INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO

PROJECT PROPOSAL

TITLE	STRENGTHENING EFFECTIVE FOREST AREA DESIGNATION AND CUSTOMARY RIGHTS IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE AS A PRECONDITION OF ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 940/24 Rev.1 (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	ENGLISH

SUMMARY

Sustainable forest management is the key to forest productivity, and the continuity of the flow of benefits (social, economic, and ecological) for the local, national, and global. In the Indonesian context, one of the pre-conditions for achieving and realizing SFM is clear and legitimate land tenure.

Designation of forest areas refers to the formal process by which the government designates certain areas as conservation, protection, and production forests through a participatory process of boundary marking and an official declaration. Apart from strengthening the legality and legitimacy of forest areas, the process of designation of forest areas also provides recognition for local community management land. The recognition and settlement of land tenure in the context of forest area designation is a process that will always occur in the context of forest area planning in Indonesia. Various conflicts regarding the boundaries of forest areas and customary lands in NTT Province continue to emerge and cause ineffective sustainable forest management.

The main objective of this project is to accelerate the effective designation of forest areas as a pre-condition of SFM in NTT Province. The outputs of this project are a) local communities' rights recognized and resolved, b) community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries improved, c) Local institutions on managing land tenure strengthened, and d) forestry-based business model at the community level developed.

EXECUTING AGENCY	DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FORESTRY PLANNING AND ENVIROMENTAL GOVERNANCE, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
COLLABORATING AGENCY	--
DURATION	30 MONTHS
APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	TO BE DETERMINED

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE	Source	Contribution in US$	Local Currency Equivalent
	ITTO	**599,555**	
	Gov't of Indonesia	74,160	
	TOTAL	**673,715**	

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Project Brief

In NTT Province, customary land is defined as land controlled by an association of customary law communities whose designation and use are for the greatest possible benefit to the lives and welfare of all members of the customary community. These customary land has been carried on for generations based on customary law that applies and is recognized by the community.

Boundary conflicts between forest areas and community land rights have resulted in ineffective forest management. This disharmony has caused land encroachment, land occupation, illegal grazing, forest fires, and the communities' land not being managed optimally. The conflict constellation was increasing with political dynamics in Indonesia. In the New Order era, forest management was carried out centrally. All policies and their implementation are determined by the central government. After the collapse of the New Order, the management of production and protected forests was handed over to the district government, which since 2014 and until now was taken over by the provincial government. These changes in authority cause forest area conflicts and forest management to become increasingly complex.

Designation of forest areas refers to the formal process by which the government designates certain areas as conservation, protection, and production forests through a participatory process of boundary marking and an official declaration. Apart from strengthening the legality and legitimacy of forest areas, the process of designation of forest areas also provides recognition for local community management land. The recognition and settlement of land tenure in the context of forest area designation is a process that will always occur in the context of forest area planning in Indonesia. Various conflicts regarding the boundaries of forest areas and customary lands in NTT Province continue to emerge and cause ineffective sustainable forest management.

The project partners who are directly involved are the Directorate for Forest Area Establishment and Management, FMUs in Ende District or Forest Services in NTT Province, MoEF technical implementing units, Local University. The beneficiaries of this project are numerous stakeholders, including local community, local government, private sectors, NGO, and CSO such as logging companies, ecosystem restoration companies, forest plantation companies, NGOs, and other international organizations.

The effective forest area designation and strengthening customary rights as a pre-condition of sustainable forest management in NTT Province will be the main outcome of this project. This main outcome will be achieved through several outcomes that are expected to be realized by the end of the project, including 1) local communities' rights are recognized and resolved through several coordination meetings, dissemination of LTSFAD procedure, and development of local provincial regulation to acknowledge customary community rights, 2) community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management improved through the availability of qualified data on land ownership, harmonization mapping, and designation of forest area at the project sites. The availability of reliable land ownership data is collected through field inventory and verification. The results of these activities will be compiled and provided in the LTSFAD map released by MoEF, 3) local Institutional on resolving land tenure conflict strengthened through reviewing the existing

policies, local stakeholder platform established, several resources and protocols available; and 4) forestry-based business model at the community level developed in FMU Ende.

The main objective of this project is to accelerate the effective designation of forest areas as a pre-condition of SFM in NTT Province. The outputs of this project are a) local communities' rights recognized and resolved, b) community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries improved, c) local institutions on managing land tenure strengthened, and d) forestry-based business model at the community level developed

EA collaborates with the provincial forestry service as the institution responsible for technical policy formulation, administration of government affairs, public services, and supervision in forest inventory and administration, forest exploitation, forest rehabilitation, and forest protection at the provincial level. The EA also collaborates and actively engages with the Forest Management Unit (FMU) as the closest provincial government unit to the local community and targeted forest area. FMU will play an important role in achieving the target of forest area designation and the LTSFAD process. They channel all communication, information, consultation, and facilitation, regarding forest area designation and LTSFAD, particularly to local communities in a responsible, accountable, transparent, and professional manner.

