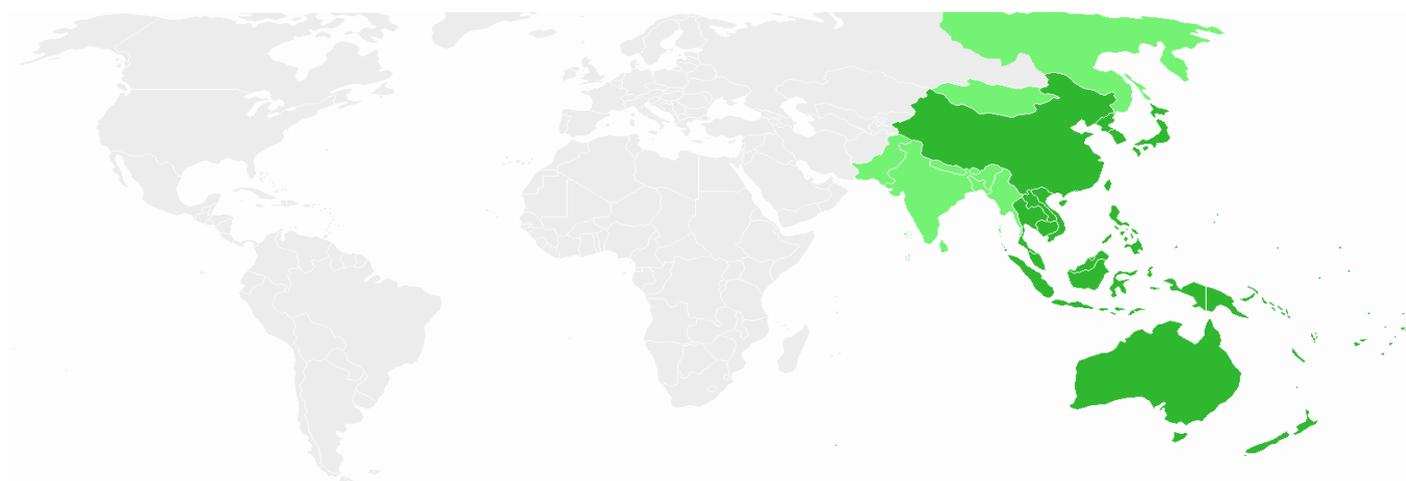


Report on Asia - Pacific Regional Workshop on Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation:

*Empowering Forestry Communities and Women
in Sustainable Livelihood Development*

6 – 8 March 2018, Pontianak, Indonesia



Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia
International Tropical Timber Organization
Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum National Parks

**Asia Pacific Regional Workshop
on Trans-Boundary Biodiversity Conservation:
*Empowering Forestry Communities and Women
in Sustainable Livelihood Development***

The City of Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia
6-8 March 2018

Workshop Report



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Foreword

Biodiversity knows no political boundaries and ecosystems do not break into distinct components just because they fall under different national jurisdictions. It was nothing short of a leap of faith when, almost a quarter century back, Indonesia took the initial hesitant steps towards creating the first transboundary conservation area with Malaysia on the island of Borneo. There was no previous experience of such arrangements anywhere in the world, even less between countries that had several areas of bilateral disputes and considerable gap in domestic access to finances for the conservation of wilderness.

Initial challenges were formidable but firm technical and financial support from the International Tropical Timber Organization made the task somewhat less daunting. As Indonesia advanced rapidly on the development path and was willing to spend more on conservation, and with increasing cooperation from our partner country, Malaysia, it has been possible to establish the single largest protected area in Borneo known for its exceptionally rich biodiversity and the biggest uninterrupted habitat of the orangutan.

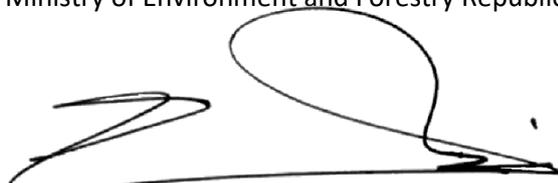
A lot of knowledge has been gained in these two decades of transboundary conservation efforts. A few other countries have also made similar efforts in the preceding decade. But even as we gain more knowledge we also come across new areas where more needs to be learnt because the sciences of ecology and of climate change, and the economics and the politics of conserving tropical forests over landscapes that only knew deforestation and degradation till the other day, are evolving with ever increasing speed. Fast paced progress in climate and other environmental agreements are changing the legal context in which the new knowledge gained has to be placed. The scientific debates that took place in the past on the same subjects must now be revisited more often and with larger number of stakeholders far beyond the few state actors that was the norm hitherto.

It is towards this end that this international workshop at Pontianak was organized. I notice with satisfaction the range and depth of knowledge shared as reflected in this report as also the key learnings that emerged over the two days of intense deliberations. I would leave it to the readers to browse through the contents of the report at their own pace but would like to invite their attention to a few of the key learnings, namely, that TBCAs should also incorporate adaptation to the climate change to take advantage of the more favorable financial and technological opportunities available and that they should turn innovative when approaching for finances instead of following the more travelled path as is the wont with government organizations trained to play cautious. Also, research in TBCAs should now increasingly venture into political, fiscal and legal aspects of cross border collaborations and particularly on the role of women.

I am sure my colleagues in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and, in particular, the Project Management, would have already taken note of these key learnings and initiated steps for their implementation at as fast a pace as the evolution of new knowledge I have just mentioned. The Government policy of Nawacita should make their task a little easier as they convert their newly acquired knowledge into action in the coming years. I would like to complement all of them, and our esteemed collaborators in our neighbourhood and beyond, and the ITTO leadership, for conducting this international workshop with such high degree of professionalism. And with élan and grace!

Sincerely,

Director General
Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems,
Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'W' followed by a large, circular flourish and a horizontal line extending to the right.

Ir. Wiratno, MSc.

List of Abbreviation and Acronyms

BKDSNP	Betung Kerihun dan Danau Sentarum National Parks
BKNP	Betung Kerihun National Park
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DG	Directorate General
ES	Environmental Services
ETPFC	Emerald Triangle Protected Forest Complex
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDS	Forest Department Sarawak
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ-FORCLIME	German Development Cooperation, Forest and Climate Change Programme
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
ICQS	Immigration, Custom Quarantine, Security
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JTF	Joint Task Force
KEHATI	Indonesian Biological Biodiversity
KMNP	Kayan Mentarang National Park
KPHP	Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan Produksi (Production FMU)
KSDAE	Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem (Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems)
LEWS	Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PPFC	Phataem Protected Forest Complex
PROKLIM	Program Kampung Iklim (Climate Village Program)
PSKL	Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan (Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership)
PTNP	Pulong Tau National Park
REDD	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SMPF	Sustainable Management of Production Forests
TBCA	Trans-boundary Conservation Area
TFCA	Tropical Forest Conservation Act
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

The Reporting Team:

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4. Dr Aulia Aruan
5. Ms Lasmini
6. Ms Ratu Wina Widyawati
7. Ms Richma Wahyuni

Cover pictures by BKDSNP, ITTO Project PD 617/11 Rev. 4 (F), Ken Sato of ITTO

Executive Summary

This regional workshop on Transboundary Conservation Areas (TBCA) in Asia and the Pacific region involving primary stakeholders, organized by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry with the cooperation of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), had a total of 65 participants representing governments, academia and civil society from eight countries of Asia, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos PDR, India and Myanmar. They shared the lessons learnt from the implementation of the ITTO projects on TBCA management including impacts of, and constraints to, their management in Asia and the Pacific region.

The ITTO is the leading sponsor of TBCA in the tropics since 1994 and has supported the establishment of over 10 million hectares of TBCAs, across the tropical regions, around one-third of which is situated in Asia in the bordering territories of Indonesia and the Sarawak State of Malaysia, and of Cambodia, Laos PDR, and Thailand. The TBCA Initiative is an important global effort to maintain the integrity of large areas of tropical forests of diverse ecosystems and biodiversity resources along the boundaries of neighbouring countries because ecosystems do not recognize political boundaries. The primary goal of the TBCA Initiative is to sustain ecosystems and conserve biodiversity over long terms and in the process of achieving this goal several other tangible and intangible benefits are also co-generated.

Degraded forests in the tropics result in reduced capacity to host biodiversity and to supply local, national and global markets with various forest products including NTFPs, and environmental services. Biggest sufferers are the local communities and women who need forest products for shelter, food, medicine and income. Business as usual is not an option because it will mean more deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity loss thereby undermining efforts to fight climate change, protect biodiversity, promote sustainable development, improve the lives of forest-dependent people and empower women. Therefore, productive forests, forest landscapes and value chains need to become cornerstones of the global forest climate and development agenda.

The TBCA partnerships enable biodiversity conservation area to be expanded across international boundaries and provide an effective platform for collaborative management and information exchange. But different political systems with varying socio-economic narratives across the borders throws up several challenges that tend to weaken collaboration unless attended to with urgency. First and foremost, it requires unbroken political support and commitment from the countries involved for the continuance of which it is important that policy and decision makers are kept sufficiently informed of the progress made in achieving the goals, and the challenges faced. Implementation of TBCA strengthens regional cooperation and enhance monitoring and conservation interventions, while mobilizing support and strengthening the collective political will to maintain the common natural heritage of the bordering participant countries.

The TBCAs can further contribute to addressing global issues on deforestation, biodiversity loss and global warming, and providing for the needs of forest-dependent communities. Indonesia

has set up landscape centred Forest Management Units that make ecological sense, are socially acceptable and economically viable. These Units focus on local community-based productive business development through the implementation of multi-business, multi-commodity and multi-stakeholder strategies that are expected to accelerate progress towards self-financing by producing goods and services sustainably.

Several path breaking efforts to establish and sustain green businesses in the TBCAs were discussed, one of which was a project for promoting natural dye plants to preserve the traditional craft of hand woven clothes and other artefacts, and empowering women community in sustainable livelihood development using a debt swap program. The program shows promise, but challenges remain in providing technical assistance for improvement in weaving quality and increasing access to better paying markets. Thailand has gained considerable experience in the development of market for NTFPs especially bamboo products. Cambodia and Laos have learnt important lessons, and benefited, from both ecotourism and NTFP value addition and marketing in these transboundary conservation areas. The lessons learnt should prove helpful in other countries of the region, too.

Government of Indonesia has integrated the TBCA management within the Heart of Borneo (HOB) Initiative. HOB represents a unique platform to develop an innovative, trans-border, and green destination for ecotourism. Similar trans-boundary ecotourism opportunities could be developed elsewhere with enabling conditions, transparent processes, multi-stakeholder involvement, and fair benefit sharing mechanisms.

There is a need to build a comprehensive and systematic fundraising strategy that will ensure uninterrupted access to adequate and timely finances. Building a sustainable future requires a realistic and executable fundraising plan incorporating all potential international and domestic sources, both public and private, including commercial and CSR financing as well as crowd sourcing for deserving projects.

There was a general consensus among the participants that sustainable economic development of the local communities and indigenous peoples sits at the core of this transboundary conservation areas approach and that the way forward is through rapidly enhancing their stakes in conservation of nature and natural resources in their surrounds. This would require sustained and unwavering political commitment on the part of all relevant political institutions in the concerned countries, massive efforts in capacity building in a wide range of subjects and skills of both the park personnel and the communities, especially women, and significantly higher levels of public investments in core conservation activities.

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The Event

The workshop, an initiative under the ITTO Project PD 617/11 Rev.4 (F): “Promoting Biodiversity Conservation in Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the Trans-Boundary Ecosystem between Indonesia and Sarawak State of Malaysia”, was organized by the project implementer, the Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) Agency, in close collaboration with the ITTO Secretariat and other such partners as Forest Department Sarawak, WWF Kalimantan, TFCA Kalimantan, and GIZ-FORCLIME Programme

The equatorial life enriching climate of plentiful sun and rains, and volcanic soils rich in minerals and nutrients, that made Borneo an incomparable biodiversity paradise on the earth, had also long attracted the most rapacious agents of destruction of nature. By the end of the twentieth century, oil palm and rubber plantations, mining operations, timber concessions, agricultural expansion, and the connected infrastructure, had reached the remotest parts of the island and it was becoming clear that, unless most urgent steps were taken, the end of the paradise was just round the corner.

In the year 1994, as a first major response to the looming ecological crisis, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) helped Indonesia and Malaysia establish a transboundary conservation area (TBCA) covering more than a million hectares of critically important habitats in the Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary and Batang Ai National Park in Sarawak in Malaysia, and Betung Kerihun National Park in West Kalimantan province of Indonesia. Today it is the largest single protected area in Borneo known for its exceptionally rich biodiversity and the biggest uninterrupted habitat of the orangutan.

An important objective before the Workshop was to identify best strategies for increasing access to finances for Trans-Boundary Conservation Areas that lead to significant livelihood development by involving forest communities, particularly women, in economic activities resulting in biodiversity conservation and climate mitigation and adaptation.

This workshop was designed to facilitate in-depth discussions on the lessons learned over the past quarter century, benefits generated, and the challenges faced, in managing this TBCA to the highest ecological standards. Specifically, the workshop intended to:

- i. Share the experience in the implementation of ITTO TBCA projects in the ASEAN region
- ii. Review the social, economic, environmental and policy impacts of TBCA projects
- iii. Identify best strategies for optimizing contribution of TBCAs to local livelihood development and biodiversity conservation as well as to climate mitigation and adaptation involving forest communities and women
- iv. Explore possibility of expanding TBCA to bordering tropical countries in Asia and the Pacific region taking potential benefits and costs of TBCA management into account
- v. Identify opportunities for increasing funding for TBCA through different funding initiatives and schemes
- vi. Make meaningful recommendations for enhancing TBCA management operational capacity and its funding

Date	March 6-8, 2018
Venue	Hotel Mercure, Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia
Organizers	Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
Collaborators	GIZ – Forclime TFCA (Tropical Forest Conservation Act) WWF Kalimantan FDS (Forest Department Sarawak)
Supporters	PT. Canopy Indonesia, Event Organizer PT. Kandelia Alam (Mangrove Concession License), Host of the field visit

Opening Session

The opening session of the workshop began in a very solemn and sacred atmosphere with the singing of National Anthem and Quranic recitations. It was followed by a welcome address by **Dr Hiras Sidabutar**, ITTO Project Coordinator in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, on behalf of the Organizing Committee, to the participants to this regional workshop representing central governments, local governments, universities, NGOs, and coming from the countries of Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos PDR, Thailand, Malaysia and India. Dr Sidabutar read the Organizer's report explaining the workshop objectives of sharing knowledge and experiences of management of Transborder Biodiversity Conservation Areas in the Asia Pacific and gave detailed background information. He said that organizing of this workshop has been possible because of the support extended by the Indonesian MoEF, ITTO, WWF Kalimantan, TFCA Kalimantan, and GIZ -FORCLIME Programme. The full text of the report is presented in Annex 3.



Head of Bureau for Administration, **Mr Yohannes Budiman**, Representative of the provincial government of West Kalimantan, welcoming the participants on behalf of the Governor of West Kalimantan Province, stated that the Borneo TBCA Initiative has proved to be an important global effort to conserve this tropical biodiversity rich ecosystems into perpetuity, and that it fits well with the Indonesia's Nawacita Principles guiding the planning and execution of national development programs which places priority on border, remote and poor areas and communities. He said that even as the Government of West Kalimantan remains steadfast in its commitment to the TBCA Initiative there are serious institutional and financial challenges that arise from the interplay between more than one sovereign and legal authorities holding jurisdictions in transboundary arrangements and that these challenges have to be faced squarely and resolved wisely. The complete text of remarks appears in Annex 4.1.



In his speech delivered by **Dr Hwan Ok Ma**, the ITTO Projects Manager, *Dr Gerhard Dieterle, Executive Director, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)* said that producing forest goods and services should be seen as producing essential commodities since billions of people across the globe use them for their shelter, food, water, medicine, and for generating income. As a matter of urgency, productive forests, forest landscapes and value chains need to become cornerstones



of the global forest climate and development agenda. Sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity rich forests spread across international borders is a particularly challenging task requiring strong commitment and political will at the highest levels of governance to address transboundary issues through the coordination of policies and institutions. The ITTO has supported a number of transboundary conservation reserves including the Lanjak Entimau wildlife sanctuary, Batang Ai National Park, Pulong Tau National Park, Kayan Mentarang National Park and Betung Kerihun National Park on the island of Borneo between Malaysia and Indonesia, and the Emerald Triangle TBCA to promote cooperation between Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand with very encouraging results. He hoped that the partnerships and networks developed at this workshop would prove to be of value in sustainably managing the

forests in the Asia-Pacific region. The full text of the speech appears as Annex 4.2.

Mr Soeyatno Sukandar, *Director of Forest Conservation Areas*, representing the *Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems*, stated that the strategic value of conservation areas lies in their contribution to food security, control over water flow, mitigation of changing climate, income generation through ecotourism, and as a treasure of plants of medicinal value. He said that in depth assessment of available empirical data on the management of conservation areas in Indonesia suggests that these areas need to be managed not in isolation but as vibrant components of larger landscapes and following principles of transparency, participation, collective responsibility and accountability. Now, as a matter of policy, the communities are placed at the centre in managing the conservation areas in Indonesia, their basic human rights and cultural and customary values appreciated, and a multi-level management leadership developed that relies on observed data and science-based decision support systems. There is high emphasis on concerted actions by all wings of the MoEF and enhanced inter-sectoral coordination with other ministries like agriculture, mining, industry, tourism and finance etc. He further stated that the Government of Indonesia hopes that this workshop would enhance cooperation between stakeholders in the management of conservation areas in general, and TBCAs in particular, not only in Indonesia but also in Asia and the Pacific region. Mr Sukendar then officially opened the workshop on behalf of Director General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The full text of his address appears in Annex 4.3.



Key Messages

1. Ecosystems do not recognize political boundaries anywhere and, therefore, TBCAs should become an integral part of global efforts for setting up, and sustainable management of, large contiguous areas of tropical forest ecosystems and rich biodiversity resources along the boundaries of neighboring countries.
2. Business as usual is not an option because it would only mean more deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity losses.
3. The presence of permanent political boundaries within the TBCAs makes strong commitment and political support from the concerned national and provincial governments critical for the success of these initiatives.
4. While the primary objective of the TBCA initiative is conserving biodiversity of large ecosystems across political boundaries and retaining their integrity undisturbed, several other tangible and intangible benefits are also generated in the process that are important for the economic and social welfare of the local communities and indigenous peoples.
5. Many institutional and financial challenges confront the implementation of TBCA Initiative including the problems faced in vertical communication with the central and local governments and horizontal communication with different agencies, partners and stakeholders. Improved institutional coordination and enhanced openings for newer channels of communication are needed.
6. Productive forests and their supply chains can play a significant role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, productive forests across all forest landscapes, and value chains, need to become cornerstones of the global forest climate and development agenda in developing countries

Rapporteurs:

Dr A Aruan, Ms Lasmini and Ms Ratu Wina Widyawati of Indonesia

Presentations of TBCA Projects and Discussions

Speakers:

- Mr Arief Mahmud, Director of Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum National Parks, Indonesia
- Dr Paul Chai, International Tropical Timber Organization, Malaysia
- Dr Naris Bhumpakphan, Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University, Thailand
- Chheang Dany, Deputy Director of Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, Cambodia

Moderator:

- Dr Hwan Ok Ma, International Tropical Timber Organization

This session was moderated by Dr Hwan Ok Ma of the ITTO. Four main speakers were Mr Arief Mahmud of Indonesia, Dr Paul Chai of Malaysia, Dr Naris Bhumpakphan of Thailand and Mr Chheang Dany of Cambodia who spoke on the implementation of TBCA projects in their respective countries. **Mr Arief Mahmud** of Indonesia made a presentation on the Phase III of the ITTO Project titled “Promoting Biodiversity Conservation in Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the Trans-Boundary Ecosystem between Indonesia and Sarawak State of Malaysia”.

He said that the project has led to reduced levels of disturbances and forest fires and may have contributed to the increased Orangutan population in the Betung Kerihun National Park from 561 in 2013 to 720 in the last census conducted in 2017. There is also enhanced people’s welfare through new economic activities built around NTFP, handicrafts, biogas and ecotourism.

The quality of management has improved by setting up landscape-based Forest Management Units (FMU) that make ecological sense, are socially acceptable and economically viable.

However, there is still lack of understanding of the fact that intensive and continued communication between all stakeholders are an imperative for natural resource conservation. Forest communities are still highly dependent on forest resources as sources of income and alternative livelihood sources outside the forests have to be promoted placing emphasis on non-destructive utilization of NTFPs and environmental services. Ecotourism is an important source of local income, yet existing infrastructure is inadequate to support ecotourism development.

Mr Mahmud felt that forming partnership between local communities, local governments and NGOs offers the best strategy for local livelihood development and that no investment in local livelihood development of any magnitude should be made prior to gaining commitment of local communities for participation in the initiatives. The National Park authorities need to recruit adequate number of professional that truly understand local cultural values for the planning and implementation of these



livelihood development programs. He also said that involving local communities in forest monitoring operations would not only result in lowering monitoring costs but also provide them stakes in the protection of this important resource in their neighborhood. The full text of the presentation appears as Annex 5.1.



Speaking of the Malaysian experience **Dr Paul Chai** stated that the BKNP-LEWS and KMNP-PTNP TBCAs contain some of the last remaining intact rain forest on the Island of Borneo and the transboundary partners have the obligation to ensure that these invaluable assets are safeguarded at all cost and only then collaborative programmes on biodiversity research and sustainable development can follow. Cross-border issues linked to illegal activities can be resolved not so much by arrests and penalties but by the determination on all sides to work closely with the local communities to promote goodwill, understanding, and concern for the conservation of nature that surrounds them.

Dr Chai stated that collaboration till date by Indonesia and Malaysia had yielded many significant achievements in the areas of biodiversity conservation and in related research as also in some aspects of community development that have a more direct effect on conservation. The sanctuary for the rare and threatened Orangutan subspecies *Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus* has been extended, a strategic action plan developed, and government to government and government to people communication channels established resulting in an enhanced understanding and goodwill for wilderness conservation objectives. The Joint Task Force (JTF) is an important cross-border institution that needs to be supported and strengthened to play a more active role in TBCAs. Such Transborder institutions can also contribute to addressing environmental issues like deforestation, biodiversity loss and global warming.

Dr Chai was of the view that the leadership displayed by ITTO and other donors may have played a crucial role in these achievements of the TBCAs which then encouraged leaderships at national and local levels to take proactive measures for obtaining stakeholders' involvement in conservation measures. Problems, however, still arise out of differences in political, legal, social and administrative practices across boundaries that could weaken co-operation in combating illegal cross-border activities. There are many constraints in law enforcement due to unsupervised crossing of borders, poor field management facilities, and absence of joint border patrolling. Dr Chai felt that a rebranding of this TBCA as a Heart of Borneo initiative might force it in limelight and thereby attract critically needed support. The full text of the presentation appears as Annex 5.2.



Dr Naris Bhumpakphan of Thailand made a presentation on the three Phases of collaboration in the Emerald Triangle Protected Forest Complex (ETPFC) between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR. In the Phase 1 from the year 2001 to 2003 the Pha Taem Protected Forest Complex (PPFC) falling within Thailand was the only

constituent of the TBCA. As the selected area had very little scientific data base a survey on forest cover, ecology, and socio-economic status of the local communities were carried out and a long-term management plan was agreed upon for the protected forest complex in Thailand.

In the Phase II from 2008 to 2010 Cambodia also joined the project which now focused on strengthening cross-border cooperation and improvement of livelihood opportunities for the communities living in close proximity. Laos was added to the project in Phase III from 2012 to 2015 by inviting Champasak University in that country to undertake research and capacity building in the Dong Khanthung Protected Forest in the Lao part of the TBCA. Two wildlife training courses and three Geographic Information System (GIS) courses for the staff were undertaken in this phase.

More than 80 villages are situated within 3 km of the boundaries of the PPFC in Thailand, with a total estimated population of about 89,000. The livelihood choices of local people often have an impact on biodiversity conservation through unauthorized expansion of agriculture, NTFP collection, livestock grazing in protected areas, and poaching of wild animals. The average annual household income of local communities is only about one-third of that in nearest urban areas. An effective network has been established between the protected area and local people and their involvement in buffer-zone management had increased their understanding of alternate income-generating opportunities while the resource managers have now access to more reliable information for decision making. Human elephant conflict is a major source of concern and needs sensitive handling and improved technologies for containment of the problem. The full text of the paper presented is shown in Annex 5.3.

Mr Chheang Dany of Cambodia made a presentation on the “Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex (ETPFC) to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos”. He described the Emerald Triangle Protected Forest Complex between Cambodia-Lao PDR and Thailand as the largest remaining intact block of the unique Greater Mekong region of global importance for biodiversity, and the last refuge for populations of more than 50 wildlife species on the IUCN Red List, including ten species which are listed as Critically Endangered.



A Common Vision for the ETPFC was prepared which states that by 2025 “Cambodia, Laos and Thailand will have established a common cooperative framework for the conservation and sustainable management of the ETPFC of the GMS in order to strengthen the protection of the trans-boundary habitats of wide-ranging wildlife species and will endeavor to maintain the viability and ecological integrity of the forest ecosystems and increase its land use and climate change adaptation capability to transform the ETPFC into an international symbol of TBCAs.”

Political support is essential to the ultimate success of any trans-boundary conservation project but it takes time in building up such support. In the early stages of the ETPFC the emphasis was on expanding opportunities for technical cooperation between participating countries. The sustainability of trans-boundary conservation projects has been assured at several interrelated political, administrative, technical and managerial levels, and at the financial resources level. Consolidation of internal and external political support has been attempted through the institutionalization of meetings among local and national government officials of the participating countries. The full paper presented appears fully as Annex 5.4.

Key Messages

1. TBCA partnerships enable biodiversity conservation area to be expanded across international boundaries and provide an effective platform for collaborative management and information exchange.
2. Implementation of TBCA strengthens regional cooperation and enhances monitoring and conservation interventions, while mobilizing support and strengthening the collective political will to maintain the common natural heritage of the bordering participant countries.
3. Political support is essential for the success of any TBCA but it takes time in building up such support and, in the early stages, it would be prudent to emphasize increased technical cooperation between participating countries even in the face of apparent lack of progress in political cooperation.
4. Improved NTFP management and ecotourism focused environmental services management has led to significant enhancement in livelihood opportunities for the local communities making them less dependent on logging and thereby also strengthening SFM.
5. Setting up landscape based Forest Management Units (FMUs) that make ecological sense and are socially acceptable and economically viable, has resulted in making forest management more sustainable than in the past.

Rapporteurs:

Dr A Aruan, Ms Lasmini and Ms Ratu Wina Widyawati

Thematic Presentations and Discussion

Dr Hiras Sidabutar, ITTO Project Coordinator in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Government of Indonesia, introduced the participants to the structure of the Conference and stated that the Conference thematic areas have been designed on the basis of issues and concerns that seem to matter the most in the context of transboundary conservation efforts in the island of Borneo. The three main thematic areas selected for detailed deliberations are:

Theme 1: Livelihood Development Vs Conservation

Theme 2: Market for Forest Products and Environmental Services

Theme 3: Policy and Strategy for TBCA Management

Each of these three themes were the subjects of presentations and deliberations in three separate technical sessions. The sessions began with keynote address on the specific theme followed by two presentations. At the end of the sessions there were facilitated discussions in which all participants contributed.



Theme 1

Livelihood Development vs Conservation

There is growing recognition all across the developing world that conservation of our forests, wildlife, and our natural ecosystems, is possible only when it enhances economic opportunities for the people living in the vicinity of these resources. Oftentimes there is an initial reduction in the earnings of the neighborhood people as conservation places certain restraints, the effect of which are immediate while the benefits may only reach the needy after some delay. It is incumbent on the management to negotiate such times skillfully and with empathy for the adversely affected. The presentations in this session began with the overview of social forestry in Indonesia with focus on the livelihood aspects of various measures taken to facilitate conservation.

Keynote Speaker:

- Dr Eri Indrawan, Rep. of DG of PSKL, MoEF of Indonesia

Speakers:

- Ms Zarina bt Shebli, FDS Senior officer, Malaysia
- Dr Retno Maryani, Research Centre on Social Economy Policy and Climate Change, Indonesia

Moderator:

- Dr Tonny R. Soehartono



In the keynote address to this session **Dr Eri Indrawan**, on behalf of Director General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership, presented a key paper titled “Overview of Social Forestry Indonesia”, an overview of the quest for economic growth and ecological stability through social forestry in Indonesia. The population of the country is expected to grow to over 300 million by the year 2040 which will place enormous pressure on its land resources for both food production and

energy, as also for forestry goods, and may lead to severe environmental degradation if the current situation is allowed to continue unchanged. The Director General spoke of the Economic Equity Policy of the Government which is an affirmative step aimed at enhancing opportunities for low and middle-income sections of the population to have an competitive edge in gaining access to lands for productive purposes in relation to those who are already well off. Social forestry is an important part of these agrarian reforms and farmers and their groups are eligible to have access to manage identified forest areas. The aim of clustering strategy is to increase farmers’ productivity and bring in economy of scale.

The Director General laid particular emphasis on the role of social forestry in mitigating climate change. In developing opportunities for REDD+ it is being ensured that both carbon and non-carbon elements must bring increased welfare to the communities. Provisions for enhancing production of NTFP, and their processing and marketing, have been included on priority basis to ensure increased and early incomes for people in places where retention of trees over longer times is preferable to early harvesting. Another important initiative is PROKLIM which seeks to encourage climate change adaptation and mitigation actions at the community level by way of connecting small sized activities to form large collectives that can attract buyers of climate credits at a later date. The data and information collected can also be used by the Government and other stakeholders to develop appropriate regulations and policies and programs on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The full text of this key paper appears in Annex 6.1.



Ms Zarina binti Shebli, FDS Senior Officer, Sarawak, Malaysia, speaking on “Empowering forestry communities and women in sustainable livelihood development” said that a number of community development initiatives have been undertaken in the TBCA within Sarawak jurisdiction. These include environmental and conservation education, horticulture and pisciculture by indigenous people, co-participation in community initiated conservation management and training, workshops, cross visits and community

development involving co-partners from Indonesia.

Ms Zarina introduced the participants to the Tagang system of replenishing fish stock in inland waters through community cooperation and said that under the TBCA activities awareness about Tagang system has been introduced to promote cooperation between various indigenous, and also non-indigenous communities for nurturing productive ecosystems for enhanced and sustained incomes. Another popular program for income generation is the training in inoculation of Agar trees in Ulu Mujok carried out with the multiple objectives of setting up small sized technology transfer platforms for enhanced scientific knowledge as also strengthening community's understanding of the silviculture and economics of Agar trees. The full text of presentation is presented in Annex 6.2.

Dr Retno Maryani from the Research Centre on Social Economy Policy and Climate Change, speaking on livelihood development in border areas said that the West Kalimantan Province shared 850 km long boundary with Malaysia almost all of which is covered with forests. She said that while forests are the main source of livelihoods providing food, energy, woods, medicine and many other goods and services needed by communities, they also make people live isolated lives with poor infrastructure of roads, limited health and education facilities, restricted access to markets and, thereby, force



communities living in these border areas into subsistence mode. But now under the Policy of Nawacita the situation is being reversed and these border regions are looked upon as entry points for developing the country. The district of Sanggau located on the border was selected as a demonstration site for empowering local communities for managing forests on which they depend for their livelihoods. The communities were helped to strengthen their local institutions, get access to economic resources and receive stronger support from the local government. The Project facilitated collaboration among stakeholders through the establishment of production houses for organic fertilizers, establishment of markets for non-timber forest products, preservation of water resources for promoting eco-tourism and for supplying electricity. The collaboration provided initial investments for establishing village-owned businesses that will take over the activities once the project period is over. The full text of presentation is presented in Annex 6.3.

Key Messages

1. Building communication with the local communities, and appreciation of traditional methods of cooperative action practiced among the communities, is key to building trust between TBCA officials and the people.
2. The Policy of Nawacita has proved very helpful in transboundary conservation efforts in Indonesia. Similar approaches may also be thought of in other countries.
3. It is important to take full advantage of the many evolving opportunities for climate change mitigation and adaptation for building financial, legal and technical support for TBCAs.
4. The success of programs implemented under TBCAs depend on regular and high quality monitoring, and immediate response to the information arising out of monitoring.

Rapporteurs:

Dr A Aruan, Ms Lasmini and Ms Ratu Wina Widyawati

Theme 2

Market for forest products and environmental services

Keynote Speaker:

- Dr I B Putera Parthama, DG of Sustainable Management of Production Forests, MoEF of Indonesia.

Speaker:

- Mr Sapol Boonsermsuk, Director of International Forestry Cooperation, Royal Forest Department, Thailand
- Ms Puspa D Liman, Program Director of TFCA Kalimantan, Indonesia

Moderator:

- Dr. Hiras Sidabutar, ITTO Project Coordinator, Indonesia

Markets for forest products are mostly underdeveloped in the developing world, and those for environmental services almost non-existent, making investments in forestry a difficult economic choice. The problem is far more serious in the remote border regions of low populations and poor road networks. A forest-based livelihood venture would be sustainable when the raw material supplies are assured and the goods and services produced can be marketed at profit; to this end, processing efficiency, product quality and continuity of supply at sufficient economic quantity must be used as the guiding principles of the production system. The presentations under this theme look at these possibilities through an analysis of successes and failures in market activities attempted in these remote boundary regions.



In his key note address to this session **Dr I B Putera Parthama**, Director General of Sustainable Management of Production Forests, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Government of Indonesia, spoke at length on the proposed strategies for the utilization and marketing of NTFPs and environmental services to support local livelihood and sustainable production in Forest Management Units (FMUs) located in the border regions. Forests cover nearly two third of the geographical area of Indonesia and more than half of it is in production forestry but in terms of market valuation the contribution of this sector to the local economies remain low. A deep change is now being attempted through business reconfiguration by causing fundamental shifts from corporate access to increased community access and from mere wood production to a wide range of NTFPs and environmental services. Business entrepreneurship opportunities are being explored in NTFPs like rattan, rubber latex, bamboo, copal resin, gum resin, cajuput oil, sago, honey, agar, patchouli oil, brown sugar, masohi and seedlac, among others.

Among environmental services, ecotourism has seen the largest growth and business opportunities are being created not only in national parks but also in production forests. While the profitability of these ventures still needs a lot of work both by entrepreneurs and by those responsible for building basic civic infrastructure, there is little doubt that ecotourism has good potential for creating jobs in remote localities. A good example of this new trend is the Telunas Resort in Kepulauan Riau that employs 165 employees from the local community.

Policies are being refashioned to mainstream community welfare in production forestry, too. In the budget policy of DG SMPF from 2015-2017 enhancing the welfare of village-based communities has a prominent place under production forestry and formation of FMU/KPHP units are proposed to be increased at an even faster pace from 209 units in 2017 to 269 in 2018 and 347 in 2019. New innovative approaches to promote community centered businesses are being encouraged with the setting up of Business Forums for Community-based Economic Development in FMU/KPH areas. A number of MoUs have been signed between the DG of SMPF and Governors for setting up these forums and their numbers have increased from a mere 15 in 2016 to 150 in 2017 and further increase is expected in the coming years. The full key paper appears as Annex 6.4.

Mr. Sapol Boonsermsuk, Director of International Forestry Cooperation, Royal Forest Department, Thailand, spoke on the “Development and Promotion of Markets for NTFPs and Environmental Services: Thai Experience”. He said that in his country NTFP refer to all forest products other than timber, small wood and fuel wood. At present, the quantity and diversity of NTFPs in Thailand have decreased drastically due to adverse impact of deforestation and environmental degradation, over-exploitation and the use of wasteful methods in harvesting.



The NTFPs are divided into two categories namely, the Protected NTFPs including wild orchids, aromatic wood (*Dracaena loureire*), agarwood (*Aquilaria spp*), sappan (*Caesalpinia sappan*), charcoal, yang oil (*gurjan*), some palm leaves, barks of *Castanopsis spp.*, *Hopea spp.*, *Persea spp.*, *Artocarpus spp.*, *Cinnamomum spp.*, *Platycerium spp.*, gums, resin like gutta percha, jelutong, lacquer resin and oleoresin, some ferns, and rattans, while the rest are clubbed under the Unprotected NTFPs. For the marketing of NTFPs new strategies compatible with internet based marketing need to be evolved. For some NTFPs such as bamboo and rattan, the design of the product for export should be culturally oriented in order to increase their appeal to the expanding markets across cultures.

For promoting business enterprises based on environmental services in Thailand the policies and institutions in support of environmental protection would need to be strengthened and refashioned in tune with the possible economic values of the target ecosystems. Incentives and public-private partnerships would be needed to reduce the perceived risks for private capital investments in forest areas. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) has been included in the Thailand National Economic and Social Development Plan since 2007 but there is as yet no legal framework for the implementation of this concept in practice.

Mr Boonsermsuk felt that the experience gained in Thailand under a UNDP supported project titled “Integrated Community-based Forest and Catchment Management through an Ecosystem Service Approach” that ended in 2016 are worth noting. One of the project activities was designing and piloting a PES scheme, and building mechanisms for active collaborations with the private sector. The outcomes suggest inadequate understanding, even misunderstanding, of the PES concepts among all

stakeholders including government officials. This needs to be addressed before any significant progress could be made in mainstreaming PES in public welfare.



Ms Puspa Dewi Liman, Program Director of TFCA Kalimantan, spoke on the topic of “Promoting natural dye plants to preserve traditional woven and empowering women community members through sustainable livelihood development”. She introduced an interesting concept of debt swap program between the GOI and USA; with TNC and WWF as swap partners, and Yayasan KEHATI as program administrator. The objective of this program is to protect the biodiversity of the region, particularly the rare and endangered species and ecosystems including wildlife corridors and essential ecosystem through bringing enhanced benefits to forest-dependent communities from sustainable natural resources,

support emission reductions at the target district level, and contribute to the cross fertilization of ideas and sharing of program experiences.

Training programs in natural dye plant identification and rediscovery, extraction, quality control, and application were organized and the local women’s groups were encouraged to form networks for increased access to markets. Promotions and exhibitions were held including one during the New York fashion week parade in 2017. The outcomes have been generally encouraging though still much distance has to be covered particularly in the field of extending technical assistance for quality improvement and enhanced cost-efficiency in production of dyes and their usage.

Key Messages and Recommendations

1. A fundamental shift from corporate access to increased community access to forests, and from mere wood production to NTFPs and environmental services from forests, is needed to benefit from the wide range of economic opportunities that forests offer.
2. High value NTFP products like organic dyes could fetch good revenues to the local communities as global interest in organic products go up.
3. While there has been considerable progress in the evolution of PES as a concept, very little progress has yet been made in turning it as a set of effective economic opportunities. Public investments in the implementation of a good number of PES pilot projects will speed up this process.
4. International financing for these high risk piloting activities in PES is recommended because the lessons learnt from the pilots would be useful as much globally as locally.

