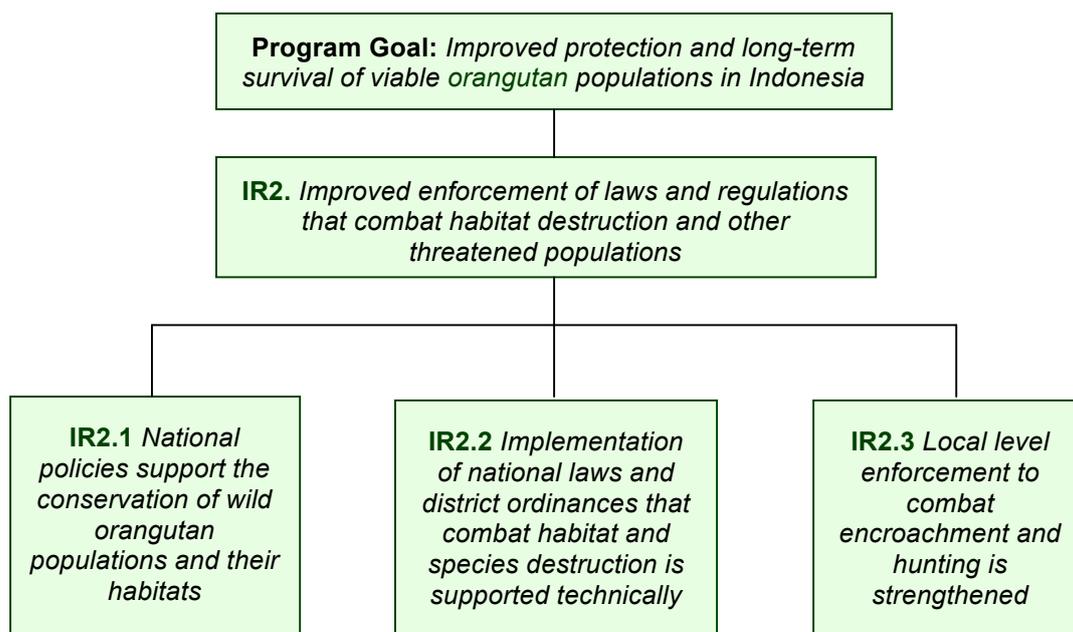
SMS wildlife crime reporting system and tracking database

To facilitate community involvement in wildlife crime reporting, OCSP introduced an SMS reporting system for people to report crimes simply, promptly and securely via mobile phone. The crime hotspot number was promoted by OCSP using a poster and leaflet campaign called ‘*Laporkan Segera.*’ A KPSL member is assigned to investigate the reports,

passing them on to enforcement officers if they are considered valid.¹⁵ KPSL then monitors the performance of the case investigators and tracks the case's progress through the legal system. KPSL is currently running its first trial of the system.

Analysis of Results

Figure 4. Component 2 Results Framework



To ensure the viable and long-term success for orangutan conservation, OCSP employed a holistic approach that included significant government engagement under Component 2. This component strove to improve enforcement of laws and regulations that combat habitat destruction and other threats to orangutan populations through the revision of national policies as well as training and technical assistance to local entities in law enforcement. By working both from the top down and the bottom up, OCSP encountered considerable success, meeting nearly all of its targeted outcomes and outputs under this component.

OCSP met the targeted outcome indicator of three hunting and wildlife trade violations that were successfully prosecuted under Indonesian law, demonstrating success in improving enforcement of current laws and regulations. There were two cases of orangutan trafficking arrests, which were the first ever in Kalimantan. Furthermore, OCSP reviewed and redrafted nine policies or regulations, far exceeding the targeted five. The government has already approved three of the proposed amendments, and the rest are expected to pass in the coming year. The target of 33 local jurisdictions trained in law enforcement was also surpassed (41 jurisdictions were trained); and the Sub-IR 2.3 output was nearly met, with

¹⁵ A process was developed to house these reports so that enforcement authorities could use them while retaining anonymity of the source.

OCSP recording eight of a targeted 11 local entities supporting enforcement of orangutan habitat laws and regulations. (Please refer to the final PMP report in Annex 2 for additional information on Component 2 targets and results.)

There were a number of reasons for OCSP's success in this area, including the capacity-building and multi-stakeholder approach that was undertaken. Many stakeholders noted lack of enforcement as one of the biggest obstacles to orangutan conservation.

OCSP activities addressed this aspect of conservation directly by engaging civil society, government, and local entities. Civil society organizations were taught how to effectively investigate and present material to the authorities, who, in turn, were taught how to better utilize this information and enforce forest and wildlife crimes. OCSP also established a network of forest rangers and police, which had never previously existed. The creation of these links will lead to long-term impact, as the OCSP presence is no longer necessary to facilitate dialog between the parties.

The revision of government policies and regulations does not directly impact the overall Component 2 outcome, but the inclusion of this element in the project design was perhaps one of its greatest strengths with regard to sustainability and long-term impact. If approved, the proposed revisions to the Conservation Act will, for the first time, go beyond the species level to protect habitats. Through including enforcement tools in this revised regulation, as well as by turning the act of omission into a crime, OCSP and DKN facilitation has played a crucial role in redefining biodiversity and orangutan conservation in Indonesia. Because enforcers can be charged for not following up on a reported crime, OCSP, through DKN, will also have played a role in ensuring increased communication and follow-up in future orangutan conservation efforts, once these revisions are in place. These regulatory changes are likely to lead to a dramatic increase in the number of wildlife prosecutions. It is hoped that the heightened risks and reduced incentives for conservation crimes will also constitute a preventative measure deterring these types of actions.

A major obstacle to further success in this area has been the historic lack of recognition regarding the role and potential impact of community participation. While this has been included in the proposed OCSP revisions to government policy, there is still a need to further support and incentivize participation at the local level. As demonstrated in OCSP's shortfall in Sub-IR 2.3's targeted output, encouraging local entities to enforce regulations is a difficult task. Without continued funding for local entities to monitor habitat, there is the risk that they will discontinue these activities. It is unfair to place the cost and burden of monitoring the forests on these populations without providing incentives for them to do so. Future donor projects should therefore engage the government further in exploring options to integrate alternative livelihood activities or other economic incentives with monitoring and law enforcement.

The approach utilized in component 2 of working from the top down and bottom up simultaneously was one of the program's greatest strengths, and future conservation work in Indonesia should take note of this strategy. The increased communication and cooperation between civil society and law enforcement agencies, combined with capacity building for both these sectors, not only allowed them to complement each other and

enhance enforcement of policies that combat habitat destruction and other threats to orangutan populations, but also developed links that will continue long into the future. The outreach to a range of stakeholders resulted in unified support for revisions of conservation regulations that are likely to be adopted, paving the way for substantial and sustainable changes to orangutan conservation in Indonesia.

Conclusions

Activity 1: Reinforce national policies that support the conservation of wild orangutan populations and their habitats

A total of nine laws and regulations relevant to orangutan conservation were reviewed, redrafted or drafted, and presented to the government.¹⁶ OCSP utilized stakeholder consultations and disseminated results of policy reviews via expert focus group discussions and the media in order to influence national and regional policy agendas. This approach gained MoF support for the various revisions of regulations related to the Conservation Act, increasing the likelihood that these policy reforms will be accepted. In particular, much progress was made on the two most vexatious policy issues: the need to have laws that protect not only orangutans but also their habitat (now in the public consultative process, prior to going to parliament for approval); and the need to afford protection to the second species of orangutan, the Sumatra orangutan (now awaiting the issuance of an MoF directive).

A major challenge when conducting these policy reviews was the various government restrictions that prevented details of several laws, regulations and policies being provided to OCSP. Such transparency issues were a serious impediment during these reviews and will likely continue to impede future efforts to improve some key conservation policies related to orangutans and their habitat.

Another challenge going forward will be to broaden the focus of the policy dialog in order to influence parliament's institutional agenda. This is critical for the revision of the Conservation Act and other laws, since it is ultimately the Indonesian parliament that has the authority to approve revisions. In addition, it is recommended that DKN establish formal and regular discussions with civil society to evaluate and review the Conservation Act and report back to the MoF on their recommendations.

¹⁶ (1) Conservation Act 5/1990, (2) GR 7/1999 on Plant and Wildlife Protection, (3) GR 8/1999 on Plant and Wildlife Utilization, (4) GR 68/1999 on Protected Areas, (5) GR 18/1994 on Ecotourism within Protected Areas, (6) draft Ministerial Regulation to implement GR 36/2010 revision of GR 18/1994, (7) MoF Forest Production DG Regulation P.02/2010 on Implementing Directive of Ministerial Regulation on Legality Verification and Sustainable Forest Management Audit P.38/2009 and MoF Forest Production DG Regulation P.6/2009, (8) MoF Forest Production DG Directive Letter SE 8/2010 of P.02/2010 on the Independent Monitoring, Consequence of Appeals and Finding of Violations, and (9) North Sumatra Governor's Decree on Wildlife Conflict Management in relation to Ministerial Regulation P.48/2008 on Wildlife Conflict.

Activity 2: Facilitate technical support for implementation of national laws and district ordinances that combat habitat and species destruction

Information on wildlife forest crimes provided by OCSP partners to forest and national police led to the arrest of 13 perpetrators and the confiscation of 13 orangutans. The most notable result for OCSP was the arrest of three orangutan traders in Central and West Kalimantan, which may be the first ever recorded for orangutan crimes in Kalimantan. While this is a promising precedent, it should be noted that for most cases reported by OCSP partners, enforcement authorities did not take any action to implement the law by prosecuting suspected violators. A major reason that authorities did not arrest violators in most cases reported by OCSP partners was the absence of political will and fear of retribution from powerful people and organizations. Procedural obstacles in prosecutions of cases also created delays. There are also weaknesses in the prosecution chain, with progress being hampered by the time required for civil investigators to process legal documents. These obstacles are generally related to poor communication or conflicting priorities among the arresting agency (forestry or police), investigators (PPNS) and prosecutors. OCSP attempted to address this issue by improving enforcement capacity through joint trainings and enhancement of networking among partners – notably WCS, Titian, and KSDA. These efforts culminated in the three arrests mentioned earlier, which are currently in the legal system. (See also the Success Story in Box 5.)

Box 5. Success Story: Supporting Enforcement

Supporting Enforcement - Orangutan Traders Arrested

In West and Central Kalimantan, monitoring conducted via collaboration of OCSP partners WCS and Titian enabled the national police gather evidence on orangutan trading by middlemen. This led to successful raids by Indonesian authorities, first in June 2010 in Pontianak, West Kalimantan, then in July 2010 in Pangkalan Bun, Central Kalimantan. These raids resulted in arrests of three suspects who had intended to illegally sell baby orangutans. These are the first cases in many years against suspected illegal orangutan dealers in Indonesia, and possibly the first cases ever in Kalimantan.

Both cases can be directly attributed to OCSP activities, as the groups responsible for providing information leading to the investigation and arrests in these cases were OCSP grantees. These arrests reflect continuing expansion of action in Indonesia against the illegal trade in wildlife since the inception of OCSP. In the last two years, there have been over 20 arrests for illegal possession or trading of protected wildlife, including endangered orangutans, Sumatran tigers, and pangolins – many of which can also be attributed to OCSP interventions. The heightened enforcement of these regulations creates higher risks for orangutan traders; thus working as both a reactive and a preventative measure.

In cases of orangutans held in captivity, where officials did act, they simply requested that the animals be voluntarily handed over. If perpetrators complied with the request, no legal action was taken. Consequently, in the 13 cases where captive orangutans were confiscated, no arrests were made. This creates the erroneous impression that the act of keeping an orangutan is not illegal.

Through collaboration with ICITAP, support was provided in the training of several enforcement groups, including the national police and prosecutors – which have not traditionally been a focus of environmental training. The four ICITAP trainings on environmental crimes for Kutai National Park, Leuser National Park, and Kerinci Seblat National Park forest rangers and investigators (including park guards, police, and prosecutors) represent the type of inclusive approach needed to deal with the legal complications related to forest and wildlife crimes in Indonesia. In 2010, seven illegal saw mills operating inside of Kutai National Park were shut down. While a cause-and-effect linkage to these trainings is hard to make, the increased emphasis on enforcement certainly played a part in police efforts to enforce the law in the park.

Trainings provided for civil society groups on Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) by OCSP and EU MFP will support timber legality implementation in North Sumatra and East Kalimantan. A detailed understanding of this issue will be essential once the legality system comes into force. The prospects for implementation of legality are strong, since the system will be necessary to ensure that Indonesian forest products are able to meet legality requirements necessary for compliance with the Lacey Act and EU regulations on legal timber. Civil society involvement in the monitoring of such forests will be the key to assisting Lacey and EU implementation; it is therefore recommended that such trainings continue.

A major lesson from these activities is that while steps are being taken to catch and prosecute perpetrators of environmental crimes, violations of environmental laws are still seen as inconsequential by those charged with enforcing the law. Moreover, the political and judicial processes remain flawed, allowing people with status, particularly in the military or senior civil service, to flout the law and avoid the consequences. A major challenge, then, is how to change the culture so that environmental laws are considered important, with nobody exempt from them. It is recommended that the media play a more prominent role in exposing such behavior. OCSP emphasized the need to work through media editors by providing them with detailed information on the situation and keeping them updated on the legal progress in dealing with a select group of prominent wildlife crimes.

A second recommendation is to find ways to involve communities more closely in monitoring wildlife crimes. OCSP supported the establishment of reporting networks – informant networks and SMS reporting systems – in wildlife crime hotspots. An important approach that USAID requested OCSP to adopt in order to strengthen enforcement was based on the need to broaden the traditional approach of conservation programs of working enforcement actors within the MoF. USAID determined that avoiding engagement with the main enforcement agency in Indonesia was a flawed approach, and encouraged OCSP to link its efforts with those of ICITAP, which has a mandate to work directly on

enforcement. OCSP's engagement with ICITAP focused primarily on support for training to improve National Police and MoF enforcement officials' understanding of and commitment to applying environmental and conservation laws. Since USAID Indonesia has developed a Participating Agency Program Agreement (PAPA) with the US Department of Justice, there should be opportunities for programs to replicate and strengthen this partnership in the future.

Activity 3: Support strengthening of local-level enforcement to combat encroachment and hunting

A total of eight local entities or networks supported enforcement to protect the orangutan and its habitat in Sumatra and Kalimantan.¹⁷ The development and strengthening of enforcement institutions is important for the sustainability of OCSP efforts to support and bolster enforcement. Given challenges in the enforcement investigation process (see activity 2 analysis above), the involvement of local groups is key to compiling information on the ground and sharing it with the authorities.

While increasing the number of arrests for environmental crimes should continue to be a major focus of environment programs going forward, there is also a need to ensure that cases proceed through the legal system swiftly and fairly. Arrests for environmental crimes have increased since Indonesia announced its *Operasi Hutan Lestari* (Forest Protection Operation) in 2005, but prosecution rates remain very low. One way to overcome this reluctance to prosecute is by raising awareness of the laws used to prosecute environmental crimes; another is to involve the media to make sure these cases are exposed so that pressure can be applied to prosecute them.

The lesson learned was that there are insufficient staff on the ground to effectively enforce wildlife laws, and those that are there have little knowledge or understanding of wildlife crimes. Local communities can play a potentially large and effective role in wildlife protection by developing community monitoring and reporting networks. One serious challenge when establishing these networks is the need to protect the anonymity of reporters and organizations to ensure they do not face reprisals.

It is recommended that DKN work with the MoF to establish a clear role for community monitoring networks to support the Conservation Act. Such networks can improve relationships between communities, the local government and law enforcement authorities on issues related to illegal logging and wildlife crimes. To develop these networks, MoF should establish a small workforce to cooperate with community groups in areas that are wildlife crime hotspots, and such groups should receive continuous training and outreach and a functional budget that allows them to perform in a semi-professional manner. It is also recommended that DKN follow up on the utility of the pilot SMS reporting system developed and trialed by OCSP in North Sumatra.

¹⁷ KDPH Batang Toru, KPSL, KPHSU and the WCU network in northern Sumatra; the WCU network throughout Kalimantan; OPU Kutai, NP Petkuq Mehuey forest guards for Wehea, and the East Kalimantan IFM network led by PADI in East Kalimantan

COMPONENT 3: PARTNERSHIPS

Goal

Improved collaboration among stakeholders (government agencies, NGOs, universities, communities, and the private sector) in orangutan conservation

Two key challenges for OCSP were to unite and integrate diverse efforts to conserve orangutan populations in the wild, and to engage with new partners to design models for orangutan conservation. These challenges cut across all the components of OCSP and resulted in the development of partnerships functioning as the foundation for all OCSP efforts. OCSP, therefore, collaborated with numerous partners involved in orangutan conservation at the national and local level. National and international NGOs have proved to be very close partners in orangutan conservation, but OCSP's partner base was also quite varied – ranging from large and highly profitable natural resource companies to small local NGOs, journalists and community members. Cooperation also took place with groups not traditionally viewed as conservation allies, including groups of clergy in North Sumatra, and the Indonesian police via partnership with the United States Department of Justice's ICITAP program. Examples of OCSP partnerships are found throughout this report, and are not repeated below.

Objectives

1. Draft Orangutan Action Plan revised by a multi-stakeholder group.
2. National orangutan stakeholder forum and regional working groups created and operational.
3. International workshop conducted on orangutan conservation.
4. Working groups developed at regional levels to address a range of issues relevant to OCSP outcomes on orangutan conservation.
5. Facilitate agreements with the private sector to implement conservation.¹⁸
6. Establish a framework for collaboration on sustainable financing for orangutan conservation.

Review of Program Activities

Activity 1: Facilitate improved national cooperation and collaboration among private and public sectors and civil society

OCSP played a major role in improving coordination between key government, civil society and private organizations involved in orangutan conservation in Indonesia. It convened and shepherded important planning processes that substantially improved collaboration between

¹⁸ This objective was moved to Component 5 when that component was added to the program.

the various actors. Central to this were activities in support of the first three inter-related objectives of Component 3. The National Orangutan Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2017 (Orangutan Action Plan or Action Plan) indicated the need for a national orangutan forum to monitor its implementation. This led to support from Indonesia's orangutan conservation community for the establishment of a new Indonesian Orangutan Forum (FORINA). The international workshop on orangutan conservation (IWOC) presented the Action Plan to a wider audience and obtained recommendations to help FORINA develop its road map.

Draft Orangutan Action Plan revised by multi-stakeholder group

OCSP facilitated important planning and implementation processes that led to the revision of the MoF's initial draft of the Action Plan, which had lain dormant for three years. A series of meetings organized by OCSP identified the main issues and threats to orangutan conservation, selected a core team¹⁹ to manage revision of the Plan, and revised the Plan itself.

OCSP then played a pivotal coordination and brokering role that culminated in formal government approval of the Orangutan Action Plan; its presentation by the President of Indonesia, Dr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, at the UNFCCC COP 13 Climate Change Conference in Bali on December 10, 2007; and the international recognition of the Action Plan that followed. OCSP convened a series of meetings with government, NGO and private sector partners in 2008 on how best to implement the Action Plan, and then facilitated regional and national meetings²⁰ of key stakeholders to support and evaluate Action Plan implementation, identify implementing programs, conduct a gap analysis on program planning and implementation, and strengthen stakeholder synergy. (See Success Story in Box 6.)

¹⁹ The core team comprised Noviar Andayani (Director of WCS Indonesia Program), Jatna Supriatna (Director of CI Indonesia Program), Sugardjito (Director of FFI Indonesia), Aldrianto Priadjati (Executive Director of BOSF Indonesia), Chairul Saleh (Head of Species Conservation at WWF Indonesia), Joko Pamungkas (Chair of the Primate Research Center at Bogor Agricultural University), Sri Suci Utami Atmoko (National University, Indonesia), and Jamartin Sihite and Arifin Sutrisno of OCSP.

²⁰ Regional meetings were held in Pontianak, West Kalimantan on April 7-8, 2008; in Medan, North Sumatra on June 3-7, 2008; in Samarinda, East Kalimantan on June 26-27, 2008; and in Central Kalimantan on August 12-13, 2008.

Box 6. Success Story: National Orangutan Action Plan

Synergizing Action to Save Orangutans and Their Habitat

In 2007, OCSP facilitated a collaborative process among orangutan conservationists and scientists, government officials, community members and private sector representatives to seek viable solutions to ensure the orangutan's continued survival amidst Indonesia's drive for economic development. Development of Indonesia's Orangutan Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2017 began in January 2004 at a Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) workshop held in Jakarta. In September 2007, OCSP collaborated with the Association of Indonesian Primatologists (APAPI) and Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry (MoF) to hold further workshops to accelerate development of the Action Plan, which was finalized on November 15-16, 2007 and ratified by MoF Regulation No. 53 issued on December 3, 2007.

Indonesia's President, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, announced the Action Plan on December 10, 2007 at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 13) in Bali. At the conference, United States Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr. Cameron Hume, spoke of his country's role in supporting orangutan conservation. Australia's Environment Minister, Mr. Peter Garret, pledged funding of A\$500,000 to support the action plan.

The Action Plan is a call for action to save the orangutan. It has two major goals: first, to stabilize orangutan populations and habitat by 2017; and, second, to ensure all orangutans currently held in captivity are released by 2015. Envisaging roles in the conservation of orangutans for all key stakeholders (NGOs, government, the private sector, local communities and international donors), the plan has five components:

- conservation management;
- policy and regulation;
- partnership and collaborative management;
- communication and awareness; and
- sustainable financing for orangutan conservation.

Not only has the Action Plan brought together numerous stakeholders and developed linkages between all actors; it has also presented a unified plan to the country. Local and regional spatial plans, conservation plans, and other efforts now have a framework to work within, augmenting both the efficiency and effectiveness of orangutan protection and conservation efforts. While it is difficult to measure the effects of this action plan since its recent implementation, there is little doubt of the long-term impact it will have on orangutan conservation in the coming decade.

In 2009, OCSP and FORINA encouraged Indonesia's national development planning board (Bappenas) to take the lead in GOI discussions with the ministries of agriculture, mining, and forestry (which between them have ultimate managerial responsibility for most orangutan habitats) on coordinating government and private sector inputs to the plan. OCSP met representatives of the Indonesian office of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), which agreed to inform its members of the Action Plan objectives and to suggest ways in which they could contribute to management of orangutans in their plantations. In addition,

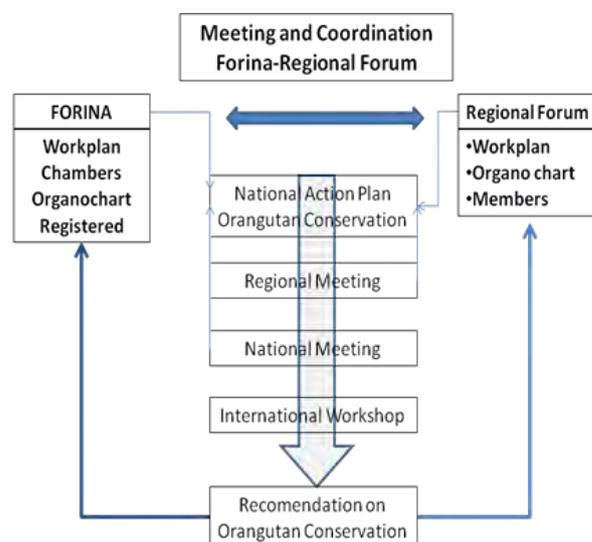
OCSF committed to provide specific recommendations on orangutan management to members of the Indonesian Association of Forest Concession Holders (APHI).

National orangutan stakeholder forum and regional working groups created and operational

In 2008, OCSF engaged consultant Dr Larry Fisher to canvas the level of support for and review the possible structure and function of a national orangutan conservation forum. He reported strong support for a “service first” approach to forum development, whereby it was clear that the forum was intended to support its targeted members, as were the means by which it would do this. Dr Fisher recommended that the forum focus on gaining collaborative support for implementation of the Action Plan. Accordingly, OCSF facilitated the establishment of a core team of Indonesian conservation leaders under the auspices of the Association of Concerned Indonesian Primatologists (APAPI) to foster development of this forum.²¹

In 2010, OCSF facilitated multi-stakeholder meetings of five regional orangutan forums (in Aceh, North Sumatra, and West, Central and East Kalimantan), where their activity plans were adjusted to accommodate the findings of the 2009 orangutan habitat surveys, and delegates were selected to attend a national meeting that elected FORINA’s council and approved its organizational structure²², scope, membership, funding and branding. (See also the Success Story on FORINA in Box 7.)

Figure 5. Role of FORINA and regional forums in monitoring Action Plan implementation



²¹ The core team comprised the Director of CI Indonesia, Jatna Supriatna; Director of FFI Indonesia, Sugardjito; Director of WCS Indonesia, Noviar Andayani; Director of BOS Indonesia, Aldrianto Priadjati; Head of Species Conservation for WWF Indonesia, Chairul Saleh; Chair of the Primate Research Center at Bogor Agricultural Institute Studies, Joko Pamunkas; the National University of Indonesia, represented by Sri Suci Utami Atmoko; and OCSF, represented by Jamartin Sihite and Arifin Sutrisno.

²² FORINA’s organizational structure consists of a Chairman (Herry Djoko Susilo, MSc); Deputy I (Dr Ir Aldrin); Deputy II (Aschta); Secretary (Ike); and Commissions on Conservation (Dr Sri Suci Atmoko and Didik Prasetyo), Policy (Arbi Valentinus and Darmawan Liswanto), Partnership (Dr Noviar Andayani and Dr Jamartin), Communication (Rini Suchajo and Ria), and Sustainable Finance (Arifin and Sulis).

Box 7. Success Story: FORINA

Establishment of Indonesian Orangutan Forum – FORINA

Following the announcement of the National Orangutan Action Plan in December 2007, key conservation stakeholders agreed that an intersectoral and multi-stakeholder forum was needed to monitor and evaluate implementation of the 10-year action plan for orangutan. An orangutan conservation forum was, moreover, also one of the strategies included in the action plan.

Based on an OCSP-commissioned assessment on the form that the orangutan forum should take, OCSP and APAPI (together with the MoF) held a series of meetings and workshops with partners to persuade them of the need for both regional and national forums to monitor and evaluate action plan implementation. At a three-day national meeting on orangutan conservation in Bogor, West Java in February 2009, stakeholders agreed to launch a national orangutan forum, which was called Forum Orangutan Indonesia, or FORINA.

A core team comprising representatives from leading orangutan conservation actors in Indonesia, including representatives from OCSP, WCS, CI, FFI, BOSF and WWF, worked to finalize FORINA's organizational structure before it was registered as a legal entity in Indonesia. FORINA and OCSP also designed and developed regional stakeholder forums that could synchronize and synergize actions on policy at both the national and provincial levels. By June 2010, when FORINA held its first national congress, regional forums had already been launched in all five provinces that are home to orangutans.

The International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation provided the opportunity to finalize FORINA's statutes, organization chart (which includes four chambers – government, NGOs, private sector and supporters/researchers) and personnel. FORINA also presented its roadmap for conserving orangutans in Indonesia.

FORINA's role will be that of a service organization rather than an implementing agency. Its members expect take a lead in ensuring the forum serves as an information clearing house orangutan conservation, that it mitigates the potential for conflict that could arise between its members – especially NGOs and the private sector, broadens out partnerships and with international and national supporters of orangutan conservation, and seeks additional financing for efforts in support of meeting the goals of the National Action Plan.

International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation

OCSP convened an international workshop on orangutan conservation (IWOC) in Bali on July 15-17, 2010. Hosted by FORINA and the MoF, it was attended by 183 participants, including orangutan experts, local and international conservation organizations, private companies, bilateral and multilateral institutions, and high-level Indonesian government representatives. Prior to the event, OCSP arranged preparatory meetings with key stakeholders, and planned and coordinated the workshop agenda, format, venue, participants, and funding. The workshop aimed to gain broader national and international support for orangutan conservation, and to enlarge the range of actors to include business and government actively working with FORINA so as to improve prospects for orangutan conservation.

The workshop sought to build on the commitment of the Orangutan Action Plan and develop a road map for greater collaboration among local and international stakeholders in order to stabilize wild orangutan populations by 2017. IWOC resulted in a set of commitments developed by government, private sector, researchers and NGOs on how they would assist FORINA in achieving the goals laid out in the Action Plan. Highlights of these commitments include the following:

Government

- Ease barriers to entry for conservation activities, especially Forest Restoration Concessions (*Ekosistem Restorasi*);
- Appeal to the president to instruct the line ministries and other agencies to combat wildlife crimes, using a similar framework to that developed to combat illegal logging (Presidential Instruction (*Inpres*) 4/2005);
- Propose an Indonesian version of the Lacey Act;
- Increase the budget allocated for the rescue, rehabilitation and release of orangutans;
- Redirect reforestation fund monies into a reforestation bond and implement a performance-based appraisal system for bond redemption;
- Engage with the Ministry of Mining and Mineral Resources on the use of the mining reclamation fund for conservation activities, including restoration of orangutan habitat;
- Include nest research in the Forest Management Unit (KPHK) system to ensure it is relevant to specific forest needs;
- Diversify authority over scientific research among institutions in addition to the Indonesian Research Institute (*Lembaga Penelitian Indonesia* or LIPI).

Non-Governmental Organizations

- Improve recognition of community land rights;
- Approach oil palm companies and support sustainable practices by (i) assisting in the management of orangutan populations near concessions, (ii) engaging in joint or

independent monitoring, and (iii) supporting implementation of voluntary guidelines to improve orangutan management;

- Develop a campaign supported by various NGOs to educate policy makers on orangutan issues;
- Encourage a local government moratorium on deforestation;
- Develop a willingness to share resources at site and provide in-kind support between NGOs;
- Develop an orangutan sustainable financing road map and clearing house to attract and direct funds for orangutan conservation;
- Establish a database/website with information on introduction and release through FORINA;
- Work together to secure orangutan habitat integrity in spatial planning;
- Strengthen or create a warden system for the reporting of wildlife crime – including by community members;
- Increase local government capacity to implement the Law on Environment Protection and Management (Law No. 32/2009)²³;
- Establish a means to share relevant research and information on orangutans in simple language with policymakers and the public, which could include an on-line database or website.

Private sector

- Companies and GAPKI will not convert orangutan habitat in the next round of plantation expansion, subject to independent and credible scientific assessment;
- Companies and GAPKI will seek agreement among all oil palm companies in Indonesia not to convert intact forest for new plantations;
- With FORINA's assistance, explore possibilities for innovative investment (biobank, biodiversity credits, offsets, REDD+) in support of conservation through a pilot project approach;
- Share costs associated with orangutan relocation activities.

²³ Law No. 32/2009 was enacted in October 2009 by the Indonesian Parliament to replace the Environment Management Act, Law No. 23/1997. It provides a framework for the protection and management of the Indonesian environment and governs the use of economic instruments, including environmental funds. The authorities appointed to oversee this legislation are the President, Ministry of Environment, Governors and Mayors.

Researchers

- Strengthen the involvement of local universities in orangutan research by developing multi-party collaboration involving foreign researchers, national/central universities, local universities and NGOs;
- Engage FORINA as a communications network, particularly for data sharing;
- Evaluate past reintroduction programs, including re-surveying areas in which animals were reintroduced, and scientific research to support the monitoring of on-going reintroduction efforts;
- Work with local organizations to fill the gap in current knowledge related to orangutan genetics;
- Maximize the potential of NGOs for facilitating research links to funding resources;
- Develop a program with the private sector to improve best practice guidelines by documenting the impact on orangutan populations of timber concessions, oil palm and forest plantations, and coal mining;
- Develop a blueprint of research priorities to assist in identifying funding resources.

(See also Success Story in Box 8.)

Box 8. Success Story: International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation

International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation, July 2010

The Indonesian Ministry of Forestry (MoF) and the National Orangutan Forum (FORINA), supported by OCSP, convened an International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation (IWOC) in Bali in July 2010 to bring together key stakeholders and review progress in the 2007-2017 national action plan for orangutan conservation. IWOC's main objective was to strengthen support and commitment among stakeholders for a better future for orangutan conservation.

IWOC was organized by OCSP and attended by 179 participants, including orangutan experts, local and multinational businesses, Indonesian government representatives, international conservation NGOs, bilateral and multilateral organizations, and national media. It was supported by PERHAPPI, WWF, FFI, WCS, CI, TNC, Paneco-YEL, FZS, BOSF, OFI, OFUK, YAYORIN, and the private sector.

MoF Secretary General, Dr. Boen Poernama, opened the workshop on behalf of the Forestry Minister. An excerpt from the minister's speech follows:

"The International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation is an important step in the long journey for the conservation of this iconic species. Many of us do not realize the importance of orangutans for our future. As an effective seed disperser, the orangutan stabilizes the rainforest, and consequently, plays a key role in the global climate system. Human beings need rainforests, now more than ever. Losing the orangutans, and thus the rainforests, could have a dramatic effect on people's living conditions all over the world. This interdependency is simple but often easily overlooked. It is therefore crucial to create a road map for increased participation and collaboration among stakeholders, both nationally and internationally, for the conservation of orangutans."

USAID Indonesia Mission Director, Mr. Walter North, spoke at the close of the workshop:

"Conservation of orangutan habitat is a 'triple win' scenario: it preserves endangered great apes, protects forest biodiversity, and sequesters large amounts of carbon to combat climate change. By working together, we are taking essential steps to ensure the survival of orangutans and their forest home, as well as conserving natural resources needed by local communities."

The workshop produced a road map for increased participation and collaboration by scientists, conservationists, government agencies, private companies, and local communities, soliciting specific action they would take individually and collectively to help save Asia's only great ape.

Activity 2: Develop working groups at regional level to deal with a range of issues relevant to OCSP outcomes on orangutan conservation

Regional orangutan forums

OCSP facilitated the establishment of regional multi-stakeholder forums in each of the five provinces where orangutans reside in order to coordinate implementation of national orangutan conservation policy, with support from provincial conservation agencies (BKSDA). These forums were tasked with reviewing program priorities and preparing work plans, developing communication strategies, obtaining financial support, and organizing and managing their websites.²⁴

Other OCSP-facilitated working groups and partnerships are discussed elsewhere in this report, under the relevant component. Private sector partnerships and the revamped Friends of Kutai (*Mitra Kutai*) in Kalimantan are discussed under Component 5. Spatial planning working groups, groups to develop actionable conservation plans for villages, planning working groups for national parks and the Batang Toru Forest Block, village working groups (*Kelompok Kerja Hutan Desa*) in Kalimantan, model conservation villages in Sumatra, and a working group to develop Friends of Wehea are all discussed under Component 1. Wildlife enforcement and independent forest monitoring working groups are discussed under Component 4.

Activity 3: Facilitate agreements with private sector to implement conservation

Private sector agreements are discussed under Component 5 (PSSF) of this report.

Activity 4: Establish a framework for collaboration on sustainable financing for orangutan conservation

OCSP placed a significant emphasis on development of sustainable financing for orangutan conservation within its associated field programs. Several models of sustainable finance were developed through the program. The first model was in association with the Wehea Protection Forest, where both local government budget allocations (through the village development fund) and private sector CSR funds were secured. While the Wehea budget is not sufficient to maximize conservation efforts, it is sufficient to maintain the area and keep it free from outside interference for the time being. The second potential model comes from the Batang Toru Forest area, which has generated interest from three companies that may be willing to pay local people to manage forested areas in order to ensure that a constant supply of fresh water is available to the businesses.

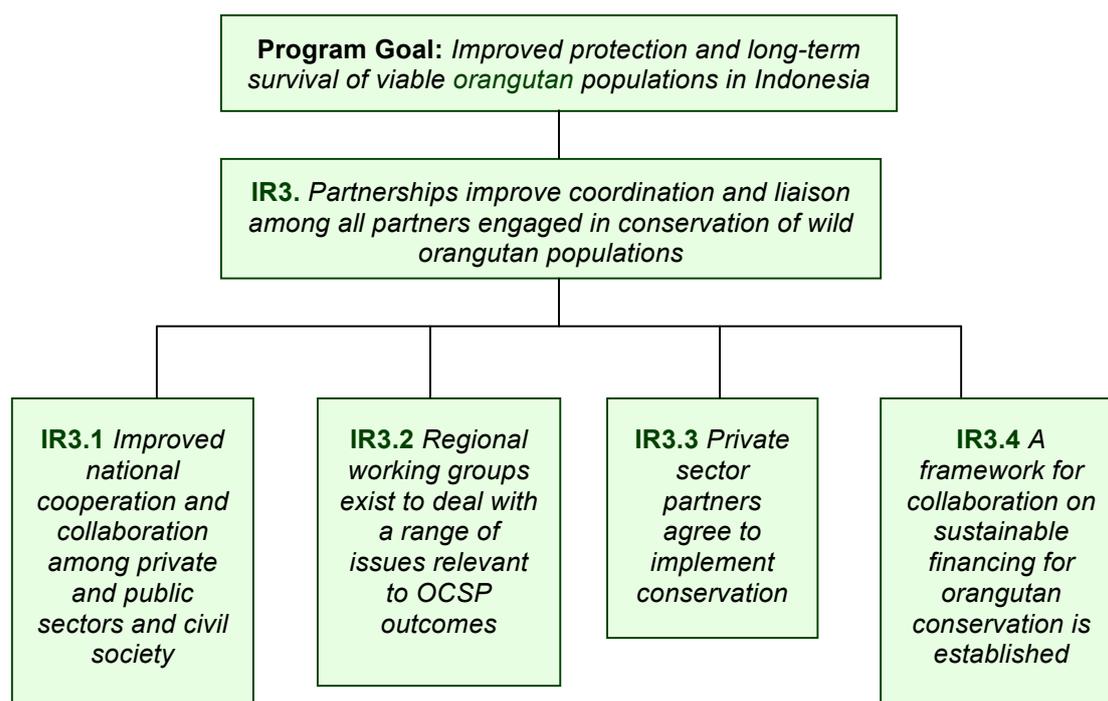
²⁴ These forums are in Aceh (FORA), North Sumatra (FOKUS), East Kalimantan (KORAN), West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan.

Activity 5: Funds raised in support of OCSP program activities and to support the implementation of the national orangutan action plan

More than 56 institutions provided USD 2,600,000 in support of OCSP program activities and the national orangutan action plan²⁵. A large portion of this funding came via the adoption of the Orangutan Action Plan. TNC pledged USD 1,000,000 to support the Ministry of Forestry's implementation of the plan²⁶. The signing of the plan also led to the establishment of regional working groups overseen by the MoF. Regional meetings in East, West and Central Kalimantan, North Sumatra, Aceh and Jambi were sponsored by a large number of organizations. In addition, the IWOC conference provided an opportunity for a number of organizations to signal their support for the Action Plan by co-sponsoring the event and FORINA. PT Wilmar and PT. SMART provided sufficient funds for FORINA to operate for a year.

Analysis of Results

Figure 6. Component 3 Results Framework



USAID recognized the need to facilitate partnerships and cooperation among a range of stakeholders in order to boost long-term conservation efforts. Accordingly, OCSP supported the development of forums, working groups, and partnerships between

²⁵ See complete list of institutions in PMP notes for component 3, in Annex 2.

²⁶ TNC has taken steps to meet this pledge by supporting Kalimantan-wide orangutan surveys and providing support for IWOC, in both cases in response to MoF requests to meet its pledge. TNC has indicated its intention to fulfill its pledge during the life of the Action Plan.

orangutan conservation actors, so as to enable synergies and augment the effectiveness of individual efforts. OCSP achieved mixed success, meeting two of four Sub-IR targets. The program was able to facilitate improved national cooperation and collaboration among the private and public sectors and civil society through the development of six forums to coordinate national orangutan conservation policy and practice, compared with a target of five. Similarly, OCSP exceeded its targeted 17 issue-related working groups by one. However, Sub-IR 3.3 and Sub-IR 3.4, which deal with the private sector, were not met – achieving 14 of 18 targeted private sector partnerships and 56 of the targeted 63 donors contributing financing, respectively. Nevertheless, the program exceeded by three its overall IR 3 component outcome target of 35 forums, working groups, and private sector and government partnerships to improve coordination and collaboration, thus demonstrating overall component success. (Please see the final PMP report in Annex 2 for additional information on Component 3 targets and results.)

Perhaps more important than the quantity of working groups and forums is the extent to which these groups are collaborating and enacting change. Furthermore, sustainability is often an obstacle when creating such partnerships and new organizations, since many participants and members have their own priorities and organizations that require their time and attention. The need for staff dedicated to organizational operations and information exchange is acute and often one that goes unmet upon project completion.

In the case of OCSP, the Component 3 PMP does not appear to do justice to the project's success in partnership development, as it does not adequately measure the quality of these groups, forums, and partnerships. This is largely due to the type of work on awareness, empowerment, learning, and solidarity that the created forums are implementing. Of the 147 respondents to the stakeholder perceptions survey (please see Annex 3 for a report on this survey), a large majority noted partnership development as the “most successful OCSP activity” and a primary example of “where OCSP activities have had a positive/real/substantial impact on the protection of orangutans and their habitat.” Specific praise targeted the forum in North Sumatra (APTRSU) that provided recommendations to the government on orangutan-sensitive spatial planning, North Sumatra's regional forum (FOKUS), the ‘*hutan desa*’ community forests working group in East Kalimantan, and FORINA. Notable responses included²⁷:

“I believe the efforts poured into achieving the goals for orangutans in Indonesia would not have been successful if organizations had to handle the issues by themselves. Partnership, resource sharing, and hard work are the keys that ensure long-term success.”

“Promoting cooperation between NGOs and engaging local governments have had a substantial impact on the protection of orangutans and their habitat.”

“FORINA and regional forums will continuously educate and promote the conservation of orangutan.”

²⁷ The names and affiliations of those providing the quotes are not provided in order to guarantee anonymity of the survey, as promised to the respondents.

OCSP was very successful in engaging with a wide variety and large number of stakeholders across different groups to find common ground. The strategy employed facilitated interaction among a variety of actors with potentially diverging interests and priorities. By enabling a variety of NGOs, private, and public sector actors with similar interests to communicate with one another, OCSP was able to generate social capital and promote the sharing of resources to augment impact. Because of this methodology, OCSP's ranking by survey participants on the project's "capacity to improve collaboration in the effort to protect orangutans and their habitat" was rated highest of the OCSP elements, with a mean score of 3.85 out of a possible 5.0. As such, Component 3 broadly raised awareness of orangutan conservation.

Key obstacles to meeting targets in the private sector-related activities under Sub-IRs 3.3 and 3.4 included management and administrative difficulties. Further effort was required to ensure organizations were not competing with one another for limited funding, which has often been the case for orangutan conservation NGOs. More importantly, however, was the difficulty in getting the actors to understand the need to work with one another; the lack of time and resources of many of the partner organizations often hindered this work. As with Component 5, OCSP had to convince NGOs and the private sector to change their perceptions of one another – a task which required a significant investment of time and resources. The private sector partnerships and financing activities suffered many of the same obstacles outlined in the Component 5 chapter of this report.

Another challenge is the general lack of funding available to sustain the forums, working groups, and NGOs that work in orangutan conservation. OCSP was able to raise about 90% of its targeted amount of financing contributed from public and private sector donors as well as NGOs, but future sources remain somewhat unknown due to the ever-changing political and donor context. This magnifies the shortcomings of OCSP's efforts to improve engagement of the private sector in funding conservation efforts. Future projects are advised to allot adequate time and resources to building the relationship with the private sector. Further discussion of the interaction with the private sector can be found in the chapter on Component 5.

Questions remain regarding the sustainability of these working groups and forums. Because various forums and working groups were facilitated by OCSP, members may lack the initiative and time to continue facilitation in the future. This point was voiced most strongly in relation to the Sumatran groups. Never-the-less, a number of OCSP successes in Component 3 are expected to continue, at least through the next year or two. These include the MoF task force for forest governance in East Kalimantan and the East Kalimantan community forests working group, which have operational plans through 2011. Orangutan conservation has also been incorporated into the government-coordinated biodiversity forum, which points to an integrated approach that recognizes orangutan conservation as part of larger biodiversity conservation initiatives.

The impact of OCSP on women's roles in this component is also notable. Surveys, interviews and focus group discussions documented increased participation by women over

the life of OCSP²⁸. More than 1,000 women participated in forum development and community organization activities, and became more active in their participation and engagement in these discussions. Women's participation and engagement at the community level is imperative if conservation efforts are to gain traction. This is especially true given the differing supply and demand dynamics of natural resource management between men and women. Because men and women play different roles in collecting and utilizing natural resources (with women's household and cooking needs often dictating what the man collects or brings home), conservation initiatives must engage women in different forms of interventions to ensure the project addresses the demand side.

Conclusions

Activity 1: Facilitate improved national cooperation and collaboration among private and public sectors and civil society

OCSP's engagement of a large number of stakeholders across different stakeholder groups, and facilitating dialog, helped to break down silos and enable stakeholders to find common ground. This approach resulted in the generation of goodwill and established a solid platform for future orangutan conservation efforts.

The Orangutan Action Plan was widely supported by the orangutan conservation community, many of whose members made significant contributions to its development. The establishment of FORINA as the national orangutan forum, which is supported by regional forums is also a significant achievement. The FORINA council has already developed its structure and function, assisted in part by recommendations emanating from the international orangutan workshop. FORINA has evolved somewhat organically—as recommended by the OCSP consultant who conducted the initial survey.

A major challenge is to establish effective collaboration between FORINA and the regional forums, since OCSP has noted some difficulties in relationships between Jakarta-based actors and those in the regions. Collaboration between the regions and FORINA will require dedicated effort to ensure that the opinions and voices of conservationists working on issues in the field are respected and that they are involved in decisions relating to support of conservation implementation by FORINA – whether it prefers to focus on research activities, communication, private sector involvement, or fundraising.

It is also clear that much work remains to attract the private sector to become more involved with FORINA and the regional forums. The IWOC was a good opportunity for FORINA to announce itself as a player in orangutan conservation, with most companies in attendance welcoming this role. However, too few companies have recognized the value of becoming directly involved in conservation, preferring to use local efforts and PR messaging

²⁸ Details on methodology and survey results can be found in the Gender Participation Survey Report in Annex 4.

to achieve their goals. FORINA provides an excellent opportunity to convene all the key actors in orangutan conservation, but this will require the momentum built at IWOC to be maintained after the end of OCSP and its technical and financial support. Nonetheless, OCSP leaves FORINA at a point where it is a known quantity in orangutan conservation, with at least a year of operational funds generated from private company donations. With this head start, FORINA can achieve sustainability, but this will take drive, dedication and vision from the core members of the group.

FORINA needs to retain a full-time leader and management team to ensure that implementation of Action Plan activities is monitored effectively. The regions also need to be actively represented on the FORINA governing council. Private sector representation on the FORINA council is also to be encouraged, as is gaining their involvement in national campaigns to raise funds for orangutan conservation activities. It should also be possible to involve companies in branding exercises that seek to raise awareness and support for particular populations of orangutans. As demonstrated at IWOC and subsequently, there is a fair amount of private sector interest in FORINA as a means to build a bridge between them and NGOs, which they hope will stop negative publicity. With a year of operational funds in hand, FORINA would be wise to use this time to continue to promote itself and its brand, develop funding proposals, and make specific targeted approaches to private companies and donors for additional funds.

Activity 2: Develop working groups at regional level to deal with a range of issues relevant to OCSP outcomes on orangutan conservation

Facilitating multi-stakeholder dialog between stakeholders at the site level was a major step towards changing mindsets and creating platforms for future collaboration. As indicated in the section above, many of OCSP's partners and stakeholders stated that this was perhaps OCSP's greatest achievement.

OCSP assisted stakeholders to form numerous issue-specific regional forums in each orangutan province in Sumatra and Kalimantan. These bodies have a mandate to coordinate implementation of the Action Plan. Because most conservation activities take place in the regions, the regional forums are vital for guiding and monitoring activities to conserve orangutans, and therefore critical for the successful implementation of the Action Plan.

Perhaps more important than the number of working groups and forums is the extent to which these groups are collaborating and enacting change. The best example of this is the role that forums played in facilitating the development of provincial spatial plans for North Sumatra and Aceh that incorporated environmental and social considerations and have broad stakeholder support. The provincial spatial planning forum for North Sumatra provided a unifying and coordination mechanism to secure stakeholder inputs. As part of this process, OCSP supported seven district governments to revise their district spatial plans that incorporated orangutan habitat conservation considerations.

The very existence of regional forums implies some level of sustainability; however, it is still unknown how effective and persistent they will be post-OCSP.

Activity 3: Facilitate agreements with private sector to implement conservation

Private sector agreements are discussed under Component 5 (PSSF) of this report.

Activity 4: Establish a framework for collaboration on sustainable financing for orangutan conservation

While the financing mechanisms supported by OCSP in Wehea and Batang Toru demonstrate potential, negotiations are still in the early stages, and it is not yet clear whether the model will achieve its potential. These types of models require long periods of gestation and nurturing while the institutional arrangement is developed and sufficient funds are attracted to ensure the funding structure can operate optimally. Such a timeframe should be recognized by donors, and it is recommended that they continue to support such efforts over a period of years.

Activity 5: Funds raised in support of OCSP program activities and to support the implementation of the national orangutan action plan

Within the original OCSP project design, it was intended that a sustainable funding mechanism for orangutan conservation be developed by project completion. Such an option was explored in the early part of the program, but given the complexity of setting up such a fund and the short amount of time to achieve this outcome (OCSP was initially set to run for 30 months), efforts were instead focused on generating funds to support OCSP activities. This was an important means to demonstrate buy-in from a range of stakeholders for OCSP's approach. After the announcement of the Orangutan Action Plan, this also included steering financial support to help move Action Plan activities forward, in the absence of any government funding allocated to implement the plan by the MoF.²⁹

Within these revised parameters, the activity was successful in both bringing in funds and involving a number of organizations in funding activities. Regional workshops were supported by local government offices, and NGOs and companies working in the area. IWOC saw a large number of groups provide funding. By involving these groups in shared ownership of these events, interest in their outcome and sustainability was broadened. Moreover, TNC's commitment to support the Action Plan should ensure that it is at least partially funded for years to come.