Once this project is completed, the effective forest area designation and customary rights in East Nusa Tenggara Province as a precondition of achieving sustainable forest management will continue implemented because we have the regulation will be the basis for implementing the project to achieve effective forest management in NTT Province through recognizing and resolving local communities' rights, strengthening local institutions on land tenure management, improving local community capacity, and developing a forestry business model at the community level. The special units or institutions that will be formed will be given a role in regulating the LTSFAD also there are some activities that community participation on forest area gazettement (forest area boundaries participation)

There are several key assumptions and potential risk if the project will be implemented are i) Weak commitment from related stakeholders and the risk will be delayed completion of particular activities and delivery of outputs, ii) supportive MoEF, and the potential risk is delayed completion of activities, iii) cooperative institutions in land sectors also will risk if unsuccessful execution of harmonizing forest area mapping, iv) supportive local government will be delayed completion of activities, and v) The area of LTSFAD is 1,620.83 ha if local communities claim higher than the area of LTSFAD its will be a potential risk. All risks could be mitigated by Continued coordination and communication by the EA, Strong and steady consultation by EA, Continued communication, and coordination by the EA, Strong and steady consultation by EA and Apply high-resolution satellite images to analyze the LTSFAD area conduct LTSFAD field inventory and verification

For the sustainability of this project, Sustainable forest management is the key to forest productivity, and the continuity of the flow of benefits (social, economic, and ecological) for the local, national, and global. In the Indonesian context, one of the pre-conditions for achieving and realizing SFM is clear and legitimate land tenure. The total proposed project budget is US$ 653.715,20. A fund of US$ 579.555,20 is expected to receive support from ITTO. The counterpart contribution is expected to be given by the Directorate for Forest Area Establishment and Management MoEF US$ 74.160,00

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

BPKHTL : **Technical Implementation Unit for Forestry Planning and Environmental Governance**

CSO : **Civil Society Organization**

DFDU : **Directorate for Forest Designation and Utilization**

ESM : **Environmental and Social Management**

FAEM : **Directorate for Forest Area Establishment and Management**

FMU : **Forest Management Unit**

FPEG : **Directorate General of Forestry Planning and Environment Governance**

GEEW : **Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**

HPT : **Limited Production Forest**

HPK : **Convertible Production Forest**

HK : **Conservation Forest**

ITTA : **International Tropical Trade Agreement**

ITTC : **International Tropical Timber Council**

ITTO : **International Tropical Timber Organization**

Kesbangpol : **National Unity and Political Agency**

KPHL : **Protection Forest Management Unit**

KPHP : **Production Forest Management Unit**

LTSFAD : **Land Tenure Settlement for Forest Area Designation**

MoEF : **Ministry of Environment and Forestry**

NGOs : **Non-Governmental Organization**

NTT : **East Nusa Tenggara**

PSC : **Project Steering Committee**

RKP : **Government Work Plan**

RPJMN : **National Medium-Term Development Plan**

RTK : **Forest land register**

RTRWP : **Provincial Spatial Planning**

SFM : **Sustainable Forest Management**

TGHK : **Agreement on Forest Area Utilization**

PART 1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Origin

The history of the designation of forest areas in East Nusa Tenggara or Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) Province has experienced dynamics in several periods, starting from the Dutch colonial era in the 1930s. At that time, forest area designation was carried out partially for each forest group. In that period, the designated forest area in NTT Province was about 1,252,511 Ha. After Indonesian independence until the 1980s, forest area designation with a register system continued to apply and was used as a basis for forest management.

From 1980 to 1990, the designation of forest areas was carried out based on the Agreement on Forest Area Utilization or *Tata Guna Hutan Kesepakatan* (TGHK). Following this new approach, based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: 89/Kpts-II/1983, the forest area of NTT Province was about 1,667,962 Ha.

Between 1999 and 2005, there was an alignment and harmonization between the TGHK and the Provincial Spatial Planning or *Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Provinsi* (RTRWP) that changed the forest areas all over Indonesia including NTT Province. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry and Plantations Number: SK.423/Kpts-II/1999, the forest area of NTT Province was about 1,808,990 Ha.

Furthermore, based on the proposed RTRWP of NTT Province, the forest area in NTT Province experienced another change in 2016. Through the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number: SK.357/Menlhk/Setjen/PLA.0/5/2016, the forest area in NTT Province is 1,728,756.39 ha or 37% of the total provincial area. Based on its function, 38% of the forest area is Protection Forest, 16% is Production Forest, 11% Limited Production Forest, 5% is Convertible Production Forest, and 30% is Conservation Forest including National Park, Nature Reserve Area, Wildlife Reserve, and Marines Conservation Area.

In NTT Province, customary land is defined as land controlled by an association of customary law communities whose designation and use are for the greatest possible benefit to the lives and welfare of all members of the customary community. It has various terms, such as *Kabisu* land in Sumba, *Wungu* land in East Flores, *Lingko* land in Manggarai, *Leo* land in Rote, *Kanaf* land and *Fukun* land in Timor, *Udu* land in Sabu, Bapang land in Alor, and *Ngeng Ngerang* land in Sikka (Patty, 1984: 18). These customary land has been carried on for generations based on customary law that applies and is recognized by the community.

However, to be considered in the formal process, customary communities' existence must first be recognized and accommodated by the government through provincial regulations. Without such recognition, customary land rights are often difficult to be considered equally in the forest area determination process. Thus, the formal and one-sided process of determining forest areas in the past has caused customary communities' rights and interests, to be neglected. Consequently, the overlaps between forest areas and local community/customary land have not been optimally resolved in the forest area determination process. Strengthening and accommodating customary and local communities' rights in forest area designation and management must be carried out to achieve sustainability and increase community welfare.