Rapporteurs:

Dr A. Aruan, Ms Lasmini and Ms Ratu Wina Widyawati

Theme 3

Policies and strategies for TBCA management

The concept of transboundary conservation areas grew out of the deeply felt need for international cooperation for controlling illegal hunting of wild animals and the destruction of their habitats by rampant theft of valuable forest resources across the borders and for quite some time it was considered enough if it could help in better law enforcement. But over the past decade or so this cross border cooperation has gone beyond law enforcement and there are possibilities of extending it further in the areas of trade, tourism and financing through constantly evolving policies and strategies. This session saw detailed discussions on how the 1994 cross border arrangement to control poaching and timber smuggling between Indonesia and Malaysia grew into a tripartite arrangement between Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei appropriately named the Heart of Borneo Initiative.

Keynote speaker:

- Ms Lenny Rosylin, Rep. of Asst. Dy. of Forest Governance, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, “

Speakers:

- Mr Jahar Gultom, Consular General of RI-Kuching, Malaysia,
- Mr Hermayani, TFCA Kalimantan

Moderator:

- Mr Wandojo Siswanto, GIZ-Forclime Programme

Ms Leni Rosylin, representing the Assistant Deputy of Forest Governance, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs spoke on the topic of “Integrating Programs of Heart of Borneo Initiative to TBCA Management”.

The Heart of Borneo Declaration of 12 February 2007 states “(w)ith one conservation vision and with a view to promote people’s welfare, we will cooperate in ensuring the effective management of forest resources and conservation of a network of protected areas, productive forests and other sustainable land-uses within an area which the three respective countries will designate as the “Heart of Borneo (HoB)”. At the center of this

initiative is the extraordinarily rich floral, faunal biodiversity of the island of Borneo, matched only by its cultural diversity with as many as 19 tribes and more than 120 sub-tribes. The HoB strategic plan of action focusses on sustainable natural resource management over all landscapes with high emphasis on protection of habitats and wildlife within the notified Protected Areas and on development and implementation of trans-boundary management protocols for forest protection and for ecotourism in the identified boundary regions.

The wildlife corridors across the international borders naturally attract high attention under the HoB. Some of the important corridors relate to Orangutan as in the Integrated Orangutan Conservation in



Arabela Schwaner Landscape and the District Strategic Area Corridor connecting Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum National Parks. These corridors often also form the hubs of transboundary ecotourism. For ecotourism to be sustainable it is crucial that protection of natural capital is given the highest priority while communities also exercise a reasonable degree of control over the kind and intensity of tourism, and retain autonomy. Fair partnerships need to be forged among communities, local governments, and private sector. Indonesia has set up a Task Force for the development of a roadmap for transboundary Green Ecotourism in HoB which has recommended working with the mainstream tourism organizations for strengthening cooperation between TCBA officials and the Ministry of Tourism officials of the three countries. The full text of presentation is available in Annex 6.7



Mr Jahar Gultom, Consular General of Republic of Indonesia in Kuching, Malaysia, spoke on “Policies and strategies for the promotion of ecotourism in Borneo region.” Ecotourism is of high importance for Indonesia for generating jobs and revenue and, thereby, providing an incentive for preserving natural areas. It also helps raise public awareness about the many products and services provided by natural ecosystems and biological resources and respect for traditional knowledge and practices. Since tourism is one of the largest contributors to the country’s GDP, the government is committed to the promotion of tourism. One of the important tasks assigned to the Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia in Kuching is to help increase participation of

Indonesian entities and visitors in ecotourism in Sarawak. Physical closeness gives Sarawak and West Kalimantan opportunities of cooperation in organizing Inter-Border Tourism Events.

There are times when there could be legal obstructions to promotion of ecotourism in certain areas as in Lanjak Entimau which was designated by Sarawak Government as Nature Preserve Area which are closed for public hence cannot be used as a tourism destination. The Sarawak Government is in the process of resolving this matter and open Lanjak Entimau *as one of* the ecotourism destination in Sarawak in tandem with Betung Kerihun National Park in West Kalimantan Province. At present there are three border gates between Indonesia and Malaysia at Entikong – Tebedu border, Aruk- Biawak border, and Nanga Badau – Lubuk Antu border but only one at Entikong-Tebedu has ICQS (Immigration, Custom, Quarantine, Security) facilities. It is hoped that soon these facilities would be extended to the remaining two border posts, too. The full text of presentation is available in Annex 6.8.

Mr M Hermayani Putera, TFCA Kalimantan, spoke on fundraising strategies. Fundraising is a critical component of strategic planning and it is important to build a systematic fundraising strategy with a realistic and executable fundraising plan. Possible sources of funds need to be identified which could be international multilateral and bilateral agencies, national and provincial



governments, private foundations, corporate social responsibility funds with large corporations and, increasingly, Carbon and Climate Funds. Two sources that could become important in the coming years are the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and Crowd Funding. An important aspect of fund raising is engaging donors in a manner that appeals best to them which could be face to face, through third parties that trust the seekers and that are trusted by givers, or through latest technologies. Building synergies with other fund seekers in a collaborative fashion is more likely to succeed today than being a single campaigner.

Key Messages

1. For ecotourism to be sustainable over a longer time frame it is crucial that protection of natural capital is given the highest priority, and communities are allowed to retain reasonable degree of autonomy and control over the type and intensity of tourism.
2. Wildlife corridors across international borders often form the hub of cross border ecotourism. Synergy among stakeholders and coordination and communication on preparing events will make ecotourism in such remote areas attract more visitors.
3. Physical proximity gives West Kalimantan and Sarawak opportunities for cooperation in organizing cross-border tourism and inter-border tourism events. This may be encouraged with increased participation of entities and travel operators from both Indonesia and Malaysia in cross-border ecotourism development.
4. It is important to build a systematic fund raising strategy with a realistic and executable fundraising plan that identifies and prioritizes possible sources of funds including international multilateral and bilateral agencies, national and provincial governments, private foundations, corporate social responsibility funds with large corporations and Carbon and Climate Funds.

Rapporteurs

Dr. A. Aruan, Ms. Lasmini, Ms. Ratu Wina Widyawati



Panel Discussion

Seven panelists - **Dr Tonny R. Soehartono**, **Mr Wandojo Siswanto**, **Ms Puspa Dewi Liman** and **Dr Retno Maryani** from Indonesia, **Mr Savet Eang** from Cambodia, **Dr Yongyut Trisurat** from Thailand and **Dr Paul Chai** from Malaysia – took part in the panel discussion on “Challenges and opportunities for TBCA management and enhancing the role of local forest communities and women in TBCA conservation and development”. The discussion was moderated by **Dr Hwan Ok Ma** of the ITTO who requested the panellists to respond to the following five questions in the light of their experiences and encouraged the audience to take very active part in the discussions:

Q-1: How to enhance political support from national and sub national governments for TBCA in Asia Pacific?

Q-2 What would be the strategies for increasing access to domestic and international finance for TBCAs in Asia Pacific region?

Q-3 What would be the most important priority to empower forest communities for sustainable livelihood opportunities?

Q-4 What would you do to enhance the quality and intensity of coordination among authorities, institutions and communities across the boundary in critically important TBCAs?

Q-5 In three major dimensions of women’s empowerment - social, economic and political - which dimension would be a top priority in your conservation project?

Mr Savet Eang from Cambodia said that while there is consensus within his country about the importance of transboundary conservation and a realization that unless conservation activities create local livelihoods and get enthusiastic participation of women, they would remain unsustainable. In Cambodia most males in working age have little option but to move to the capital city for employment and the task of participation in civic decision making largely falls on women. Their participation in biodiversity conservation can be ensured once they see that such conservation not only works for their future incomes and comforts but does not create immediate problems of access to wood and fodder etc. Harshness in forest law enforcement also leads to women distancing themselves from forestry activities. Lack of information and lack of communication among the forest law enforcers and local communities worsen the situation. In recent years the ITTO interventions through well designed projects has created platforms where these shortcomings are being addressed. The TBCA project is important for Cambodia.



Ms Puspa Dewi Liman felt that to enhance the political support from national and sub national governments for TBCA in Asia Pacific it is important that the TBCAs create local livelihood. It is particularly crucial for developing countries like Indonesia. The potential of ecotourism to create new jobs and economic opportunities in remote areas is being recognized by the governments and influential international bodies. Reconciling the economy and conservation is the key. Expertise in green economy, particularly in NTFPs and ecotourism, should reach remote areas where it is most needed. Organizations like Canopy Indonesia that have promoted ecotourism for many years would be very helpful in this task. The TBCAs face a lot of challenges, far more than the conservation areas located inland, and this requires a different kind of management approach that is at once sensitive and persistent.

Dr. Tonny Soehartono stated that when the TBCA Initiative first began there was little communication with the local governments and grassroot organizations. Only the two country governments communicated with each other and the task of communication with the local communities was left to the junior officials of the TBCAs who did so on the 'need to know' basis. And the communication was often not for conservation purposes but to address the illegal logging issues. This has changed drastically today. Communication between the park authorities is a continuous affair and quite often it does not have an immediate purpose. This is perhaps the central contribution of the HoB as felt in remote localities. However, the basic foundation of this communication between local authorities and communities is not yet too strong and unless it is practiced for long time, with prodding from



higher authorities and international bodies when necessary, the quality and frequency of communication could go down easily. The flow of benefits to the communities, both immediate and long term, need to be clearly explained to the people.



Dr. Yongyut Trisurat said it is important to appoint local professional leadership of such skills and abilities in transboundary conservation areas that they are able to convince the political level officials of the socio-political importance of the transboundary efforts, and also persuade local communities to take ownership of the project. The involvement of local communities by itself will strengthen political will in favour of these transboundary projects. Another important thing to do is to bring in respected international organizations like ITTO, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, IUCN and WWF etc. To support the cross border conservation efforts as their presence adds credibility to such efforts, increases chances of investments by private sector which in turn makes the conservation areas politically more attractive. Good human relations are crucial to better quality TBCA management. Sometimes there are frictions among various government departments in which case it could be advantageous to involve universities through research and capacity building in establishing communication.

Dr Paul Chai was concerned that attempts to access funding so far have been too conservative. For financing conservation efforts across borders, countries usually approach only leading international organizations. They must also explore private investments both from within the country as also from outside as a large number of corporate houses across the world are keen to develop eco-friendly image which helps them build new business opportunities. It may sometime be useful to invite respected private corporations on the board of TBCAs.



Another important thing is to make special efforts to involve women in TBCA management in various capacities. It would only mean recognizing their role which they are already serving in remote rural societies. Helping communities get the true economic value of their traditional knowledge through innovative means will also attract them to the transboundary conservation efforts.



Mr Wandojo Siswanto said that it was often possible to access financing from local governments also but for that to happen one must first explain to them the benefits they stand to gain by financing the TBCA management. Adaptation to climate change is one area in which it is relatively easier to access financing in developing countries and, therefore, adaptation aspects of cross border conservation activities should be highlighted. Having strong local stake-holding also increases the possibilities of

increased access to international resources. Lack of information on the possible benefit for the local governments will result in a deficit of political will and local community also expect something in return if they are to make some temporary or permanent sacrifices for TBCA. In relation to women's participation what is needed is not merely empowerment but actual involvement in management.

Dr Retno Maryani argued that roles of men and women in livelihood development are socially and culturally constructed yet the distinction is becoming blurred overtime as many women have been elected as leaders in many countries including Indonesia. She said that, in the past, women in community or public meetings were only informed and invited but then mostly ignored. Nowadays, women have been empowered, engaged and involved in many community or public events. Dr Retno continued saying that special treatment of woman is not needed anymore; let their role in livelihood development change naturally. We have witnessed and will continue witnessing an increasing contribution of women to income generation at different levels.



Key Messages

1. Harshness in forest law enforcement could lead to women from local communities distancing themselves from TBCA activities, and poor communication among the forest law enforcers and local communities worsens the situation.
2. TBCA Initiatives face far more challenges than conservation in inland areas and requires a different kind of management approach that is at once sensitive and persistent.
3. Quality and frequency of communication between park authorities and communities needs to be continuously nurtured with support from higher authorities and international bodies as necessary.
4. The flow of benefits to the communities, both immediate and In long term, need to be clearly explained to the people to make them enthusiastic partners in the TBCAs.
5. It is often possible to access financing from local governments if they are convinced of the potential benefits they stand to gain by financing TBCA initiatives.
6. Bringing adaptation to climate change to the center stage in TBCAs would help increase their access to international funding significantly.
7. It would be useful to explore private investments both from within the country as also from outside as many corporate houses across the world are keen to develop eco-friendly image.

Report written by:

Dr A. Aruan, Ms Lasmini and Ms Ratu Wina Widyawati

Conclusions



The workshop came to its conclusion as scheduled on the second day with final addresses by **Mr Arief Mahmud**, Director of Betung Keruhun National Park of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, **Dr. Hwan Ok Ma** of the ITTO and **Dr. Hiras Sidabutar**, Project Coordinator of ITTO PD 617/11 Rev. 4 (F) under which the workshop was organized. This workshop was designed to facilitate in-depth discussions on the lessons learned over the past quarter century, benefits generated, and the challenges faced, in managing TBCAs to the highest ecological standards. Specifically, the workshop was intended to share experiences in the implementation of TBCA projects, review their social, economic, environmental and policy impacts, identify best strategies for optimizing their contribution to local livelihood development and make meaningful recommendations for enhancing TBCA operational capacity and their access to domestic and international funding.

There was a consensus opinion during the concluding ceremony that the workshop has been able to fulfil all its objectives. During the two days of this workshop, several cross-cutting aspects of the transboundary collaborative efforts for biodiversity conservation in the tropical parts of Asia and the Pacific region were discussed threadbare and all participants who spoke in the concluding session expressed deep satisfaction with the intellectual contents and depth of the presentations and discussions that ensued as also with the high quality logistical arrangements made for the conduct of the workshop. The participants also expressed the need for conducting such events with greater frequency involving local communities to the extent possible.

The key learning and messages emerging out of the presentations and discussions during the Pontianak TBCA workshop could be summed up as follow:

- i. There is a critical need for both expansion and intensification of trans-boundary conservation efforts with improved collaborative supervision and management of forests and wildlife across the tropical biodiversity rich areas of the Asia Pacific as these regions often suffer from forest degradation and loss of biodiversity and wildlife. Building more partnerships and networks should be encouraged to increase shared vision and political support for trans-boundary biodiversity cooperation.
- ii. Collaborative management of forests and wildlife should also incorporate adaptation to the climate change to take advantage of the financial and technological opportunities for adaptation emerging out of the Paris Agreement.
- iii. Deep and continued involvement of local communities in biodiversity protection and enrichment over trans-boundary regions is a continuous challenge. The involvement of forest-dependent communities can be ensured on long term basis only if the enrichment of biodiversity serves the economic and livelihood interests of the people in the vicinity. While some headway has been made in this direction with impressive developments in bamboo and other NTFPs and ecotourism, much more needs to be done in identifying wide ranging goods and services that can be made and marketed by these communities. Prolonged and organized efforts to build capacities and handholding would be needed for this purpose.
- iv. Within the local communities, the participation of women is even more critical for the protection and enrichment of biodiversity in remote regions. Their participation is best encouraged when the process of biodiversity protection and enrichment provides opportunities to women to not only increase their incomes but also enhance their education and health.
- v. Enhancing partnership between local communities, local governments, and private sector is emerging as a good strategy for further strengthening TBCA management.
- vi. For the local livelihood endeavours in the TBCAs to be sustainable it is important to ensure long term access to both the raw material from forests and to well-paying markets within and outside the TBCA host countries.
- vii. Coordination across national jurisdictions offers political, fiscal, legal, professional and behavioural challenges that need immediate resolution at appropriate levels with predictable regularity within an institutional framework.
- viii. Research in the trans-boundary issues has yielded very useful results in so far as biodiversity knowledge is concerned. There is now need for research into political, fiscal and legal aspects of such collaborations which could be encouraged at major universities and institutions in the Asia Pacific region by providing access to research funding for this purpose.

- ix. There is need to become innovative and flexible about sourcing finances from domestic and international sources, including crowd funding. This may require increased public and media awareness for conservation and sustainable development issues to support the achievements of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- x. The ITTO TBCA projects have played important role first in the conceptual development of the HOB Initiative and subsequently in its implementation. This needs to be recognized by the HOB partner governments by making the ITTO a permanent invitee at major HOB Initiative meetings.



Visit to Mangrove Forest of Kandelia Alam

On Friday March 8, the participants of the Asia-Pacific workshop on Trans Boundary Biodiversity Conservation visited the eco-tourism site of the mangrove forest of Kandelia Alam, a good habitat of the proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) located in Kubu Raya district, West Kalimantan. It is a popular destination for more adventurous among eco-tourists and can be reached after a one hour road drive from the City of Pontianak to the small harbour of Rasau and then a long boat ride of about 90 minutes by speed boat.

Kandelia Alam is an FSC certified forest concession holder that has permit to manage a mangrove ecosystem with an area of approximately of 18,130 ha, almost three fourth of which is now under dense mangrove forests while the remaining is largely under *Nypa* dominated swamps. Most of these forests had been nearly completely decimated by the late 1980s by excessive and



unscientific harvesting and the recuperation of the forests has been due both to planting and by self-regeneration after the factors of degradation were reduced with intensive management over the last two decades. Some of the mangrove species found in this ecosystem are *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Sonneratia alba*, *Xylocarpus granatum* and *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*. The concession harvests about 100,000 m³ of wood every year. In addition to mangrove wood, Kandelia has good potential for non-timber forests products, such as wild honey, bird nests, wood bark for dyeing traditional batik patterns on fabric, as well as fishery products and eco-tourism.



Thirty workshop participants accommodated on two speedboats visited five spots of Kadelia's mangrove forest area. The first stop was the recent block planting of *Rhizophora alba*, the wood of which is harvested for charcoal. The second stop was to a block where the same species was planted last year. Next stop was to a

site where *Sonneratia alba* was planted five years back where the proboscis monkeys is often sighted. However, during the visit no monkeys were around as the time was too late for such sightings. The next stop was at the Camp where office and tourist lodge are located. Lunch was provided inside wooden huts constructed on the river. Tantalizing menu consisting of: crab, prawn and fish harvested

from the site is one of the major attractions for eco-tourism visitors. After lunch break, the last spot visited was the nursery. The participants headed back to Pontianak after about two hours of exploring the views and facilities in the camp,



Appendices

Annex 1. Work Programme of the Workshop

Asia Pacific Workshop on TBCA

The City of Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia

6-8 March 2018

Adopted Agenda

DATE/HOUR	AGENDA ITEM	SPEAKER	MODERATOR	RAPPORTEUR
Day 1, Tuesday, 6 March 2018				
08.30-10.30	Registration			
10.30-10.40	National Anthem and prayer	EO	MC	
10.40-11.10	Performances by traditional dancers in honor of guests and participants			
11.10-11.20	Report by the Organizer	Dr. Hiras Sidabutar		
11.20-11.50	Opening Speeches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rep. of West Kalimantan provincial government Rep. of CBD Rep. of ITTO 	MC	Dr. A. Aruan & Ms. Lasmini/ Ms. R. Wina Widyawati
11.50-12.00	Official opening of Workshop	DG of Natural Resources & Ecosystem Conservation	MC	
12.00-12.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photo Session Press Conference 	EO		
12.15-13.15	Lunch break			
13.15-15.15	Presentation of TBCA Projects and discussion	Indonesia, Mr. Arief Mahmud Malaysia, FDS, Dr. Paul Chai Thailand, Dr. Naris Cambodia, Mr. Chheang	Dr. Hwan Ok Ma (TBC)	Dr. A. Aruan & Ms. Lasmini/ Ms. R. Wina Widyawati
15.15-15.30	Coffee break			
15.30 – 17.00	Thematic presentations & discussions Theme 1. Livelihood development vs conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key paper (title TBC) Technical paper on forest community development in Sarawak Technical paper on livelihood development in border area of West Kalimantan 	DG of Social Forestry & Environmental Partnership Ms. Zarina bt. Shebli, FDS Senior Officer Dr. Retno Maryani, ITTO Project in Sanggau, West Kalimantan	Dr. Tonny R. Soehartono	Dr. A. Aruan & Ms. Lasmini/ Ms. R. Wina Widyawati
18.30 - 22.00	Welcoming dinner, hosted by DG of KSDAE – MoEF	EO		

Day 2, Wednesday 7 March 2018				
09.00 – 10.30	Theme 2. Market for forest products and environmental services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key paper on enhancing strategies for the utilization and marketing of NTFPs and ES to support local livelihood and sustainable management of production FMUs • Technical paper on development and promotion of markets for NTFPs and ES: Thai experience • Technical paper on enhancing role of women in the production and marketing of NTFPs 	DG Sustainable Management of Production Forests Mr. Sapol Boonsermsuk Ms. Puspa D. Liman	Dr. Hiras Sidabutar	Dr. A. Aruan & Ms. Lasmini/ Ms. R. Wina Widyawati
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break			
11.00 – 12.30	Theme 3. Policy and strategy for TBCA management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key paper on integrating programs of HoB Initiative to TBCA management • Technical paper, title "Policies and strategies for the promotion of ecotourism in Borneo region" • Technical paper on fund raising strategy 	Asst. Dy Minister of Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs Consular General of RI at Kuching Mr. Hermayani/ TFCA Kalimantan	Mr. Wandojo Siswanto	Dr. A. Aruan & Ms. Lasmini/ Ms. R. Wina Widyawati
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch break			
13.30 - 15.30	Plenary discussion on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges and opportunities for TBCA management • Enhancing role of local forest communities and women in TBCA conservation and development 	<u>Panelist:</u> - Cambodia, Mr. Savet Eang - Indonesia, Dr. Tonny R.S; Mr. Wandojo Siswanto - Malaysia, Dr. Paul Chai - Thailand, Dr. Yongyut	Dr. Hwan Ok Ma (TBC)	Dr. A. Aruan & Ms. Lasmini/ Ms. R. Wina Widyawati
15.30 - 16.00	Closing Session Presentation of Workshop's recommendations	Mr. Arief Mahmud		Dr. A. Aruan & Ms. Lasmini/ Ms. R. Wina Widyawati
16.00 – 16.30	Briefing on field trip	EO	Mr. Fairus Mulia	
Day 3, Thursday 8 March 2018				
06.30 – 17.30	Field trip to Candelia mangrove concession area, dep 06.30	EO	Mr. Fairus Mulia	

Annex 2. List of Participants

Attendance List

*“Asia Pacific Regional Workshop on Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation:
Empowering Community and Women Sustainable Livelihood”*
Pontianak, 6-8 March 2018



No	Name	Email Address	Institution	Participation
1	YOHANNES BUDIMAN, Mr		REP. OF GOVERNOR	
2	PUTERA PARTHAMA, Dr		DG of PHPL	KEYNOTE SPEAKER
3	ERI INDRAWAN, Mr		REP. DG of PSKL	KEYNOTE SPEAKER
4	SUYATNO SUKANDAR, Mr	direktoratkk@gmail.com	REP. DG of KSDAE	KEYNOTE SPEAKER
5	DJOHAN UTAMA PERBATASARI, Mr		DIR. of HHBK, PHPL	
6	PROMODE KANT, Dr	promode.kant@gmail.com	INSTITUTE OF GREEN ECONOMI	Expert
7	CHHEANG DANY, Mr	wpo@online.com.kh	DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY	Presenter
8	EANG SAVET, Mr	savet2012@gmail.com	DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY	Panelist
9	NARIS BHUMPAKPHAN, Dr	ffornrb@ku.ac.th	KASETSART UNIVERSITY	Presenter
10	JAHAR GULTOM, Mr	jahar2260gultom@gmail.com	KJRI KUCHING	Presenter
11	YONGYUT TRISURAT, Dr	fforyyt@ku.ac.th	KASETSART UNIVERSITY	Presenter & Panelist
12	SAPOL BOONSERMSUK, Mr	sapolboonsermsuk@gmail.com	ROYAL FOREST DEPARTMENT	Presenter
13	PAUL CHAI PIANG KONG, Dr	chaipk@yahoo.com	ITTO	Presenter
14	THONGSAY SYCHANH, Dr	thongsaysychanh@yahoo.com	CHAMPASAK UNIVERSITY	Presenter
15	THAUNG NAING OO, Dr	tnoo71@gmail.com	FOREST DEPARTMENT MYANMAR	Presenter
16	MASAKO SAKAI, Ms	sakai@itto.int	ITTO	Participant
17	HWAN OK MA, Dr	ma@itto.int	ITTO	Moderator
18	HAMDEN BIN MOHAMMAD, Mr	hamden@sarawak.gov.my	FDS	Participant
19	ZARINA BINTI SHEBLI, Ms	zarinas@sarawak.gov.my	FDS	Presenter
20	AHMAD MUNAWIR, Mr	wiratns@gmail.com	TNBKDS	Participant/OC
21	ABOY SANDI, Mr		BAPPEDA	Participant
22	ABRAHAM, Mr		LSM	Participant

23	AGUSTINUS IRMAWAN, Mr	agustinus.irmawan@gmail.com	TNBKDS	Participant
24	AHMAD GOZALI DARDA, Mr		TNBKDS	Participant
25	AHMAD SIROJUDIN, Mr		BALAI TNKM	Participant
26	ALBERTUS TJIU, Mr	albertus@wwf.id	WWF	Participant
27	ALEXANDRI LEGAWA, Mr	kiri_kuching@hotmail.com	KJRI KUCHING	Participant
28	ANTONIUS, Mr		DISPORAPAR, KAPUAS HULU	Participant
29	ARIEF MAHMUD, Mr	ariefmmd@gmail.com	TNBKDS	Presenter/OC
30	ARIPIN, MR		TNBKDS	Participant
31	AULIA ARUAN, Dr	aruan2007@gmail.com	ITTO	Rapporteur/OC
32	AWANG IHWANUDIN, Mr		DIT KPHP, PHPL	Participant
33	DADANG WARDHANA, Mr	dang_wardhana@yahoo.com	TN. GUNUNG PALUNG	Participant
34	DEWI SAPITRI, Ms	dewisapitri14@gmail.com	YOK KITA JELAJAH	Participant
35	DHANI SATRIA P., Mr		UNIVERSITY OF TANJUNGPURA	Participant
36	DIDIN SAJIDIN, Mr		BPHP WIL VIII	Participant
37	EDI SAPUTRA, Mr		HARIAN KOMPAS	Participant
38	ENDRO SETIAWAN, Mr	endonesia@gmail.com	TN. GUNUNG PALUNG	Participant
39	FACHRURRAZI, MR		SYLVA UNTAN	Participant
40	FIFIN NOPIANSYAH, Mr		DIT. KK	Participant
41	GEORG BUCHHOLZ, Mr	georg.buchholz@giz.de	GIZ	Participant
42	GRACE MARIANA, Ms	grace.766hi@yahoo.com	BPHP PONTIANAK	Participant
43	GUSTI HARDIANSYAH, Dr	gustihardiansyah@fahatan.untan.ac.id	UNIV. TANJUNGPURA	Participant
44	HADI PRANATA, Mr		FORESTRY SERVICE OF WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE	Participant
45	HAMDA KHAIKUZANI, Mr	hamda.khairuzan@kehati.or.id	TFCA KALIMANTAN	Participant
46	HASUDUNGAN P., Mr		YPOS	Participant
47	HERMANTO, MS		RIAK BUMI	Participant
48	HERMAYANI PUTERA, Mr	hermayani.putera@gmail.com	TFCA KALIMANTAN	Participant
49	HERU RAHARJO, Mr		BTN BB BK	Participant
50	HIRAS SIDABUTAR, Dr	hirassidabutar@gmail.com	ITTO	Presenter/OC
51	IIM IBRAHIM, Mr		KEMENKO PEREKONOMIAN	Participant
52	IMAM MULYO, Mr		BPHP WIL VIII	Participant
53	IMAM REKOTOMO, Mr	imrekman@yahoo.com	KLN - KLHK	Participant
54	IVAN WAHYU M., Mr		KEMENKO PEREKONOMIAN	Participant
55	IWAN WIBISONO, Mr	iwibisono@wwf.id	WWF	Participant
56	JOSPANA, Mr	josspana@yahoo.co.id	KJRI KUCHING	Participant
57	JULIANTI SIREGAR, Ms	juliantisiregar@gmail.com	PJLHK	Participant
58	JUMTANI, Mr	jumtani.jumtani@giz.de	GIZ	Participant
59	KARSONO R., Mr		FORESTRY SERVICE OF WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE	Participant
60	KHAIRI WENDA, Mr		DIT. KPHP PHPL	Participant

61	LASMINI, Ms	lasminias@gmail.com	ITTO	Rapporteur/OC
62	LELLY EKASARI, Ms	lelly.ekasari@gmail.com	ITTO	Organizing Committee
63	LENI ROSYLIN, Ms	elrosylin@gmail.com	KEMENKO PEREKONOMIAN	Presenter
64	M. IDRUS, Mr		TNBKDS	Participant
65	M. PRAMULYA, Mr		FAPERTA UNIVERSITY OF TANJUNGPURA	Participant
66	M. SYAHID, Mr		DISKOP KKR	Participant
67	MANSUR, Mr		LSM	Participant
68	MARKUS, Mr		SYLVA UNTAN	Participant
69	MASRUN, Mr		FORUM PEDULI	Participant
70	MAYSAN PASAH, Mr	cpchay@yahoo.co.id	BPSKL KALIMANTAN	Participant
71	MIRAWATI S., Ms		BPEE, KSDAE	Participant
72	MUHAMMAD SYAMSURI, Mr	fokkab2011@gmail.com	FORUM KONSERVASI ORANGUTAN	Participant
73	NAZARUDIN, Mr	sayidnazar@gmail.com	UNIV KAPUAS SINTANG	Participant
74	PUSPA DEWI LIMAN, Ms	pdliman@gmail.com	TFCA	Presenter
75	RAFDINAL, Dr		FMIPA, UNIVERSITY OF TANJUNGPURA	Participant
76	RATMUNDUS, Mr		KABAN	Participant
77	RATU WINA, Ms	ratu.widyawati@giz.de	GIZ	Rapporteur
78	RETNO MARYANI, Dr	retnomaryani@hotmail.com	LITBANG KLHK	Presenter
79	RICHMA WAHYUNI, Ms	w.richma@yahoo.com	ITTO	Organizing Committee
80	SABARMINSYAH, Mr	sabarmin32@gmail.com	TNBKDS	Participant
81	SADTATA NOOR A, Mr	bksdakalbar@gmail.com	BKSDA KALBAR	Participant
82	SARWONO, Mr	iwaksemah@gmail.com	TNBKDS	Participant
83	SENDY RYAN ANUGRAH, Mr		BPDASHL - KAPUAS HULU	Participant
84	SOBARUDIN, MR		LSM	Participant
85	SRI NURHAYATI, Ms			Participant
86	SRI RATNANINGSIH, Ms	sr.ratna@gmail.com	DIT. KKH	Participant
87	SYARIF NIZAR KARTANA, Mr	icharngael@yahoo.com	UNIV. KAPUAS SINTANG	Participant
88	TONNY R. SOEHARTONO, Dr	trsoehartono@gmail.com		Moderator
89	TUMBUR SIDABUTAR, Mr	tumbur.sidabutar@yahoo.co.id	KJRI KUCHING	Participant
90	WAHYUNI THAMAL, Ms	adiyuni@yahoo.com	BALAI DIKLAT KEHUTANAN MAKASSAR	Participant
91	WANDOJO SISWANTO, Mr	wandojo@gmail.com	GIZ	Moderator
92	ZAINAL MUTTAQIEN, Mr	zainalmuttaqien1002@gmail.com	TNBKDS	Participant

Annex 3. Report on the Workshop Organization

Report on the Workshop Organization

Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on TBCA: Empowering Forestry Communities and Women in Sustainable Livelihood Development.

By: Dr. Hiras Sidabutar
On-behalf of the Organizing Committee

- Honorables
 - Governor of West Kalimantan Province or representative
 - DG of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Conservation of MoEF or representative
 - Executive Director of ITTO or representative
 - Consuler General of the Republic of Indonesia at Kuching

Distinguished Delegates, Participants, Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen! Very good morning to you all and welcome to Pontianak. Thank you for sparing your precious time to attend this TBCA workshop.

- I am proud indeed of standing here before you to report on the organization of this workshop on-behalf of the Organizing Committee. Please be informed that:
 - This workshop is organized by the BKDSNP Agency, the EA of ITTO Project PD 617/11 Rev.4 (F), and its Partners including GIZ-Forclime Programme, TFCA – Kalimantan, WWF Kalimantan, and Forest Dept. Sarawak.
 - The workshop has been designed as a forum for sharing information, experience and the lessons learned as regard trans-boundary conservation area management and development in Asia and the Pacific Region, a noble Initiative that has been promoted by ITTO across the tropics for more than two decades now.
 - The main objectives of this workshop are to:
 - ❖ Share the experience of the TBCA projects implemented in several ASEAN countries
 - ❖ Review impacts of the TBCA projects
 - ❖ Identify best strategies for better future management of TBCAs
 - ❖ Identify opportunities for expanding TBCA area and funding level, and
 - ❖ Make meaningful recommendations for enhancing future TBCA management and development

- To achieve these planned objectives, 13 professional resource persons have been invited to present the relevant papers for deliberation and discussion under 3 Themes, arranged in plenary fashion during the first 2 days.
- The 3rd day will be used for a field trip to mangrove ecosystems at Kandelia mangrove concession area at limited number of participants. Please be advised that a field trip to BKNP in Kapuas Hulu district was initially planned for but then cancelled due to distance, budget constraint and logistical reasons.
- Until 10.20 hours this morning, 65 participants have been registered by the OC comprising: 9 reps of the central government institutions, 11 reps of the regional & local gov. institutions, 6 reps of universities, 20 reps of local NGOs and 8 reps of ITTO and international donors and 11 reps of Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand.
- The Organizing Committee would like to convey its appreciation and sincere thanks to:
 - i. The International Tropical Timber Organization and donors for providing funds to implement Project PD 617/11 Rev.4 (F) that makes it possible to organize this workshop
 - ii. To Partners including GIZ-Forclime Programme and TFCA-Kalimantan for their respective financial contribution, WWF Kalimantan for the expertise and inputs granted for the exhibition, and Forest Dept. Sarawak for its continuous professional advice
 - iii. To all Speakers, Panellists, Moderators and Rapporteurs as well as Experts of the workshop for the efforts devoted to conducting this workshop
 - iv. To Canopy Indonesia, the Event Organizer, for assisting the OC in making the necessary arrangements to hold this workshop, and to Mr. Fairus Mulia of Kandelia mangrove concession for hosting the field trip on 8th March 2018.
 - v. To other parties and individuals that have assisted The Organizing Committee in one form or another in the organization of the workshop.

I would also like to tender a deep hearted apology for any inconvenience that might be occurring during the course of the workshop.

Finally, I wish you the most productive and fruitful deliberation and discussion and an enjoyable stay in the equatorial City of Pontianak.

Thank you for your kind attention!!!

Annex 4.1 Opening Remarks by The Governor of West Kalimantan Province

**Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Transboundary
Biodiversity Conservation; Empowering Forestry
Commodities and Women in Sustainable Livelihood Development
Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia
6-8 March 2018**

Opening remarks

By: The Governor of West Kalimantan Province
Represented by : Head of Bureau for Government Administration

Honorables:

- Director General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Dirjen KSDAE) or representative
- Executive Director of ITTO or representative
- Consuler General of the Republic of Indonesia at Kuching, Malaysia, Mr. Jahar Gultom

Distinguished Delegates, Participants, Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

- i. Very good morning to you all and welcome to Pontianak! Please accept warm greetings from the Government and People of West Kalimantan.
- ii. I am very thankful to Director General of KSDAE and the Organizer for inviting me to address this important workshop, designed as a forum for exchanging of information, experience and insight and for making meaningful recommendations on better ways to manage and develop transboundary conservation areas (TBCAs) in view of optimizing their contribution to the nations involved in the initiative.
- iii. The concept note on the workshop indicates that TBCA Initiative is an important global effort to maintain large areas of tropical forests to perpetuate ecosystem and biodiversity resources along the boundaries of neighboring nations because ecosystems do not recognize political boundaries.
- iv. The International Tropical Timber Organization or ITTO is the leading sponsor of TBCA in the tropics; ITTO alone has supported the establishment of over 10 million hectares of TBCA across the tropical regions, around one-third of which is situated in Asia particularly in bordering territories of Indonesia and Sarawak State of Malaysia

and of Cambodia, Laos PDR, and Thailand. In West Kalimantan alone, ITTO has supported the conservation management of Betung Kerihun National Park for more than two decades now involving nearly one million hectares of forest ecosystems for which our government is very thankful indeed.

Honorable, Distinguished Delegates, Participants, Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

- v. I learned that the ultimate goal of the TBCA Initiative is to sustain ecosystems and biodiversity resources. In the process of achieving this goal, however, several tangible and intangible benefits are generated through implementation of different relevant programs which include, among others:
 - Reunited communities that once separated by political borders
 - Strengthened capacity of local communities
 - Controlled illegal forest operations and illicit trade of forest products
 - Opportunities for cross-border learning
 - Reduced poverty
 - Improved cohesiveness of communities residing in border areas
 - Enhanced cooperation between agencies and authorities of the governments involved in the initiative
- vi. Above mentioned benefits of TBCA Initiative accruable to people and forest ecosystems on bordering areas convinced me that TBCA Initiative fits well with the Indonesia's development strategies and priorities as stipulated in the Nawacita Principles, introduced and proclaimed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia as the guiding standards for the planning and execution of national development programs. The 3rd Nawacita principle requires that national development shall prioritize border, remote and poor areas and communities. Formation of the Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Regions and Transmigration as well as establishment of the Border Area Management Agency for instance, was meant to support implementation of the 3rd Nawacita principle. Above information has led me to conclude that, TBCA Initiative is, in fact, a sub-set of the 3rd Nawacita principle in terms of geographic area coverage and development objectives. If so, this Initiative deserves support of stakeholders at different levels including West Kalimantan government.
- vii. In recent years, consistent with the provision of Nawacita, development priority in West Kalimantan has been given to border areas with Sarawak State of Malaysia that stretches nearly one thousand kilometers in length. A number of state-funded

development programs have been implemented or are on-going in these areas by different sectors and government agencies.