The lack of sustained funding available to maintain the forums, working groups, and NGOs that work in orangutan conservation remains a considerable challenge. It is recommended that donors attempt to build sustainability into programs from the start. This does not necessarily require that complex funding mechanisms be created, perhaps requiring years to

²⁹ While the absence of financial support from government was disappointing, this was not unexpected. PHKA declared that it was unable to fund implementation of the Action Plan.

set up and generate principal. Instead, existing mechanisms and simple structures can be used. OCSP was an active member of the Sumatra Sustainability Fund and sought to target its funding on OCSP elements so they might continue post-program. OCSP also held several discussions with KEHATI on funding options for FORINA and orangutan conservation writ large, inviting KEHATI to workshops and seminars where it could explain needs and opportunities. Unfortunately, the relationship with KEHATI developed too late in the program to generate substantive results. If such institutional arrangements had been identified in the program design phase, rather than silver bullet approaches such as 'develop a sustainable funding mechanism,' then greater progress could have been made.

COMPONENT 4: COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

Goal

Improved outreach that builds commitment and support for orangutan conservation

OCSP sought increased support for orangutan conservation efforts from target stakeholders through heightened awareness of threats, protection needs, and initiatives established by OCSP and partners to support orangutan conservation. The primary stakeholder targets were national and local government policymakers, and private sector companies with concessions overlapping with orangutan habitat. Secondary targets comprised local and indigenous communities, and the general public.

Objectives

1. Increase visibility and build awareness on the importance of conserving orangutans and their habitat through regular media reporting.
2. Advocate for policy and management that is supportive of orangutan conservation through outreach and campaigns that court public opinion.
3. Facilitate the sharing of information on orangutan conservation to interested parties through forums, websites, mailing lists and conservation information clearing houses, so that civil society and other interested parties are aware of important issues and aligned in their support of orangutan conservation.

Review of Program Activities

Activity 1: Build local, national and international media support for orangutan conservation across the program

OCSP worked with regional and national partners to convey messages to the government and the private sector directly and through the local media. These two groups were primary targets because their actions directly impact the management of orangutan habitat – the government through policy, and companies via land management. Given the short time frame of the OCSP program, it was determined that the most effective way to bring about desired changes was via media messages, campaigns and general awareness targeting these groups. Courting local communities and general public opinion were viewed as secondary targets since the effects of awareness raising on these two groups, while important, take considerably longer to produce an impact.

Relationships with the media were built through discussion sessions with newspaper editors and writers, press conferences, journalist site visits, training and information sessions. OCSP capitalized on high profile events such as the COP 13 Climate Conference in Bali, IWOC

and technical seminars to communicate messages to target audiences both directly and via the media. Examples of these activities and media coverage are provided below.

Generating media exposure through high-profile events and anniversaries

COP 13 Climate Change Conference, Bali

The link between the fate of the orangutan and its habitat and climate change resulting from deforestation and destruction of peat land was successfully made at COP 13 in Bali in December 2007. At the event, the Indonesian President signed the Orangutan Action Plan, the completion of which had been facilitated by OCSP. The signing was covered by 150 national and international newspapers and radio outlets. Their stories helped raise the profile of the orangutan and created momentum for the plan's implementation in subsequent years.

World Environment Day

In 2008, OCSP initiated a media campaign to coincide with World Environment Day on the need for policy change to support conservation of orangutans and their habitat. National newspapers *The Jakarta Post* and *Seputar Indonesia* provided free advertising space, and accompanying articles drew attention to the fact that destruction of orangutan habitat is legal even though killing orangutans is not. Awareness of this issue supported policy revision efforts by OCSP and grantee WCS with the MoF. The issue was addressed in recommendations from OCSP and partners for the revision of the Conservation Act.

To commemorate World Environment Day in 2010, OCSP organized a one-day seminar on "Common Ground: Orangutans, People and the Forest," which was attended by 85 orangutan conservation stakeholders, including NGO and community representatives, government officials, private companies, academics and national media. Speakers included a former government minister, a former director of the Indonesian stock exchange, the winner of the 2009 Kalpataru environmental savior award, and one of Indonesia's leading orangutan researchers. USAID Indonesia Mission Director Walter North participated in the event and press conference. The seminar highlighted and exposed the importance of the private sector, local communities and conservationists working together to conserve orangutans, which was a core OCSP implementation strategy. The event was widely covered in the media, providing the opportunity to share OCSP's approach and results so that they could be continued after program completion.

Orangutan Caring Week

In November 2009, OCSP, in cooperation with OUREI (an NGO), Perhutani (a unit of the MoF), and students from several universities, held an orangutan solidarity event at the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle in Jakarta, with 100 participants. In addition to speeches and street theater, brochures, stickers and tree seeds were distributed to passing motorists. Coverage of the event included articles and photos in nine national newspapers and news portals.³⁰

³⁰ *The Jakarta Post* (print and online editions), *Seputar Indonesia* (print and online), *Gatra* (print), kompas.com, mediaindonesia.com, kapanlagi.com, TVone.co.id, Rakyatmerdeka.co.id, Berita8.com

Three national newspapers (*The Jakarta Post*, *Media Indonesia*, and *Seputar Indonesia*) also provided free space for OCSP print ads that focused on the link between the fate of the orangutan, deforestation and global warming. By making this connection, a commonality was forged regarding the threat we all face from climate change, thus generating awareness and, hopefully, greater interest and empathy for orangutan conservation.

In North Sumatra, OCSP supported Orangutan Caring Week in 2008 and 2009. Events were aimed at educating and gaining broad support from young people and university students to safeguard the Sumatran orangutan as the icon of Indonesia's forests. Activities included roadshows at four universities³¹, a photo exhibition, film screening, radio talk shows, and distribution of 700 posters, stickers and leaflets at a mall. OCSP supported the production of these materials as well as the operational costs of the event, which was reported by *Waspada* regional newspaper.

Earth Day

During two weeks in April 2010, OCSP displayed 30 photos from an "Orangutan through the Lens" photography workshop and contest during an Earth Day Exhibition at the national parliament building in Jakarta and the Japanese Study Center at the University of Indonesia. The parliament building was also the site for an OCSP-facilitated interactive dialog with legislators to encourage government policy to be more pro-environment. Speakers included the PHKA director general, the director of WWF Indonesia, and members of parliament. National newspapers *Media Indonesia* and *Kompas* covered the event.

International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation (IWOC)

This two-day workshop was organized by OCSP in coordination with the MoF and FORINA in Sanur, Bali in July 2010. It aimed to create a road map for increased participation and collaboration on orangutan conservation by scientists, conservationists, government agencies, private companies, and local communities, and to enumerate specific individual and collective action they will take to help save Asia's only great ape. The workshop attracted orangutan experts, local and multinational companies, international conservation NGOs, bilateral and multilateral organizations from around the world, and high-level Indonesian government representatives. More than 25 articles appeared in national and international newspapers, with the event being covered by *Green Radio*, *Metro TV* and *TV One*. Media coverage highlighted recent policy revisions by the MoF and new private sector commitments to stop clearing orangutan habitat – exposure that increases the likelihood these commitments will be respected. The workshop was also an opportunity for FORINA to gain prominence as a leading facilitator of orangutan conservation in Indonesia; this goal was advanced through several articles on the organization and its director.

³¹ Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, and Universitas Negeri Medan

Targeted public awareness raising through media

Sketsa Alam

OCSP targeted increased public awareness of orangutan issues through radio broadcasts developed with grantee Yayasan Pro Media. Radio was selected because its reach is much broader than print or television. Pro Media produced eight editions of a radio program called *Sketsa Alam* that was aired by 80 stations throughout Indonesia. The ten-minute broadcasts showcased the current condition of orangutans and the threats posed to them and their habitat, profiled innovators in conservation and environmental protection (many of them OCSP partners), described local government actions and laws, and detailed community efforts to preserve the natural diversity of Indonesia and orangutans – including the successes, challenges and failures that they experienced. This type of factually accurate, quality programming enhanced public awareness of specific local threats to orangutans and their habitat, and highlighted the efforts of OCSP partners to mitigate these threats through their conservation programs. The radio programs raised the profile of the orangutan as well as OCSP partner programs, thus supporting their legitimacy when carrying out activities locally. Further, by recognizing environmental champions, positive actions to protect the orangutan were reinforced.

Journalist awards

Yayasan Pro Media arranged an awards program for reporters that displayed journalistic excellence in their news coverage on orangutan conservation. As a result, 31 articles about orangutans were published in local newspapers, magazines, and news portals. The awards were presented at the first annual review of the Orangutan Action Plan in Bogor. In general, the awards encouraged journalists to write stories about local and national orangutan threats and opportunities to conserve the species, helping to increase awareness of these issues within Indonesia. Reporters were also educated by being given access to experts, improving the quality of their reports.

Reporting OCSP results – orangutan surveys

OCSP-supported surveys in East Kalimantan and North Sumatra in 2009 led to the documentation of the size of orangutan populations and subsequent global press coverage of the survey findings (including in Australia, the UK (BBC), the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Poland, Spain, South Africa, and India). This media attention helped raise global awareness of the state of orangutans in Indonesia, attracted funding support for conservation efforts, and put pressure on parties responsible for destroying orangutan habitat.

Results of an orangutan survey in Kutai National Park in East Kalimantan were presented to the press in June 2010. The survey showed that at least 2,000 orangutans still reside in the park, indicating the park's importance for orangutan conservation. The announcement of these findings was reported in 15 newspapers, including national papers *The Jakarta Post* and *Kompas*, and local papers *Kaltim Post* and *Tribun Kaltim*.

Building knowledge and capacity of journalists on orangutan conservation

OCSP hosted site visits by journalists from local and national media (*Kompas*, *The Jakarta Post*, and *Tribun Kaltim*) to Wehea, East Kalimantan to promote community conservation and gain national recognition of the importance of this activity to orangutan conservation. The efforts of the Wehea community were later rewarded with the Kalpataru prize from the Indonesian President for being one of the best conservation programs in the nation. This generated a great deal of national press coverage and made it easier for the Wehea community to gain government support to form a management group to conserve the Wehea forest and the orangutans in the area. In Sumatra, OCSP arranged a field trip in November 2009 to expose journalists to the impact of mining operations on forests in Pakpak Bharat. This visit led to the publication of five articles supporting forest conservation in local newspapers.

OCSP and the Indonesian Association of Independent Journalists (AJI) organized a three-day workshop in Bogor in April 2010 for 19 journalists and four editors from print media in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Jakarta. This event was held to build constructive relationships between the media and orangutan conservation stakeholders, encourage media involvement in environmental issues, particularly through reporting on orangutans and habitat conservation, and revive the Journalists Environmental Forum (JEF) in Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Jakarta. The workshop reviewed achievements and goals, informed participants of the upcoming IWOC workshop, and encouraged the media to directly contact conservation NGOs and the new regional and national orangutan forums. The event was reported in *Kompas* and *Pontianak Post*.

Activity 2: Develop program identity, communications strategy and materials across the program (2007-2009); Develop information, education, and communication materials supporting orangutan conservation and promoting results of OCSP and partners (2010)

OCSP achieved good results in program branding via dual-language program publications and marketing materials, including brochures, factsheets, newspaper advertisements, media kits, websites and blogsites. These materials were used to increase target group awareness of orangutan issues and OCSP's role in orangutan conservation. Annex 5 contains a list of OCSP publications.

OCSP reached out directly to communities to increase their understanding of orangutan conservation. In northern Sumatra, a key delivery mechanism for orangutan conservation messages was church sermons and meetings of the influential Toba Batak Protestant church group, HKBP. OCSP facilitated a series of focus group discussions and workshops with HKBP leaders and other influential religious leaders, leading to sermons relating development of a conservation ethic to religious teachings. These sermons were an effective means to disseminate conservation messages.

OCSP played an active role at a four-day workshop on Batang Toru forest conservation held at HKBP youth village Jetun Silangit in June 2010 for 50 reverends. Workshop topics included the global environment and climate change, local knowledge about using natural resources, and ecological theology. Participants were trained on the effective use of mass media to disseminate ecological messages, and on how to influence their congregations through sermons promoting orangutan conservation. At the workshop, participants responded by establishing a conservation forum for reverends (PASIHAR).

Activity 3: Development and management of program website and mail lists

Program Website: www.theworldiswatching.info

OCSP developed a website that was activated prior to COP 13, in December 2007. The website was developed as a tool to promote the work of OCSP and as a resource for OCSP partners and the proposed National Orangutan Forum. The website name “*The World Is Watching*” was chosen because this was the theme OCSP was promoting at the Bali meeting. Features included an online forum, news clippings, and reports. However, by 2009 it was clear that the website needed revamping since it contained a mixture of English and Indonesian text, and lacked new content. OCSP outsourced the redesign, and the revamped website was launched in June 2010, proving useful for the dissemination of information on upcoming OCSP seminars and workshops, including IWOC. OCSP added press releases, presentations, technical reports and other important documents for downloading in English and Indonesian. The website received over 105,000 hits before the revamp. At the completion of OCSP, the management of the website will be transitioned to FORINA, which will maintain OCSP publications and use the site as a tool for communicating to its members and others interested in orangutan conservation.

Sumatra blogsite: www.orangutansumatera.net

OCSP’s office in Sumatra developed a blogsite for posting conservation activities of members of the North Sumatra Orangutan Conservation Forum (Forum Orangutan Konservasi Sumatra Utara or FOKUS). OCSP trained 10 FOKUS members on how to administer and operate the blogsite, and each member organization can now update its website content directly. The blogsite provides detailed information on all FOKUS members and has two bloggers who share information provided by OCSP and partners. OCSP and FOKUS formally launched the blogsite in June 2010 in Medan – an event attended by the Gunung Leuser National Park authority head, the BBKSDA head, a delegation of NGO members of FOKUS, and local and national media. Journalists hope this blog can become a Sumatran orangutan news portal, providing accurate information and updates on orangutan conservation in the region. This event also marked OCSP’s formal handover of blogsite management to FOKUS.

Mailing lists

Throughout the project, OCSP maintained at least five mailing lists and an Orangutan Action Plan Facebook account, with a combined membership of 500 individuals. The mailing lists

were an effective way to share information with the orangutan conservation community, including updates on orangutan conservation, environmental regulations, spatial planning, and OCSP announcements. The five mailing groups at the project end were Orangutan Action Plan, IWOC, FORINA, OCSP grantees, and OCSP staff.

Activity 4: Devise national and local advocacy campaigns to support conservation of orangutans

Tripa Swamp conservation campaign

In 2008, OCSP provided a grant to YEL to run a campaign to support protection of West Aceh peat swamp forests. These swamps cover a total area of 94,500 hectares and comprise three distinct forest blocks: Tripa, Kluet and Singkil. They harbor a combined population of approximately 1,940 orangutans – nearly a third of all Sumatran orangutans. The total remaining forest in Tripa now covers 31,410 hectares, representing 51% of the original peat swamp forest cover. Oil palm development is now slated for an area of 17,820 hectares and other land use development will clear an additional 12,573 hectares. Without action, the total destruction of Tripa's remaining forest is predicted within five years. To help protect the swamp, YEL sent mobile awareness units to five districts, reaching 1,000 community members, and engaged in strategic advocacy through focus group discussions and articles in local papers.

In 2009, OCSP partners YEL and Walhi NAD continued the Tripa Swamp campaign by focusing on advocating conservation of the swamp to policymakers in the provincial capital of Banda Aceh. Working with 15 media groups, 10 newspapers and five radio stations, YEL arranged a workshop in Banda Aceh for a coalition of advocates that included Walhi NAD, Eye on Aceh, Pugar, and JKMA (*Jaringan Kerja Masyarakat Adat*) Aceh. This was followed by an OCSP-arranged field trip to Tripa Swamp for local and national journalists. However, poor follow-up led to a loss of momentum and the YEL grant expired without the desired outcome – increased awareness leading to better prospects for protection of the Tripa forests – having been achieved.

Berau and East Kutai community pride campaign

OCSP partners WE and TNC developed a RARE Pride campaign in 2009. The focus of the campaign was to increase community pride in the natural resources of Berau and East Kutai as a basis for improved conservation of the orangutans living in this landscape. The campaign focused on seven villages in Berau and East Kutai, most located near the Lesan river. The campaign raised awareness within these communities on important issues for the protection of Lesan. Simple surveys showed that awareness among farmers of the functions and tasks of the Lesan management body increased from 37% to 67%; their awareness of the status and functions of the Lesan River conservation area rose from 32% to 75%; and stated support from villagers for the Lesan River conservation area rose from 67% to 87%. By the end of the campaign, one village where WE worked (Sido Bangen) had already targeted reduction of forest conversion in its community spatial plan.

Activity 5: Implement exchanges and program visits to conservation sites for regional, national and international stakeholders (other than journalists)

During the project there were seven visits to OCSP conservation sites by high-level US Government representatives, including congressional staff, an assistant secretary of state, and two US ambassadors to Indonesia:

- *Charge d’Affairs John Heffern and USAID Indonesia Mission Director William Frej to Tanjung Puting.* On May 23, 2007, the US Embassy in Indonesia’s Charge d’Affairs, John Heffern, the USAID Indonesia Mission Director, William Frej, and 16 other guests visited Tanjung Puting National Park to monitor the impact of US government funding on protecting orangutans and their habitat.
- *Assistant Secretary of State, Claudia McMurray, to Wehea, East Kalimantan.* Claudia McMurray, Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans, Environment and Science, and a delegation from USAID and the US Embassy in Jakarta visited the Wehea orangutan site in East Kalimantan on July 26-29, 2007.
- *Australian delegation to Tanjung Puting, Central Kalimantan.* On November 10-11, 2007, OCSP arranged for a delegation from AusAID to visit the fragile peat ecosystem of Tanjung Puting National Park and identify potential pilot projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of reducing deforestation, improving local forest governance, and preventing, suppressing and monitoring peatland fires.
- *Congressional staff delegation to Sibolangit Quarantine Center, North Sumatra.* On August 26, 2008 a US Congressional staff delegation composed of Craig Higgins and Steve Marchese of the US Congress, and USG representatives Dorothy Rayburn of the State Department, Chris Edwards of the US Embassy in Jakarta, Sean Stein, US Consular General to North Sumatra, and Suzanne Billharz of USAID toured the SOCP Quarantine Site in Sibolangit, North Sumatra, where former captive orangutans are treated and then released back into the forest.
- *Congressional staff delegation to Lesan, East Kalimantan.* Jonah Blank from the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and staff from the US Embassy and USAID visited the OCSP Lesan site in Berau on April 5-6, 2009.
- *US Ambassador Cameron Hume to Kutai National Park, East Kalimantan.* OCSP assisted with a visit to Kutai National Park on June 14-17, 2010 by the United States Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Cameron Hume, accompanied by two US Embassy staff and officers from USAID, ICITAP and PHKA, to review OCSP’s work in and around the park. Ambassador Hume’s visit resulted in high level buy-in by concessionaire Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC); facilitation of MoU approval for Dr Anne Russon to set up a new research station on the northern border of the park to help reduce illegal encroachment; and initiation of an improved relationship between BOS and KPC.
- *Deputy Chief of Mission Ted Ossius to Tanjung Puting, Central Kalimantan.* OCSP assisted with a visit to Tanjung Puting National Park on August 11-13, 2010 by Deputy Chief of Mission of the US Embassy in Indonesia, Mr Ted Ossius, accompanied by staff

members from USAID, OCSP, OFI and WE, and national park officials. The trip reviewed the work of OCSP grantees WE and OFI in and around the Park.

- *US Ambassador Scot Marciel to Gunung Leuser National Park, North Sumatra.* OCSP assisted with a visit to Gunung Leuser National Park on August 31, 2010 by the US Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr. Scot Marciel, accompanied by the US Consulate General in Medan, Stanley Harsha, and Alfred Nakatsuma of USAID. The ambassador was briefed on orangutan ecology and conservation interventions to protect orangutans and their habitat.

Activity 6: Develop and implement advocacy project that clearly demonstrates the impact of forest clearing and oil palm development on orangutan populations

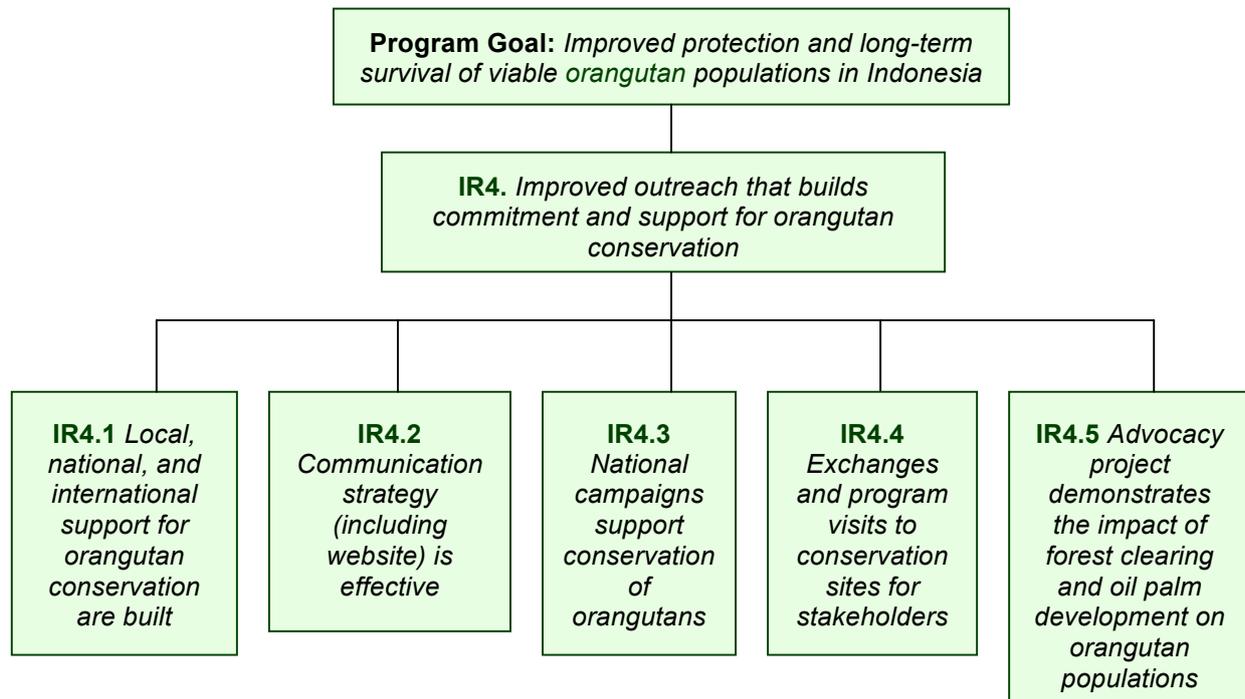
Research on carbon offsets vs. palm oil

OCSP supported research³² on carbon payments as a safeguard for threatened tropical mammals. The report compared the potential revenues from oil palm developments scheduled in Kalimantan's orangutan habitats with the potential revenues from protecting the forests. The findings were developed into a poster presentation for the COP 13 Climate Conference, and were widely reported in the press.

³² Oscar Venter, Erik Meijaard, Hugh Possingham I, Rona Dennis, Douglas Sheil, Serge Wich, Lex Hovani & Kerrie Wilson: *Carbon payments as a safeguard for threatened tropical mammals* (2009) Conservation Letters, vol. XX, Wiley Periodicals

Analysis of Results

Figure 7. Component 4 Results Framework



Component 4 of OCSP utilized a number of mechanisms to improve outreach in an effort to build commitment and support for orangutan conservation. This included the use of media outreach, a communication strategy, national campaigns, exchanges and program visits, and advocacy. While IR4 had mixed results regarding achievement of its Sub-IR targeted outputs (3 of 5 targets were met or surpassed), it substantially exceeded its overall outcome goal of increasing support for orangutan conservation efforts, by 162%. Sub-IR 4.1 met or exceeded the time and number of articles devoted to the conservation of orangutan and their habitat, with 84.2 hours of radio coverage, 482 newspaper articles, and 120 minutes of television programming dedicated to this topic. Ninety-nine percent of survey respondents (from a target of 60%) demonstrated knowledge of primary and secondary threats to orangutans and their habitat, 98 people (of a targeted 94) participated in exchanges and visits, and 71% (of a targeted 90%) of relevant stakeholders were familiar with OCSP and agreed that it provided important services to protect orangutans. One study (of a targeted two) was utilized in campaigns on the impact of the development of oil palm on orangutan populations. The OCSP website had 105,389 hits and 8,672 visits, and mailing lists reached a peak of 631 recipients. Most importantly, 97% of targeted stakeholders demonstrated support for orangutan conservation efforts, far surpassing Component 4's targeted 60%. Overall, successes were primarily a result of effective implementation strategies that bridged gaps between NGOs and media personnel. The major obstacles were largely administrative in nature. (Please see the final PMP report in Annex 2 for additional information on Component 4 targets and results.)

Various stakeholders in the perception survey noted a failure to implement a comprehensive communications, media, and campaign strategy as an obstacle to OCSP

success. This was echoed by OCSP staff members who recognized that a lack of capacity to execute the plan that was developed as preventing further progress in their activities. All Sub-IRs (4.2 and 4.5) that were unable to meet their targeted outputs owed this to breakdowns in communicating and failure to implement a strategic outreach plan. The other obstacle to success was in Sumatra, where strained relations have developed between NGOs and journalists over roughly the past five years. Improving the situation in Sumatra required more resources than in Kalimantan, where the two groups had a closer relationship.

There is little baseline data regarding OCSP outreach, as the Stakeholder Perception Survey was implemented for the first time in 2009. Based on project records (for Sub-IRs 4.1, 4.2 and 4.5) and the Perception Survey (IR 4, Sub-IRs 4.2 and 4.4), OCSP accomplished its outreach goal despite the shortcomings in outputs 4.2 and 4.5. This was largely due to impact from other OCSP component activities such as stakeholder capacity building and partnership development, and from the links built between media and NGOs.

OCSP enjoyed much success communicating the urgency of protecting orangutans and their habitat within the context of a wider conservation movement. The project was particularly successful in engaging like-minded organizations, but less successful in extending this outreach to media personnel and researchers until the final year of the project. Due to the large amount of work conducted by partner organizations, OCSP was able to effectively spread awareness and build support for orangutan conservation efforts. This is evident in the IR 4 and Sub-IR 4.3 results, which showed that 97% and 99% of stakeholders, respectively (compared with a targeted 60%), had a sound understanding of threats to orangutans and their habitat, and supported orangutan conservation efforts. Qualitative responses from the perception survey corroborated this data, with a strong emphasis placed on the tensions between economic development activity and conservation initiatives. OCSP was able to enhance its name recognition across a range of stakeholders from 2009 to 2010, with 71% of respondents agreeing that OCSP provided important services to protect orangutans. Unfortunately, a flaw in the design of the survey meant that the targeted 90% response of familiarity could not be met³³.

Sub-IR 4.5 suffered as a result of the capacity issues mentioned above, with staff and grantees unfamiliar with social marketing techniques and unable to implement advocacy campaigns. Planning for advocacy campaigns was undertaken by the program, but there was a failure to bring these to realization through the efforts of grantees and OCSP staff, resulting in OCSP achieving only 50% of its targeted output, i.e. one study used in a campaign on the impact of plantation development on orangutan populations. Similarly, the website fell slightly short of the targeted number of hits (116,000) and visits (9,291) due to an extended period when it was inaccessible while being modified.

Significant progress has been made in building awareness of the importance of orangutans and their habitat as well as in bridging gaps between NGOs and the media. In extending outreach to journalists and researchers in the latter part of the program, OCSP was able to

³³ The questionnaire failed to pose the question of whether the respondent was 'familiar' with OCSP. Instead, qualitative questions about OCSP were posed.

build trust between different partners. NGOs in Sumatra now have the necessary access and specifics on where to send information to the media. The media now recognizes certain NGO leaders as resources when they need to verify information or learn more about a particular subject. Furthermore, perceptions of NGOs and the media have shifted within the past 1-2 years due to OCSP efforts in building trust between these two entities. Project staff and NGOs have learned to understand the media's needs – especially the need to connect conservation issues to economic development concerns in order to best garner coverage, attention, and support. As one respondent to the stakeholder perception survey stated, “We need simple and convincing communication strategies to make more evident how conservation and sustainable development hang together.”³⁴

Despite the difficulties OCSP encountered in achieving its targeted outputs under Sub-IRs 4.2 and 4.5, Component 4's outreach to like-minded organizations and the media will likely have a sustainable impact. Because NGO leaders and media editors have access to one another and are more informed regarding the other's needs, they no longer rely on OCSP to continue to facilitate interaction and are now actively communicating with each other. The difficulty will come when these individuals leave their positions, since long-term sustainability depends on whether the leaders of these organizations pass on their knowledge and contacts to successors.

Conclusions

Activity 1: Building support for orangutan conservation

OCSP was highly effective in using media to increase the profile of orangutan conservation and highlight issues that needed attention. A total of 482 news articles were published in Indonesian and international newspapers and magazines and on news portals that directly related to OCSP's approaches, activities and results (see Annex 6). Many of these stories contained messages linked to the three key issues that the team had identified for communication to target audiences. These messages were:

1. 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 is not, 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.
2. Orangutans are closely associated with forests that have continuous canopy cover. As such they are a good indicator of the health of forests because their numbers rapidly dwindle if forests are damaged. The iconic status of the orangutan makes it a good barometer of the Kalimantan and Sumatra forest condition. Furthermore, orangutans

³⁴ Names and affiliations of those providing quotes are not provided in order to guarantee anonymity of the survey as promised to respondents.

can be used in communication strategies that link them to other issues such as the need to conserve forests to retain biodiversity and mitigate the impacts of global warming

3. The fate of the orangutan is linked to that of other important natural resources and forest values, such as carbon emissions and community wellbeing. Therefore, the government must carefully plan the allocation of natural resource concessions such that they do not conflict with these values, or at least minimize harmful social and environmental impacts.

These messages focused OCSP communications to refer to orangutans in connection with their forest habitat, stressed the need for private sector involvement in conservation initiatives, and raised awareness on the poor legal environment and enforcement practices.

Activity 2: Develop program identity

Two stakeholder surveys indicated that the OCSP program was well branded, with strong recognition for its positive contribution to orangutan conservation. However, it was more difficult to determine whether the program increased general awareness of threats and the need for action. In both surveys conducted by OCSP, most target stakeholders indicated that they understood the threats to orangutans and viewed their protection as an urgent matter. This is likely the result of the strategy of targeting specific groups that played critical roles in orangutan conservation (NGOs, government, business, media).

Stakeholder perceptions of OCSP – 2009 survey

OCSP conducted a first survey in 2009 to measure stakeholders' perceptions of the importance of conserving orangutans and their habitat, threats to orangutans and their habitat, and the importance of policy change that supports orangutan and habitat conservation.³⁵ Selected findings can be found in Box 9.

³⁵ 86 organizations returned the surveys. NGOs accounted for 57%, government offices 32%, and private sector companies the remaining 11%.

Box 9. Key perception survey findings, 2009

- 76% of respondents agreed that OCSP provided important services to protect orangutans and their habitat.
- 98% of OCSP'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 threats to orangutans and their habitat were identified as deforestation/illegal logging (31%), oil palm plantations (29%), and lack of law enforcement (24%).
- 99% of the target audience 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' level of satisfaction with OCSP, however, the survey findings suggested that OCSP had 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. This might indicate either that OCSP simply required more time to be perceived as a strong capacity builder or a liaison for information exchange, or that it needed to improve the nature of its communication and information exchange.

Stakeholder perceptions of OCSP – 2010 survey

OCSP conducted a second perception survey in 2010 to compare with the results of the first survey, evaluate the impact of the communications program, and gather general views on program successes, weaknesses, and lessons learned. The survey was broadened to gain a more balanced view of these issues.³⁶ Given the expanded respondent base, which captured individuals from a wider array of institutions and backgrounds, it was expected that some of the percentages indicating positive responses would decrease compared to the previous year; however, the effect of this change appeared minimal. One reason for this was that many of the survey responses were received at the IWOC at Bali, which was a highlight of OCSP and a culmination of efforts that began with the signing of the Orangutan Action Plan and included with the development of FORINA and the regional forums. The IWOC showcased OCSP's consistency of focus and purpose in its support for the Action Plan. Participants agreed that monitoring and promoting Action Plan implementation was now ready to be handed over to the local group (FORINA) established to take this forward. It is therefore not surprising that survey results on the performance of OCSP were mainly

³⁶ 144 individuals returned the surveys, representing an increase of 40% on the previous year, with 21% of the 2010 respondents having also responded in 2009. NGOs accounted for 38% of respondents, academics 24%, government officials 17%, private sector companies 13%, and journalists and others 9%.

positive, despite the much broader sample including many new respondents. Box 10 highlights the key findings and Annex 3 contains a summary report on the stakeholder perceptions survey.

Box 10. Key perception survey findings, 2010

OCSP performance

- 71% of respondents agreed that OCSP provided important services to protect orangutans.
- 73% of respondents agreed that OCSP provided important services to protect orangutan habitat.
- 76% of respondents thought that, overall, OCSP had made an important contribution to orangutan conservation.
- 76% of respondents rated OCSP as good or very good as a liaison for information exchange in the effort to protect orangutans and their habitat.
- 71% of respondents rated OCSP as good or very good in its capacity building services in the effort to protect orangutans.
- 72% of respondents rated OCSP as good or very good in its support services in the effort to protect Orangutans and their habitat.
- 79% of respondents rated OCSP as good or very good in its capacity to improve collaboration in the effort to protect orangutans and their habitat.

Threats to orangutans

- 97% of OCSP's target audience surveyed agreed that orangutans are under heavy threat in Indonesia.
- 97% of OCSP's target audience surveyed agreed that orangutan habitat is under heavy threat in Indonesia.
- 97% of the respondents were aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat. The top three threats to orangutans and their habitat were identified as deforestation/illegal logging (38%), oil palm plantations (36%), and lack of law enforcement (26%).
- 95% of the target audience agreed that protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter.

New questions on importance of protecting orangutans and their habitat:

- 94% of respondents agreed that private sector concessionaires (such as mining, palm oil, pulp and paper, and logging companies) must play an important role in protecting orangutans and their habitat.
- 92% of respondents agreed that financial institutions must play a role in protecting orangutans and their habitat.

Activity 3: National campaigns to support conservation of orangutans

Despite the many positive outreach and survey results cited above, some Component 4 activities were less successful. The implementation of outreach and campaigns to change the behavior of target groups was sub-optimal. Grantee partner Yayasan Pro Media was charged with devising and implementing a campaign around a single or small number of issues in each of the orangutan provinces. Instead, Pro Media took a path of awareness raising on a number of local issues of specific interest to OCSP partners. While useful in legitimizing the work of OCSP partners and the issues of interest to them, this approach did not bring about the results desired by OCSP, namely to use heightened awareness to bring about changes in policy or behavior related to a specific set of issues. The campaign implemented by grantee YEL for the Tripa Swamps area also failed to do this.

OCSP's internal communications staff were proficient in awareness and media relations, but also lacked the capacity and understanding of social marketing to organize and implement an issue-driven campaign. Issues of importance to OCSP were regularly highlighted in the media and awareness of them was undoubtedly raised, but this was not done through a structured process to promote and revise these messages on a continual basis that would impact the behavior or actions of target groups. The advocacy campaign envisioned by OCSP on oil palm also was not expansive enough, in terms of both research developed and the dissemination of results to bring about desired impacts.

A lesson learned from the challenges in the campaigns is that communications approaches to conservation programs cover a range of fields (e.g., outreach, media, social marketing), each of which requires a specific expertise. A sound campaign strategy was developed by members of OCSP's technical and communications teams and reviewed on several occasions. However, over the life of the project, the staff of OCSP's internal communications team, as well as those of grantees and sub-contractors, proved to be much more experienced in media relations and targeted outreach than in implementing campaigns. The result was broad media exposure for OCSP events and activities, but little exposure for campaign themes developed by the team. This would argue for a change in a "one-size-fits-all" approach to developing a communications team, to one with larger teams with more varied backgrounds and expertise.

Activity 4: OCSP site visits and exchanges

Visits to OCSP sites by two US Ambassadors to Indonesia, two US Deputy Chiefs of Mission, an Undersecretary of State, two congressional staff delegations and a group of diplomats from the Australian government were evidence of the very high profile of the OCSP program, especially within the US government. These trips not only provided opportunities for senior-level bureaucrats to review the work of OCSP but also allowed OCSP's team of experts to educate and enhance the understanding of high-level officials on forestry and biodiversity conservation issues in Indonesia. While the number of visitors to OCSP sites (87) was slightly below the targeted number of 94, the intended outcomes of

this activity were clearly reached, and OCSP was highly successful in showcasing forest and orangutan conservation in Indonesia.

Activity 5: Advocacy project to demonstrate impact of forest clearing and oil palm development on orangutan populations

Similar to the challenges identified for activity 3 above, the advocacy campaign envisioned by OCSP on oil palm was also not expansive enough, both in terms of research developed and in the dissemination of results to bring about desired impacts. In the last year of the program OCSP planned to develop a campaign around the impacts on the forest that resulted from forest clearing via information provided through a Kalimantan-wide orangutan survey based on interviews with communities. TNC conducted and was the primary funder of the surveys in East, West and Central Kalimantan with OCSP providing staff support. However, difficulties that USAID identified with the survey methodology led to the termination of OCSP support for this activity and the subsequent campaign.

COMPONENT 5: PRIVATE SECTOR SUSTAINABILITY FACILITY

Goal

Private sector engagement in orangutan conservation initiatives strengthened

The Private Sector Sustainability Facility (PSSF) was an OCSP activity that focused on strengthening private sector partnerships for forest and biodiversity (especially orangutan) conservation.

Objectives

1. Improve private sector practices to conserve orangutans, piloted in four major concession sector types and their associated landscapes.
2. Develop screening protocol to assist financial institutions to mitigate risk prior to committing to invest or supply credit to natural resource extraction companies operating or planning to operate in rainforests that are orangutan habitat.
3. Strengthen the conservation constituency within the private sector by examining existing trends towards valuation of natural resources and enhancing opportunities for conservation finance.

Review of Program Activities

Activity 1: Improved management of orangutan habitat in concessions

Undertake threats analysis of multifunctional landscapes in Kalimantan and Sumatra

Focus site selection

OCSP selected sites in which PSSF approaches could be piloted based on their importance to orangutan, the presence of a range of land uses – for both natural resource extraction and protection – across a landscape, and overlap with at least three natural resource concession sector types. OCSP also factored into selection whether the concessionaires would be amenable to partnership in the preparation of best management practices (BMPs) for orangutan conservation and in the preparation and implementation of conservation management plans (CMPs) in their concessions. Based on these criteria, two focused sites were selected: Kutai National Park and surrounding concessions in East Kalimantan, and the orangutan forests of Dairi-Pakpak Bharat district in North Sumatra.

The Kutai focus site covers Kutai National Park and surrounding lands, including mining and industrial forest concessions. The park, which covers an area of 198,000 hectares, is a key

biodiversity refuge in East Kalimantan that was originally proposed in the 1930's as a nature reserve covering two million hectares of lowland dipterocarp forest.

The 2004 Population, Habitat and Viability Assessment (PHVA)³⁷ identified a population of 600 orangutans inside the park but OCSP surveys estimated the park to be home to approximately 2,000 orangutans³⁸. Additional OCSP surveys found that the orangutan population is not limited to this core area, but is also located in surrounding concessions, including timber plantations where *Acacia mangium* is grown and in the Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC) mine.

The Dairi-Pakpak Bharat focus site is defined by the administrative boundaries of Dairi and Pakpak Bharat districts of North Sumatra. This forest block is a natural habitat of rare tropical flora and fauna with a large proportion of endemic species, including the Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris*), orangutan (*Pongo abeli*) and Sumatran serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*). OCSP conducted orangutan surveys in Siranggas Nature Reserve and the forest areas to the south. These surveys revealed that Siranggas is an important North Sumatra sanctuary for orangutans, with an estimated 111 individuals in an area of 7,421 km², or 742,100 hectares.

Threats to orangutans in focus sites

OCSP prepared an analysis of threats to orangutans at PSSF focus sites in Kalimantan and Sumatra (Kutai and Pakpak Bharat, respectively – see Figure 8). Through this analysis, OCSP was able to clearly define the most critical threats to orangutans at these sites and prioritize conservation interventions. The two most critical threats that emerged were forest conversion and hunting.

Different spatial information was applied when analyzing areas that have the potential to be important for orangutans (physical elevation and slope, forest cover, having orangutans present, and having generally high biodiversity and conservation values) and areas that are likely to threaten orangutans (close proximity to roads, settlements and concession areas).

In developing a map of biodiversity and conservation values in the focus sites, a GIS framework was created that included spatial information related to orangutan distribution maps and proxy areas considered important for biodiversity. This information was then analyzed using a multiple criteria evaluation (MCE) approach similar to that detailed in Sumatra in the development of the spatial planning protocol.³⁹

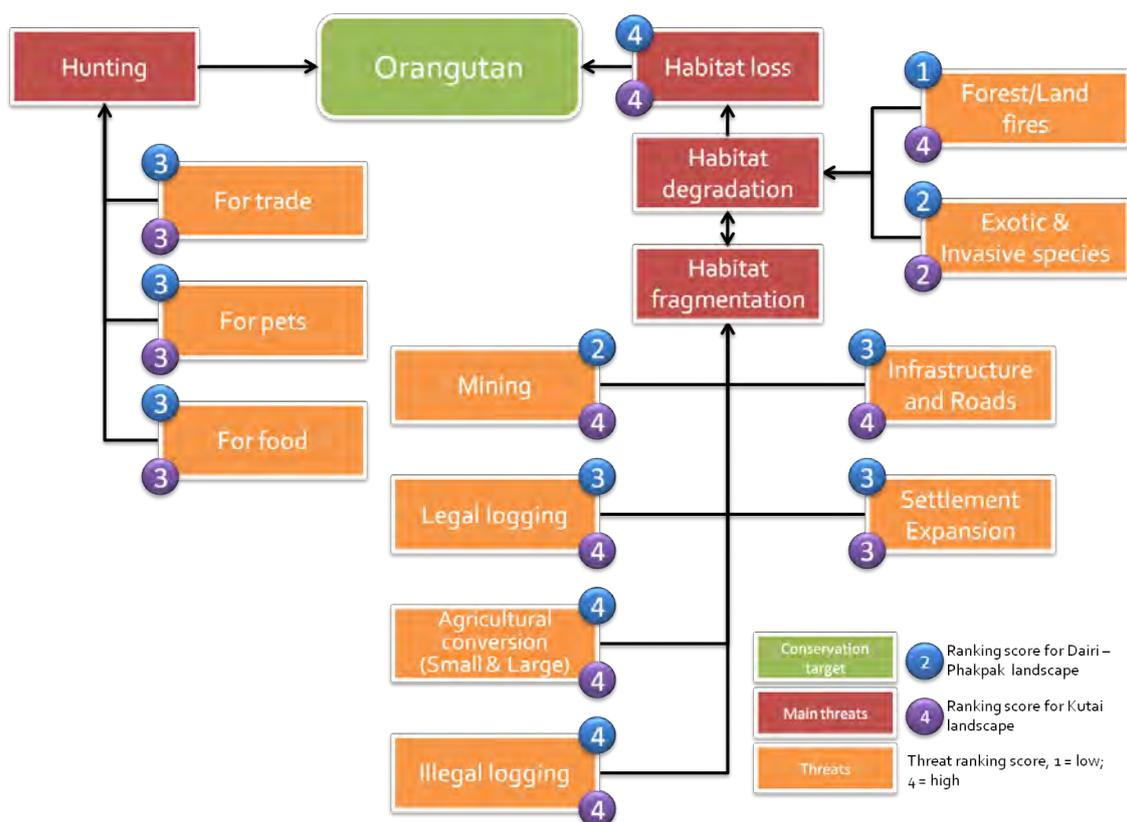
Areas that are potentially most threatened in the two focus sites were located near major access networks (e.g., roads) and extensive natural resources extraction concessions (e.g., forest concessions). Settlements in these sites appeared to be minor threats.

³⁷ Singleton et al. 2004.

³⁸ Based on an OCSP collaborative survey led by Dr. Yaya Rayadin in 2010

³⁹ Hardiono et al. (2009)

Figure 8. Level of threats to orangutans in focus sites



Threats in Kutai landscape

In the Kutai focus site, approximately 80% (612,033 hectares) of the land was categorized as having a medium-to-high threat level – mostly in non-protected areas (65%). All of these areas are located in land with non-forest status (*Areal Penggunaan Lain* or APL). The threats analysis map revealed that the greatest threats outside the Park came from the large coal-mining concessions of KPC and PT. Banpu Indominco. Both concessions are adjacent to important orangutan habitat in the Park. Only 37% of these concessions retain forests or habitat suited to orangutans and other biological diversity, and the areas are categorized as having medium-to-high threats.

Threats in Dairi-Pakpak Bharat landscape

In the Dairi-Pakpak Bharat focus site, 60% (224,289 hectares) was categorized as having a medium-to-high threat level – mostly in non-protected areas (87.4%), with forest production areas (HPT and HP) contributing 51%, non-forest status areas (APL) 36.3% and protected forests 12.2%. Threat maps showed that the potential areas of threat were not just inside the protected areas but also inside the production forest area. Three natural resource concession sector types occur in this landscape: a PT. Dairi Prima Mineral mining concession in Dairi district, a PT. Toba Pulp Lestari (TPL) forest estate (industrial plantation concession) in Dairi-Pakpak Bharat district, and a PT. Gruti natural forest concession in Pakpak Bharat district. The protected forests in several areas have potential threats similar to the area near the mining concession boundary as well as HPH and HTI mentioned above.

Priority areas for conservation intervention

To evaluate areas requiring priority conservation interventions, the map of potential threat levels was merged with the map of areas of potential importance to orangutans. Areas with both high threats and high potential importance became a priority for conservation interventions. Two other factors were also considered – PSSF targeted concessions and orangutan distribution. These are highlighted with numbered yellow circles in Figure 9. However, development of a conservation action plan needs to be tempered with the practicalities of working on the ground, including costs, stakeholder support, accessibility, and the possibility of effectively abating the threat.

Priorities areas for intervention in Kutai landscape

In the Kutai focus site, most areas identified as priorities for conservation interventions were either inside the Park or in buffer areas between the Park and adjacent concessions (Figure 9). The highest priority areas were (1) adjacent to the Trans-Kalimantan road network, which crosses the Park; and (2) to the south of the Park, in the area adjacent to the forest estate (HTI) company owned by PT. Surya Hutani Lestari and the coal mining company owned by PT. Indominco Mandiri.

Priorities areas for intervention in Pakpak Bharat landscape

In the Dairi-Pakpak Bharat focus site, the three areas for priority interventions were dispersed (Figure 10). These areas were (1) the PT. Dairi Prima Mineral mining company concession, which is expected to adopt OCSP Best Management Practices (BMP) for conservation of orangutans; (2) the PT. Gruti HPH concession; and (3) the PT. Toba Pulp Lestari HTI concession, which has witnessed uncontrolled and rapid forest exploitation, particularly from 2008-2010.