Boundary conflicts between forest areas and community land rights have resulted in ineffective forest management. This disharmony has caused land encroachment, land occupation, illegal grazing, forest fires, and the communities' land not being managed optimally. The conflict constellation was increasing with political dynamics in Indonesia. In the New Order era, forest management was carried out centrally. All policies and their implementation are determined by the central government. After the collapse of the New Order, the management of production and protected forests was handed over to the district government, which since 2014 and until now was taken over by the provincial government. These changes in authority cause forest area conflicts and forest management to become increasingly complex.

The people in NTT Province are obedient and still adhere strongly to traditional rules, including in forest and land management. They follow the customary rules above the formal rules. According to Nome (2014:6), the conflict between local communities and the government was caused by establishing/designating protected forest areas within customary land, which occurred in 11 regencies in NTT. In 2013, the National Unity and Political Agency (Kesbangpol) of NTT Province and Cendana University conducted social mapping conflicts. The mapping results show that the largest social conflict in eighteen out of twenty-two regencies in NTT stems from the issue of communal land distribution (Nome, 2014:5).

Various conflicts regarding the boundaries of forest areas and customary lands continue to emerge and always become problems that cause ineffective sustainable forest management. Therefore, legitimate forest and land tenure is needed to support effective forest management. Apart from strengthening the legality of the forest area, the forest area designation process also provides recognition for local community land rights. This process of forest area designation was strengthened by agrarian reform policies that were established to solve the conflict between forest area boundaries and customary lands. The Agrarian Reform is one of the pillars of the Economic Equalization Policy. The basis of the economic equity policy is not only providing equality but also providing assets/capital (equity) to the population, especially the marginalized. The Agrarian Reform program policy is a mandate of the 1945 Constitution Article 33 paragraph 3, followed by Law Number 41 of 1999 and its implementing regulations. The People's Consultative Assembly ora *Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat* (MPR) during the Reform Order issued MPR Decree No. IX of 2001, which was the first milestone of Agrarian Reform.

To accelerate the implementation of agrarian reform policy, the government has stipulated Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2023 concerning the Acceleration of Implementation of Agrarian Reform, Government Regulation Number 23 of 2021 concerning Forestry Implementation, and Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Forestry Planning, Changes in the Allocation of Forest Areas, and Changes in the Function of Forest Areas and Use of Forest Areas. These and other related regulations will be the basis for implementing the project to achieve effective forest management in NTT Province through recognizing and resolving local communities' rights, strengthening local institutions on land tenure management, improving local community capacity, and developing a forestry business model at the community level.

1.2 Relevance

1.2.1 Conformity with ITTO's objectives and priority

The main objective of this project is to achieve effective forest area designation and strengthen customary rights as a pre-condition of sustainable forest management in NTT Province. This main goal will be achieved through several main activities, as follows:

- **Recognizing, resolving, and strengthening local communities' rights**

- **Improving community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management**

- **Strengthening local Institutions on managing land tenure**

- **Developing a forestry-based business model at the community level**

The main objective and project activities above will be associated with ITTO's objectives (ITTA, 2006) such as points (c), (f), (g), and (j). This is sequentially according to the objectives presented below:

1. **To contribute to the process of sustainable development, which is relevant to the main objective and overall activities of the project as a pre-condition to forest sustainability;**

2. **To promote and support research and development to improve forest management. As mentioned above, the project will develop a forestry-based business model at the community level. Relevant research and development support, especially to determine the proper business model at the project location, is essential;**

3. **To develop and contribute towards mechanisms for the provision of new and additional financial resources and expertise needed to enhance the capacity of producing members to attain the objectives of this agreement. This ITTO objective is relevant, particularly to the project activity in improving community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management;**

4. **To encourage members to support and develop industrial tropical timber reforestation and forest management activities as well as rehabilitation of degraded forest land, with due regard for the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources. By Strengthening local Institutions in managing their land, it is expected that the local communities can be more actively involved in various forest management activities, including reforestation and degraded land rehabilitation.**

Overall, this project will promote sustainable forest management by achieving effective forest area designation and strengthening local communities' rights and capacity. Thus, the project activity is expected to contribute to the achievement of SDGs, especially Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), Goal 13 (Climate Action), and Goal 15 (Life on land). The proposed project aligns with the ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2022-2026, specifically related to the importance of forests for human well-being, forest governance, capacity building, and gender. **This proposed project is also part of effort to support Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 as well as Gender Equity and Social Inclusion developed by MoEF.The project aims to strengthen**

effective the regulation implementation of forest area designation in NTT Province. This will be achieved through the supporting forest area designation processes, assistance and facilitation for local communities are needed so that they can identify, verify, and map the boundaries of their land.