- viii. In addition to state funded programs, ITTO has been assisting the management and development of Betung Kerihun National Park in Kapuas Hulu for more than 2 decades now. Other donors that have also provided assistance to development of West Kalimantan province in general, to border areas with Sarawak in particular are: WWF Kalimantan, Yayasan Kehati & TFCA Kalimantan, GIZ/FORCLIME Programme and Asia Development Bank. Indeed, we are sincerely thankful to the assistance granted by these organizations.

Honorables, Distinguished Delegates, Participants, Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

- ix. Having shared with you the potential benefits of TBCA Initiative that accruable to the people of West Kalimantan, I would like to mention about the challenges facing the Government of Kalimantan in the development of border, remote, poor areas and communities thus also, in the implementation of TBCA Initiative. Two most important ones are: institutional and financial challenges. There is a big challenge on vertical and horizontal communication; vertically with the central and district governments and horizontally with different agencies, partners and stakeholders. We are striving to enhance institutional coordination and communication to make it better than it is today.
- x. There is also a big challenge on infrastructure development especially road network needed to improve connectivity and accesibility of border and remote areas which requires a huge amount of financial resource. We also realize, however, that infrastructure development is a must if border, remote areas are ever to experience a developed state. Our government is managing this financial challenge in a patient and rational manner, relying on internal as well as external funding.
- xi. Before closing my speech, allow me to make one recommendation. I strongly urge that the delegates and participants of this workshop to stay longer in the equatorial City of Pontianak and obtain unforgettable experience by enjoying the unique culture, delicious traditional foods, and rich handmade local products.
- xii. Finally, I wish you the most fruitful and productive deliberations and discussions, that the outcomes can be used as the basis for making workable, meaningful and innovative recommendations for improving development impacts of TBCA initiative programs and projects not only in West Kalimantan and Indonesia but also, in Asia and the Pacific region.

Thank you for your attention!!!

Annex 4.2. Opening Speech by Executive Director of ITTO

Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation: Empowering Forestry Communities and Women in Sustainable Livelihood Development

6-8 March 2018, Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Welcome remarks by Dr Gerhard Dieterle, Executive Director, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

Mr. Wiratno, Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia,
Distinguished representative of West Kalimantan Provincial Government,
Distinguished representative of Civil Society Organizations,
Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure to deliver my written welcome remarks during my mission to Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, and Togo in West Africa to promote the conservation, sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. I deeply regret not being able to be present here today, nonetheless rest assured that the topic that gather us together is a priority for ITTO and that the highest level of representation rest in my esteemed colleague, Dr Hwan OK Ma.

At the outset of the Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation, I wish to warmly welcome you for your participation and support.

I am pleased to acknowledge that this workshop is being organized by the Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) Agency, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia under ITTO Project PD 617/11 Rev.4 (F), entitled: "Promoting biodiversity conservation in Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the trans-boundary ecosystem between Indonesia and Sarawak State of Malaysia".

With the deepest gratitude, I wish to thank the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia for its excellent guidance to the effective organization of this workshop in Pontianak. We at ITTO are very pleased with the Ministry as a long-time partner, who works hand in hand with ITTO for promoting and implementing sustainable forest management in the tropics.

Thanks are also due to the workshop partners namely the Forest Department Sarawak, WWF-Kalimantan, University of Tanjungpura and other institutions in Indonesia, Malaysia and in the Asia-Pacific region; we are extremely grateful for your support and appreciate all your hard work. I also thank all speakers and moderators who will share their valuable experiences and insights.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the donors, especially the Governments of Japan, Switzerland and the United States of America, for their generous contributions and commitment to transboundary biodiversity conservation through ITTO.

ITTO is pleased that productive forests and their supply chains can play a significant role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030 (UNSPF), – especially alleviating poverty, gender equality, fighting climate change, protecting biodiversity, halting deforestation and increasing forest cover.

Deforestation has received wide attention in the global climate-change regime, especially under REDD+. Less attention has been paid, however, to what happens inside the forest. Forest degradation is more challenging to address than deforestation because it occurs in dispersed patterns across large areas of land, and it is more difficult to assess reliably, even with advanced remote sensing technology.

Nevertheless, it seems clear that forest degradation has been greatly underestimated. A recent study published in *Science* (Baccini 2017) suggests that degradation is contributing more than two-thirds of all greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forests and that tropical forests might have become net emitters as a result.

Degraded forests, therefore, have a reduced capacity to host biodiversity and to supply local, national and global markets with essential forest products. Yet demand for harvested wood products is increasing. If not addressed, the supply deficit of timber and other harvested forest products could be as high as 6 billion m³ per year by 2050 (Dieterle et al. 2015).

I believe we need to look at forest products in the same way we look at food—as essential commodities. Billions of people, especially forest communities and women, need forest products to survive—for shelter, food, medicine and income. Business as usual is not an option because it will mean more deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity loss, or the greater use of non-renewable materials, or increased wood imports, or all these—thereby undermining efforts to fight climate change, protect biodiversity, promote sustainable development, improve the lives of forest-dependent people and empower women.

As a matter of urgency, therefore, productive forests, forest landscapes and value chains need to become cornerstones of the global forest climate and development agenda. ITTO, with its partners, is in a privileged position and has a mandate to support this. To realize this vision, I believe the following measures need to be taken:

1. Ensure social justice in forest rights and ownership
2. Protect high-conservation-value forests as a global public good.
3. Restore degraded multipurpose forest landscapes for productive use.
4. Invest in productive forests for timber, pulp and energy and manage them sustainably.
5. Reduce the production footprint of all agriculture and forest commodities by managing and using resources sustainably and efficiently.
6. Establish verified deforestation-free supply chains and trade across the land-use spectrum in both domestic and international markets

In light of the importance of protecting high-conservation-value forests, I am pleased to note that the theme of this workshop includes the following two very important elements “forest communities” and “women”.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

ITTO's policy and field work are looking at these two essential elements to achieve biodiversity conservation. In 2009, ITTO published the "ITTO/IUCN guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical production forests", setting actions for policymakers, forest managers and other stakeholders –such as forest communities– to improve forest management taking into account the need to preserve biodiversity in balance with the production and sustainable use of forest ecosystem goods and services.

Most recently, last December, the International Tropical Timber Council, ITTO's governing body adopted the "ITTO Policy Guidelines on Gender Equality and Empowering Women" with the objective of mainstreaming gender considerations into the Organization's work.

On the ground, ITTO has funded the establishment and/or management of a number of transboundary conservation reserves in its member countries. I am pleased to acknowledge that the first of these was the Lanjak Entimau/Betung Kerihun Transboundary Conservation reserve that started in 1994, more than 24 years ago, between Malaysia and Indonesia on the island of Borneo, where the workshop is currently taking place. We will hear more on the current conservation status of the reserve during the workshop.

In 2000, ITTO funded a project designed to encourage cooperation between Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand in the management of the Emerald Triangle. Last year, more than 18 years later, the project's third phase had been completed and its technical report titled "The Bright Green Hotspot" received wide attention at the International Tropical Timber Council at its previous session in Lima, Peru in December last year. Transboundary conservation is challenging, it requires a strong commitment and political will at the highest levels of all involved governments to address transboundary issues and shared interest through the coordination of policies, institutions and management. All these aspects are highlighted on this particular publication and copies are available during this workshop.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As stated before, productive forests, forested landscapes and their associated value chains should become the cornerstone that will help us achieving effective transboundary forest management and biodiversity conservation with the full engagement of forest communities and women. I hope that the partnerships and networks assembled at this workshop in Pontianak will help us to progress further in sustainably manage our forests in the Asia-Pacific region. I wish you all well in your efforts at this event and look forward to your deliberations, discussions and outcomes.

Thank you all for your kind attention.

Annex 4.3 Opening Speech by DG of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems



**OPENING SPEECH BY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
TO THE ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
TRANS-BOUNDARY BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION:
EMPOWERING COMMUNITY AND WOMEN SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD
*Wednesday, 6 March 2018
Pontianak, West Kalimantan***

HONORABLES:

- GOVERNOR OF WEST KALIMANTAN
- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF ITTO OR REPRESENTATIVE
- CONSULER GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AT KUCHING,
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DISTINGUISHED FACULTY DEANS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TANJUNGPURA,
REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL NGOS, PARTICIPANTS, LADIES AND
GENTLEMEN,

ASSALAMUALAIKUM WARRAHMATULLAHI WABARAKATUH,
GOOD MORNING TO YOU ALL AND WARM GREETINGS FROM DIRECTOR GENERAL
OF CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS WHOM IS NOT
ABLE TO JOIN US THIS MORNING AS HE IS NOW ATTENDING THE LEADERSHIP
EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR HIGH-RANK OFFICIALS AS A MATTER
OF COMPULSORY BY THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION. THEREFORE, I AM
DELIVERING THIS SPEECH ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL.

LET US BE THANKFUL TO ALMIGHTY GOD FOR THE BLESS GRANTED TO US THAT
WE CAN GATHER HERE THIS MORNING IN GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRIT TO ATTEND
THIS **"ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON TRANSBOUNDARY
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: EMPOWERING COMMUNITY AND
WOMEN SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD"**

HONORABLES, DISTINGUISHED PARTICIPANTS AND GUESTS,
CONSERVATION AREAS MUST BE PROTECTED AS THE HOST FOR BIODIVERSITY AT
THE ECOSYSTEM, SPECIES AND GENETIC LEVELS AND AT THE SAME TIME
PROVIDE ECOLOGICAL SERVICES TO SUPPORT MANKIND'S LIFE. TODAY,
STAKEHOLDERS ARE FULLY AWARE OF THE ROLE OF CONSERVATION AREAS AS
THE SOURCE OF ESSENTIAL RESOURCES NEEDED FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ACHIEVEMENT OF MILLENIUM
DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

THE OTHER STRATEGIC VALUES OF CONSERVATION AREAS THAT JUSTIFY THEIR
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT INCLUDE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO FOOD SECURITY,
CARBON SEQUESTRATION, CONTROL OVER WATER FLOW, ECOTOURISM
DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS NEEDED BY
PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES.

HONORABLES, DISTINGUISHED PARTICIPANTS AND GUESTS,
BETUNG KERIHUN AND DANAU SENTARUM NATIONAL PARKS PLAY SIGNIFICANT
ROLES IN THE CONSERVATION OF TRANS-BOUNDARY AREAS. THESE PARKS ARE
SITUATED BORDERING BATANG AI NATIONAL PARK AND LANJAK ENTIMAU
WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IN SARAWAK STATE OF MALAYSIA – ESTABLISHED
COOPERATION BETWEEN THESE PROTECTED AREAS THROUGH
IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREED UPON JOINT PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES IS
HIGHLY APPRECIATED AND STRONGLY ADVISABLE FOR ENHANCING AND
SUSTAINING IN THE FUTURE FOR WHICH CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO) IS NEEDED.

HONORABLES, DISTINGUISHED PARTICIPANTS AND GUESTS,
MAJOR RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT OF EMPIRICAL DATA ON THE MANAGEMENT
OF CONSERVATION AREAS IN INDONESIA INCLUDE:

- I. MANAGEMENT OF ANY CONSERVATION AREA CAN NOT BE DONE IN
ISOLATION BUT HAS TO ALSO CONSIDER ITS BUFFER ZONE OR MUST
USE A LANDSCAPE APPROACH
- II. SUPPORT OF MULTI DISIPLINARY SCIENTISTS IS NEEDED AT ALL
MANAGEMENT ASPECTS
- III. THERE IS NO SINGLE FORMULA FOR PROBLEM SOLVING BUT
DEPENDENT ON LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES
- IV. THERE IS A NEED TO ALWAYS APPLY FOUR MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES:
I.E. TRANSPARENCY, PARTICIPATION, COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY
AND ACCOUNTABILITY
- V. UBIQUITOUS WEAK PARTICIPATION OF MINISTRIES, PRIVATE SECTOR,
CIVIL SOCIETY, COMMUNITY AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND
UNIVERSITIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREAS

IN RESPONSE TO ABOVEMENTIONED ISSUES, THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY, THROUGH DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS HAVE COMMENCED WITH 10 NEW APPROACHES TO MANAGING CONSERVATION AREAS IN INDONESIA, WHICH ARE:

- I. COMMUNITIES ARE PLACED AS THE MAIN ACTOR OF DIFFERENT CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT MODELS
- II. CONTINUOUS APPRECIATION OF THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS
- III. CONCERTED ACTIONS BETWEEN ALL DIRECTORATE GENERALS UNDER THE MINISTRY
- IV. ENHANCED SECTORAL COORDINATION
- V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF EXISTING CULTURAL AND CUSTOMARY VALUES
- VI. MULTI-LEVEL LEADERSHIP ON CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT
- VII. OPERATION OF SCIENTIFIC-BASED DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM
- VIII. FIELD, RESORT-BASED MANAGEMENT
- IX. REWARD AND MENTORSHIP
- X. LEARNING ORGANIZATION

HONORABLES, DISTINGUISHED PARTICIPANTS AND GUESTS, DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS ARE IN FAVOR OF THIS WORKSHOP AND APPRECIATE ALL THE EFFORTS MADE BY DIFFERENT PARTIES AND INDIVIDUALS ON MAKING THIS WORKSHOP COMES TO REALITY THIS MORNING. WE DO EXPECT THAT THIS WORKSHOP WOULD ENHANCE COOPERATION BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREAS IN GENERAL, TBCAs IN PARTIKULAR, NOT ONLY IN INDONESIA BUT ALSO IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION

OUR SPECIAL THANKS SHOULD GO TO ITTO, GIZ-FORCLIME PROGRAMME, TFCA KALIMANTAN, WWF INDONESIA AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AS WELL AS NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE PROMOTION OF AN EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREAS IN INDONESIA

IN CLOSING MY SPEECH,
I WISH YOU THE MOST PRODUCTIVE WORKSHOP! WE DO HOPE THAT THIS WORKSHOP WILL MAKE REALISTIC AND WORKABLE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREAS AND IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES RESIDING IN AND AROUND THE CONSERVATION AREAS IN GENERAL, IN TRANS-BOUNDARY CONSERVATION AREAS IN PARTICULAR.

WITH THE BLESS OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND BY SAYING
BISMILLAHIRRAHMANIRRAHIM, I HEREBY DECLARE THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF
***ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON TRANSBOUNDARY
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: EMPOWERING COMMUNITY AND
WOMEN SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD***

I THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

MR. WIRATNO

(The speech was delivered by Mr. Suyatno Sukandar Director of Conservation Areas,
DG KSDAE)

Power Point Presentation



**Annex 5.1. Promoting Biodiversity Conservation in Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP)
as the Trans-Boundary Ecosystem between Indonesia and Sarawak State of
Malaysia**



The slide features two logos at the top: the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry logo on the left and the ITTO logo on the right. The main title is "ITTO Project PD 617/11 Rev.4 (F)" in large orange letters. Below it, the subtitle reads "Promoting Biodiversity Conservation in Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the Trans-Boundary Ecosystem Between Indonesia and Sarawak State of Malaysia (Phase III)". A horizontal strip of six small images follows, depicting a river, a forest stream, a orangutan, a bird, a plant, and a group of people. At the bottom, the name "Arief Mahmud" and his title "Director of Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum National Park" are listed. The event details "Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation, Pontianak, 6 - 8 March 2018" are written in a cursive font.

ITTO Project PD 617/11 Rev.4 (F)
"Promoting Biodiversity Conservation in Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the Trans-Boundary Ecosystem Between Indonesia and Sarawak State of Malaysia (Phase III)"

Arief Mahmud
Director of Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum National Park

*Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation
Pontianak, 6 - 8 March 2018*



Short Video's

*Promoting Biodiversity Conservation in Betung Kerihun
National Park (BKNP) as the Trans-Boundary Ecosystem
Between Indonesia and Sarawak State of Malaysia*





PROJECT STRUCTURE

Objectives

- Development objective
To contribute to conservation of protected area ecosystems in Indonesia through biodiversity conservation and local socio-economic development.
- Specific objective
To strengthen sustainable management of Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the trans-boundary conservation area between Indonesia and Sarawak State of Malaysia.

Output and activities

- Output 1 : Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in the conservation of trans-boundary ecosystems of BKNP and BANP/LEWS sustained.
- Output 2 : Strategic plan for biodiversity conservation at BKNP improved and implemented.
- Output 3 : Sustainable livelihood of the local communities living within and around BKNP improved.
- Output 4 : Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems developed.



MAJOR ACTIVITIES

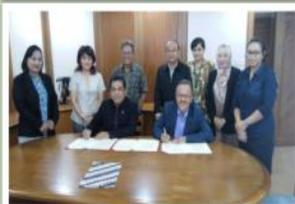
Output 1 : Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in the conservation of trans-boundary ecosystems of BKNP and BANP/LEWS sustained.



1) Letter of Intent (LoI) between BKNP and BANP / LEWS has been signed on 5 th November 2015 in Kuching Sarawak

8 activities for joint implementation identified:

- To carry out on the job training on park management skills
- To carry out training on eco-tourism tour guiding
- To exchange experiences in implementation of community empowerment activities
- To Conduct a collaborative research and joint publication on orangutan
- To promote eco-tourism in West Kalimantan and Sarawak
- To carry out training on semah fish raising
- To assist local communities in producing quality gaharu commodity
- To produce a common map of BKNP and BANP to facilitate planning of join forest patrol operation in bordering areas



Output 1 Cont...(Activities)



- 2) Conduct a collaborative research and joint publication on orangutan (Sg Menyang – Sarawak and BKNP)
- 3) Focus Group Discussion : Promoting ecotourism in West Kalimantan and Sarawak (Putussibau)
- 4) Exchange experience in implementing community empowerment programs (Tagang Semah)
- 5) Carry out training on semah fish raising in Kapuas Hulu
- 6) Carry out on the job training on park management skills (Exchange staff BKDS NP and FDS)
- 7) Assist local communities in producing quality gaharu community (Rumah Panjang Ulu Mujok – Sarawak)



Output 2 : Strategic plan for biodiversity conservation at BKNP improved and implemented.



- 1) Field biodiversity survey in BKNP
- 2) Biodiversity data collected through field survey and analysed using sound scientific procedures and techniques
- 3) A series of consultation meetings between BKNP, community leaders and local governments on conservation and livelihood issues
- 4) Developing cooperation with community leaders on community empowerment and protection of BKNP
- 5) Strengthening of the collaborative management of BKNP & DSNP with 16 partners (University, NGO, local government)



Output 3 : Sustainable livelihood of the local communities living within and around BKNP improved.

- 1) Identify potential NTFPs for development by local communities (Biogas)
- 2) conduct a study on village based ecotourism
- 3) promote village ecotourism
- 4) strengthen women involvement in ecotourism development
- 5) Conduct awareness raising campaign focusing on local peoples in bordering areas.



Output 4 : Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems developed.

- 1) support BKNP on forest patrolling operation.
- 2) support mobilization of forest patrol squad through provision of operational equipment
- 3) train forest patrol squad on forest monitoring operations
- 4) train local communities on forest monitoring systems





IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

- Established good cooperation between BKDSNP and FDS in terms of conservation of biodiversity, community development and ecotourism development --- > (LoI)
- Increased number of foreign tourists visiting Kapuas Hulu regency (2013 = 409 visitors ---→ 2016 = 6.665 visitors)
- Reduced level of disturbance and forest fires in Danau Sentarum National Park (2014 = 559,56 Ha --→ 2017 = 106,87 Ha)
- Increased orangutan population in Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP : 2013 = 561 Ind --→ 2017 = 720)
- Enhanced cooperation between BKDSNP with partners (University, NGO and Local Community) in the management of Betung Kerihun & Danau Sentarum NP (2013 : 2 partners --→ 2017 : 16 partners)
- Improved people's welfare through alternative economy : Biogas, Ecotourism, Handicraft, NTFP activities
- Increased management effectiveness of BKNP ; METT (2015 = 58 % ---→ 2017 = 69 %)



LESSONS LEARNED

- There is a need to continuously strengthen communication and coordination between local governments, communities, and NGOs in the planning and implementation of forest resource conservation programs.
- Engaging traditional/community leaders in local decision making and planning of community development is inescapable to ensure successful achievement of local community development objectives.
- Local capacity building is an essential element of any local community development programs.
- Dissemination of initiatives and achievements is crucial in sustaining and convincing local communities of community development programs for which involvement of mass-communication agents and social-media technologies is strongly required.



CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Challenges

- Generally speaking, local communities still lack of understanding on the fundamental notion of natural resource conservation that intensive and continued communication and dialogue are imperative.
- Forest communities are still highly dependent on forest resources as source of income that alternative livelihood sources outside the forests have to be promoted giving emphasis on NTFP and environmental service utilization.
- Ecotourism is an important source of local income, yet existing infrastructure is inadequate to support ecotourism development

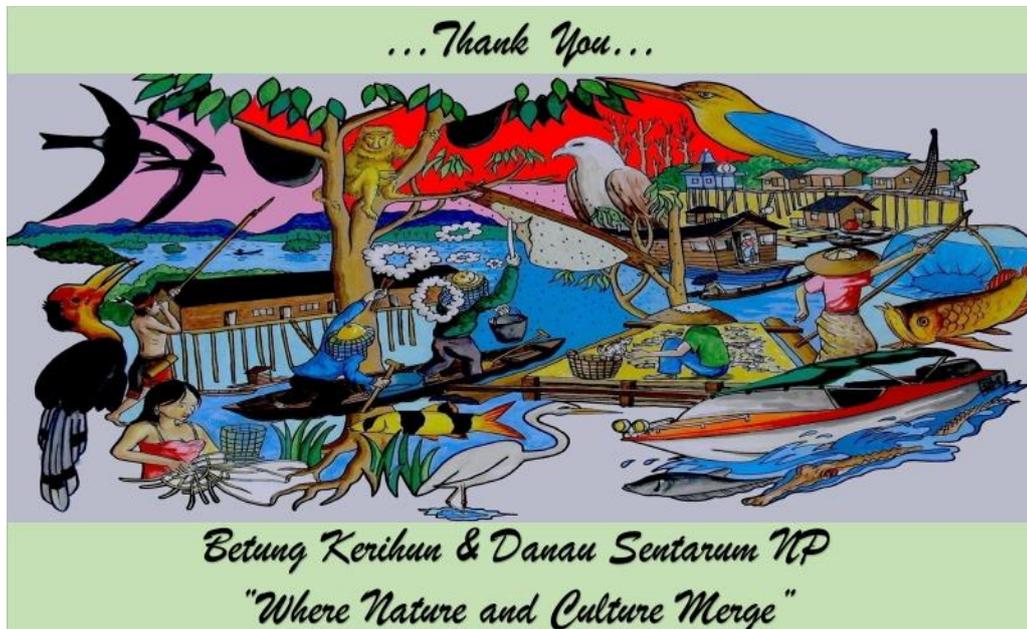
Opportunities

- The local stakeholders, notably local governments, communities and NGOs, are supportive of forest resource conservation that building partnership is visible.
- Kapuas Hulu District, has been declared as a Conservation District, hosts Ramsar site, HoB initiatives, Trans-Boundary Conservation Areas and National Tourism Destination Priority thus it has a strategic conservation role at both national and international levels.

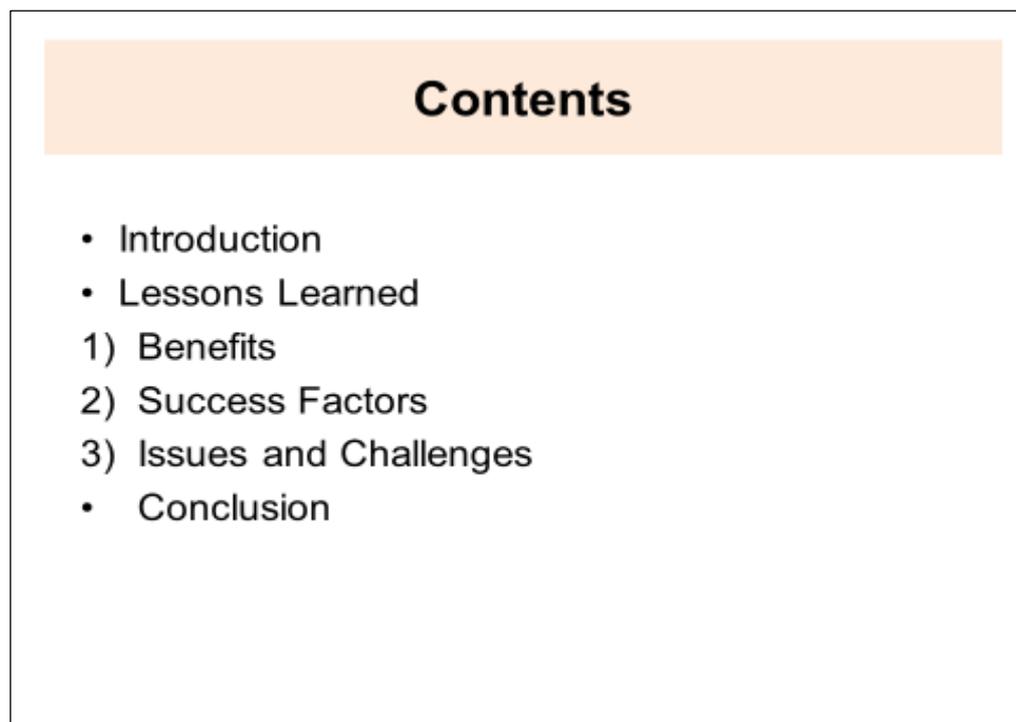
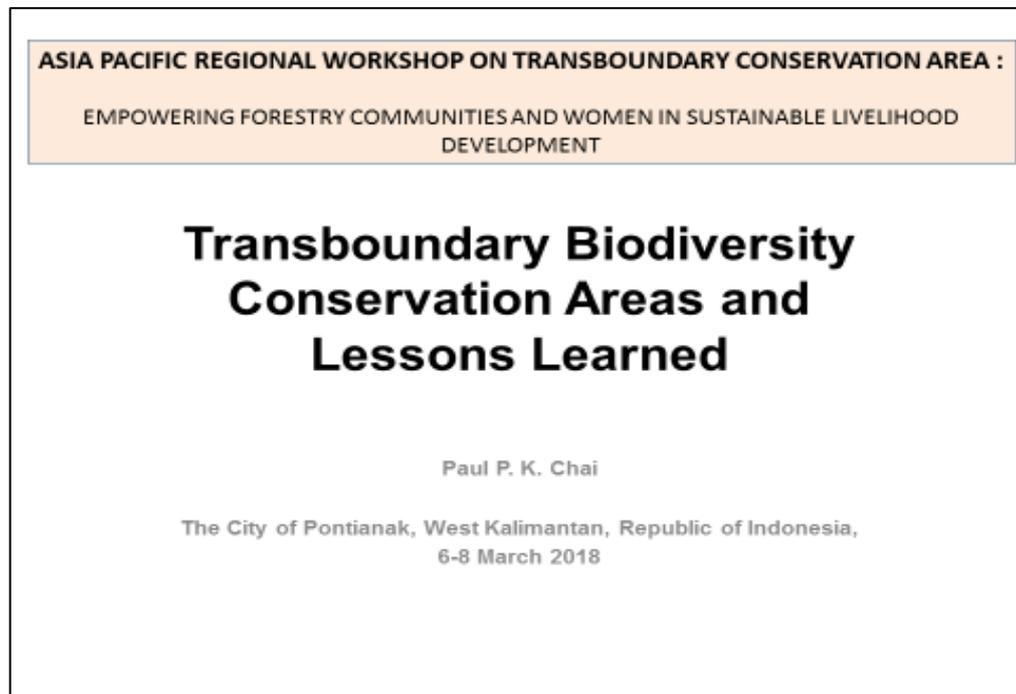


RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

- Forming Partnership between local communities, local governments and NGOs is perhaps the best strategy to pursue for local livelihood development.
- No investment in local livelihood development of any magnitude should be made prior to gaining commitment of local communities to participate in and support the initiatives.
- The National Park Agency needs to recruit large number of professional that truly understand local cultural values to assist in the planning and implementation of livelihood development programs.
- Involving local communities in forest monitoring operations is strongly advisable.
- There is a need to continue enhancing cooperation between BKDSNP and FDS in view of forest resource conservation in bordering areas.
- Proper Management of BKDSNP requires huge amount of resources in terms of human and financial resources that external assistance is still needed through extension of ITTO project.

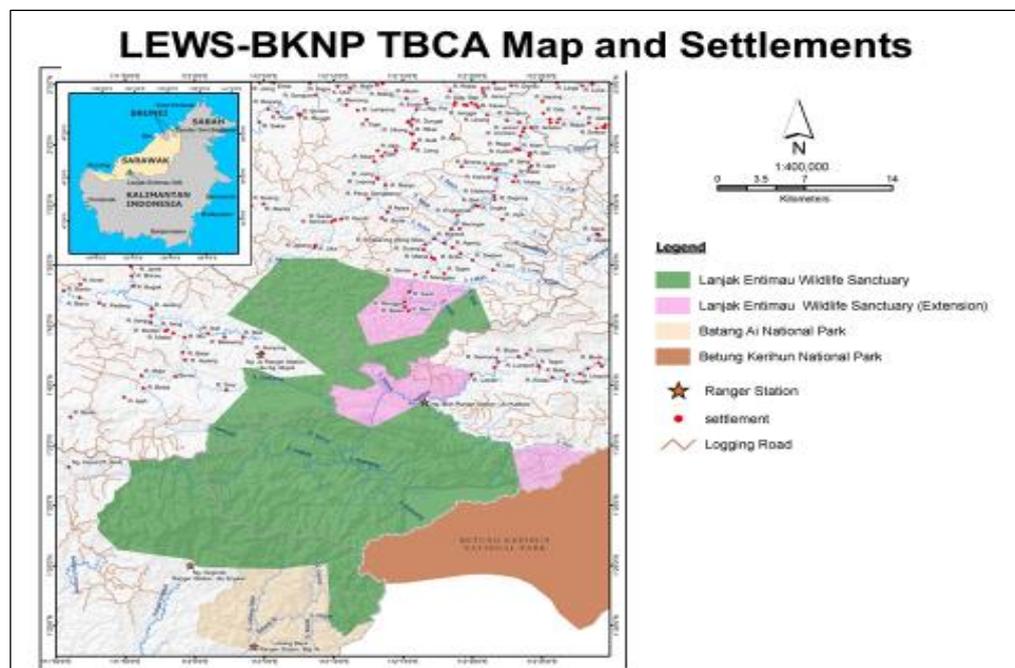


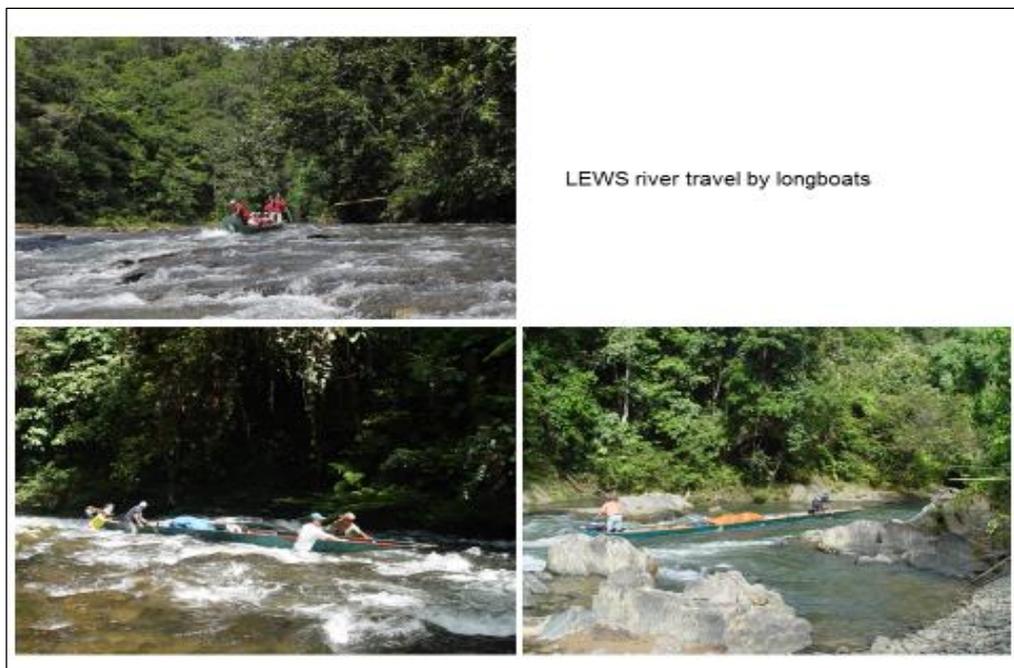
**Annex 5.2 Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation Areas and
Lessons Learned**



Introduction (1) First TBCA

- With ITTO support in 1994, Indonesia & Sarawak established first TBCA in humid tropics, in Betung Kerihun N.P. & Lanjak Entimau W. S. - inaugurated on 10 July 1994 in Sarawak
- First transboundary co-operation was a 6-week ITTO Borneo Biodiversity Expedition to BKNP-LEWS in 1997 (IBBE,1997), participated by 40 scientists to study sociology, forest ecology, flora & fauna.
- Expedition report (1999) recommended collaborative management and research as basis for cross-border cooperation
- Joint Task Force (JTF) developed collaborative action plans in research, information exchange & community development; organized meetings, workshops, study tours and training

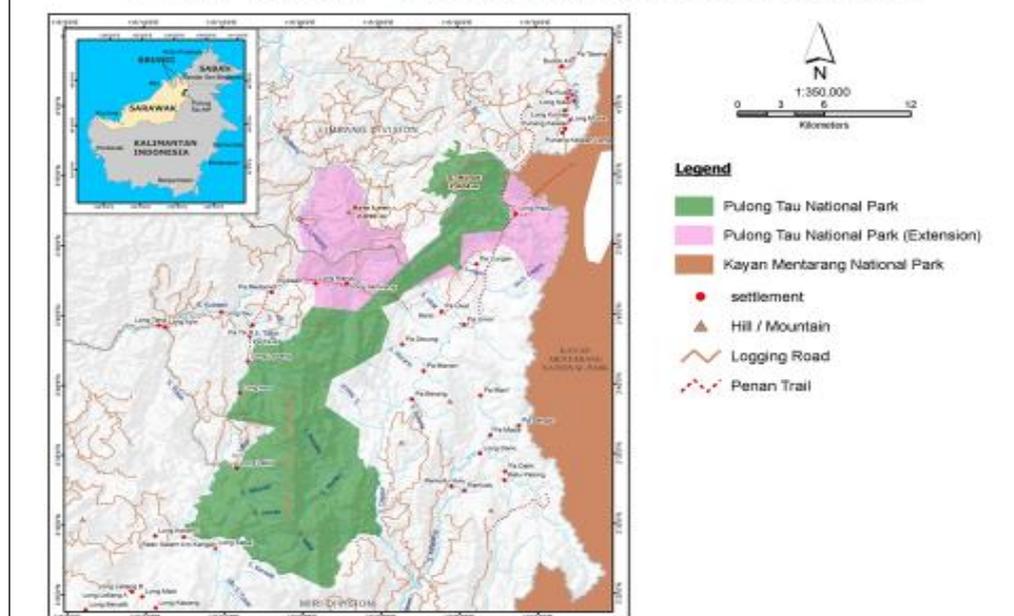




Introduction (2) Second TBCA

- 2003: ITTO Kayan Mentarang N.P. Project in North Kalimantan started
- 2004: 1-month scientific expedition to KMNP. Results presented in workshop in July 2004, Samarinda
- 2005: Pulong Tau N.P. (Sarawak) gazetted, ITTO Project started, 2nd KMNP-PTNP TBCA formed (total 1.3 m ha)
- PTNP organized (i) joint handicraft training (in Long Bawan), (ii) biodiversity research training (PTNP), attended by 7 Indonesian ROs

PTNP-KMNP TBCA Map and Settlements



Lessons Learned

- ITTO projects & TBCAs provided excellent platform for communication & learning
 - 1) Benefits
 - 2) Success factors
 - 3) Issues and challenges
 - 4) Conclusion – the way forward

1. Benefits

- Conservation area expanded to cover full range of ecosystems & diversity. BKNP-LEWS 1.0 m ha; KMNP-PTNP 1.3 m ha
- *Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus* orangutan sanctuary extended; Strategic Action Plan developed
- Government to government, and government to people communication established; understanding and goodwill enhanced
- Knowledge, information & experience shared
- Communities receiving livelihood support
- Contributing to success in HoB (LEWS & PTNP)



Iban woman and fish

2. Success Factors

- ITTO & donor support – leadership & funding
- Political interest and commitment
- Efforts of leading government departments (EAs)
- TBCA management framework follows ITTO project models
- Stakeholder support in implementation (private sector, communities)
- Good leadership & quick decision-making ensure delivery
- Knowledge, experience, passion and commitment of management
- Community leadership

3. Issues & Challenges

- Different political, legal, social and administrative characteristics and practices that could weaken cross co-operation
- Inadequate experience and mechanism in combating illegal cross-border activities, i.e. hunting, gaharu collecting
- Constraints in law enforcement due to easy border crossing, lacking on-ground management facilities, zero joint border patrol
- Uncertainty to continue after ITTO and independence of funding

Conclusion

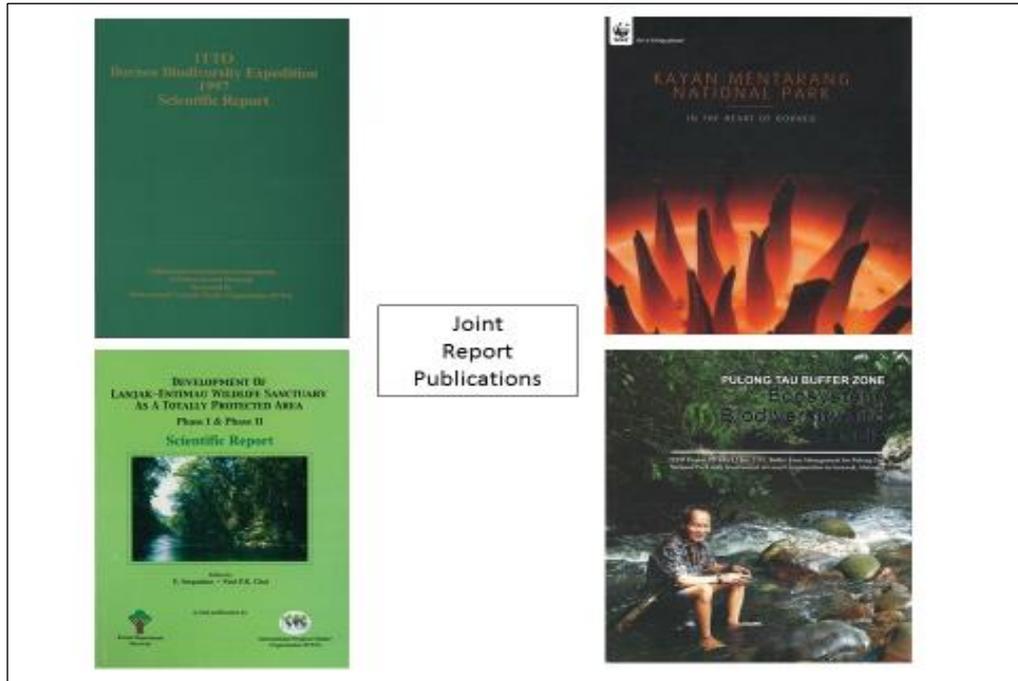
- ❖ Achievements: Biodiversity conservation and support to local communities
- ❖ This is to be last TBCA activity for BKNP-LEWS
- ❖ Have TBCAs been useful?
- ❖ Is there a need or justification for TBCA cooperation to continue, or left to individual governments to run own show?
- ❖ Should TBCA be ITTO-dependent?
- ❖ Branding TBCA? As 're-branded' HoB receives much attention and support?
- ❖ If we decide to continue, what? how?
- ❖ **"Need makes us function"**