Figure 9. Map of areas for priority conservation interventions in the Kutai focused site, East Kalimantan

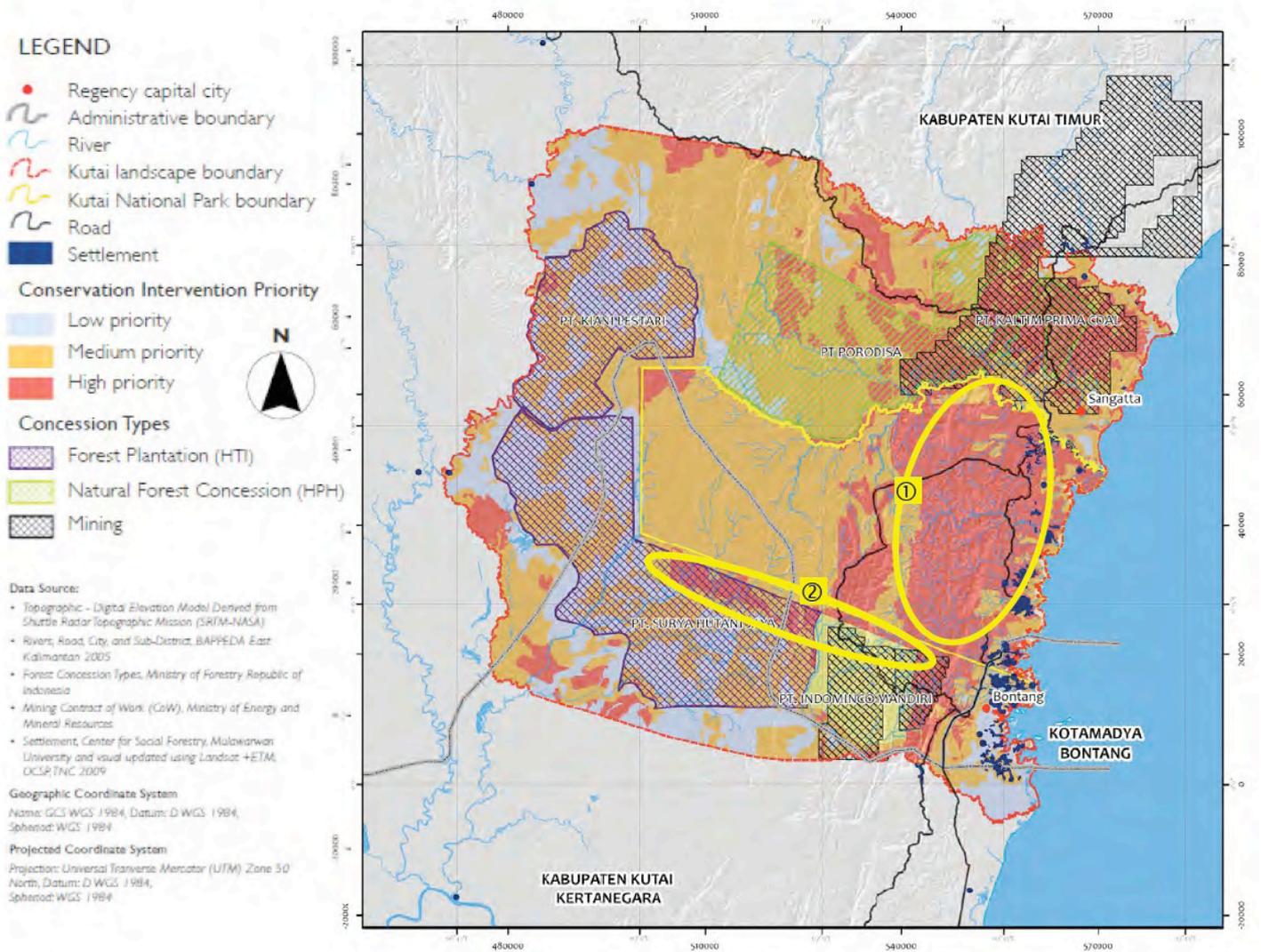
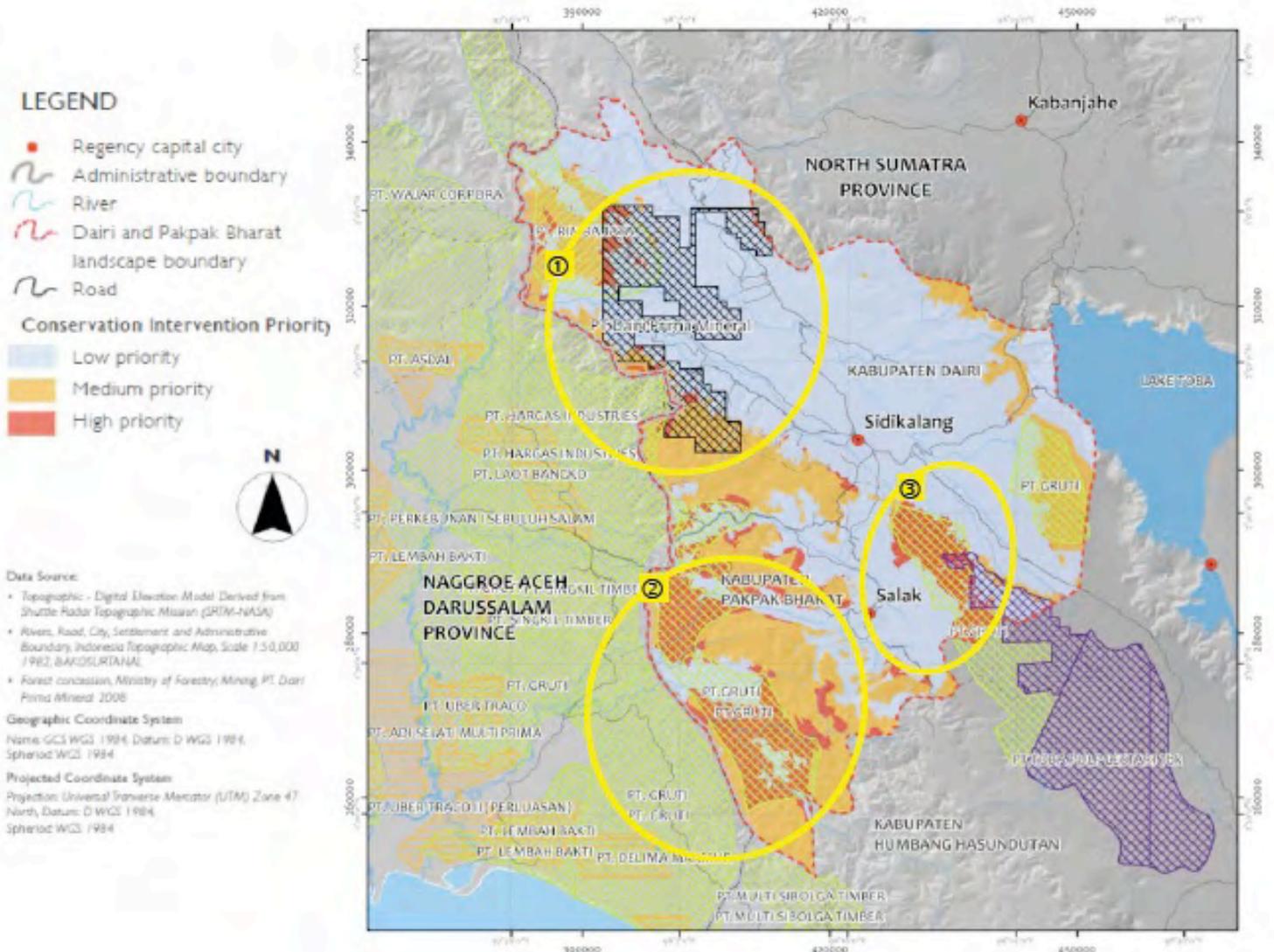


Figure 10. Map of areas for priority conservation interventions in the Dairi and Pakpak Bharat focused site, North Sumatra



Develop and implement BMPs with private sector concessionaires

Given that the majority of orangutans in Kalimantan and Sumatra occupy forests outside protected areas and in natural resource concessions, their continued long-term survival is dependent on conservation management within or adjacent to these concessions. For this reason, OCSP focused on further engagement with and support for concessionaires in managing the orangutans in their concessions.

Development of BMPs

A voluntary set of BMPs for conservation of orangutans was developed by OCSP for each of the four natural resource concession types that most impact the forest habitat of orangutans: natural forest, industrial plantation, oil palm, and mining. The draft BMPs were produced by four consultants during the last quarter of 2009. Preparation of these drafts was informed by discussions with various concessionaires and by close examination of other relevant documents commonly applied in Indonesia, such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification criteria, the Indonesian High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) assessment protocol, and other international documents for best management practices of great apes. The documents were substantially revised based on USAID review.

These guidelines consist of a set of practical recommendations to assist concessionaires to (a) develop conservation management plans that are sensitive to orangutans' ecological requirements, (b) modify their standard operating procedures, and (c) address other issues to support orangutan conservation, both within the concessions and in the surrounding landscapes. These latter issues include the need to work with other stakeholders to support environmental management at the scale of the greater landscapes around their concessions; compliance with relevant laws and regulations; the need to raise public awareness on the need to conserve orangutans; consideration of environmental service payments; and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) payments to support conservation of orangutans. The four draft BMP papers were reviewed by a range of concessionaires, technical experts, and partners, and were finalized between April and June 2010.

The BMPs were formally presented as documents⁴⁰ to 50 key stakeholders in a seminar on September 2, 2010 titled "The role of the private sector in management of orangutans." Through three separate panel discussions focusing on (a) the need for concessionaires to become involved in management of orangutans, (b) what companies are currently doing in this regard, and (c) what support companies require to implement best management practices, it was clear that there is a burgeoning concern and awareness among companies that they need to become more involved in the management of orangutans in and adjacent to their concessions, and that the BMPs will greatly assist them in implementing practical management scenarios for orangutans in their concessions.

⁴⁰ *Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Orangutans in Indonesian Concessions*. August 2010, USAID/OCSP, Jakarta

Implementation of BMPs in concessions

OCSP intended to work with a single representative of each of the four main concession sector types referred to above. The process to select these concessionaires began in the first quarter of 2009. In general, companies that had a number of concessions were favored in these negotiations on the basis that successful uptake of BMPs into management guidelines, standard operating procedures, and work practices could more readily be leveraged within a large holding company from a pilot concession working with OCSP to other company concessions.

Pilot programs were selected to test the BMPs in each of the four concession sector types. These pilots were used to evaluate the usefulness of the BMPs to inform concession managers on their action plans to conserve orangutans in and adjacent to concessions, and to be incorporated into standard operating procedures and work plans.

A number of meetings and discussions were held with four concessionaires: PT Surya Hutani Jaya (SRH), PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (SHJ), Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC), and PT Banpu Indominco (Banpu). These were the logical group of partners with whom to pilot the BMPs because SRH, SHJ, and Banpu are located in the priority area for intervention in the south of the park, as identified in the threats analysis, while KPC was known to have an orangutan population traveling through the mine. Unfortunately, discussions with Banpu eventually broke down because of the mining company's plan to expand operations across a forest corridor being proposed to link SRH and SHJ to facilitate movement of orangutans from these concessions into the National Park. This decision came despite their awareness of the harm to orangutans that would result.

In the Kutai landscape, OCSP made agreements to work with SRH timber plantation (which took over management authority of SHJ in 2010) and KPC coal mine on development of BMPs and CMPs. Because neither a logging concession nor an oil palm plantation was operating in this landscape, OCSP focused on identifying partners with whom to work in other parts of Kalimantan.

SRH pilot industrial plantation concession, East Kalimantan

OCSP, through subcontractor TNC, began collaboration with Sinar Mas in June 2009 to develop orangutan-sensitive conservation management plans for SRH, including identifying areas to be managed as orangutan corridors. While this prescription is only one part of an objective-driven action plan, it was a productive first step. In May 2010, OCSP contracted Dr Yaya Rayadin to review the prescription and work with SRH to improve its plan and develop a patrolling system to monitor the proposed orangutan corridor joining the concession with Kutai National Park. In late August 2010, Dr Rayadin provided recommendations to SRH on what was needed to further develop and enhance the plan. SRH has agreed to follow these recommendations and will continue to work with Dr. Rayadin on the most effective ways to continue CMP's implementation post-OCSP. The CMP has been incorporated into the management of the concession, and efforts will be made to link the corridors to the national park. This will help to ensure a flow of orangutans

and other species and ensure that fragmentation from natural forest habitat does not isolate animals that use the food resources found in the SRH concession.

KPC pilot mining concession, East Kalimantan

An agreement was formalized and signed in May 2010 between OCSP and the parent company of KPC, PT. Bumi Resources, to adopt the BMPs and develop a CMP for the KPC mine in East Kalimantan. This was an important commitment, because Bumi Resources also expressed interest in applying the OCSP approach to utilize BMPs and CMPS at a number of its other mines. OCSP worked with KPC management from February 2010 onwards to assist it in developing these CMPs. Through a number of preliminary meetings, OCSP gained support to facilitate collaboration with the company and other stakeholders to develop an objective-based (i.e., conservation target-based) planning process involving local community and government stakeholders. The draft CMP completed with OCSP support included a background description of conservation issues in KPC. It identified (i) six conservation targets in the concession (including orangutans), (ii) threats and quantified threat levels for each of these targets, (iii) practical interventions to abate the most serious of these threats, and (iv) indicators of success and adaptive management scenarios that were established through a monitoring and evaluation process. The CMP was under final review by the concession company, which indicated the company's intention to incorporate the plan into its overall management of the mine.

Suka Jaya Makmur (SJM) pilot natural forest concession, Central Kalimantan

After a negotiation lasting several months, in June 2010, OCSP began collaboration with the Alas Kusuma group to utilize OCSP's orangutan natural forest concession BMPs to develop a conservation management plan for the group's SJM concession. This collaboration involved several other partners, notably the Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF), TNC and WWF. No additional MoU was required for this collaboration as OCSP operated under the MoU already in place between Alas Kusuma and TFF. OCSP completed an initial CMP draft following the same process used in the collaboration with KPC. The CMP was under final review by the concession company, which indicated the company's intention to incorporate the plan into its overall management of the concession. This will be necessary if the company is to receive the favorable audit of its management needed to receive the FSC ecolabel, especially as management of HCV forests was a previous audit finding. TFF, TNC and WWF will continue to work with SJM to ensure that this happens.

Oil palm pilot concession

In February 2010, OCSP selected PT REA in East Kalimantan as its pilot partner to test the BMPs for an oil palm concession. Several meetings and field trips moved this collaboration forward. Unfortunately, in June 2010 REA withdrew from the collaboration, citing an existing long-term conservation planning scenario that the company wanted to implement without any outside support. The company believed that the OCSP approach was "very technical" and would confuse its staff about conservation management practice.

OCSP sought a replacement oil palm pilot concession and by early July had held a number of discussions on a collaboration with BOS and the PT Wilmar Group, and with FFI and PT

Cipta Usaha Sejati (CUS). While both FFI and CUS accepted the OCSP conservation management planning approach and using the OCSP BMP document for oil palm concessions, there was insufficient project time left for OCSP to develop the collaboration further and the target for this sector was not met. FFI will continue to work with CUS on incorporation of BMP guidelines into its management post-OCSP.

OCSP also developed several training protocols, including those adumbrated in the five BMP annexes, dealing with (i) development of best management practices for the conservation of orangutans, (ii) development of standard operating procedures, (iii) development of community education and community engagement in conservation activities, (iv) development of monitoring and evaluation of project conservation management implementation activities, and (v) ecological requirements of orangutans. A technical workshop on September 7, 2010 informed concession staff the details of the BMPs and how to implement them. Lastly, on September 22-24, 2010, OCSP staff participated in a training program with Sinar Mas staff at the SHJ concession.

Monitor and evaluate BMP implementation by concessionaires

Detailed draft monitoring and evaluation plans for adaptive management of CMPs were completed for the KPC and SJM pilots.⁴¹ There was insufficient time available to assist the concessionaires in operationalizing these plans as part of their concession management. General guidelines on monitoring and evaluation of BMPs were also provided as an annex to the BMP guidelines.

Develop land council to improve management at the landscape level

OCSP proposed the concept of a 'land council' to engage multiple stakeholders, including concessionaires, in the collaborative management of landscape-scale areas. The members of a land council would be actively involved in collaborative spatial planning, development of multiple-use management plans, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of such plans, and would generally play a part in advising government so that utilization of land and natural resources is a rational and transparent process benefiting the majority of the local communities living in the landscape.

OCSP identified the Kutai National Park management authority and surrounding concessions as a focus to engage the private sector to collaborate with other key actors, primarily to conserve orangutans. The mining, forestry, and palm oil plantation concessions surrounding Kutai National Park were all stakeholders – along with several NGOs and the Kutai National Park Authority – in an existing collaborative institution called *Mitra Kutai* (Friends of Kutai). The companies involved in Mitra Kutai include concessionaires PT Badak (natural gas), PT Kaltim Prima Coal (coal), Pupuk Kaltim (fertilizer), PT Indominco (coal), and PT Surya Hutan Jaya (timber plantation). This collaboration had a limited scope, which was to serve as a repository for managing financial contributions from members and using

⁴¹ These plans follow the BMP annex format and process detailed in *Best Management Practices for Orangutans in Indonesian Concessions*. August 2010, USAID/OCSP, Jakarta.

these funds to promote the biological values of the Park. It was neither representative of all potential stakeholders, nor did it play an active role in the collaborative management of the Park. In short, it was an existing structure that OCSP determined could be developed to meet the wider concept of a land council. However, any change to the scope of Friends of Kutai would require a deliberate and careful process from its members.

To support the potential revitalization of Friends of Kutai to become a land council, OCSP undertook a mapping study to identify various structural and functional options for it to develop into a more broadly based organization. Working with Bumi Raya Mandiri Consulting as its contractor, OCSP completed the study in August 2010, focusing on:

1. Identification of stakeholder expectations regarding institutional structure and function, programs and financial management; and
2. Developing various institutional model options for the membership to consider.

The study found that the revamped Mitra Kutai should become a coordination, communication, and interaction forum for the management of the Park and surrounding concessions in the Kutai landscape. It should also have a clear organizational structure made up of various stakeholders from central government, provincial and district government as well as a separate steering committee, organizing committee, and secretariat, each with clear functions, roles and responsibilities. Finally, the Mitra Kutai secretariat should be placed outside the KNP authority (BTNK). Mitra Kutai financial management should be transparent in order to ensure independence of the body.

Transparency requires regular financial reports to be made available to members, independent financial audits, and clear separation of Mitra Kutai financial management and BTNK financial management from the state budget (APBN).

Activity 2: Improved screening protocol for financial sector

Undertake financial sector analysis to identify points of leverage important to adoption of screening protocols

Points of leverage for adoption of environmental screening protocols by Indonesia's financial sector

OCSP conducted a survey to evaluate the extent to which Indonesian financial institutions were interested in screening creditors and investors for environmental risk factors related to orangutans and their habitats.⁴² Based on considerable interest, the survey concluded that there was a need to develop a protocol to screen the provision of credit or investments in companies that currently damage forest, or have the potential to do damage. The study showed a growing demand for a protocol to screen for environmental risk. However, several banks expressed reservations on the usefulness of such protocols, and such concerns demanded attention when developing the protocol.

⁴² *Points of Leverage for Adoption of Environmental Screening Protocols by the Indonesian Financial Sector*. July 2010. USAID/OCSP, Jakarta.

The study found that in many respects the dialog between the Indonesian finance sector, industry, government and advocacy groups in Indonesia on environment – including conservation of forests and orangutan habitats – and sustainable development, was not as advanced as the international dialog. As might be expected, leading international finance sector organizations responded positively to these issues.

Few Indonesian banks and financial institutions appear to have implemented environmental risk assessment procedures or used screening protocols related to deforestation or risk to orangutan habitat, or committed to greening their own operations. Some banks have implemented company-wide environmental management systems linked to community development, water and land management, but none of these concern forest conservation and orangutan habitat.

The survey recommended that five key areas be addressed to engage the financial sector further and tackle sustainable development challenges.

1. *Raise awareness of financial benefits of environmental screening protocol.* Collaboration should be sought with the financial sector supervisory agencies (BI and Bapepam-LK) to provide continued encouragement to the financial sector to accept a protocol for screening non-financial environmental risks related to supply of credit and investment to companies that have the potential to damage forests used by orangutans and other species. These supervisory agencies should also help financial institutions and companies to better understand the link between improved environmental/social performance and their financial performance.
2. *Ensure transparent environmental disclosures.* Collaboration with government agencies, industry associations and financial analyst forums is key to facilitating increased dialog and cooperation to ensure that disclosures by companies on their potential to damage forest used by orangutans and other species address the information requirements of the financial sector.
3. *Set up a working group.* Government agencies and industry associations should be encouraged to establish a working group to explore ways to enhance the relevance of public environmental and social disclosure for use by credit and financial analysts.
4. *Promote adoption of guidelines.* Government supervisory agencies (also including the State Ministry of Environmental Affairs/KLH and the Environmental Control Agency/Bapedal) and industry associations should be encouraged to develop ways to promote adoption of environmental/social management and reporting guidelines by financial institutions.
5. *Incentivize financial institutions.* In collaboration with industry associations, the GOI should explore ways to incentivize financial institutions to adopt such a protocol. This joint approach should have greater leverage with stakeholders.

Develop screening tools with partner institutions

In Indonesia, major financial institutions have embarked on reforms to improve their corporate governance. As a result, a number of banks – including BI, BNI, BRI, BCA, Mandiri, BII, and Danamon – are now developing programs to improve their understanding and management of non-traditional financial risks. As discussed above, little headway has been made thus far by Indonesian banks in dealing with these environmental risks, with their continued focus on social/community risks. But the evidence of positive movement towards considering environmental risks suggests that environmental risks will appear on the banks' agendas soon.

With this framework, and based on the points of leverage survey discussed above, OCSP developed a screening protocol to assist financial institutions to mitigate risk prior to committing to invest in or supplying credit to natural resource extraction companies operating (or planning to operate) in rainforests that are orangutan habitat.⁴³ The protocol helps guide financiers to ensure that the business practices of their clients are not highly destructive to orangutan habitat or orangutans. Financiers can use the protocol before and during engagement in the financial review process to help them better understand, manage, and mitigate the financial impacts and risks associated with their funding decisions.

The protocol only covers potential funding for clients operating in Kalimantan and Sumatra, and with a transaction value of at least USD 5 million. It is based on three guiding principles:

1. Financiers have a role in contributing to the short- and long-term survival prospects of orangutans and protection of their habitats in Kalimantan and Sumatra.
2. Financiers should undertake reasonable evaluations to ensure that they are contributing to the survival of orangutans and the protection of their habitat.
3. Financiers should abstain from funding potential clients or, if engaged already, should minimize their funding of clients that have been identified to materially (i) reduce the survival chances of orangutans, or (ii) have a destructive impact on orangutan habitat.

The protocol also deals with conditionalities and contractual covenants, and indicates the nature of the third party monitoring system that needs to be in place for the protocol to work.

Increase understanding and acceptance of screening tools by financial institutions through workshops

The screening protocol was finalized in August 2010, which did not allow sufficient time to organize a workshop to discuss the protocol in detail with financial institutions and natural resource companies. In consultation with USAID, it was agreed that the protocol should be

⁴³ *Screening Protocol for Financiers: Mitigating Risk into Rainforests that are Orangutan Habitat*. August 2010. USAID/OCSP, Jakarta.

circulated to financial institutions along with a questionnaire requesting feedback on the protocol, and on whether financial institutions would likely use it in the near or longer term. A total of 21 individuals from relevant institutions (17 banks, 2 investment banks, a government regulatory agency and an asset management company) responded to the questionnaire. The survey found that 81% of respondents were interested in the protocol (57% somewhat interested, and 24% very interested). Of these interested respondents, 71% agreed that the protocol concept was clearly presented, suggesting that they were better informed about the concept of the protocol than had previously been the case.

Activity 3: Conservation constituency strengthened within the private sector

Assess market trends within conservation finance and identify potential environmental market mechanisms (EMM) for use in orangutan habitat conservation

Environmental Market Mechanisms

There is an emerging consensus that in our market-driven global economy, conservation will continue to face serious challenges unless biodiversity-oriented markets can place a commercial value on the key ecosystem services that healthy forests provide. OCSP aimed to build upon the synergies between biodiversity conservation and business by encouraging promising trends in environmental market mechanisms (EMMs) combined with corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs.

To develop these potential opportunities further, OCSP engaged a consultant from September 2009 to March 2010 to examine and report on whether EMMs and CSR were potential sources of alternative funding for conservation of orangutans and their habitat. The report⁴⁴ concluded that there is a limited understanding of CSR in Indonesia because of poor governance and corruption. However, in the future, CSR offers flexibility by providing options for a variety of partnership structures under which new international standards and certification systems can be applied, and future CSR programs could provide significant resources for habitat conservation. As for EMMs, the report concluded that the market in EMMs will continue to grow for the foreseeable future. REDD has strong potential, but it will be at least five years before it attracts significant private investment. Meanwhile, PES schemes are underutilized and deserve more attention. The report concluded that when developing conservation projects, the simpler EMMs, such as payments for environmental services, should be considered first, perhaps utilizing several in one landscape.

Twenty-nine people responded to a questionnaire on the value of the EMM report. Seventy-one percent of respondents expressed interest in the CSR component of the report (56% somewhat interested, 15% very interested), and 59% expressed interest in the EMM component (44% somewhat interested, 15% very interested).

⁴⁴ *Financing Orangutan Conservation in Indonesia, Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Market Mechanisms*. 2010. USAID/OCSP, Jakarta

Support the development of a “paper audit” pilot program as an EMM pilot to generate private sector financing in orangutan sites

OCSP worked with NEWtrees to generate the funds necessary to replant trees at a WWF site in Sebangau National Park, Central Kalimantan through a paper offset pilot. This replanting project offers corporations and institutions an innovative way to help reforest protected national parks and even monitor the growth of trees through a voluntary offset. Given its appeal to companies as a means to improve their green image, it can also become a non-traditional means of generating financing for orangutan conservation. NEWtrees will market the program to WWF partners via its website and ensure that all funds raised through 2010 will go to planting trees in orangutan habitat in Indonesia. While the pilot project focused on funding tree replanting only in Sebangau, if applied widely, the paper offset approach could help rehabilitate orangutan habitats at various sites in Kalimantan and Sumatra that have been damaged by development activities.

The first step in the paper audit process was to identify the paper categories used by corporate consumers. The next step was to develop a methodology to determine how paper consumption translates into a number of trees that need to be planted to offset a company's paper usage, using a tree conversion or paper calculator. A review of existing paper-to-tree conversion tools was conducted before developing the paper calculator. A number of tools already exist and are being used for the NEWtrees audit methodology and paper conversion calculator. A report on the paper audit project was published in September 2010⁴⁵.

NEWtrees studied several online paper-to-tree conversion calculators to find the one most suitable for use in Kalimantan. Because the three species of trees WWF is planting in Sebangau National Park⁴⁶ are not suitable for pulp and paper production, a direct conversion calculator could not be applied⁴⁷. However, based on the average size of mature trees, a suitable conversion ratio could be selected. The second requirement was to find a calculator supported and documented by research. There were three such calculators: Rainforestmaker, Environmental Defense Fund and Unisourcegreen.⁴⁸ Of these three

⁴⁵ Hanuz, M., 2010, *Paper and Audit Offset Project Report*, September 7, 2010. WWF NEWtrees/OCSP, Jakarta.

⁴⁶ NEWtrees works in partnership with WWF to plant three species of trees in Sebangau National Park: Jelutung (*Dyera costulata*), Belangiran (*Shorea belangeran*), and Pulai (*Alstonia scholaris*). These trees are all native to Central Kalimantan and excellent habitat for orangutans.

⁴⁷ Note that the tree planting program is a WWF initiative and not sponsored or influenced by OCSP or USAID

⁴⁸ 1. **Rainforestmaker** (<https://www.rainforestmaker.org/rain/php/calculator.php>) based on *Recycled Papers: The Essential Guide* by Claudia Thompson;

2. **Environmental Defense Fund** (<http://www.edf.org/papercalculator>) based on research by the Task Force (<http://www.environmentaldefense.org/article.cfm?contentid=1689>);

3. **Unisourcegreen** (<http://www.unisourcegreen.com/calculator.asp>) based on:

- Savatree.com (<http://www.savatree.com/tree-facts.html>)
- H2Ouse.org (<http://www.H2Ouse.org/tour/details/>) [NEWtrees/OCSP Paper Audit and Offset Report"]
- EPA.gov (<http://www.EPA.gov/cleanenergy/powerprofiler.htm>;
<http://www.EPA.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.htm>)
- EPA.gov (<http://www.epa.gov/waste/basic-solid.htm>)

calculators, Rainforestmaker had the strongest focus on business paper calculation.⁴⁹ OCSP and its partners therefore decided to use the Rainforestmaker conversion formula, using a ratio of one metric ton of paper (1,000kg) to 24 trees.⁵⁰

Having established this conversion ratio, OCSP then built a web-based paper audit calculator that allows companies to enter their monthly paper usage⁵¹ and calculate (a) the total kilograms of paper used, and (b) the number of trees to be planted for complete annual offset. This calculator is operational⁵² and can be found online at www.newtrees.org/audit.

The paper audit will serve as a useful resource for existing NEWtrees customers to monitor their paper usage (and to plant trees as offset) and is an additional enticement for potential customers. NEWtrees will directly market the paper audit through the WWF network (both locally and internationally), primarily online, and will employ search engine optimization to help it acquire new customers. The online paper audit calculator is free and provides a basic voluntary tree offset. NEWtrees also plans to offer a more detailed hands-on audit, with potential for official carbon offsets once the REDD framework is properly in place.

A pilot audit was conducted with PT Megah Artha Semi (PT MAS), a Jakarta-based franchisee of several international brands including LeSportSac and Fat Burger. They have 19 full-time employees in their Kuningan office. NEWtrees determined that they used 35.6 metric tons of paper per year and, based on the calculator, needed to plant 855 trees by way of offset. After analyzing their usage habits, NEWtrees also looked at ways for PT MAS to reduce its paper consumption. The biggest impact would be achieved by moving from paper brochures to e-brochures (and to use Facebook, Twitter, etc.). That would save 12 tons of paper immediately. NEWtrees also encouraged PT MAS to read news online, saving a further two tons.

One drawback that NEWtrees discovered was that the calculator takes a one-month snapshot and then multiplies it by 12 to give a figure for an entire year. While this method

⁴⁹ Their calculation is from the book *Recycled Papers: The Essential Guide* by Claudia Thompson; Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1992. Tom Soder, a graduate student in the Pulp and Paper Technology Program at the University of Maine, devised a formula that, based on a mixture of softwoods and hardwoods 40 feet tall and 6-8 inches in diameter, it would take a rough average of 24 trees to produce one metric ton of printing and writing paper, using the kraft chemical (freesheet) pulping process. OCSP checked this ratio internally and believed it to be accurate.

⁵⁰ OCSP found several other online calculators, but there were no references to their formulas, so they could not be used. These were:

1. New Leaf Paper (<http://eco.newleafpaper.com>)
2. Mohawk Paper (<http://www.mohawkpaper.com/resources/resources-calcs>)
3. Replant Trees (<http://www.replanttrees.org/>)
4. Treehugger (<http://www.treehugger.com>)

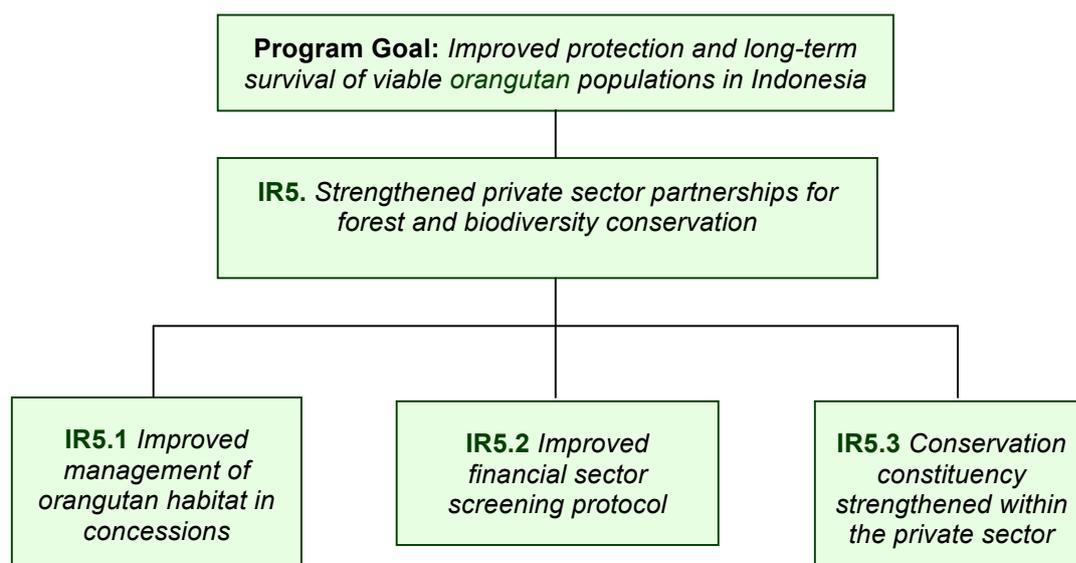
⁵¹ The main categories of paper used in a corporate environment are photocopy paper, newspapers, magazines, business cards, greeting cards, boxes, brochures, catalogues and customized forms.

⁵² Last checked November, 2010

should work fine for most businesses, it is not ideal for retail-oriented companies since it ignores seasonal fluctuations. NEWtrees is now working on a solution that will be incorporated in the next version of the Paper Audit (v2.0).

Analysis of Results

Figure 11. Component 5 Results Framework



Based on a number of discussions with stakeholders, and a growing consensus that one of the keys to success in conservation is the development of new sources of sustainable financing, USAID asked OCSP to develop a fifth component called the Private Sector Sustainability Facility (PSSF), which was launched in March of 2009. This component was modified and activities/targets were changed/reduced in August 2010. All three targeted Sub-IR outcomes under this component were achieved or surpassed, as were nearly all of the outputs (8 of a possible 9).

Through these activities, OCSP was able to develop a multi-stakeholder land council, three BMP pilot programs, and two landscape-scale threats analyses.

Three concessionaires also plan to monitor progress in management improvements and another intends to develop a plan using the OCSP BMP guidelines and planning process. OCSP was successful in surpassing Sub-IR 5.1's targeted output of 200,000 hectares within concession sites under improved management, with 207,020 hectares demonstrating this improvement⁵³.

⁵³ The 207,020 ha of improved management in BMP sites was determined as follows: PT KPC Mining – 5% of total work area set aside for orangutan conservation (4,500 ha); PT. Surya Hutani Jaya Timber Plantation – 5.5% of area set aside as natural forest corridor and orangutan protection areas (8,635 ha); PT. Suka Jaya Makmur Logging Concession – 65% of concession identified for high biodiversity value and will be managed by implementing a BMP for orangutan conservation

Under Sub-IR 5.2, 82% of surveyed individuals from financial institutions indicated interest in adopting investment screening tools, surpassing the goal of 70%. Furthermore, one financial sector analysis and needs assessment was completed, with 22 individuals from financial institutions providing input into the development of the screening tools. Seventy-three percent (compared with a targeted 70%) demonstrated a better understanding of the investment screening protocol for orangutan habitat as a result of OCSP activities. And Sub-IR 5.3 far exceeded the targeted 30% of firms interested in using environmental CSR/EMM approaches to impact orangutan conservation, with 72% expressing interest in CSR and 47% interested in EMM approaches. (Please see the final PMP report in Annex 2 for additional information on Component 5 targets and results.)

Although there is buy-in from private sector entities, as evidenced by their interest and participation in the tools developed and promoted by OCSP, this buy-in from the owners and leaders of these companies is not yet assured. Since this will be crucial for future programs that hope to make sustainable progress with the private sector, in the future, steps should be taken to ensure ownership buy-in from project outset. Understanding the structure and nature of companies and concessionaires is also vital to this process. OCSP almost lost one concessionaire partner by working through field staff – who were most knowledgeable of the management of the site – rather than seeking approval from top managers who were responsible for determining overall tactics but had little oversight of actual practice. Although the situation was remedied, this is an important lesson for future programs.

The genesis of Component 5 was a heightened awareness of the need for sustainable financing sources for orangutan conservation; because it was designed to address an existing need, its activities were largely successful. For example, *Mitra Kutai* (Friends of Kutai) should be regarded as a model to build upon. Working with existing partnerships to strengthen links and effectiveness proved to be an outstanding use of resources when compared to creating new forums. By developing a new system or framework by which Friends of Kutai could donate transparently to conservation of the park, OCSP utilized an existing demand for services and experienced a high level of success, which is expected to continue for many years. Similarly, OCSP chose concessionaires wisely. Because the partners that were selected have numerous concessions, implementation of the conservation tools can quickly spread throughout the country to a range of private sector companies (provided the leadership decides to employ these practices).

(191,100 ha); PT. Cipta Usaha Seja Oil Palm – 15% of total area will be conserved for orangutan protection (including 2,600 ha of protected forest inside the plantation).

Conclusions

Activity 1: Improved management of orangutan habitat in concessions

Threats Analysis

The threats analysis was of great utility in the planning of OCSP activities at the two focus sites. It identified priority conservation interventions in two areas in the Kutai site and three areas in the Dairi-Pakpak Bharat site. OCSP focused its activities on all of these areas.

In Kutai, OCSP worked with stakeholders to prevent a 24,000-hectare area from being excised from the Park. This area, found on both sides of a road that bisects the eastern part of the Park connecting Bontang to Sangatta, has been encroached by communities. A final decision on the development of a 'Special Status' for the area is now pending final approval from the MoF (see Component 2 for details). OCSP also worked closely with the two concessionaires to the south of the Park to develop a corridor to ensure that orangutans can move freely between the Park and these neighboring concessions.

In the Dairi-Pakpak Bharat focus site, OCSP and partners conducted orangutan surveys and identified several important populations that require specific management practices. Preliminary discussions have been held with TPL on notifying the company of the presence of orangutans in its concession, and on the need for TPL to use OCSP's BMP guide to conservation of orangutans to assist it in preparing a CMP for the area.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

All four concession companies made specific commitments to set aside or provide special management for orangutan conservation areas in their concessions: PT KPC Mining agreed to set aside 5% of the total work area for orangutan conservation; PT. Surya Hutani Jaya Timber Plantation set aside 5.5% of its plantation for a natural forest corridor and for orangutan protection areas; PT. Suka Jaya Makmur Logging Concession agreed to manage HCV areas constituting 65% of the concession through implementation of BMPs for orangutan conservation; and PT. Cipta Usaha Seja Oil Palm agreed to set aside 15% of its total plantation area for orangutan protection, including 2,600 hectares of watershed protection for inside the plantation.

The completed BMPs were also used in preparing draft CMPs for two of the four concession types. Using a multi-stakeholder approach based on analysis and abatement of threats to selected conservation targets, OCSP was able to collaborate with concessionaires to produce orangutan-sensitive CMPs within three months. These plans used readily available information, including maps and GIS themes. The concessionaires expressed satisfaction with both the plans and the process of producing them, including putative costs. The main reason this result could be achieved in such a short time was that both concessionaires had a real interest in demonstrating to customers that they were 'green' companies and had attended to pressing environmental issues. However, these plans were

developed by OCSP in collaboration with the environmental departments of the various concessions and other relevant stakeholders, and had not yet been approved by company management at the time of writing. Indeed, considerable changes may be required before the company management accepts them.

The BMPs are an excellent platform to guide management of orangutans in concessions. They can readily be developed further to include other wildlife. While concessionaires are interested in improving the management of orangutans and other biological diversity in their concessions, they lack the necessary expertise and staff to develop conservation management plans. There is thus a clear role for experts to assist companies to apply the conservation management planning approach developed by OCSP in their concessions. This would include working with concessionaires to interpret their existing information on biological diversity and using it to develop the plans. Two companies with which OCSP partnered have already indicated they will bring in technical experts to assist them with conservation planning in their concessions.

It is helpful in BMP implementation to target concessions that are part of a larger group of companies. In this way, success in one concession may be readily leveraged to other concessions in the group. However OCSP learned that it is essential to begin collaboration with the senior management of the group rather than the managers of a specific concession. Confusion about lines of command within one such group resulted in OCSP having to repair damaged communications that could have scuttled the collaboration. It is important to identify at an early stage a senior person in the company who is prepared to be the point person, and then ensure that all communications pass through him or her.

Another lesson was that companies have vastly differing capacities to collaborate with outside actors and to understand conservation planning. One company that had already commissioned FSC certification and HCVF assessments had staff experienced in conservation issues and management plan development. The conservation planning process was much smoother with this company than with another company where such expertise was lacking. Another lesson learned is that companies wanted to maximize exposure of their collaboration in conservation management planning for their concession before they had even completed the plan or achieved any conservation outcome. Providing assistance for such premature 'branding' should be resisted.

A final lesson learned is that while the BMP documents focus on the protection of orangutans and their habitat, private sector companies looking to improve their conservation management planning tend to require development of a broader CMP that accommodates an array of biodiversity management.

A major challenge during the implementation of these activities was the 18-month timeline in which to implement PSSF activities. Building relationships between partners, especially those with a history of non-cooperation, is an inherently long-term activity. Moreover, the private sector and the conservation community see each other as belonging to opposite ends of the spectrum. OCSP therefore first had to invest resources in convincing NGOs,

universities, and the private sector of the need for and benefits of collaboration. In this respect OCSP was largely successful, as respondents to the stakeholder perception survey noted. Ninety-one percent of respondents believe financial institutions must play a role in protecting orangutans and their habitat, and 96% believe that private sector concessionaires must also play a role. As one survey respondent noted⁵⁴:

“The middle-class in Indonesia appear well aware of the threats to orangutans and habitat, and have become increasingly engaged in voicing opinions on these issues. Yet this does not translate democratically into policy decisions by the Government, because of the relative weakness of the public lobby when compared to business/development interest groups.”

A challenge in establishing collaboration with concessionaires is the need to convince them of the benefits of the collaboration, noting the time required and disturbance to their work schedules that this will entail. Despite four months of time and effort contributed by OCSP staff in developing a conservation management plan with the concessionaires, company staff frequently questioned the benefit to the company in terms of the bottom line. Further challenges when working with concessionaires include scheduling meetings and involving other stakeholders. Companies often rank collaboration on environmental matters as a low priority.

Further, letters of agreement with concessionaires to collaborate on conservation management initiatives should (i) specify the contributions required of each party in terms of developing work plans, (ii) indicate mutual agreements required before other collaborators are notified, (iii) link such notifications to successful completion of major components of the collaborative work, (iv) nominate key point persons for both parties, indicating any hierarchy issues to be dealt with in communications, and (v) clarify the financial or in-kind contributions of each party.

OCSP developed adaptive conservation management plans for selected concessions. The plans included a monitoring and evaluation section based on performance process milestones and performance impact indicators. Unfortunately, since none of the management plans had been approved by company management at the time of writing, they have not yet been implemented. It is likely that success in the implementation of conservation management plans will become increasingly important over time as company performance becomes more directly tied to opportunities in markets seeking sustainable products, and as banks screen their financing for conservation issues.

Landscape management

Partner concessionaires saw a clear advantage in working with other stakeholders to advise and assist the government to manage natural resources (including biodiversity) in the greater landscapes around concessions in a more integrated and rational manner.

⁵⁴ The name and affiliation of the individual providing this quote is not provided in order to guarantee the anonymity of the survey, as promised to respondents.

Particularly needed are more transparent and collaborative approaches to spatial planning and discussion of management scenarios. OCSP worked closely with an existing collaborative body, Friends of Kutai (*Mitra Kutai*), which currently has a limited mandate to collaborate with Kutai National Park.

It was learned that the members of a multi-stakeholder group such as *Mitra Kutai* may have very different expectations of the group. For example, stakeholders that contribute the majority of funds are more likely to want to be involved in the management and allocation of those funds than those that contribute little or nothing. Consequently, alterations to the structure and function of an existing working group can have unpredictable results and lead to fracturing of its membership. The challenge was to move *Mitra Kutai* toward the concept of a land council without damaging its current activities. This challenge was met by commissioning a study that presented a range of possibilities for the future role of the group, then arranging a series of meetings and discussions for the members to decide how to proceed.

In the case of *Mitra Kutai*, it is recommended that developments be closely monitored, since this case offers a sound model for multi-stakeholder collaboration to conserve natural resources in other landscapes with orangutan populations. It is also recommended that, wherever possible, land councils should be formed using existing structures as a basic platform, for example, by using the MoF Forest Management Units.

Activity 2: Improved financial sector screening protocol

An OCSP analysis of the private sector had indicated a general ignorance of existing screening protocols, such as the Equator Principles, for assessing environmental risks for companies damaging forests used by orangutans. However, there was also an interest in such a protocol, particularly to avoid negative publicity from being linked to the destruction of orangutan habitat. OCSP developed a simple protocol to assist finance companies to screen for risk using a ranking system for damage to orangutans and their habitat. This protocol was distributed to 21 finance institutions for appraisal. A total of 81% of the 21 financial institutions canvassed expressed an interest in further collaboration to develop and include this protocol in their decision-making processes before they extend credit to or make investments in companies managing natural resource concessions. Clearly, the need to project a positive and 'green' image is increasingly important for the profitability of both financial institutions and companies.

This screening protocol, which is tailored for orangutans, also offers an excellent basis to develop a broader screening tool for a wide range of biological diversity. To achieve this, it is recommended that USAID amplify the existing orangutan screening protocol to embrace all natural forests in Indonesia, including forests not used by orangutans. A national workshop should be organized to give financial institutions in Indonesia an opportunity to appraise this expanded protocol and to encourage them to place a higher value on natural resources.

Activity 3: Conservation constituency strengthened within private sector

OCSP produced and published a report that described the various environmental market mechanisms (EMMs) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) approaches that could be applied in Indonesia to generate alternative funding streams to support conservation of orangutans and other wildlife. This document was widely circulated to government officials, concessionaires, financial institutions, donor institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders. Responses to the questionnaire accompanying the report indicated that it was well received, with 71% of respondents interested in EMMs, and 59% interested in CSR. A stream of reports in the Indonesian press relating to REDD and other EMMs has indicated that these mechanisms offer very real alternative funding mechanisms to help conserve forests through avoided deforestation and raise conservation funds through other mechanisms, such as payment for environmental services (PES). Interest in CSR is also relatively high because companies are seeking clarification on how Indonesia's new CSR regulations apply to them.

The challenge mainly lies in the implementation of EMMs in Indonesia. There are still a host of questions to answer on the division of benefits from these mechanisms among central government, provinces and districts, and on who handles transaction fees, who audits all transactions, and who monitors performance of the mechanisms in the field. It is recommended that an EMM 'Toolbox' be developed to facilitate private sector understanding and application of EMMs and the MoF should be supported in determining the EMM options available for Indonesia.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Through a comprehensive set of activities and processes, the OCSP project team worked to accomplish targeted objectives and intermediate results. The team strove to build upon existing capacities, address established gaps, and ensure greater partnership, awareness, sustainability, and success in orangutan conservation activities.

Measuring Program Results

OCSP used a five-pronged approach to orangutan conservation. The intermediate results (IRs) contributed to improving management, policy and strengthening of enforcement, partnerships, outreach, and, private sector engagement. Together, these components aimed to address threats proactively by working with relevant entities, including national and local government, NGOs, and the private sector. The OCSP results framework can be found in the final Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) report (Annex 2).

From project startup, DAI developed strategies and processes to assist in monitoring and evaluating project activities, and the intended outputs and outcomes to be achieved during the program. Methods undertaken to do achieve this included:

- A number of specialized data collection tools, including but not limited to:
 - Gender Participation Survey
 - Stakeholder Outreach and Satisfaction Evaluation
 - Self-Assessment Tool
 - Financial Screening Protocol Questionnaire
 - Environmental Market Mechanisms Questionnaire.
- Focus group discussions and one-on-one interviews to provide qualitative information to help corroborate quantitative data findings.
- Continual review of work plan progress and M&E support for partners.
- Timely data reporting that fed into decision-making activities.

OCSP's PMP was designed to track project activities in each component area. In doing so, the PMP fulfilled two important objectives: (1) providing useful, timely information for results-based management, decision-making, accountability, and mutual learning experiences; and (2) clarifying which activities led to impacts, and which did not. The PMP allowed staff responsible for each component to identify areas requiring more focus or additional intervention. Quantitative data collection methodologies were coupled with qualitative methods to delve deeper into issues and determine why a particular result was or was not achieved.

The principles governing the design and development of the PMP were based on USAID's guidelines for assessing and learning (see ADS 203.3.2.1). These are:

- *The PMP must be a useful tool for management and organizational learning.* The PMP was developed to enable DAI and USAID to actively and systematically monitor progress

in achieving program objectives, enabling either party to take corrective action when necessary to improve program performance. The PMP was a constant desk reference used to guide assessment of results, and was updated annually.

- *An effective monitoring system will yield performance information that can help the program tell its story better.* The DAI team's ability to communicate the achievement of development results and to share lessons learned was dependent on its ability to collect useful performance information.
- *The development, use and assessment of performance monitoring systems should involve the participation of customers, stakeholders and partners.* The DAI team worked extensively with partners to consider the special information needs of its partners. Wherever feasible, the team integrated its monitoring activities with those of its partners. Given the large role that of grants, subcontracts and purchase orders on the project, it was critical that this transpired in order that documentation of those targets met and not were factored into the overall results. This required extensive work with the partners, particularly by the staff at OCSP regional offices, the grants manager and monitoring team. The close oversight of partners was viewed as one of the primary tasks of the OCSP team and was highly successful.
- *Performance management should be based upon access to and use of high quality data.* DAI's management decisions were based upon data that were valid, reliable, and timely. The performance management system included regular assessments of data quality. These assessments showed that data quality was variable, which led to regular review and updating of indicator roll up.
- *Performance management should be streamlined to minimize the burden of data collection and reporting.* When selecting PMP indicators, efforts were made to streamline and minimize the economic and time burden of data collection and reporting. Moreover, the PMP indicators identified were those determined to be most useful for decision-makers regarding project progress.

The indicators selected to monitor program progress were chosen for a number of reasons. These factors included, but were not limited to: objectivity, attribution, collection and reporting requirements, data availability, and cost. Throughout the life of OCSP, particular attention was given to ensuring data was used in a proactive and meaningful manner. In order to achieve this, the PMP was revisited regularly and at times revised accordingly, with input from relevant OCSP and USAID personnel.

Similarly, the data collection tools developed also went through numerous iterations. Questions on the stakeholder perceptions survey, for example, were revised between 2009 and 2010 to better distinguish between certain areas of interest and to diminish potential bias. Interview questions and focus group discussions were developed in accordance with the needs and priorities of the elements they covered. Surveys and qualitative data collection mechanisms were utilized in all five program components to ensure program staff had enough information to efficiently and effectively implement program activities. Unfortunately, due to poor survey design, the information collected was not very useful.

Mitigating Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Obstacles

The presence of obstacles to timely and high-quality data collection is no surprise given the current state of data availability, resources, and organizational capacities in Indonesia's conservation sector. While OCSP was able to mitigate many of the risks from project outset through the M&E processes developed, and therefore obtain data, difficulties arose nonetheless.

The most difficult obstacle to monitoring land-related progress (such as hectares under improved management or land saved from forest clearing) in specific areas was the lack of existing environmental, geographical, and biophysical data. In order to moderate the effect of this, local partners played an instrumental role in collecting data from their various sites. OCSP utilized these partners and field staff to collect data, which were assessed at OCSP's headquarters for quality assurance. The data collected were not limited to land-related progress, but also incorporated information regarding the number and type of partnership developments that were taking place, and other key information that fed into the PMP.

The limited capacity of various partners to collect sound monitoring and evaluation data was another impediment, albeit an expected one. OCSP M&E staff provided local NGOs with trainings covering a variety of M&E-related topics, including logical frameworks, indicator development, data quality assessments, and more. These trainings were viewed by participants as enormously helpful for building local capacity in M&E and played a large role in ensuring that data could continue to be collected after OCSP ended.

Key M&E Tools

As stated above, a number of project-specific monitoring and evaluation tools were developed and implemented throughout the life of the program. The added emphasis on communications and outreach led to the development of a Stakeholder Perception Survey in 2009. The addition of Component 5 (the Private Sector Sustainability Facility) required the development of additional tools to assess Environmental Management Mechanisms and a Financial Screening Protocol.

The Gender Participation Survey (Annex 4) was created to ensure OCSP was adequately addressing gender in all program components. This tool, which incorporated key informant interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) with 160 people from eight villages, was used in determining the impact of OCSP activities on women. When data from these interviews and FGDs were combined with the project's quantitative survey and project record data, OCSP gained insight on why successes were gained in specific areas and on which obstacles future conservation programs should address.