1.2.2 Relevance to Indonesia's policies

The strategic policies of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and some regulations that are relevant to this project are, among others:

1. Constitutional Court Decree Number: MK.35/PUU-X/2012 states that state forests do not include customary forests as long as the customary law communities still exist and their existence is recognized;

2. Government Regulation No. 23 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Forestry that forest area arrangement in the context of forest area confirmation is a series of activities to resolve community problems in the forest area;

3. Presidential Regulation No. 86 Year 2018 on Agrarian Reform, what is meant by Land Object of Agrarian Reform (TORA) is land controlled by the state and/or land owned by the state. TORA is land controlled by the state and/or land owned by the community to be redistributed or legalized. owned by the community to be redistributed or legalized. To provide the legal and legitimate, the source of TORA will certainly come from: (1) land within the forest area that has been released in accordance with the legislation to become TORA and (2) land within the forest area that has been controlled by the community and has been resolved in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

4. Presidential Regulation No. 62 Year 2023 on the Acceleration of Agrarian Reform Implementation;

5. Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 44/2012 jo P.62/2013 regulates in more detail the mechanism for settling land that has been controlled and utilized and/or has been granted rights on them before the land parcels were designated as Forest Areas by removing the land from the State Forest Area through Forest Area Boundary Changes;

6. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 7 of 2021 on Forestry Planning, Forest Area Designation Change and Forest Area Function Change and Forest Area Use explained that the Settlement of Land Tenure in the State Forest Area is carried out by Structuring the Forest Area.

7. Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number SK.903/MENLHK-PKTL/PPKH/ PLA.2/2/2023 dated February 27, 2023, Indicative Map of PPTPKH Revision II indicate that the progress of the achievement of the provision of TORA sources from forest areas until December 2023 is 2,914,486 Ha, consisting of Non Existing / Non Inver of 1,464,276 Ha and Existing / Inver of 1,450,209 Ha.

8. National Medium - Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015 - 2019 and then continued in the RPJMN 2020 - 2024 is ± 4.1 million hectares for TORA target. The establishment and distribution of forest area utilization is the release of forest area to support the Land Object of Agrarian Reform (TORA) program. The area of forest area released for TORA is one of the concrete manifestations of the implementation of land redistribution objects, although in essence it is a reduction in the area of forest area, because the source of TORA is land

originating from the release of state forest areas or the results of changes in forest area boundaries determined by the MoEF as a source of TORA.

9. Strategic Plan of Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2015 - 2019 the realization of the TORA program was 1.57 million hectares and did not reach the target of 4.1 million hectares due to technical and administrative obstacles in the field. In order to meet the target of the TORA program, in the upcoming 2020-2024 period based on Strategic Plan of Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the target of forest area release to support the TORA program has been set at 2.53 million hectares.

10. National Priority Objectives of Directorate General of Forestry and Environmental Planning in the development targets and policy directions of the Government Work Plan (RKP) Year 2023.

11. The revision of the Strategic Plan of the Directorate for Forest Designation and Utilization (DFDU) is carried out as a strategic step in achieving the Directorate General of Forestry Planning and Environmental Governance's Renstra 2020-2024. The direction and goal of the DFDU for 2020-2024 is the Social Pillar of Equitable Community Forest Utilization. The programs of the DFDU are the Sustainable Forest Management Program and the Management Support Program.

1.3   Target Areas

1.3.1   Geographic location

The target area for the Project is forest land in The Province of NTT. NTT Province is divided into 22 regencies/cities and has an area of 4,649,069.22 ha and the total forest areas 1,728,756.39 ha or 37% of the total area. The forest areas are managed is Conservation Forest 516,581.04 ha, Protection Forest 674,320.89 ha, Limited Production Forest 169,279.17 ha, Production Forest 287,625.45 ha, and Convertible Production Forest 80,949.85 ha (Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: 357/Menlhk/Setjen/PLA.0/5/206 and 6615/MENLHK-PKTL/KUH/PLA.2/10/2021 (Figure 1).

Under the forest management system, the area is managed is 22 FMU, 13 FMU's protection, and 9 FMU's production (Minister of Forestry Number: SK.591/Menhut-II/2010).
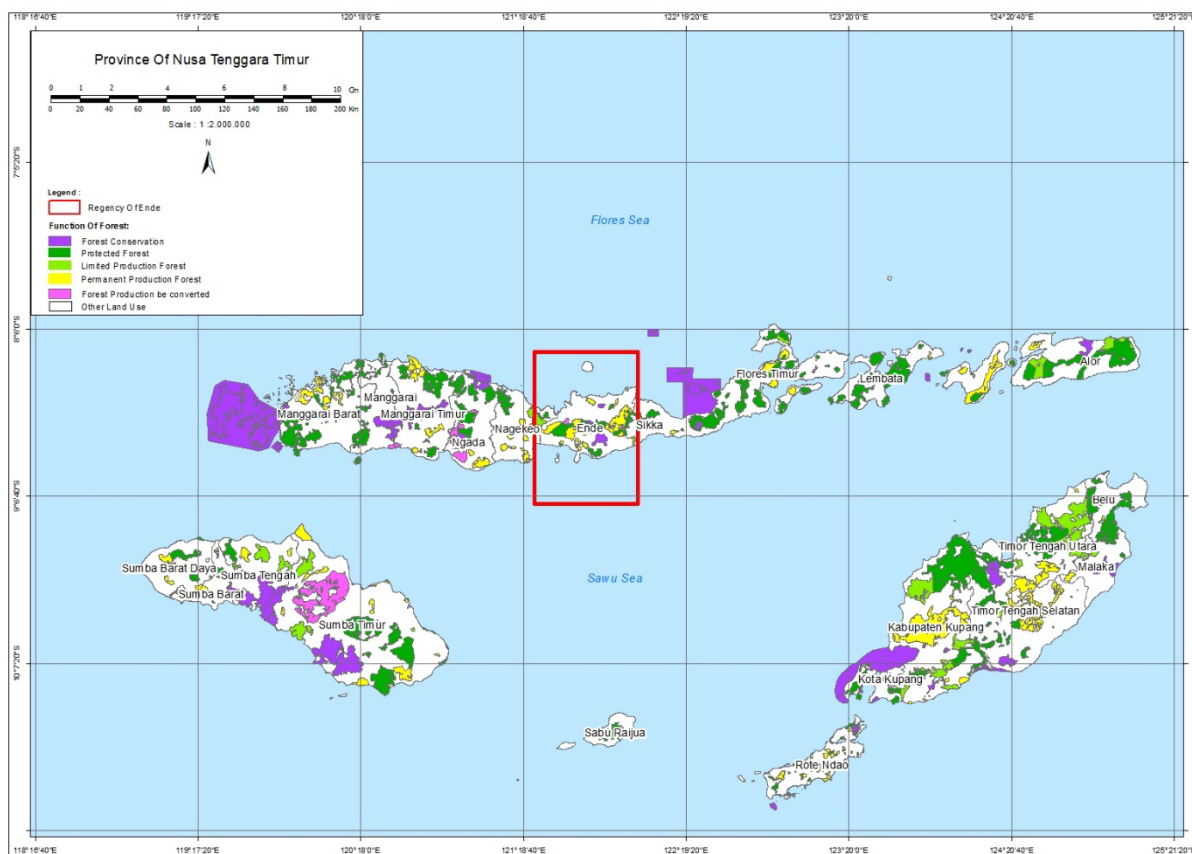
Figure 1. Map of East Nusa Tenggara Province