Rehabilitation Planting of Ulu Merario water catchment in Bario



Suspension bridge across the Kubaan River





Thank You

5.3. Thailand component of the Emerald Triangle TBCA Project



Thailand component of the Emerald Triangle TBCA Project



Naris Bhumpakphan & Yongyut Trisurat
Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart Univ.
6 March 2018

1. Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex: ETPFC

A conservation jewel

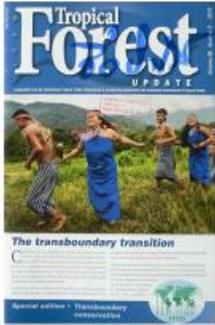
An ITTO project is awaiting cooperation in the Emerald Triangle, but more is needed

by Seichel Katsiyeraga¹ and Sethua Hart²

¹ Royal Forest Department, Bangkok, Thailand
² Forestry Administration, Phnom Penh, Cambodia



Quote and full: The Emerald Triangle Protected Forest Complex, shared by Thailand, Cambodia and Laos, is part of the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot. Photo: Z. Mulya/ITTO

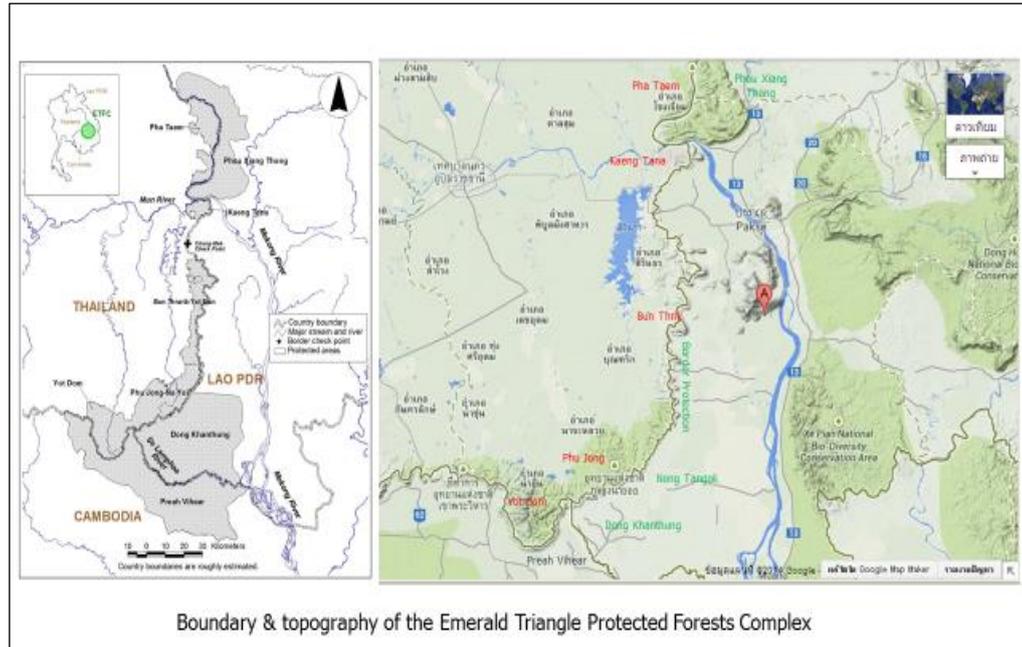


Tropical Forest
UPDATE

The transboundary transition

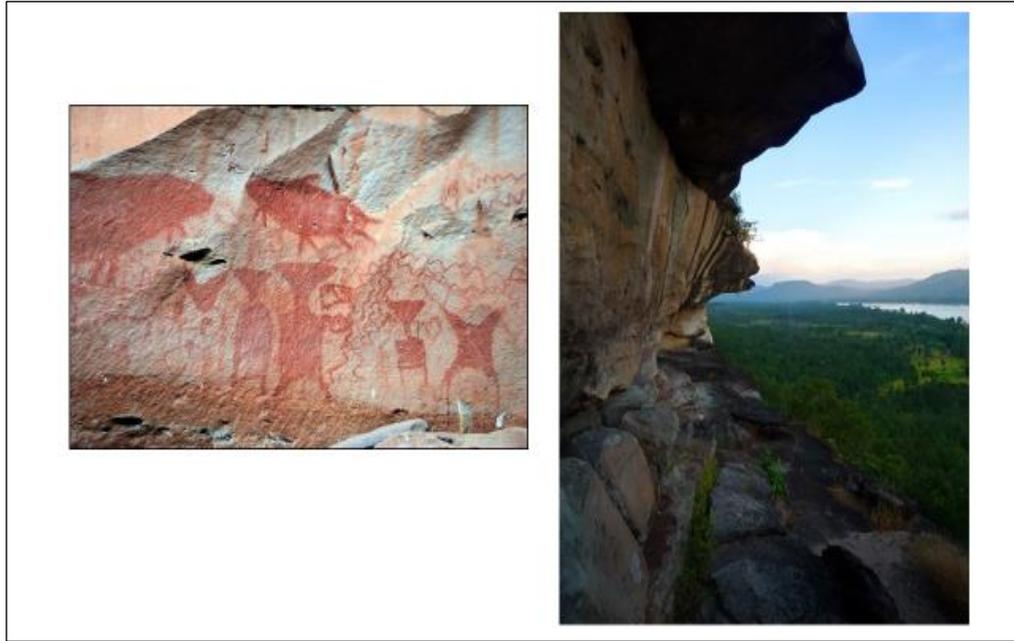
Special edition • Transboundary Conservation

Large Protected Reserve (6,536 km²) of Indochina Sub-region, with 50 Threatened wildlife and 10 Critical Endangered species under good collaboration between tri-countries!



2. Significant of ETPFC

- Unique Biogeography
- Geomorphology & Habitat Heterogeneity
- Hot spot for Biodiversity Conservation
- Large reserves for long-term survival of Biodiversity
- Phataem painting, ca. 3000 years ago, is the largest cave art in Thailand
- Living museum for Research & Education
- Bio-Resources serve for people livelihoods
- First time of the Trans-boundary collaboration of Tri-countries



Large mammals roaming along the Mekong Forest Habitats:
Elephant, gaur, serow, sambar, barking deer and wild boar travel between Phou Xiangthong NBCA and
Pha Taem NP. Cave art, ca. 3000 years ago at Pha Taem NP showed **elephant swimming across the
river.**



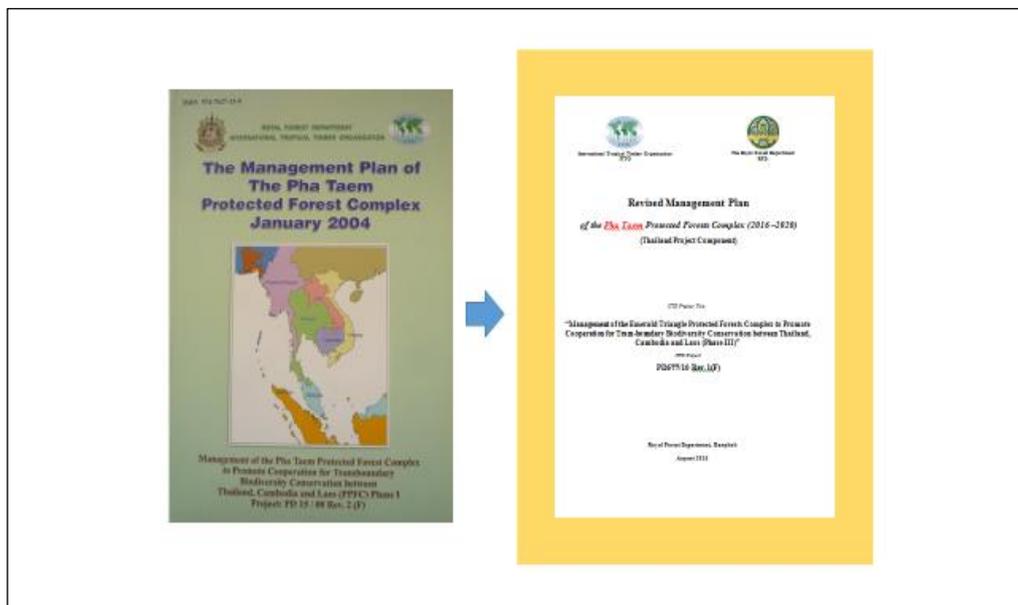
Update wildlife species lists of ETPFC

Fauna Types	PPFC 2004	ETPFC 2014	PT	KT	BT	PJ	YD	PX	DK	PV 2010
Mammal	51	96	32	51	45	78	85	30	24	61
Bird	148	288	72	131	113	180	259	23	32	255
Reptile	34	81	34	56	38	72	71	15	22	78
Amphibian	14	30	15	22	16	21	28	7	8	12
Fish	29*	101	52	70	24	55	73	52	37	61
Total	276	596	205	330	236	407	516	127	123	467

Notes: PPFC Data obtained from Bhumpakphan 2004
ETPFC Data from this Bhumpakphan 2015, including data obtained from Round 1998
PV Data from Forest Administration 2010

3. ITTO's ETPFC Project

- Phase I (2001 - 2003)
 - Only Thailand run the project with support from Japan, U.S. & Switzerland
 - Landuse/ Forest & wildlife Research/ Socioeconomics of Phataem PFC
 - Created the Management Plan for PPFC (10 years plan)
- Phase II (2008 - 2010)
 - Thailand & Cambodia with support from Japan, U.S. & Switzerland
 - Project area cover trans-boundary of ETPFC
 - Biodiversity survey/research and improve local people livelihoods
- Phase III (2012 – 2015)
 - Thailand and Cambodia adding with Laos/ supported by Japan
 - Build up capacities for ETPFC staff in GIS and wildlife courses
 - Meeting, discussion, data and report sharing





4. ETPFC activities

- Management plans with research results on landscape species which compatible between tri-countries
 - Meeting/communication with Cambodia – Laos Project staff
 - MOU between to carried our research in ETPFC
- Capacity of multi-stakeholders in biodiversity conservation
 - Meeting/communication among Thailand PPFC staff
 - Build up capacities for ETPFC staff in GIS and wildlife courses
 - Collaboration with Protection Unit to prevent collecting of wild flora, wildlife poaching/ trade, and illegal log cutting
 - Workshop on patrolling & Training on Buffer zone management



Food Bank & Nursery

Painting Competition & Home Stay

Bamboo Plants & Handicrafts

Implement activities linking **livelihoods improvement** to reduced dependence on resources of protected areas

- Local livelihoods improvement
 - Meeting & training local residents
 - Ecotourism & home stay
 - Food bank
 - Nursery and Tissue culture lab
 - Bamboo and handicrafts
 - Meeting workshop to discuss and to plan for mitigation on Human-elephant conflicts
 - **Research compared between participating & non-participating households, participating one showing positive to ITTO project (Maneethong, 2015)**

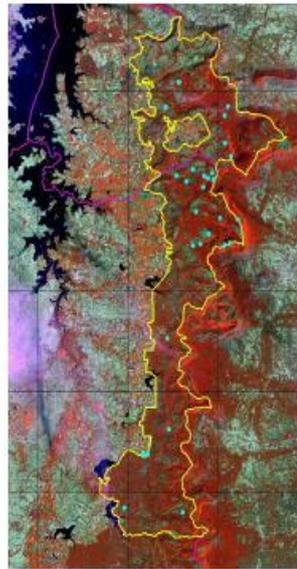


Reduce log cutting and unsustainable use of forest minor products replaced by new knowledge from tissue culture technique and good nursery to locals. Orchid called "Red Ubon" (*Doritis pulcherrima* var. *buyssoniana*) extirpated from Pha Taem & Phu Jong NPs, now they come back.....



Elephant population

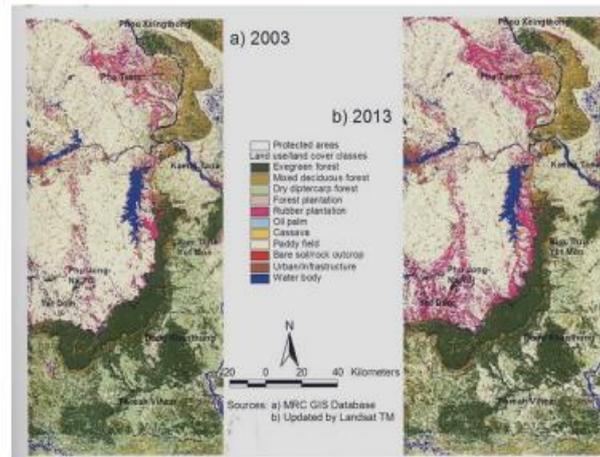
Totally now 50+ individuals of wild elephants distribution in Bun Thrik – Yot Mon, it is the large population in ETPFC.





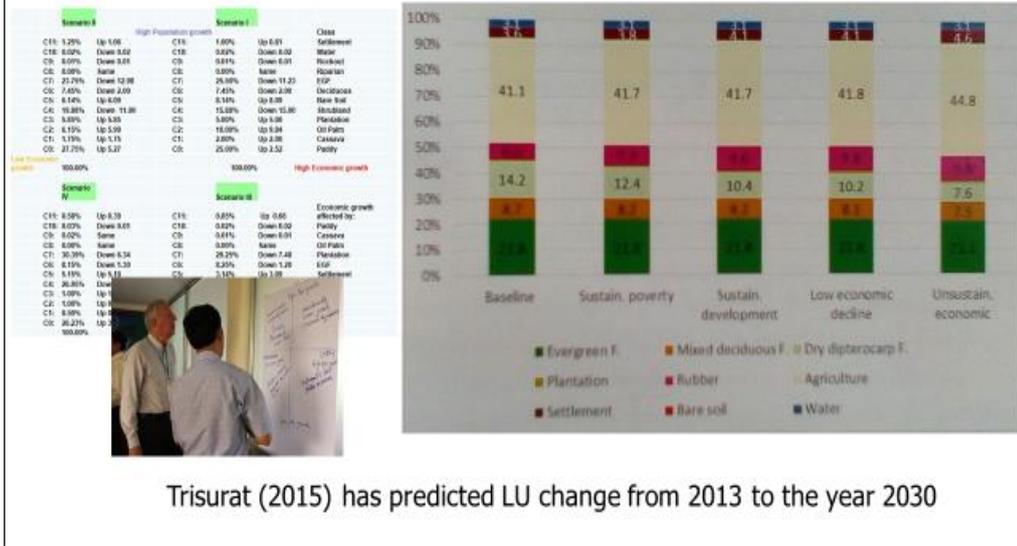
Meeting workshop on mitigation of HEC at Bun Thrik – Yot Mon WS
There were 50 person from WS and local residents joined and shared with suggestion on HEC.

5. Landuse /Land cover /Species map



Yongyut has been worked on Landuse & map of ETPFC from Phase I to present

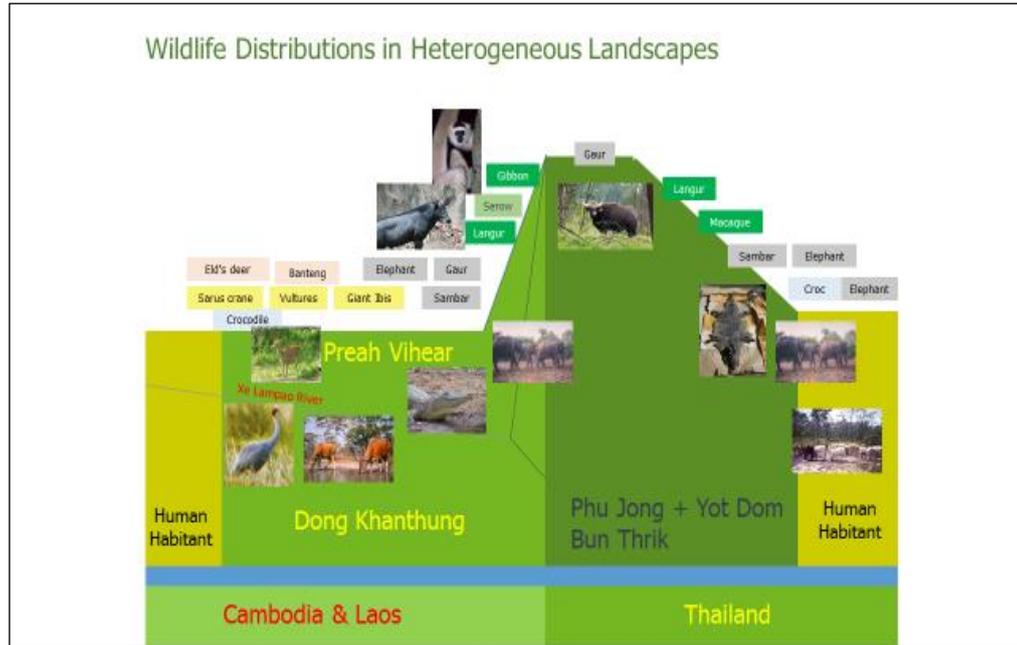
Land Use Scenario & Modeling



Joint Wildlife Research & Landuse Training



Class room training and field practices for technical staff of 3 countries.
Training for GIS & ground verification / Wildlife Training course and field survey.



Species selection criteria

- 1) Having trans-boundary territory (>2 countries)
- 2) Regionally and nationally threatened status (IUCN)
- 3) Iconic or flagship for conservation
- 4) Adequate observation records (≥10 points; Wisz *et al.*, 2008)

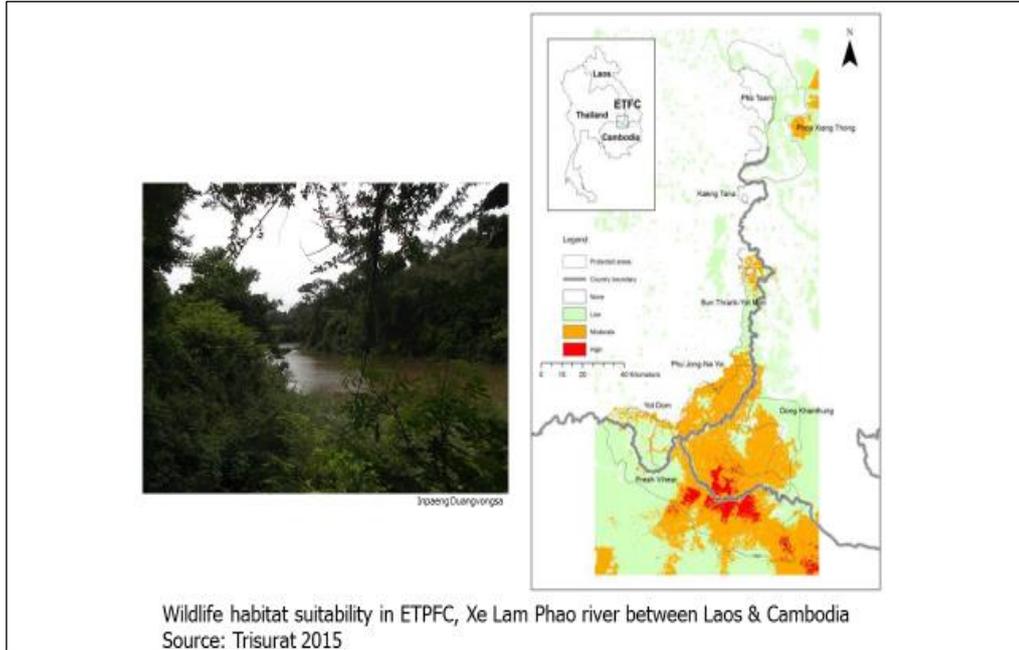
* Important prey species



12 target species

- Tiger
- Leopard
- Elephant
- Gaur
- Banteng
- Sambar
- Eld's deer
- Giant ibis
- Sarus crane
- Lesser adjutant
- Wild boar
- Barking deer





6. Trans-boundary for peace & collaboration



"By 2020, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand will have established a common cooperative framework for the conservation and sustainable management of the ETFC of the GMS in order to strengthen the protection of the trans-boundary habitats of wide-ranging wildlife species and will endeavor to maintain the viability and ecological integrity of the forest ecosystems and increase its land use and climate change adaptation capability to transform the ETFC into an international symbol of TBCAs."



NCAPS to follow up illegal log cutting / wildlife hunting and transportation

Sensor GPS tracker

7. Future for ITTO Emerald Triangle Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation - Phase IV (Proposed Project duration 3 Years)



Thailand and Cambodia components revised and developed the new proposal for Phase IV at Kasetsart University's Faculty of Forestry on 26 September 2015. This was the last job of Khun Kamol Wisuprakan before he passed away.

Specific Objective:

- To expand and increase the protection of trans-boundary habitats of wide-ranging wildlife species and biological resources in the Emerald Triangle and increase opportunities for local communities to enhance incomes to reduce dependence on unsustainable resource use.

Development Objective:

- To strengthen the conservation of trans-boundary biodiversity and sustainable natural resources management in the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos

Four Out put

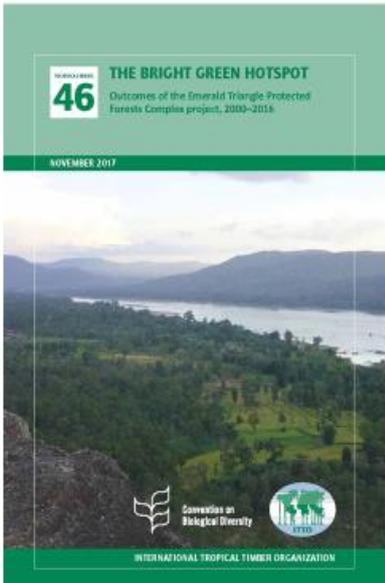
- Management capacity of government officials and local authorities responsible for management of protected areas in the Emerald Triangle is expanded and strengthened
- Bilateral Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation Coordination
- Management plans incorporating research results on wide-ranging wildlife species, ecological processes and planned adaptations to climate change and projected patterns of land use throughout the trans-boundary area are established and integrated into management initiatives
- Local communities are supported in efforts to increase incomes through activities linking livelihood improvement with reduced dependence on protected area

8. Report and Publication



Trisurat, Y. 2007
Chapter 8,
pp: 141-162





NOVEMBER 2017

46 THE BRIGHT GREEN HOTSPOT
Outcomes of the Emerald Triangle Protected
Forests Complex project, 2000–2016

NOVEMBER 2017

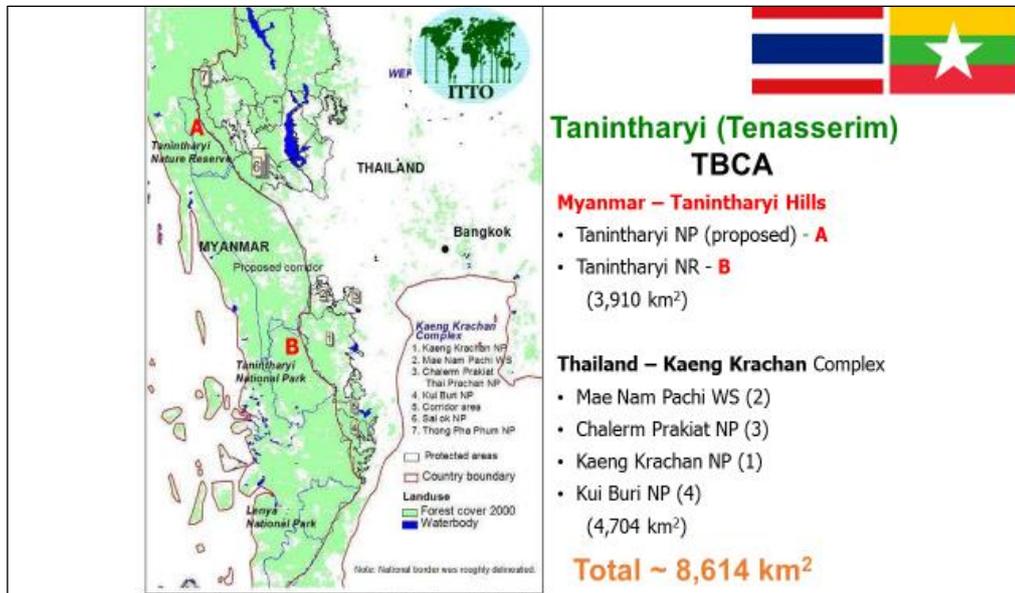
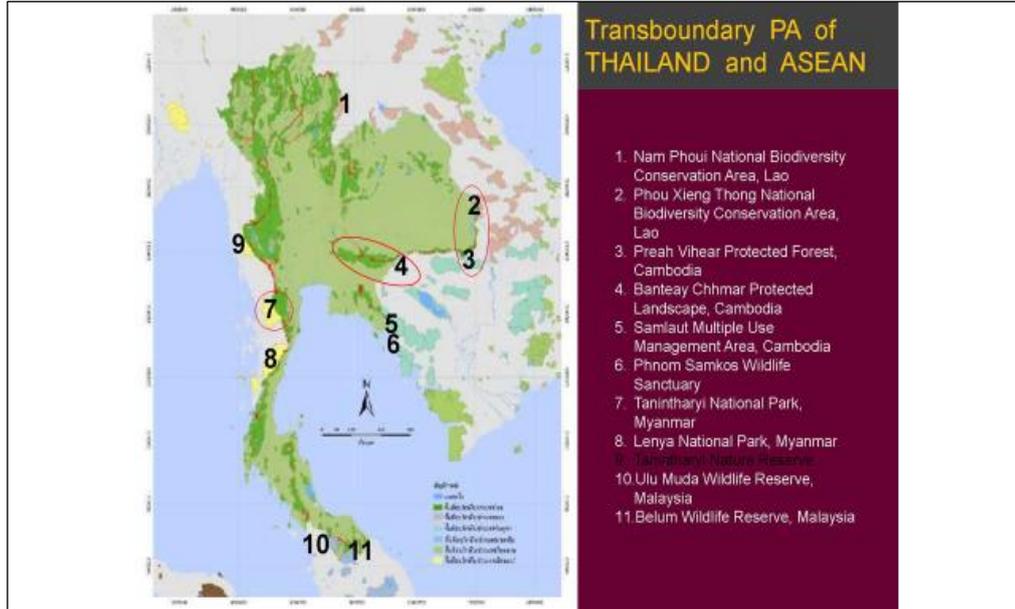


1. **Introduction** - initiative and the importance of trans-boundary conservation.
2. **LULC modeling** (Yongyut)
3. **Distribution of key species** (Yongyut)
4. **Wildlife corridor/conflict** (Naris/Thanet)
5. Ecology of **migratory species?**
6. **Offset forest use** with small business development-**ICDP**
7. **Future needs** for TBCAs
8. **Summary** (Thompson/Ma)

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

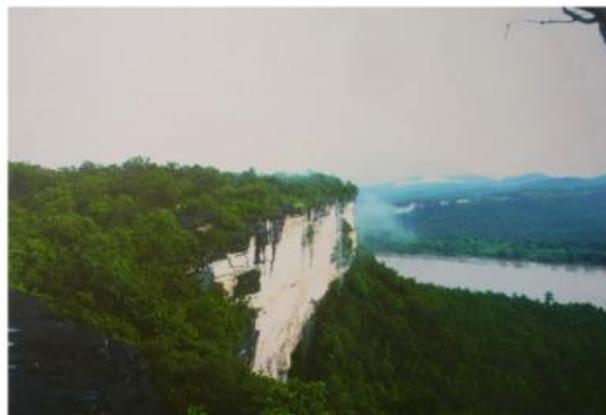
9. Lesson learn & Future for new TBCA





- Tanintharyi NP & Kaeng Krachan Protected forest complex
- Dong Phrayayen –Khao Yai & Bantaey Chhmar

Thank you for your attentions



**Annex 5.4. Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex
to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation
between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos, Mr Chheang Dany**






**Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex
to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity
Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos**

**Asia Pacific Regional Workshop on TBCA: Empowering Forestry
Communities and Women in Sustainable Livelihood Development.**

Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, 6-8 March 2018






Cambodia and Thailand Project Teams

The Bright Green Hotspot





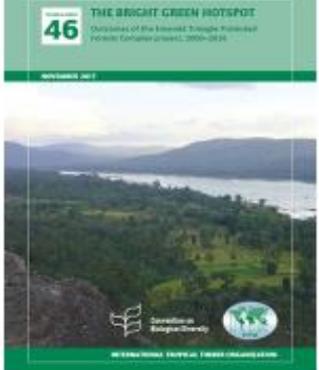


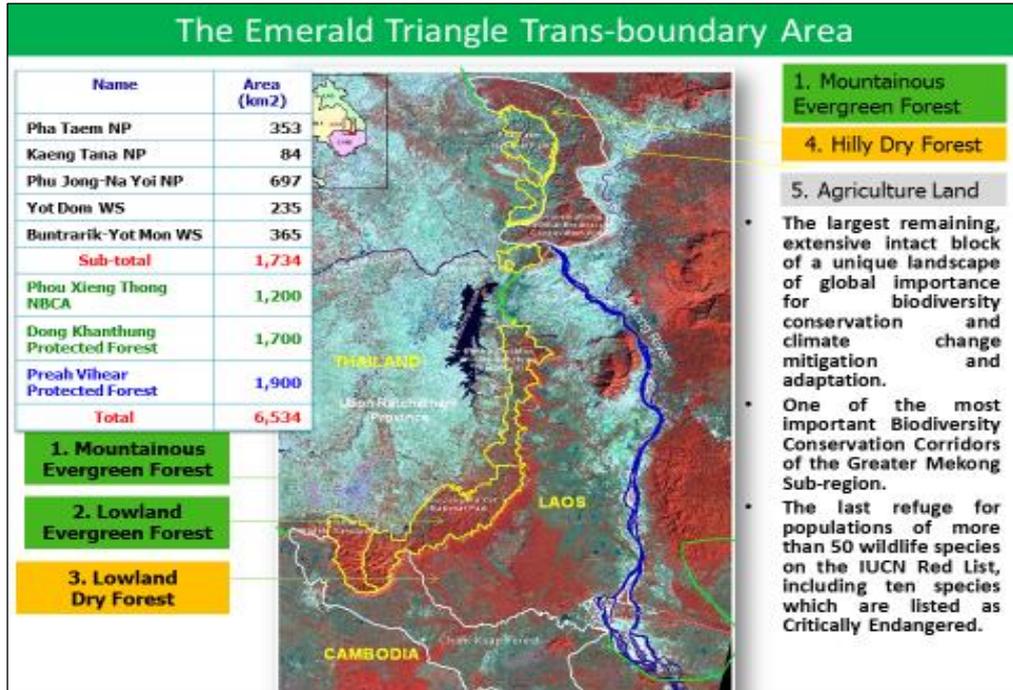


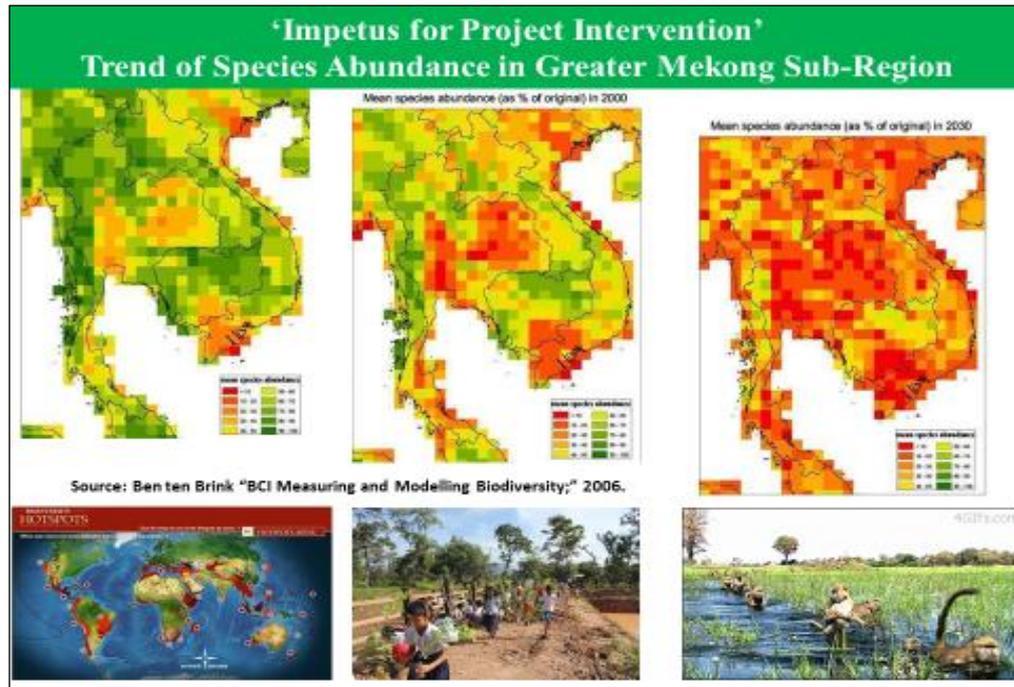




**The Bright Green Hotspot: Outcomes of the
Emerald Triangle Protected Forest Complex
between Cambodia-Lao PDR and Thailand:**







Phased Approach to Integrated Cross-Border Management

Phase I 2001-04	- “Soft cooperation” - To initiate management planning process in a framework of Trans Boundary Conservation Areas (TBCAs).	Thailand (Cambodia)	US \$629,624 Japan Switzerland USA
Phase II 2008-10	- To establish Common Vision as a collaborative management framework and improve community livelihoods. - To enhance protection measures and monitoring of biological resources of TBCAs through involvement of relevant stakeholders and local communities.	Thailand and Cambodia	US \$688,205 Japan Switzerland USA
Phase III 2012-16	- Joint wildlife monitoring research and on-the-job training. - To strengthen the protection of trans-boundary habitats of protected wide-ranging species in the Emerald Triangle.	Thailand, Cambodia (Lao PDR)	JUS \$2,051,000 Japan under collaborative initiative of ITO, CBD, and JICA at CBD COP 10, Nagoya 2010.

Phase III: Objectives, Outputs, and Activities

Development Objective: To contribute to the conservation of trans-boundary biodiversity in the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos.

Specific Objective: To strengthen the protection of trans-boundary habitats of protected wide-ranging wildlife species in the Emerald Triangle.

Output 1 :	Output2:	Output3 :
Management plans incorporating research results on wide-ranging species and ecological processes, which are compatible between countries, are established and implemented.	Capacity of multi-stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and monitoring is strengthened.	Local communities are empowered to implement activities linking livelihoods improvement to reduced dependence on resources of protected areas
8 activities 38 sub-activities	8 activities 29 sub-activities	7 activities 31 sub-activities

Project Presentation - UN CBD COP 10, COP 11, COP 12, & COP 13.



Raising Awareness of Forest and Wildlife Biodiversity



Forest inventory activities conducted with students from the Royal University of Agriculture and Prek Leap National School of Agriculture.



Project field staff mentoring student researchers in wildlife survey methods in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.



GIS Applications

Training on GIS and land use planning mapping for Preah Vihear Forestry Administration Cantonment officers.

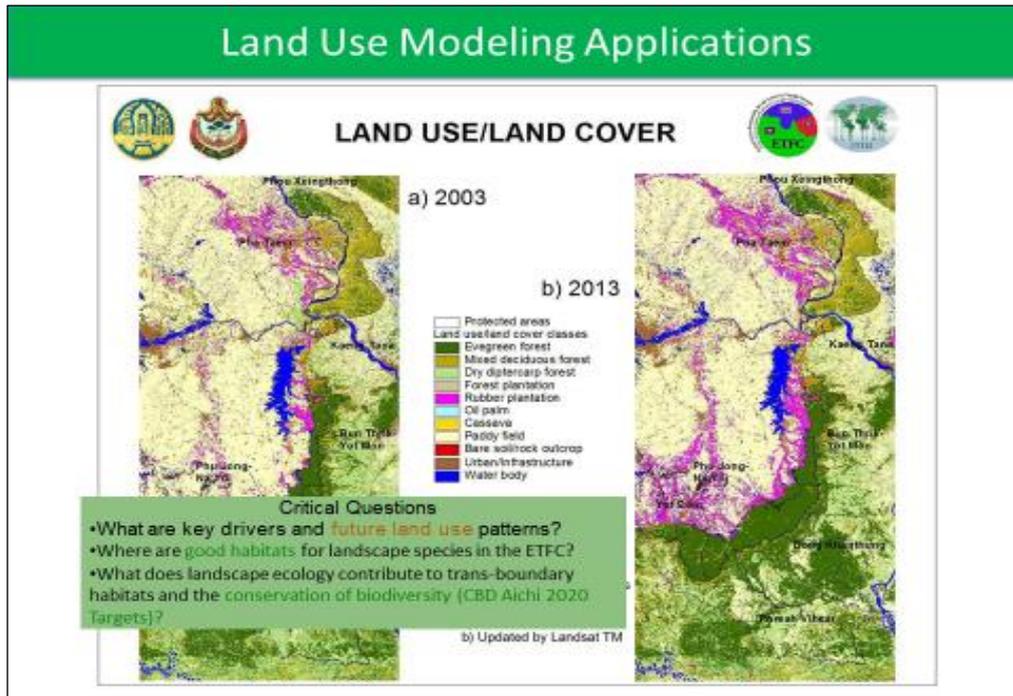


Delegates from Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR planting rosewood at the project headquarters of the Preah Vihear Forestry Administration Cantonment.



Capacity Building on GIS applications.





Socioeconomic Impacts of Rice Banks and Cow Banks



Monitoring the development of rice bank and cow bank activities provided through the project to local communities.



