

## The Rufford Small Grants Foundation Final Report

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Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to [jane@rufford.org](mailto:jane@rufford.org).

Thank you for your help.

**Josh Cole, Grants Director**

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Grant Recipient Details	
<b>Your name</b>	Panut Hadisiswoyo
<b>Project title</b>	Sumatran Orangutan Education and Awareness Programme (SOEAP)
<b>RSG reference</b>	
<b>Reporting period</b>	Final Report
<b>Amount of grant</b>	£ 5,000
<b>Your email address</b>	panut@orangutans-sos.org
<b>Date of this report</b>	September 2008

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
1. To communicate the urgency of the conservation of Sumatran orangutans to local communities			√	<p>The SOEAP focuses on the improvement of knowledge of local communities in target areas adjacent to orangutan habitat. Focus groups have included students, teachers, and local community members, to whom information and conservation material was distributed regarding the importance of nature conservation and wildlife protection. The SOEAP has disseminated a wide range of conservation information especially about the plight of Sumatran orangutan in six villages in North Sumatra province: Langkat, Dairi, Pak-pak Bharat, Deliserdang, Karo, and the Sumatran capital city of Medan.</p> <p><b>Orangutan Caring Week (324 participants)</b></p> <p>Orangutan Caring Week is an annual campaign intended to increase the Indonesian public's awareness of issues of nature and wildlife conservation. Orangutan Caring Week 2007 took place from 4 - 10 November, during which time the SOS-OIC had a week-long presence at 4 universities and a large, popular shopping mall in North Sumatra.</p>
2. To initiate and establish environmental education and awareness projects for local communities in North Sumatra			√	<p>This was achieved primarily through the implementation of the Conservation School Programme (CSP) and Mobile Awareness Units (MAU), which are targeted at schools and communities, respectively. The SOS – OIC has been officially entrusted as a conservation authority to develop the environmental education curriculum in schools in North Sumatra. Under this agreement, the SOS-OIC has conducted the following activities:</p> <p><b>Conservation School Programme (3,481 participants)</b></p> <p>The Conservation School Programme supports the development of sustainable environmental practices by highlighting the importance of orangutan habitat for ecological services and</p>

			<p>how the community can benefit through participating in conservation efforts.</p> <p><b>OranguVan / Mobile Awareness Unit (MAU)</b> <i>(2,903 participants)</i></p> <p>The OranguVan travels to schools and communities to present information and environmental education materials.</p> <p><b>Conservation Camps</b> <i>(642 participants)</i> and <b>Orangutan Festivals</b> <i>(735 participants)</i></p> <p>Training programmes such as composting, nature interpretation, paper recycling, tree nursery, community mentoring, participatory village mapping, GIS training, etc.</p> <p><b>Environmental Exhibitions</b></p> <p>Five conservation exhibition events were conducted by the SOS-OIC in conjunction with other environmental organizations.</p> <p><b>Environmental Film Screening and Interactive Discussions</b></p> <p>Film presentations on current issues of nature conservation and wildlife protection efforts were made to a number of schools and communities.</p>
<p>3. To provide and distribute information resources related to Sumatran orang-utan conservation and biodiversity hotspots.</p>		v	<p>The SOS-OIC has produced and distributed various information resources as well as campaign and awareness materials to communities throughout North Sumatra. These materials include:</p> <p><b>Mass produced goods</b></p> <p>2,000 posters, 2,000 badges, 1,000 calendars, 6,000 writing books, 2,000 brochures, 10 standing displays and 2 banners used for events, and 3 issues of an orangutan newsletter (6,000 copies).</p> <p><b>Press Releases</b></p> <p>Six newspaper articles have been published as a result of the SOEAP in Dayan Analisa, the largest circulating newspaper in Medan, the capital city of Sumatra</p> <p><b>Documentary Films</b></p> <p>Two documentary films were produced in conjunction with SOI (Sources of Indonesia), a Medanbased documentary film producer, for distribution in Sumatra entitled 'Orangutan Goes to Campus' and 'SOS-OIC Orangutan Festival 2007'.</p> <p><b>Websites</b></p> <p>Information about the issues of nature conservation and wildlife protection can be</p>