From the total of 1,728,756.39 ha of forest area in NTT Province, 103,872 ha, or 6% are identified as an object of agrarian reform which will be resolved through the process of LTSFAD.

Based on The Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: 903/MENLHK-PKTL/PLA.2/2/2023 concerning Indicative Map LTSFAD Revision II, these areas include:

a) Production forest areas that can be converted to unproductive areas of 3,906 ha;
b) Agricultural land, plantations, and ponds covering an area of 17,716 ha;
c) Transmigration settlements along with social and public facilities that have obtained in-principle approval for transmigration of 1,405 ha;
d) Settlements, social facilities, and public facilities covering an area of 80,845 ha.

Ende is one of the Regency in NTT Province which will be the locus of the project. The regency is located on Flores Island, with an area of 208,519 ha (Figure 2). 30.49% or 63,577.98 ha of Ende Regency is designated as forest areas. Based on its function consists of conservation forest 7,333.57 ha, protection forest 22,218.97 ha, production forest 32,586.91, Limited Production Forest 345.05 ha, Convertible Production Forest 1,093.44 ha. All the forest areas excluding the conservation forest in Ende Regency are under FMU Unit VI of FMU's production management. This FMU will be the basic unit of field collecting data for this project.
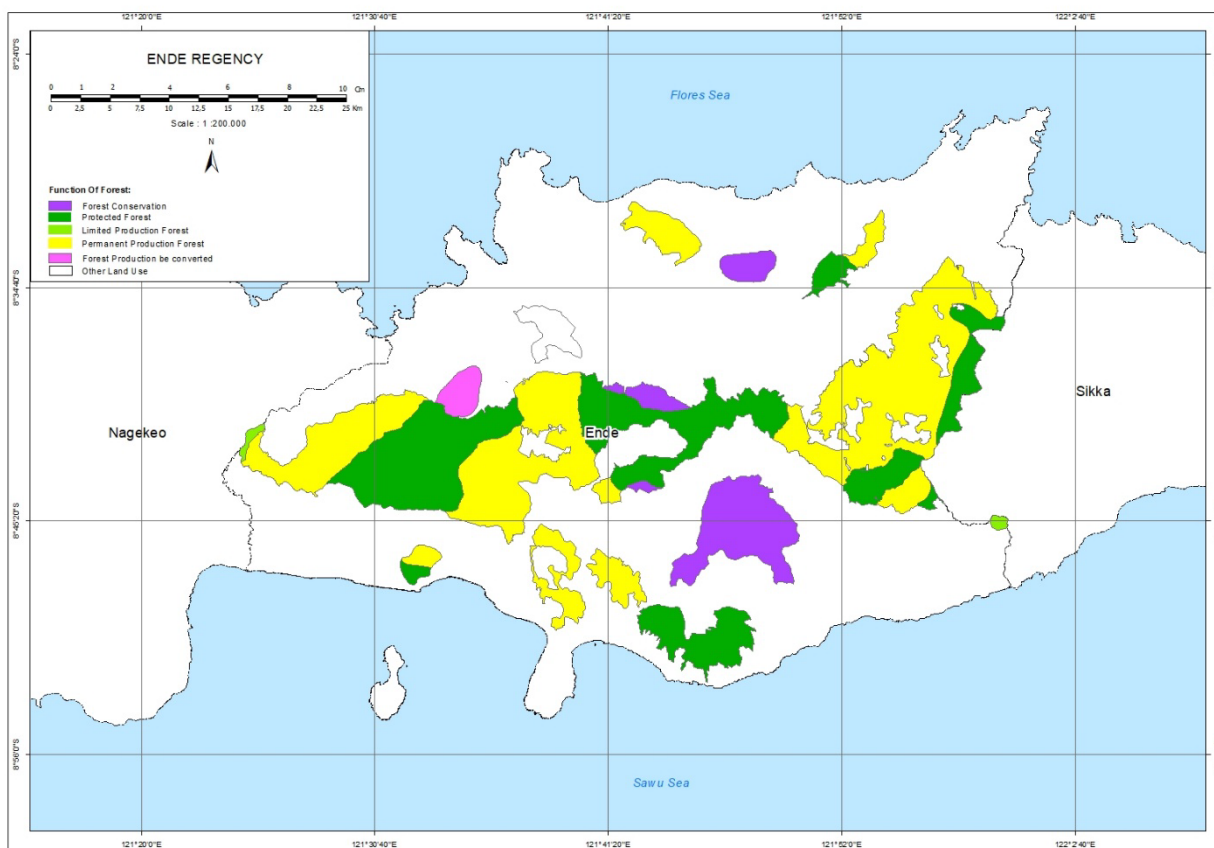
Figure 2. Map of Ende Regency