GRANTS MANAGEMENT

The OCSP grants program was a key tool, supporting activities addressing the specific threats to orangutan populations and habitats identified in OCSP's threats analysis. OCSP worked with local partners that had proven expertise and experience in managing effective orangutan conservation efforts in the target areas. Partners included international, national and local organizations. All grants had to be fully consistent with OCSP strategies and priorities. OCSP ensured adequate coordination with implementing partners and other donor-funded interventions.

The grants program supported initiatives in all OCSP sites in Sumatra and Kalimantan as well as in Jakarta. Grants were effective in building partnerships and networks with local stakeholders, drawing lessons from community-level experiences, supporting replication of successful community-level strategies, and avoiding duplication of effort. During the program, 17 grants and 12 purchase orders were disbursed to support orangutan conservation in Indonesia. Most grants focused on the five program components.

The total commitment for grants was USD 2,825,000 – more than 25% of the total OCSP funding of USD 11,427,329 over the life of the project. Table 2 presents a breakdown of OCSP grant disbursements by province. Details of specific grants and purchase orders can be found in Annex 7, and details of matching funds received can be found in Annex 8.

Table 9. Grant disbursements by province

<i>Region</i>	<i>Amount (USD)</i>
Central Kalimantan	674,822
East Kalimantan	95,546
West Kalimantan	559,996
North Sumatra & Aceh	820,346
National	369,501
Total	2,520,211

OCSP contributions to partners included capacity building in technical areas, management and administration. Final technical and financial reports were submitted by all grantees, including closeout certification.

Lessons Learned

OCSP partnered with seven direct grantees and 18 sub-grantees to improve orangutan conservation. This group of NGOs represented a mixture of conservation, social development, and wildlife and forest crime monitoring interests. Enabling NGOs with different skill sets to work together to achieve orangutan conservation was a significant achievement. Examples include the Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) and World Education (WE) partnership in and around Tanjung Puting National Park, and the Yayasan

Titian and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) partnership in Central Kalimantan. Working not just with conservation organizations built stronger results and generated goodwill because funds reached more NGOs, which in turn helped to generate a larger conservation constituency for orangutans in both Sumatra and Kalimantan.

In general, administration by the grantees was poor; resulting in significant delays in reporting, reimbursement of expenses and, in a few cases, grant termination. Many local NGOs were not familiar with reporting requirements such as travel expense reports, or workshop, training, and other activity reports, which they often neglected to submit. There was also some confusion over vocabulary used in the reporting system (e.g., per diem, at cost, and logistics). Some partners were also confused by the general terminology used in grant management (i.e., partnership, consortium, sub-grantee, prime grantee, matching funds, cost sharing, and indirect costs). Additional clarification of grantee and subcontractor responsibilities is recommended for similar programs in the future – especially regarding financial and other reporting requirements.

Grantees were also frustrated by the amount of administrative work involved and by OCSP's stringent accounting standards. The impact was exacerbated by the fact that many grantees were not used to the level of financial discipline and rigor required by a foreign donor and a multinational company. In hindsight, the likely general administrative weakness of local NGOs should have been anticipated at project outset, and measures adopted to minimize the administrative burden on them.

Developing the capacity of local NGOs and funding them to achieve local conservation and social development objectives was a sensible way to improve local capacity and increased the likelihood of sustainability beyond the life of the program. These local recipients in general were appreciative of the opportunity to participate in OCSP and in many ways outperformed many of the larger NGOs working on aspects of the program.

KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAMS

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

Action Plan

High-level public endorsements were secured for the Orangutan Action Plan from both the President of Indonesia and his Forestry Minister, in addition to financial commitments for orangutan conservation directly from foreign governments – through the United States Ambassador to Indonesia and Australia’s Minister of the Environment. Several NGOs also made financial pledges in support of the Action Plan, most notably TNC. These high-level political endorsements, which were made during a special side meeting to launch the Action Plan at COP 13, created a wave of support and momentum from a broad range of stakeholders and had an extremely positive impact on OCSP’s ability to implement its program.

Recommendation: *High-profile events should be convened early in a project’s life cycle as an effective way to attract attention, raise awareness, and generate good will. This can help in producing support and momentum for a program’s core messages and create a favorable enabling operating environment.*

The Action Plan was produced under the authority of the MoF as its formal plan to reduce loss of orangutans and their habitat, among other goals. As an official government document, rather than a plan developed by OCSP and NGOs and brought to the Ministry for support, the Action Plan achieved greater attention and buy-in from the government.

Recommendation: *Where possible, line ministries should be assisted in completing their internal plans and strategies as a means to gain traction for project goals within the government.*

While the Action Plan is an official government document, the lack of funding allocated by the MoF for its implementation puts the achievement of its goals at significant risk, constituting a significant challenge. OCSP placed a great deal of emphasis on ensuring that the technical aspects of the plan were developed, but did not focus sufficient attention on ensuring that the plan would be paid for by the GOI. By the end of the project, private sector support had been secured for FORINA to facilitate action in support of the plan, and funding had been obtained from TNC to implement some activities in Kalimantan. However, a budget allocation from the MoF would have helped ensure implementation of the plan over the long term.

Recommendation: *Significant attention should be directed at securing budgetary commitments from governments for goals and activities to which they have formally*

committed. Specifically, further effort should be directed at obtaining budgetary support for the Action Plan from the MoF.

Spatial planning

In 2008, the GOI commenced a spatial planning process to evaluate the extent of the national forest estate that was to be re-allocated for development. This forest re-allocation posed an immediate and serious threat to forests in Kalimantan and Sumatra inhabited by orangutans, and led OCSP to take prompt action on both islands. The experience of OCSP in northern Sumatra is particularly instructive as its efforts led six district governments to utilize OCSP inputs in the revision of their spatial plans.

A major challenge to the spatial planning process from OCSP's Sumatra experience was that details of spatial planning are frequently formed at the lower administrative levels in provinces – village (*desa*), sub-district (*kecamatan*) and district (*kabupaten*). However, government staff responsible for spatial planning at the local level have limited technical capacity and, therefore, limited credibility to undertake their role.

Recommendation: *Attention should be placed on building the capacity of staff at lower levels of government to conduct spatial planning, and on providing them with updated natural resource maps, specifically those that identify target habitat and biodiversity.*

When OCSP provided spatial planning support to the Gunung Leuser Park Management Authority, it became clear that the park spatial planners were inexperienced and did not clearly understand the central government guidelines detailing the characteristics of the various zonation types available for Indonesian national parks. Furthermore, the central government provided no information as to how their national park staff should identify these characteristics. Although OCSP provided the park authority with a protocol to assist it in this regard, these guidelines were not fully utilized by the park staff in preparing their management zonation plans.

Recommendation: *Training should be developed for park staff responsible for management planning so that they better understand the government zonation guidelines.*

Another challenge in Sumatra was that while local government planners were concerned about improving transparency and community participation in the planning process, there were no mechanisms in place to obtain input from communities and other key stakeholders. The spatial planning forum set up by OCSP (APTRSU) played a valuable role in involving communities and other groups in the planning process. But with the immediate spatial planning need met, such regional forums will likely disintegrate and have to be reconstructed for the next iteration of provincial spatial planning.

Recommendation: *Forums should be developed and employed to enhance transparency and accountability in the spatial planning process by increasing the quantity of input that stakeholders provide.*

Numerous stakeholders showed interest in having maps available that accurately reflected existing natural resources, including conservation forests. The maps that were produced became critical when appraising land use and identifying areas that should be designated conservation areas. The challenge is to upgrade the conservation spatial planning process to accommodate a broader range of conservation targets than forested areas only.

Recommendation: *Spatial plans should reflect broad conservation targets. To the extent possible, data incorporated in the plans should be ground-truthed.*

Support local conservation efforts through collaborative management and community development

The lessons regarding integration of conservation and development at the village level relate to historical trends and economic benefits. Communities with a long history of being good forest stewards – through their social, cultural and economic attachment to these areas – are more likely to be successful conservation partners; an illustrative example is the Wehea Dayak community in East Kalimantan. However, to ensure sustainability of conservation efforts, the forest should provide the community with some direct benefit. In the case of Wehea, this benefit may come from economic or social/cultural values. In the interest of scaling-up approaches and investment, communities where successful groundwork has been laid should be viewed as better bets for sustainable conservation gain – although villages that do not possess these traits should not be excluded from program portfolios.

Recommendation: *Communities where the groundwork for success has already been laid should be prioritized for future support, and attempts should be made to forestall ‘donor fatigue’ so that it does not create a barrier to long term sustainability of these areas.*

In the current era of decentralization, the voice of communities is increasingly being heard by the local government. By bringing together NGOs with different skill sets and technical experience to work together (e.g. conservation and community development), a more comprehensive approach to conservation can be created that delivers better results. A case in point is the successful WE-OFI partnership around Tanjung Puting National Park. Moreover, much greater impacts could be achieved if programs delivered an integrated set of benefits that meet both rural development and conservation needs. Conversely, focusing programs exclusively on species conservation is unlikely to create significant political buy-in from key stakeholders unless these programs are designed to deliver significant political, economic and/or social co-benefits. Pure species conservation activities cannot generate the required political buy-in to significantly reduce threats to endangered species.

Recommendation: *Strategies at the community level should improve the enabling environment for conservation by generating social and economic benefits for villages that also help gain local government buy-in. Partnerships that integrate a range of technical expertise (e.g. conservation and alternative livelihood development, agricultural extension) should be sought in order to maximize the likelihood of a successful outcome.*

While an integrated approach is important, the MCV program in Sumatra shows that although it is important to garner support from villagers for conservation, it is also crucial to

ensure that selected villages implement conservation programs, and not principally village development programs. One OCSP grantee worked with six villages with conservation approaches dominant, while another grantee approached another six villages with development approaches dominant. The conservation-first approach proved to be far more successful. By concentrating on creation of conservation plans and abatement of threats to conservation targets as part of village development, focused interventions were established that conserved orangutan forests. The 'development first' approach in the other six villages achieved marginal success, and had no direct impact on conservation of orangutans or their habitat.

Community development can be a key tool for achieving conservation, but it should not be assumed that community members who are better off financially will conserve the forests and natural resources. The importance of forests and natural resources needs to be promoted in villages, and planning should be driven by conservation targets and threat reduction while promoting economic development.

Recommendation: *Conservation programs working with communities should ensure that conservation outcomes are paramount. Community development should be utilized as a tool to achieving such outcomes and not as an end unto itself.*

Government support for conservation management interventions

OCSP faced a major challenge from the slow response of local government to support conservation initiatives. This was a result of excessive bureaucracy in policy making and implementation. Local government decisiveness on conservation matters continues to be hampered by an unclear relationship with central government. Decisions are also clouded by competing interests in forests for a range of goals that include economic development, provision of forest services, and conservation values.

Recommendation: *The role of orangutan forums should be further developed so that they can forge improved collaboration between various stakeholders.*

Implement an orangutan habitat conservation program in Berau and East Kutai, East Kalimantan

A lesson learned was that OCSP support for Kutai National Park was important to the general forestry policy dialog in Indonesia by helping to garner support from senior MoF officials for retaining the 'special zone.' The challenge is to sustain this advocacy role. It is recommended that the National Forestry Council and the MoF task force on forest governance be given a more prominent role in such advocacy.

As mentioned above, activities to conserve forested areas that involve collaboration from villagers are likely to be successful where the villagers have a long history of being good forest stewards, as is the case in Wehea. However, villagers require continued technical and financial support to sustain and expand their role as land managers. The overall challenge

following OCSP's closure is to sustain these gains, which largely depends on ensuring commitment from the government, concessionaires, and local communities.

Recommendation: *Support should be continued for Wehea until sustainable management and financing mechanisms are robust enough to operate independently.*

Implement an orangutan habitat conservation program in Tanjung Puting National Park, Central Kalimantan

A major challenge in the ability of OCSP grantees WE and OFI to implement their programs in the park arose when the park director was replaced in 2009. Relations with previous park directors, while certainly variable over the 40 years that OFI has worked in Tanjung Puting, had generally been maintained well enough so that important activities could go forward. Unfortunately, the relationship with the new director soured to the point where WE and OFI were not invited to participate in finalization of the park management plan. This breakdown in relations greatly impacted OCSP's ability to influence the quality and usefulness of this critical conservation plan.

Recommendation: *Programs should not delegate responsibility for maintaining relationships with key stakeholders at the local level solely to partners operating on site.*

Component two: Supporting enforcement of laws and regulations that combat habitat destruction and other threats to wild orangutan populations

OCSP's approach to its policy component of working from the top down and bottom up simultaneously was one of the program's greatest strengths. The increased communication and cooperation between civil society, local communities, and law enforcement agencies, combined with capacity building for all these groups, not only allowed them to complement each other and enhance enforcement of policies that combat habitat destruction and other threats to orangutan populations, but also developed links that will continue long into the future. The outreach to a range of stakeholders resulted in unified support for conservation regulation revisions that are likely to be adopted, paving the way for substantial and sustainable changes to orangutan conservation in Indonesia.

Recommendation: *An approach to policy and enforcement strengthening that increases communication and cooperation between civil society, local communities and law enforcement agencies, while at the same time building the capacity of these groups to understand relevant laws, should be replicated.*

Community networks and media involvement

OCSP focused on reducing wildlife crime by developing trainings, supporting community monitoring networks, and seeking revisions of laws and policies to strengthen prospects for arrest and prosecution. While steps are being made to apprehend and prosecute perpetrators of environmental crimes, OCSP's efforts were undertaken in an environment where violations of such laws are often still seen as inconsequential by those charged with

enforcing it. Moreover, the political and judicial processes are still flawed, allowing senior civil servants and the military, in particular, to flout laws and avoid the consequences.

Arrests for environmental crimes have increased since Indonesia announced its *Operasi Hutan Lestari* (Forest Protection Operation) in 2005, but prosecution rates remain very low. Where officials have responded to cases of orangutans held in captivity, no legal action was taken if the animals were handed over voluntarily. Consequently, in the 13 cases where captive orangutans were confiscated, no arrests were made. This creates the mistaken impression that keeping an orangutan in captivity is not illegal.

Increasing awareness of the laws used to prosecute environmental crimes is one key to overcoming this reluctance to prosecute. Another is involving the media to make sure that these cases are exposed so that pressure can be applied to prosecute them. OCSP provided training to journalists and editors, and regular streams of information on orangutan threats. Grantees in Sumatra and Kalimantan also provided the media with detailed information and regular updates on the legal progress in prominent wildlife crime cases.

Recommendation: *Media should be encouraged to play a more prominent role in exposing illegal behavior and educating officials and the citizenry of wildlife and forest crimes.*

OCSP's biggest successes in supporting enforcement efforts came through working with grantees that developed and supported community monitoring and reporting networks. Such networks are necessary because there are insufficient numbers of enforcement officials on the ground to effectively enforce wildlife laws, and those that are there have little knowledge or understanding of wildlife crimes. Local communities can play a prominent and effective role in monitoring wildlife crimes and developing ways to work more closely with enforcement agencies. As demonstrated by several arrests that resulted from information provided by community networks supported by OCSP, this approach can lead to enforcement successes.

A clear, government-recognized role should be established for community monitoring networks in supporting enforcement of the Conservation Act. Such networks can be used to improve relationships between communities, the local government and law enforcement authorities on issues related to illegal logging and wildlife crimes. To help develop these networks, the MoF should establish a small workforce to provide continuous training and outreach to these groups. It is also recommended that the National Forestry Council follow up on the development of the pilot SMS reporting system trialed by OCSP in North Sumatra, since this program showed potential.

One challenge for USAID programs is to ensure that community and NGO activities do not cross the line from monitoring to patrolling and investigation in partnership with government enforcement authorities. That would violate regulation FAA 660, which states that USAID funds cannot be used to support enforcement.

Recommendation: Support should be provided to the National Forestry Council to work with the MoF to establish a clear role for community monitoring networks in supporting enforcement of the Conservation Act.

US Department of Justice ICITAP

An important strategy that USAID requested OCSP to adopt in order to strengthen enforcement was to engage enforcement actors within the MoF and other government bodies. USAID determined that previous approaches that avoided engagement with the main enforcement agencies in Indonesia, such as the police, were flawed, and encouraged OCSP to link its efforts with those of ICITAP in order to broaden collaboration with these institutions. ICITAP has a mandate to work directly on enforcement and to support the national police. Initiatives carried out in Kutai National Park by OCSP and ICITAP resulted in the head of East Kutai district revoking seven permits for illegal sawmills operating inside the Park.

OCSP's engagement with ICITAP was in early stages and heavily focused on training to improve National Police and MoF enforcement officials' understanding of and commitment to apply environmental and conservation laws. USAID has partnered with the US DoJ on PAPA, so there should be opportunities for programs to replicate and strengthen this partnership in the future.

Recommendation: Programs seeking to strengthen enforcement should develop linkages to ICITAP (via USAID-DoJ PAPA), and together work to increase the awareness of a range of enforcement bodies on wildlife and forest crimes laws.

Policy revision

Various government restrictions prevented OCSP from obtaining details of several laws, regulations and policies. This lack of transparency was a serious impediment to conducting policy reviews, and will likely continue to impede future efforts to improve some key conservation policies related to orangutans and their habitat.

It is recommended that the policy dialog be broadened in order to influence parliament's institutional agenda. This is critical for the revision of the Conservation Act and other laws, since it is ultimately the Indonesian parliament that has the authority to approve revisions.

Recommendation: Efforts should be undertaken with the National Forestry Council to establish formal and regular discussions with civil society representatives to evaluate and review the Conservation Act and report back to the MoF on their recommendations.

Independent Forest Monitoring

Trainings provided for civil society groups on Independent Forest Monitoring will support implementation of the timber legality system in North Sumatra and East Kalimantan. A detailed understanding of this issue will be essential when the legality system comes into force. The prospects for implementation of the legality system are good, since the system will be necessary to ensure that Indonesian forest products comply with the Lacey Act and

EU regulations on legal timber. Civil society involvement in forest monitoring will be the key to its success.

Recommendation: *Training of civil society groups on monitoring the implementation of Indonesian timber legality standards within forest management units should continue as a means to strengthen enforcement of the Lacey Act and EU regulations.*

Component three: Partnership development

OCSP engaged a large number of stakeholders across different stakeholder groups, and facilitated dialog, helping to break down silos and enable stakeholders to find common ground. OCSP's approach resulted in the generation of significant goodwill and established a solid platform for future orangutan conservation efforts. Facilitating multi-stakeholder dialog at the site level was a major step towards changing mindsets and creating a platform for future collaboration. Many of OCSP's partners stated that this dialog was perhaps the project's greatest achievement.

Recommendation: *A service-oriented, inclusive approach to partnership should be used to gain support and participation in important program activities from a range of key actors.*

Forums

OCSP facilitated the development of 38 working groups and forums in Jakarta, Sumatra and Kalimantan. Sustainability, however, is an obstacle in maintaining these new bodies. Many of these forums and working groups were facilitated by OCSP, and members may lack the initiative and time to continue facilitation in the future. Another sustainability challenge is the general lack of funding available to sustain the forums, working groups, and NGOs that work in orangutan conservation. OCSP was able to raise about 90% of its targeted amount of financing – these funds came from public and private sector donors as well as NGOs – but future sources of funding are unclear, given the ever-changing political and donor context.

Recommendation: *Adequate time and resources should be dedicated to building relationships with private and public funders to help ensure sustainability of the institutions developed by a project.*

FORINA

At the National Orangutan Congress in 2008, participants overwhelmingly voted to create the Indonesian Orangutan Forum (FORINA). FORINA was formed to raise public awareness about orangutan conservation, raise funds, and coordinate implementation of the Action Plan. While FORINA has no specific powers or jurisdiction over its members, it does have political legitimacy and certain bargaining powers.

As a new entity, FORINA will require institutional strengthening and financial support over the coming years to enable it to succeed and take on much of OCSP's function and role in coordinating implementation of the Action Plan. Without this support, the Action Plan

could become a symbol of collective intent rather than one of definitive action. While general support for FORINA is strong, much depends on the forum's leadership. Moving forward, an emphasis should be placed on engaging a skilled and dedicated team to lead FORINA as well as securing seamless communication between FORINA and the regional forums. The Action Plan has been endorsed by a broad range of stakeholders and should be the vehicle for coordinating orangutan conservation for the next decade.

Several specific models of OCSP's multi-stakeholder approach – including the Friends of Kutai land council, stakeholder consultations and recommendations on laws and regulations, and linking civil society groups with law enforcement agencies – are extremely promising, and should be monitored and replicated in the future. However, while the multi-stakeholder approach is critical, efforts are still needed to strengthen the participation of key constituencies, including local communities, local governments, and the private sector. Engaging these three groups will be essential to the continued success of orangutan conservation efforts.

It is clear that much work is needed to encourage the private sector to become more involved with FORINA. The private sector should be represented on the FORINA council and should participate in national campaigns to raise funds for orangutan conservation activities. Specific companies could also participate in branding exercises to raise awareness and support for particular populations of orangutans. As demonstrated at IWOC, there is substantial private sector interest in FORINA as a means to build a bridge with NGOs and stop negative publicity. FORINA should use its first year of operation (while it still has some dedicated funding) to promote its 'service first' role, develop funding proposals, and make targeted approaches to private companies and donors for additional funds.

Recommendation: (i) Support should be provided to FORINA to identify and retain the strong, full-time leader and management team necessary to ensure that implementation of Action Plan activities is monitored effectively; (ii) making the Action Plan a mandatory framework for all activities linked to orangutan conservation should be pursued; (iii) private sector interest in FORINA should be capitalized on by seeking their representation on the FORINA council, participation in national campaigns, and the generating of funds for orangutan conservation.

Raising program profile through linkages with other USG programs and institutions

The linkage and support provided to the OCSP program by various US government initiatives and activities – including the US Department of Justice ICITAP program, the US Embassy in Indonesia, the US Forest Service, the Department of State, and the US Congress – helped to achieve outputs and raise the profiles of OCSP and the orangutan in both Indonesia and the US. This heightened profile helped to confirm the program's legitimacy with actors in Indonesia, produced media opportunities to raise awareness of the issues, and generated additional funding for orangutan conservation (including pledges from the Australian government and TNC).

Recommendation: *USAID programs should continue to seek support from other US government programs and institutions as a means of increasing impact, raise their profiles, and generate financing opportunities.*

Sustainable financing

OCSP was challenged to generate sustainable financing within the short life of the program. Successful conservation requires time and money. Time is required to tackle threats and demonstrate sustained success, and money is needed to sustain this effort. Generally, it is only after years of sustained funding that a site program has developed strategies sufficiently tested against the realities of the threats on the ground and an institutional framework robust enough to give it a chance to operate independently. The Wehea program is a good example: only after seven years is it now sufficiently established where a long-term sustained financing mechanism can realistically be expected to maintain conservation gains made. In the intervening period, donor funding kept the program going. It is recommended that donors understand the time frames involved to generate success and develop sustainable financing. For programs demonstrating continuous and measurable progress in initial and intermediate periods, continued funding of their operations can help them achieve both success and sustainability.

The sustainability of many OCSP initiatives will partly depend on the availability of financing as well as fundraising capacity. All of the platforms, forums and coalitions created by the program have operational and human resource costs. Future orangutan conservation initiatives should focus on securing sustainable financing or ensuring fundraising capacity for key institutions such as FORINA and the regional platforms.

The private sector can contribute to sustainable financing, as can the government through budget allocations. Future programs should pursue both of these options. Another potential option is the creation of an orangutan conservation trust fund that could be housed and managed by an expert group, such as KEHATI. Contributions could be derived from part of the annual US Congressional biodiversity earmark over a 5-10 year period, and from high net-worth individuals and businesses. The local village development planning processes of district governments and CSR payments from companies operating in the vicinity of forest areas are also potential sources of long-term funding to support local development and maintenance of associated conservation assets.

Recommendation: *In addition to seeking private sector and government financing to sustain OCSP initiatives, mechanisms such as trust funds should be explored as a way to generate long-term support for orangutan conservation. However, realistic time frames should be generated for the development and funding required for such a mechanism, and real expertise drawn into its creation.*

Component four: Communications and Outreach

A sound campaign strategy was developed by members of OCSP's technical and communications teams and reviewed on several occasions. However, the staff of the communications teams of OCSP, its grantees and sub-contractors proved to be far more

experienced in media relations and targeted outreach than in implementing campaigns. As a result, issues of importance to OCSP were regularly highlighted in the media, and awareness was undoubtedly raised. The program was, however, challenged to do this in a structured way and to promote and revise these messages so as to impact the behavior and actions of target groups. So, while OCSP events and activities received broad media exposure, little was produced around campaign themes developed by the team.

A recommendation based on the challenges OCSP experienced in implementing campaigns is that communications approaches in conservation programs should cover a range of fields (e.g., outreach, media, social marketing), each of which demands specific expertise.

Recommendation: *A “one-size-fits-all” approach to developing communications teams should be avoided. Communications is a complex, multi-layered matter, and teams should be comprised of individuals with specialized and complementary expertise.*

Component five: Private Sector Sustainability Facility (PSSF)

Environmental screening protocols for Indonesia’s financial sector

OCSP surveyed Indonesian financial institutions interested in screening creditors and investors for environmental risk factors related to orangutans and their habitats, and found a growing demand for a protocol to screen for environmental risk. However, several banks had reservations about the usefulness of such protocols, and their concerns demanded attention when developing the protocol.

The study found that in many respects the dialog between the Indonesian finance sector, industry, government and advocacy groups in Indonesia on the environment – including conservation of forests and orangutan habitats – and sustainable development was not as advanced as the international dialog. As might be expected, leading international finance sector organizations responded more positively on these issues.

A challenge was that few Indonesian banks and financial institutions appear to have implemented environmental risk assessment procedures or used screening protocols related to deforestation or risk to orangutan habitat, or committed to greening their own operations. Some banks have implemented company-wide environmental management systems linked to community development, water and land management, but none that relate to forest conservation and orangutan habitat.

OCSP’s protocol focused solely on orangutan habitat. This was useful as an initial test, since it limited the number of items that needed to be screened to determine environmental risk. As the tool limited screening to the forests in Sumatra and Kalimantan where orangutan are found, it is recommended that a more comprehensive tool be developed that screens all of Indonesia’s forests. Such a protocol would take in a range of forest types and protected

species, and be applied for forests across the archipelago. The tool could also be replicated for tropical forests throughout Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Recommendation: *Development of the screening tool should enter the next phase of development. A more comprehensive tool should be developed that includes criteria for screening all of Indonesia's forest types.*

Environmental Market Mechanisms

OCSP's examination of whether EMMs and CSR were potential sources of alternative funding for conservation of orangutans and their habitat concluded that the market in EMMs will continue to grow for the foreseeable future but that there is a limited potential for CSR in Indonesia because of poor governance and corruption. Given the still embryonic and unclear CSR law in Indonesia, companies could provide significant resources for habitat conservation but only if CSR offers flexibility by providing options for a variety of partnership structures under which new international standards and certification systems can be applied. REDD+ clearly also has strong potential to generate financing to maintain intact forests, but it will be at least five years before it attracts significant private investment. Meanwhile, other payment for environmental services (PES) schemes are underutilized and deserve more attention. The report concluded that when developing conservation projects, simpler EMMs should be considered first, perhaps using several in one landscape.

Questionnaire results demonstrated the potential for expanding the use of CSR and EMMs, and it is recommended that future programs continue to work with the private sector to begin piloting these mechanisms to generate financing for forest conservation.

Recommendation: *A 'toolbox' should be developed to facilitate private sector understanding and application of EMMs. Support should be provided to the MoF to understand the available EMM options for Indonesia.*

Best Management Practices

Although there was buy-in from private companies for the OCSP Best Management Practice Guidelines, the challenge for sustained support for BMPs by business owners and leaders remains. Such support will be crucial for future programs to make sustainable progress with the private sector, and future projects should take steps from the outset to ensure ownership buy-in.

OCSP staff noted that although concessionaires were interested in improving the management of biological diversity in their concessions, their staff lacked the necessary expertise to develop such plans. There is, therefore, a niche for technical support to assist concessionaires with their conservation management planning.

Understanding the structure and nature of companies and concessionaires is vital to this process. OCSP almost lost one concessionaire partner by working through its field staff, who were most knowledgeable about the site management, rather than seeking approval from the top managers, who were responsible for determining overall tactics but had little

oversight of actual practice. Although the situation was remedied, this is an important lesson for future programs.

Recommendation: *Sustained support should be sought for implementation of the BMPs at all levels of management within a concessionaire partner by demonstrating technical competence in conservation management planning and the broader reputational benefits of following such a plan.*

Program management

DAI successfully administered more than 20 grants, subcontracts and purchase orders totaling more than USD 3 million. This funding supported implementation of many work plan activities and helped the program to meet most PMP targets. However, in general, administration by the grantees was poor, resulting in significant delays in reporting, delays in reimbursement of expenses, and difficulties closing out grants and starting new ones.

Grantees often were frustrated by the amount of administrative work involved and by the stringent accounting standards. The impact was exacerbated by the fact that many grantees were not used to the level of financial discipline and rigor required by a foreign donor and a multinational company. The terminology used in the financial reporting system also caused some confusion). The financial and technical performance of long-term subcontractors was better, but the time required for their management was often significant. Additional clarification of the financial and other reporting requirements for grantees and subcontractors is recommended in future programs.

Grants were nevertheless a useful tool in developing the capacity of local NGOs, and funding these groups to achieve local conservation and social development objectives increased the likelihood of sustainability beyond the life of the program. These local recipients generally appreciated the opportunity to participate in OCSP and in some ways out-performed many of the larger NGOs working on aspects of the program.

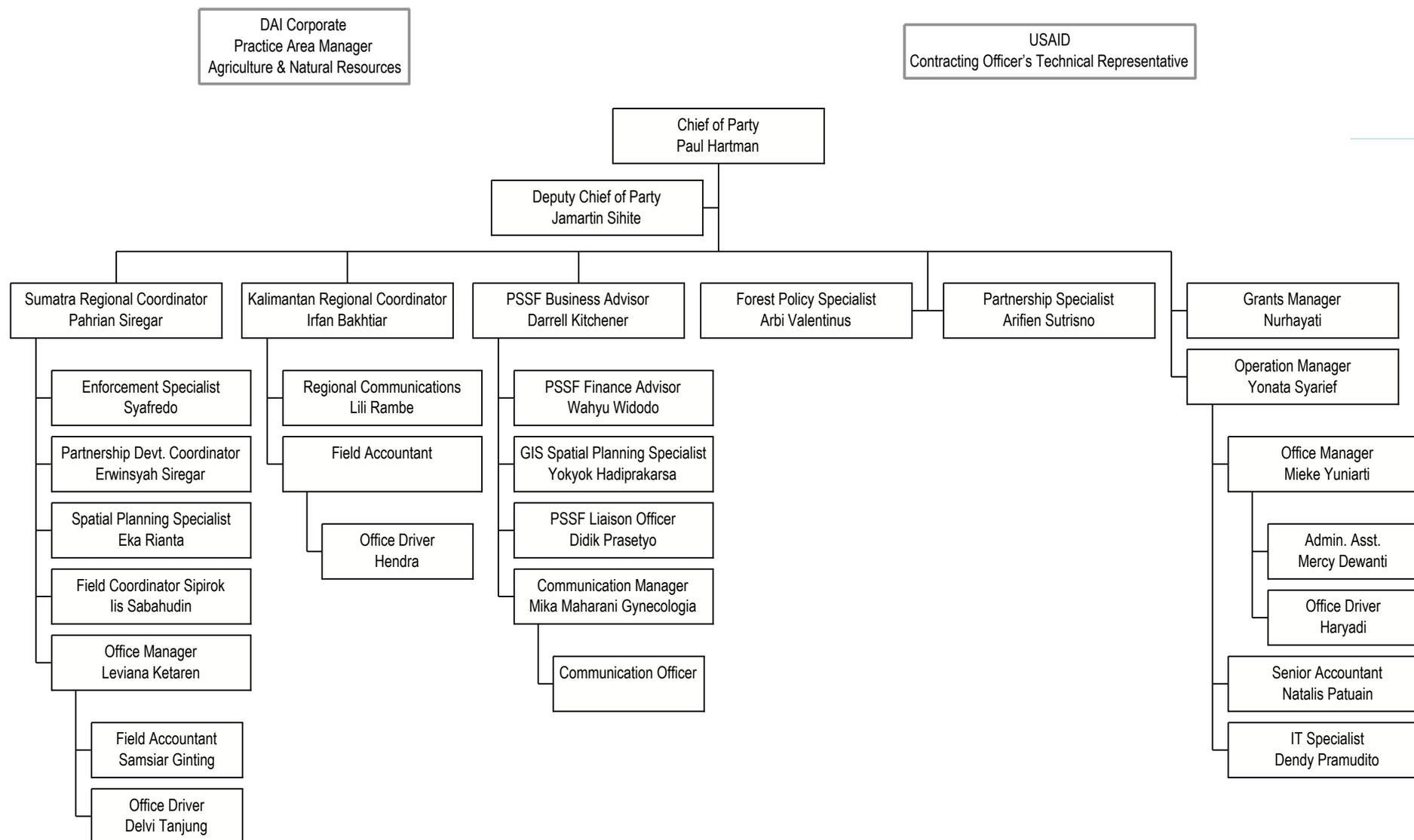
During the final ten months, OCSP utilized a mixture of grants and purchase order subcontracts to implement a significant proportion of work plan activities. The purchase order subcontracts allowed for a streamlining of financial and administrative requirements that eased the administrative burden of the groups undertaking the work, and deliverables-based payments increased the accountability of these NGOs. It is therefore recommended that a mix of these mechanisms be used to engage outside groups in aspects of the program.

Recommendation: *A mix of mechanisms should be used to support the work of NGOs. Purchase order subcontracts should be used when outputs are clear enough to call for a specific deliverable, and grants when increased capacity and sustainability are sought.*

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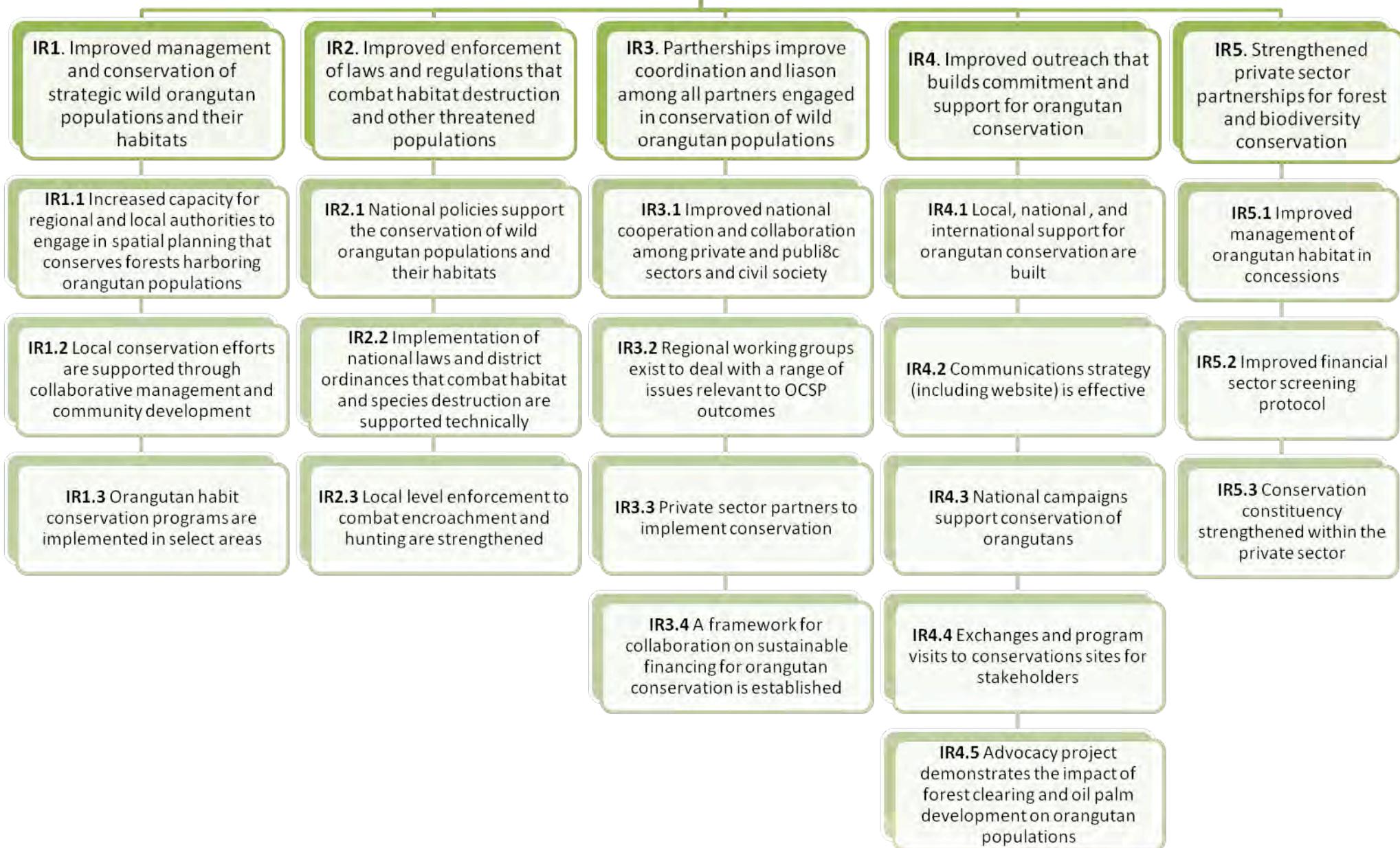
Annex One: OCSP Organization Chart



Annex Two: Final Performance Monitoring Plan Report

The following Performance Monitoring Plan Report reflects final indicators selected and revised in accordance with USAID and all data actuals through the life of the project, ending in September 2010. Year-by-year data can be encountered in previous iterations of OCSP annual reports, or by request. All analysis of performance results and impact stemming from this data can be found in the narrative body of this report. Explanatory notes and details for each component are listed below the table.

Program Goal: Improved protection and long-term survival of viable orangutan populations in Indonesia



COMPONENT 1: IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF STRATEGIC WILD ORANGUTAN POPULATIONS AND THEIR HABITATS

	Overall Impact	Activity 1.1: Build capacity for regional and local authorities to engage in spatial planning that conserves forests harboring orangutan populations	Activity 1.2: Support local conservation efforts through collaborative management and community development	Activities 1.3, 1.4, 1.5: Implement orangutan habitat conservation program(1.3) in the Berau and East Kutai Districts (East Kalimantan) (1.4) in Tanjung Puting National Park (Central Kalimantan), and (1.5) in a large, multifunctional forest area in West Kalimantan
Performance Indicator	Number of hectares of priority orangutan habitat that are under improved management	Number of local spatial plans recognizing orangutan areas	Number of collaborative initiatives or management practice plans developed	Percentage of priority orangutan habitat in Berau East Kutai, Tanjung Puting, and a large multifunctional landscape in West Kalimantan that is under improved conservation management
Indicator Definition	Number of hectares of forest habitat where protection or management has been enhanced through OCSP support	Number of regional or local government land use plans that are influenced by OCSP orangutan strategic conservation plans	Number of management action plans, working groups, council, or authorities created through collaboration between key stakeholders.	Percentage of orangutan habitat in OCSP priority sites where rate of forest loss has been reduced relative to a baseline and control sites in orangutan habitats without OCSP management. The baseline is defined as the annual forest loss per site prior to the start of OCSP in 2007.
Unit of Measurement	Number of hectares	Number	Number	Percentage
Baseline	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.95% total forest loss across 3 provinces in Kalimantan with orangutan
Life of Project Target	200,000 (Sumatra); 1,000,000 (Kalimantan)	Village: 21 District: 10 Province: 4	11	1.3 Reducing the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.3% in 45% of 800,000 ha Berau/East Kutai sites (360,000ha); 5,940 ha saved 1.4 Reducing the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.3% in 70% of 400,000 ha Tanjung Puting sites (280,000); 4,620 ha saved 1.5 Reducing the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.3% in 15% of 1m ha Multifunctional landscape (150,000ha) against baseline; 2,475 ha saved
Life of Project Actual	148,918 (Sumatra); 1,153,982 (Kalimantan)	Village: 24 District: 7 Province: 4	12	1.3 Reduction of the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to 0.42% in 45% of 800,000 ha Berau/East Kutai sites (360,000ha); 5,526 ha saved 1.4 Reduction of the annual baseline forest loss from 1.95% to .6% in 70% of 400,000 ha Tanjung Puting sites; 3,780 ha saved 1.5 No Reduction. Annual forest loss of 22% in 15% of 1m ha Multifunctional landscape (150,000ha) against baseline; 0 ha saved

COMPONENT 2: IMPROVED ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT COMBAT HABITAT DESTRUCTION AND OTHER THREATS TO WILD ORANGUTAN POPULATIONS

	Overall Impact	Activity 2.1: Reinforce national policies that support the conservation of wild orangutan populations and their habitats	Activity 2.2: Facilitate technical support for implementation of national laws and district ordinances that combat habitat and species destruction	Activity 2.3: Support strengthening of local level enforcement to combat encroachment and hunting
Performance Indicator	Number of hunting and wildlife trade violations in and around priority conservation sites that are prosecuted under Indonesian law	Number of relevant laws that are reviewed, redrafted and presented to government	Number of local jurisdictions trained in law enforcement	Number of local entities that support enforcement of orangutan habitat
Indicator Definition	Number of violations of forestry and endangered species laws that are successfully prosecuted	Number of forestry, protected area and endangered species laws and ordinances reviewed, redrafted and presented to government	Number of local government agencies that receive formal training in improved law enforcement for orangutan conservation	Number of rural communities, NGO's, companies, and local enforcement networks that are providing information on hunting and illegal trading violations in orangutan habitat to enforcement authorities and/or monitoring prosecution of wild life crime
Unit of Measurement	Number	Number	Number	Number
Life of Project Target	3	5	33	11
Life of Project Actual	3	9	41	8
% of Achievement	100%	180%	124%	73%

COMPONENT 3: PARTNERSHIPS THAT IMPROVE COORDINATION AND LIAISON AMONG ALL PARTNERS ENGAGED IN CONSERVATION OF WILD ORANGUTAN POPULATIONS

	Overall Impact	Activity 3.1: Facilitate improved national cooperation and collaboration among private and public sectors and civil society	Activity 3.2: Develop working groups at regional level to deal with a range of issues relevant to OCSP outcomes on orangutan conservation	Activity 3.3: Facilitate agreements with private sector to implement conservation	Activity 3.4: Establish a framework for collaboration on sustainable financing for orangutan conservation	Activity 3.5: Funds raised in support of OCSP program activities, national orangutan action plan and sustainable financing
Performance Indicator	Number of forums, working groups, private sector and government partnerships in place that improve coordination and collaboration	Number of forums created to coordinate national orangutan conservation policy and practice	Number of issue related regional, local and community working groups established	Number of Private sector partnerships established	Number of public and private sector donors and NGOs contributing financing	Amount of funds raised
Indicator Definition	Number of national and regional forums, local working groups and agreements in place that improve coordination and collaboration in conservation of orangutan	Number of forums at national level and branches in Kalimantan and Sumatra created to coordinate national orangutan conservation policy and practice	Number of issue related regional, local and community working groups created to assist local conservation practice	Number of companies participating in orangutan conservation through working groups or agreements to improve management	Number of public and private sector donors and NGOs contributing financing orangutan conservation activities	Funds raised in support of OCSP program activities, national orangutan action plan and sustainable financing activities
Unit of Measurement	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Life of Project Target	40	5	17	18	63	\$3,000,000
Life of Project Actual	38	6	18	14	51	\$2,674,493
% of Achievement	95%	120%	106%	78%	81%	89%

COMPONENT 4: IMPROVED OUTREACH THAT BUILDS COMMITMENT AND SUPPORT FOR ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION

	Overall Impact	Activity 4.1: Build local, national and international support for orangutan conservation across the program	Activity 4.2: Develop Program Identity, communications strategy and materials across the program	Activity 4.3: Development and Management of program website and mail lists	Activity 4.4: National campaigns to support conservation of orangutan	Activity 4.5: Implement exchanges and program visits to conservation sites for regional, national and international stakeholders	Activity 4.6: Develop and implement advocacy project that clearly demonstrates the impact of forest clearing and oil palm development on orangutan populations
Performance Indicator	Percent of OCSF target stakeholders demonstrating support for orangutan conservation efforts	Time and articles in media devoted to conservation of orangutan and their habitat	Percentage of relevant stakeholders aware of OCSF	Use of OCSF web-site and affiliated sites and mail lists	Percentage of survey respondents from target audiences aware of campaign issues	Number of participants in exchanges and programs visits	Number of studies utilized in campaigns on impact of plantation development on orangutan populations
Indicator Definition	Percent of survey respondents from OCSF target groups (relevant government officials, and business and community members) who are able to respond correctly/affirmatively to a simple questionnaire on importance of orangutan conservation	Number of minutes annually of media air-time devoted to OCSF-supported activities: a – radio; b– Number of newspaper articles in Indonesian and international newspapers c – TV	Percentage of survey individuals from conservation organizations and relevant government institutions in Jakarta, Kalimantan and Sumatra who are able to respond correctly to a questionnaire on OCSF	Number of “hits” and “visits” on OCSF web-site and individuals receiving regular information via mail lists a – website hits b- website visits c- mail list recipients	Percentage of survey respondents from target audience who are able to respond correctly to a simple questionnaire on the main threats to orangutan, the importance of their habitat and the need for policy change.	Number of people making exchanges or visits to best practice conservation sites	Number of publications, reports or case studies discussing the impact of plantation development on orangutan populations that are used in advocacy campaign
Unit of Measurement	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Number
Baseline	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Life of Project Target	60%	radio: 83 hours newspaper: 475 articles TV: 120 minutes	90%	116,000 hits 9,291 visits 539 mail recipients	60%	94	2

Life of Project Actual	97%	radio: 84.20 hours newspaper: 482 articles TV: 120 minutes	71%	105,389 hits 8,672 visits 631 mail recipients	99%	98	1
% of Achievement	162%	radio: 101% newspaper: 101% TV: 100%	79%	hits = 91% visits = 93% mail recipients = 117%	165%	104%	50%

COMPONENT 5.1: Improved Management of Orangutan Habitat in Concessions

	Overall Impact	1.1.: Undertake threats analysis of multifunctional landscapes in Sumatra and Kalimantan	1.2: Develop and Implement BMP with Private Sector Concessionaires	1.3 Monitor and Evaluate Implementation of BMP by concessioners	1.4: Develop Best Management Practice at Landscape Level
Performance Indicator	Number of hectares within concession sites under improved management	Number of landscape-scale threats analyses conducted	Number of concessionaires participating in best management practices pilot programs	Number of concessionaires with a plan to monitor progress on improved management	Number of multi-stakeholder 'Land Councils' developed by concessionaires and other local actors
Indicator Definition	Number of hectares of orangutan habitat within concession sites utilizing Improved management practice for orangutans as developed by OCSF	Number of landscape-scale threats analyses conducted that use available GIS data to determine the areas within selected orangutan landscapes where PSSF intervention is useful and necessary	Number of concessionaires participating in best management practices pilot programs through development of orangutan sensitive conservation management plans	Number of concessionaires with a plan to monitor progress on implementation of orangutan sensitive management plans or standard operating procedures	Number of multi-stakeholder Land Council developed by concessionaires and other local actors to manage threats within the broader landscape
Unit of Measurement	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
Life of Project Target	200,000	2	4	4	1
Life of Project Actual	207,020	2	4	3	1

COMPONENT 5.2: Financial Sector Improved Screening Protocol

	Overall Impact	2.1 Undertake financial sector analysis to identify points of leverage important to adoption of screening protocols	2.2 Develop screening tools with partners institutions	2.3 Increase understanding and acceptance of screening tools by financial institution through workshop
Performance Indicator	Percentage of individuals from financial Institutions demonstrating interest in adoption of investment screening tools	Number of Financial sector analyses and needs assessments completed	Number of individuals from financial institutions providing input into the development of the screening tools	Percentage of individuals from targeted financial institutions with better understanding of investment screening protocol for orangutan habitat.
Indicator Definition	Simple survey indicating percentage increase of individuals from financial Institutions demonstrating interest in adoption of investment screening tools	Number of financial sector analyses with selection criteria, finalized list of target priority financial institutions, and needs assessment completed	Number individuals from financial institution providing input into the development of the screening tools by providing comment when interviewed	Simple survey demonstrating increased percentage of individuals from targeted financial institutions with better understanding of investment screening protocol for orangutan habitats. The percentage will be the portion of the total number of respondents that indicate positively an understanding and interest in usage
Unit of Measurement	Percentage	Number	Number	Percentage
Baseline	0	0	0	0
Life of Project Target	70%	1	15	70%
Life of Project Actual	82%	1	22	73%

COMPONENT 5.3: Conservation Constituency Strengthened within the Private Sector

	Overall Impact	3.1 Assess market trends within conservation finance and identify potential environmental market mechanisms (EMM) for use in orangutan habitat conservation.
Performance Indicator	Firms interested in utilizing environmental CSR/EMM approaches to impact conservation of orangutan	Number of OCSP assessments completed
Indicator Definition	Percentage of target firms responding positively to questionnaire on their interested in utilizing environmental CSR/EMM approaches to impact conservation of orangutans	Number of OCSP assessments completed analyzing menu of available EMM options and framework of Indonesia's CSR law
Unit of Measurement	Percentage	Number
Baseline	0	0
Life of Project Target	30%	1
Life of Project Actual	CSR = 72%; EMM = 47%	1

Explanatory notes:

Component 1

A KALIMANTAN:

Nehas Liah Bing (Muara Wahau subdistrict), Juk Ayak (Telen subdistrict), Long Bentuk (Busang subdistrict), and seven villages in Sekrat subdistrict agree to collaborative management plan for their collective forest areas (45,000 ha); 89,195 ha Rimba Raya Conservation by OFI. BMP Sites (207,020 ha): PT KPC Mining - 5 % of total work area set aside for orangutan conservation (4,500 ha); PT. Surya Hutani Jaya Timber Plantation - 5.5 % of area set aside as natural forest corridor and orangutan protection areas (8635 ha); PT. Suka Jaya Makmur Logging Concession- 65 % of concession identified for high biodiversity value (HCV assessment, MCDA analysis) will be manage by implementing BMP for orangutan conservation (191,100 ha); PT. Cipta Usaha Seja Oil Palm - 15 % of total area will be conserved for orangutan protection (including 2600 Ha Hutan Lindung inside plantation). In Central Kalimantan, 41,500 hectares increased of patrol coverage in Tanjung Puting National Park by OFI. . 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. 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.