'Socioeconomic Impacts of Infrastructure Development' Water Wells and Storage Ponds



Environmental Impacts of patrolling activities to suppress forest and wildlife offenses.

Wild meat confiscated from illegal traders and loggers in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.

Wildlife confiscated at An Ses, an international checkpoint between Thailand and Cambodia, and released into the forest

'Policy Development'
Promoting Political Support for the Integrated Preah Vihear Protected Area Management Plan

National Arbor Day in Cambodia

Demonstration of partnership with His Majesty the King

His Majesty the King of Cambodia provides a Royal audience to the Forestry Administration and reviews the Management Plan of the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.



'Common Vision'



"By 2025, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand will have established a **common cooperative framework** for the **conservation and sustainable management** of the ETFC of the GMS in order to strengthen the protection of the **trans-boundary habitats of wide-ranging wildlife species** and will endeavor to **maintain the viability and ecological integrity** of the forest ecosystems and increase its land use and climate change adaptation capability to transform the ETFC into an **international symbol of TBCAs**."



Challenges and Opportunities

- **Challenges for forest biodiversity conservation** include: poverty; political commitment; governance; legal frameworks, institutions; and human and financial resources.
- **Sound land use policy and security of tenure of gazetted forests** are crucial for ensuring biodiversity conservation; Conservation, protection and production forests must be set aside in forest landscapes.
- **Landscape-based ecosystem management** of protected areas is increasing to support biodiversity corridors to landscape management (IPSI, UNEP-IEMP GMS initiative, ADB GMS Environment Program, HoB...).
- **Conservation can benefit communities, but efforts must be sustained and lead to self-reliance;** Poverty may be alleviated through integrated forest biodiversity conservation and development activities that consider livelihood improvement to be high priority.
- **Investment Incentive** (public and private) in natural capital to foster economic viability, with people centered/socially acceptable, quality of ecosystem integrity.

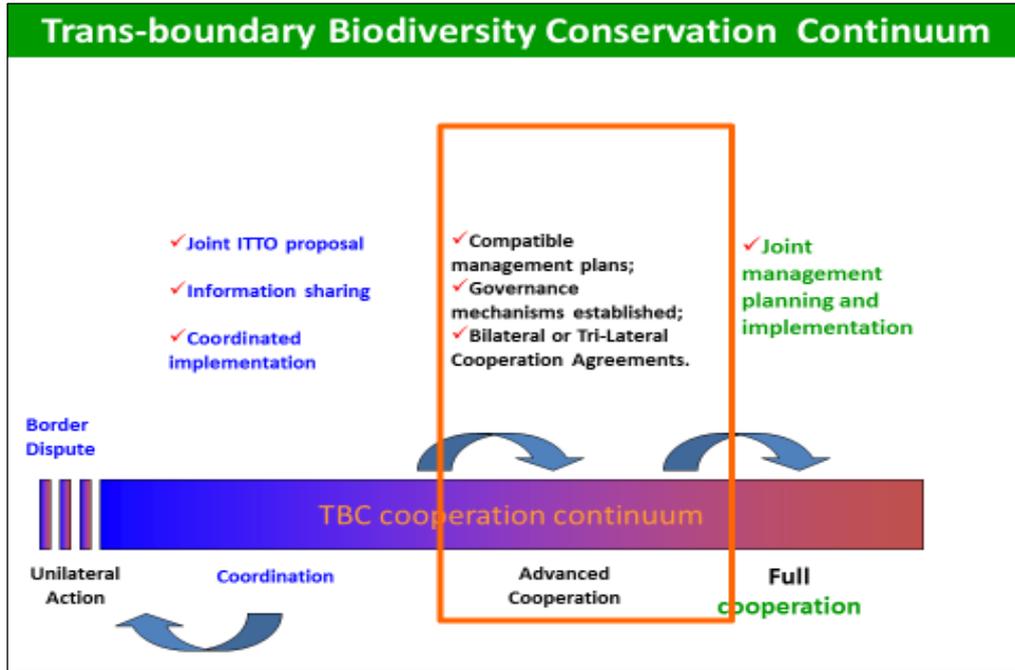


Lessons Learned

- Each country involved in a trans-boundary conservation initiative should participate in, and agree to, the development of a shared vision, and indicate in the clearest manner that it is committed to contribute to the greatest extent possible to its implementation and achievement.
- Technical cooperation preceded political cooperation in this trans-boundary conservation project and so, much of the emphasis of activities in early stages should be directed to expanding opportunities for technical cooperation between participating countries.
- Political support is essential to the ultimate success of any trans-boundary conservation project and sufficient consideration should be directed to consolidate internal and external political support through the institutionalization of on-going meetings with local and national government officials in each participating country, as well as between government officials from each one of the participating countries.

Lessons Learned

- Income generation in a trans-boundary conservation project is most effectively established as a community or family enterprise and not as a project activity, with a focus on participatory village planning of natural resource use and/or conservation and the development of corresponding business plans incorporating realistic assessments of markets.
- Efforts to raise the awareness of local communities, government officials, and others of the importance of conservation in trans-boundary conservation projects should be an on-going pursuit.
- The sustainability of trans-boundary conservation projects must be assured at several interrelated levels, including that of the administrative and political level, the technical and managerial level, the rural community livelihood level, and at the financial resources level. This must be accomplished within the much broader context of the socioeconomic and political conditions that define the relationships between or among participating countries.



Acknowledgements













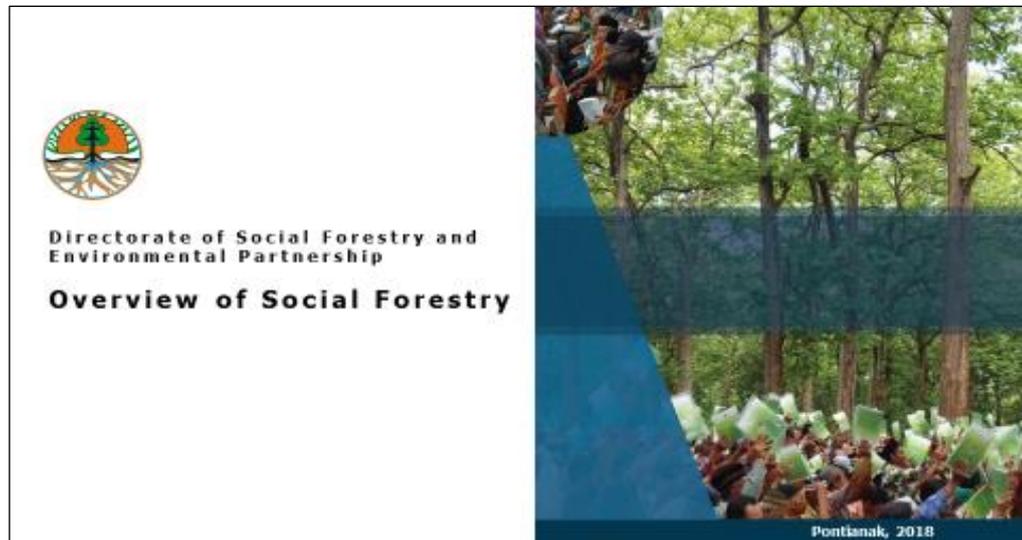



Thank You Very Much! Terima Kasih Banyak!

Special Thanks to : Cambodia, Thailand and Lao Project Teams, ITTO, JICA, UN-CBD Secretariat, Japan, Switzerland, USA)

Contacts: wpo@online.com.kh

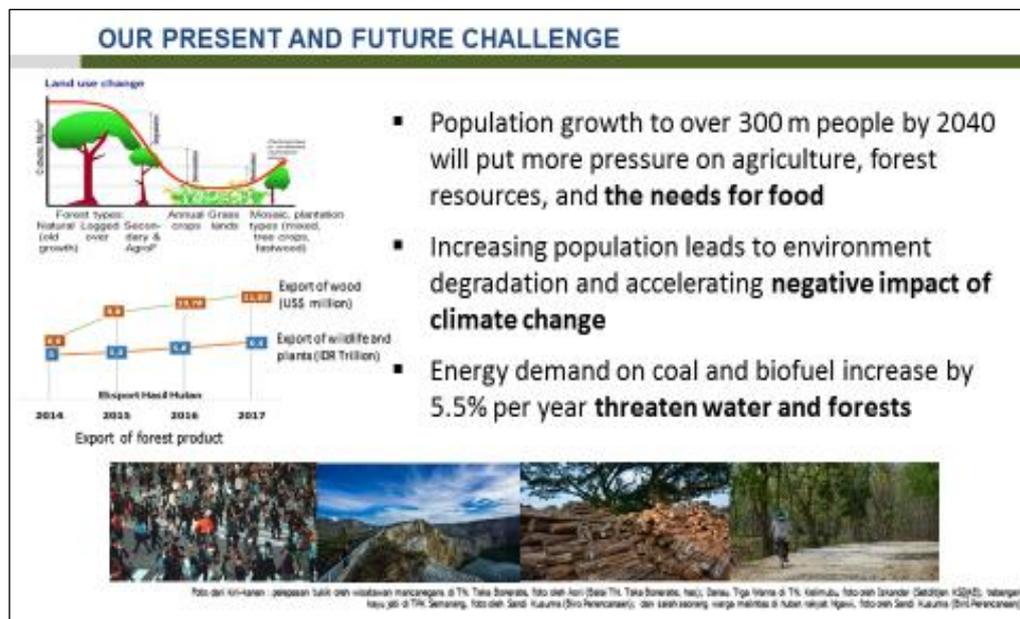
Annex 6.1. Overview of Social Forestry Indonesia

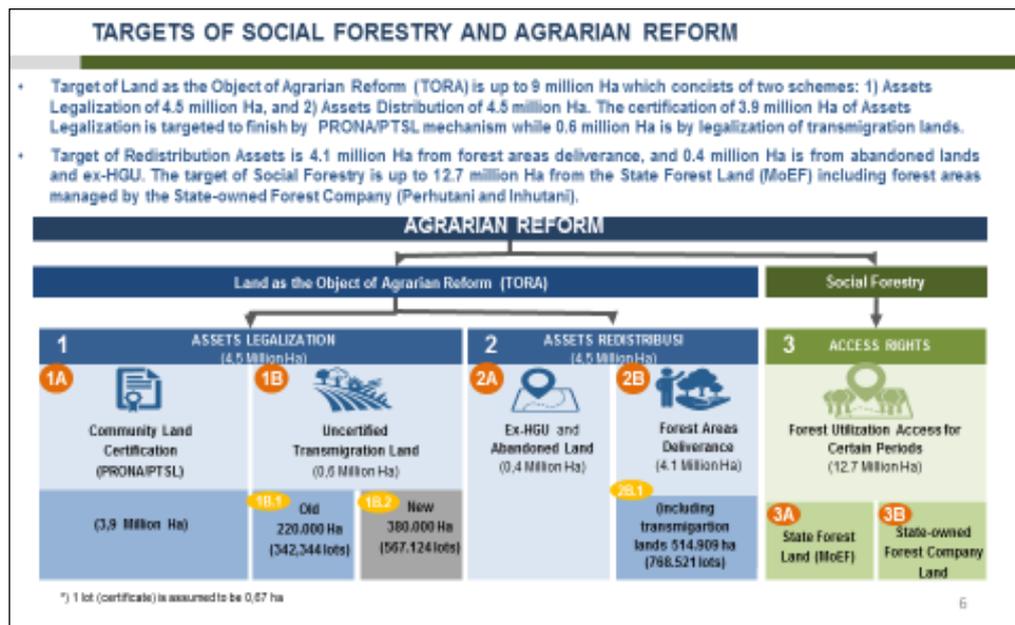
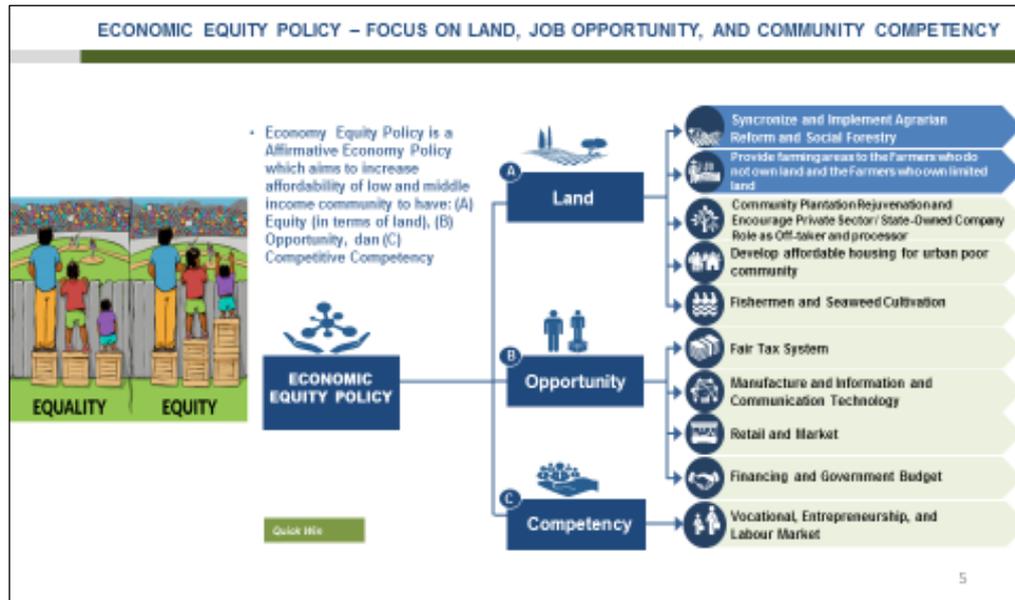


OUTLINE:

- 1 Indonesia Forest Resources
- 2 Present and Future Challenges
- 3 Social Forestry Program in the Context of FSN
- 4 Achievements and Lesson Learned of Social Forestry Program
- 5 Closing

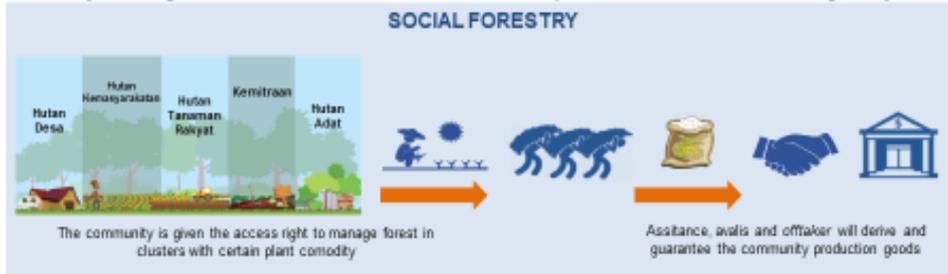
2





ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT AROUND THE FOREST – SOCIAL FORESTRY

- Farmer/Farmer Groups are eligible to have access to manage the forest area in terms of Hutan Desa, Hutan Kemasyarakatan, Hutan Tanaman Rakyat or Hutan Adat and in group to create partnership – to be dependent on one another – and live in the same area to develop certain agriculture commodity.
- The aim of clustering strategy is to increase farmers' productivity and economy scale, using the component model of economy clustering – Plantation Areas, Off-taker/avalis, Assistance, Capital Investment and Post-Harvesting Facility

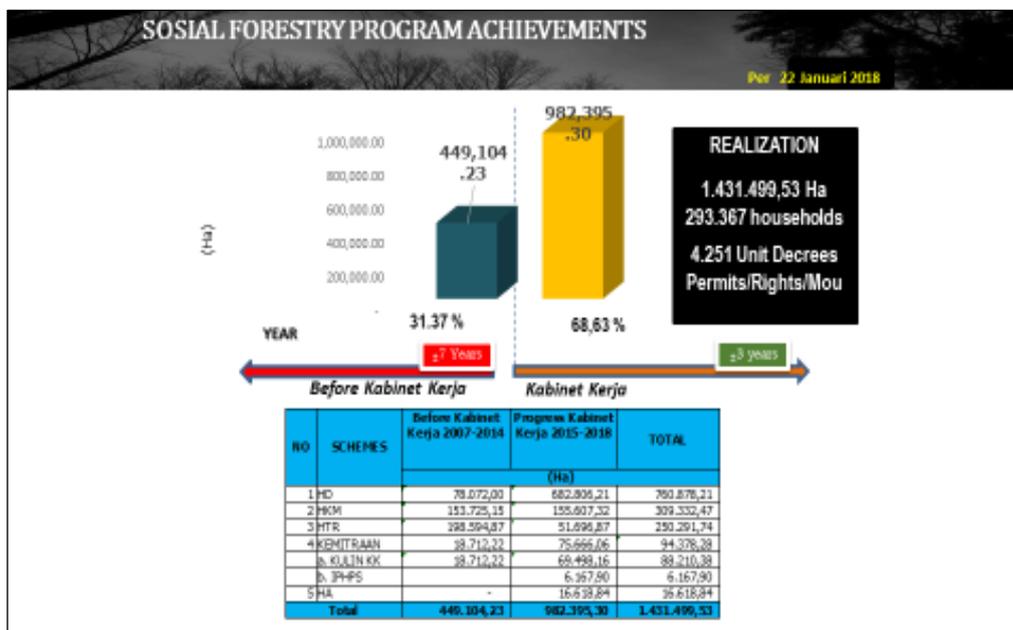


Based on Law No.41/1999, social forestry provides access to manage the forest using Forest Utilization License Scheme. Social forestry is expected to improve the living quality and welfare of the community due to increase in income generation from the forest utilization products

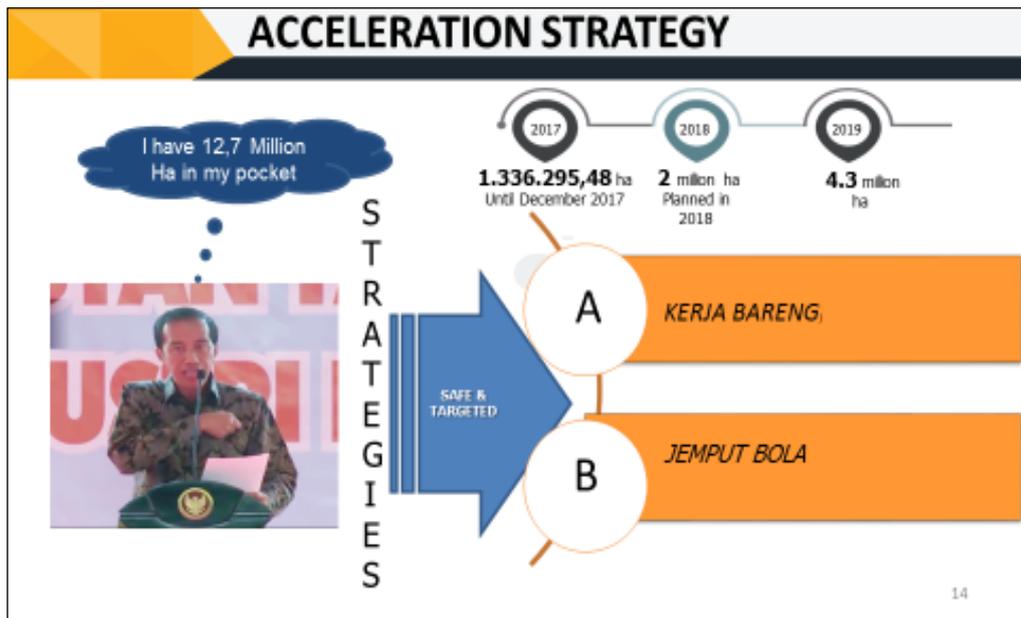
SOCIAL FORESTRY IMPLEMENTATION CONCEPT

SOCIAL FOREST FOR ECONOMY EQUITY

SOCIAL FORESTRY			
HUTAN DESA/ NAGARI HUTAN TANAMAN RAKYAT HUTAN KEMASYARAKATAN KEMITRAAN HUTAN ADAT HUTAN RAKYAT			
ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION		
ULTIMATE GOALS	Keywords : Social Forestry For Economy Equity		
INDICATORS	1) Gross Margin Community/Household 2) Labour 3) Regional economy growth and Gini Ratio		
MEANS	1) Access to forest, in terms of Licenses and Partnerships 2) Assistance to Forest Farmer Community (KTH) 3) Investment		
VALUES	1) Forest utilization for community welfare (Timber Forest Products, Non Timber Forest Products, Environment Service) 2) Community Participation 3) Respect to Ecology, function of nature 4) Conservation and Forest Protection, success, balance/homeostasis 5) Awareness to preserve, restoration, and rehabilitation		
IMPLEMENTATION	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> BUSINESS CHAIN 1) Environment service/Ecotourism/Water system 2) Agro forestry: rice, corn, soy, sugar cane 3) Silvo-pasture 4) Silvo-fishey 5) Biomass and bioenergy (sunan, candlenut, aren, eucalyptus, callandra, etc) 6) NTFP: honey, rattan, roods, etc 7) Timber industry </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> CONSEQUENCE (investment, Technology, Community Institutional) 1) Permit and legitimacy (terms and the do's and don'ts) 2) Regional System (conflict: use and status)/ territorial 3) Infrastructure 4) Revitalization of Forest Farmer Community (KTH) 5) Investment (public and private) 6) Region review (limitative) 7) Activist assistance 8) Monitoring by the Civil servants </td> </tr> </table>	BUSINESS CHAIN 1) Environment service/Ecotourism/Water system 2) Agro forestry: rice, corn, soy, sugar cane 3) Silvo-pasture 4) Silvo-fishey 5) Biomass and bioenergy (sunan, candlenut, aren, eucalyptus, callandra, etc) 6) NTFP: honey, rattan, roods, etc 7) Timber industry	CONSEQUENCE (investment, Technology, Community Institutional) 1) Permit and legitimacy (terms and the do's and don'ts) 2) Regional System (conflict: use and status)/ territorial 3) Infrastructure 4) Revitalization of Forest Farmer Community (KTH) 5) Investment (public and private) 6) Region review (limitative) 7) Activist assistance 8) Monitoring by the Civil servants
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HKm Tebing Siring, Tanah Laut, Kalimantan Selatan

Paddy harvesting by Ingin Maju and Suka Maju group together with social forestry's worker-extension

Community Forest (Hkm) in Desa Tebing Siring, Kec. Bajuin in Protected Forest of Gunung Langkaras about **160 Has** and Private Forest in Langsat Lake, Kec. Takisung about **400 Has** have proven that coarse grass matter can be solved by applying agroforestry. Various Agroforestry crops which are applied in the community forest are Paddy, coffee and MPTS plants.

SOCIAL FORESTRY SUPPORT TO ENERGY SECURITY AROUND FOREST

Independent village based sugar palm in KPHP
Boalemo

• The Pilot unit
The smallest unit which has structure and certain institutions. Furthermore, it is the closest to raw material

• Criteria:

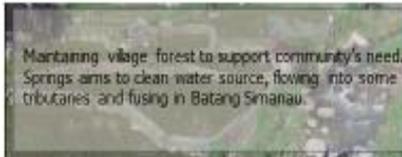
- The potency of raw material
- Active local institutions
- Community interest to process sugar palm into valuable product especially bioenergy
- Market prospects





- 4500 sugar palm ready tapped
- Farmer group, village enterprises
- High interest of community, → enthusiastic of technology transfer
- Bioethanol as fuel alternative (60% of total population currently use LPG)
- Sugar palm (roomie of sugar palm and other parts) has not yet used optimally and well structured

Village Forest/HD Batang Simanau, Padang, Sumatera Barat



Maintaining village forest to support community's need. Springs aims to clean water source, flowing into some tributaries and fusing in Batang Simanau.





The springs has various advantages to community e.g. Irrigation of field, farm, fish pond and Waterwheel Power Plant and Micro-Hydro Power Plant.

200 Houses use Micro-Hydro Power Plant

60 Houses use Waterwheel Power Plant

SOCIAL FORESTRY SUPPORT TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

VILLAGE FOREST IN JANGKAT, MERANGIN, JAMBI

Focus: REDD+ development through Non Timber Forest Product management to support the improvement of community's welfare. Basically, both carbon and non-carbon elements must generate positive impacts to community in increasing welfare.

- REDD+ development based on community/group. Raising the awareness of communities and groups upon their rights, so they are able to stand up for their rights and claim theirs for their preservation efforts.
- Communities/groups live in nor around forest area which have significant role in gaining positive impacts from maintaining environment.
- Benefit sharing, aims to ensure that benefits can be distributed equitably refers to Adat's rule.



ADAT FOREST AMMATOA KAJANG, BULUKUMBA, SULSEL

"They do not request more but recognition to guard forest"



Goals : **CLIMATE MAINTAINED**





KEMENTERIAN
LINGKUNGAN
DAN KONSERVASI

PROKLIM

PROGRAM KAMPUNG IKLIM



ProKlim

A national level combining efforts for climate change adaptation and mitigation actions at the community level. It is one of the instruments for data and information collection on sustainable good practices at the community level which implement the adaptation and mitigation efforts on climate change. The data and information collected can be used by the Government and other stakeholders in order to develop regulation and program/local actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation



The infographic illustrates various sustainable practices at the community level:

- RUMAH PANOGUNG**: Traditional houses with green roofs.
- MICRO HYDRO**: Small-scale hydroelectric power generation.
- PERTANIAN TERINTEGRASI**: Integrated agriculture and aquaculture.
- TAMAN APOTEK HIDUP**: Living pharmacy gardens.
- PAKSIUM**: Community-based waste management.
- BIOGAS**: Biogas production from organic waste.

CLOSING

Social forestry approach will create a better forest access for the community and will increase community awareness to protect the forest and their life.

The inter-connected clusters of social forestry which is supported by a proper distribution and marketing chain will accelerate regional positive economic growth thus narrowing the regional development gap.

Sustainable forest management – prosperous community is not only jargon but a firm reality that can be implemented at the landscape grass root level.



A Forest spot in Betung Kerihun National Park in Kalimantan. Photo by Betung Kerihun – Danau Sentarum NP

**Annex 6.2. Empowering Forestry Communities and Women
in Sustainable Livelihood Development**

**EMPOWERING FORESTRY COMMUNITIES AND
WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT**

Community Development in TBCAs Sarawak

Zarina Haji Shebli
Forest Department Sarawak, Malaysia
The City of Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Republic of Indonesia,
6-8 March 2018

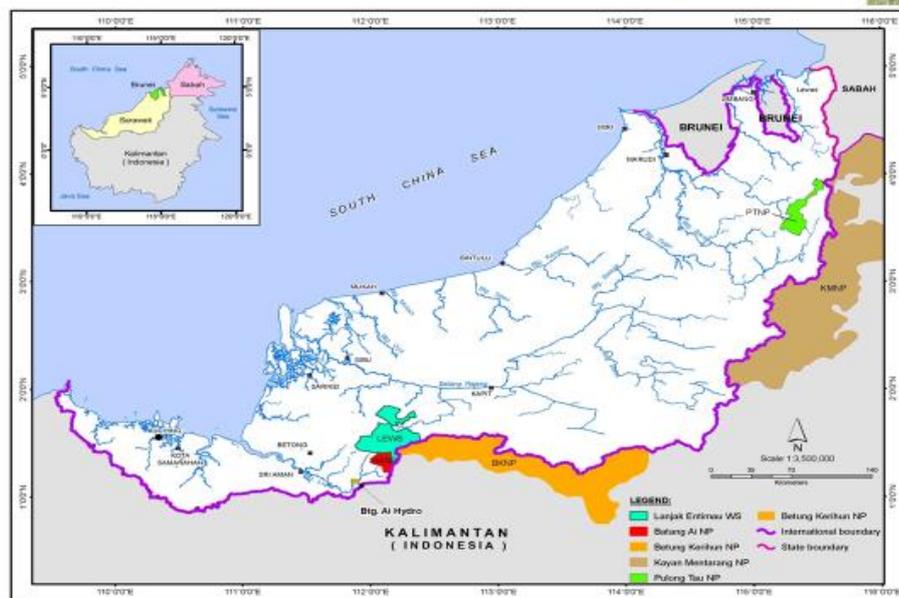
CONTENT

- Background
- Output & Activities
- TBCA Cooperation
- Women Roles
- Challenges
- Lesson Learned
- Conclusion

BACKGROUND

- ITTO-supported projects in Sarawak implemented since 1992
- Total cost of projects = US\$24 million
 - ITTO contributed US\$14 million Govt. of Malaysia contributed US\$10 million)
 - Donor countries such as: Japan, Switzerland, USA, Korea, Norway, JLIA
- Forest Department Sarawak-Executing Agency of all ITTO Projects
- TBCA projects:-
 - Development of Lanjak-Entimau WildLife Sanctuary as a Totally Protected Area
 - Transboundary Conservation: The Pulong Tau National Park, Phases I and II (2005 - 2011)

TBCAs between Sarawak & Kalimantan



OUTPUTS & ACTIVITIES

Outputs	Activities
1) Awareness - environmental education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEWS - Awareness education in 64 schools and 16 longhouses • PTNP - Awareness education in 4 schools, and nature museums Bario & Ba'kelalan
2) Community development - improve livelihood, reduce dependence on forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous fruits, fish culture : >180 gardens, 40 fish ponds, tagang system
3) Co-management - locals as co-partners	Co-participation in conservation management and community initiated
4) TBCA Collaboration	Organized training, workshops, cross visits and community development involving co-partners from Indonesia

Environmental & Conservation Education



Fish Culture



Tagang, Ulu Engkari

[Video Tagang Long Lidong Lawas_clip2.avi](#)



Crop Cultivation (Training, Nursery)



Crop Cultivation and products



OUTPUTS & ACTIVITIES

Outputs	Activities
5) Helping communities i.e Penan	a) Penan : Infrastructures : water supply, amenities, housing, bridges, crop cultivation b) Kelabit : restoring water catchment, cultural studies, hiking trails c) Lun Bawang : fish culture, salt mining
6) Ecotourism	Trails, information materials

Helping the Penan



Crop cultivation



Gravity-feed water supply



BC & IC applications



Padi processing machine and gardening tools

Helping the Penan... cont'd



Suspension
bridge,
Sg. Kubaan



New
housing, Ba'
Medamot

TBCA COOPERATION WITH INDONESIA

Pulong Tau NP – Kayan Mentarang NP

- ❑ Handicraft training at Long Bawan, community of Bakelalan and Long Bawan/Long Midang



Lanjak Entimau (LEWS) - Betung Kerihun NP

- ❑ Joint Workshop and cross visit to the community development areas in LEWS



**Recent Activities Implemented under
ITTO Project PD 617/11 Rev.4 (F):
"Promoting Biodiversity Conservation in BKNP as the Trans-
boundary Ecosystem between Indonesia and Sarawak (Phase III)**

Indonesia

- Visit to Tagang System Long Lidong;
- Training on *Semah* fish Tagang at Kapuas Hulu, Indonesia;
- Park management skills training at Semenggoh Wildlife Centre, Bako NP and Gunung Gading NP, Sarawak

Sarawak

- Awareness and Inoculation Training of Gaharu trees (*Aquilaria* sp) at Ulu Mujok, Julau;
- To exchange experiences in implementing community empowerment programme on: bee keeping, natural tree coloring, biogas for green energy at Kalimantan Barat;

Visit Tagang System in Long Lidong, Lawas



**Training on Semah fish raising in
Kapuas Hulu**

Objective:

To raise the awareness of the community on Tagang system.

To explain to the community on how Tagang system can increase the production of fishes in riverine area.

To inform the community that this Tagang system can help generate new income to the community.



Inoculation Training for Gaharu Trees (*Aquilaria sp.*) in Ulu Mujok

Objective:

- i. Technology transfer platform
- ii. Enhance scientific knowledge among participants
- iii. Strengthen community's understanding on gaharu trees



Exchange Experience in Implementing Community Empowerment Program

Objective:

Exchanging experience in implementing community empowerment program to:

- i. Increase income and uplifting socio-economic value of community;
- ii. Reduce dependency on forest resources;
- iii. Encourage community's involvement in eco-tourism and conservation management



Honey Bee Keeping Project in Semangit, DSNP



Natural Tree Colouring in Desa Mensiau, BKNP



On-the-job training on Park Management Skills

Objective:

- i. To learn about park management in Sarawak in conjunction with eco-tourism



WOMEN ROLES

- Among the Iban community, the headman is the authority in charge but women play an important role in collecting jungle produce, handicraft making
- In implementing community development projects, women took part in planning and implementation;
- Penan women tend to assume leadership roles and often involve in decision making
- Collecting and processing sago starch from the wild as their staple food
- Overall, women play a significant role among the rural societies

CHALLENGES

- Remote location, poor accessibility and weather
- Meeting community needs – resource based not secured;
- Cooperation among communities, requiring long efforts and commitment
- Need for outside assistance - skill training and financial supports
- Maintaining TBCA cooperation
- Funding

LESSON LEARNED

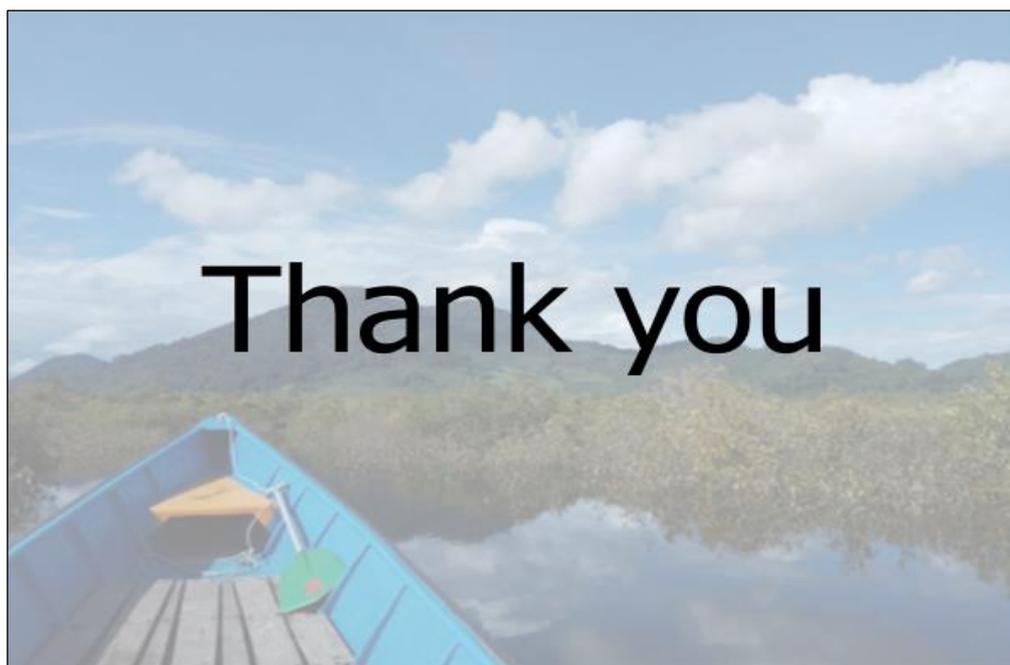
- Implementation of LEWS & PTNP projects most challenging
- Factors affecting project sustainability: environmental (remoteness, weather), social/cultural background, stakeholders support, political
- Led to complexities in planning & implementation due to multi stakeholders participation;
- Knowledge sharing and technology transfer
- Only active participants gained from projects
- TBCA cooperation equally challenging – both sides must be proactive, give priority to TBCA initiative, emphasize on-ground cooperation, quick decision making, funding

23

CONCLUSION

- Since 2009, FDS has secured annual allocation to continue ITTO Projects -support to community development activities sustained
- Forest Department Sarawak through its Social Forestry Division, as executing agency for ITTO projects in Sarawak, will continue to give support to community development in TBCAs.
- To get community involve in co-management we need to develop an administrative framework need to be put in place for implementation

24



Benefits

Economic

- i. Help increase community's income through activities implemented
e.g crop cultivation, NTFP development, Tagang system

Social

- i. Reduce community's dependence on forest resources
- ii. Knowledge sharing through researches, dialogues
- iii. Implemented projects can be model for other pilot areas

Political

- i. Better cooperation with counterparts - other countries
- ii. Improve the image of FDS

Environment

- i. Diversion activities for rural communities can help conserve the environment better

Tagang, Ulu Engkari



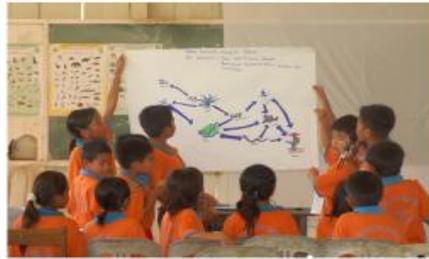
Crop Cultivation (Training, Nursery)



Crop Cultivation and products



Environmental & Conservation Education



Suspension bridge, Ulu Engkari



Rehabilitation: Log landing and degraded water catchment



TBCA Cooperation



Research training, Pa' Rabata



Joint handicraft training, Long Bawan



LEWS workshop



Cross-visit to LEWS

**Annex 6.3 Livelihood Development at Border Area of
West Kalimantan**



**Livelihood Development at
Border Area of West
Kalimantan**

Presented at:
"Asia – Pacific Regional Workshop on Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation: Empowering Forestry
Communities and Women in Sustainable Livelihood-Development"
Pontianak, 6-8 March 2018



**Presentation by:
Dr. Retno Maryani**

**ITTO Project TFL-PD 032/13 Rev.2(M)
Research and Development Center of Social Economy Policy and
Climate Change
Ministry of Environment and Forestry**



A. Introduction

- Forests at border areas
- Forests as source of livelihoods for many people

B. Livelihoods of Community at Sanggau

- Community Forestry
- ITTO Project on Community Forestry

C. Project Activities and Lesson Learned

D. Concluding remarks



A. Introduction



1. Forest border the countries of Indonesia and Malaysia, 850 km long at West Kalimantan and 400 km long at East Kalimantan



2. Forest provide food, energy, woods, medicine and many other goods and services needed by community





3. Forests make people live isolated at the border: poor infrastructure of roads network, health and education facilities, electricity, market



4. Subsistency characterized community at border areas



B. Livelihoods of Community at Sanggau

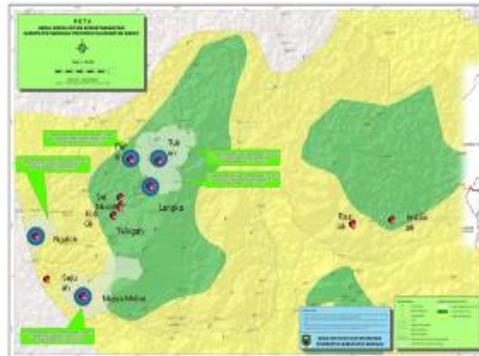


1. Sanggau is located 4 hours drive from Pontianak, it has border at Entikong. Area 12.857,70 km², 65% forests area that belong to the state (1,2 million ha), population density 35 person/km² (BPS 2016)