Ende will be a model for LTSFAD. The area of LTSFADLTSFAD in Ende Regency is about 1,620.83 ha. Based on the criteria used for LTSFAD identification, the area consists of land for agricultural land, plantations, and ponds, about 1,487 ha, and the land of existing settlements, social, and public facilities about 4,561 ha (**Table 1** and **Figure 3**).

Table 1. Identified Land Tenure Settlement for Forest area designation (LTSFAD) area in Ende Regency

Forest Function	LTSFAD Criteria		Total
	Land for agriculture, plantation, and ponds (ha)	Land for existing settlement, social and public facilities (ha)	
Conservation Forest	48.95	52.88	101.83
Protection Forest	506.57	25.94	532.51
Production Forest	931.04	46.76	977.81
Convertible Production Forest		8.66	8.66
Limited Production Forest		0.02	0.02
Total	**1,486.56**	**134.26**	**1,620.83**
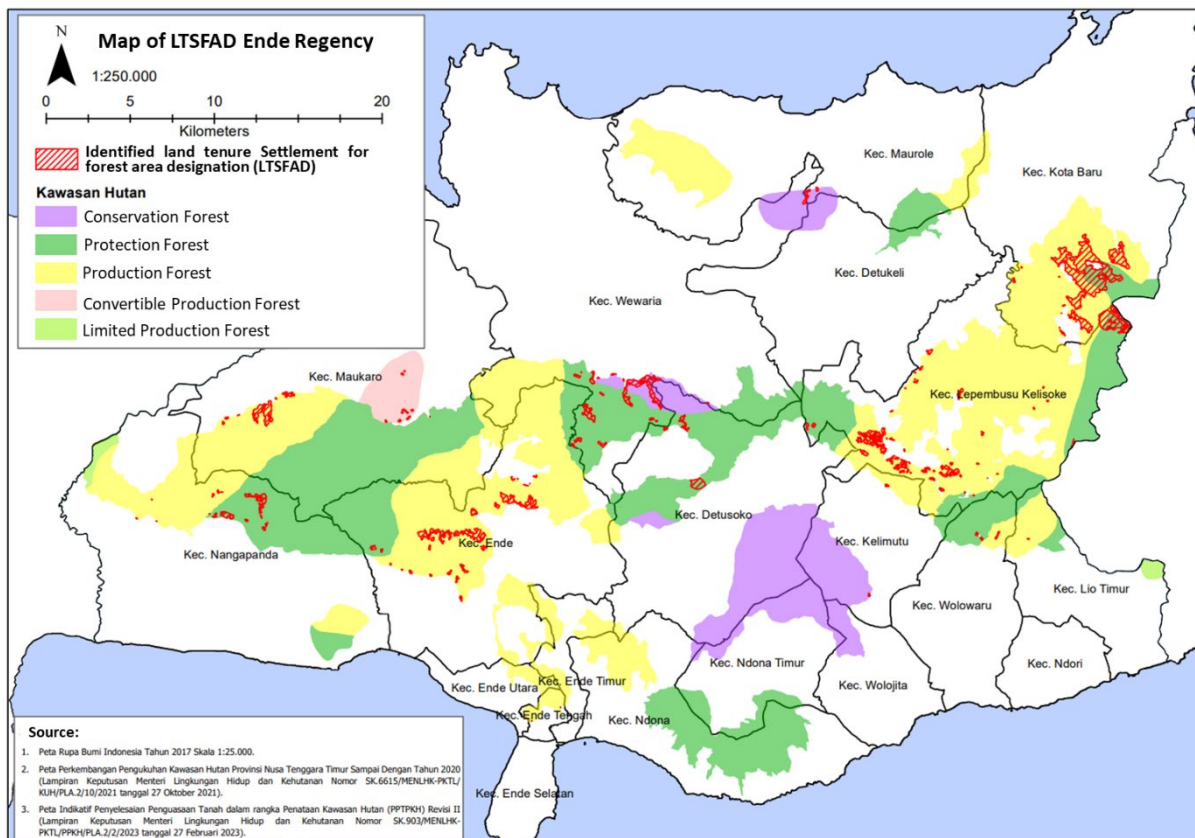
Figure 3. Map of Identified Land Tenure Settlement for Forest area designation (LTSFAD) in Ende Regency

1.3.2 Social, cultural, economic and environmental aspect

Social, cultural, and economic aspects

NTT province is the southernmost province of Indonesia. The province is subdivided into 22 regencies/cities. The province has a total area of 4,649,069.22 ha and a population of 5,325,566 (2020 Census). It is estimated that in the middle of 2023, the population will reach 5,569.068 (comprising 2,784,901 males and 2,784,167 females). NTT province has at least 566 islands, with the largest and most dominant being Flores, Sumba, and the western part of Timor.