			<p>accessed through the official website of the SOS – OIC (<a href="http://www.orangutancentre.org">www.orangutancentre.org</a>) and the SOS (<a href="http://www.orangutanssos.org">www.orangutanssos.org</a>).</p> <p><b>The Nature Conservation Handbook</b></p> <p>A 52 page handbook titled “Indonesian Nature Conservation” was distributed to teachers to be used when teaching nature conservation to their students.</p> <p><b>Orangutan Information Gallery and Library</b></p> <p>The SOS-OIC has compiled a wealth of conservation information and made it accessible to the public through creating the Orangutan Information Gallery and Library, located in the SOS – OIC project headquarters in Medan.</p>
4. To enhance local community participation in conservation actions		v	<p>Up to 2008, the SOS-OIC has trained community and orang-utan friends club members to participate and manage various conservation activities in the community.</p> <p><b>Orangutan Friends Club (687 participants)</b></p> <p>The “Orangutan Friends Club” (OFC) is designed to instil a sense of pride in young Indonesians about their environment and its unique inhabitants, especially the orangutan.</p> <p><b>Community Meetings (374 participants)</b></p> <p>During the programme implementation, the SOS – OIC has conducted several conservation themed community discussions (Conserving Biodiversity in North Sumatra, ozone depletion on the commemoration of World Ozone Day, the role of Nature Loving Student clubs in conservation, etc)</p> <p><b>Gunung Leuser National Park Replanting Programme</b></p> <p>We have also leveraged funding to continue replanting activities to rehabilitate degraded forest areas in Gunung Leuser National Park by involving local communities. A group of farmers living adjacent to Gunung Leuser National Park has established a community forum to manage the replanting activities while safeguarding the park.</p>
5. To develop services and capacity building for the community through training and conservation programmes for local schools		v	<p>We designed and implemented capacity-building activities through training and environmental education for students and community members:</p> <p><b>Conservation Savings Programme (CSP) (813 participants)</b></p> <p>This programme develops community ‘forestry</p>

			<p>centres' to be used for the production of seedlings to support reforestation projects within villages and in their surrounding areas.</p> <p><b>SOS-OIC Tree Nursery (1,310 participants)</b>        Tree seedling production and maintenance, as well as their eventual distribution, have become a core activity of the SOS-OIC. Under Rufford support, we have produced 6,800 tree seedlings that have been distributed and replanted by local communities in Deli serdang, Langkat, Pulo Brayon Medan, and the Medan Zoo.</p> <p><b>Workshop and training (100 participants)</b>        Specific training sessions (tree nursery development and maintenance, GPS mapping, familiarisation with local ecosystems, etc.) were designed to stimulate the interest of local people and motivate them to actively engage in conservation related activities</p>
<p>6. To develop resources relating to environmental research to attract other individuals and agencies to conduct more research and data collection on the Sumatran orangutan</p>		<p>v</p>	<p>Through our ongoing education, outreach, and scholarship programmes, we are succeeding in creating more support for conservation as well as more Indonesian people interested in conducting research and studying and applying conservation science themselves.</p> <p><b>Work Study Program (WSP) (6 participants 2007-2008)</b>        We have pioneered a Work Study Programme (WSP), which allows for selected students from local universities to gain experience of active conservation work.</p> <p><b>Orangutan Caring Scholarship Programme (5 awarded 2007-2008)</b>        The SOS-OIC has established an orangutan caring scholarship for university students to encourage local academia to conduct research on orang-utan conservation. Up to 2008, eight scholarships have been awarded and two grantees have already conducted research on orangutan behaviour.</p> <p><b>Orangutan Research Trips</b>        The SOS-OIC has conducted Orangutan Trip which involved members of orangutan friends club to carry out preliminary survey of orangutan populations in Tangkahan, Sampan Getek, and Marike forest areas.</p> <p><b>Networking</b>        The SOS – OIC has worked in close cooperation with 32 different agencies, including NGOS,</p>

				government agencies, student groups, and community groups.
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**2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).**

During the beginning stages of implementation of the conservation school programme, some schools were not interested in participating in the programme. However, since the Governor of North Sumatra has since appointed the SOS-OIC, under Decree number 660.629.K/2006, as official facilitators of environmental education in the North Sumatra province, this collaboration with local government authorities strengthened our role. Thereafter school and community motivation levels have risen and initiated more support amongst teachers and school children to take part in and embrace the programme and the ideals it works on.

**3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.**

**Three major achievements of SOEAP**

- Information on the importance of nature conservation and the urgency of protecting critically endangered species such as Sumatran orangutans has been widely disseminated to local communities surrounding the orang-utan habitat and Gunung Leuser National Park. Approximately 11,277 people have received information and taken part in awareness raising activities from the SOEAP. The information disseminated has increased knowledge about conservation issues and improve attitudes towards the environment.

Moreover, the protection status and the plight of the Sumatran orangutan is more widely recognised and understood by local communities. A programme evaluation identified some major findings such as:

- The majority of participants are now more knowledgeable about the plight and conservation status of Sumatran orangutans and are aware that harming, capturing, and killing orangutans are illegal. In addition, the participants now better understand the importance of natural forests, and orangutans, for the ecosystem services they provide.
    - Analyses show an overall increase of knowledge of 18%, with a mean post-programme assessment of 72%. This is up from the already fairly high 54% mean of correct responses seen in pre-programme assessments, likely due to the SOS-OIC's previous efforts throughout North Sumatra.
  - The majority of participants have been encouraged to support the conservation of the Sumatran orangutan by taking part in orang-utan protection monitoring as well as supporting re-greening activities in their communities and forest regions.
- Local participation in conservation efforts has been enhanced. Membership of the SOS-OIC sponsored Orangutan Friends Club is increasing (over 800 members to date), with members actively supporting the campaign and education activities initiated through this programme. Many community members in the village have been encouraged to establish community groups that will work to help conservation programmes in the community that can benefit the orangutan's natural habitat and conservation. In addition, schools are altering their school atmosphere towards a more environmentally friendly, green-oriented manner:

- The formation of a “Nature Lover Students” (NLS) organization in SMP N I Delitua Kabupaten Deli Serdang. These students have taken it upon themselves to manage the tree nursery and waste management system implemented as a result of the programme.
  - In SMP N I Sikeben, Kabupaten Deli Serdang the school now maintains its own tree nursery programme and is replanting their community land.
  - Many schools in Medan, Deli Serdang, and Langkat often invite and re-invite the SOS – OIC to host conservation activities, due to their popularity amongst the communities.
- Various conservation training programmes such as community forestry, tree seedling nursery development and maintenance, organic compost production, and paper recycling and waste management have been provided to more than 2,000 community members in an effort to improve their desire and capacity to sustainably manage and utilise natural resources. The ultimate goal being that they take action themselves and initiate their own community-based conservation programmes.

Thus it can be said that the Rufford Small Grant supported SOS-OIC programme has contributed greatly to education and awareness levels of students and community members throughout North Sumatra.

**4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).**

SOEAP is a community-based education and awareness project, thus it can be said that the local people are the owners and beneficiaries of the entire initiative. The programme was implemented in conjunction with local communities and schools, with each taking part in various training sessions and capacity building activities which enable them to create their own programmes and initiatives as offshoots of the greater SOEAP. Members of the Orangutan Friends Club, predominantly school children and university students, were empowered by allowing them to design and manage the education programmes in their schools. Community members such as farmers living adjacent to orangutan habitat have been able to initiate replanting programmes by creating and managing tree nursery operations in their lands. The local villagers now have the ability to produce tree seedlings which can be used to help improve both their economy *as well as* the ecosystem by producing both commercial trees as well as forest species for replanting trees in forest buffer zones surrounding the community. As the ecosystem is restored, local people will benefit from increased levels of natural forest ecological services such as soil, water, and mineral retention, increased plant pollination and pest control from forest fauna and flora, flood and fire prevention, carbon storage, etc. This will help local people as they benefit from these and other inherent processes, and in the process biodiversity levels are maintained and over time, increase.



Photo 1. Local children participating in replanting activities in an effort to promote the community conservation programme in their village

**5. Are there any plans to continue this work?**

Yes, the programmes and ideals of the SOEAP have become vital components of the SOS-OIC's ongoing efforts to help save the Sumatran orangutan and its rainforest ecosystem. The SOS-OIC continues to undertake this task through establishing long-term environmental education and forest replanting initiatives in communities adjacent to orangutan habitat, as well as those more distant, as the orangutan and the forest it inhabits are all a part of every Indonesian's heritage.

**6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?**

The results of the SOEAP have been given to other key stakeholders that we have worked with through the realization of the programme. These include the Indonesian Forestry Department, The Indonesian Ministry of Education, communities, schools, and other NGOs in the region. Highlights of achievements will be made available on the SOS-OIC website and newsletters.

A final press release, in addition to the 6 newspaper articles published, is also being prepared for submission to local and national newspapers, detailing the main achievements of the SOEAP.

**7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?**

The SOEAP activities were conducted from June 2007 to July 2008. The project was completed according to the proposed timeline submitted to the Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

**8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.**

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
<b>Education and Awareness</b>				
Conservation School Programme OranguVan Mobile Awareness Unit	900	1102.21	-202.21	All field visits had a higher than expected cost due to a 30% increase in the cost of petrol in

				Indonesia.
Orangutan Friends Club campaign activities	250	259.89	-9.89	
Orangutan & Conservation Festivals	900	897.03	+2.97	
Discussions and meetings	150	114.54	+35.46	
Conservation Camps	1000	971.79	+28.21	
<b>Information development</b>				
Orangutan Bulletin	500	423.18	+76.82	These costs were absorbed through either small amounts of decreased spending in other projects, or lower than anticipated costs for budget items
Production of promotional materials	500	476.78	+23.22	
Exhibition Materials	150	146.7	+3.3	
Press release	100	101.56	-1.56	
Website update and maintenance	100	86.67	+13.33	
<b>Conservation &amp; Community Development</b>				
Schools tree nursery & replanting programme	300	290.53	+9.47	
Conservation training	150	136.55	+13.45	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>5007.43</b>	<b>-7.43</b>	

### 9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

The next stage of the 'formal' SOEAP will be carried out by local communities and schools, as was the intention of the programme – capacity building and awareness that led to local grassroots initiatives. In addition to these efforts, as mentioned the SOS-OIC continues to remain a source of knowledge, information, and skill available to the people of North Sumatra, with many of our current running programmes mirroring aspects from the SOEAP.

### 10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

All materials produced under the Rufford Small Grant display the RSGF logo. These include newsletters, writing books, badges, brochures, wall calendars, and standing banners that are used at our conservation events.

### 11. Any other comments?

As the SOEAP is a long-term education initiative, support from other stakeholders was used and is still needed. Plans are in order for the SOS-OIC to apply for a second grant from the RSGF, in order to ensure that these education, awareness and replanting activities continue, so that the local people of Indonesia can work best to conserve what forest remains, as well as the equally important task of regenerating more of what has previously been lost.