B SUMATRA:

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. Batang Toru Conservation Action Plan=86,000 ha. Development of 6 Conservation Villages in Sidangkat, North Sumatra = 18,000 ha

Component 1.1

A KALIMANTAN:

10 Villages - Micro spatial plans developed in East Kalimantan as part of *Hutan Desa* development in in Nehas Liah Bing (Muara Wahau subdistrict), Juk Ayak (Telen subdistrict), Long Bentuk (Busang subdistrict). Micro spatial plans initiated in Sangkima village, Teluk Pandan and Sangata Selatan village, Sangata, Kutai Timur District. Sekonyer village, Kotawaringin Barat district, Central Kalimantan provinc. Muara Lesan, Lesan Dayak, Merapun and Sidobangen, Kelay, Berau District, East Kalimantan Province.

Additionally, the two villages Teluk Pulai and Sungai Cabang, negotiated with OCSP assistance reduced village boundaries that were no longer salients into the TPNP boundary.

B SUMATRA:

12 villages in Model Conservation Villages. 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. Pakpak Bharat district (Malum village, Prolihen village, Simbruna village, and Suka Ramai village); Dairi district (Sempung Polding village and Bongkaras village). --- Pusaka.

Component 1.2

A KALIMANTAN:

4: East Kalimantan Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) working group of NGOs + Coalition for Kutai National Park (CKNP) + 'E Kutai Hutan Desa' working group + Communications working group

B SUMATRA:

8: North Sumatra Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) working group of NGO + Sumatra Spatial planning working group SUMUT + alliansi peduli tata ruang SUMUT (transparency alliance) +WBTFB Management Action Plan + WBTFB Round table + KPSL wildlife enforcement working group + KPHS forest crimes enforcement working group + Communications working group

Component 1.3

Kutai national park forest cover in 2008 was 26%, in 2010 its 25% = loss of .5% forest cover per year. Wehea forest cover in 2008 was 97%, in 2010 its 97% = loss of 0% forest cover per year. Lesan forest cover in 2008 was 87%, in 2010 its 85% = loss of 1% forest cover per year. Total forest loss for the area per year is 0.42%. A total of 1496 ha of forest was lost as compared to baseline loss of 7,020ha (1.95%). This indicates 5,526 was saved from deforestation against the baseline.

Component 1.4

Tanjung Puting park forest cover in 2008 was 45.7%, in 2010 its 44.5%. Total forest loss of .6% per year. A total of 1,680 ha was lost as compared to the baseline loss of 5,460 ha (1.95%). This indicates that 3,780 ha was saved from deforestation against the baseline

Component 1.5

The Multifunctional landscape in ketapang lost 22% forest cover annually from 2008-2010. This is greater than the baseline and indicates that no forests were saved.

Explanatory notes:

Component 2

OCSP and partners share information to police and forest police that led to 13 arrests. Three cases of wildlife crime based on this information have been prosecuted thus far with others pending.

2010: (1) Illegal orangutan trader arrested in Central Kalimantan. (2) Illegal orangutan trader arrested in West Kalimantan (1). Both resulted from efforts of OCSP grantees TITIAN and WCS – (cases still in process).

(7) illegal miners were prosecuted in Tanjung Puting National Park (cases still in process).

Feb 09; Case: Tiger skin trade; Location: Rawa Bening – Jakarta; Evidence: 61 tiger skins pieces, 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).

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)

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).

Component 2.1

The 9 relevant laws and regulations reviewed, redrafted or drafted, and presented to government were:

- 1 GR 7/1999 Plant and Wildlife Protection; Improvement of regulation on protection of species; Updates the list of protected species to include the Sumatran Orangutan (*Pongo abelii*);
- 2 GR 8/1999 Plant and Wildlife Utilization; Improvement of regulation on species utilization; Proper legal authority to forest rangers (Polhut) and investigators (PPNS) to investigate cases of illegality and to file cases; Communities and civil society shall be allowed to participate in monitoring of wildlife trafficking and illegal logging.
- 3 GR 68/1999 Protected Areas; Habitat protection of protected species in 'essential ecosystems'; Community involvement in protected area conservation management, collaborative management, ecotourism and payment for environmental services.
- 4 GR 18/1994 Ecotourism in Protected Areas; Tightens the guidelines and requirements of ecotourism with the intention that such operations will have less impact on the protected area and protected species.
- 5 Act 5/1990 Conservation Law; Improvement of regulation on genetic, species, and ecosystem conservation; Civil society role or participation, community right and the free and prior informed consent (FPIC), include the right of monitoring, access of information, access of utilization, and recognition of indigenous right.
- 6 Ministerial Regulation for implementation of GR 36/2010; Criteria and procedure of ecotourism activities in protected area, including incentive for community participation.
- 7 MoF Forest Production DG Regulation P.02/2010 on Implementation Directive of Legality Verification and Sustainable Forest Management Audit; Implementation directive of Ministerial Regulation P.38/2009 that include the independent forest monitoring (IFM) procedure and appeal procedure.
- 8 MoF Forest Production DG Directive Letter SE 8/2010 of P.02/2010; Role of independent monitoring; Consequence of appeal and finding of violations.
- 9 Governor's Decree in North Sumatra on Wildlife Conflict Management; Implementation directive on wildlife conflict management of Ministerial Regulation P.48/2008 that direct the cooperation of relevant regional institutions as a task force.

Component 2.2

There were 2 trainings on Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) in North Sumatra and East Kalimantan and 3 ICITAP trainings (Kutai NP, Leuser NP, and Kerinci Seblat NP) on environmental crimes that provided to forest rangers and forest investigators (including park guards), police, and prosecutors. Training was also provided for the regional PEH personnel of KSDA (Aceh, North Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and East Kalimantan) on concessionaires compliance to ecological requirements for good management of their concessions. There were other trainings provided through WCS, Titian, and in collaboration with CI on wildlife identification, paralegal, policing capacity and reporting techniques, and database for case tracking.

A KALIMANTAN:

(17) Understanding wildlife and forest crimes Legal training by Titian in Central, East and West Kal. Trainings attended by following institutions: 3 Polhut KSDA, 3 PPNS KSDA à (6 total). With ICITAP in East Kalimantan: POLDA, POLRES E. Kutai, POLRES Bontang, POLRES KuKar, Dinas Kehutanan (3 Districts), Kutai National Park à (8 total). Training on Concessionaires obligation on ecological aspect in verification/sertification: 3 PEH KSDA in 3 provinces à (3 total).

B SUMATRA:

(24) With ICITAP in Northern Sumatra: 2 Polda, 12 POLRES, 2 Polhut, 2 PPNS KSDA, Leuser National Park à (19 total). Understanding wildlife and forest crimes Legal training, Quarantining of animals by WCS, Training in animal handling and species identification by WCS: Judge, Custom, Prosecutor, Quarantine à (4 total). Training on Concessionaires obligation on ecological aspect in verification/sertification: 1 PEH KSDA North Sumatraà (1 total).

Component 2.3

The 8 local entities that support enforcement to protect orangutan and its habitat in Sumatra and Kalimantan are: (1) BKDPH of Batang Toru, (2) Coalition of Wildlife Trade Monitoring (Koalisi Peduli Satwa Liar Dilindungi or KPSL) and (3) Coalition of Forest Crime Monitoring (Koalisi Peduli Hutan Sumatera Utara or KPHSU; which also lead North Sumatra IFM network) in North Sumatra, (4) WCU network in Northern Sumatra, (5) WCU network in Kalimantan, (6) OPU for Kutai NP, (7) Petkuq Mehuey for Wehea, and (8) East Kalimantan IFM network (lead by PADI) in East Kalimantan

Below are local entities reporting cases, not the total number of cases or trainings:

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 community monitoring units over the life of the program

**Explanatory notes:
Component 3**

Number of forum, national and regional will affect implementation of National action plan

- A NATIONAL:
Indonesia Forum for Orangutan Conservation (FORINA)
- B KALIMANTAN:
East Kalimantan Regional Forum for Orangutan Conservation (KORAN), West Kalimantan Regional Forum for Orangutan Conservation, Central Kalimantan Regional Forum for Orangutan Conservation, 1 on Oil Palm-HCVF and BMP; 3 Communications Forums -- communications task force for 1) West Kalimantan, 2) Central Kalimantan, and 3) East Kalimantan; IFM, Hutan Desa Working Group, Mitra Wehea, New Mitra Kutai
- C SUMATRA:
North Sumatra Regional Forum for Orangutan Conservation (FOKUS), Aceh Regional Forum for Orangutan Conservation (FORA), KPSL, KPHSU, Alliance of Spatial Planning Change in North Sumatra, 1 Collaborative Management in WBTFB; 1 Spatial Planning forum; 2 Enforcement of Wildlife and Forest Crime; 1 Communications Forums -- communications task force for Northern Sumatra for Sumut and Aceh; IFM, BKDPH

Component 3.1

Forum orangutan at national level will take a lead on collaborative approach to monitor and evaluated implementation of national adction plan. In IWOC, Forina got supported from multystakeholders players

- A NATIONAL:
Indonesia Forum for Orangutan Conservation (FORINA)
- B KALIMANTAN:
East Kalimantan Regional Forum for Orangutan Conservation (KORAN), West Kalimantan Regional Forum for Orangutan Conservation, Central Kalimantan Regional Forum for Orangutan Conservation
- C SUMATRA:
North Sumatra Regional Forum for Orangutan Conservation (FOKUS), Aceh Regional Forum for Orangutan Conservation (FORA)

Component 3.2

Forum in regional level will focused on site base implementation of national action plan.

A KALIMANTAN:

1 on Oil Palm-HCVF and BMP; 3 Communications Forums -- communications task force for 1) West Kalimantan, 2) Central Kalimantan, and 3) East Kalimantan; IFM, Hutan Desa Working Group, Mitra Wehea, New Mitra Kutai

B SUMATRA:

KPSL, KPHSU, Alliance of Spatial Planning Change in North Sumatra, 1 Collaborative Management in WBTFB; 1 Spatial Planning forum; 2 Enforcement of Wildlife and Forest Crime; 1 Communications Forums -- communications task force for Northern Sumatra for Sumut and Aceh; IFM, BKDPH

Component 3.3

Four concessions under PSSF in Kalimantan and Toba Pulp in Sumatra support orangutan conservation in their concession

PT KPC Mining; PT. Surya Hutani Jaya Timber Plantation; PT. Suka Jaya Makmur Logging Concession; PT. Cipta Usaha Seja Oil Palm. One Company in Sumatra: Toba Pulp in Sumatra, 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

Component 3.4

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

WWF, TAMAN SAFARI INDONESIA, OF UK, PANECO, Aspinal, SOS OIC, Wilmar, Agro Harapan Lestari, Bumi Resource, CUS, OREI, RHOI, APAPI; PT. SMART; TNC; CI, YLI, GAPKI, 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; RIAK BUMI, 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

Component 3.5

Got support funding for several regional meeting on orangutan forums, and IWOC meeting in Bali from others orangutan stakeholders

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. \$990,182 contributed to date in match by OCSP grantees. (\$110,537) regional meeting on orangutan forums, and IWOC meeting in Bali from others orangutan stakeholders

Explanatory notes:

Component 4

The 2010 survey results are based on 147 completed questionnaires. The respondents included 25 questionnaires from government, 54 questionnaires from NGOs, 18 questionnaires from organizations in the private sector, 34 questionnaires from university/ researchers, and 13 questionnaires from journalists. This number of survey participants is 60% higher than during the 2009 survey. 2010 sample is especially wide ranging with the addition of journalists and university researchers. Males accounted for 75% of the returned surveys. A total of 30 respondents in the 2010 survey had participated in the 2009 survey.

In March - Apr 2009, OCSP conducted a two-part study. 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.

Component 4.1

Radio

Zivanna Letisha Siregar (OCSP Orangutan Ambassador) 15 min KISS radio show and 5-minutes interview on Green Radio, Jamartin green radio interview (30 mins), OCSP's Jamartin, Suci, Hery on call in radio show in Bali for IWOC (1hr), Green Radio Coverage of IWOC (15 mins). Over 80 hours of Promedia Radio programs. Erik Meijaard interviewed about the new orangutan discovery by radio stations in Australia, UK (BBC), Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Newspaper

Year 1 = 210 articles; Year 2 = 178 articles; Year 3 = 150 articles; Total = 538 articles

TV

Zivanna Letisha Siregar (OCSP Orangutan Ambassador) 15-minute television broadcast on Indosiar, OCSP's Jamartin, Suci and Herry Djoko Susilo interviewed on Bali TV at IWOC (30 mins), Walter North's Press Conference on Metro TV and TV One (5 mins each= 10 mins) and other. Metro TV Coverage of Orangutan Trader arrest in Central Kalimantan (5 mins). TV interview with Erik Meijaard on Al Jeezera TV and Dialog on TVRI Kalimantan with Titian for 60 minutes.

Component 4.2

71% of conservation organizations and relevant government offices in Kalimantan and Sumatra aware of OCSP (lower than 2009 result – 76%). The nature of the 2010 sample, including researchers and journalists not included in the 2009 sample, may be partially responsible for this finding. OCSP is successful in communicating with conservation groups but it has not made great achievements in extending its reach to the media and researchers who are also involved in the conservation effort.

Component 4.3

Total Mailing List = 631: OCSP Group Mailing List – 24 members; FORINA National meeting Group Mailing List – 52 members; Orangutan Action Plan Group Mailing List – 166 members; OCSP Grant Group Mailing List – 89 members; Orangutan Congress mailing list – 21 members; KPSL Sumbagut mailing list (Sumatra) – 37 members; Alam Sumatra mailing list (Sumatra)- 13 members; Facebook of Orangutan National Action Plan – 229 members.

Component 4.4

OCSP has met and exceeded its 2008 and 2009 targets for the Overall Impact at Activity 4.4.

Component 4.5

United States Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr. Scot Marciel & Medan Consulate General, Stanley Harsa visit OCSP sites in Sumatra (2). United States Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr. Cameron Hume and daughter, accompanied by two US Embassy staff, the head of DoJ ICITAP Indonesia program, and one official from Ministry of Forestry/PHKA visit Kutai National Park and KPC (5). US Embassy Deputy Chief of Mission, Ted Ossi, visits Tanjung Puting (1), (2) community members from Sipirok sub district to study to organic farmers in Tanjung Morawa and Sibiru-biru, Deli Serdang District, to increase their knowledge related to cacao and system of rice intensification agriculture. (3) staffs of two production houses - under France 5, a public TV network in France, principally featuring educational programming – to Balikpapan for assessment the making of documentation series, extinction: orangutan. (1) Zivanna Letisha Siregar, former Miss Indonesia 2008 visited TN Tanjung Puting and also met with the Bupati Kotawaringin Barat, BKSDA, BTNTP, Dr. Birute Galdikas, OCSP grantees and accompanied by several journalists, such as; (1) Journalist from Jawa Post; (2) Journalists from TV Indosiar – National TV Station; (1) Journalists from Femina – woman magazine
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. 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. (2) of ICITAP Team - from US Department of Justice to Kutai National Park to work with Park management and stakeholders. (2) 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.

Component 4.6

Year 2010 = None: Work plan activity to support campaign was cancelled with approval of USAID.

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

Explanatory notes:

Component 5.1

BMP Sites (207,020 ha): PT KPC Mining - 5 % of total work area set aside for orangutan conservation (4,500 ha); PT. Surya Hutani Jaya Timber Plantation - 5.5 % of area set aside as natural forest corridor and orangutan protection areas (8,635 ha); PT. Suka Jaya Makmur Logging Concession- 65 % of concession identified for high biodiversity value (HCV assessment, MCDA analysis) will be manage by implementing BMP for orangutan conservation (191,100 ha); PT. Cipta Usaha Seja Oil Palm - 15 % of total area will be conserved for orangutan protection (including 2600 Ha Hutan Lindung inside plantation).

Component 5.1.1

The strategy is to retain this area as permanent forest estate, but with parts of it under active forestry concession management. Because the area is poorly known, there is a need to carry out a feasibility study to determine a conservation strategy to engage the three most relevant resource users – communities, local government and the concessionaire. This study focused on documenting the major threats and identification of areas for priority conservation interventions to abate major threats. These two principal threats emerge clearly in an analysis that ranks level of threats at focus sites of Kutai and Dairi/Pakpak Bharat Districts.

Component 5.1.2

A KALIMANTAN:

Orangutan Best Management Practices manual developed, covering Forestry, Mining, Plantations and Palm Oil. (3) agreements. OCSP signed agreement with PT. Alas Kusuma Group for the Suka Jaya Makmur (SJM) for forest concession; PT Sinar Mas for PT Surya Hutani Jaya (a industrial plantation concessionaire); and PT.Bumi Resources (a mining concessionaire) for the Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC). These agreements were to use the BMPs to assist develop orangutan sensitive conservation management plans and Standard Operating procedures.

B SUMATRA:

OCSP conducted an initial collaborative survey of orangutan in and around Toba Pulp Lestari in Pakpak Bharat which identified significant populations in their concessions. And began discussions with them on the need to develop a conservation management plan based on the OCSP BMPs for conservation of orangutan collaboration.

Component 5.1.3

OCSP facilitated development of 3 conservation management plans for orangutan in three major concession sector types - timber plantation, logging, and mining.

Component 5.1.4

A study carried out by OCSP for Friends of Kutai to provide them with a number of options to enlarge their scope of interest to develop a Mitra Kutai resemble something more akin to the OCSP concept of a land council.

Component 5.2

Of the 22 “private sector” respondents to the questionnaire (17 banks, 2 Investment Banks, 2 Government Agencies/Regulators and 1 Asset Manager), 59% were “somewhat interested” and 23 % very interested in adopting the Financial Screening Protocol to support the protection of the forest habitat of orangutans.

Component 5.2.1

A financial sector study completed that gauged their interest in screening for non-financial risk and the value to that sector of OCSP developing a screening tool to evaluate such risk, particularly as it pertains to conservation of orangutans. Report USAID OCSP (2010). Position paper on non financial (environmental) risk assessment in the Indonesian financial sector. . July 2009 (USAID, Jakarta)

Component 5.2.2

22 banks and financial institutions:

Government Agencies: BI, BAPEPAM-LK and PERBANAS

State-owned Banks: Bank Mandiri, BRI, BNI and Bukopin

Privately-held Banks: BCA, BII, Danamon, Permata, Mega, CIMB-Niaga and Panin

Investment Banks: Danareksa, Bahana and Mandiri

Regional Banks: Banks of Aceh, Sumut (North Sumatera), Kalbar (West Kalimantan), Kalteng (Central Kalimantan) and Kaltim (East Kalimantan)

Component 5.2.3

Of the 81% who responded positively (17 banks, 2 investment bankers, 1 government regulatory agency & 1 asset manager), 71 % stated that the protocol concept was clearly presented and that presumably they gained an improved understanding of this protocol

Component 5.3.

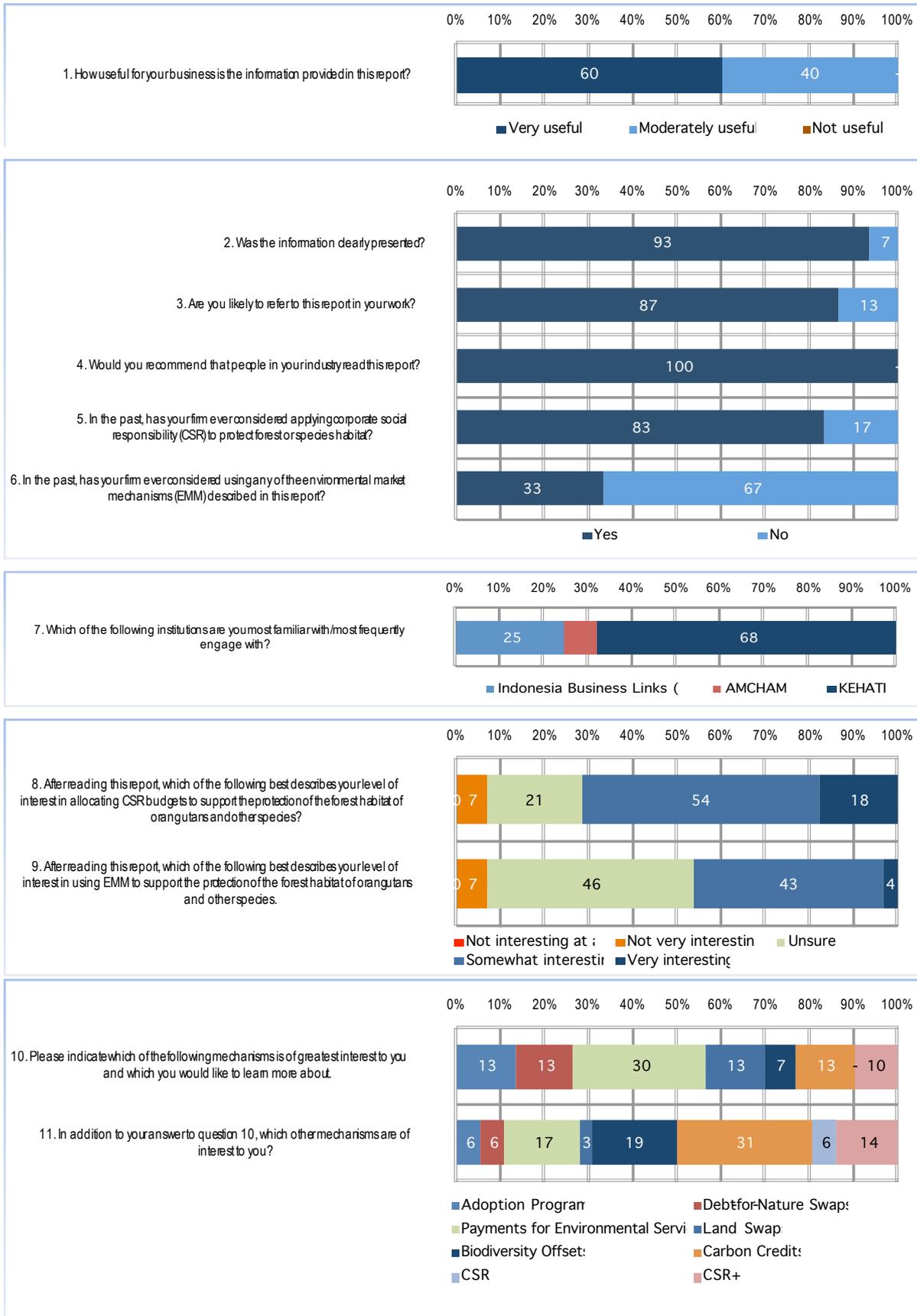
Of the 30 “private sector” respondents to the questionnaire, 54% were “somewhat interested” and 18% “very interested” in allocating CSR budgets to support the protection of the forest habitat of orangutans and other species . Based on the same respondent, 44% were “somewhat interested” and 4% “very interested” in using EMM to support the protection of the forest habitat of orangutans and other species ”.

Component 5.3.1

PSSF analyzed the current status of two promising trends in business practices: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and emerging Environmental Market Mechanisms (EMMs). This report has approved by USAID, printed and has circulated to related institution to get feedback and opinions. (Financing Orangutan Habitat Conservation in Indonesia Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Market Mechanisms. Prepared by Lydia Ruddy For the Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP), May 17, 2010).

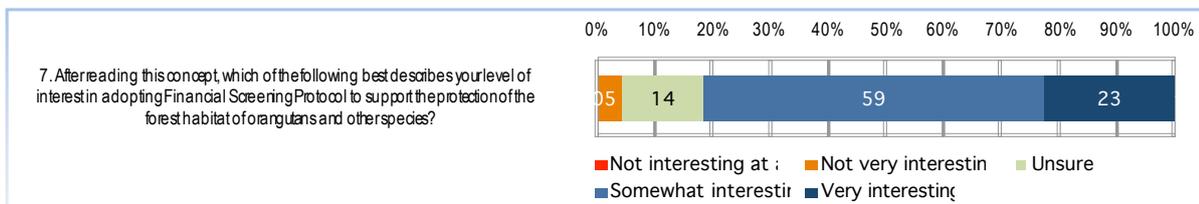
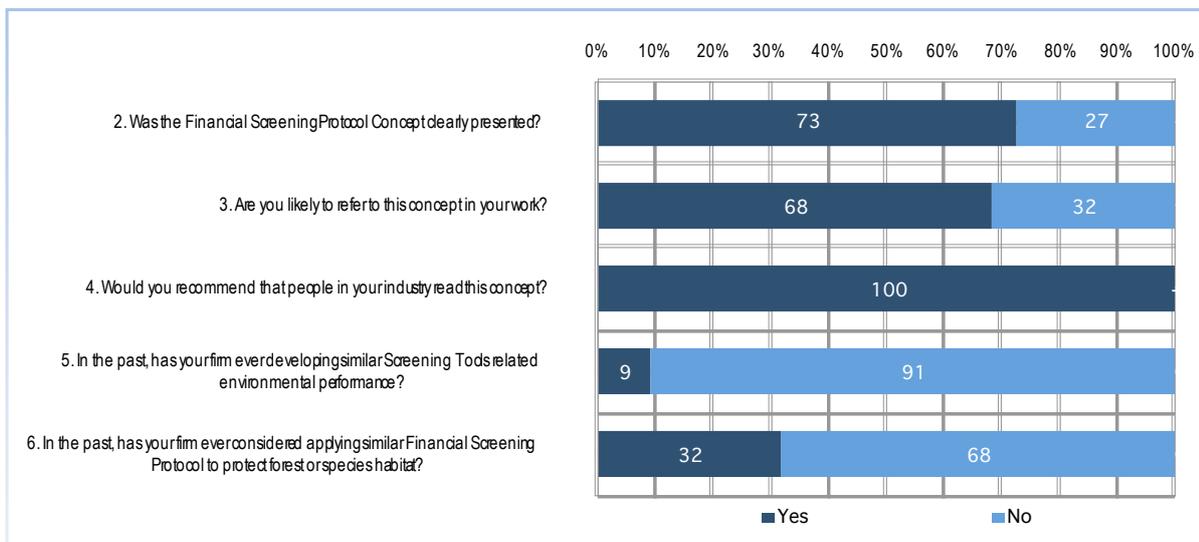
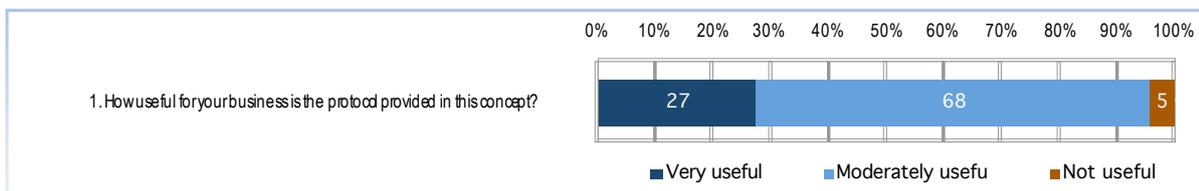
Financing Orangutan Habitat Conservation - Questionnaire Findings

n = 30



Financing Screening Protocol – Questionnaire Findings

n = 22 (17 samples of bank, 2 samples of Investment Banking, 2 sample of Government Agency/Regulator and 1 sample of Asset Management)



Annex Three: Stakeholder Perceptions Survey

Final Evaluation of Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) Component 4: Improved Outreach that Builds Commitment and Support for Orangutan Conservation

By Maureen Taylor, Ph.D. (Social Impact, Inc)



Executive Summary

The USAID-funded Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) operated from 2007-2010. It worked to help Indonesia preserve some of the world's most highly valued biodiversity in Kalimantan (Borneo) and Sumatra. OCSP sought to reduce the rate of forest loss by working closely with the Government of Indonesia, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to address the key threats of unsustainable and illegal logging, forest conversion, and fires.

I. Component Four Activities

OCSP was based on five components. This evaluation combines survey data collected in 2009 and 2010 to review the results of Component 4: Improved Outreach that Builds Commitment and Support for Orangutan Conservation. More specifically, it will compare results from 2009 to 2010 on the following:

Activity 4.2	Percent of conservation organizations and relevant government offices in Kalimantan and Sumatra aware of OCSP;
Activity 4.4	Percent of survey respondents from the target audience who are aware of campaign issues;
Satisfaction	Percent of survey respondents from the target audience who rate OCSP as good or excellent in its capacity building, information exchange and ability to serve as a liaison amongst groups in the conversation sector.

Data were collected at two points-in-time: mid-term 2009 and at the end of project (2010). The two data points show progress of OCSP in its capacity to increase awareness about orangutan conservation issues.

II. Component Four Objectives

There are three broad program objectives in Component 4 that will be measured in this evaluation. First, OCSP seeks to build awareness and understanding amongst the target audience on the main threats of orangutans and their habitat. Second, it seeks to build awareness and understanding amongst the target audience on the importance of protecting orangutans and their habitat. Thirdly, OCSP works to build awareness and understanding amongst target audiences on the need for policy change and law enforcement that support conservation of orangutans and their habitat. To measure the success of OCSP on these three program objectives, the team included specific questions on the survey that address these areas.

III. Evaluation Purpose and Methods

OCSP did not collect baseline data when it opened in 2007. It is therefore difficult to know what levels of awareness existed on topics such as habitat conservation and identification of threats to orangutans before OSCP activities. The two data sets collected in 2009 and 2010 provide the best opportunity to examine OCSP progress. To determine the progress toward the targets, OCSP conducted a survey of NGOs, government authorities, private sector organizations, researchers and journalists. During July and August of 2010, the team sent out 200 surveys,

made repeated phone calls and emails requesting survey completion, and had 147 surveys returned. The 73% response rate is considered very good for survey research. The surveys included both closed and open questions. The evaluation of accomplishment of targets on 4.2, 4.4, and Stakeholder Satisfaction are based on these survey responses.

IV. Findings

Component 4	Overall Impact	Activity 4.2	Activity 4.4
Improved outreach that builds commitment and support for orangutan conservation	Percent of Indonesian stakeholders demonstrating support for orangutan conservation efforts	Percent of conservation organizations and relevant government offices in Kalimantan and Sumatra aware of OCSP	Percent of survey respondents from the target audience who are aware of campaign issues
Life of Project Target	60%	90%	Increase of 25% awareness
Baseline Data	Not collected	Not collected	Not collected
2008/9 Target	10%	65%	15%
2008/9 Actual	99%	76%	100%
2009/10 Target	60%	90%	60%
2009/10 Actual	97%	71%	99%

OCSP has met and exceeded its 2010 targets for the Overall Impact Indicator and Activity 4.4.

OCSP did not achieve the target for Activity 4.2. The most recent data (71% familiar with OCSP) is consistent with the 2009 result. However, over the last year OCSP was not able to increase its name recognition with different groups in the conservation sector. The nature of the 2010 sample, including researchers and journalists not included in the 2009 sample, may be partially responsible for this finding. OCSP is successful in communicating with conservation groups but it has not made great achievements in extending its reach to the media and researchers who are also involved in the conservation effort.

The next survey questions or indicators measure stakeholder satisfaction with OCSP.

Stakeholder Satisfaction

	Overall Impact	Information Exchange
Performance Indicator	Percentage of partners in OCSP focus area that rate: A) OCSP in its capacity building as good to excellent B) OCSP support services as good to excellent	Percentage of stakeholders that rate: A) OCSP information exchange as good to excellent B) OCSP liaison as good to excellent

	Overall Impact	Information Exchange
Baseline	Not collected	Not collected
FY 2008/9 Target	90%	90%
FY 2008/9 Actual ¹	45%	65%
FY 2009/10 Target	90%	90%
FY 2009/10 Actual	A: 71% B: 73%	A: 75% B: 79%

The survey findings suggest that OCSP improved its ability to serve as a capacity builder and liaison to other organizations in the conservation sector. However, it did not achieve the overall Impact and Information exchange performance targets.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall, OCSP has been successful in communicating the urgency of orangutan conservation and gaining agreement of stakeholders on the threats to orangutans and their habitat. OCSP has indeed achieved its objectives related to Activity 4.2 and Activity 4.4.

Stakeholder satisfaction with OCSP in its capacity building and support services is still lower than desired. OCSP has yet to meet its targets in this area in either the 2009 or 2010 evaluations. The target was quite high and may not have been realistic given the size and scope of the relationship building needs in the region. The recommendations below, based on the surveys and the open-ended responses from participants, may provide guidance on enhanced outreach that builds commitment and support for future conservation efforts in Indonesia and the region.

Recommendation 1: Enhanced Stakeholder Outreach Is Needed

OCSP stakeholders are aware of the serious threats to orangutans and their habitat. However, OCSP has not yet emerged as a leader in the conservation movement. It has yet to fulfill its role in bringing different types of organizations together in habitat and orangutan protection. The work plan over the course of the project shows many roundtables, workshops, and meetings. This is a good start. However, relationship building needs to extend past meetings and workshops. Relationship building and capacity development of an entire sector of organizations dedicated to habitat and orangutan protection needs to be an ongoing activity. Future projects need to be able to create opportunities for collaboration and information sharing that go beyond meetings and face-to-face activities. Blogs, websites, local meetings of partners, and capacity training for NGOs in how to develop relationships with private sector organizations and government may help to create stronger, more independent linkages that will ultimately have a greater impact on local efforts to conserve orangutan habitat.

Recommendation 2: Government Engagement Is Key to Future Programs

The participants' responses also showed that government (customary, district, provincial, and central) requires more capacity building to protect orangutans and their environment. Laws exist but there is too little enforcement. Future national development programs should include communication components that continue to reach out to different levels of law enforcement to

¹ The indicator was combined in 2008/9, i.e., there was no A and B.

build their capacity in catching and prosecuting those who break the law and endanger orangutans and their habitat. Building commitment is a key component of this outreach.

Concluding Remarks

OCSP now has longitudinal data that measures the success of its communication and relationship building efforts. The data from the two studies show that OCSP has been maintaining and, in many cases, increasing the awareness of stakeholders on key conservation issues. Yet, more work is needed in communication outreach. Future programs should continue to build long-term relationships with local partners, work more closely with the private sector and government, and help to build sustainable communities in areas where orangutans and humans now frequently interact. Greater economic, political, and conservation capacity will mean a better future for the biodiversity of Indonesia.

I. Program Background

The USAID Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) was a three-and-a-half year (2007-2010) crisis-response program that worked for the long-term survival of viable orangutan populations in Sumatra and Kalimantan. OCSP sought to eliminate or reduce primary threats to orangutans in priority areas, especially loss of forest habitat, hunting and wildlife trade.

OCSP was implemented by Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) with sub-contracts to Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). It worked in partnership with 25 international and local NGOs that implement activities in support of OCSP goals. OCSP approached 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. This shared ownership approach increased cooperation and engaged stakeholders. The program was designed so that development and conservation are sustainable for communities that embrace orangutan conservation.

II. Program Components

OCSP was based on five components:

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

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

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

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

Component 5: Sustainable Financing (Private Sector Sustainability Facility)

This final evaluation will provide longitudinal results of Component 4. More specifically, it will compare the results of the 2009 achievements with the 2010 final results on the following OCSP Activities: 4.2, 4.4, and Stakeholder Satisfaction.

III. Program Objectives

Three broad program objectives are measured in this evaluation. First, OCSP seeks to build awareness and understanding amongst the target audience on the main threats to orangutans and their habitat. Second, it seeks to build awareness and understanding among target audiences on the importance of protecting orangutans and their habitat. Thirdly, OCSP works to

build awareness and understanding among target audiences on the need for policy change and law enforcement that support conservation of orangutans and their habitat.

OCSP accomplished these program objectives through a two-pronged effort that encompassed both a media and a relationship-building strategy. To build general public and stakeholder awareness, OCSP engaged the media to increase local, regional, and national media coverage on conservation of orangutans and their habitat. For instance, OCSP supported the formation of a national orangutan multi-stakeholder forum (FORINA). It facilitated the development of regional and national workshops focused on implementation of the National Orangutan Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2017. Its team developed a plan for an Orangutan Action Plan Working Group meeting. This meeting involved key actors from Indonesia and the region. OSCP also worked to implement strategic communications campaigns at both national and regional levels.

The 2009-2010 workplan focused on increased engagement with the media via campaigns with clear messages about orangutan threats. OCSP sought a relationship with Ogilvy International PR Company for a pro-bono campaign in support of orangutan conservation. Additional tactics for increased information exchange included supporting church sermons on conservation issues and holding meetings with religious leaders to develop a conservation ethic within religious teachings.

IV. Evaluation Purpose and Methods

This end-of-project (EOP) report provides an assessment of OSCP's progress toward accomplishing the 2010 targets for Activity 4.2 (Relevant Stakeholder Awareness of OCSP) and Activity 4.4 (Awareness of Campaign Issues Among Target Audiences). Additionally, this report will analyze the results on Stakeholder Satisfaction with OCSP in its role in capacity building and information exchange.

The OCSP Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) provided the indicators, performance measures, data collection methods, baselines and targets for OCSP. The Revised PMP, dated April 2010, provides the basis for this evaluation. Some targets had been revised in this PMP based on feedback.

The program did not collect baseline data when it opened in 2007. It is therefore difficult to know levels of awareness that existed on topics such as habitat conservation and identification of threats to orangutans before OSCP activities. The two data sets collected in 2009 and 2010 provide the best opportunity to examine OCSP progress.

To determine the progress toward the targets, OCSP conducted a survey of NGOs, government authorities, private sector organizations, researchers and journalists in July and August 2010. OCSP sought a broad sample and used multiple methods to ensure that different stakeholders could provide input. These steps included:

1. Distribution of over 150 questionnaires during the International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation in Bali on July 15, 2010 to all workshop participants.
2. Email reminder sent on July 30, 2010 to all workshop participants.

3. Email reminder sent on August 6, 2010 to all who had been sent a survey.
4. Distribution of 50 questionnaires at an OCSP seminar attended by partners and potential partners from the private sector.
5. Personal phone calls to stakeholders, especially private sector organizations, asking them to complete the survey.

The 73% response rate is considered very good for assessing stakeholder and partner perceptions in monitoring and evaluation research.

The 2010 survey results are based on 147 completed questionnaires. The respondents included 25 questionnaires from government, 54 questionnaires from NGOs, 18 questionnaires from organizations in the private sector, 34 questionnaires from university personnel and researchers, and 13 questionnaires from journalists. This number of survey participants was 60% higher than for the 2009 survey. OCSP should be commended for its perseverance in gaining feedback from diverse stakeholders for its end-of-project evaluation. This year's sample was especially wide-ranging, with the addition of journalists and university researchers. Males accounted for 75% of the returned surveys. A total of 30 respondents in the 2010 survey also participated in the 2009 survey.

The purpose of the survey research was to build on the 2009 survey findings. While many survey questions remained the same for easy mathematical comparisons, the OCSP team solicited feedback from USAID and other experts to refine the survey. The current survey reflects that expert and donor feedback. The 2010 survey questions can be found in Appendix A. The survey consisted of Likert type questions asking the respondents to rate their level of agreement to questions that directly measure the indicators for 4.2 and 4.4 and the Stakeholder Satisfaction performance indicators.

The OCSP team was also interested in qualitative data about the impact of the program. The survey contained eight open-ended questions that asked respondents for their perceptions that would inform lessons learned, examples of OCSP impact, and areas for improvement in future conservation projects.

V. Findings

OCSP component 4 objectives sought to build awareness and understanding among target audiences on (1) the main threats to orangutans and their habitat; (2) the importance of protecting orangutans and their habitat; and (3) the need for policy change and law enforcement that support conservation of orangutans and their habitat. Survey questions addressed each of these areas.

Objective 1: Threat Awareness

OCSP actively communicated to stakeholders the different threats to orangutans and their habitat. The survey results suggest that the target audiences (NGOs, government, private sector organizations, researchers, and journalists) are very aware of the threats to orangutans. The 2009 survey asked respondents to agree to a statement that orangutans and their habitat are

under heavy threat in Indonesia. The 2010 survey, in a desire to be more precise in detecting any difference in threat awareness levels, separated that question into two different questions. The 2009 data that were used for that question are used for reference.

	2009	2010
Orangutans are under heavy threat in Indonesia.	98%	97%
Orangutan habitats are under heavy threat in Indonesia.	98%	96%
I am aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat.	100%	97%

Respondents on both surveys were asked to identify the main threat to orangutans and their habitat.

	2009	2010
Deforestation (illegal logging) is the main threat to orangutans and their habitat.	31 %	35%
Oil palm plantations is the main threat to orangutans and their habitat.	29 %	36%
Lack of law enforcement is the main threat to orangutans and their habitat.	24 %	24%
Trading and poaching is the main threat to orangutans and their habitat.	7 %	4%
Forest fire is the main threat to orangutans and their habitat.	4 %	6%
Mining is the main threat to orangutans and their habitat.	4 %	2%
Human encroachment is the main threat to orangutans and their habitat.	2 %	8%

The 2010 data show that two specific forms of human economic activity – deforestation (illegal logging) and oil palm plantations – are perceived to be the primary threats to orangutan conservation. Both logging and palm oil production are economic activities for many of the people who live in or near orangutan habitat.

On the open-ended questions, respondents made very forceful observations about the economic tensions:

“Oil palm plantations have become the reason for the national economy.”

“A primary driving force behind reduction in orangutan distribution and population is the absence of consensus between national and provincial spatial plans and development aspirations. This results in suboptimal planning at the regional level, and the perception by many regional parties that orangutans present a constraint to development.”

“There is a habit to play off human development against help to orangutans, but this is short-sighted and we need simple & convincing communication strategies to make more evident how conservation & sustainable development hang together.”

There are many additional threats to orangutans and their habitat. After asking respondents to identify the main threat, the survey then asked them to identify additional threats. Respondents could identify as many threats as they wanted.

	2009	2010
Forest fire is an additional threat to orangutans and their habitat.	60 %	57%
Trading and poaching is an additional threat to orangutans and their habitat.	57%	69%
The lack of law enforcement is an additional threat to orangutans and their habitat.	48 %	64%
The conversion of forest for oil palm plantations is an additional threat to orangutans and their habitat.	48%	53%
Deforestation is an additional threat to orangutans and their habitat.	49 %	57%
Mining is an additional threat to orangutans and their habitat.	40 %	51%
Human encroachment is an additional threat to orangutans and their habitat.	26 %	55%

It appears that recognition of the additional threats to orangutans and their habitat has increased for six of the seven categories. Respondents are more aware of the diverse threats to orangutans and their habitat. All threats on this list garnered at least 50% selection rates by participants. This finding means that the target population is aware of both primary and secondary threats to orangutan survival.

Objective 2: Recognition of the Importance of Protecting Orangutans and their Habitat

The survey results suggest that the target audiences (NGOs, government, journalists, researchers, and private sector organizations) are very aware of the need for conservation. The 2009 survey inquired about “Protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter.” Based on USAID input, the 2010 survey split that question into two parts. Interestingly, the answers to both questions on this current survey scored 97 percent, suggesting that the needs for protecting orangutans and their environment are equally urgent. The two are obviously closely linked and one respondent actually wrote on the open-ended part, “Orangutan conservation cannot be separated from its [the orangutan’s] habitat.”

	2009	2010
Protecting orangutan habitat is an urgent matter.	99%	97%
Protecting orangutans is an urgent matter.	99%	97%

It is clear that OCSP, as part of a broader conservation movement in Indonesia, has been successful in communicating the urgency of protecting orangutans and their habitat. Now that there is general awareness among NGOs, government, researchers, journalists and private sector organizations, it is important to identify the next steps for conservation. It is especially important to know which organizations need to take on a greater role.

Objective 3: Recognition of the Need for Advocacy and Law Enforcement

The third broad objective of OSCP’s fourth component was to build awareness for policy change and law enforcement that support orangutans and their habitat conservation. Key messages in the campaign included the need to increase community participation in the process and the need for regulation and policy enforcement. The survey inquired if these messages were successfully communicated. The findings suggest that the key messages are indeed accepted by the target audience.

The question “The public can play a role in combating illegal logging and forest conversion” was split into two questions on the 2010 survey to better detect agreement on the role of the public in conservation.

	2009	2010
Policy changes need to occur to protect orangutans and their habitat.	90 %	96%
It is important for law enforcement to support orangutans and their habitat.	99 %	99%
The public can play a role in combating illegal logging.	92 %	95%
The public can play a role in combating forest conversion.	92 %	86%
Those who illegally convert orangutan habitat should be punished.	93%	94%

Additional questions were added to the 2010 survey to better measure the roles of other institutions in Indonesia in orangutan conservation. There was no baseline to compare these scores with, but the data are clear in showing that both the private sector and financial institutions have a role to play in orangutan conservation.

	2010
Financial institutions must play a role in protecting orangutans and their habitat.	91%
Private sector concessionaires (such as mining, palm oil, pulp & paper, and logging companies) must play an important role in protecting orangutans and their habitat.	96%
Media campaigns are an effective tool in protecting orangutans and their habitat.	88%

The respondent’s open-ended answers provide additional insight into the possible solutions and, more importantly, identified the groups that have to act differently to prevent habitat destruction. The high response supporting media campaigns suggests that future conservation efforts will need to engage in a two-pronged approach: relationship building and information dissemination.

“Middle class public in Indonesia appears well aware of the threats to orangutan and habitat, and has become increasingly engaged in voicing opinion on these issues. Yet this does not translate democratically into policy decision by Government, because of (1) relative weakness of public lobby compared to business/development interest groups, (2) disjunct between public opinion in urban centers and the public involved in front-line development occurring in the provinces.”

“There is severe apathy among key implementing agencies, stakeholders and the general public relative to orangutan conservation.”

“If the law enforcement is enforced then other threats will be reduced.”

“Threats can be minimized if developers follow the law on environmental. This can also be minimized if enforcement agencies fully enforce the law and take effective action on offenders.”

“Until enforcement is taken seriously by the government and people prosecuted for violating orangutan laws, orangutan threats in illegal trade will continue.”

There appears to be common agreement about some of the underlying issues facing conservation in Indonesia. Respondents’ answers pointed to the fact that Indonesia has weak public participation in government decision-making. Other respondents pointed to the dominance of the private sector, which benefits from exploiting natural resources. Many respondents identified weak law enforcement at the local, state and national levels, and the reality that people subsist by working in the very industries that threaten habitat. These are the realities of conservation in Indonesia.

In spite of these challenges, the survey results show that OCSP’s objectives have been achieved. The table below provides a summary of the baseline, targets and actual accomplishments of component 4 and the two activities of interest for this evaluation.

Component 4 Baseline and Targets

Component 4	Overall Impact	Activity 4.2	Activity 4.4
<i>Improved outreach that builds commitment and support for orangutan conservation</i>	<i>Percent of Indonesian stakeholders demonstrating support for orangutan conservation efforts</i>	<i>Percent of conservation organizations and relevant government offices in Kalimantan and Sumatra aware of OCSP</i>	<i>Percent of survey respondents from the target audience who are aware of campaign issues</i>

Component 4	Overall Impact	Activity 4.2	Activity 4.4
Target	60%	90%	Increase of 25% awareness
Baseline Data	Not collected	Not collected	Not collected
2008/9 Target	10%	65%	15%
2008/9 Actual	99%	76%	100%
2009/10 Target	60%	90%	60%
2009/10 Actual	97%	71%	99%

OCSP has met and exceeded its 2010 targets for the Overall Impact Indicator and Activity 4.4. Given the nature of the 2010 sample, with the addition of researchers, private companies and journalists, it is reasonable to assume that not all organizations surveyed would be aware of OCSP. Indeed, when the data for Activity 4.2 are examined by group, it appears that there were more “neither agree nor disagree” answers from this group, which dropped the overall score for OCSP on this indicator. The data provide important information for future conservation efforts. Additional efforts will need to be made to collaborate with researchers and journalists to maximize the reach of a given program’s messages.

Stakeholder Satisfaction with OCSP

OCSP also worked to build strong partnerships with other organizations in the conservation movement. The 2009 results demonstrated that OCSP had not achieved its targeted impact on information exchange. Many organizations did not know very much about OCSP and several noted that OCSP was not effective in building relationships, creating information exchanges, or building up the capacity of partners to engage in enhanced conservation efforts. The 2009-2010 workplan identified meeting these targets as a priority.

In the last year of the project, OCSP focused on increased engagement with the media through campaigns with clear messages about orangutan threats. OCSP sought a relationship with Ogilvy International PR Company for a pro-bono campaign in support of orangutan conservation. Additional tactics for increased information exchange included the support of church sermons on conservation issues, and meetings with religious leaders to develop a conservation ethic within religious teachings. These tactics were intended to make OCSP more of a leader in the conservation movement and thus increase stakeholder satisfaction with OCSP.

Stakeholder Satisfaction

	Overall Impact	Information Exchange
Performance Indicator²	Percentage of partners in OCSP focus area that rate: A) OCSP in its capacity building as good to excellent B) OCSP support services as good to excellent	Percentage of stakeholders that rate: A) OCSP information exchange as good to excellent B) OCSP liaison as good to excellent
Target	90%	90%
Baseline	Not collected	Not collected
FY 2008/9 Target	90%	90%
FY 2008/9 Actual	45%	65%
FY 2009/10 Target	90%	90%
FY 2009/10 Actual	A: 71% B: 73%	A: 75% B: 79%

OCSP's enhanced efforts over the last year of the project appear to have been successful. The table above shows a clear improvement in the satisfaction levels of OCSP partners. There was a 50% increase in partner perceptions that OCSP was good to excellent in capacity building and in support services. There were also improvements in partner perceptions of OCSP as being a good to excellent liaison, and in approval of its ability to provide information. While this measure showed a less dramatic increase, it is clear that partners' satisfaction with OCSP increased over the final year of the project.