Compared to other province, the levels of poverty in NTT are relatively high. 23% of the population was classified as poor, and around 50% of the children in the province suffer from stunting. The challenges of promoting development and lifting living standards in a rather isolated area of Indonesia such as NTT are considerable. Local education and medical facilities are poor and neglected. Although the number of schools and local medical clinics is adequate, the quality of services provided in these institutions is often poor. In some areas of the province, key facilities are absent.

By several economic indicators, the provincial economy is weaker than the Indonesian average with high inflation (15%), unemployment (30%), and interest rates (22-24%), making it one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia. Nevertheless, NTT has very good natural

resources for sources of income particularly from tourism. There are various interesting locations in the province.

Economically, the Ende Regency is very dependent on forest areas. Therefore the availability of business plans for local livelihood in this project can help strengthen the local livelihood in the forestry sector and indirectly increase the economic benefits as a whole. The project's benefit can potentially support the skill of the community in managing the forest sustainably to ensure the long-term viability of the community forest.

Environmental aspect

NTT province has faced a major problem in accessing water. The province is dry for much of the year. In rural areas, many of the villages must rely on unreliable and untreated local springs and other sources for water supplies. The percentage of households relying on spring water was around 40%, which is the highest for any province in Indonesia. Water shortages are thus a major local social and political issue in the province

A significant part of the economic activity in the province involves the development of natural resources, including forestry and numerous local mining ventures. Some of the activity is controversial, however, because regulatory controls over the use of natural resources are not always effective. There have been disputes in some areas over the use of land. Manganese mining, for example in the central part of the island of Timor has been controversial. Nearby, in the Mount Mutis area to the east of Kupang, amongst some local groups, there is a concern about the way local resources are being developed by mining companies. There is also significant activity in the informal mining sector. Across the province, villagers sometimes exploit localized opportunities to undertake unregulated mining or mineral-based projects.

The cultivation of seaweed is an important activity in some parts of the province. In the Alor Islands, for example, village-based informal cultivation of seaweed helps boost local incomes. Much of the seaweed is exported in unprocessed form, including to countries such as Japan in north Asia. One view is that more needs to be done to encourage further domestic processing of the seaweed to add value before export; however, the local skills and facilities for further processing are not well-developed and it is not clear that a program to encourage further processing would be successful.

The project will deliver a positive impact on the environment as it will focus on technical assistance, capacity building, and knowledge transfer. On the other hand, due to its nature, the projects will have the local government socialize the procedure of LTSFAD implementation to the local communities and also facilitate the designation of local government regulation on customary communities.

Most of the community in Ende Regency has strong customary compliance so the existing forest areas are claimed as customary forests that have been recognized for generations. By following their customary rules, local communities in NTT particularly in Ende Regency are free to access forest resources and ignore formal government regulations. Through this project, harmonization between customary law and formal government regulations will be carried out. By carrying out harmonization, it does not mean that customary rules will become formal rules, or that there will be new formal regulations that will accommodate customary rules. The harmonization that will

be carried out means that the rules and interests of indigenous peoples will be considered in the decision-making process in determining forest areas and their management. Thus, it is hoped that the goal of sustainable forest management and prosperous communities will be achieved.

1.4   Expected outcomes at project completion

Effective forest area designation and strengthening customary rights as a pre-condition of sustainable forest management in NTT Province will be the main outcome of this project. This main outcome will be achieved through several outcomes that are expected to be realized by the end of the project, including:

1. **Local communities' rights are recognized and resolved through several coordination meetings, dissemination of LTSFAD procedure, and development of local provincial regulation to acknowledge customary community rights.**

2. **Community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management improved through the availability of qualified data on land ownership, harmonization mapping, and designation of forest area at the project sites. The availability of reliable land ownership data is collected through field inventory and verification. The results of these activities will be compiled and provided in the LTSFAD map released by MoEF.**

3. **Local Institutional on resolving land tenure conflict strengthened through reviewing the existing policies, local stakeholder platform established, several resources and protocols available;**

4. **Forestry-based business model at the community level developed in FMU Ende.**

PART 2 PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Rationale

2.1.1 Institutional set-up and organizational issues

Sustainable forest management is the key to forest productivity, and the continuity of the flow of benefits (social, economic, and ecological) for the local, national, and global. In the Indonesian context, one of the pre-conditions for realizing sustainable forest management is clear and legitimate land/forest tenure. Without these pre-conditions, high levels of land tenure conflicts and illegal activities may affect forest management and result in negative social, economic, and environmental consequences. The government of Indonesia through Presidential Regulation No. 18/2020 concerning National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024, has set an ambitious target for the designation of forest areas which is to be completed by 2024. This aggressive policy complements the agrarian reform policy, which targets 4.1 million ha of forest areas allocated to local communities.