Community Forestry (HKm) at SANGGAU

Penerbitan Ijin:
Th 2012-2014: 5150 Ha
Th 2017: 3315 Ha



Areal HKm Sanggau:
• HL : 32.500 Ha
• HP : 43.590 Ha

• ada izin HKm
• izin baru terbit tahun 2017

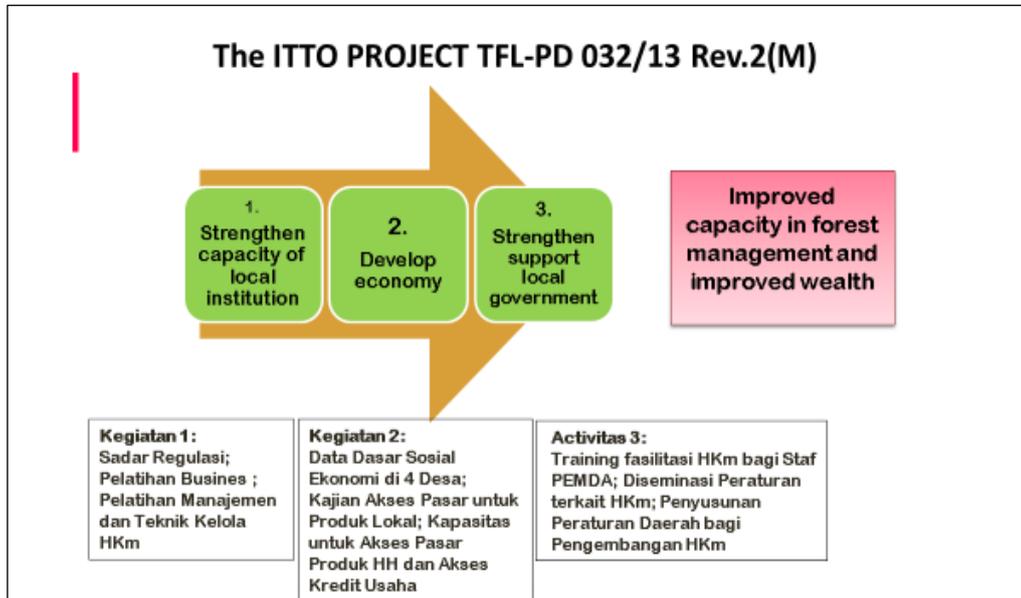
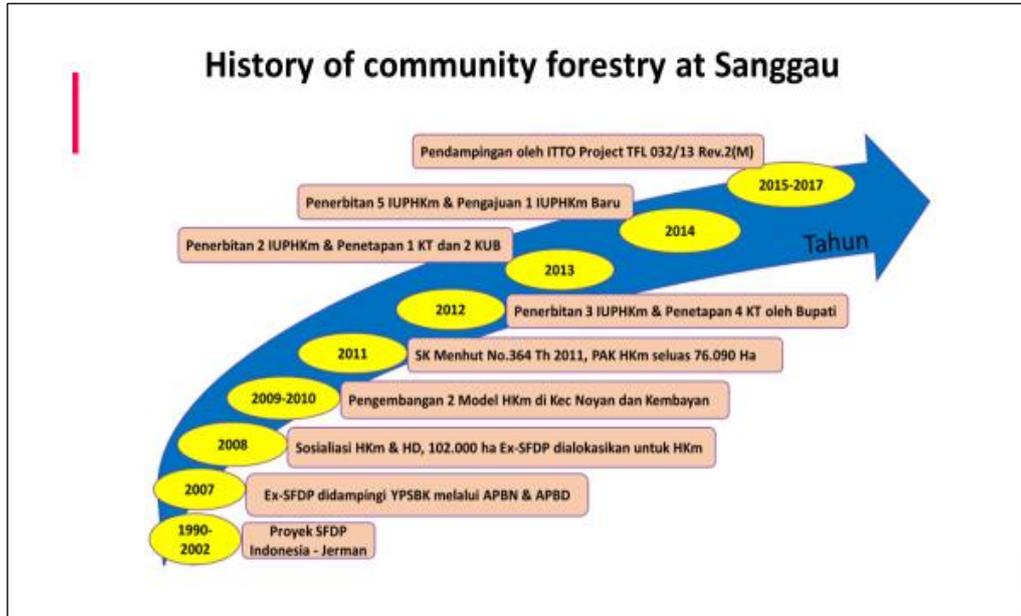
Penetapan areal kerja HKm, SK Kemenhut, No. 364/Menhut-II/2011 seluas 76.090 ha
Realisasi s.d tahun 2017, sudah terbit 10 IUPHKm seluas 8.465 ha

No	Nama Kelompok tani	Σ HH	Areal Kerja			No. IUPHKm
			Luas (Ha)	Hut. Lindung (Ha)	Hut. Produksi (Ha)	
1.	Bauh Mongkat	74	990	990	0	SK.Bupati Sanggau No.577 Tahun 2012
2.	Harapan Maju	164	2.100	590	1510	SK.Bupati Sanggau No.575 Tahun 2012
3.	Bokal Kumuo	80	700		700	SK.Bupati Sanggau No.576 Tahun 2012
4.	Bokal Onak Sungkuh	58	870	870	0	SK.Bupati Sanggau No.566 Tahun 2013
5.	Nogo Bauh	33	490	490	0	SK.Bupati Sanggau No.565 Tahun 2013
Total		509	5.150	2.940	2.210	
6.	Borosiki	104	1.000	485	515	Kepmen LHK RI.No.SK.4393/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/8/2017
7.	Tamai Ogong Pusaka	143	1.060		1.060	Kepmen LHK RI.No.SK.4392/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/8/2017
8.	Dorit Bosi	66	655	655		Kepmen LHK RI.No.SK.4394/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/8/2017
9.	Ontah Botuh Nyama	38	180	180		Kepmen LHK RI.No.SK.4395/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/8/2017
10.	Luch Naba Shu'a	50	420	420		Kepmen LHK RI.No.SK.4494/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/8/2017
		401	3.315	1.740	1.575	

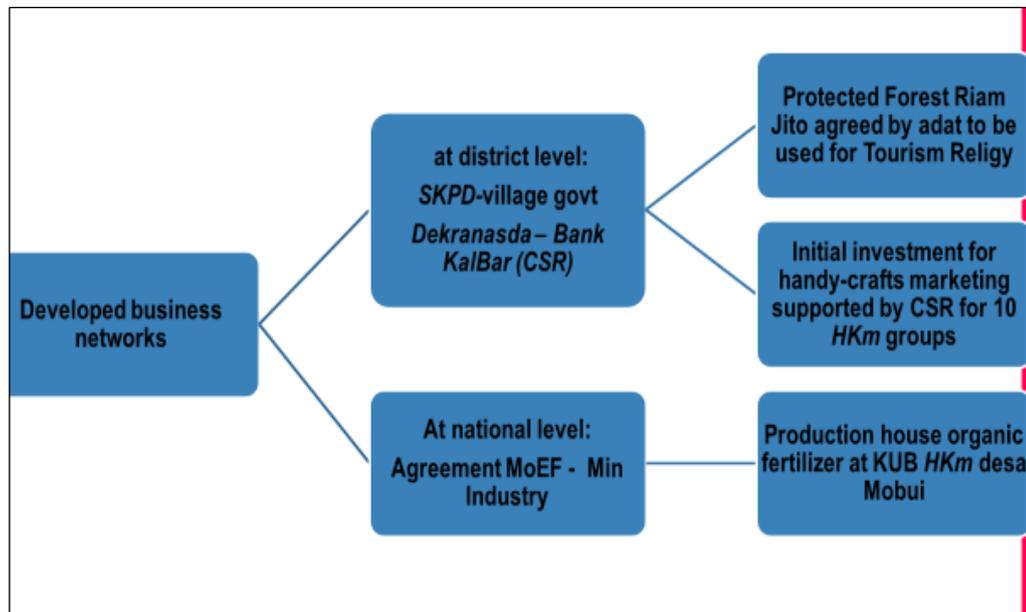


2. Landuses on the area of HKm

No	Penggunaan lahan	Luas (Ha)				
		Tukun (HKm Bauh Mongkat)	Periji (Nogo Bauh)	Langka (Bokal Onak Sungkuh)	Mobui (Harapan Maju)	Ngalok (Bokal Kumuo)
1	Bawas/babas/semak belukar	400	160.5	283.5	255	110.4
2	Durian (tembawang)	70	129.5	220.5	25	7
3	Karet	260	100.0	170.2	380	226
4	Kelapa sawit	1	1.9	3.2	10	0
5	Tawang/sawah/rawa	40	42.6	85.1	230	50
6	Tengkawang	5	0	0	0	5
7	Rimba/hutan rawa/lahan basah/krongas	163	37.0	63	1200	59.1
8	Parua/tembawang	43	18.5	31.5	0	150
9	Lainnya	8	0	13.2	0	0
10	Ladang/huma					92
11	Kolam Ikan					0.5
	Total	990	490	870	2100	700



C. Project Activities and Lesson Learned from the ITTO Project





Formulation Annual Workplan and Strategic Plan 5 yrs





Production organic fertilizer (POC)



Packaging of POC



Riam Jito Waterfall



Establishing Micro-hydro to conserve water source and improved productivity *HKm* at Periji and Langka



Sosialisasi BLU





D. Lessons learned and concluding remarks



First, implementation of the scheme of community forestry depends on many factors, of which the extent or present of assistantship for community play important role given most community forestry located at remote region. Constraints and opportunities provided by the scheme shall be communicated to the communities and they shall be consolidated with available resource at given location.

Second, many factors and diverse interests of actor need to be taken into account in strengthening institutions of community forestry. Multi-stakeholder approach provides opportunities to collaborate and consolidate those interests into sustaining forest resources.

Third, changes of regulatory at national level influence interpretation on how the scheme of community forestry be implemented and local institutions be strengthened. Consistence policies is needed and it shall be supported with harmonious programs from other sectors of ministries.

Fourth, implementation of community forestry encompasses farming system practices, clarity governance on land-use and market are equally important as clear and fair governance in forestry.

Thank you

**Annex 6.4. Enhancing Strategies for the Utilization and Marketing NTFPs
and ES to Support Local Livelihood and Sustainable of Production
FMUs Management**

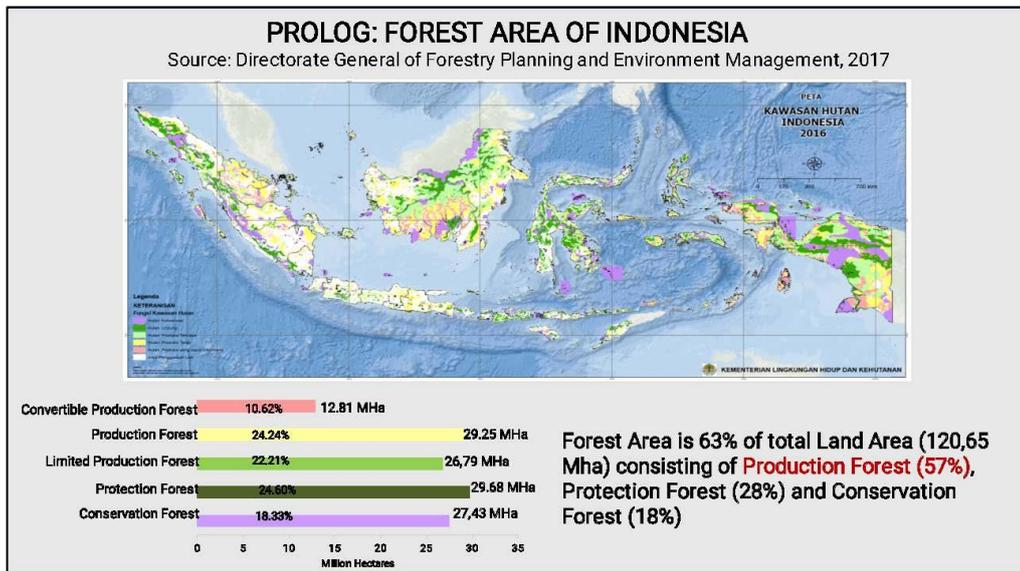


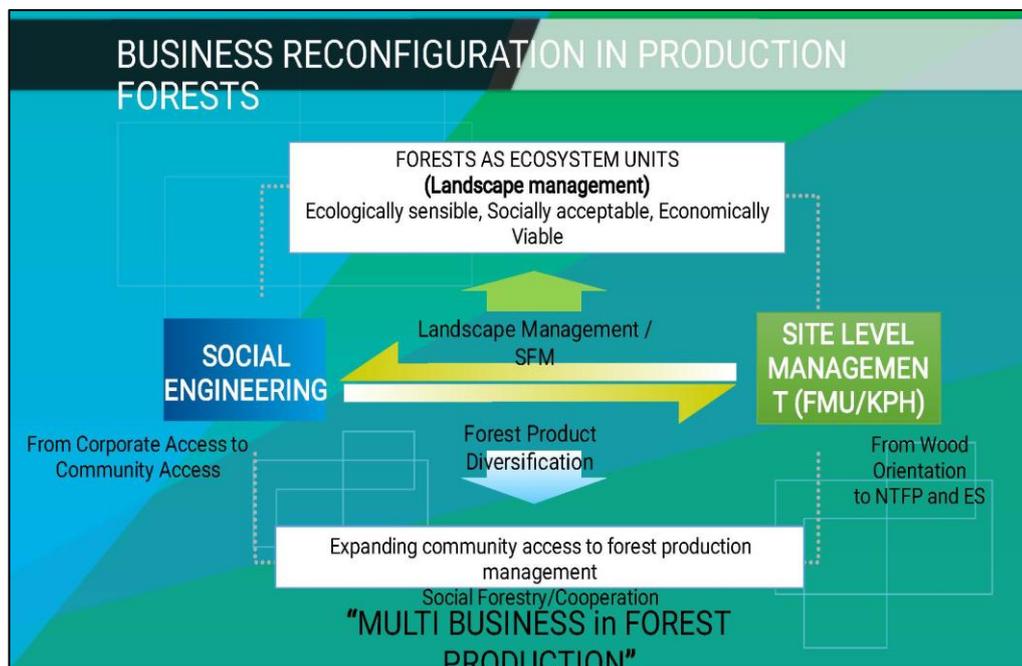
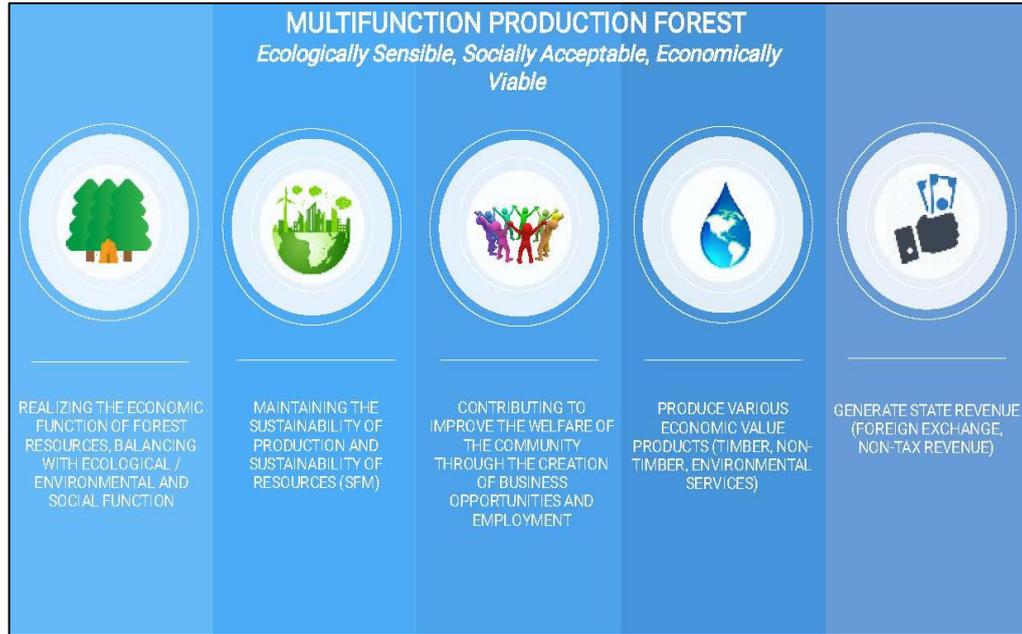

**ENHANCING STRATEGIES FOR THE UTILIZATION AND
MARKETING NTFPs AND ES TO SUPPORT LOCAL
LIVELIHOOD AND SUSTAINABLE OF PRODUCTION
FMUs MANAGEMENT**

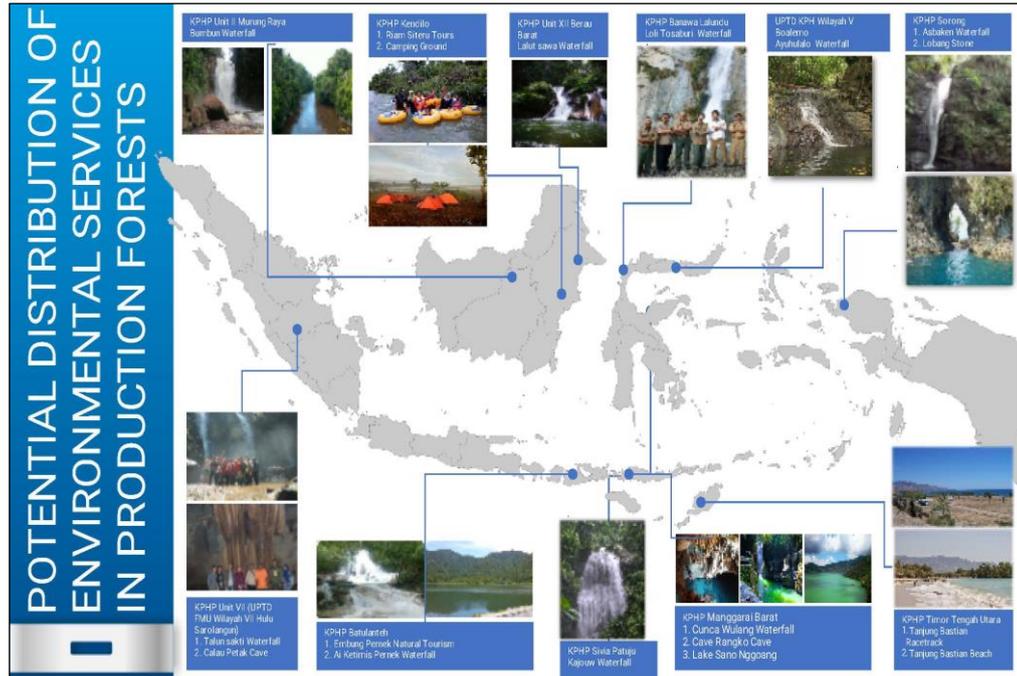
I.B. Putera Parthama, Ph.D
DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF
PRODUCTION FORESTS
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

07/03/2018

ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON TRANS-BOUNDARY BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: Empowering Forestry Communities and women in
Sustainable Livelihood Development







NEW TOUR DESTINATION IN PRODUCTION FORESTS

Cunca Wulang Waterfall
KPHP MANGGARAI BARAT

Tourism has a significant role in creating business opportunities and job creation

There are many potential tours in Production Forest that can be offered to investors to be developed into new tourist destinations

Already operational: Telunas Resort, Kepri employs 165 employees from the local community

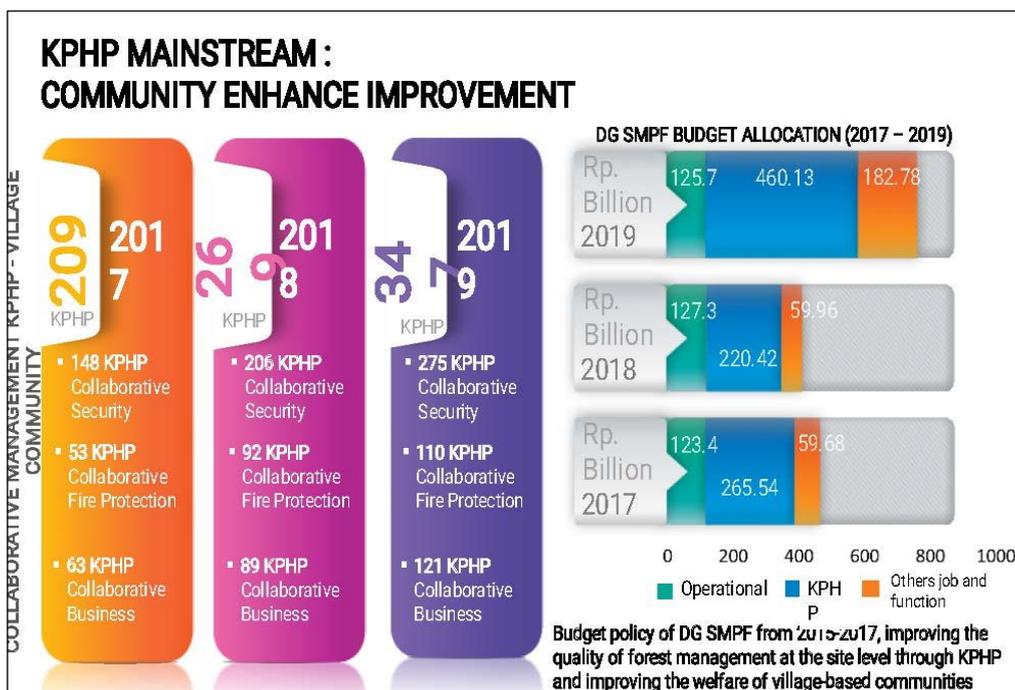
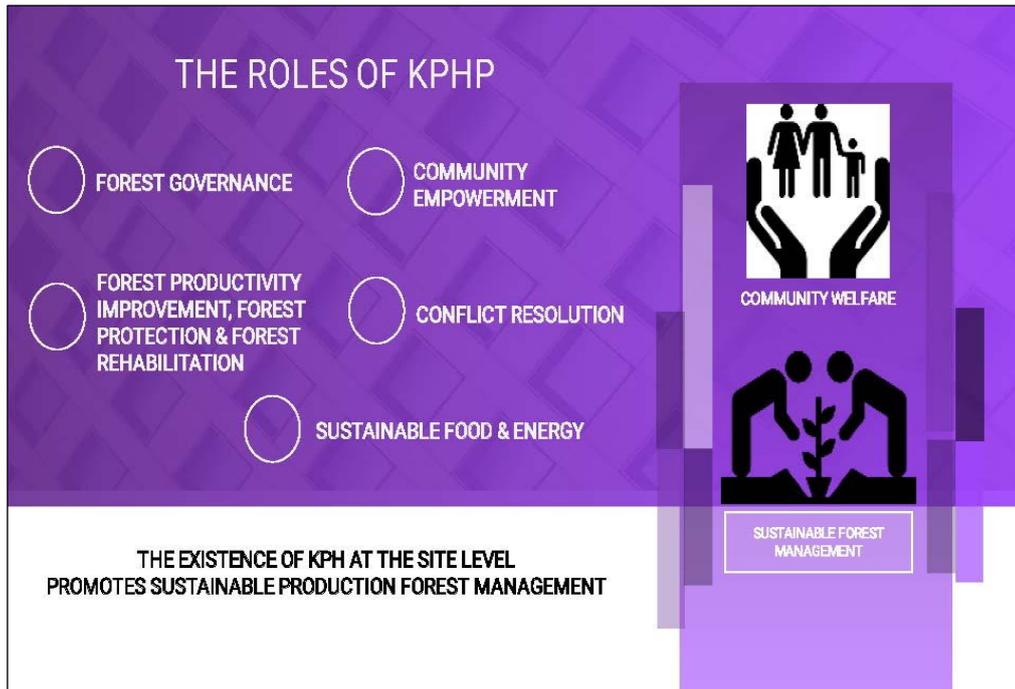
The creation of a potential tourist destination profile will be completed soon

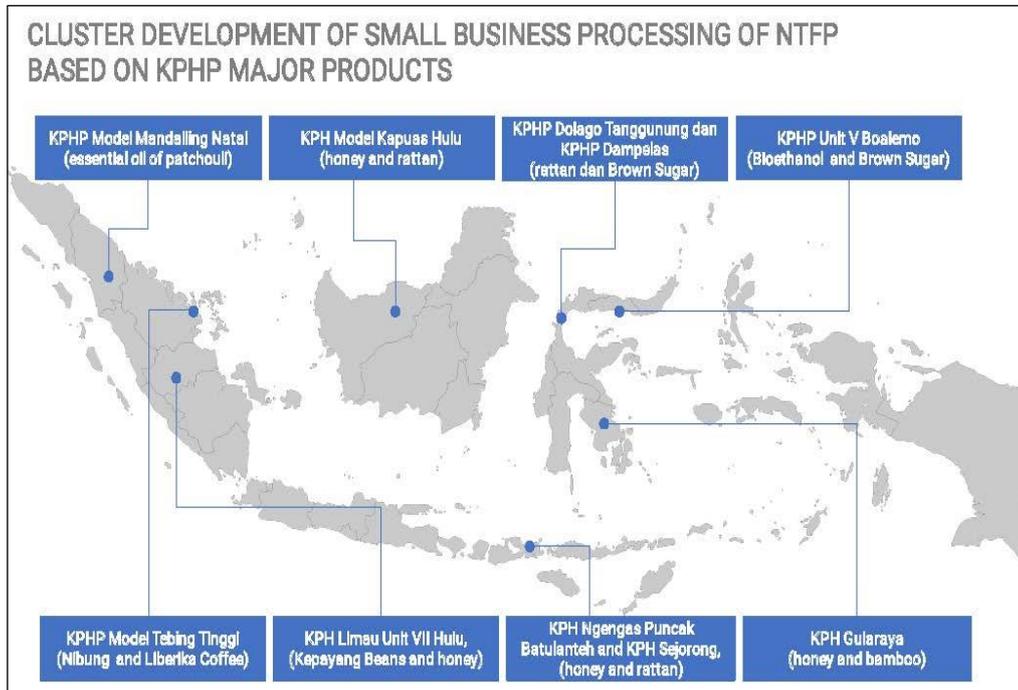
Technical guidance to local government has started

A number of investors are already interested (Kepri 12 investors, Mentawai 33 investors, NTT)

Investor assistance for the site design has begun

Fix the legality of destinations that are already in operation







MULTI-COMMODITY **3M** **MULTI-BUSINESS**

GOVERNMENT
PRIVATE SECTOR
COMMUNITY

Movement
Empowerment
Partnership

Focusing on local community-based productive business development in KPHP areas and the implementation of multi-business, multi-commodity and multistakeholders strategies would encourage the acceleration of KPHP self-financing, which begins by producing goods and services sustainably

ONE SITE **ONE PRODUCT** **RS**

BUSSINESS FORUM

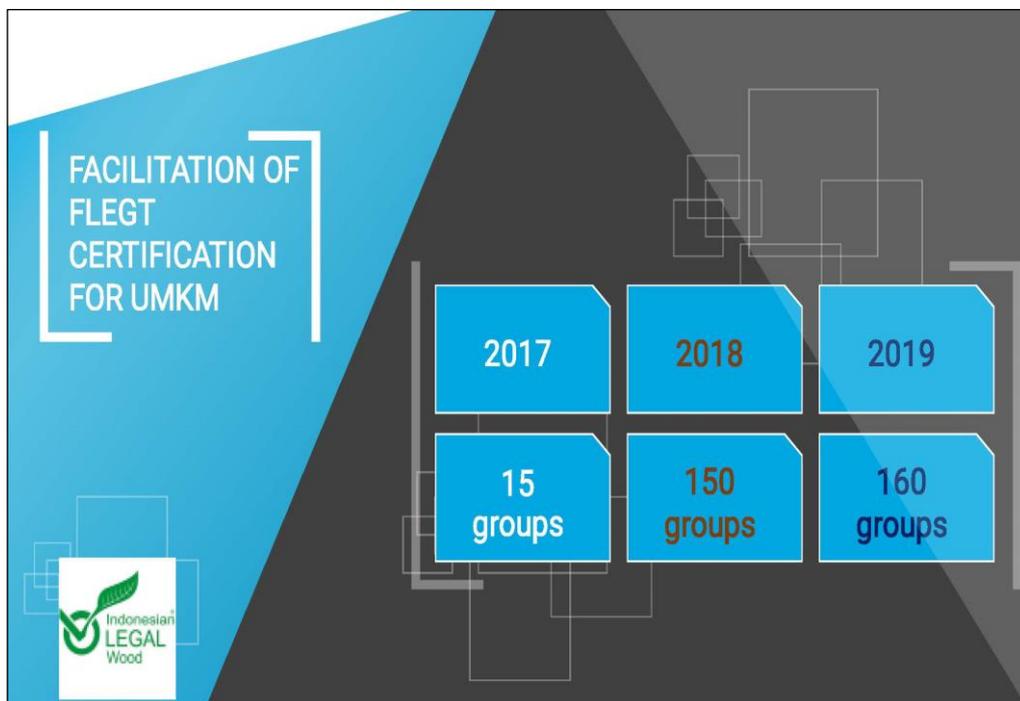
Community Based Economic Development in KPH Area

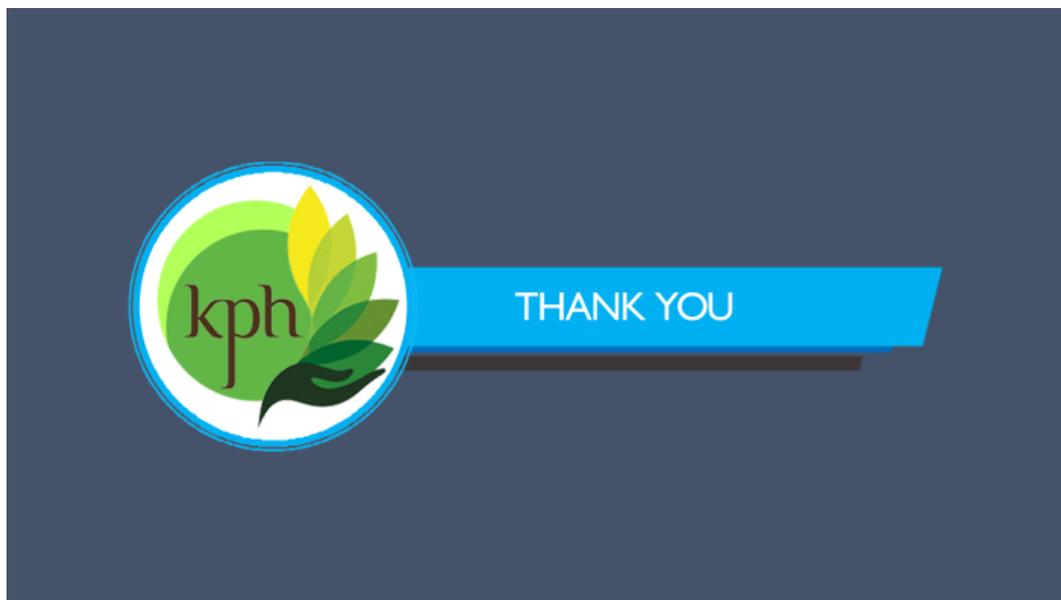


19 JULY 2017
MoU
DG of SMPF
THE GOVERNOR OF WEST NUSA
TENGGERA

4 SEPTEMBER 2017
MoU
DG of SMPF
THE GOVERNOR OF CENTRAL
SULAWESI

KPHP Yogyakarta		KPHP Dolago Tanggunung		KPHP BOALEMO		KPHP KENDILO					
				Type of Commodity	cajuput oil, NTFP Agroforestry intercropping	Type of Commodity	Honey, patchouli, Brown Sugar	Type of Commodity	Damar latex, rattan, aren, jemang, silk, Bioetanol latex	Type of Commodity	Intercropping, rattan, Bamboo Handicrafts
Total Production	44,297 liter per year	Total Production	406,25 Kg (3 commodities)	Total Production per year	73000 Ltr/year, 200kg/year, 2,400 kg/year, 10,000 Ltr/year	Total Production per year	5ton/Ha /year				
Number of forest farmer group involved	132 FFGs (9,981 people)	Number of forest farmer group involved	120 FFGs	Number of forest farmer group involved	22 FFGs	Number of forest farmer group involved	3 FFGs				
Revenue per Year	cajuput oil (8,4 Billion), NTFP Agroforestry (60 Billion)	Revenue per Year	40 million/FFG per year	Revenue per Year	55million/year	Revenue per Year	480 million/year				
ES/Nature Tourism	Wana Wisata Mangunan, Puncak Becici, Rafting	ES/Nature Tourism	-	ES/Nature Tourism	-	ES/Nature Tourism	Wisata Riam Siteru, Camping Ground				
Number of Travelers per year	433,070 people	Number of Travelers	-	Number of Travelers per year	6,000 people	Number of Travelers per year	6,000 people				
Income	1,9 Billion per year	Income	-	Income	30million/year	Income	30million/year				





Annex 6.5. Development and Promotion of Market for NTFP and ES:
Thailand Experience



In Thailand, NTFPs refer to all forest products other than timber, small wood and fuelwood.

These NTFPs are essential to the livelihood and well-being of Thai rural communities.

Role of NTFPs in Thailand

- ▷ **Food and household use**
- ▷ **Household utilization in daily life**
- ▷ **Increase household income at local level**
- ▷ **Job creation, especially in the collection, production and logistic**
- ▷ **Some products are developed to be sold both in domestic and international**
- ▷ **Enhanced forest conservation if managed properly**

At present, the quantity and diversity of NTFPs has decreased drastically.

The reasons of decreasing are;

- The adverse impact of deforestation and environmental degradation
- Over-exploitation
- Use of traditional, unimproved methods in harvesting; and;
- Lack of information and inadequate training.

Classification of NTFPs in Thailand

**According to Forest Act in the year 1941,
NTFPs are divided into two categories.**

Protected NTFPs

Unprotected NTFPs

Protected NTFPs

Including **wild orchids**, **aromatic wood** (*Dracaena loureire*), **agarwood** (*Aquilaria sp.*), **sappan** (*Caesalpinia sappan*) **charcoal**, **yang oil** (gurjan), **some palm leaves**, **some bark** (*Cinnamomum spp.*, etc.), **Platynerium** spp., **gums**, **resin** (gutta percha, jelutong, lacquer resin, oleoresin), **some ferns**, and **rattans**.

Unprotected NTFPs

**All others species not specified
in the protected NTFPs**

Protected NTFPs

Dracaena loureiri
(จันทผา)

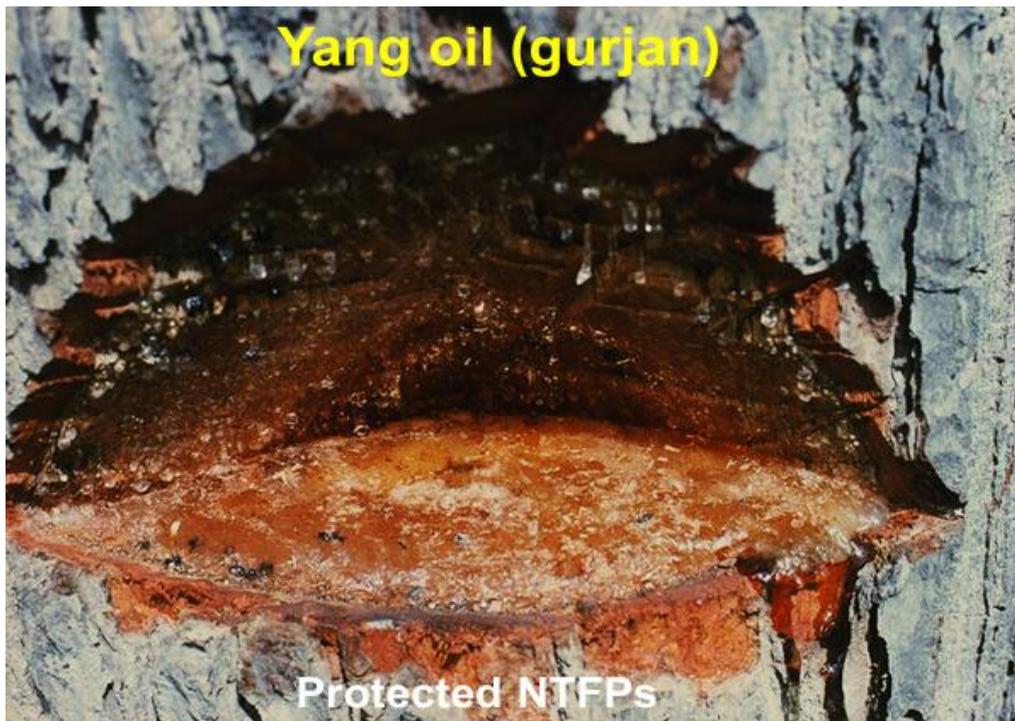
ornamental



Platycerium spp. (ชายผ้าสีดา)







Resin



Bark

(*Cinnamomum* spp.)

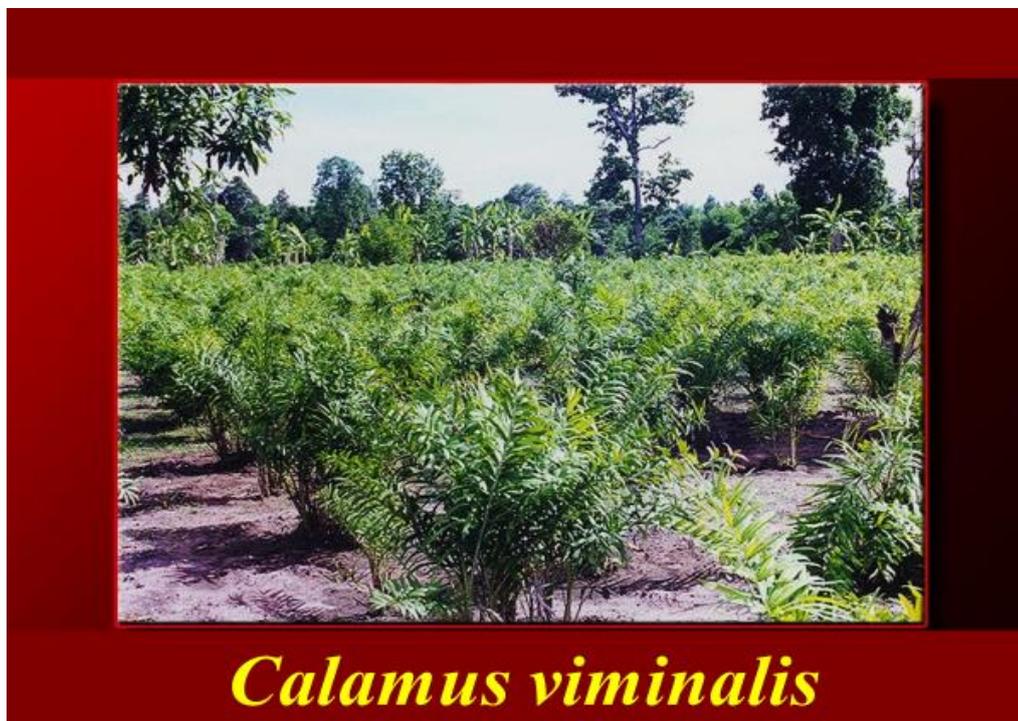
Protected NTFPs





Unprotected NTFPs







Malva Nuts (ตำรอม)

Scaphium macropodum

Properties:

**Cough, mucus,
heal intestines**



Herbs and Spices



Senna alata (L.) Roxb.