Many respondents noted OCSP's effectiveness:

A major result was the "Accomplishment of International Workshop on Orangutan Conservation."

Eleven organizations noted that OCSP "improved collaboration among stakeholders."

Five organizations noted that the establishment of FORINA was good.

Five organizations acknowledged that OCSP "laid an important foundation in the conservation of orangutan."

² The PMP had combined two different parts to each indicator. The 2009 data set used one question to measure the indicators. Upon further review from experts and USAID, OCSP decided to separate the two parts of each indicator for 2010. The target would remain the same, but the actual achievement of the indicator would be reported in two parts to reflect this change.

Despite the marked improvement, the survey findings suggest that OCSP still has not yet achieved its overall targets in providing capacity building and support services. Some of the respondents' answers to the open-ended questions may provide insight into some of the reasons behind this score.

OCSP showed “poor in capacity building for the government.”

OCSP's activities in “capacity building services in the effort to protect orangutans” have not worked well.

Sixteen organizations noted that OCSP did not “build awareness” well.

Eleven organizations did not really know much about OCSP.

Eight organizations noted that OCSP did not build “the capacity to improve collaboration in the effort to protect orangutans and their habitat” very well.

Others noted that OCSP started too late to build networks, its communication strategy was poor, and had poor follow-up after meetings.

These comments are included not to criticize OCSP but rather to show areas that need to be improved in future projects. Additional efforts will need to be made to develop partnerships, engage partners, and maximize project efforts.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall, OCSP has been successful in communicating the urgency of orangutan conservation and gaining agreement among stakeholders on the threats to orangutans and their habitat.

OCSP has achieved its objectives related to Activity 4.2 and Activity 4.4. Stakeholder satisfaction with OCSP in its capacity building and support services is still lower than desired. OCSP did not meet its targets in this area in either the 2009 or 2010 evaluations. The recommendations below, based on the surveys and the open-ended comments by participants, may provide guidance for future USAID conservation efforts in Indonesia and the region.

OCSP now has longitudinal data that illustrates the success of its communication and relationship building efforts. The program did not collect baseline data when it opened in 2007. We cannot ascertain the levels of awareness that already existed on topics such as habitat conservation and identification of threats to orangutans. Without that baseline, it is difficult to know how far the program progressed in its outreach objectives. The two points in time data do show that OCSP has been successful in increasing awareness of stakeholders over the last two years. It has worked to inform the private sector about conservation. Its workshops have been well received and it has tried to build relationships among different members of the conservation sector. OCSP has created the foundation for future conservation projects. As a USAID implementer, OCSP provided support to different groups so that they could pursue localized conservation efforts. More work is needed in this area. Future programs should continue to build long-term relationships with local partners, work more closely with the private sector and government, and help to build sustainable communities in areas where orangutans and humans now frequently interact. Greater economic, political, and conservation capacity will mean a better future for the

biodiversity of Indonesia. The next section provides two suggestions for future conservation efforts.

Recommendation 1: Outreach Efforts Need to Address the Reality that Economic Development and Conservation are Inextricably Linked

The participants' answers showed very clearly that economic development, an imperative in a developing nation, is a major threat to orangutan conservation. Future projects should link the two areas more closely and develop communication messages that address this topic. Additional outreach and education campaigns about the economic potential gained by saving the orangutan may be necessary parts of future programs. Sustainability is also an issue. Several participants were concerned that the programs funded by OCSP are not sustainable and thus will not continue after the end of the project. NGOs and grass roots groups in developing nations need to have clear sustainability strategies.

Recommendation 2: Government Engagement Is Key to Future Programs

The participants' answers also showed that government (customary, district, provincial, and central) requires more capacity building to protect orangutans and their environments. Laws exist, but there is too little enforcement. Future national programs should include components that continue to reach out to different levels of law enforcement to build their capacity in catching and prosecuting those who break the law and endanger both the orangutan and its habitat.

Stakeholder Perceptions - Cover Letter and Survey

ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION SERVICES PROGRAM SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Partner,

OCSP will close at the end of September 2010 and is currently gathering information for the final evaluation of the impact of the communications program as well as general views on program successes, weaknesses, and lessons learned. We would therefore be very grateful if you would provide your valuable input by kindly completing the survey questionnaire below.

Some of you will have completed a similar questionnaire last year, in which case we would like to express our thanks and hope that you will again provide your comments. In case this is your first survey, we would also like to thank you for participating.

Please fill in the personal data below and then answer the questionnaire. Email the completed form to OCSP at OCSP@dai.com or fax it to our Jakarta office 021-72792837 no later than July 30, 2010. Thank you.

Name: _____ Gender: [M / F]

Organization: _____

Position: _____

Office Address: _____

City / Town: _____

Office Phone / Mobile: _____

Email Address: _____

For each question below, please tick the answer that is closest to your own opinion, and write your response in the box provided when requested.

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Section One: Threats to Orangutans		
1	Orangutans are under heavy threat in Indonesia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
2	Orangutan habitat is under heavy threat in Indonesia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
3	I am aware of the main threats to Orangutans and their habitat.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
4	What do you think is the main threat to Orangutans and their habitat? Provide only one answer.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oil palm plantation 2. Forest fire 3. Trading and poaching 4. Deforestation 5. Mining 6. Lack of law enforcement 7. Human encroachment
5	What do you think are other threats to Orangutans and their habitat? Please tick as many as you think apply.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oil palm plantation 2. Forest fire 3. Trading and poaching 4. Deforestation 5. Mining 6. Lack of law enforcement 7. Human encroachment 8. Others
6	What other comments would you like to add on threats to Orangutans and their conservation? Please feel free to elaborate on any of your responses above.	
Section Two: Importance of Protecting Orangutans and their Habitat		
7	Protecting Orangutans is an urgent matter.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
8	Protecting Orangutan habitat is an urgent matter.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
9	Private Sector Concessionaires (such as mining, palm oil, pulp & paper, and logging companies) must play an important role in	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree

	protecting orangutans and their habitat.	3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
10	Financial Institutions must play a role in protecting Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
11	Media campaigns are an effective tool in protecting orangutans and their habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
12	The public can play a role in combating illegal logging.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
13	The public can play a role in combating forest conversion.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
14	What other comments would you like to add on the importance of protecting orangutans and their habitat? Please feel free to elaborate on any of your responses above.	
Section Three: Policy Change and Law Enforcement		
14.	Policy changes need to occur to protect Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
15.	Laws should be enforced to protect Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
16.	Individuals who illegally convert Orangutan habitat should be punished by the government.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
17.	What other comments would you like to add on policy change and law enforcement? Please feel free to elaborate on any of your responses above.	
Section Four: OCSP Performance and Lessons Learned		
18.	The Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) provides important services to protect Orangutans.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral

		4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
19.	The Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) provides important services to protect Orangutan habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
20.	Please rate the OCSP as a liaison for information exchange in the effort to protect Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Very Good 2. Good 3. Neutral 4. Poor 5. Very Poor
21.	Please rate the OCSP in its capacity building services in the effort to protect Orangutans.	1. Very Good 2. Good 3. Neutral 4. Poor 5. Very Poor
22.	Please rate the OCSP in its support services in the effort to protect Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Very Good 2. Good 3. Neutral 4. Poor 5. Very Poor
23.	Please rate the OCSP in its capacity to improve collaboration in the effort to protect Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Very Good 2. Good 3. Neutral 4. Poor 5. Very Poor
24.	Overall, OCSP has made an important contribution to Orangutan conservation	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neither Agree or Disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 6. Don't Know
25.	Please give an example or examples where OCSP activities have had a positive/real/substantial impact on protection of Orangutans and their habitat.	
26.	What were the most successful OCSP activities from your viewpoint? How did you measure their success?	
27.	Which OCSP activities have not worked so well in your view? Why have they not worked so well?	
28.	What are the major results of the OCSP activities? Are these results sustainable without further donor support?	

29.	For the benefit of future conservation programs, what are the major lessons learned from the implementation of OCSP?
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Your input is very important to us! Thanks for taking time to share your opinions, experiences and thoughts.

Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP)

Annex Four: Gender Participation Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From December 2009 to March 2010, OCSP conducted a gender participation survey in Kalimantan and Sumatra in order to explore OCSP activities from a gender perspective. Methods included the use of enhanced qualitative data, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs). Interviews and FGDs focused on OCSP components that involved village participation and activities, including the Model Conservation Village and Farmer Field School initiatives.

Although there was no baseline information available on gender contribution, this survey was essential to identify the impacts of the project as a whole, and to enhance understanding and knowledge of women's participation and the impact on women. While OCSP focused on conservation issues, specifically on orangutans and their habitat, special attention was paid to gender issues throughout the project. This focus is made explicit in USAID's OCSP project document: "The program shall ensure that activities are responsive to gender consideration, and seek to ensure in particular that the assistance provided and the results achieved are beneficial to women and girls."

OCSP's Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) targeted that by September 2009 the program should engage 1,100 people (800 men and 300 women) in the various OCSP-initiated activities through focus group discussions, other discussions, and socialization. As of September 2009, 6,384 people (4,337 men and 2,047 women) had participated in OCSP-initiated activities. OCSP selected 160 of these participants to be interviewed and join FGDs on community participation, and to identify lessons learned relating to gender issues.

2,047 women (32%) participated in OCSP-initiated activities from June 2008 to May 2009, in activities ranging from trainings, workshops, and national and regional forums to local working groups and community organizations. With these numbers, OCSP met the targets for men and women participating in OCSP-organized trainings and workshops; and for the number of men and women participating in national and regional forums, local working groups and community organizations (see page 6 for details).

Of the 25 women interviewed for the gender perceptions survey, 81% stated that they were aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat, and that protecting orangutans and their habitat was an urgent matter, and agreed that the government should prosecute anyone that illegally converts orangutan habitat (see Table I). These data indicate that no significant gap exists in men and women's stated level of awareness on conservation issues (the figure for men was 87%), and that OCSP efforts succeeded in improving community awareness of conservation issues.

Table 1: Stated level of awareness, viewed by gender³

Questions N = 25 men + 25 women	Men					Women					Total							
	Mean Score (maximum = 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree	Mean Score (maximum of 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree	Mean Score (maximum of 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree
a I am aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat.	3,92	44	20	20	16	-00	3,44	12	44	20	24	-00	3,68	28	32	20	20	-00
b Protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter.	4,52	56	40	4	-00	-00	4,38	50	46	-00	-00	4	4,45	53	43	2	-00	2
c Those who illegally convert orangutan habitat should be punished the government.	4,68	68	32	-00	-00	-00	4,28	40	52	4	4	-00	4,48	54	42	2	2	-00
Stated level of awareness, viewed by gender (average of a, b and c)	4,37	56	31	8	5	-00	4,03	34	47	8	9	1	4,20	45	39	8	7	1

Fifty-six percent of all respondents (both men and women) agreed that women had been more active during OCSP activities, were more confident in speaking and asking questions in front of other participants at meetings, and were more active in the farmer field schools, community meetings and socialization. This compared with 13% of respondents who did not believe women had become more active (see Table 2).

Table 2: Public perceptions of women’s role in community, viewed by gender

Question N = 25 men + 25 women	Men					Women					Total							
	Mean Score (maximum = 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree	Mean Score (maximum of 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree	Mean Score (maximum of 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree
a Women in the community are more actively involved than men in t activities of OCSP partners, such as farmer field schools, commu meeting groups and socialization.	2,96	4	28	28	40	-00	3,84	28	36	28	8	-00	3,40	16	32	28	24	-00
b Women in the community understand the purpose of meetings or training facilitated by OCSP partners better than men.	3,12	-00	32	48	20	-00	3,68	12	44	44	-00	-00	3,40	6	38	46	10	-00
c Women in the community are more confident in speaking or asking questions in front of other participants at meetings facilitated by partners.	4,00	24	60	8	8	-00	3,84	12	60	28	-00	-00	3,92	18	60	18	4	-00
Public perceptions of women’s role in the community, viewed by gender (average of a, b and c)	3,36	9	40	28	23	-00	3,79	17	47	33	3	-00	3,57	13	43	31	13	-00

Ninety-six percent of all respondents (both men and women) stated that both OCSP and its partners had taken appropriate measures and efforts to support women’s participation in and contributions to each activity, by encouraging women to take on larger roles in meetings, trainings and other activities, and to contribute to conservation efforts in their villages. These results indicate that the project successfully encouraged women to participate in OCSP activities, and had a positive impact on women’s role in their communities and on women’s groups in particular (see Table 3).

Table 3: Project gender mainstreaming efforts, viewed by gender

Question N = 25 men + 25 women	Men					Women					Total							
	Mean Score (maximum = 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree	Mean Score (maximum of 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree	Mean Score (maximum of 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree
a Based on your observation, meetings conducted by OCSP partners useful for the women in the community and make a contribution tc conservation efforts in their village.	4,12	24	68	4	4	-00	4,36	40	56	4	-00	-00	4,24	32	62	4	2	-00
b Meetings or trainings with women representatives from the village have been conducted well by OCSP partners.	4,52	56	40	4	-00	-00	4,36	36	64	-00	-00	-00	4,44	46	52	2	-00	-00
c OCSP partners have supported the participation and contribution (women in the conservation efforts of their village.	4,32	40	52	8	-00	-00	4,44	48	48	4	-00	-00	4,38	44	50	6	-00	-00
Project gender mainstreaming efforts, viewed by gender (average of a, b and c)	4,32	40	53	5	1	-00	4,39	41	56	3	-00	-00	4,35	41	55	4	1	-00

³ Mean Scale: 1 = very low, 2 = low, 3 = moderate, 4 = high, 5 = very high

GOAL

The gender perceptions survey was conducted to understand how gender and women's issues had been addressed in the OCSP project, and to identify lessons learned about what did and did not work (and why) for women and girls during OCSP implementation. Specific objectives of the review were:

1. To describe community participation based on gender under the OCSP project.
2. To identify OCSP partner efforts to encourage gender equality during implementation of the project.
3. To identify responses of the target group on OCSP partner efforts related to gender inequality or discriminatory practices during implementation of OCSP activities.

METHODOLOGY

A total of 6,384 people, consisting of 4,337 men and 2,047 women, participated in various activities initiated by OCSP, including trainings, workshops, forum development and community organization, through FGDs, discussions, socialization, and so on. From this number, OCSP interviewed 50 people (25 men and 25 women) who had attended trainings or meetings under the OCSP program, 50% of them in Sumatra and 50% in Kalimantan. OCSP also conducted FGDs with 110 people in Kalimantan and Sumatra.

A mixed methods approach was used to collect quantitative and qualitative data. Examples included:

1. OCSP reviewed participant attendance lists from June 2008 to May 2009 for each program activity – including farmer field schools, stakeholder meetings, and socializations, but not public campaigns –to record the number of men and women attending.
2. Interviews were held with 50 respondents who had participated in a variety of OCSP program activities, using an established questionnaire format. The survey team interviewed 25 women and 25 men.
3. Focus Group Discussions involved 110 people, consisting of 43 men and 67 women.



“There were positive changes during gathering activities. Women began discussing what was necessary for their village’s future, and other practical ways to obtain additional family income,” says Paijo from ALIVE.

FGD activity with villagers in Nehas Liah Bing, East Kalimantan in December 2009, facilitated by OCSP

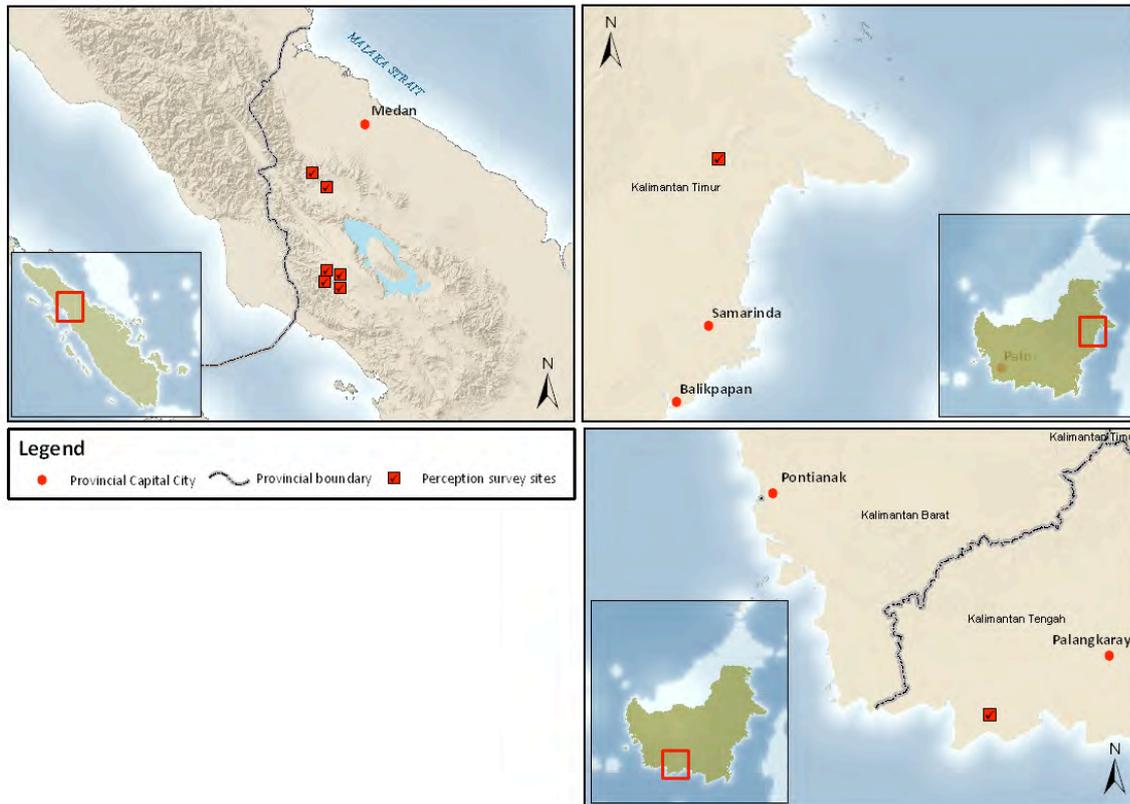
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS AND PARTICIPANTS

Eight villages participated in the survey, which was conducted from December 8, 2009 to March 5, 2010. Table 4 and Figure 1 show the survey dates and geographic locations.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by province

No.	Village	Sub-District	District	Province	Total	Date
1.	Nehas Liah Bing	Muara Wahau	Kutai Timur	East Kalimantan	28	Dec 8 - 10, 2009
2.	Tanjung Harapan	Kumai	Kota Waringin Barat	Central Kalimantan	65	Jan 26 - 28, 2010
3.	Timbang Lawan	Bahorok	Langkat	North Sumatra	67	Mar 1 - 2, 2010
4.	Timbang Jaya	Bahorok	Langkat	North Sumatra		Mar 1 - 2, 2010
5.	Malum	Sitelu Taliurang Jehe	Pakpak Bharat	North Sumatra		Mar 3 - 5, 2010
6.	Simbruna	Sitelu Taliurang Jehe	Pakpak Bharat	North Sumatra		Mar 3 - 5, 2010
7.	Prolihen	Sitelu Taliurang Jehe	Pakpak Bharat	North Sumatra		Mar 3 - 5, 2010
8.	Sukarame	Kerajaan	Pakpak Bharat	North Sumatra		Mar 3 - 5, 2010

Figure 1: Geographic location of respondents by province



One hundred and ten villagers in Sumatra and Kalimantan participated in the focus group discussions facilitated by OCSF. A breakdown of participant numbers by region, gender, and survey method can be found in Table 5.

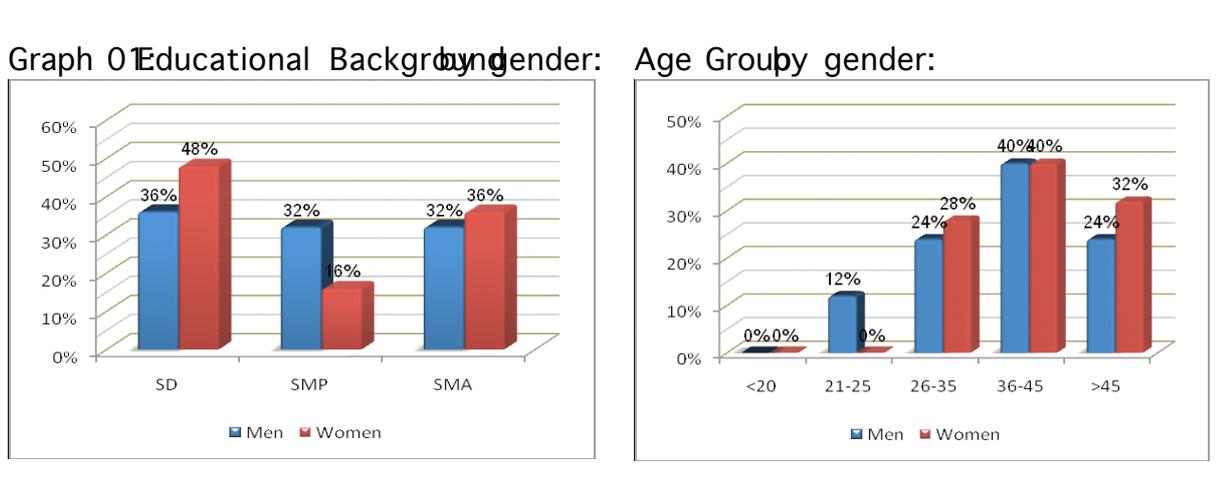
Table 5: Survey participants by region, gender and survey method

Province	Interviewed using questionnaire		FGD: Community		FGD: OCSP Partner		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
East Kalimantan	6	6	10	6			28
Central Kalimantan	6	7	7	25	14	6	65
North Sumatra	13	12	6	28	6	2	67
Total	25	25	23	59	20	8	160

Respondent Profile

The 50 respondents who were interviewed were selected based on their concern about, participation in, and attendance at activities undertaken by OCSP partners and grantees. Twenty-five women and 25 men were selected for interview, without consideration of their age or educational level. For both men and women, the most common educational level of respondents was primary school (SD), with 36% and 48% of respondents, respectively, and the most common age range was between 36 and 45 years (40%) (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Educational background and age group, by gender



KEY FINDINGS

1. The capacity building and skills development program facilitated by OCSP partners for men and women was well received and appreciated by the communities.
2. The Credit Union (CU), farmer field school and trainings had a positive impact on women. Through their participation in these programs, women felt increasingly confident in speaking and asking questions in front of an audience, among other benefits.
3. Separate meetings for women are a strategic step towards ensuring that women are accommodated; however, there are still challenges, and improvements are needed when final decisions are being made. For instance, women need to develop a strategy to offset the

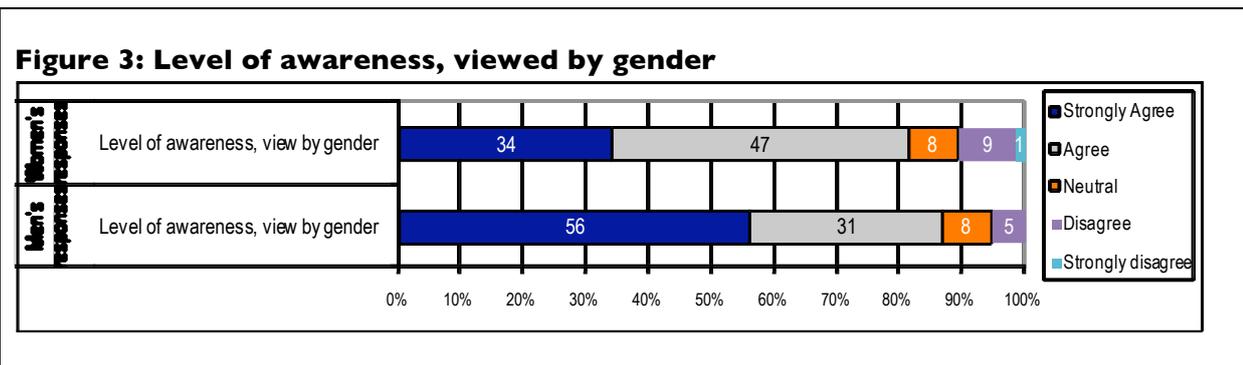
dominance of men both quantitatively (in terms of the number who can attend) and qualitatively (at simple debriefings), so that women become more confident in debating.

4. The stated level of awareness of women about protecting orangutans and their habitat was lower than for men; however, women still demonstrated an encouraging level of stated awareness, averaging over 4 on the three awareness questions (see “Level of Awareness” section below).
5. The program implementation period was relatively short, restricting opportunities for OCSP and its partners to play a greater role in enhancing the role of women in activities, including through community assistance.

PROJECT IMPACT

A. Level of Awareness

As Figure 3 indicates, men and women demonstrated no significant difference in their level of awareness of conservation issues, especially about orangutans and their habitats. These data consisted of responses to three questions on the survey questionnaire, i.e. “I am aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat”, “Protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter”, and “The government should prosecute anyone who illegally converts orangutan habitats.” The survey gave respondents five options to choose from, ranging from “Strongly Agree” (rated 5) to “Strongly Disagree” (rated 1).



Interestingly, most respondents who "disagreed" were located next to a protected forest area. This suggests that they may not have seen any activity that could be categorized as a potential threat to their forests. Nearly all respondents agreed that the government should prosecute anyone who illegally converts orangutan habitats (see Appendix 2, question 3).

Gender Survey Findings

- > 82% of women stated that they were aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat, and that protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter, and agreed that the government should prosecute anyone who illegally converts orangutan habitats.
- > 46% of respondents agreed that women were more active than men in OCSP-organized activities.
- > 56% of respondents agreed that women became more engaged during OCSP activities.
- > Over 90% of respondents stated that both OCSP and its partners took appropriate measures and made sufficient efforts to support women’s participation in and contribution to all activities.

Of the 25 men interviewed, 56% strongly agreed and 31% agreed with the statements: “I am aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat,” “Protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter,” and “The government should prosecute anyone who illegally converts orangutan habitats.”

Of the 25 women interviewed, 34% strongly agreed and 48% agreed with the statements: “I am aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat,” “Protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter,” and “The government should prosecute anyone who illegally converts orangutan habitats.”

B. Women’s Empowerment

Low participation by women at key decision-making stages was one area holding back progress towards gender equality in most OCSP activities. Although women participated actively at early stages of meetings, men became dominant once a joint meeting of women and men was held to make decisions.

Both the survey and FGDs noted that female participation rates had increased, but that more time was needed for a more meaningful impact. Women’s influence was still limited to the target groups directly related to the program, and few cases documented any impact outside the group.

When the 25 men and 25 women were interviewed concerning public perceptions of women’s role in the community, 11% of men strongly agreed and 50% of them agreed that women were more actively involved in OCSP community activities than men, better understood the purpose of meetings or training than men, were more confident during meetings, could play a role in reporting cases of illegal logging and forest conversion, and made a meaningful contribution to village conservation efforts. Of the women interviewed, 18% strongly agreed and 54% agreed with these same statements (see Table 6).

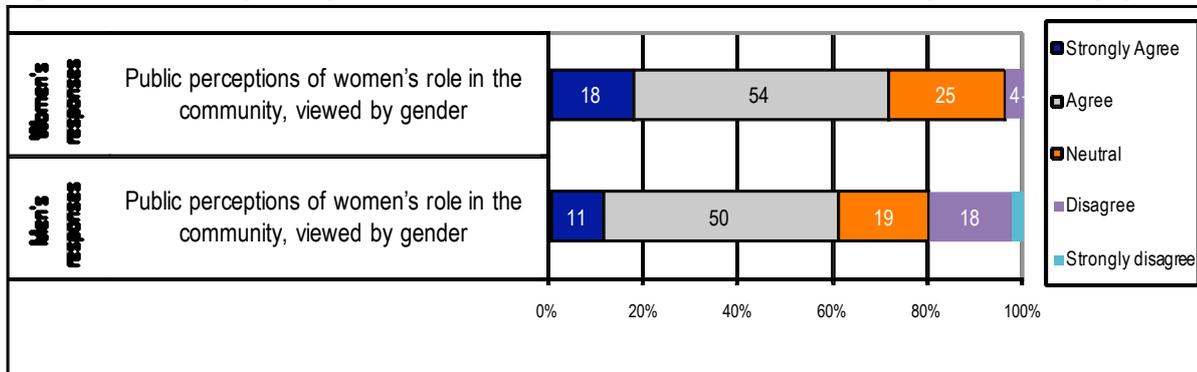
“Ibu Norsati was initially hesitant to compete against a male candidate for village head of Sekonyer. But with village support and a campaign founded on OCSP ideas, she was elected in 2008. With her leadership, Sekonyer villagers now actively protect the Tanjung Puting National Park, mobilizing residents to plant seeds, assisting National Park guards, and striving to create eco-friendly income-generating activities.”

Table 6: Public perceptions of women’s role in the community, viewed by gender

Question N = 25 men + 25 women	Men					Women					Total							
	Mean Score (maximum = 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree	Mean Score (maximum of 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree	Mean Score (maximum of 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree
a Women in the community are more actively involved than men in activities of OCSP partners, such as farmer field schools, commur meeting groups and socialization.	2,96	4	28	28	40	-00	3,84	28	36	28	8	-00	3,40	16	32	28	24	-00
b Women in the community understand the purpose of meetings or training facilitated by OCSP partners better than men.	3,12	-00	32	48	20	-00	3,68	12	44	44	-00	-00	3,40	6	38	46	10	-00
c Women in the community are more confident in speaking or asking questions in front of other participants at meetings facilitated by partners.	4,00	24	60	8	8	-00	3,84	12	60	28	-00	-00	3,92	18	60	18	4	-00
d Women can play a role in reporting cases of illegal logging and for conversion that threaten orangutans and their habitat.	3,44	16	48	8	20	8	3,76	12	64	12	12	-00	3,60	14	56	10	16	4
e Women are making a meaningful contribution to conservation effc in the village.	3,96	12	80	4	-00	4	4,12	24	64	12	-00	-00	4,04	18	72	8	-00	2
Public perceptions of women's role in the community, viewed by gender (average of a, b, c, d and e)	3,50	11	50	19	18	2	3,85	18	54	25	4	-	3,67	14	52	22	11	1

Although women were very active in the community, they were limited to certain designated roles. More time is needed for the facilitation required to expand their role in the community.

Figure 4: Public perceptions of women’s role in the community, viewed by gender



ENGAGING WOMEN IN THE PROJECT

A. Female Participation

One thousand and twenty women (38% of total participants) participated in trainings and workshops organized by OCSP, and 1,027 women (28% of total participants) participated in forum development and community organization activities, including FGDs and other discussions, socialization, and other OCSP-facilitated activities (see Figure 5 and Table 7). These figures indicate that OCSP far exceeded the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) targets for the number of men and women participating in OCSP-organized trainings and workshops; and for the number of men and women participating in national and regional forums, local working groups, and community organizations (Table 8).

Table 7: Number of participants in OCSP activities, by gender and activity type

Description of Activity	Kalimantan		Sumatra		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Number of men and women participating in OCSP-organized trainings and workshops	392	25	1.239	995	1.631	1.020
Number of men and women participating in forum development and community organization, including FGD, discussion, socialization, etc.	740	189	1.966	838	2.706	1.027
Total	1.132	214	3.205	1.833	4.337	2.047
Percentage [%]	84%	16%	64%	36%	68%	32%

Table 8: Gender participation and PMP targets

	Overall impact	Participation by gender in trainings and workshops	Participation by gender in organized groups
Performance Indicator	Number of men and women benefiting from project resources (Cumulative by Year)	Number of men and women participating in OCSP-organized trainings and workshops (Cumulative by Year)	Number of men and women participating in national and regional forums, local working groups and community organizations (Cumulative by Year)
Target	Men: 800 Women 300	Men: 550 Women: 250	Men: 250 Women: 50
Baseline Data	0	0	0
FY2007 Target	Men: 100 Women: 50	Men: 100 Women: 50	N/A
FY2007 Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY2008 Target	Men: 550 Women: 225	Men: 300 Women: 150	Men: 150 Women: 25
FY2008 Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY2009 Target	Men: 800 Women: 300	Men: 550 Women: 250	Men: 250 Women: 50
FY2009 Actual	Men: 4,337 Women: 2,047	Men: 1,631 Women: 1,020	Men: 2,706 Women: 1,027



Photo: Edy Irianto



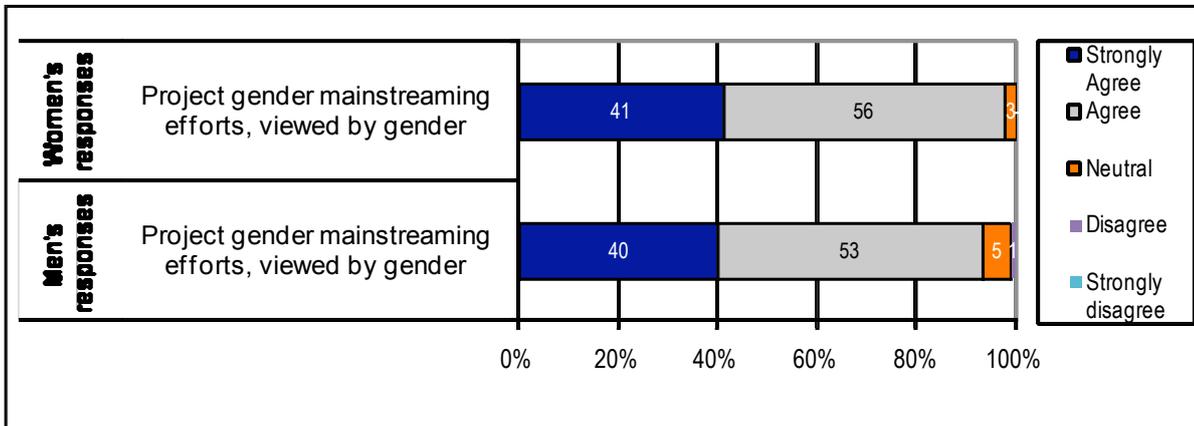
Photo: ALIVE

Women participating at a farmer field school in Bukit Lawang, North Sumatra (left); and facilitating a community meeting in Langkat, North Sumatra (right).

B. Project Efforts

Most respondents agreed that OCSP had provided plenty of access for women to participate in all activities. Most respondents also recognized that these efforts had benefited women (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Project gender mainstreaming efforts, viewed by gender



Through its partners, OCSP made valuable contributions to support women in OCSP activities. Based on the FGDs and interviews, both men and women believed that OCSP supported women’s participation in and contribution to conservation efforts in their villages. Meetings facilitated by OCSP partners saw women well represented, as they also were in training courses. Men noted this even more than women did.

Women’s ability to organize groups increased significantly, with positive changes evident. Whereas in the past, gatherings had included a considerable amount of conversation, women became active in discussions on future village needs, and on how to obtain additional income through credit union activities. The number of Langkat group members being facilitated by ALIVE increased, particularly the number of female members. Participation in credit unions impacted the position of women in the family by enabling them to contribute to family income and encouraging them to have savings. Simple tasks such as using their yards to grow vegetables and seeds provided additional income and enhanced women’s contributions to the family, making them more powerful and better appreciated.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Overall, the OCSP project encouraged women to participate in OCSP activities and led to women having a greater impact on their communities, particularly with respect to women’s groups.
2. Women have a vital role to play in the family economy, and by working with its partners, OCSP demonstrated valuable impacts with respect to strengthening women’s role in the family—although the impact on conservation issues still needs further exploration. (The criteria for obtaining credit should also be improved and clarified.)
3. There is a need to ensure that women are not being invited to meetings only to meet a quota. Activities should seek to break down the barriers that women face when attending meetings, and women should be encouraged to become more active in decision-making.

Appendix I: Questionnaire

OCSP GEBR MONITORING SURVEY

Respondent profile:

Age:

Main Job/Activity:

Address:

1. Respondent's Gender:

2. How many meetings have you attended in the last year _____

– Male – Female

Awareness of Conservation Issues and Satisfaction With OCSP:

1.	I am aware of the main threats to Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
2.	Protecting Orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
3.	Those who illegally convert Orangutans habitat should be punished by the government	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree

Participation of women through program activities of OCSP:

1.	Women in the community are more actively involved in the activities of OCSP's partner, such as farmer field school, community meeting groups and socialization than men.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
2.	Women in the community better understand the purpose of meetings or training facilitated by OCSP's partner than men.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
3.	Base on your observation, meetings conducted by OCSP's partner are useful for the women in the community and make a contribution to conservation efforts in the village.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
4.	Meetings or trainings with the women representatives of the village have been well conducted by _____.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
5.	After participated in the several meetings, women in the community were more confident to speak / ask a question in the front of other participants at meetings facilitated by OCSP's partners.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
6.	Women can play role in reporting cases of illegal logging and forest conversion that threaten Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
7.	Women are making a meaningful contribution to the conservation efforts in the village.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
8.	OCSP partners have supported the participation and contribution of women in the conservation efforts of their village.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree

Appendix 2: Summary of Ratings – Men vs. Women

Question	Men						Women					
	Mean Score (maximum = 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree	Mean Score (maximum = 5)	% Strongly Agree	% Agree	% Neutral	% Disagree	% Strongly Disagree
1 I am aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat.	3,92	44	20	20	16	-00	3,44	12	44	20	24	-00
2 Protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter.	4,52	56	40	4	-00	-00	4,38	50	46	-00	-00	4
3 Those who illegally convert orangutan habitat should be pun the government.	4,68	68	32	-00	-00	-00	4,28	40	52	4	4	-00
4 Women in the community are more actively involved than m activities of OCSP partners, such as farmer field schools, (meeting groups and socialization.	2,96	4	28	28	40	-00	3,84	28	36	28	8	-00
5 Women in the community understand the purpose of meeting training facilitated by OCSP partners better than men.	3,12	-00	32	48	20	-00	3,68	12	44	44	-00	-00
6 Based on your observation, meetings conducted by OCSP p; useful for the women in the community and make a contribu conservation efforts in their village.	4,12	24	68	4	4	-00	4,36	40	56	4	-00	-00
7 Meetings or trainings with women representatives of the v been conducted well by OCSP partners.	4,52	56	40	4	-00	-00	4,36	36	64	-00	-00	-00
8 Women in the community are more confident in speaking or questions in front of other participants at meetings facilitat partners.	4,00	24	60	8	8	-00	3,84	12	60	28	-00	-00
9 Women can play a role in reporting cases of illegal logging a conversion that threaten orangutans and their habitat.	3,44	16	48	8	20	8	3,76	12	64	12	12	-00
10 Women are making a meaningful contribution to conservatic in the village.	3,96	12	80	4	-00	4	4,12	24	64	12	-00	-00
11 OCSP partners have supported the participation and contrib women in the conservation efforts of their village.	4,32	40	52	8	-00	-00	4,44	48	48	4	-00	-00

Annex Five: OCSP Publications

<i>Publication type and title</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Date published</i>
Brochures		
The World is Watching	English	November 2007
<i>Orangutan Dilindungi Tapi Tidak Terlindungi</i> (Indonesian translation of The World is Watching)	Indonesian	February 2009
Setting the Agenda for Orangutan Conservation - Policy and Business Brief	English	September 2008
Investing in Biodiversity - Industry's Role in Saving the Orangutan	English	June 2009
Saving Orangutans by Protecting their Forests	English	February 2009
Indonesian Orangutan Conservation Strategy and Action Plan / <i>Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Konservasi Orangutan Indonesia</i>	English/Indonesian	December 2007
PSSF Site Threats - Evaluation of Threats to Orangutans and Priority interventions to abate these threats at PSSF Focused Sites in North Sumatra and East Kalimantan	English	October 2009
Introduction to Best Management Practices for Orangutan Conservation	English/Indonesian	August 2010
Best Management Practices for Industrial Timber Plantations	English/Indonesian	August 2010
Best Management Practices for Mining Concessions	English/Indonesian	August 2010
Best Management Practices for Oil Palm Plantations	English/Indonesian	August 2010
Best Management Practices for Natural Forest Concessions	English/Indonesian	August 2010
Annexes to Best Management Practices for Orangutan Conservation (CD only)	English/Indonesian	August 2010
Financing Orangutan Habitat Conservation in Indonesia	English	August 2010
Factsheets		
Orangutan Conservation Services Program	English/Indonesian	November 2007
Indonesian Orangutan Conservation Strategy and Action Plan / <i>Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Konservasi Orangutan Indonesia</i>	English/Indonesian	November 2007
Orangutan and Forest Assets: Carbon / <i>Orangutan Dan Hutan Aset: Karbon</i>	English/Indonesian	November 2007
Orangutan Threats: Deforestation / <i>Ancaman Orangutan: Deforestasi</i>	English/Indonesian	November 2007

Orangutan Threats: Oil Palm / <i>Ancaman Orangutan: Kelapa Sawit</i>	English/Indonesian	November 2007
Orangutan Threats: Trade / <i>Ancaman Orangutan: Perdagangan</i>	English/Indonesian	November 2007
Batang Toru Action Plan / <i>Mutiara Hijau</i>	English/Indonesian	July 2009
Model Conservation Villages (MCVs): Network and Process	English/Indonesian	
Gunung Leuser National Park	English	August 2010
Tanjung Puting National Park	English	August 2010
Newsletters		
Canopy	English	June 2010
Canopy	Indonesian	August 2010
Posters		
Report it! (community wildlife crime reporting poster) / <i>Laporkan Segera</i>	English/Indonesian	February 2009
Can Carbon Markets Save the Orangutan?	English	December 2007
Advertisements		
Protected by Law (Environment day newspaper advert published in <i>The Jakarta Post</i>)	English	5 June 2008
<i>Dilindungi Oleh Hukum</i> (Indonesian newspaper Environment Day advert)	Indonesian	5 June 2008
<i>Mengapa Penting Kita Melindungi Orangutan?</i> (Orangutan Caring Week newspaper advert published in <i>Seputar Indonesia</i>)	Indonesian	November 2009
No more hot air (Orangutan Caring Week newspaper advert published in <i>The Jakarta Post</i>)	English	November 2009
Calendars		
OCSP 2009 Calendar	Indonesian	November 2008
OCSP 2010 Calendar	Indonesian	December 2009
Memo Pads		
Orangutan Facts	Indonesian	December 2009
Common Ground Seminar	Indonesian	August 2010
BMP Seminar	Indonesian	September 2010
Flyers and Leaflets		
<i>Laporkan Segera</i>	Indonesian	March 2009
Common Ground	English	August 2010

Annex Six: Print and Online Media Coverage

No	Date published	Media Name & Type	Coverage area	Title of article or caption
1	11-01-2008	Berita Khatulistiwa: Print	Kalimantan	Palm Oil Plantation is Reducing World's Oxygen Level
2	11-01-2008	Serambi Ind Print	Sumatra	150 Hektare Sawit di Nagan Terbakar. * Kasusnya Terkesan Ditutupi
3	12-01-2008	Analisa Print	Sumatra	Kadishut Sumut, JB Siringoringo : Tak Ada Tawar Menawar terhadap Lahan Konservasi
4	02-02-2008	Harian EQUATOR Print	Kalimantan	OCSF Duga Ada Aktor Penting di Balik Kasus 'Tenda Biru'
5	07/02/2008	Kompas Online	webpage	Orangutan Pantas Menjadi Ikon Solusi Perubahan Iklim
6	11-02-2008	Serambi Ind Print	Sumatra	Ekses Kebakaran Kebun Sawit AAL. Rawa Tripa Musnah
7	06-03-2008	Okezone Online	Worldwide	Penjualan Bangkai Harimau Sumatra Digagalkan
8	06-03-2008	Republika Print	National	HARIMAU SUMATRA. Terancam Tinggalkan Belang
9	06-03-2008	Sumut Pos Print	Sumatra	Seludupkan Harimau Dua Ibu Ditangkap
10	Apr-2008	Independent.co.uk On-Line	Worldwide	Hidden colony of orang-utans is discovered in the forests of Borneo
11	06-04-2008	Analisa Print	Sumatra	Disita Dua Ekor Anak Harimau Sumatera. Dua Tersangka Diamankan
12	06-04-2008	Antara Online	Worldwide	Harimau Sumatera yang Diamankan SPORC Mulai Membusuk
13	06-04-2008	Jawa Pos Print	National	Ibu-Ibu Seludupkan Macan Sumatera
14	06-04-2008	Jurnal Nasional Print	National	Pedagang Harimau Ilegal Ditangkap
15	06-04-2008	Liputan 6. SCTV Online	Worldwide	Perdagangan Satwa Liar Digagalkan
16	06-04-2008	Medan Bisnis Print	Sumatra	Penjualan Harimau Sumatera Digagalkan
17	06-04-2008	Sindo Print	National	Penjual Harimau Diringkus
18	06-04-2008	Sumut Pos Print	Sumatra	Seludupkan Harimau, Dua Ibu Ditangkap
19	06-04-2008	Waspada Print	Sumatra	2 Harimau Tewas Terperangkap. Polisi Hutan Menyitanya Sebelum Dijual Ke Museum
20	07-04-2008	Kompas Print	National	Luas Hutan Sumut Akan Berkurang 1,4 Juta Ha
21	06-05-2008	Jakarta Pos Print	National	Illegal Trade oh Wild Animals at Alarming Level
22	Jun-2008	Analisa Print	Sumatra	Disita, Dua Ekor Harimau Sumatra
23	Jun-2008	Jawa Pos Print	Sumatra	Ibu-Ibu Seludupkan Harimau Sumatra
24	Jun-2008	Medan Bisnis Print	Sumatra	Penjualan Harimau Sumtra DiGagalkan
25	Jun-2008	SINDO Print	Sumatra	Penjual Harimau Diringkus
26	Jun-2008	Sumut Pos Print	Sumatra	Seludupkan Harimau, Dua Ibu Ditangkap
27	Jun-2008	The Jakartapost Print	National	Illegal trade of wild animals alarming level
28	07-06-2008	The Jakartapost Print	National	Gov urged to enforce Bali Plan to protect orangutan
29	07-06-2008	Waspada Print	Sumatra	Pusaka Indonesia Konsorsium Gagas Desa Konservasi
30	09-07-2008	Analisa Print	Sumatra	Perubahan Kawasan Hutan Ancam Kelestarian Orangutan
31	10/07/2008	Harian SINAR HARAPAN Online	webpage	Ketika Orangutan Makin Terancam
32	11-07-2008	ANTARA Online	Worldwide	KPSL Tolak Rencana Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan
33	04-08-2008	Pontianak Post Print	Kalimantan	Degradasi Orangutan Meningkat
34	07/08/2008	Harian REPUBLIKA Online	webpage	Populasi Orangutan Menurun Tajam

No	Date published	Media Name & Type	Coverage area	Title of article or caption	
35	09-08-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Konsorsium Pusaka Indonesia Berhasil Yakinkan Warga : Anak Orangutan Diserahkan Secara Sukarela untuk Direhabilitasi
36	09-08-2008	Kompas	Print	National	Petugas Sita Orangutan. Pusat Rehabilitasi dan Karantina Sibolangit Merawat 30 Ekor
37	09-08-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Saatnya Indonesia Beraksi Selamatkan Orangutan (<i>Halaman "BUMI KITA"</i>)
38	09-08-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Pengawasan lemah (<i>Halaman "BUMI KITA"</i>)
39	09-08-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Saatnya Beraksi (<i>Halaman "BUMI KITA"</i>)
40	09-08-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Pemerintah NAD Diminta Tidak Terbitkan Izin Koversi Hutan
41	11-08-2008	Kompas Cetak	Print	National	KPSL Menolak Peraturan Menhut
42	11-08-2008	Serambi Ind	Print	Sumatra	HUtan Rawa Gambut Tripa Terancam Punah
43	09-09-2008	The Jakartapost	Print	National	Pressure mounting to save orangutan
44	11-09-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Komersialisasi satwaLANGKA bertentangan dengan UU
45	04-10-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	Selamatkan Orangutan Melalui Konservasi
46	07-10-2008	Antara	Online	Worldwide	Populasi Orangutan Turun Tajam Akibat Pembalakan Liar dan Perkebunan
47	09-10-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Stop Izin Konversi Hutan Rawa Gambut di Aceh
48	09-10-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Penyelundupan 258 Ekor Trenggiling Tanpa Kulit Seret BKSDA Sumut
49	09-10-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Kepala BKSDA Belawan Dituding Terlibat Penyelundupan
50	10-10-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Tujuh Ekor Orangutan Dikirim ke Taman Nasional Bukit Tiga Puluh Jambi
51	10-10-2008	Kompas	Print	National	Tujuh Orangutan Dilepas. Keberadaannya di Rawa Tripa Terancam Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit
52	10-10-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Kembali ke Habitat
53	11-10-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Satwa Sumatra Banyak Diburu
54	11-10-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Spesies Binatang Dunia KianTerancam
55	11-10-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Spesies Binatang Dunia KianTerancam
56	06-11-2008	Kompas	Print	National	Janji Pilkada Lemahkan Komitmen Konservasi
57	11-11-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Tiga Pdagang Trenggiling divonis.
58	10-12-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Haruskan OU (bakal) Tinggal Kenangan
59	10-12-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Konservasi Desa Harapan Perlindungan OU di Pakpak Bharat
60	10-12-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Gubernur se Sumatra Kometmen selamatkan Ekosistem
61	12-01-2009	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Hutan Batang Toru Blok Barat Butuh Perhatian Serius dari Semua Pihak
62	12-01-2009	Bisnis Indonesia	Print	Sumatra	Hutan Batang Toru akan Dikelola Konsorsium
63	1/16/09	Kompas	Print	National	124.000 Hektar Hutan Konservasi Rusak
64	1/18/09	The Jakarta Post	Print	National	Palm Oil Frenzy Threatens To Wipe Out Orangutans
65	1/30/09	Kompas	Print	National	Dibentuk Forum Konservasi Orangutan
66	01-02-2009	Kompas Cetak	Print	National	Perambahan : Pemerintah Kalah di Empat kawasan
67	02-02-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Laskar Konservasi dari Lembah Sibual buali (bagian 1)
68	2/10/09	Kompas	Online	webpage	Kebanyakan Orangutan Hidup di Luar Kawasan Konservasi
69	11-02-2009	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Revisi Luuas Hutan Urgen