ชุมเห็ดเทศ

Family: **LEGUMINOSAE**

Properties: Parasitic
worms, Yaws, Diuretic,
Acne, Dysentery, Wasting
disease, Diuretic, Skin
disease, Laxative

***Cananga odorata* (Lam.) Hook.f. &
Thomson var. *fruticosa* (Craib) J.Sinclair**



กระดังงาสงขลา

Family: ANNONACEAE

**Properties: Heart
Care, Nourishing blood**

***Eleutherine americana* (Aubl.) Merr.
ex K. Heyne**



ว่านหอมแดง

Family: IRIDACEAE

**Properties: Cold Remedy,
Nasal congestion, Ventilate the
intestines, Diuretic, Laxative
Emetic, Insect bites, Stomach
ache**

Sansevieria cylindrica Bojer



ว่านงาช้าง

Family: DRACAENACEAE

**Properties: Parasitic
removal, Hemorrhoids,
Improve blood**

Momordica charantia Linn.



มะระขี้นก

Family: CUCURBITACEAE

**Properties: Lower blood
sugar and urine,
Appetizing, Cure hot in
thirst, Hot poison**

Sauropus changiana S.Y.Hu



ดินมังกร

Family: EUPHORBIACEAE

Properties: Cough, Sore throat, Asthm, Treatment of respiratory infections, Gallstones, Solve urine, Toxic inflammation, Solve the centipede and scorpion poison.

Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Nees



ฟ้าทะลายโจร

Family: ACANTHACEAE

Properties: Cure fever
Sore throat, Reduce blood pressure, Antioxidants
diarrhea



Orthosiphon aristatus (Blume) Miq.



หญ้าหนวดแมว

Family: LABIATAE

Properties: Diuretic,

Treat kidney disease,

Pain and fatigue, Diabetes

treatment, Reduce high blood
pressure, Driving uric acid

Some herbs can be eaten freshly



Phyllanthus emblica



Tinospora crispa



Cissus quadrangularis



Trichosanthes bracteata

Some herbs must be boiled first



**Concerning our topic of the meeting
“Empowering Forestry Communities and
Woman in Sustainable Livelihood
Development”.**

**What specie is the most related in sustainable
manner?**

**Of cause, “Bamboo” is the most promising
specie.**

Bamboo



**In the past, bamboo grows along with
*Thai culture for a long time.***



Bamboo blade to cut umbilical cord





Scaffolding

Traditional products:



Cradle, 300 baht



Fish trap, 100-150 baht



Stricky rice box, 100-150 baht



Threshing basket, 100 baht

Woven bamboo bag



1,000 baht



1,300 baht



2,800 baht



850 baht



1,600 baht



1,200 baht



BROWN BIKE

เปลี่ยน “ไม้ไผ่”
เป็น “รถถีบ”

“ไม้ไผ่” นั้นแข็งแรงพอๆ กับเหล็ก จึงหมดปัญหาเรื่องความคงทน และหัวใจของจักรยานไม้ไผ่ นั่นคือการใช้ ‘มือ’ ทำ”

อริศ จันทน์มิตร
ผู้ริเริ่มทำจักรยานไม้ไผ่ BROWN BIKE



PRODUCT CATEGORIES

Select a category

DEFAULT SORTING 12



Product Name	Price
BAMBOO BASIC BLOUSE	฿2,800
BAMBOO BLAZER	฿3,200
BAMBOO CASUAL BLAZER	฿3,400
BAMBOO KIMONO JACKET	฿3,400

Bamboo Shoot

อุดมไปด้วย

วิตามิน แร่ธาตุ

สารอาหารต่างๆ

มากมาย มีทั้ง **ไฟ**

เบอร์และ

โปตัสเซียมใน

ปริมาณที่สูง

วิตามิน A, B6, E,

แคลเซียม,

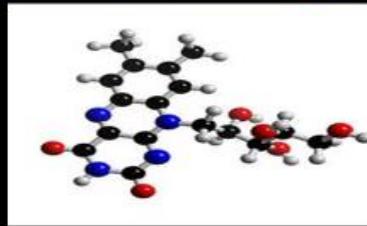
แมกนีเซียม, สังกะสี

, ทองแดง, เหล็ก,

โครเมียม, สารต้าน

อนุมูลอิสระ สาร

ต้านแบคทีเรียและ



มีซิลิกาสูงซึ่งช่วยเสริมสร้างความแข็งแรงให้เส้น
ผม ผิวหนัง และเล็บ อีกทั้งช่วยสร้างคอลลาเจน
เสริมสร้างความยืดหยุ่นให้เนื้อเยื่อและกระดูก รวมทั้ง
เพิ่มความแข็งแรงให้กับฟัน

สารเฟลโวนอยด์ในใบไผ่เป็นสารแอนติออกซิแดนที่
ช่วยต้าน ภูมิแพ้ ไวรัส และสารก่อมะเร็ง

น้ำสกัดไผ่ Bamboo Green

สารต้านอนุมูลอิสระ



Results & Discussion

TPC & TFC values

Table 4. The TPC and TFC values from various bamboo by soxhlet extraction (n=3)

Plants	TPC ($\mu\text{g GAE g}^{-1}$ dry wt.)	TFC ($\mu\text{g QE g}^{-1}$ dry wt.)
Sangmon bamboo	46.639 \pm 0.007	115.226 \pm 7.128
Black bamboo	41.152 \pm 0.012	45.267 \pm 7.128
Munmoo bamboo	26.749 \pm 0.713	70.370 \pm 0.005
Meatawoe bamboo	32.099 \pm 1.235	64.198 \pm 2.138
Pukking bamboo	32.922 \pm 0.713	48.148 \pm 0.005
Sangnuan bamboo	20.988 \pm 1.235	64.198 \pm 2.138
Thongsripajeen bamboo	36.626 \pm 0.713	56.690 \pm 2.138
Gimsung bamboo	35.391 \pm 0.713	44.444 \pm 0.005

2



Bamboo Serum

สรรพคุณ บำรุงผิวได้อย่างล้ำลึก ผสมด้วยสารสกัดจากแพลนท์ ตองที่อาศัยอยู่ในทะเลสาบที่มีแร่ธาตุอุดมสมบูรณ์ ให้พลังงานสูงแก่เซลล์ผิว ช่วยเพิ่มการสร้างคอลลาเจนและซีรัมของเซลล์ที่ถูกทำลายจากสาเหตุภายในและภายนอก ผิวจึงอ่อนนุ่ม เปล่งปลั่งเนียนเรียบ แลดูอ่อนกว่าวัย อุดการการระคายเคือง เพิ่มความชุ่มชื้นให้ผิว เติมสิ่งผิวที่สูญหาย ทำให้ผิวยืดหยุ่น เย็นเย็น เห็นผลชัดเจน เมื่อใช้ปะจายอย่างสม่ำเสมอ



Bamboo Water Anti-Pollution Spray

สรรพคุณ สเปรย์ฉีดเพื่อความผ่อนคลายผิว และปกป้องผิวจากมลภาวะต่างๆ และความร้อนจากแสงแดด ให้ความชุ่มชื้น สดชื่นระงว้างวัน พร้อมช่วยบรรเทาอาการระคายเคืองต่อผิวหนัง ด้วยส่วนผสม Bamboo Water ซึ่งเป็นน้ำที่ได้จากลำต้นขมิ้น ช่วยปรับสมดุลความชุ่มชื้นของผิว ให้ความชุ่มชื้นให้ผิว พร้อมเป็นเกราะป้องกันผิว จากมลภาวะต่างๆ ผิวจึงแลดูชุ่มชื้น เปล่งปลั่ง สุขภาพดี



Bamboo Charcoal Cleansing Powder

สรรพคุณ ทำความสะอาดผิวหน้าและเครื่องสำอางในชั้นตื้นๆ ผิว จึงสิ่งสกปรกที่อุดตัน การดูดซับสิ่งสกปรก สารพิษและสารเคมีตกค้างผิวได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ สกัดจากไผ่ (Bamboo) และว่านหางจระเข้ (Aloe Vera) ช่วยบำรุงผิวหน้าให้เปล่งปลั่ง ไม่แห้งตึง พร้อมผสมสมุนไพรในผิว ให้ผิวมีความชุ่มชื้นตามธรรมชาติ



Bamboo Charcoal Oxygen Bubble Cleanser

สรรพคุณ สามารถทำความสะอาดได้อย่างล้ำลึก สูดซับสิ่งสกปรกที่เกิดจากมลภาวะต่างๆ ทำให้ผิวหน้าสะอาดหมดจดยิ่งขึ้น กับเก็บความชุ่มชื้นให้กับผิว ช่วยลดการระคายเคือง การอักเสบของผิว และช่วยลดปัญหาสิว สิวอักเสบ รวมถึงผื่นแดง ผิวคันบวม ช่วยปรับสภาพผิว เพิ่มความกระจ่างใสเรียบเนียนยิ่งขึ้น

Eatable bamboo fiber for animal feed





Bamboo Charcoal (High Quality)

ถ่านไม้ฟืน 150 บาท/กก.

Bunton



ถ่านไม้ฟืนคอก 350 บาท/กก.

Bunton



ถ่านไม้ฟืนแท่ง 350 บาท/กก.



ถ่านไม้ฟืนเกล็ด 350 บาท/กก.

Bunton



ผงถ่านไม้ฟืน 700 บาท/กก.

Bunton







Bamboo plastic composit

นวัตกรรมใหม่ในการนำเส้นใยใผ่มาผสมกับพลาสติก โดยใช้พลาสติกเป็นส่วนประกอบไม่น้อยกว่า 30% เพื่อคุณสมบัติในการคงรูปและป้องกันน้ำ

(a) (b)

Dark Gray Coffee Gray Brown Teak White

Available Color

Bamboo Winding Composite Materials to Benefit the World





**Research work of
Royal Forest Department**







Bamboo activated carbon



ไม้ไผ่รวก



แยกเป็นลำด้วยเลื่อยท่อนกรม
ป่าไม้
จะได้ต้นจากไม้ไผ่

ตัดให้มีขนาดเล็กลงประมาณ 1-2 นิ้ว

ตากระดับทางที่ลึกสี่ในเตาเผาถ่านกัมมันต์
ที่อุณหภูมิหัวเผา 400°C แล้วฉีดละอองน้ำ
เป็นเวลา 1 ชั่วโมง นำถ่านกัมมันต์ที่ได้ ออก
จากเตา แล้วตั้งให้แห้ง



ถ่านกัมมันต์จาก ไม้ไผ่รวก



Charcoal briquette from bamboo residues



เศษเหลือใช้จากไม้ไผ่



เผาให้เป็นถ่านเพื่อนำไปอัดเป็นแท่ง



การบดและอัดแท่ง



การทดสอบค่าความร้อน



Bamboo caterpillars as food



เชื้อเพลิงไม้ไผ่อัดเม็ด
(Bamboo Wood Pellet)



Bamboo Charcoal from waste from chopstick production



Bio-Energy



Bamboo node as raw material for Gasification

BIO-Pack (container)



Clothes from bamboo fiber



Bamboo fiber as a raw material for fabric
and clothes



Bamboo charcoal from waste



Bamboo charcoal for renewable energy



Using of bamboo charcoal as a raw material to produce syngas to be used for renewable energy instead of oil in water pump, motorcycle, pickup car and electrical generator.



High quality Bamboo Charcoal

Bamboo Activated Charcoal

(Business Matching)



- Filter for water purifier
- Filter for air purifier
- Cosmetic and Medicinal products



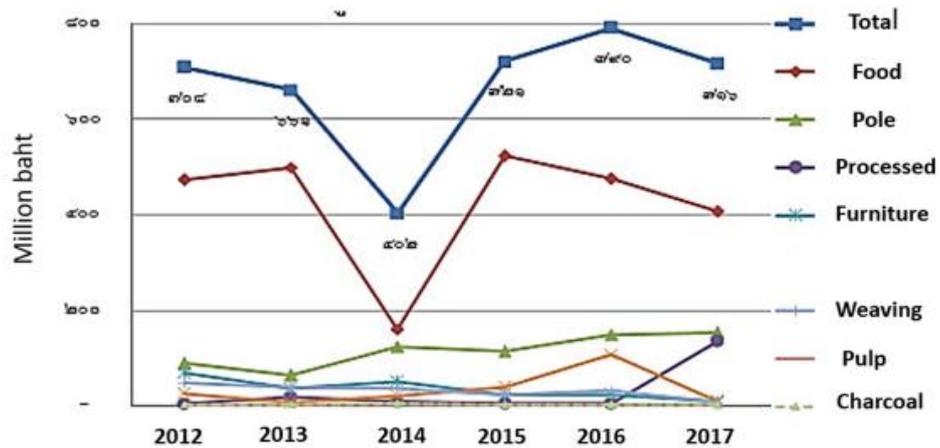
Ornamental



Source of bamboo products in Thailand.

Region	OTOP Community	Enterprise Group	Factory Operator	
			Bamboo processing	Shoot processing
North	103	8	81	14
Northeast	127	20	7	14
Central	109	10	43	26
South	23	2	0	0
Total	362	40	13	54

Export value of bamboo



Trading partners and competitors on bamboo products

Types of products	Partners	Competitors
Furniture	Germany, Malaysia, China, Singapore, Vietnam, USA	China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Japan
Pulp	Japan, Taiwan, Netherland, Swiss	China, Taiwan, Brazil, Germany
Weaving product	Lao PDR, USA, Germany	China, Indonesia, Cambodia
Charcoal	Australia, China, USA, Taiwan	Japan, China, France, North Korea
Processed bamboo	South Korea, Kuwait, China, Myanmar, Malaysia	China, Japan, South Korea, Netherland, Indonesia
Pole	Italy, Spain, Israel, Greek, Turkey	Myanmar, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia
Food	China, Taiwan, USA, Norway, Singapore	China, Myanmar, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia

What do we need to do to improve bamboo products marketing?





- **Design and improve the technology to create outstanding innovations.**
- **Find ways to add value to bamboo products and ways to reduce production costs.**



- **Increase the yield of bamboo raw materials to meet the needs of the market. (Promote bamboo planting)**
- **Revise law and regulation that obstacle to the development**

For the expansion of bamboo business in the country, there is still room for competition and market expansion.

To do so, strong cooperation by all sectors need to be developed and the benefits should be shared equally between upstream, middle stream, and downstream.



Ecosystem Service in Thailand

Thailand is one of the richest countries for biodiversity in Southeast Asia.

Forests in Thailand are not only the habitat for a large number of species, but are also the key natural resource base for ecosystem and livelihood security of the country.



OUTCOME 1

Strengthening systemic capacities in sustainable forest and catchment management at the Local, Sub-National and National levels

OUTCOME 2

Supporting the expansion of CBFCM coverage throughout the country through pilot testing of defined Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)

Overview of PES in Thailand

POLICY

- PES has motioned in the 10th and 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDB 2007–2011; 2012-2016)
- At present no legal framework for PES in Thailand. There are laws that are relevant to the specific types of land that can potentially become PES sites.

Main Activities



- Encourage greater dialogue between key stakeholders, Raise awareness and build capacity among environmental officers, local communities, private sectors on the understanding of PES

Main Activities



- Design and pilot a PES scheme
- Build a mechanism and active collaborations to effectively facilitate PES implementation particularly a Private Sector Engagement

- Lastly, the pilot cases will provide lessons learned on the adoption/ application and scaling up of PES implementation in Thailand's policy and institutional context.

Mae Sa Catchment



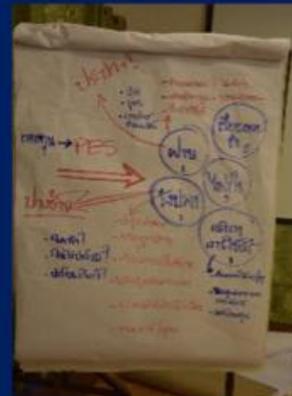
Stakeholders Analysis & Pilot Sites Selection

- Six villages participated in Pilot PES site Selection
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) , site visit and Mapping



Capacity Building & Action Plan

- Capacity Building and Training Topics on PES, Carbon Monitoring and Community based natural resources management planning
- Develop Community based Natural Resources Management Planning



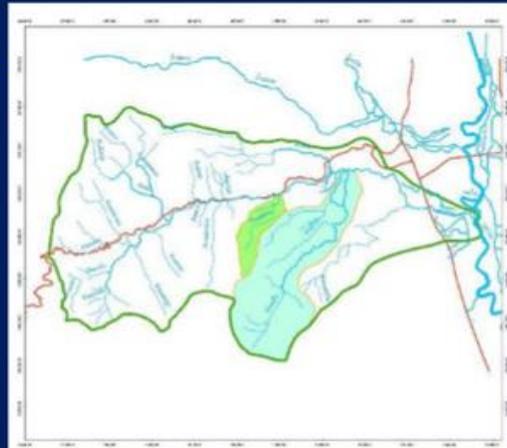
Capacity Building & Negotiations

- Private Sector Engagement - Ecosystem services providers meet beneficiaries
- Policy Dialogue and the Development of institutional mechanism for PES



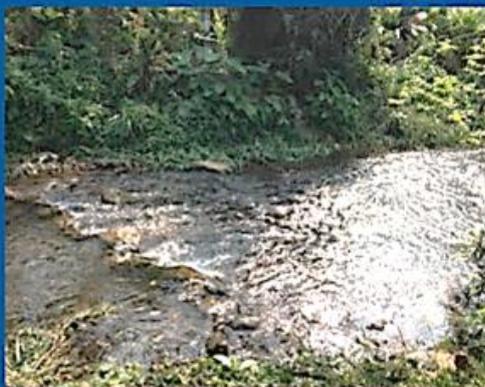
PES-Agreement & Pilot Implementations

- Two communities in 2 sub-catchment selected as Pilot Sites Mae Mhae & Mae Nai Community as ES Providers
- Criteria: Participation, Identified Ecosystem Services, Potential from Beneficiaries Support



Ecosystem Services

- Provision Services of Water
- In the Long Term:
A Participatory Management
for an equality of water use

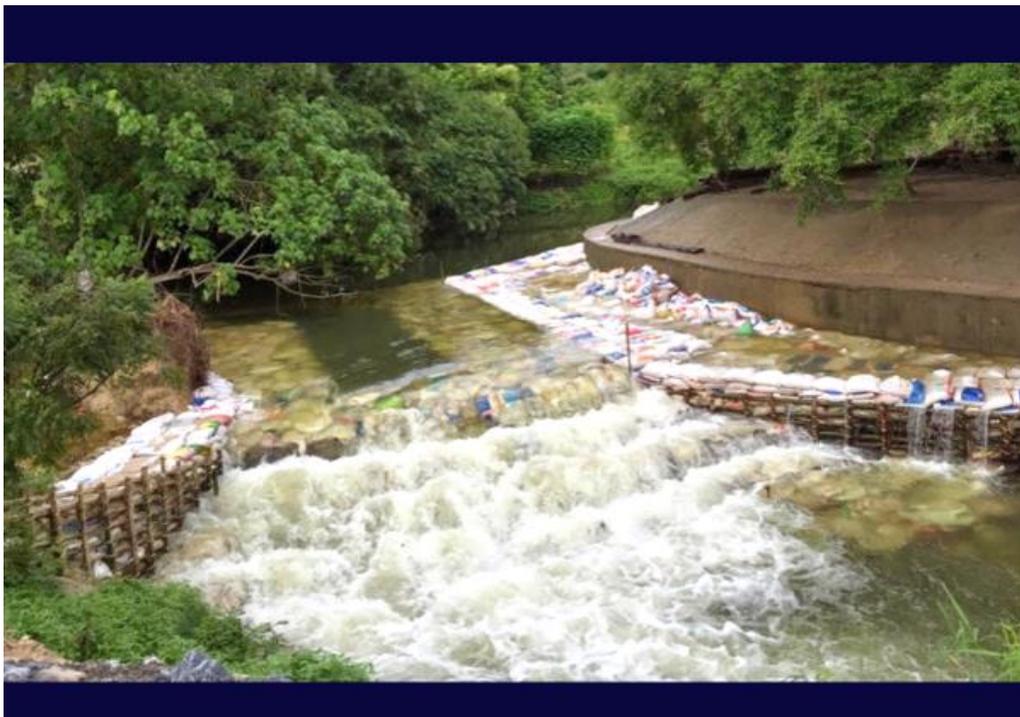


Pilot PES Agreement

- **MEMORANDUM of UNDERSTANDING (MOU)** Between 2
Communities and Provincial Water Work Authority
- **Activities: Building Check Dam under His Majesty the King
initiative and Forest Restoration**
- **Duration: August 2016 – June 2018**



“Living Weir” - Innovation for Water Management



Lesson Learned & Next Step

1. Insufficient understanding and misunderstanding of PES concepts between stakeholders make a long negotiation process
2. Measuring change in the quantity and quality of Ecosystem services and effect on livelihood
3. Transparency, Accountability especially for the Mae Sa Catchment PES Fund supporting PES activities under MOU need to monitor closely
4. Ensuring Private Sector Engagement in a long-term and networking for active collaboration in order to scaling up for the whole catchment
5. Public Relation and Awareness Raising on PES to enhanced more funding to support water and natural resources management in the Mae Sa catchment





Chronological pattern of utilization and management of mangrove ecosystem services in Klong Khone community		
Time period (A.D.)	Pattern of utilization and management of mangrove ecosystem services	Impacts (+/-)
1984-1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive shrimp farms were introduced to Samut Songkhram province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearance of mangrove forest for operating shrimp farms. Reduction of mangrove forest areas in Klong Khone sub-district from 32 km² to 1.44 km² Increasing income from shrimp farm production attracted the local people to invest on extending areas for shrimp farming. Polluted seawater from the discharge of untreated water from shrimp farming. Shrimp disease Decrease of profit from the decrease of shrimp
1989	The intensive shrimp farms were collapsed in Klong Khone sub-district and other areas in Samut Songkhram province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deterioration of mangrove ecological production Many natural aquatic animals were disappeared from the coast of Samut Songkhram province. Reduction of mangrove ecosystem services and income.

Source: Mek Piboon *et al.*, 1998; Paphavasit *et al.*, 1997; Paphavasit, 2002; Suwannat *et al.*, 1996

Time period (A.D.)	Pattern of utilization and management of mangrove ecosystem services	Impacts (+/-)
1990 – 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mangrove reforestation project was initiated and led by village chiefs and provincial government. The mangrove reforestation project was launched on August 12, 1991 to celebrate on the Auspicious Occasion of Her Majesty the Queen's 60th Birthday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradual increase of mangrove forest areas in Klong Khone sub-district from 1.44 km² in 1990 to 5.492 km² in 2012. Participation of local people in the mangrove reforestation Royal visit of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn to replant mangrove forest Trust and faith in HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and village chiefs motivates local people's participation in mangrove reforestation and conservation.
2007- present (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ecotourism was initiated and promoted by the local people in order to create diverse occupations and generate more income The mangrove forest is monitored and safeguarded by local people and local governmental agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ecotourism related mangrove forest in Klong Khone sub-district became a tourist attraction. Several occupations involved with ecotourism were created to provide services to tourists. Local people earned more income from providing services and selling local products to tourists.

Source: Mek Piboon *et al.*, 1998; Paphavasit *et al.*, 1997; Paphavasit, 2002; Suwannat *et al.*, 1996





Recommendation

The policies and institutions in support of environmental protection need to be strengthened.

Also, it is crucial to raise awareness about the value of these ecosystems to create incentives and partnerships to support the natural resource base, which is fundamental to the country's economic growth and development.



Annex 6.6. Promote Natural Dye Plants to Preserve Traditional Woven and Empowering Woman Community in Sustainable Livelihood Development



PROMOTE NATURAL DYE PLANTS TO PRESERVE TRADITIONAL WOVEN AND EMPOWERING WOMAN COMMUNITY IN SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT

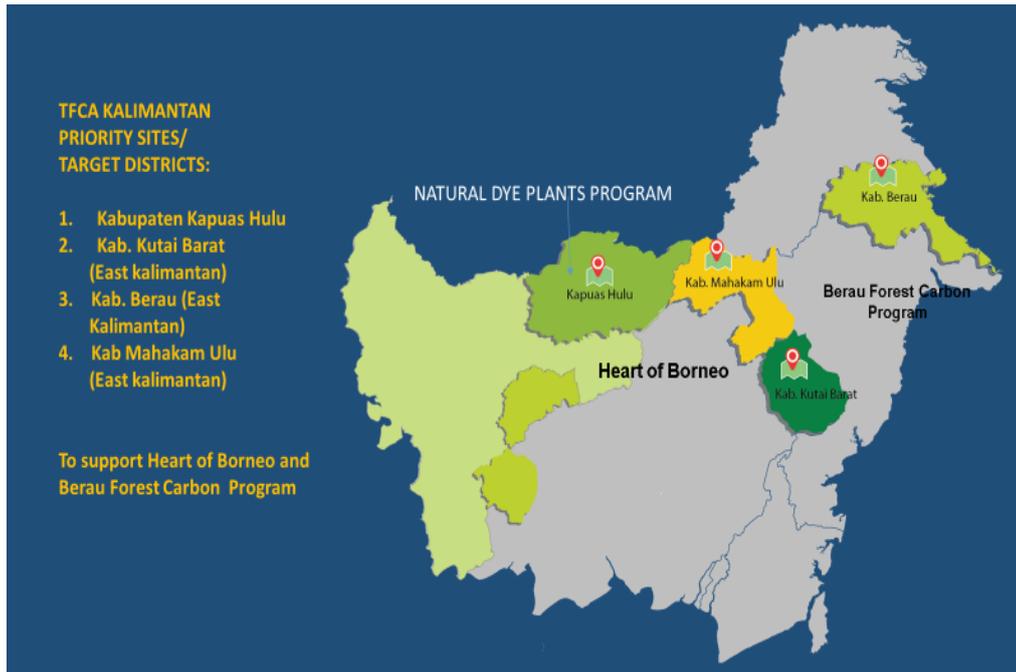
Presented by Puspa Dewi Liman, Program Director of TFCA Kalimantan, YAYASAN KEHATI at Asia Pacific regional workshop on Trans-boundary Biodiversity conservation, Pontianak West Kalimantan, 7 March 2018

TFCA KALIMANTAN (TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION ACT FOR KALIMANTAN)

Debt swap program between GOI and USG; with TNC and WWF as swap partner, and Yayasan KEHATI as program administrator

OBJECTIVES:

1. Protecting biodiversity; rare and endangered species and ecosystem (including wildlife corridors and essential ecosystem);
2. Enhancing benefits to forest-dependent communities from sustainable natural resources;
3. Support emissions reductions at the target district level; and
4. Contribute to the cross fertilization of ideas and sharing of program experiences



**PROMOTE NATURAL DYE PLANTS TO PRESERVE TRADITIONAL WOVEN AND EMPOWERING
WOMAN COMMUNITY IN SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT**

TFCA Kalimantan working with **ASPPUK**
(Association on supporting small scale
woman enterprises) to:

1. Promote natural dye plants for
traditional Ikat woven development
2. Preserve and transmit traditional
woven techniques
3. Strengthen community economic
livelihood



ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS



Natural dye plants
identification and
rediscovery





TRAINING ON NATURAL DYE EXTRACTION AND APPLICATION

How to produce the color...



Involving more than 120 member



Air drying the newly dyed threads

TRAINING FOR QUALITY PRODUCTION

1. Standardized products
2. Diversification of woven & dye products (powder and paste)
3. Support organizational management



- promote the local group into the small scale woman enterprise network
- Improving markets access and creating demand
- Integrate into village development plan



Micro entrepreneurs which has standardized production

PROMOTION AND EXHIBITION

ASPPUK on New York fashion week parade (2017)



Diversification of products



Group Products sales by ASPPUK in 2016-2017

various woven	selling/month	frequency	basic prices	Total (Rp)
scarf	50	12	100.000	60.000.000
Pashmina	10	12	700.000	84.000.000
weaving	5	12	1.200.000	72.000.000
				216.000.000
Woven products	Selling/month	frequency	Basic price	Total (Rp)
bracelet	20	12	20.000	4.800.000
ornaments	10	12	50.000	6.000.000
mats	5	12	200.000	12.000.000
Sumber: Mitra ASPPUK dan 5 KUB				22.800.000

CHALLENGES

1. ADVOCACY FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES & RELATED AGENCIES SUPPORT (industry, trade, micro financing)
2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE WOVEN QUALITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT
3. MARKET AND DEMAND INTERVENTION
4. INVOLVEMENT IN MORE EXHIBITION AND SELLING NETWORK



TERIMA KASIH



Annex 6.7 Integrating Programs of Heart of Borneo Initiative to TBCA Management

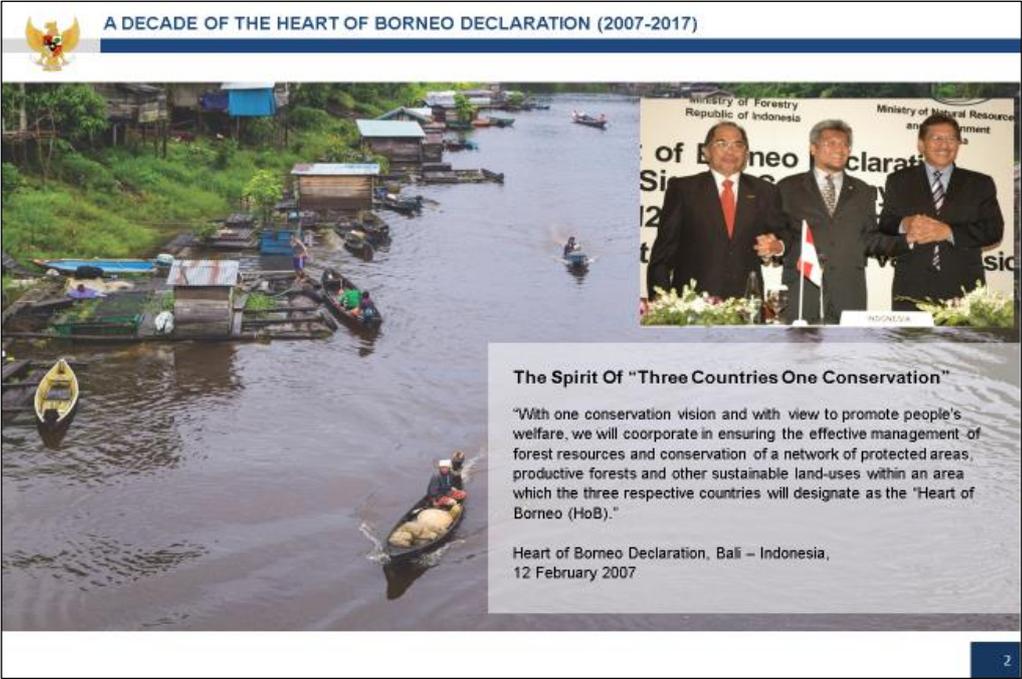


The cover page features the Garuda Pancasila emblem at the top center, above the text "COORDINATING MINISTRY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS" and "REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA". Below this is a photograph of a vast, hazy mountain range. The bottom half of the page has a dark blue background with a yellow triangle in the bottom right corner. The title "Integrating Programs of Heart of Borneo Initiative to TBCA Management" is written in white. Below the title, the author's name and affiliation are listed: "Assistant Deputy of Forest Governance, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, As The National Working Group on the Heart of Borneo (HoB) March 2018".

COORDINATING MINISTRY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Integrating Programs of Heart of Borneo Initiative to TBCA Management

Assistant Deputy of Forest Governance, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs,
As The National Working Group on the Heart of Borneo (HoB)
March 2018



The slide features the Garuda Pancasila emblem in the top left corner. The title "A DECADE OF THE HEART OF BORNEO DECLARATION (2007-2017)" is centered at the top. The main image is a composite: on the left, a river scene with wooden houses on stilts and several boats; on the right, a photograph of three men in suits shaking hands in front of a banner for the "Heart of Borneo Declaration". Below the images is a text box with a quote and the date of the declaration.

A DECADE OF THE HEART OF BORNEO DECLARATION (2007-2017)

Ministry of Forestry
Republic of Indonesia

Ministry of Natural Resource
and Environment
Indonesia

of Borneo Declaration
Signed
12
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sic

INDONESIA

The Spirit Of "Three Countries One Conservation"

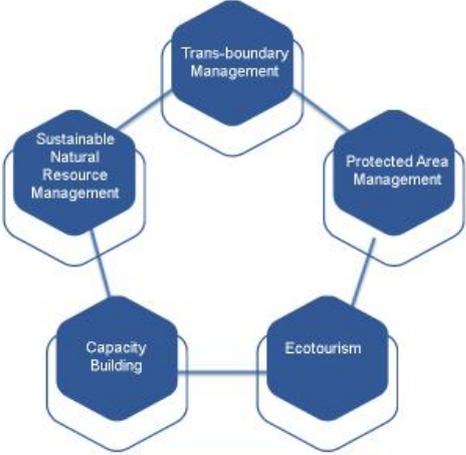
"With one conservation vision and with view to promote people's welfare, we will cooperate in ensuring the effective management of forest resources and conservation of a network of protected areas, productive forests and other sustainable land-uses within an area which the three respective countries will designate as the "Heart of Borneo (HoB)."

Heart of Borneo Declaration, Bali – Indonesia,
12 February 2007

2

HOB VISION

Bridging conservation and sustainable development in three countries

Connectivity Approach via the HoB Strategic Plan of Action 2015-2019

3

HOB : NATURAL AND CULTURAL ENDOWMENT

NATURAL AND CULTURAL ENDOWMENT

HoB covers an area of 23,431,614,49 million ha, of which :

- o Brunei Darussalam : 409,861.06 ha (1,75%)
- o Indonesia : 16.890.809.92 ha (71,09%)
- o Malaysia : 6.130,943.50 ha (26,17%)

High Biodiversity
20 River Watershed/River Basin and 14 main upper river and regional water catchment are located inside the Heart of Borneo area

Rich cultural traditions

Population in 2015 is approximately 11 million people

At least 19 tribes and more than 120 sub-tribes



4

INTEGRATED HOB PROGRAM TO TBCA WITH HOB CORRIDOR PROJECT

The protected areas in HoB member countries mostly in isolation, and managed according to the respective countries. A transboundary corridor will link up the protected areas.



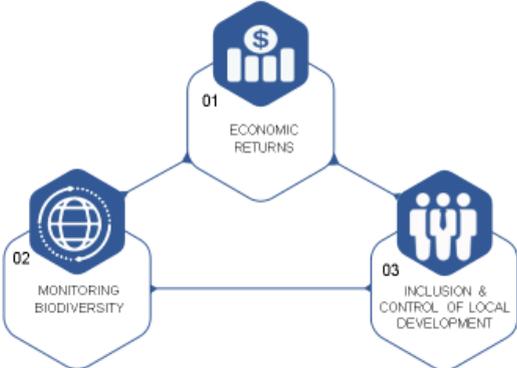
Corridor to be concentrated whereby it connects the North-Eastern part of Sarawak, South Western part of Sabah, Southern part of Brunei Darussalam and North Kalimantan.

Connectivity through the following attributes:

1. Riverine and ecological connectivity;
2. Wildlife conservation and corridors;
3. Ecotourism corridors and community livelihood and identity;
4. Sustainable Forest Management landscape.

5

PROJECT CORRIDOR OUTCOMES AND IMPACT;



01 ECONOMIC RETURNS

02 MONITORING BIODIVERSITY

03 INCLUSION & CONTROL OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Expected outcomes and impacts

1. Natural forest connectivity in the HoB corridor project is secured.
2. Forest areas that provide the connectivity but located inside timber and plantations concessions are managed for their connectivity values.
3. Plans for restoring natural forest cover in areas where connectivity has been lost are developed.
4. Conversion and degradation of forest cover in parts of HoB crucial for connectivity are reduced and the ecological functions are maintained.

6

HOB CORRIDOR : TRANSBOUNDARY AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The protected areas in HoB member countries mostly in isolation, and managed according to the respective countries. A transboundary corridor will link up the protected areas.

Existing Connectivity Projects Within The Corridor

- Kinabalu & Crocker Range Parks
- Danum – Maliau - Imbak Conservation Areas
- Kubaan Puak FMU – Connecting Pulong Tau & Gunung Mulu NPs
- TBCA of Pulong Tau – Kayan Mentarang
- Transboundary Project Connecting Batang Ai – Lanjak Entimau, Sarawak & Betung Kerihun, West Kalimantan
- District Strategic Area Corridor Betung Kerihun & Danau Sentarum National Parks
- Integrated Orang utan Conservation in Arabela Schwaner Landscape

7

TRANSBOUNDARY ECOTOURISM AND PROTECTED AREAS

NATURAL AND CULTURAL ENDOWMENT

- 01 HoB represents a unique place to develop an innovative, trans-border, and green destination for ecotourism.
- 02 An effective protected area system and ecotourism activities that involve local partners and communities can guarantee security, sustainability and prosperity along the long international border.
- 03 The private sector has an essential role in the development of an ecotourism industry.

8

TRANSBOUNDARY ECOTOURISM

NATURAL AND CULTURAL ENDOWMENT



Two important protected areas systems at the border that share natural and cultural treasures :

- Kayan Mentarang and Pulong Tau National Parks
- Betung Kerihun-Danau Sentarum and Lanjak Entimau



Protection of the natural endowment by developing green economic alternatives





9

TRANSBOUNDARY ECOTOURISM

TRANSBOUNDARY ECOTOURISM

Annual Calendar Events:

-  Transboundary Festival Sariaman – Sarawak, Badau
-  Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum Festival and Craft Exhibition
-  Traditional Food Festival in Lanjak – Batang Lupar, Betung Kerihun National Park
-  Borneo Bird Festival in Sabah
-  Sarawak Bird Race







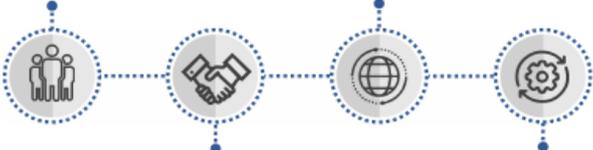

10

TASK FORCE HOB GREEN ECOTOURISM




In April 2017, Indonesia established a Task Force to seek expert technical advice for the development of a roadmap for transboundary Green Ecotourism in HoB.