No	Date published	Media Name & Type		Coverage area	Title of article or caption
70	12-02-2009	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Batang Toru Kian Menyemit
71	12-02-2009	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Lembaga Kolaboatif Pengelolaan Hutan Batang Toru Dibentuk
72	2/21/09	Kompas	Print	National	TN Kutai Bentuk Unit Proteksi Orangutan
73	02-03-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Laskar Konservasi dari Lembah Sibual buali (bagian 2). Konservasi dari Kearifan Lokal
74	Apr-2009	ABC NEWS	Online	Worldwide	New orangutan population discovered in remote Indonesian limestone mountains
75	Apr-2009	Associated Press	Online	Worldwide	New orangutan population found in Indonesia
76	Apr-2009	BBC NEWS	Online	Worldwide	New rare orangutan find in Borneo
77	Apr-2009	CBS NEWS	Online	Worldwide	New Orangutan Population Found In Indonesia
78	Apr-2009	www.guardian.co.uk	Online	Worldwide	New Indonesian orang-utan population discovered
79	02-04-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Laskar Konservasi dari Lembah Sibual buali (bagian 3). Berawal dari Sistem Bondar
80	12-04-2009	Seputar Indonesia	Print	National	Konservasi Hutan Batang Toru Blok Barat Diputuskan Dikelola Badan Pengelola
81	4/26/09	Tribun Kaltim	Online	Kalimantan	Embos Min Untuk Usir Roh jahat
82	4/27/09	Tribun Kaltim	Online	Sumatra	Perang-perangan Dengan Tombak
83	4/28/09	Tribun Kaltim	Online	Sumatra	Mengundang Jin Pakai Tarian Hudoq
84	4/29/09	Tribun Kaltim	Online	Sumatra	Lomplai Ditutup Dengan Embos Epang Plai
85	4/30/09	Kompas	Print	National	Jaga Tradisi Demi Kebangsaan
86	5/1/09	Kompas	Print	National	Yakobus Zamrie, Penerus Seni Ukir Wehea
87	02-05-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Laskar Konservasi dari Lembah Sibual buali (bagian 4). Ingat Pesan Leluhur
88	12-05-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Pengelolaan Kolaboratif Disepakati Melalui Badan Pengelola
89	12-05-2009	Metro Siantar	Print	Sumatra	BP Tangani Hutan Batang Toru Blok Barat
90	5/14/09	Kompas	Online	webpage	Orangutan TN Kutai Serang Hutan Tanaman Industri
91	5/19/09	Kompas	Online	webpage	Survei Sebaran Orangutan di Kalbar Libatkan 11 Lembaga
92	5/20/09	Kompas	Print	National	Hentikan Konversi Hutan
93	5/22/09	The Jakarta Post	Print	National	Keeping The Rice Gods Happy
94	6/1/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Ledjie Taq Berpeluang Raih Kalpataru
95	6/2/09	Kompas	Online	webpage	Kalpataru Untuk Lembaga Adat Wehea
96	6/3/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Larang Warga Berburu dan Mancing di Hutan Lindung
97	6/4/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Tiga Kota Raih Adipura, Gubernur Gembira
98	6/4/09	Tribun Kaltim	Print	Kalimantan	Ledjie Taq Raih Penghargaan Kalpataru
99	6/4/09	Tribun Kaltim	Print	Kalimantan	Kaltim Raih Lima Penghargaan LH
100	6/9/09	The Jakarta Post	Online	Webpage	Kalpataru Award Winner: Ledjie Taq, Guarding The Source of Life
101	11-06-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Kami Tanam Hutan, Mereka Babat Hutan
102	12-06-2009	Media Indonesia	Print	National	adan Pengelola Konservasi Hutan Batang Toru Akhirnya Terbentuk
103	02-07-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Bukit Lawang Terus Menggeliat
104	03-07-2009	Antara	Online	Worldwide	Nilai Ekonomi Ekosistem KHBT Rp3,6 Triliun
105	08-07-2009	KOMPAS	Print	National	Lima Desa Bentuk Satgas Perlindungan Hutan
106	08-07-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Lindungi Hutan Batang Toru, Lima Desa Bentuk Satgas

No	Date published	Media Name & Type	Coverage area	Title of article or caption	
107	08-07-2009	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Lindungi Hutan Batang Toru, Warga Bentuk Satgas PH
108	03-08-2009	Antara	Online	Worldwide	Masyarakat Sesalkan HPH Lahan Adat
109	03-08-2009	Antara	Online	Worldwide	Sub DAS di KHBT Terancam Rusak
110	10-08-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Penyetrum Ikan Itu Kini Pelindung Sungai dan Hutan
111	8/26/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Isran: Stop Kegiatan di TNK
112	8/29/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Melihat Hutan Lindung Wehea di Muara Wahau
113	03-09-2009	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	PLTA Sipansihaporas Pasok Listrik Sibolga
114	9/7/09	Kompas	Print	National	Menhut: TN Kutai Bisa Dikurangi untuk Pemukiman
115	10-09-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Usulan Revisi Kawasan Hutan Sumut Diteruskan ke Pusat
116	11-09-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Desa Konservasi Melindungi Hutan dari Kerusakan
117	11-09-2009	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Melongok Potensi Desa Malum: Emas Hitam Jadi Dilema
118	02-10-2009	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Orangutan Sumatera Masih Banyak dikuasai Masyarakat
119	03-10-2009	Kompas	Print	National	Hutan Hilang 142 Ha
120	03-10-2009	SIB	Print	Sumatra	PLTA Sipansihaporas Pasok Keutuhan Listrik Kota Sibolga
121	12-10-2009	Bisnis Indonesia	Print	National	Mengorbankan Habitat Orangutan demi Proyek Jalan Baru?
122	12-10-2009	Metro Tapanuli	Print	Sumatra	Hutan Batang Toru akan Dikelola Konsorsium
123	12-10-2009	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Bertani ayur Organik, Menjaga Habitat Orangutan
124	03-11-2009	Kompas	Print	National	Hutan Lindung Diajukan Jadi Tahura
125	03-11-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Martahi Godang Manjago Harangan Dohot Aek DAS
126	11/10/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Tak Ada Kata Terlambat Selamatkan Lingkungan
127	11/10/09	The Jakarta Post	Print	National	Up, Close and Personal
128	11/10/09	Tribun Kaltim	Print	Kalimantan	Awang: Samarinda Paling Brengsek
129	11/11/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Setelah 5 tahun, Gubernur Usulkan Enclave lagi di TNK
130	11/11/09	Kompas	Online	webpage	Pertahankan Habitat Alami Orangutan di Hutan Kalimantan
131	12-11-2009	The Jakarta Pos	Print	National	Batang Toru Proposes as Foresr Preserve
132	11/22/09	Tribun Kaltim	Print	Kalimantan	Berburu Orangutan
133	01-12-2009	Kompas Cetak	Print	National	Izin Pemeliharaan Satwa Tak Ada
134	12/2/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Tujuh KP Beroperasi di TNK
135	12/3/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Tangani Kasus Perhutanan, Pencetus Densus 88 Dilibatkan
136	12/3/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Wagub: Bila Masuk TNK akan Ditindak
137	12/3/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	AMKB: Pencabutan SK Janggal
138	04-12-2009	Kompas.com	Online	Worldwide	Wildlife Rescue – Nine Orangutans Reintroduced into the Wild
139	12/15/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Hutan Lindung Wehea, Bukti Peduli Lingkungan
140	12/24/09	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Dishut Gelar Workshop Kehutanan
141	1/7/10	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Upaya Selamatkan Orangutan Belum Direspon Dephut
142	06-02-2010	Koran Jakarta.com	Online	Worldwide	Endangered Species Balances Ecosystem
143	2/25/10	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Bontang dan Sangata Terancam Tenggelam

No	Date published	Media Name & Type		Coverage area	Title of article or caption
144	2/26/10	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Kadishut Akui Banyak Penyimpangan di TNK
145	2/27/10	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Lahan Kritis 60 Persen
146	02-03-2010	Global	Print	Sumatra	Forum Kader Konservasi Pakpak dan Dairi Terbentuk
147	02-03-2010	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Forum Kader Konservasi Pakpak dan Dairi Terbentuk
148	06-03-2010	Media Indonesia	Print	National	Kelestarian Alam dan Sawit Harus Seimbang
149	02-04-2010	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Forum Kader Konservasi Pakpak dan Dairi Terbentuk
150	02-04-2010	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Forum Da' I Lingkungan Kunjungi TNGL
151	02-04-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Pembentukan Forum Kader Konserasi Pakpak Bharat dan Dairi: Lindungi Hutan Regsiter 66 Batu Ardan
152	02-04-2010	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Pembentukan Forum Kader Konserasi Pakpak Bharat dan Dairi Terbentuk
153	03-04-2010	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Diduga, Ada Pupulasi Baru Oranguttan di Taman Nasional Batang Gadis
154	03-04-2010	Global	Print	Sumatra	Diduga, Ada Pupulasi Baru Oranguttan di Taman Nasional Batang Gadis
155	03-04-2010	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Daerah Tolak Perkebunan Sawit Masuk Kawasan Hutan
156	06-04-2010	Berita Embassy Info. Com	Online	Worldwide	USAID Supports World Environment Day Workshop to Protect Orangutan
157	06-04-2010	US Embassy	Online	Worldwide	USAID Supports World Environment Day Seminar to Protect Orangutans
158	4/12/10	Kompas	Print	Kalimantan	Habitat Orangutan Makin Terancam
159	4/12/10	Kompas	Print	National	Sembilan Orangutan Dilepasliarkan
160	4/12/10	Kompas	Print	National	Mengapa harus Diselamatkan?
161	4/17/10	Kompas	Print	National	Pemukiman Perambah Jadi Zona Khusus
162	4/17/10	Tribun Kaltim	Print	Kalimantan	Tiga Tersangka Pembalak Liar TNK Diamankan
163	4/28/10	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Konservasi Orangutan Dapat Perhatian
164	4/28/10	Tribun Kaltim	Print	Kalimantan	Seprov: Lestarikan dan Selamatkan Lingkungan
165	02-05-2010	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Puluhan Pendeta HKBP Dibekali Penulisan Esai Konservasi
166	02-05-2010	KOMPAS	Print	National	Pendeta HKBP Ikuti Lokakarya Konservasi Hutan
167	02-05-2010	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Pendeta HKBP Dibekali Penulisan Esai Konservasi
168	02-05-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Pendeta HKBP Dibelaki Penulisan Esai Konservasi
169	12-05-2010	Bisnis Indonesia	Print	National	Hutan Batang Toru Diurus Badan Pengelola
170	12-05-2010	Global	Print	Sumatra	Konservasi Hutan Batang Toru Melalui Badan Pengelola
171	5/18/10	Tabengan	Print	Kalimantan	Konversi Hutan Ancam Populasi Orangutan
172	Jun-2010	Forum NGO	Online	Worldwide	USAID and OCSP Support Orangutan Conservation
173	Jun-2010	Majalah Tamasya	Print	National	Orangutan, People and the Forest
174	02-06-2010	KOMPAS	Print	National	Fordaling Kunjungi TNGL
175	6/8/10	Tribun Kaltim	Online	Kalimantan	Masih Ada 2,000 orangutan di TNK
176	6/8/10		Online	webpage	Di TN Kutai Diduga Ada 2,000 OU
177	6/8/10		Online	webpage	More Than 2,000 orangutans inhabit Kutai National Park
178	6/9/10	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	Usul Balai TNK Pindah Ke Kutim
179	6/9/10	Kompas	Online	National, webpage	Orangutan Kutai Terkepung

No	Date published	Media Name & Type	Coverage area	Title of article or caption	
180	6/10/10	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	TNK Diusulkan Jadi Zona Khusus
181	6/24/10	Kaltim Post	Print	Kalimantan	TNK Ditinjau Dua Menteri
182	03-07-2010	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Ada Populasi Baru Orangutan di TNBG
183	06-07-2010	Koran Jakarta.com	Online	Worldwide	Orangutan Protected in Theory But Not Practice
184	06-07-2010	The Jakarta Post.com	Online	Worldwide	Stop Blaming Orangutan Plight on Palm Oil Firms
185	06-08-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Workshop Internasional Orangutan Digelar di Bali
186	06-08-2010	Tribunnews.com	Online	Worldwide	USAID Ensures Indonesian Orangutan Species Is Protected
187	02-09-2010	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Pendeta Dibekali Penulisan Esai Konservasi
188	06-09-2010	Harian Analisa	Print	National	Reverend Forest Conservation Forum (HKBP) Established
189	06-09-2010	The Jakarta Post.com	Online	Worldwide	Kutai Park home to More than 2,000 Orangutans
190	06-09-2010	www.sumatrabisnis.com	Online	Worldwide	Workshop Orangutan akan Digelar Juli di Bali
191	9/8/10	Kompas	Print	National	TN Kutai Menanam Ledakan Masalah
192	06-10-2010	Kompas	Online	Worldwide	Konservasi – Izin Pertambangan Ancam Orangutan
193	02-11-2010	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Sawit Masuk Sektor Kehutanan, Kelestarian Aneka Ragam Habitat Terancam
194	06-11-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Selamatkan Orangutan, FOKUS Luncurkan Bogsite
195	11/10/10	Kompas	Print	National	Hutan Tanaman Industri Jadi Habitat Orangutan
196	04-12-2010	Kompas	Print	National	Habitat Orangutan Makin Terancam
197	04-12-2010	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Habitat Orangutan Ditemukan di Siranggas dan Batu Ardan Sumut
198	04-12-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Agar Hutan Tidak Menjadi Bencana
199	06-12-2010	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Blogsite Orangutan Sumatera Diluncurkan
200	06-12-2010	Sumatra Bisnis	Online	Worldwide	Situs Orangutan Diluncurkan
201	06-12-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	FOKUS Bertandang ke Sumut Pos
202	01-16-2009	Antara	Online	Worldwide	600 Ribu Hektar Hutan Dikeluarkan dari Kawasan Hutan
203	01-16-2009	Kompas	Online	National, webpage	Pemprov Sumut Tolak Pemutihan Hutan
204	01-17-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Terkait SK Menhut 44/2005 : Pengusaha Minta Kepastian Kawasan Hutan Lindung
205	01-17-2009	SIB	Print	Sumatra	600 Ribu Hektar Lahan di Sumut Dikeluarkan dari Kawasan Hutan
206	01-18-2010	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Kesalahan Penataan Ruang Menambah Korban Bencana
207	01-23-2009	Medan Weekly	Print	Sumatra	Benang Kusut Tata Ruang Hutan Sumut
208	01-23-2009	Medan Weekly	Print	Sumatra	Sempitnya Ruang Untuk Rakyat
209	01-23-2009	Medan Weekly	Print	Sumatra	Bayang-bayang Konflik Tata Ruang Hutan Sumut
210	01-23-2009	Medan Weekly	Print	Sumatra	Kawasan Hutan Dilepas untuk Siapa
211	01-23-2009	Medan Weekly	Print	Sumatra	Tata Ruang Masih Elitis
212	01-23-2009	Medan Weekly	Print	Sumatra	Tak Ada Lagi Ruang Untuk Kebun Sawit
213	01-23-2009	Medan Weekly	Print	Sumatra	Menggugat Partisipasi Publik dalam Penataan Ruang
214	01-24-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Ribuan Ha Hutan Konservasi Disulap Jadi Perkebunan di Sumut
215	01-25-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Salah Menata Ruang, Dampaknya Besar
216	01-28-2009	Kompas	Online	National, webpage	Setengah Juta Hektar Hutan Diusulkan Berubah

No	Date published	Media Name & Type		Coverage area	Title of article or caption
217	01-28-2009	Sindo	Print	National	Luas Hutan Sumut Berkurang 524.000 Ha
218	01-29-2009	Kompas Cetak	Print	National	Hutan Diubah Fungsi
219	01-29-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	RUTRW Sumut Perlu Pertimbangkan Lingkungan
220	01-30-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Pusat Akan Revisi Batas Hutan Lindung
221	02-13-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Maret, Revisi RTRW Sumut Rampung
222	02-15-2010	Kompas	Print	Sumatra	Tim Ahli Teliti Bencana Alam Tapsel
223	02-15-2010	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Pemkab Tapsel Kumpulkan Tim Ahli Peneliti Bencana Alam
224	02-15-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Tim Ahli Bahas Banjir Tapsel
225	02-16-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	WCS-IP dan OCSP akan Gelar Semiloka
226	02-17-2009	Kompas	Print	National	Penegakkan Hukum Lingkungan Belum Maksimal
227	02-17-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Sumatera Pemasok Terbesar Pedagang Primata di Indonesia
228	02-17-2010	Kompas	Print	National	Perambahan Marak Lagi, Habitat Orangutan di Pakpak Bharat Terancam
229	02-17-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Perambahan Hutan Ancam Habitat Orangutan di Pakpak Bharat: Kayu legal Menumpuk di Lokasi
230	02-20-2009	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Tata Ruang KHBT Belum Akomodir Aspirasi Masyarakat
231	02-21-2009	Kompas Cetak	Print	National	Sepuluh DAS Batang Toru Terancam Rusak
232	02-21-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Penebangan Hutan Batang Toru Ancam Tiga Kabupaten
233	02-23-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Hutan Batang Toru Didesak Jadi Hutan Lindung
234	02-23-2009	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Masyarakat Minta KHBT Dijadikan Kawasan Lindung Strategis
235	02-24-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Menhut Lakukan Riset Jadikan Batang Toru kawasan Konservasi
236	03-13-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Laskar Konservasi Aek Batang Toru
237	03-15-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Diduga, Ada Pupulasi Baru Orangutan di Taman Nasional Batang Gadis
238	03-18-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Hutan Batang Toru Terancam
239	03-18-2009	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Pemberantasan Illegal Logging Dinilai Belum Serius
240	03-19-2010	Global	Print	Sumatra	APTRSU Menilai TPRS Belum Sempurna
241	03-22-2010	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	LSM Lingkungan Protes Hutan Lindung untuk Bisnis
242	03-23-2010	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	APTRSU: Data Tataruang ForTRUST Masih Banyak Kesalahan
243	03-25-2009	Kompas	Print	National	KONSERVASI –Turun Temurun Menjaga kemilau Batang Toru
244	04-13-2009	Kompas	Print	National	Orangutan Habitat Increasingly Threatened
245	04-14-2009	Kompas	Print	National	Why the Orangutan Must Be Saved
246	04-16-2009	Media Indonesia	Print	National	For the sake of Humanity's Home
247	04-19-2010	Kompas	Print	National	Revisi Kawasan Hutan Bisa Berbuah Bencana
248	04-19-2010	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Soal Kawasan Hutan, Gubsu Didesak Bentuk Tim Independen
249	04-20-2009	Kompas	Print	National	Forest Mafia Must Be Eradicated
250	04-22-2010	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Perselingkuhan Berbuah Bencana dalam Revisi Kawasan Hutan Sumut
251	04-26-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	HPK Modus Melepas Hutan
252	05-13-2010	Global	Print	Sumatra	Penggiat Konservasi Orangutan Ikut Pelatihan Menulis

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253	05-13-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Konservatorr Orangutan Dilatih Menulis Berita
254	05-14-2010	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Penggiat Konservasi Orangutan Latihan Tulis Berita dan Feature
255	05-16-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Perdagangan Satwa Liar Terbesar Setelah Narkoba (<i>Hamalam "BUMI KITA"</i>)
256	05-16-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Satwa Liar Indonesia Diambang Kepunahan (<i>Hamalam "BUMI KITA"</i>)
257	05-16-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Nasib Hewan Langka Terancam (<i>Hamalam "BUMI KITA"</i>)
258	05-26-2008	Kompas	Online	National, webpage	Transaksi Organ Harimau Digagalkan
259	05-27-2008	Kompas	Online	National, webpage	Oknum Aparat "Lindungi" Perdagangan Satwa Liar
260	05-27-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Tataruang Tajk Jelas, Sumut Diambang Bencana
261	05-29-2008	Antara	Online	Worldwide	Harimau Sumatera Tinggal 250 Ekor
262	05-29-2008	Kompas	Online	National, webpage	Ada Orang Kuat Terlibat Perdagangan Satwa
263	05-29-2008	Kompas	Online	National, webpage	Harimau Sumatera Tinggal 250 Ekor
264	05-29-2008	Media Indonesia	Print	National	Populasi Harimau Sumatera Tinggal 250 Ekor
265	05-30-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Oknum Aparat Penjual Kulit Harimau Harus Ditindak Sesuai Dengan Hukum yang Berlaku
266	05-30-2008	Kompas	Print	National	Perdagangan Satwa Liar Tidak Tersentuh Hukum. Belum Ada Kasus yang Diserahkan Ke Pengadilan
267	05-30-2008	Sindo	Print	National	Harimau Sumatera Tinggal 250 Ekor
268	05-30-2008	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Lagi, Satwa Langka Dijual
269	05-31-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Harimau Sumatera Masuk Daftar Merah
270	05-31-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Revisi Hutan Bisa Berubah
271	06-13-2008	Jakarta Pos	Print	National	Environment Watch. Orangutan Could Face Extinction over next 10 years
272	06-13-2008	The Jakartapost	Print	National	Orangutans Could Face Extinction Over Next 10 Years
273	06-21-2010	Kompas	Print	Sumatra	Forum Pendeta Pelestari Hutan Dibentuk
274	06-21-2010	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Forum Pendeta Pelestari Hutan Dibentuk
275	06-21-2010	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Forum Pendeta Pelestari Hutan Dibentuk
276	06-22-2010	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Forum Pendeta HKBP Penjaga dan Pelestari Hutan Dibentuk
277	06-22-2010	GreenRado	Online	Worldwide	Protect Orangutans, Protect Humanity
278	06-22-2010	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Wokshop Internasional Orangutan di Bali
279	06-23-2010	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	PASIHAR Prihatin Kerusakan Hutan dan Pemanasan Global
280	07/13/2008	Kompas	Online	webpage	Orangutan Dilindungi Tapi Tak Terlindungi
281	07-13-2008	Kompas	Print	National	Collaboration and Economic Sustainability
282	07-23-2009	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Implementasi Rencana Aksi konservasi Orangutan Belum Maksimal, FOKUS Diluncurkan
283	07-23-2009	Global	Print	Sumatra	Forum Peduli Orangutan Sumut Terbentuk
284	07-23-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Forum Konservasi Orangutan Dibentuk
285	07-23-2009	Seputar Indonesia	Print	National	Forum Konservasi Orangutan Dibentuk
286	07-23-2009	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	NGO-Pemerintah Bentuk Forum Selamatkan Orangutan
287	07-27-2009	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Workshop Relasi Media-NGO
288	07-27-2009	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Kerjasama NGO-Media Massa Harus Saling Menguntungkan

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289	07-28-2009	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Kejahatan Lingkungan dan Korupsi Hambat Konservasi Birokrasi Orangutan
290	07-28-2009	Global	Print	Sumatra	Kejahatan Lingkungan dan Korupsi Hambat Konservasi Orangutan
291	08-14-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Perlu Peraturan Desa untuk Selamatkan Orangutan
292	08-20-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Hadiah Karya Jurnalistik Rp27,5 jt
293	08-25-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Tata Ruang yang Mendesak
294	08-27-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Hasil Razia di Berbagai Kawasan BBKSDA Dishut Sumut Sita Puluhan Tulang Belulang Hewan Dilindungi
295	08-27-2008	Kompas	Print	National	Petugas Sita Organ Satwa
296	08-27-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Perdagangan Satwa Liar
297	08-28-2008	Jakarta Post	Print	National	Animals Parts Traders Detained
298	09-14-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Perubahan Kawasan Hutan Ancam Kelestarian Orangutan
299	09-14-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Pelebaran Kebun Sawit tekan Populasi Orangutan
300	09-18-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Sita Orangutan (Berita Foto)
301	09-18-2008	Sindo	Print	National	Sita Orangutan (Berita Foto)
302	09-18-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Orangutan Sitaan (Berita Foto)
303	09-22-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Ekspansi Kebun Sawit Ancam Rawa Tripa
304	10-15-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	OU Ikon Alam yang kian terancam
305	10-15-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	The Poaching and Trading's Trail of si Pongo
306	10-16-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	Kendawangan "Orangutan's Poaching Heaven"
307	10-17-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	The Ups and Downs of Keeping Orangutan
308	10-18-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	Miki Is Going To Be Sold Too
309	10-19-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	Dol, The Orangutan's Trader
310	10-19-2008	Tribun Kaltim	Print	Kalimantan	Hunting the Gaharu Hunter
311	10-19-2009	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Konservasi Digital, Rp1,2 M Di Bukit Lawang dan Tangkahan
312	10-20-1009	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Eksplorasi Tambang di Pakpak Barat: Jangan Seperti Jelangkung: Datang TakDijemput, Pulang Tak Diantar
313	10-20-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	Bang Saf, The Orangutan's Trader
314	10-20-2008	Tribun Kaltim	Print	Kalimantan	Orangutan: Counting The Days
315	10-21-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	Trading Under The Guise Of Engon-engon
316	10-21-2008	Tribun Kaltim	Print	Kalimantan	When The River Water Is Muddy
317	10-22-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	Tragic Story of Mayas' Hunter
318	10-22-2008	Tribun Kaltim	Print	Kalimantan	Forest for Our Next Generation
319	10-23-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	Pak Hasan, Tragic Orangutan Hunter
320	10-24-2008	Berita Khatulistiwa:	Print	Kalimantan	Dangers are Lurking Behind Palm Oil Plantation
321	10-25-2008	Berita Khatulistiwa:	Print	Kalimantan	Reasons of the Extensive Opening of Palm Oil Plantation Investment
322	10-28-2008	Berita Khatulistiwa:	Print	Kalimantan	Palm Oil Plantation's Extension, Sungai Putri Turf Forest is Threatened
323	10-29-2008	Berita Khatulistiwa:	Print	Kalimantan	Regent Issued Plantation License in Turf Areas

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324	10-30-2008	Berita Khatulistiwa:	Print	Kalimantan	Nanga Tayap Forest is Transformed into Palm Oil Plantation
325	11-15-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	PPO Digelar di Medan
326	11-17-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	KPSL Tolak rPenerbitan Peraturan Izinkan Pelihara Satwa Langka
327	11-17-2008	ANTARA	Online	Worldwide	Mahasiswa di Medan Tolak Komersialisasi Satwa
328	11-17-2008	ANTARA	Online	Worldwide	Orangutan Sumatera Terancam Punah
329	11-17-2008	ANTARA	Online	Worldwide	Orangutan Sumatera Terancam Punah
330	11-17-2008	ANTARA	Online	Worldwide	Mahasiswa di Medan Kampanyekan Peduli Orangutan
331	11-17-2008	JktGlobe	Print	National	Forest Loss Threatens Orangutans
332	11-17-2008	Kabar Indonesia	Print	National	Mhasiswa Medan Tolak Komersialisasi Satwa
333	11-17-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Aktivis Lingk Gelar PPO
334	11-17-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Rame-rame berburu satwa langka Demi Rupiah
335	11-17-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Peraturan Yang Tidak Konsisten
336	11-17-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Pahit Manisnya Bisnis Satwa Langka
337	11-17-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Traffic Perdagangan Satwa Langka
338	11-17-2008	SumutPos	Print	Sumatra	PPO Digelar
339	11-17-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Mahasiswa di Medan Tolak Komersialisasi Stwa
340	11-17-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	OU Sumatera Terancam Punah
341	11-17-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	PPO digelar di Medan
342	11-18-2008	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Burung, Illegal Logging, Putus Cinta lalu Konservasi
343	11-18-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Mahasiswa Medan Kecam Dephut
344	11-19-2008	Kabar Indonesia	Print	National	Pongo abelii Terancam Punah
345	11-19-2008	Serambi Ind.	Print	Sumatra	Puluhan Alat Berat Ditarik dari Rawa Tripa
346	11-20-2009	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Kelompok Da'i Peduli Konservasi Dibentuk
347	11-22-2009	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Mengawal Kearifan Lokal, Menjaga Warisan Hutan
348	11-26-2009	Analisa	Print	Sumatra	Ulama Langat & Aceh Bentuk Kelompok Dai Peduli Isu Lingkungan
349	11-27-2008	Antara	Online	Worldwide	Hutan Batang Toru Masih "Perawan"
350	11-27-2008	Antara	Online	Worldwide	Seekor Orangutan Sumatera Berhasil Diselamatkan
351	11-27-2008	Kompas Cetak	Print	National	Warga Serahkan Orangutan ke Petugas BBKSDA
352	11-28-2008	Kabar Indonesia	Print	National	YEL Peduli Keselamatan Orangutan
353	11-28-2008	Kabar Indonesia	Print	National	Si Beggo Selamat, BKSD Sumringah
354	11-28-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	400.000 Ha Hutan Sumut Bakal Jadi Kawasan Budidaya
355	11-28-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	SEKOR Orangutan diserahkan ke BKASDA
356	11-28-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	400.000 Ha Hutan Sumut Bakal Jadi Kawasan Budidaya
357	11-28-2008	Sindo	Print	National	Revisi SK Menhut 44/2005 Mendesak
358	11-28-2008	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	KHBT Diperjuangkan Jadi Hutan Lindung
359	11-30-2009	Sumatra Bisnis	Online	Worldwide	Hutan Batang Toru akan Dikelola Secara Kolaboratif
360	12-13-2008	Antara	Online	Worldwide	Desa di Pakpak Bharat & Dairi Daftarkan Perdes Pelestarian Hutan

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361	12-13-2008	Sesambi Indonesia	Print	Sumatra	Rawa Gambut Tripa Berpotensi Bencana
362	12-14-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Enam Desa di Sumut Sosialisasikan Perlindungan Orangutan
363	12-15-2008	Kabar Indonesia	Print	National	Perlindungan Orangutan di Pakpak Bharat dan Dairi
364	12-17-2008	Antara	Online	Worldwide	Revisi SK Menhut Berpotensi Timbulkan Konflik
365	12-18-2008	Antara	Online	Worldwide	Penegakkan Hulul Lemah, Satwa Liar Terancam
366	12-18-2009	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Hutan Dairi-Pakpak Susut Akibat Konversi Lahan Skala Besar
367	12-19-2008	Kompas Cetak	Print	National	Perdagangan Trenggiling Meningkat
368	12-19-2008	Kompas Cetak	Print	National	SPORC Sita Harimau
369	12-19-2009	Bisnis Indonesia	Print	National	Area Tutupan Hutan Dairi Pakpa Susut 20.000 Hektar
370	12-19-2009	KOMPAS	Print	National	Perusahaan Harus Miliki Manajemen Konservasi
371	12-20-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	532.826 Ha Dikeluarkan dari Kawasan Hutan
372	12-20-2008	Medan Bisnis	Print	Sumatra	Usulan Revisi SK 44 Menhut, Minim Partisipasi Publik
373	12-21-2009	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Stop Konversi Hutan Konversi Hutan Dairi-Pakpak
374	12-22-2008	Waspada	Print	Sumatra	Seekor Harimau Dikembalikan ke Habitatnya
375	12-22-2009	Waspada	Online	Worldwide	Hutan Dairi-Pakpak Susut Akibat Konversi Lahan Skala Besar
376	12-23-2009	Sumut Pos	Print	Sumatra	Menghidupkan Ruh si Jaga Bondar
377	Dec 2007	2 News.tv	Online	Worldwide	
378	Dec 2007	ABC News	Print	International	
379	Dec 2007	ABC Radio Australia	Print	International	
380	Dec 2007	AHN (Global News Agency)	Online	Worldwide	
381	Dec 2007	Anchorage Daily News	Online	Worldwide	
382	Dec 2007	AOL News International	Online	Worldwide	
383	Dec 2007	Asian Reporter (www.asianreporter.com)	Online	Worldwide	
384	Dec 2007	Australia Associated Press (AAP) – News Agency	Print	International	
385	Dec 2007	Australian Orangutan Project	Print	International	
386	Dec 2007	AZ Central (Arizona)	Print	International	
387	Dec 2007	Bali Post	Print	National	
388	Dec 2007	Banjarmasin Post	Print	National	
389	Dec 2007	Birmingham News (Alabama)	Print	International	
390	Dec 2007	Bisnis Indonesia	Print	National	
391	Dec 2007	BLNZ	Online	Worldwide	
392	Dec 2007	BOS International Website	Online	Worldwide	
393	Dec 2007	Breitbart.com (News Portal)	Online	Worldwide	
394	Dec 2007	CBS Australia	Print	International	
395	Dec 2007	Center Daily Times	Online	Worldwide	

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396	Dec 2007	Charleston Daily Mail	Online	Worldwide
397	Dec 2007	Comcast News	Online	Worldwide
398	Dec 2007	Detik.com	Online	National
399	Dec 2007	El Paso Time (Texas)	Print	International
400	Dec 2007	Examiner.com (News Portal)	Online	Worldwide
401	Dec 2007	Forbes	Print	International
402	Dec 2007	Fox News.com	Online	Worldwide
403	Dec 2007	Gatra	Print	National
404	Dec 2007	Houston Chronicle	Print	International
405	Dec 2007	Indonesia Circle	Online	Worldwide
406	Dec 2007	International Animal Rescue	Online	Worldwide
407	Dec 2007	Internews (Radio)	Print	National
408	Dec 2007	Kantor Berita Antara	Print	National
409	Dec 2007	Kompas	Print	National
410	Dec 2007	Koran Tempo	Print	National
411	Dec 2007	KSL.com (Utah News)	Online	Worldwide
412	Dec 2007	Merced Sun-star	Online	Worldwide
413	Dec 2007	Mlive.com	Online	Worldwide
414	Dec 2007	Monkey day news	Online	Worldwide
415	Dec 2007	Mysin Chew.com	Online	Worldwide
416	Dec 2007	Netscape News	Online	Worldwide
417	Dec 2007	New York Post	Print	International
418	Dec 2007	News and Observer	Online	Worldwide
419	Dec 2007	Newsday	Online	Worldwide
420	Dec 2007	Newser (Online News Services)	Online	Worldwide
421	Dec 2007	Newsweek	Print	International
422	Dec 2007	NLBIF (Biodiversity Portal Data)	Online	Worldwide
423	Dec 2007	Philly.com (Philadelphia)	Online	Worldwide
424	Dec 2007	Physorg.com (Science – Physics – Tech – Nano – News)	Online	Worldwide
425	Dec 2007	Planet Ark	Online	Worldwide
426	Dec 2007	Plenty Magazine	Online	Worldwide
427	Dec 2007	Prambors Network	Print	National
428	Dec 2007	PR-inside	Online	Worldwide
429	Dec 2007	Rockford Register Star	Online	Worldwide
430	Dec 2007	San Diego Union Tribune	Print	International
431	Dec 2007	SBS Channel	Print	International

No	Date published	Media Name & Type	Coverage area	Title of article or caption	
432	Dec 2007	Science Daily	Online	Worldwide	
433	Dec 2007	Southern Ledger	Online	Worldwide	
434	Dec 2007	Star Tribune (St Paul, Minnesota)	Print	International	
435	Dec 2007	Star-telegram.com	Online	Worldwide	
436	Dec 2007	Suara Merdeka	Print	National	
437	Dec 2007	SunHerald.com (Mississippi)	Online	Worldwide	
438	Dec 2007	Sydney Morning Herald	Print	International	
439	Dec 2007	Syracuse.com (New York)	Online	Worldwide	
440	Dec 2007	The Age	Print	International	
441	Dec 2007	The Boston Globe	Print	International	
442	Dec 2007	The Herald	Print	International	
443	Dec 2007	The International Herald Tribune	Print	International	
444	Dec 2007	The Jakarta Post	Print	National	
445	Dec 2007	The Journal Gazette	Online	Worldwide	
446	Dec 2007	The Mercury News (San Jose)	Print	International	
447	Dec 2007	The National Geographic	Online	Worldwide	
448	Dec 2007	Topix (News Services – California)	Print	International	
449	Dec 2007	US News.com	Online	Worldwide	
450	Dec 2007	Washington Post	Print	International	
451	Dec 2007	WildlifeWatch.com	Online	Worldwide	
452	Dec 2007	Wilson Times (www.wilsontimes.com)	Online	Worldwide	
453	Dec 2007	World News Australia	Print	International	
454	Dec 2007	WRAL.com	Online	Worldwide	
455	Dec 2007	WTOP News.com (Washington Federal News Radio)	Online	Worldwide	
456	Dec 2007	WWF	Online	Worldwide	
457	02-18-2008	Kompas Cetak	Print	National	Desa Konservasi di Habitat Orangutan
458	04-10-2008	Borneo Tribune	Print	Kalimantan	Selamatkan Orangutan Melalui Konservasi
459	04-08-2008	Pontianak Post	Print	Kalimantan	Degradasi Orangutan Meningkat
460	Aug 2010	Investor Daily	Print	National	Orangutan dan Kearifan Lokal
461	09-03-2010	Investor Daily	Print	National	Swasta Diminta Aktif Dukung Pelestarian Orangutan
462	09-03-2010	Bataviase.co.id	Online	Worldwide	Swasta Diminta Aktif Dukung Pelestarian Orangutan
463	07-08-2010	Investor Daily	Print	National	Istana Orangutan dan Keseimbangan Ekosistem
464	09-16-2010	Investor Daily	Print	National	Menjaga Tanah Milik Bersama
465	07-22-2010	Investor Daily	Print	National	Ekosistem Untuk Kehidupan
466	07-08-2010	Investor Daily	Print	National	Institusi Financial Kian Peduli Lingkungan

No	Date published	Media Name & Type	Coverage area	Title of article or caption	
467	Aug 2010	Investor Daily	Print	National	Mengurus Orangutan Jangan Saling Menyalahkan
468	06-03-2010	www.forum-ngo.com	Online	Worldwide	USAID dan OCSP Dukung Pelestarian Orangutan
469	07-16-2010	www.thejakartaglobe.com	Online	Worldwide	Companies Vow to Help Preserve Natural Habitat
470	07-17-2010	www.antaraneews.com	Online	Worldwide	Bali hosts international workshop on Orangutan conservation
471	07-16-2010	AFP	Online	Worldwide	Indonesia pledges forests for orangutan conservation
472	07-19-2010	www.tonic.com	Online	Worldwide	Orangutans Get New Home in Borneo
473	07-16-2010	www.thejakartaglobe.com	Online	Worldwide	Indonesia Agrees to Close Lethal Loophole to Save Orangutans
474	07-17-2010	www.thejakartapost.com	Online	Worldwide	Companies pledge to help save orangutan
475	07-12-2010	www.thejakartapost.com	Online	Worldwide	Activists, businesses work to save orangutan
476	07-16-2010	www.metrotvnews.com	Online	Worldwide	AS Bantu Dana Konservasi Hutan Indonesia
477	07-19-2010	www.beritabali.com	Online	Worldwide	Amerika berikan hibah 120 juta dolar
478	06-08-2010	Kompas.com	Online	National, webpage	Di TN Kutai Diduga Ada 2.000 Orangutan
479	06-07-2010	www.koran-jakarta.com	Online	Worldwide	Primata Langka Penyeimbang Ekosistem
480	06-04-2010	www.tribunnews.com	Online	Worldwide	USAID Pastikan Spesies Orangutan Indonesia Tetap Terjaga
481	06-04-2010	http://vibizdaily.com	Online	Worldwide	USAID Dukung Seminar Hari Lingkungan Hidup Sedunia untuk Melindungi Orangutan
482	06-04-2010	www.greenradio.fm	Online	Worldwide	Melindungi orangutan melindungi manusia

Annex Seven: Grant and Purchase Order Disbursements

Contract number	Partner organization	Grant/PO title	Location	% budget disbursed ⁴	Sub-component(s) supported ⁵	Date		Type of contract
						Start	End	
G-1000375-001	Prime: Orangutan Foundation International	Bridging Phase Orangutan Conservation and Service Program, Tanjung Puting National Park	Tanjung Puting National Park, Kotawaringin Barat, Central Kalimantan	78%	1. Facilitate improved cooperation and collaboration among local authorities, NGOs, and private sector	07/03/07	08/03/07	Standard Grant
G-1000375-002	Prime: World Education Sub: Orangutan Foundation International	Orangutan Habitat Conservation II (OHC II): Expanding and Deepening Integrated Conservation and Development Efforts to Protect Tanjung Puting National Park and the Resident Orangutan	Tanjung Puting, Central Kalimantan	100%	1.2. Support local conservation efforts through coordinated multistakeholder approach to orangutan habitat protection and management	08/01/07	01/31/08	Standard Grant
G-1000375-003	Prime: World Education Sub: The Nature Conservancy	Managing a Multifunctional Landscape for Orangutan Conservation in the Districts of Berau & East Kutai, East Kalimantan	Berau and East Kutai Districts, East Kalimantan	97%	1.1. Build capacity for regional and local authorities to engage in spatial planning that conserves forests harboring orangutan populations 1.3. Implement orangutan habitat	02/20/08	05/31/09	Standard Grant

⁴ Disbursed budget to approved budget

⁵ Sub component

Contract number	Partner organization	Grant/PO title	Location	% budget disbursed ⁴	Sub-component(s) supported ⁵	Date		Type of contract
						Start	End	
					conservation program in the Berau and East Kutai Districts (East Kalimantan), 1.5 Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in a large, multifunctional forest area (Kalimantan)			
G-1000375-004	Prime: World Education Sub: Orangutan Foundation International	Orangutan Habitat Protection in Tanjung Puting National Park	Tanjung Puting, Central Kalimantan	91%	1.4 Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in Tanjung Puting National Park (Central Kalimantan)	02/20/08	05/20/09	Standard Grant
G-1000375-005	Prime: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Sub: Association of Journalists of Indonesia (AJI)	Orangutan conservation through national law and policy reform and increased effectiveness of law enforcement in norther Sumatra	North Sumatra and National	99%	2.1. Reinforce national policies that support the conservation of wild orangutan populations and their habitats, 4.1. Build local, national & international media support for orangutan conservation across the program	02/25/08	05/24/09	Standard Grant

Contract number	Partner organization	Grant/PO title	Location	% budget disbursed ⁴	Sub-component(s) supported ⁵	Date		Type of contract
						Start	End	
G-1000375-006	Prime: Titian Foundation Sub: ICEL, Riak Bumi	Improving Viability of Bornean Orangutan Population and Its Habitat through Strengthening Law Enforcement Efforts and Capacity Building of Law Enforcers in West Kalimantan	West Kalimantan and part of Central Kalimantan	100%	B.4. Develop and implement advocacy project that clearly demonstrates the impact that forest clearing and oil palm development has on orangutan populations (Kalimantan)	02/25/08	05/25/09	FOG
G-1000375-007	Prime: Fauna & Flora International Sub: Orangutan Foundation – UK, Yayasan Orangutan Indonesia (YAYORIN), Sekala, Global Environment Centre	Landscape-based Conservation of Orangutans in Trans-boundary Landscape between Central and West Kalimantan	Central and West Kalimantan	41%	I.5. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in a large, multifunctional forest area in West Kalimantan, multifunctional forest area (Kalimantan)	02/25/08	05/25/09	Standard Grant
G-1000375-008	Prime: Yayasan Field Indonesia Sub: Pemberdayaan Ikonomi Lingkungan Rakyat (PEKAT), Penguatan Rakyat Pedesaan (PARAS) Foundation	ALIVE - Action for Livelihood and the Environment	Northern Sumatra	87%	I.2. Support local conservation efforts through coordinated multistakeholder approach to orangutan habitat protection and management	02/25/08	05/25/09	Standard Grant

Contract number	Partner organization	Grant/PO title	Location	% budget disbursed ⁴	Sub-component(s) supported ⁵	Date		Type of contract
						Start	End	
G-1000375-009	Prime: Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari Sub: RARE	Campaign to support the conservation of the orangutan and its habitat in norther Sumatra	North Sumatra and Nangro Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	66%	D.1. Build local, national & international media support for orangutan conservation across the program	02/20/08	05/20/09	Standard Grant
G-1000375-010	Prime: Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari Sub: Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia, Flora & Fauna International (FFI) 3. Yayasan Ekowisata Sumatra 4. Yayasan Samoedra	Conservation of orangutan habitats mainstreamed into spatial plans in North Sumatra.	(City / commune), (country): Pandan (Central Tapanuli), Tarutung (North Tapanuli), Padang Sidempuan (South Tapanuli), Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia	50%	A.1. Build capacity for regional and local authorities to engage in spatial planning that conserves forests harboring orangutan populations	07/01/08	06/30/09	Standard Grant
G-1000375-011	Prime: Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia Sub: Yayasan Ekowisata Sumatera, YEL	Community Reinforcement to Establish Village Conservation Models for Eco-Tourism Development and Orangutan Protection	North Sumatra and Nangro Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	90%	I.2. Support local conservation efforts through coordinated multistakeholder approach to orangutan habitat protection and	01/01/08	03/31/09	Standard Grant

Contract number	Partner organization	Grant/PO title	Location	% budget disbursed ⁴	Sub-component(s) supported ⁵	Date		Type of contract
						Start	End	
		and Their Habitat Within Kel-Area			management			
G-1000375-012	Prime: ProMedia Sub: Association of Journalists of Jakarta (AJI)	Campaign and Media Outreach to Support Conservation of Orangutan and Their Habitat	National	92%	4.4. National campaigns to support conservation of orangutan	04/01/08	03/30/09	Standard Grant
G-1000375-013	Prime: Titian Foundation Sub: AKAR Central Kalimantan, AKAR East Kalimantan	Investigating The Threats to Orangutan Population and Its Habitats to Support Law Enforcement Toward Improved Orangutan Conservation in Central and East Kalimantan	Central and East Kalimantan	63%	2.2. Facilitate technical support for implementation of national laws and district ordinances that combat habitat and species destruction, 2.3. Support strengthening of local level enforcement to combat encroachment and hunting	10/16/08	07/30/09	Standard Grant
G-1000375-014	Prime: World Education Sub: Orangutan Foundation International	Orangutan Habitat Protection in Tanjung Putting National Park	Tanjung Putting, Central Kalimantan	99%	1.4. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in Tanjung Putting National Park, Central Kalimantan	08/01/09	05/31/10	Standard Grant
G-1000375-	Prime: Yayasan	Model Conservation	North	98%	1.2. Support local	10/20/09	07/20/10	Standard

Contract number	Partner organization	Grant/PO title	Location	% budget disbursed ⁴	Sub-component(s) supported ⁵	Date		Type of contract
						Start	End	
015	Pusaka Indonesia	villages in Northern Sumatra to Safeguard Orangutan and their Habitat	Sumatra and Nangro Aceh Darussalam (NAD)		conservation efforts through coordinated multistakeholder approach to orangutan habitat protection and management			Grant
G-1000375-016	Prime: World Education Sub: The Nature Conservancy	Strengthening Capacity for the Management of the Protected Region of Lesan River, Berau, East Kalimantan.	Lesan, Berau	100%	1.3. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in the Berau and East Kutai Districts, East Kalimantan	02/20/10	07/30/10	Standard Grant
G-1000375-017	Prime: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)							
1000374-101-OCSP-011	Prime: World Education Sub: Orangutan Foundation International	Orangutan Habitat Protection in Tanjung Puting National Park	Tanjung Puting, Central Kalimantan	100%	1.4. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in Tanjung Puting National Park, Central Kalimantan	08/18/09	06/17/10	FPPO
1000374-101-OCSP-029	Prime: Yayasan Petra Bersama	Design Adian Koting Kecamatan Spatial Plan	Batang Toru Forest Block, North Sumatra	100%	1.2. Support local conservation efforts through coordinated multistakeholder approach to	05/24/10	08/31/10	FPPO

Contract number	Partner organization	Grant/PO title	Location	% budget disbursed ⁴	Sub-component(s) supported ⁵	Date		Type of contract
						Start	End	
					orangutan habitat protection and management			
1000374-101-OCSP-030	Lembaga Sipirok Lestari	Develop Action Plan to Restore Forest Corridor for WBTFB	Batang Toru Forest Block, North Sumatra	100%	1.2. Support local conservation efforts through coordinated multistakeholder approach to orangutan habitat protection and management	05/24/10	08/31/10	FPPO
1000374-101-OCSP-031	Yayasan Samudera	Develop an Approach to Minimize Encroachment by In-migrants into West Batang Toru Forest Block	Batang Toru Forest Block, North Sumatra	100%	1.2. Support local conservation efforts through coordinated multistakeholder approach to orangutan habitat protection and management	05/24/10	08/31/10	FPPO
1000374-101-OCSP-032	Kawal Borneo Community Foundation (KBCF)	Support The Design and Implementation of the “Hutan Desa” Community Forest Management Model in East Kutai District	East Kutai, East Kalimantan	100%	1.3. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in the Berau and East Kutai Districts, East Kalimantan	05/24/10	09/10/10	FPPO
1000374-101-OCSP-033	Yayasan Bina Kelola Lingkungan (BIKAL Foundation)	Supporting the Development of Kutai National Park Special	Kutai National Park, East Kalimantan	100%	1.3. Implement orangutan habitat conservation	05/24/10	09/10/10	FPPO

Contract number	Partner organization	Grant/PO title	Location	% budget disbursed ⁴	Sub-component(s) supported ⁵	Date		Type of contract
						Start	End	
		Zone Implementation Work Plan			program in the Berau and East Kutai Districts, East Kalimantan			
1000374-101-OCSP-034	Bumi Raya Mandiri (BRM) Consulting - Yogyakarta	Supporting the Revitalization of Mitra Kutai to Become a Multi-stakeholder 'Land Council' for Kutai National Park and Environs	Kutai National Park, East Kalimantan	100%	1.3. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in the Berau and East Kutai Districts, East Kalimantan	05/24/10	6/30/10	FPPO
1000374-101-OCSP-035	PT. Sinar Terangi Samudera (Synthesis Consultant)	Developing Sustainable Conservation Management Strategy in WEHEA Protection Forest	Wehea, Berau District, East Kalimantan	100%	1.3. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in the Berau and East Kutai Districts, East Kalimantan	05/24/10	6/30/10	FPPO
1000374-101-OCSP-036	PPHT - UNMUL (Universitas Mulawarman)	Orangutan Survey at Kaltim Prima Coal Concession, East Kalimantan	Kutai, East Kalimantan	100%	1.3. Implement orangutan habitat conservation program in the Berau and East Kutai Districts, East Kalimantan	05/24/10	6/30/10	FPPO

Annex Eight: Grants and Matching Funds

Grant No.	Organization	Grant Title	Supervisor	Contributed Outcomes	Regional	Type of Grant	Period of Performance	Amount Approved	Matching Funds	%
G-1000375-001	Orangutan Foundation International (OFI)	Bridging Phase Orangutan Conservation and Service Program Tanjung Puting National Park	Paul Hartman	Component 1	C. Kalimantan	Standard	July - August 07	13,843	2,245	16%
G-1000375-002	World Education (WE) - Pangkalan Bun C. Kal	Bridging Phase Orangutan Conservation and Service Program Tanjung Puting National Park	Jamartin Sihite	Component 1	C. Kalimantan	Standard	October 07 - January 08	84,241	26,681	32%
G-1000375-003	World Education (WE) - Berau - E. Kalimantan	Managing a Multifunctional Landscape for Orangutan Conservation in the Districts of Berau and East Kutai, East Kalimantan	Darmawan Liswanto/Jamartin Sihite	Component 2	C. Kalimantan	Standard	20 February 08 - 20 May 09	102,987	47,560	46%
G-1000375-004	WE/OFI - Pangkalan Bun C. Kal	Orangutan Habitat Protection in Tanjung Puting National Park	Darmawan Liswanto/Jamartin Sihite	Component 1	C. Kalimantan	Standard	20 February 08 - 20 May 09	350,000	104,800	30%
G-1000375-005	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Orangutan Conservation through national law and policy reform and increased effectiveness of law enforcement in northern Sumatra	Jamartin Sihite	Component 1 & 2	National	Standard	25 February 08 - 24 May 09	119,737	96,756	81%
G-1000375-006	Yayasan Titian - W. Kalimantan	Improving Viability of Bornean Orangutan Population and Its Habitat through Strengthening Law Enforcement Efforts and Capacity Building of Law Enforcer in West Kalimantan	Darmawan Liswanto	Component 1	W. Kalimantan	FOG	25 February 08 - 25 May 09	79,996	40,182	50%
G-1000375-007	Flora Fauna Indonesia (FFI) - W. Kalimantan	Landscape-based Conservation of Orangutans in Trans-boundary Landscape between Central and West Kalimantan	Darmawan Liswanto/Jamartin Sihite	Component 3	W. Kalimantan	Standard	25 February 08 - 25 May 09	480,000	181,628	38%
G-1000375-008	Field Indonesia - Alive - N. Sumatra & NAD	ALIVE – Action for Livelihoods and the Environment	Darrell Kitchener/ Pahrian Siregar	Component 2	North Sumatra & NAD	Standard	27 March 08 - 2 June 09	199,935	15,520	8%
G-1000375-009	Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL) - Campaign Sumatra	Campaign to support the conservation of the orangutan and its habitat in northern Sumatra	Darrell Kitchener/ Pahrian Siregar	Component 4	North Sumatra & NAD	Standard	25 February 08 - 25 May 09	145,545	220,605	152%

Grant No.	Organization	Grant Title	Supervisor	Contributed Outcomes	Regional	Type of Grant	Period of Performance	Amount Approved	Matching Funds	%
G-1000375-010	Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL) - BT - N. Sumatra	Integrating Sumatran orangutan habitat conservation into spatial planning processes: Approaches, stakeholder involvement, and conservation spatial planning opportunities for the West Batang Toru Forest Block	Darrell Kitchener/ Pahrian Siregar	Component 1	North Sumatra	Standard	01 July 08 - 30 June 09	198,925	158,056	79%
G-1000375-011	Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia	the establishment of community model conservation villages (MCVs) to habitat in KEL	Darrell Kitchener/ Pahrian Siregar	Component 2	North Sumatra	Standard	1 April 08 - 30 June 09	191,592	40,597	21%
G-1000375-012	Yayasan ProMedia Indonesia	Campaign and Media Outreach to Support Conservation of Oranguta and their Habitat	Vira Ramelan	Component 4	National	Standard	1 April 08 - 30 March 09	200,000	37,614	19%
G-1000375-013	Yayasan Titian - E & C. Kalimantan	Investigating the Threats to Orangutan Population and Its Habitats to Support Law Enforcement Toward Improved Orangutan Conservation in Central and East Kalimantan	Irfan Bakhtiar/ Jamartin Sihite	Component 1	E & C. Kalimantan	Standard	16 October 08 - 30 July 09	47,970	17,938	37%
G-1000375-014	WE/OFI - Pangkalan Bun C. Kal	Orangutan Habitat Protection in Tanjung Puting National Park	Irfan Bakhtiar/ Jamartin Sihite	Component 1	C. Kalimantan	Standard	1 August 09 - 31 May 10	99,766	58,353	58%
G-1000375-015	Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia	the establishment of community model conservation villages (MCVs) to habitat in KEL	Erwin Alamsyah/ Pahrian Siregar	Component 2	North Sumatra	Standard	20 November 09 - 20 July 10	84,349	29,832	35%
G-1000375-016	WE - Lesan - E. Kal	Strengthening Capacity for the Management of the Protected Reg of Lesan River, Berau, East Kalimantan	Irfan Bakhtiar/ Jamartin Sihite	Component 1	E. Kalimantan	Standard	20 February - 30 July 10	71,561	25,000	35%
G-1000375-017	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Orangutan Conservation through national law and policy reform and increased effectiveness of law enforcement in northern Sumatra	Arbi Valentinus	Component 1 & 2	National	Standard	1 March - 31 July 10	49,764	30,427	61%
Total								2,520,211	1,133,794	

Annex Nine: Forest Cover Monitoring Report

INTRODUCTION

The orangutan is the most highly adaptive primate in Asia, living in a landscape where human and wildlife needs for land collide. Roughly 30% of habitats for orangutans are protected within conservation areas in Sumatra and Kalimantan, while the remaining 70% are either converted or designated for other economic means, mainly for forest concessions, timber estates, oil palm plantations, and mining. This bigger portion is at high risk, given that the rate of degradation and deforestation and economic development in lowland areas threatens much of the remaining orangutan habitat.

In 2007, USAID established the Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) in response to rising orangutan threats in order to ensure survival of remaining wild orangutan populations. The program aimed to reduce or possibly eliminate the major threats to viable orangutans as well as the primary drivers of these threats, working together with numerous orangutan conservation stakeholders.

OCSP partners have conducted orangutan habitat conservation activities in various places in Kalimantan over the last three years, and there was a need to measure the results. At the beginning of the OCSP program, forest cover monitoring was established to record baseline data on the state of orangutan habitats and then measure the impact of OCSP project activities in Kalimantan on the forest cover.

AREA OF INTEREST

The area of interest was the island of Borneo. OCSP conducted activities in three provinces there where orangutans are found: West, Central and East Kalimantan (Figure 1).

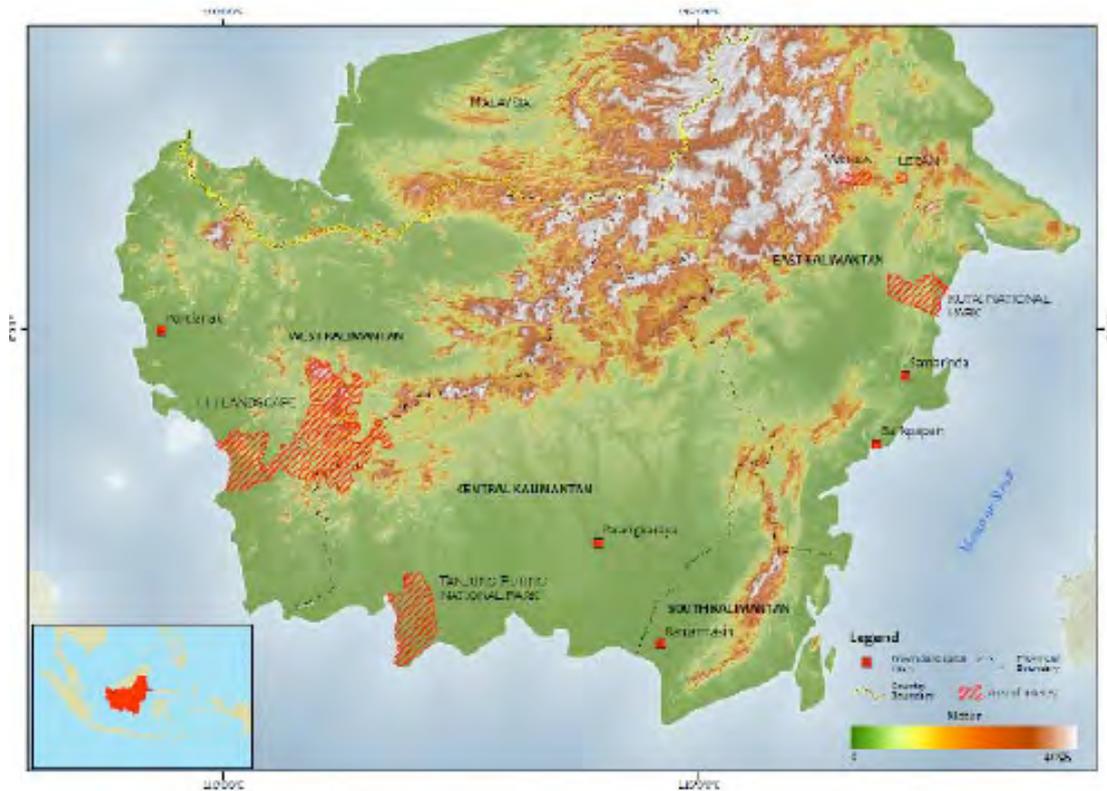


Figure 1. OCSP Kalimantan Forest Cover Monitoring Area of Interest

METHODOLOGY

The team used Landsat TM and ETM+ imagery for the forest cover change analysis. Images covering the conservation and control sites were selected based on target years (1990, 2000, 2004, 2007, 2009 and 2010) and cloud cover visibility. Because of damage to the satellite sensor on Landsat ETM+ 7, images from 2003 and later, are affected by SLC-off, which obscures the underlying forest cover information. We dealt with this by combining available Landsat 7 and 5 imagery from the same years, cutting out areas for which forest cover remained obscured.

All images were geo-corrected through use of GPS ground truth data, ortho-rectified Landsat 2000 (from NASA/Eros Data Center) geo-corrected to GPS points and tracks, and a basemap of rivers and roads provided by Bappeda Kaltim (2005) and topography map provided by Bakosurtanan (1998). We were not able to remove all cloud cover from the imagery, and therefore standardized cloud accumulation was used to obtain consistent temporal changes. Further, for some cases if the accumulation of forest cover was greater than 40% of the interest area, we selected

only two images within 2000s acquisition dates and with cloud cover less than 30%. This gave us less temporal resolution but ensured that we had enough cloud-free information to establish forest cover change between the two, rather than four dates.

We used three different vegetation classes in our analysis:

1. High and medium density forest with more than 40% canopy cover;
2. Low density forest with less than 40% canopy cover; and
3. Non-forest, agricultural areas, plantations and open areas.

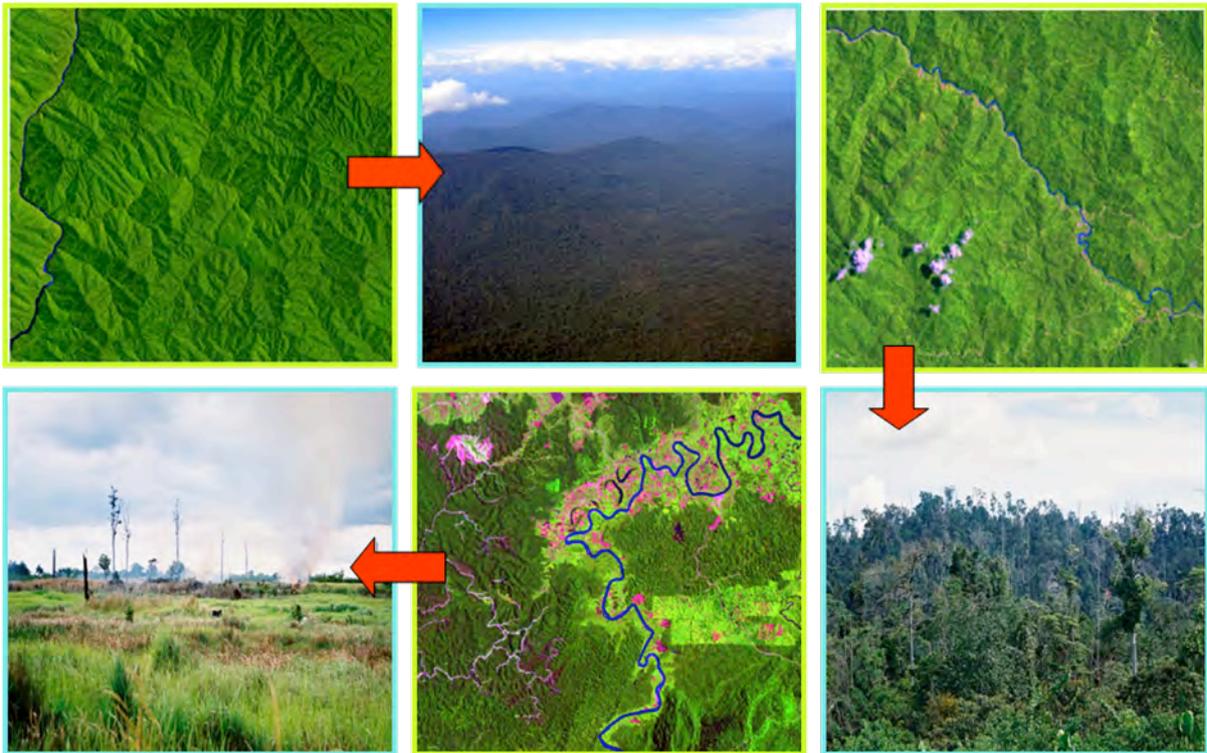


Figure 2. The three different vegetation classes used in this study, with typical image characteristics compared with appearance on the ground.

We used two different image classification methods due to variability of imagery quality. For Landsat TM and ETM+, with scan line corrector (SLC)-on (before 2003), we initially ran unsupervised classifications with 100 classes, 20 iterations, and a threshold of 0.98. The resulting signature file was stored, compared with the input images, and subsequently edited visually. As a result, the 100 classes were then regrouped in the 3 classes mentioned above using a majority filter. Despite the gap-fill method used for SLC-off imagery; the filled gap may still contain a spectral bias (Howard and Lacasse, 2004.). Therefore, for imagery with SLC-off, we used manual classification using onscreen digitizing method. Further, these classification results were re-evaluated with previous years to meet our forest cover changes agreement (Figure 3).

Despite OCSPP having developed a standardized analysis protocol, to improve classification results, the team added to the analysis approach using Maximum Likelihood Classification (MLC) combined with See5. The See5 method is a tree-

based classification algorithm that uses visual interpretation with knowledge-based classification. It was developed by the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS) and Conservation International. The improved classification method can be found in Figure 4. Based on the team’s experience and knowledge, the use of this combination of methods effectively improved remote sensing analysis process without affecting the accuracy of classifications. Final classification images will be delivered on ERDAS Imagine Format (*.img) with Universal Tranverse Mercator (UTM).

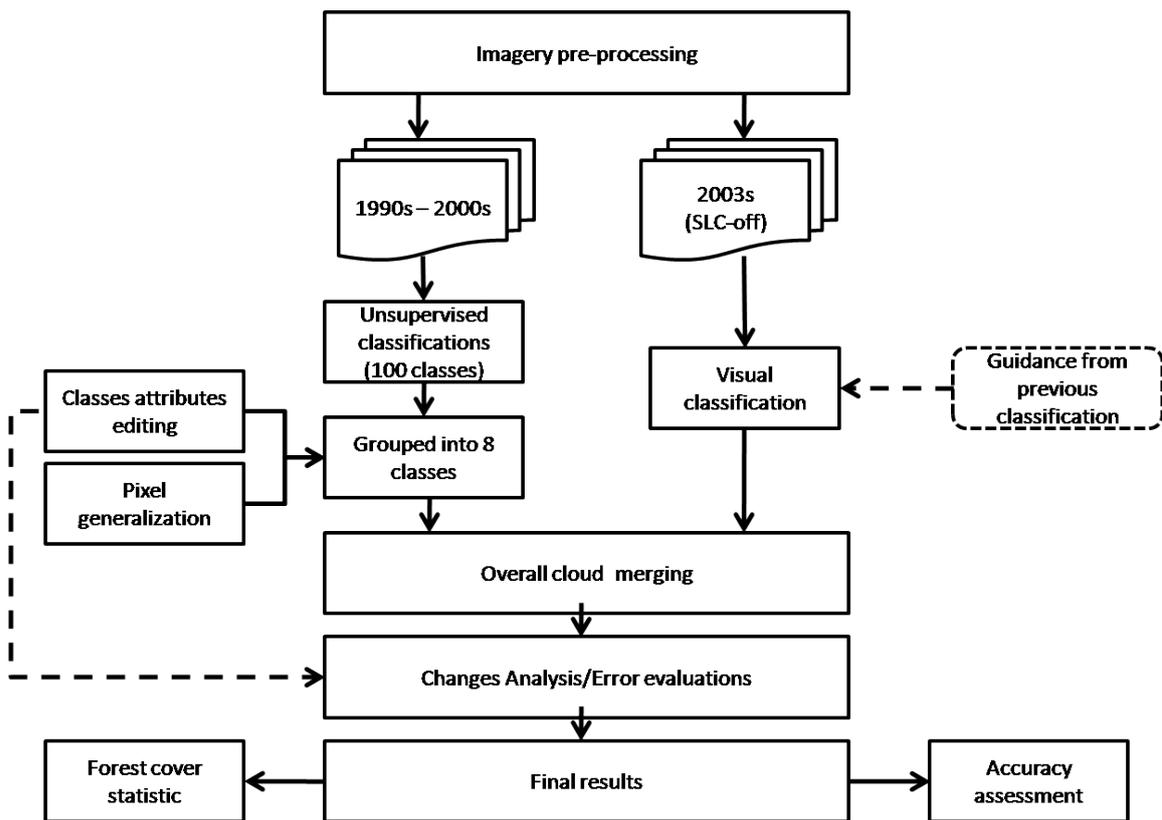


Figure 3. Forest cover change analysis workflow

The team assessed the accuracy of its forest cover classification using confusion matrices in the selected area of interest (Foody 1992). We calculated po and kappa coefficients, and k to statistically measure the accuracy levels (Cohen 1960). We used high resolution aerial photography as reference information to compare with our Landsat based vegetation classification. The high-resolution imagery was used for Weheha and Lesan areas using aerial photography in 2006 by Winrock. Vegetation classes on the reference imagery were manually digitized using on-screen digitizing. We employed 469 points that were selected randomly from both reference classification results with Landsat-based results. In addition, we conducted a ground check to collect +/- 100 points in Tanjung Puting National Park in early 2010 as

reference information for the 2009 classification. However, due to lack of reference information for 2010 classification, we were not able to assess the statistical accuracy of the 2010 forest classification.

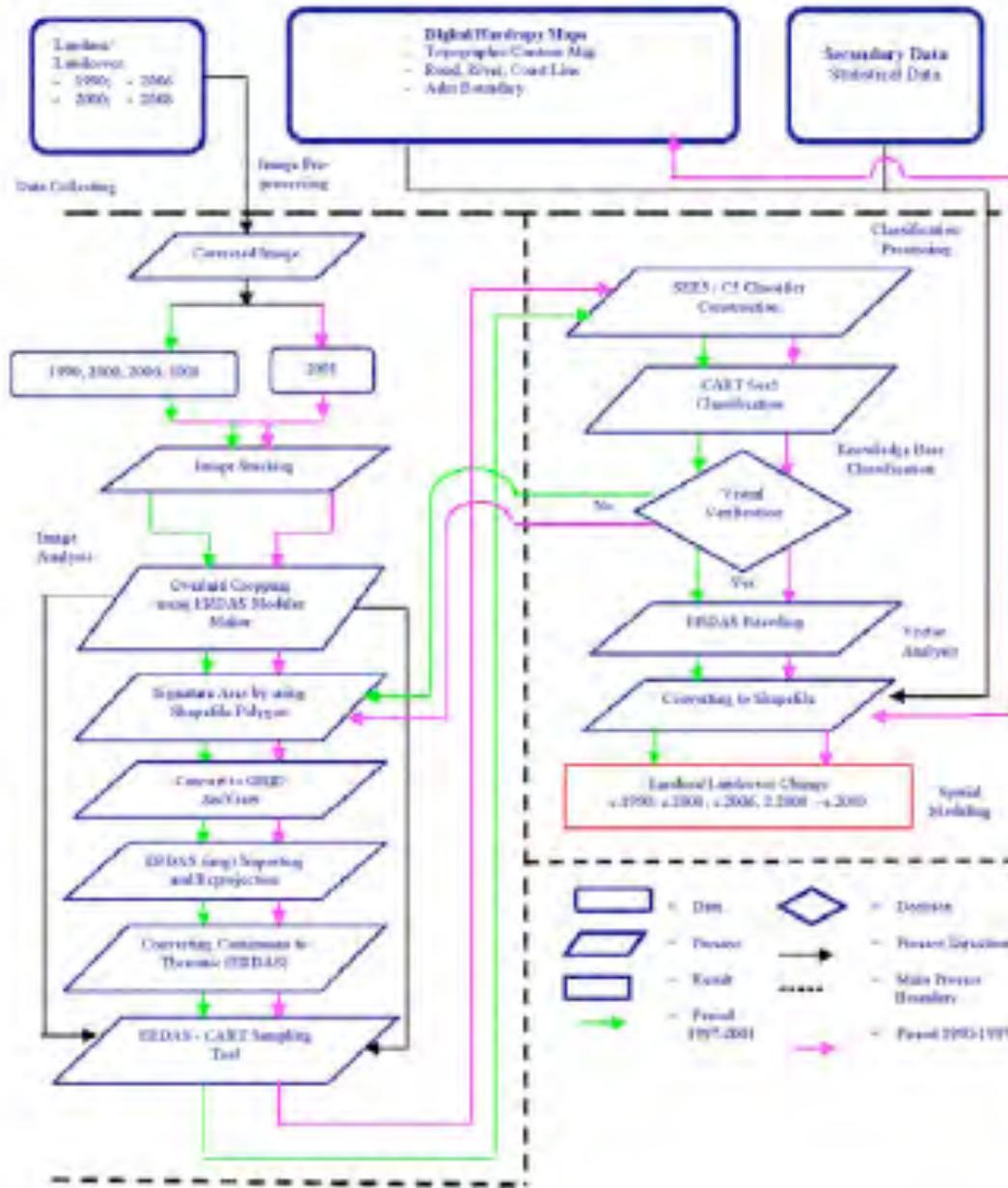


Figure 4. Flowchart showing the classification method used by the team

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Over time and space from the 1990's through 2010, most of the major OCSP area of interest (AOI) in Kalimantan, regardless of land status, was subject to tremendous pressures from many anthropogenic causes. The highest deforestation rate was found in the FFI-Ketapang Landscape in West Kalimantan, 2008-2009, with an approximate annual rate of forest loss of 16.1% (see Figure 5 and the Appendix). Most of these formerly forested areas became degraded habitat such as shrub land, and a few areas became open areas.

Despite an increase in deforestation trends across the AOI as a whole, in three other OCSP focus sites – Kutai National Park, Tanjung Puting National Park, and the Wehea and Lesan forest block – the deforestation rate was the lowest (<2%). Details of the forest cover change results can be found in the Appendix.

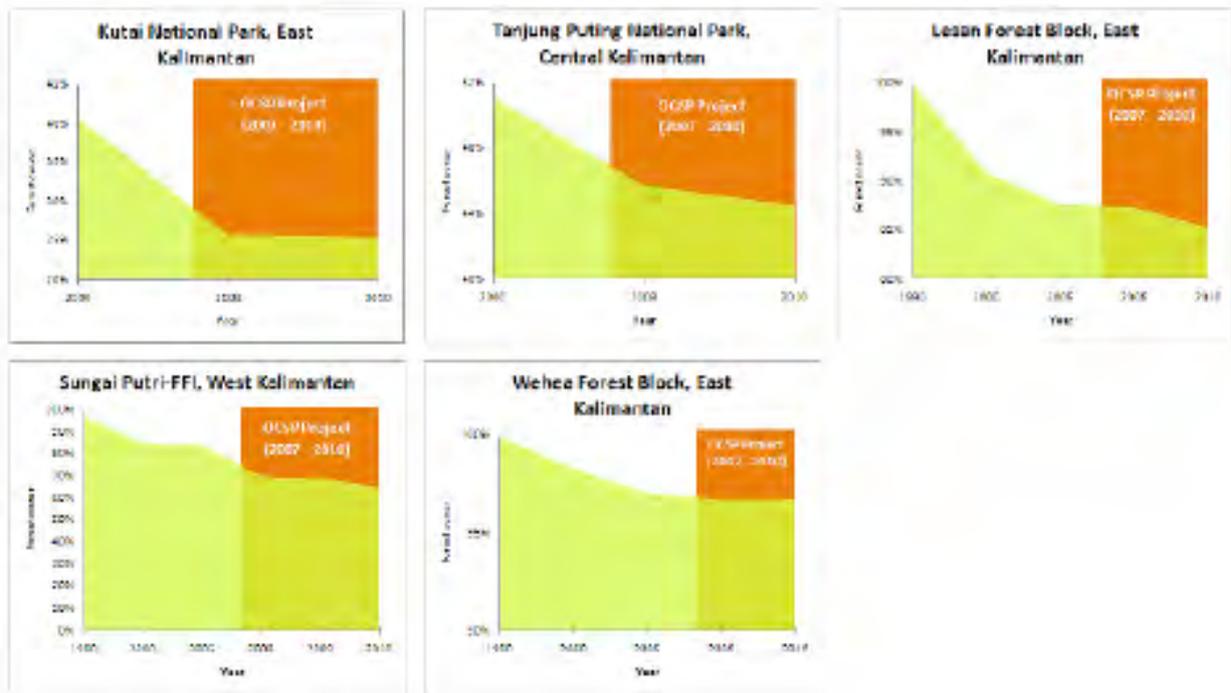
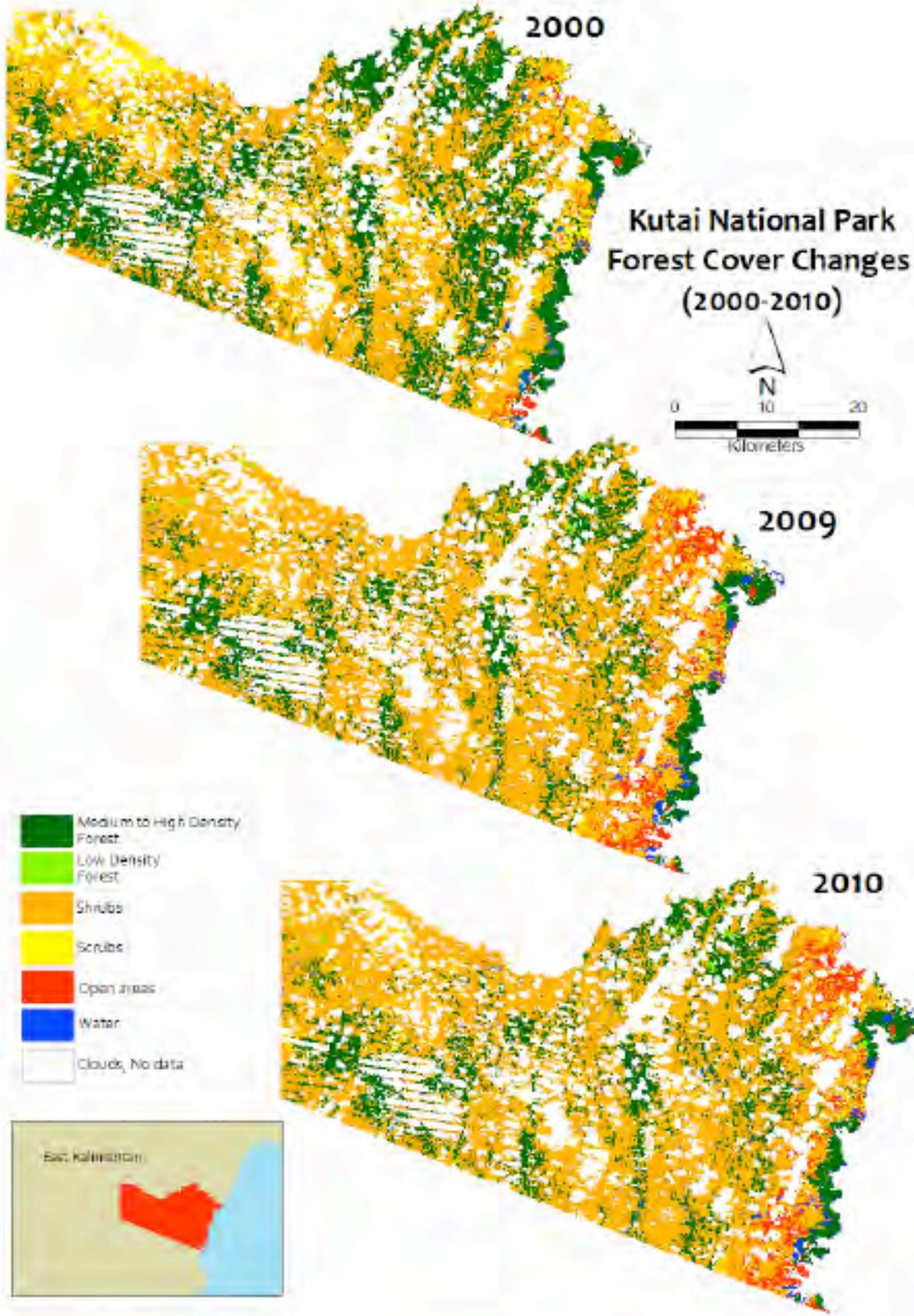


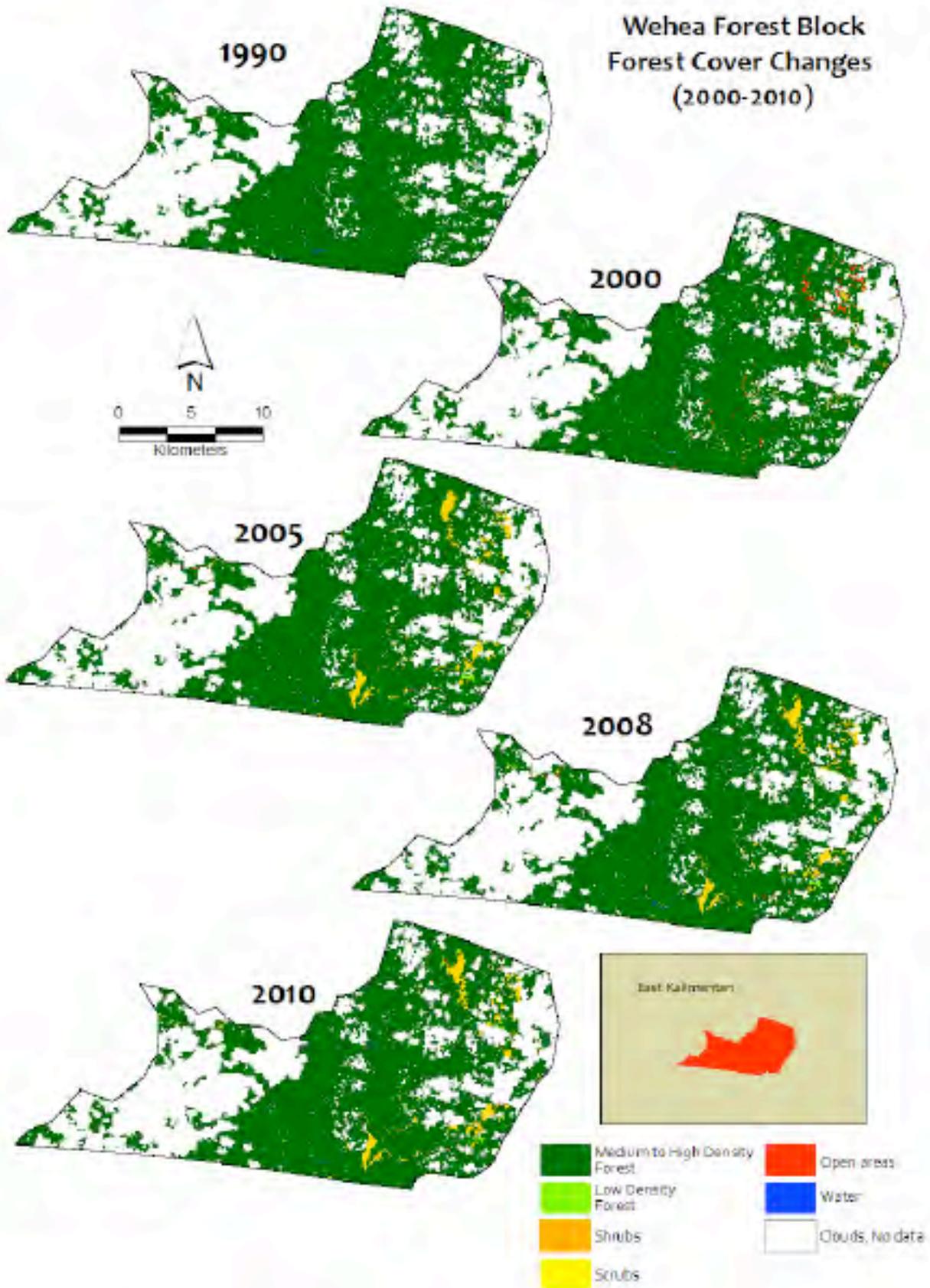
Figure 5. Forest cover change trends in five OCSP focus sites in Kalimantan

APPENDIX

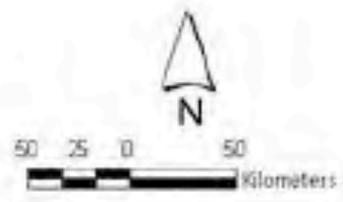
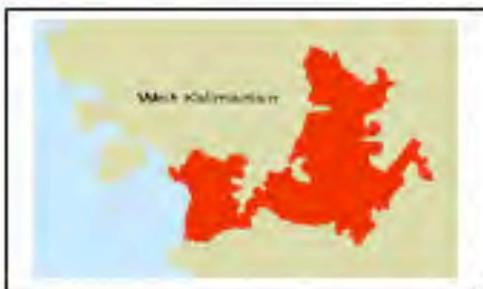
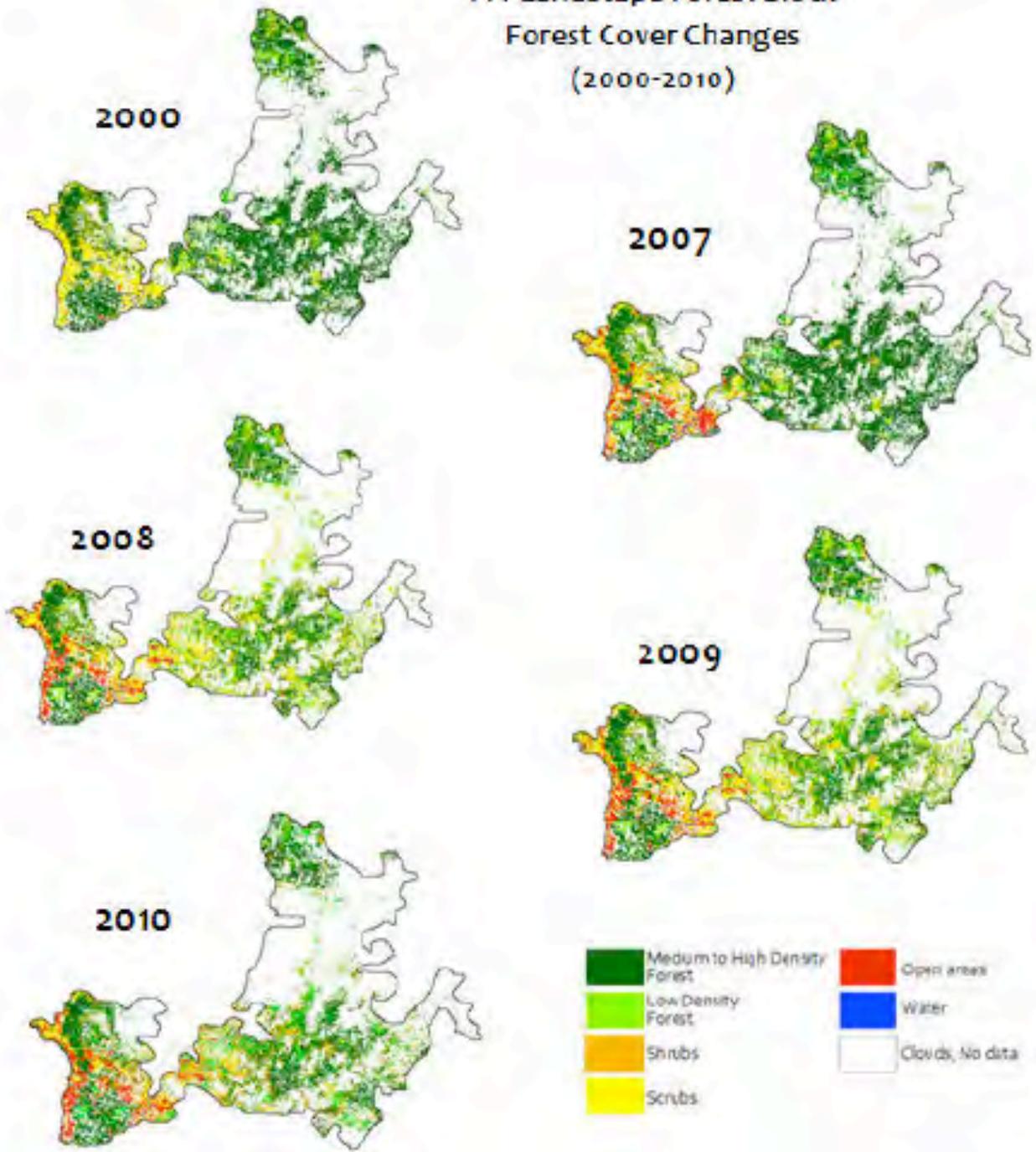
Appendix 1. Forest cover changes in OSCP sites in Kalimantan from 1990 - 2010.

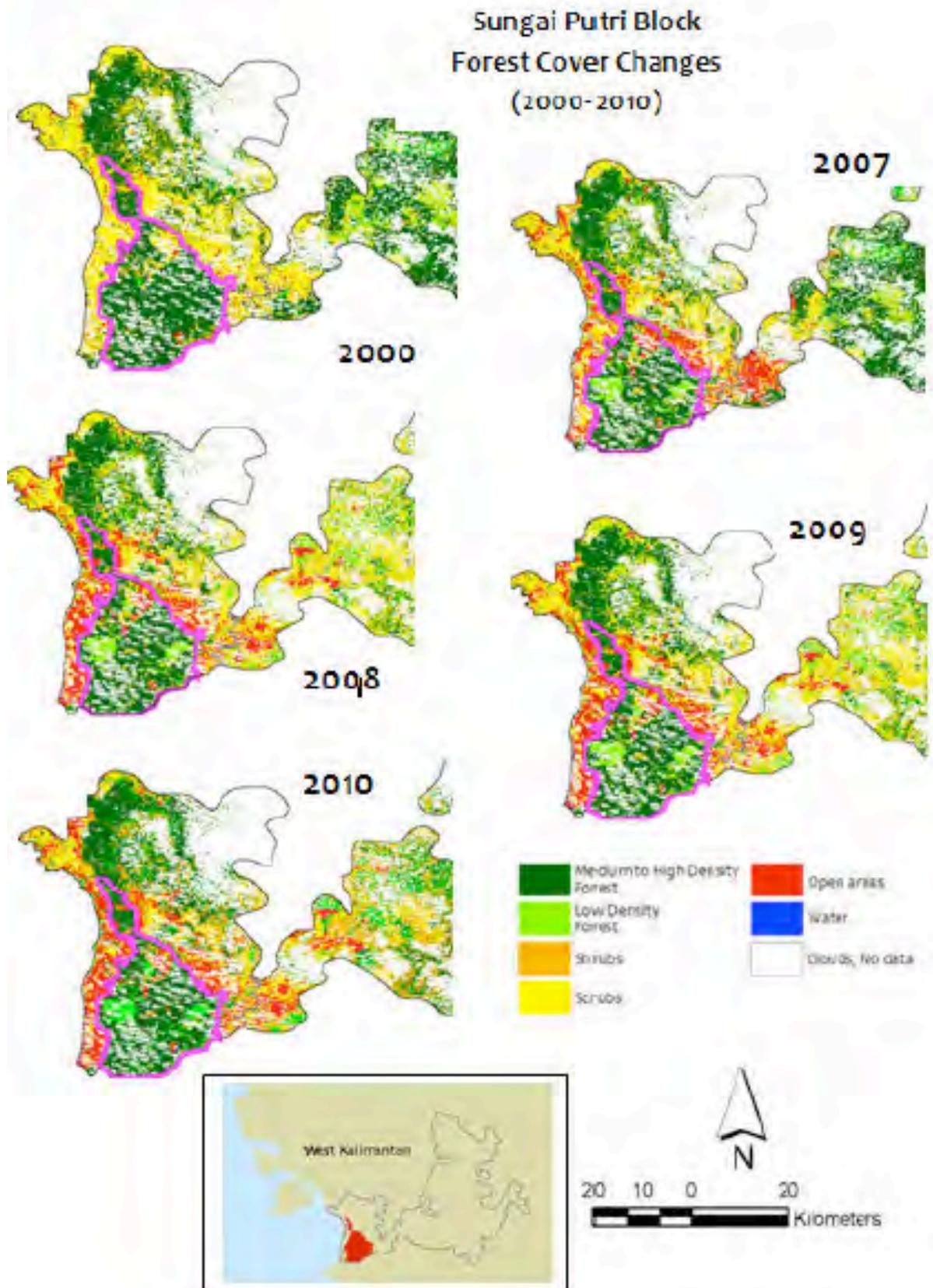
SITES NAME	Images Year	Hutan Kerapatan Tinggi & Hutan Kerapatan Sedang					Hutan Kerapatan Rendah			Bekakar			Semak			Lahan Terbuka			Air			Awan		Total		
		Area (ha)	(pixel)	Area (%)	change (%)	change/year (%)	Area (ha)	(pixel)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	(pixel)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	(pixel)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	(pixel)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	(pixel)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	(pixel)	Area (ha)	(pixel)	
TKUTAI-2000	2000	59,396	659,961	41%	14.3%	2.2%	-	-	0%	71,642	796,026	48%	13,484	149,824	9%	1,969	18,546	1%	1,599	17,764	0%	52,635	585,505	15%	342,737.28	2,227,626
TKUTAI-2009	2009	37,634	418,827	26%	0.4%	0.2%	631	7,011	0%	97,450	1,082,780	57%	4,776	53,072	3%	5,821	64,078	4%	1,599	17,764	0%	52,635	585,505	15%	342,738.99	2,229,637
TKUTAI-2010	2010	37,100	412,224	25%			731	8,124	0%	93,993	1,044,371	55%	7,743	86,032	4%	6,848	76,090	4%	1,599	17,764	0%	52,635	585,505	15%	342,775.98	2,230,110
TN. Tanjung Puting	2000	133,864	1,487,373	51%	5.4%	0.8%	32,891	365,457	13%	41,929	462,320	16%	10,646	118,293	4%	42,801	476,565	16%	4,043	44,323	1%	124,543	1,383,814	32%	391,216.05	4,338,745
TN. Tanjung Puting	2008	122,270	1,358,552	46%	1.2%	0.6%	28,845	320,495	11%	45,818	509,091	17%	9,754	108,374	4%	60,692	674,252	23%	4,043	44,323	1%	124,543	1,383,814	31%	396,495.45	4,399,601
TN. Tanjung Puting	2010	116,287	1,292,074	45%			28,797	319,963	11%	45,694	506,769	17%	9,764	108,490	4%	60,775	675,278	23%	4,043	44,323	1%	124,543	1,383,814	31%	397,356.39	4,331,251
FFI	1990	503,112	5,590,128	87%	12.8%	1.2%	15,567	172,964	3%	42,756	475,062	7%	8,922	99,138	2%	8,517	94,631	1%	1,227	13,632	0%	665,599	7,395,547	53%	1,245,864.42	13,841,302
FFI	2000	430,220	4,780,210	74%	1.0%	0.2%	25,282	282,027	6%	56,140	623,779	10%	49,775	553,057	9%	7,494	83,272	1%	1,227	13,632	0%	665,599	7,395,547	53%	1,245,864.42	13,841,533
FFI	2005	424,241	4,713,790	73%	1.6%	1.9%	34,582	384,241	6%	53,814	597,937	9%	57,475	638,612	10%	8,790	97,064	2%	1,227	13,632	0%	665,599	7,395,547	53%	1,245,864.42	13,841,423
FFI	2008	414,766	4,608,508	72%	27.6%	16.1%	48,064	534,047	8%	54,690	607,327	9%	27,082	300,908	5%	34,380	382,003	6%	1,227	13,632	0%	665,599	7,395,547	53%	1,245,864.42	13,841,872
FFI	2009	254,907	2,832,303	44%	4.3%		112,344	1,248,265	18%	133,626	1,484,738	23%	38,973	433,055	7%	38,448	427,196	7%	1,227	13,632	0%	665,599	7,395,547	53%	1,245,864.42	13,834,716
FFI	2010	230,057	2,832,339	40%			99,459	1,234,483	17%	122,472	1,507,807	21%	38,246	470,871	7%	37,957	467,306	7%	1,227	13,632	0%	665,599	8,036,459	58%	1,247,124.35	15,352,897
FFI - Sungai Putri	1990	51,942	577,353	97%	12.3%	1.2%	536	5,954	1%	612	6,797	1%	122	1,351	0%	325	3,613	1%	130	1,537	0%	19,099	212,206	26%	72,925.65	806,812
FFI - Sungai Putri	2000	45,090	501,005	85%	0.2%	0.0%	253	2,593	0%	4,877	54,190	9%	2,480	27,664	3%	358	4,198	1%	130	1,537	0%	19,099	212,206	26%	72,498.33	805,395
FFI - Sungai Putri	2005	44,668	499,647	84%	14.5%	16.7%	227	2,517	0%	4,847	53,861	9%	2,480	27,660	3%	712	7,908	1%	130	1,537	0%	19,099	212,206	26%	72,498.33	805,136
FFI - Sungai Putri	2008	37,279	414,206	70%	1.1%	0.6%	8,900	98,892	17%	3,007	33,416	6%	373	4,144	1%	3,695	41,057	7%	130	1,537	0%	19,099	212,206	26%	72,498.33	805,458
FFI - Sungai Putri	2009	36,691	407,632	69%	3.7%	10.3%	8,803	97,809	17%	3,067	34,077	6%	825	9,169	2%	3,861	43,902	7%	130	1,537	0%	19,099	212,206	26%	72,498.33	805,582
FFI - Sungai Putri	2010	34,769	428,057	65%			8,750	37,818	16%	3,072	37,818	6%	843	10,832	2%	3,921	48,276	7%	130	1,537	0%	19,099	212,206	24%	72,617.51	776,094
WEHEA-1990	1990	24,297	269,369	100%	1.6%	0.2%	-	-	0%	1	8	0%	1	7	0%	4	39	0%	4	41	0%	13,798	153,308	36%	38,103.75	423,372
WEHEA-2000	2000	23,900	265,530	98%	1.3%	0.2%	26	289	0%	134	1,377	1%	66	728	0%	185	2,054	1%	4	41	0%	13,798	153,308	36%	38,101.50	423,547
WEHEA-2005	2005	23,828	264,758	97%	0.4%	0.2%	27	304	0%	672	7,462	3%	-	-	0%	19	211	0%	4	41	0%	13,877	154,184	36%	38,426.67	426,960
WEHEA-2008	2008	23,400	260,004	97%	0.0%	0.0%	40	448	0%	720	8,005	3%	16	174	0%	20	221	0%	4	41	0%	13,798	153,308	36%	37,998.36	423,201
WEHEA-2009/2010	2009	23,576	261,857	97%			45	500	0%	720	8,005	3%	16	174	0%	20	221	0%	4	41	0%	13,797	153,304	36%	38,178.45	424,203
LESAN-1990	1990	6,919	76,881	100%	9.1%	1.0%	1	6	0%	1	8	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	41	450	0%	5,263	58,478	43%	12,258.27	135,823
LESAN-2000	2000	6,288	69,696	91%	3.3%	0.6%	92	1,023	1%	408	4,558	6%	130	1,443	2%	2	25	0%	41	450	0%	5,263	58,478	43%	12,258.27	135,823
LESAN-2005	2005	6,042	67,358	88%	0.3%	0.2%	246	2,737	4%	400	4,446	6%	196	2,174	3%	16	180	0%	41	450	0%	5,263	58,478	43%	12,258.27	135,823
LESAN-2008	2008	6,043	67,146	87%	2.0%	1.2%	259	2,879	4%	404	4,489	6%	203	2,252	3%	12	129	0%	41	450	0%	5,263	58,478	43%	12,258.27	135,823
LESAN-2009/2010	2009	5,903	65,591	85%			330	3,669	5%	475	5,274	7%	199	2,209	3%	14	160	0%	41	450	0%	5,263	58,478	43%	12,258.27	135,831





FFI-Landscape Forest Block Forest Cover Changes (2000-2010)





Tanjung Puting National Park Forest Cover Changes (2001-2010)