Work with Tour Operators in Indonesia and Malaysia to promote cross-border and other tourist packages.



It is important to strengthen cooperation and work with the Ministries of Tourism from the three countries to conduct familiarization trips for media and journalists to HoB.

The positive experience of the Task Force needs to be continued with enlarged membership from Malaysia and Brunei including representatives of transboundary protected areas.

11

PROMOTING TRANSBOUNDARY ECOTOURISM




**VISIT
THE HEART
OF BORNEO**
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM • INDONESIA • MALAYSIA

01 The "Visit the Heart of Borneo" multi-year campaign was launched on 11th October 2017.

02 To show that the Heart of Borneo can become the heart of a world-class, innovative trans-boundary ecotourism to support conservation and prosperity in the Heart of Borneo.

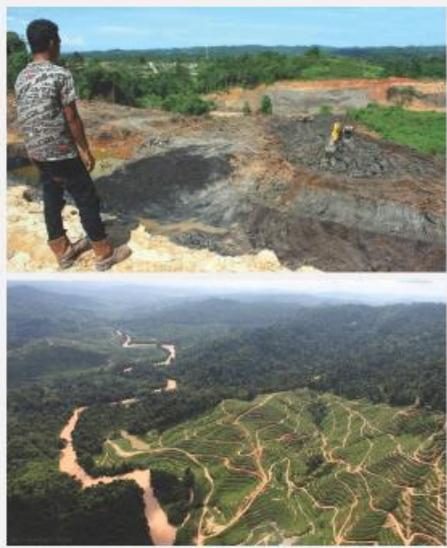
03 It can open the way to investment in green ecotourism.

12

 **HOB : OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

 Deforestation and land degradation	 Forest land conversion to other land uses
 Climate change mitigation and adaptation	 Green economy development



13

 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 

01 Enabling conditions Improving development programs and policy that support TBCA
- 

02 Stakeholders Require government support (central/regional), business sector, donor countries / partners in the development of HoB TBCA
- 

03 Community Increasing public awareness in TBCA management
- 

04 Infrastructure

 - Improving infrastructure and facilities in the remote areas
 - Recognize legality of trans border tourism

14



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Thank you!

KEMENTERIAN KOORDINATOR BIDANG PEREKONOMIAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA



15



LAMPIRAN

KONSEP PENYELESAIAN PENGUSAHAAN TANAH DALAM KAWASAN HUTAN

PERPRES
NO. 88 TAHUN 2017

TENTANG PENYELESAIAN PENGUSAHAAN TANAH DALAM KAWASAN HUTAN
(Diundangkan pada tanggal 11 September 2017)

Perpres No. 88 Tahun 2017 memuat pengaturan sebagai berikut:

OBJEK PENYELESAIAN PENGUSAHAAN KAWASAN HUTAN	JENIS PENGUSAHAAN TANAH YANG DAPAT DISELESAIKAN	PEMOHON	POLA PENYELESAIAN	TAHAPAN PENYELESAIAN
 Kawasan hutan yang dapat dilakukan penyelesaian penguasaan tanah merupakan kawasan hutan pada tahap penunjukan kawasan hutan (hutan konservasi, hutan lindung, hutan produksi)	 1. Permukiman 2. Fasilitas umum/sosial 3. Lahan garapan* 4. Hutan yang dikelola masyarakat hukum adat	 1. Perorangan 2. Instansi* 3. Badan Sosial/keagamaan* 4. Masyarakat hukum adat yang disampaikan secara kolektif kepada Bupati/Walikota untuk diteruskan kepada Tim Inver PTKH	 1. mengeluarkan bidang tanah dalam kawasan hutan melalui perubahan batas kawasan hutan; 2. tukar menukar kawasan hutan; 3. memberikan akses pengelolaan hutan melalui program perhutanan sosial; atau 4. melakukan resettlement.**	 1. Inventarisasi 2. Verifikasi 3. Penetapan pola penyelesaian 4. Penerbitan keputusan penyelesaian 5. Penerbitan sertifikat hak atas tanah

Keterangan
 * akan dijabarkan lebih detail pada pedoman teknis Tim Inver PPTKH
 ** akan diatur tersendiri melalui Permen atau Perpres

TARGET PRIORITAS PENYELESAIAN PPTKH KEMENTERIAN LHK TAHUN 2018 (1/2)

No	Prov	Kabupaten/Kota	Luas Total (Inver dan Non Inver) (Ha)	Luas Inver (Ha)	Luas Non Inver (Ha)
1	Aceh	Aceh Timur, Aceh Tamiang, Langsa	22.643	22.643	0
2	Sumatera Utara	Karo, Labuhanbatu Selatan, Labuhanbatu Utara, Langkat, Mandailing Natal, Nias, Nias Barat, Nias Selatan, Nias Utara, Padanglawas, Padanglawas Utara, Samosir, Simalungun	122.246	107.266	14.983
3	Jambi	Muaro Bungo, Kerinci, Merangin, Muarojambi, Sarolangun, Tanjungagung Barat, Tanjungagung Timur, Batanghari, Tebo	12.904	10.029	2.876
4	Riau	Indragiri Hilir, Indragiri Hulu, Kep. Meranti, Kota Dumai, Kuantansinggi	139.719	57.851	81.867
5	Sumatera Barat	Dharmasraya, Kota Sawahlunto, Limapuluhkota, Pasaman, Pasaman Barat, Sijunjung, Solok Selatan, Tanahdatar	27.701	13.443	14.258
6	Kep. Riau	Karimun, Bintan, Kota Batam, Kota Tanjung Pinang	71.870	28.474	43.396
7	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Utara, Kaur	7.277	7.277	0
8	Kep. Bangka Belitung	Bangka, Bangka Barat, Bangka Selatan, Bangka Tengah, Belitung, Belitung Timur	11.856	11.771	85
9	Sumatera Selatan	Musi Rawas, OKI, OKU Timur, Musibanyuwasin, Muaraenim, Musirawas Utara, OKU Selatan	122.607	74.828	47.779
10	Kalbar	Bengkayang, Kapuas Hulu, Ketapang, Kuburaya, Landak, Sanggau, Sekadau	109.442	68.105	41.338
11	Kalsel	Banjari, Barito Kuala, Hulu Sungai Selatan, Hulu Sungai Tengah, Hulu Sungai Utara, Kota Banjarbaru, Kotabaru, Tabalong	119.368	105.182	14.185
12	Kalteng	Barito Selatan, Barito Utara, Gunungmas, Kapuas, Kotawaringin Timur, Lamandau	324.687	172.178	152.508
13	Kabim	Kota Bontang, Kutai Barat, Kutai Timur, Penajampasar Utara	25.337	5.986	19.351


TARGET PRIORITAS PENYELESAIAN PPTKH KEMENTERIAN LHK TAHUN 2018 (2/2)

No	Prov	Kabupaten	Luas Total (Inver dan Non Inver) (Ha)	Luas Inver (Ha)	Luas Non Inver (Ha)
14	Kaltara	Malinau, Nunukan	13.868	12.897	1.169
15	Sulawesi Barat	Majene, Mamasa, Mamuju, Mamuju Tengah, Mamuju Utara, PolewaliMandar	24.518	17.828	8.890
16	Sulawesi Selatan	Barru, Enrekang, LAMU, LUWU Utara, Maros, Wajo	31.800	31.800	0
17	Sulawesi Tengah	Banggai, Banggai Kepulauan, Banggai Laut, Buol, Morowali, Morowali Utara, Tojouna-una	59.036	42.817	15.219
18	Sulawesi Tenggara	Kendari, Kolaka, Kolaka Timur, Kolaka Utara, Konawe, Konawe Kepulauan, Konawe Selatan	76.946	44.249	32.598
19	Sulawesi Utara	Bolaangmongondow, Bolaangmongondow Selatan, Bolaangmongondow Timur, Kep. Talaud, Minahasa, Minahasa Selatan, Minahasa Utara, Minahasa Tenggara	2.663	2.663	0
20	Gorontalo	Bosimo, Bonebolango, Gorontalo Utara	9.729	9.145	584
21	NTB	Bima, Dompu, Sumbawa, Lombok Barat	6.492	6.492	0
22	NTT	Kupang, Manggarai, Manggarai Timur, Ngada, Sumba Timur, Alor, Kotamadya Kupang, Manggarai Barat, Belu, Lembata, Malaka, Sikka, Sumba Barat Daya, Timor Tengah Utara	13.871	5.984	7.988
23	Maluku	Buru, Kep. Anu, Kota Tual, Maluku Tengah	35.269	32.809	2.460
24	Maluku Utara	Halmahera Barat, Halmahera Tengah, Halmahera Timur, Kota Ternate, Tidore Kepulauan	105.047	28.451	76.596
25	Papua	Waropen, Deyai, Jayapura, Kota Jayapura, Mamberamo Tengah, Mamberamoraya, Mappi, Biak Numfor, Nabire, Tolikara	107.616	9.876	98.740
26	Papua Barat	Maybrat, Raja Ampat, Sorong, Sorong Selatan, Teluk Bintuni, Teluk Wondama, Kota Sorong, Manokwari	84.814	26.204	58.710
Total			1.690.327	956.966	733.360

Annex 6.8. Policies & Strategies for the Promotion of Ecotourism in Borneo Region

PRESENTATION BY
CONSUL GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
KUCHING, SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

**“POLICIES & STRATEGIES FOR THE
PROMOTION
of ECOTOURISM IN BORNEO REGION**

WORKSHOP
PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN BETUNG KERIHUN
NATIONAL PARK AS THE TRANS-BOUNDARY ECOSYSTEM BETWEEN
INDONESIA AND SARAWAK STATE OF MALAYSIA
(PHASE III)

Pontianak, West Kalimantan, 6 March 2018

By. Drs. Jahar Gultom
Consul General RI, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

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1

Brief profile of Indonesia & Ecotourism



Population : **± 261 million** people (per 2017)
More than **17,100** islands
More than **300** distinct native ethnicities
742 different languages and dialects

Indonesia is the largest archipelago and the fourth most populous country in the world.

Extending 5,120 km from east to west and 1,760 km from north to south, with total land area 1.9 million km² and 7.9 million km² (including sea)

2

Ecotourism Definition in Indonesia

Ecotourism in Indonesia defined as

"activities of responsible travelling in intact areas or in areas which are named according to the role of nature"

The purpose of such activities are :

- being to enjoy natural beauty
- involving education, understanding, and supports conservation,
- as well as increasing the income of the local communities

The Importance of Ecotourism for Indonesia

- ✓ **to generate jobs and revenue**, thus providing an incentive for preserving natural areas,
- ✓ **to raise public awareness** of the many products and services provided by natural ecosystems and biological resources and respect for traditional knowledge and practices
- ✓ **to reconcile economic and environmental concerns** and give a practical meaning to sustainable development

OUTLINE

A. Strategic Analysis

1. Tourism Sector as one of the biggest contributor for GDP, Country Devisa, and creating huge jobs employment in Indonesia.
2. Policy of Foreign Ministry of Indonesia to fully support Tourism Sector, and in promoting Indonesian Tourism over seas.
3. Prospect of developing *ecotourism* in West Kalimantan and Sarawak

B. Strategic Steps and Implementation.

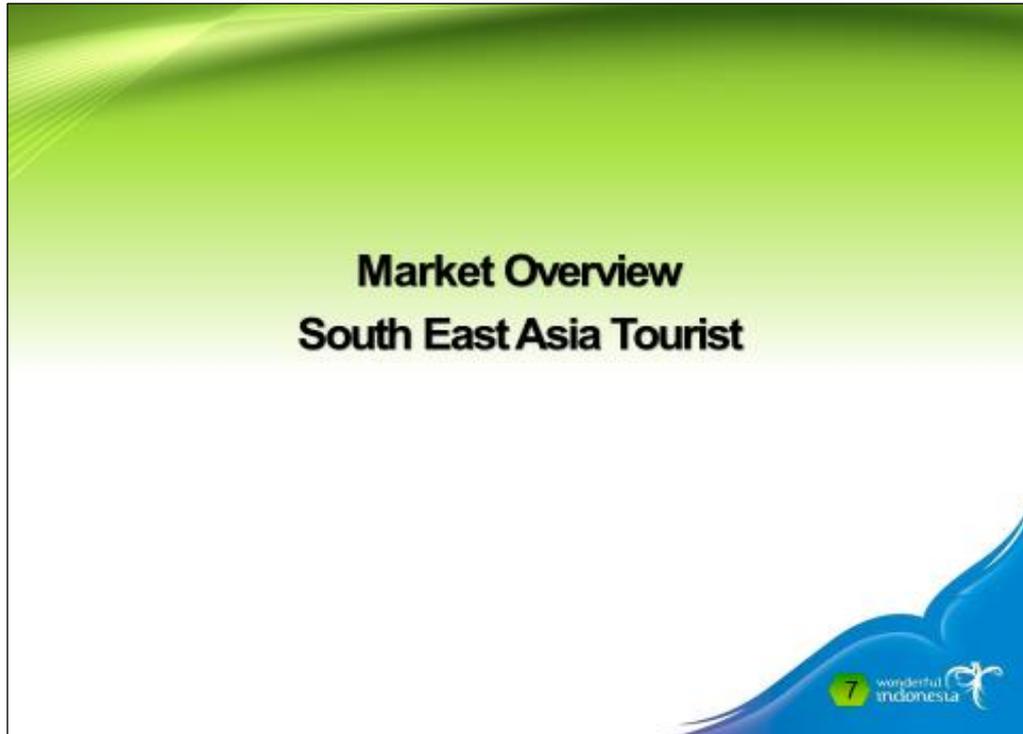
1. Working Agenda The Consulate General of The Republic of Indonesia in Kuching, among others is to help promoting Indonesian Tourism in Sarawak.
2. Proposal and suggestion from Consulate Indonesia to enhance the cooperation to promote *Cross Border Tourism and eco-tourism in West Kalimantan and Sarawak*.
3. Strategic steps to be taken by Sarawak and West Kalimantan Provincial government to enhance the cooperation in tourism sectors.

C. Update achievement of Program organized by Consulate General Indonesia in Kuching to promote Indonesian Tourism.



A Strategic Analysis





South East Asia Tourist Target Number
2017 = 15 Million Foreign Tourists

No	Market	Total	No	Market	Total
1	Greater China	2,453,000	4	Australia	1,816,000
	-Main land China	2,037,000	5	Malaysia	1,772,000
	-Taiwan	284,000	6	Japan	762,000
	-Hongkong	132,000	7	India	546,000
2	Singapore	2,275,000	8	South Korea	514,000
3	Europe	2,198,000	9	USA	380,000
	-England	441,000	10	Middle East	340,000
	-France	330,000	11	Philippine	217,000
	-Germany	306,000	12	Thailand	135,000
	-Dutch	250,000	13	Other countries	1,592,000
	-Russia	100,000		TARGET	15,000,000
	-Other Europe Countries	771,000			

Sumber: Asiap Strategi Pemasaran Pariwisata Mancanegara
Total Target Foreign Tourist from Asean (Malaysia, Singapura, Thailand, Filipina) is 4.399.000 people * not include Other South Asian Countries

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Malaysian Tourists Visit West Kalimantan Period 2011 - 2017

Year	PORT OF ENTRY		TOTAL
	Airport Supadio	Entikong Border CIGS	
2011	6,239	24,380	30,619
2012	6,262	25,416	31,678
2013	5,831	24,856	30,687
2014	8,557	22,464	31,021
2015	9,620	25,490	35,110
2016	8,616	23,645	32,261
2017	18,683	22,234	40,917
Total	63,808	168,485	232,293

Sumber: BPS Kalimantan Barat



10 Priority Tourist Destinations



National Parks in Indonesia



There are **50 National parks** in Indonesia ranging from rain forests, endemic species, mountain, sea, rivers and etc. Of all the national parks, **6 are World Heritage Sites**, 6 are part of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves and 3 are wetlands of international importance under the *Ramsar convention. A total of 9 parks are largely marine

THE RAMSAR CONVENTION

The Convention on Wetlands, called the Ramsar Convention, is the intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975. Since then, almost 90% of UN member states, from all the world's geographic regions, have acceded to become "Contracting Parties".



National Parks in Indonesia

National Park in Sumatera	National Park in Java	National Park in Bali & East Nusa Tenggara
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mount Leuser *) **) 2. Siberut *) 3. Kerinci Seblat **) 4. Tigapuluh Hills 5. Duabelas Hills 6. Berbak ***) 7. Sembilang 8. Bukit Barisan Selatan **) 9. Way Kambas 10. Batang Gadis 11. Tesso Nilo 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ujung Kulon **) 2. Kepulauan Seribu 3. Halimun Mount 4. Gede Pangrango Mount *) 5. Karimunjawa 6. Bromo Tengger Semeru 7. Meru Betiri 8. Baluran 9. Alas Purwo 10. Mount Merapi 11. Mount Merbabu 12. Mount Ciremai 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bali Barat 2. Mount Rinjani 3. Komodo *) **) 4. Manupeu Tanah Daru 5. Laiwangi Waggameti 6. Kelimutu
National Park in Kalimantan	National Park in Sulawesi	National Park in Maluku and Papua
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mount Palung 2. Lake Sentarum ***) 3. Betung Kerihun 4. Bukit Baka-Bukit R 5. Tanjung Puting *) 6. Kutal 7. Kayan Mentaran 8. Sebangau 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bunaken 2. Bogani Nani Wartabone 3. Lore Lindu *) 4. Taka Bonera 5. Rawa Aopa Watumohai 6. Wakatobi 7. Kepulauan Togean 8. Bantimurung - Bulusaraung 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manusela 2. Aketajawe - Lolobata 3. Teluk Cendrawasih 4. Lorentz **) 5. Wasur

Notes :

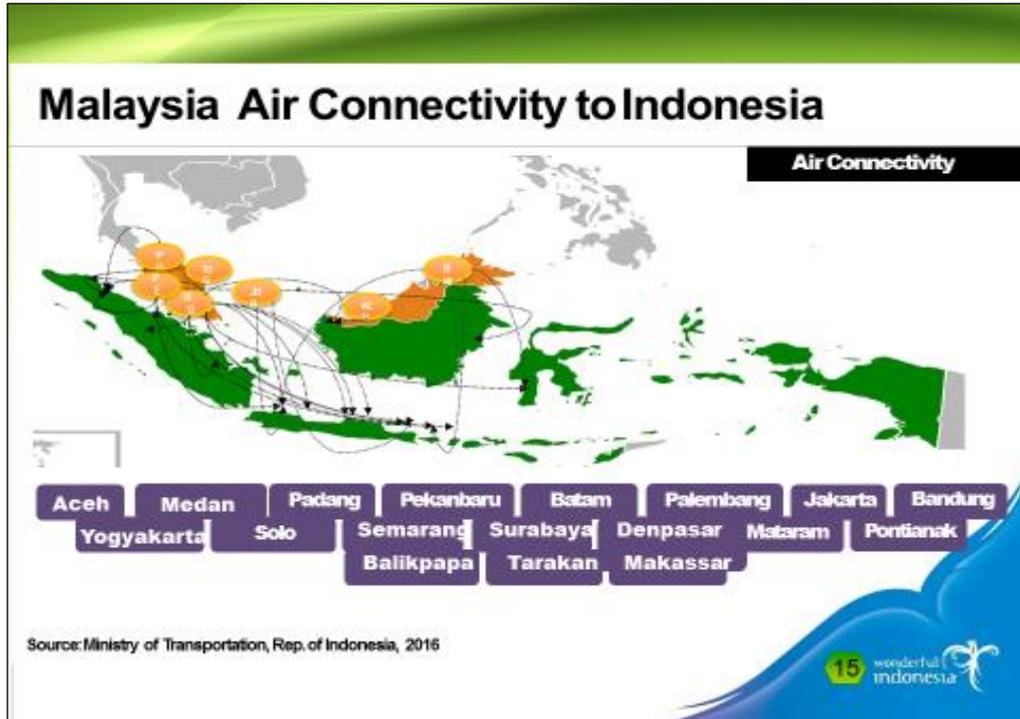
*) Biosphere Reserves : is an ecosystem with plants and animals of unusual scientific and natural interest. It is a label given by UNESCO to help protect the sites.

**) World Heritage sites : is a place that is listed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as of special cultural or physical significance.

***) Ramsar Sites







PROSPECT OF ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN WEST KALIMANTAN AND SARAWAK.

1. Geographically, West Kalimantan and Sarawak share a same Borneo Island, hence in terms of ecosystem and geologist both countries have a Similar condition
2. Topographically, Sarawak located at North Region of Borneo Island which have more higher altitude, and more mountain, while West Kalimantan located at South West region, which at lower ground and has more beach along their coastal area.
3. Nevertheless, West Kalimantan and Sarawak have their own typical ecosystem which different and unique from each other, hence if both Region can work together to promote their ecotourism, it can boost their tourism industries, and attract more foreign tourist since they can see different landscape within same island.
4. Besides nature attraction, Sarawak has *medical tourism*, and *historical tourism*, while West Kalimantan also has nature tourism, cultural attraction and event, and geographical attraction where Pontianak City is the only city in Asia which passed by Equator line.
5. Beside Nature Attraction, both region can create their own cultural event, ceremonies, and international event that can bring more foreign tourists to come.



TOURISM ATTRACTION IN WEST KALIMANTAN & SARAWAK

Types of Tourism	Sarawak	Kalimantan Barat
Nature Attraction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Niah Cave at Niah Mount. 2. Damai Beach, at Santubong 3. Deer Cave at Gunung Mulu 4. Lambir Hills National Park. 5. Borneo Highland Resort 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pasir Panjang Beach. 2. Sentarum Lake 3. Temajuk Beach 4. Randayan Island, Lemukutan Island 5. Mananggar Waterfall, Riam Merasap Water fall.
Medical Tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Normah Specialist Hospital. 2. KPJ Hospital. 3. Borneo Medical Specialist. 4. Timberland Hospital 	
Cultural Tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gawai Dayak Event. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cap Go Meh Event. 2. Robo-Robo Event. 3. Naek Dango Event.
Event Tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rainforest World Music Festival. 2. Dragon Race Boat di Kuching. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carnival Khatulistiwa. 2. Equator Culmination Ceremony.



B Strategic Step and Implementation (National Level)



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10 Priority Tourism Destinations in Indonesia Investment Profile

Total Investment USD 20 Billion
(USD 10 Billion Public Investment and USD 10 Billion Private Investment)

NO	DESTINATION	PERFORMANCE			PROJECTION 2019		
		INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVAL (PEOPLE)		FOREIGN EXCHANGE (USD)	INVESTMENT (USD MILLION)	INTERNAT'L TOURIST ARRIVAL (PEOPLE)	FOREIGN EXCHANGE (USD MILLION)
		2012	2013				
1	Lake Toba	15,464	10,680	10,680,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000
2	Tanjung Kelayang	975	451	451,000	1,600	500,000	500
3	Tanjung Lesung	8,336	1,739	1,739,000	5,000	1,000,000	1,000
4	Kepulauan Seribu & Kota Tua Jakarta	4,627	16,384	16,384,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000
5	Borobudur	193,982	227,337	27,337,000	1,500	2,000,000	2,000
6	Bromo-Tengger-Semeru	34,466	33,387	33,387,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000
7	Mandalika	121,482	125,307	125,307,000	3,300	2,000,000	2,000
8	Labuan Bajo	41,972	54,147	54,147,000	1,200	500,000	500
9	Wakatobi	2,179	3,315	3,315,000	1,400	500,000	500
10	Morotai	618	500	500,000	3,000	500,000	500
TOTAL					USD 20,000	10 Million	USD 10 Billion

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10 Priority Tourism Destinations in Indonesia Development Profile

NO	DESTINATION	GATE	ESTIMATED AREA OF ZONE DEV'T (Ha)	SINGLE MANAGEMENT
1	Lake Toba	Gate Sumatera	500	Tourism Authority Board
2	Tanjung Kelayang	Gate Sumatera	1,200	Special Economic Zone
3	Tanjung Lesung	Gate Jakarta	1,500	Special Economic Zone
4	Kepulauan Seribu & Kota Tua Jakarta	Gate Jakarta	1,000	Tourism Authority Board
5	Borobudur	Gate Yogyakarta	1,000	Tourism Authority Board
6	Bromo-Tengger-Semeru	Gate Surabaya	1,000	Tourism Authority Board
7	Mandalika	Gate Bali	1,035	Special Economic Zone
8	Labuan Bajo	Gate Bali	1,000	Tourism Authority Board
9	Wakatobi	Gate Sulawesi	500	Tourism Authority Board
10	Morotai	Gate Maluku Papua	300	Special Economic Zone

Indicative area based on updated plan on April 2016

Total Estimated Area of Zone Development: 11,736 Ha*

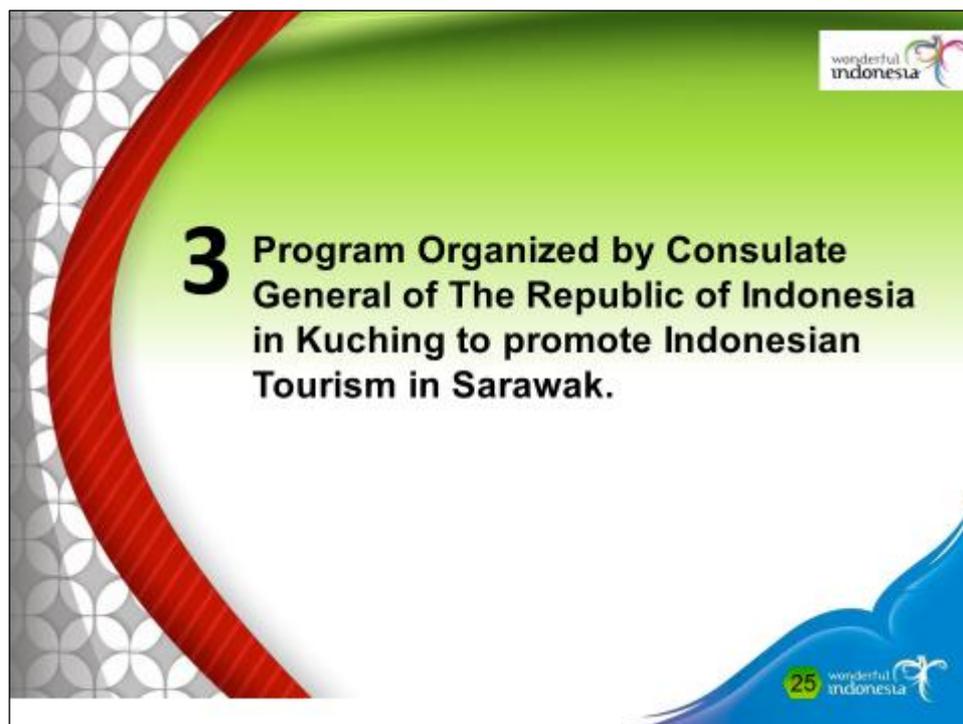
TARGET TOURISM SECTOR INDONESIA 2018

INDICATOR		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
MAKRO	CONTRIBUTION FOR NATIONAL GDP	10%	11%	13%	14%	15%
	DEVISA (TRILLIUN Rp)	144	172	200	223	280
	EMPLOYMENT (million people)	11,4	11,8	12	12,6	13,0
MICRO	COMPETITION INDEX (by WEF)	#50	n.a	#40	n.a	#30
	FOREIGN TOURIST (MILLION VISIT)	10	12	15	17	20
	LOCAL TOURIST (MILLION VISIT)	255	260	265	270	275

Catatan :

- Indeks daya saing pariwisata, penilaian dilakukan 2 (dua) tahun sekali oleh World Economic Forum (WEF)





Program Organized by Consulate General of The Republic of Indonesia to promote Indonesian Tourism in Sarawak.

3. ASSISTING any programs from other agencies to increase the connectivity and link to Indonesia.
- On October 2013, assisting EXPRESS AIR-Indonesia, to open flight route Pontianak – Kuching (5 flight a week).
 - On March 2017, assisting Airasia, Malaysia , to open flight route Pontianak – Kuching (2 flight a week).
 - On December 2017, assisting EXPRESS AIR-Indonesia, to open flight route Pontianak – Miri (7 flight a week).
 - On January 2018, assisting WINGS AIR-Indonesia, to open flight route Pontianak – Kuching (2 flight daily, 7 times a week).
 - **Coming soon** : On 15 March 2018, Wings Air Indonesia, will open flight Route Pontianak – Miri (Daily Flight, 7 times a week).



MUSIC FESTIVAL WONDERFUL INDONESIA AT ARUK BORDER, SAMBAS REGENCY.



Chief Minister Sarawak Datuk Patinggi Abang Johari bin Tun Abang Haji Openg lead 500 Big Biker Sarawak attending Music Concert Wonderful Indonesia at Aruk Border, Kabupaten Sambas.

28

Cultural Event Indonesia Week at Cityone Mega Mall Kuching , 3 – 6 November 2016



29

FAM TRIP PROGRAM FOR MEDIA & TOUR OPERATORS SARAWAK TO YOGYAKARTA, 17 – 21 March 2017



30

Inaugural Flight Air Asia Route Pontianak - Kuching 5 Juni 2017



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INAUGURAL FLIGHT XPRESS AIR INDONESIA ROUTE Pontianak – Miri (Desember 2017)



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**Inaugural Flight WINGS AIR – LION AIR GROUP, route
Pontianak – Kuching, on 24 January 2018**



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**4 Suggestion for Local Government
to boost Cross-Border Tourism between
West Kalimantan and Sarawak.**

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Suggestion for Local Government to boost Cross-Border Tourism between West Kalimantan and Sarawak.

1. To Follow up the MOU between Sarawak and West Kalimantan that have been agreed during meeting SOSEK MALINDO , to establish cooperation between both region to promote and develop tourism industries, such as ;
 - Cooperation between **ASITA and STF (Sarawak Tourism Federation)** to create a tourist package that covers destination in both region in Sarawak and West Kalimantan.
 - Cooperation between **West Kalimantan Tourism Department and STB (Sarawak Tourism Board)** to create a Joint Tourism Calendar in Sarawak – West Kalimantan that shows all events in both region within a year.
 - To create a **Joint Event Together** that organized by both side and held it alternately in Sarawak and West Kalimantan. The Event that we see possible to do that way is Event Gawai Dayak, since both region has the same ethnic and cultural.

Strategic Regional Cooperation Steps to promote (Eco)-tourism between Sarawak & West Kalimantan

1. Opportunities and Chances

The closeness and neighbouring location, gives Sarawak and West Kalimantan opportunities and chances to make cooperation to organized specific event to Promote Tourism in border area. (**Inter-Border Tourism Event**).

Example :

- Tourism Ministry of Indonesia has organized several Concerts Music at Indonesia Border Area, called **Festival Wonderful Indonesia**, held at Entikong Border, and Aruk Border which attended by Sarawak people, and also Minister of Tourism Sarawak (now Chief Minister Sarawak).
- Government of Sambas Region is planning to organize a sport event called **Cross-Border Run of Sambas-Sarawak**, which covers a running track from Aruk Border in Sambas & finish at Biawak border, Sarawak or vice-versa.
- Alternate Visit by various Motor club from both country, such as Big Bikers Club visit from Sarawak to Pontianak, IMBI motor Club Visit to Kuching up to Miri, The Cyrion Mobile club Indonesia visit to Kuching, The VW Bettle car club Visit from Pontianak to Kuching, etc.

Photo Documentation of cooperation between Sarawak
and West Kalimantan to promote their tourism.



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Minister of Tourism Sarawak (now Chief Minister Sarawak), led hundreds members of Big Bikers from Sarawak to attend Music Concert "Wonderful Indonesia" at Aruk Border at Sambas District.

Photo Documentation of cooperation between Sarawak
and West Kalimantan to promote their tourism.



Harley Davidson Indonesia Motor Club visit Kuching



MyVi / Cyron Indonesia Mobile Club visit Kuching



VW Indonesia Mobile Club visit Kuching

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Cooperation between Sarawak & West Kalimantan to promote their tourism.
(Serikin Border Market Tourist Destination)



Serikin Market, open every week end at Serikin Border, in Bau District, Sarawak, where Indonesian traders from Jagoi Babang, Sambas are allowed to enter Sarawak territory to sell various Indonesian products. This market was promoted by Sarawak Government as one of the tourist destination in Sarawak.

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**Strategic Regional Cooperation to promote Ecotourism
between Sarawak & West Kalimantan**

2. Challenges (i)

During Sosek Malindo Meeting in 2016, Sarawak and West Kalimantan have agreed to work together to promote Ecotourism at their region such as Betung Karihun National Park in West Kalimantan, and Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, in Sarawak which located at their Border Area as Ecotourism destination, and it also has been proposed to form a World Heritage Site, named as "Trans-border Rainforest Heritage of Borneo".

This cooperation still pending, because Lanjak Entimau Wildlife which located neighbouring with Betung Karihun National Park was designated by Sarawak Government as Nature Preserve Area which are closed for public hence can not be used for tourist destination.

The Sarawak Government will resolve this matter and will revise their Wild Life Act in order to open Lanjak Entimau Wildlife as one of the Ecotourism tourist destination in Sarawak, and in tandem with Betung Kerihun National Park in West Kalimantan Province as ecotourism destination.

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2. Challenges (ii)

At this time, there are 3 Border Gates that have officially opened by Government of Indonesia and Sarawak, i.e : Entikong – Tebedu Border, Aruk- Biawak Border, and Nanga Badau – Lubuk Antu Border.

But among these 3 border gates, only Border Gate Entikong-Tebedu that already have ICQS (Immigration, Custom, Quarantine, Security) facilities, and the other 2 border gates have not yet provided with Custom and Quarantine, hence with these handicaps, limiting those 2 borders to be used to pass for human traffic only, and can not be used for passing by of public transport or personal vehicles.

Should Sarawak and Indonesia agreed to allow those 2 borders to be passed by public transport and vehicles, it can increase the number of tourist, and gives more access for tourist to visit other region in their other area.

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Thank you

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Annex 6.9. Fundraising Strategy



Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation:
Empowering Forestry Communities and Women
in Sustainable Livelihood Development
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

FUNDRAISING STRATEGY

M. Hermayani Putera
Pontianak, 6-7 March 2018



FUNDRAISING





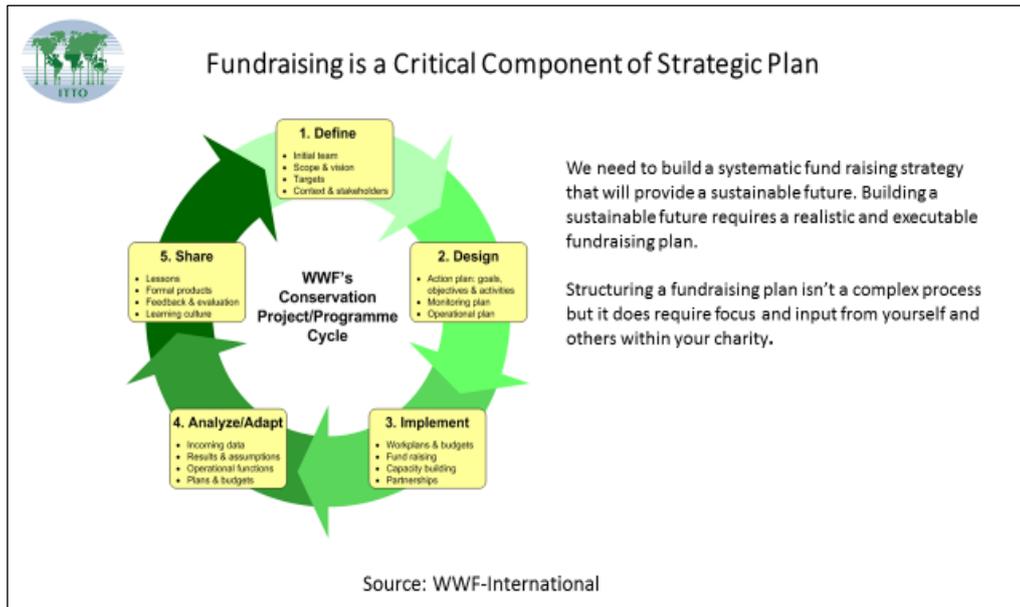
Global Trend on Fund Raising (and Giving):

- Increased **public and media awareness** of development issues and the various solutions
- Demands for increased **transparency** and proof of **impact delivery**
- Trends towards **development partnerships, capacity building** and **donor co-ordination**
- Technological development, especially **new communication technology**

Who are the Members?



Source: John Greensmith, International Executive Director, Plan, Global Policy Forum, 2018.



-
- ### Traditional Sources of Fundraising Target
- International Aid Agency
 - Government Aid Agency
 - Intergovernmental Aid Agency
 - Private Donor, Foundation
 - Carbon Climate Fund (in setting up and growing)



Potential Sources of Fund Raising

- **Waqf.** Indonesia Waqf Board released, the potential of wakaf in Indonesia is around IDR180 trillion (US\$13,1 billion). By end of 2017, Indonesian Waqf Board in 2017 only reached 400 billion rupiah (US\$29,2 mio).
- **Crowd Funding.** Fintechnews Singapore in 24 June 2017 released China has been the **world's largest online alternative finance market** by transaction volume, registering US\$107 billion in 2015 or almost 99% of the total volume in APAC.
- Excluding China, the rest of APAC recorded a volume of US\$1,12 billion in 2015, a 313% year-on-year growth rate from the US\$271 million raised in 2014.
- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**
- **Government Budget** (National/Province/District/Village) through synergy, integration, program adoption)
- **Payment for Environmental Services (PES)**



Local Crowd Funding: Growth Fund Raising ...





Tips and Tricks of Fundraising:

- Create/Organize Event (Rhino Run, Gala Dinner, etc)
- Legacy Society (Planned Giving)
- Membership
- Face to Face Campaign (dinner, field trip)
- Build and maintain more interpersonal relations with donor (private, PiC)
- Celebrate what you and your team have achieved and prepare to do it all over again!



Future Challenge of Fund Raising

- Use of **the latest technology to engage donors** face to face and at every giving level.
- Focused on **solving problems**.
- **Synergy among fundraisers** (NGO, CBO, philanthropy organization, etc) to create more creative and innovative ideas. The era of competition has passed. This is the era of collaboration.
- Database will be more accessible, easier to manage and package it.





Thank You.....



Annex 6.10 Profiles of PT. Kandelia Alam