Designation of forest areas refers to the formal process by which the government designates certain areas as conservation, protection, and production forests through a participatory process of boundary marking and an official declaration. This process is essential for forest conservation and management, as it provides legal protection and recognition of the areas, which helps in preventing unauthorized activities like logging, mining, or land development that can harm the environment. Apart from strengthening the legality and legitimacy of forest areas, the process of designation of forest areas also provides recognition for local community management land. The process of recognition and settlement of land tenure in the context of forest area designation (LTSFAD) is a process that will always occur in the context of forest area planning in Indonesia.

Directorate General of Forestry Planning and Environmental Governance (FPEG), based on MoEF Regulation number 15/2021 concerning Organization and Working Procedures of MoEF, has direct responsibilities in carrying out the formulation and implementation of policies in forest area designation and planning. Under the DG of FPEG, there is a Directorate for Forest Area Establishment and Management (FAEM) that will be the Executing Agency (EA) of the project under the supervision of the Directorate General of FPEG, and Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency as Steering Committee. The Directorate General of FPEG has 22 technical implementation units called BPKHTL, that are responsible for implementing the policy at the field level. Therefore, the EA field activities will be supported by BPKHTL and provincial and district offices of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, which also include the process of forest area boundary clearance and agreement. EA collaborates with the provincial forestry service as the institution responsible for technical policy formulation, administration of government affairs, public services, and supervision in forest inventory and administration, forest exploitation, forest rehabilitation, and forest protection at the provincial level.

The EA also collaborates and actively engages with the Forest Management Unit (FMU) as the closest provincial government unit to the local community and targeted forest area. FMU will play an important role in achieving the target of forest area designation and the LTSFAD process. They channel all communication, information,

consultation, and facilitation, regarding forest area designation and LTSFAD, particularly to local communities in a responsible, accountable, transparent, and professional manner.

2.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

While the main beneficiaries of the project are local communities and sustainably managed forests, other stakeholders could also benefit from the project, including but not limited to the government (both central and local), FMU, Universities, and private sectors (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Stakeholder Analysis of the Project

Related stakeholder groups	Characteristics	Problems/Needs/ Concerns	Potential contribution	Participation in project implementation
Primary Stakeholders				
Ende local communities	- live in and around the forest area - high dependence on forest resources - need the certainty of land/tenure rights - need to be facilitated and assistance to manage forest resources	- uncertain of land/tenure right legality - lack of options to manage forest resources effectively - lack of access to the funding source - has the potential to become a forest encroacher	- main subject of forest area designation and LTSFAD - engage in forest area designation and LTSFAD process - main actor of forest resources-based business	- share problems and challenges to be analyzed and addressed
Government institution (central/ province)	- has a legal authority on forest area designation and LTSFAD - actively perform forest area designation and LTSFAD processes - provide services to the public - actively preparing policies for forest area designation and LTSFAD - preparing guidance to implement forest area designation and LTSFAD - working with bureaucratic structures - working closely with the provincial government and other relevant stakeholders	- limited data and information on local community land/tenurial rights - work for the benefit of the state and society - support from local government, and local communities are needed for the success of government's target	- main actor of forest area designation and LTSFAD - follow up project recommendations and disseminate project outputs and review existing regulations based on project outputs and recommendations	- providing spatial and numerical data on forest area and forest area designation planning - providing coordination among stakeholders - gathering and facilitating stakeholders to implement project activities -

Related stakeholder groups	Characteristics	Problems/Needs/ Concerns	Potential contribution	Participation in project implementation
Secondary Stakeholders				
FMU/Environment and Forestry Service	- designated for sustainable forest management and community facilitation and assistance - the closest government unit on forestry to the local communities - has a clear working area	- lack of budget and human resources - The institutional aspect needs to be strengthened - weak capacity to perform forest management activity	- the foremost government unit in mediating land tenure conflict - a communication liaison between the government and the local community - facilitate and assist the local community in performing sustainable forest management	connecting the local community with the project
Tertiary stakeholders				
Local university	- higher education institution that offers a wide range of academic programs - advanced level of education and research, and play a significant role in preparing students for professional careers, conducting groundbreaking research, and contributing to the advancement of knowledge in society - politically neutral	- lacking facilities to attract students to study community land/tenure rights and forest resource-based business - lack of updated knowledge on community land/tenure rights and forest resource-based business	assigning teachers and/or students to participate in project implementation	- jointly conducting trainings and exhibitions - Provide training services on sustainable forest management
NGO, CSO, and Private sectors	- plays a vital role in economic development, job creation, innovation, and the provision of goods and services - having a large spectrum of members - maintaining good cooperation with central and local authorities - potential to invest in local forestry business - experiences in linking business -	- lacking of information on local business activities and products - requires legal certainty in running a business - need a government regulation to cooperate with and invest in local community forest resource-based business -	- to provide appropriate advisory services and updates on technologies available for local forest business - experiences in mastering events on trade promotion and advertising local forest products - bridge links between external enterprise and community forest product - Invest and develop collaborative links with relevant authorities and related associations	- support the project, particularly on local forest management and business activities

2.1.3 Problem analysis

Various conflicts regarding the boundaries of forest areas and customary lands in NTT Province continue to emerge and always become problems that cause ineffective sustainable forest management. Some of the causes of tenure problems in NTT Province are a lack of coordination between local government and local communities on LTSFAD implementation, lack of community acceptance and capacity to secure forest and land area boundaries, weak local institutions on resolving land tenure conflict, and forestry-based business model at community level is not developed.
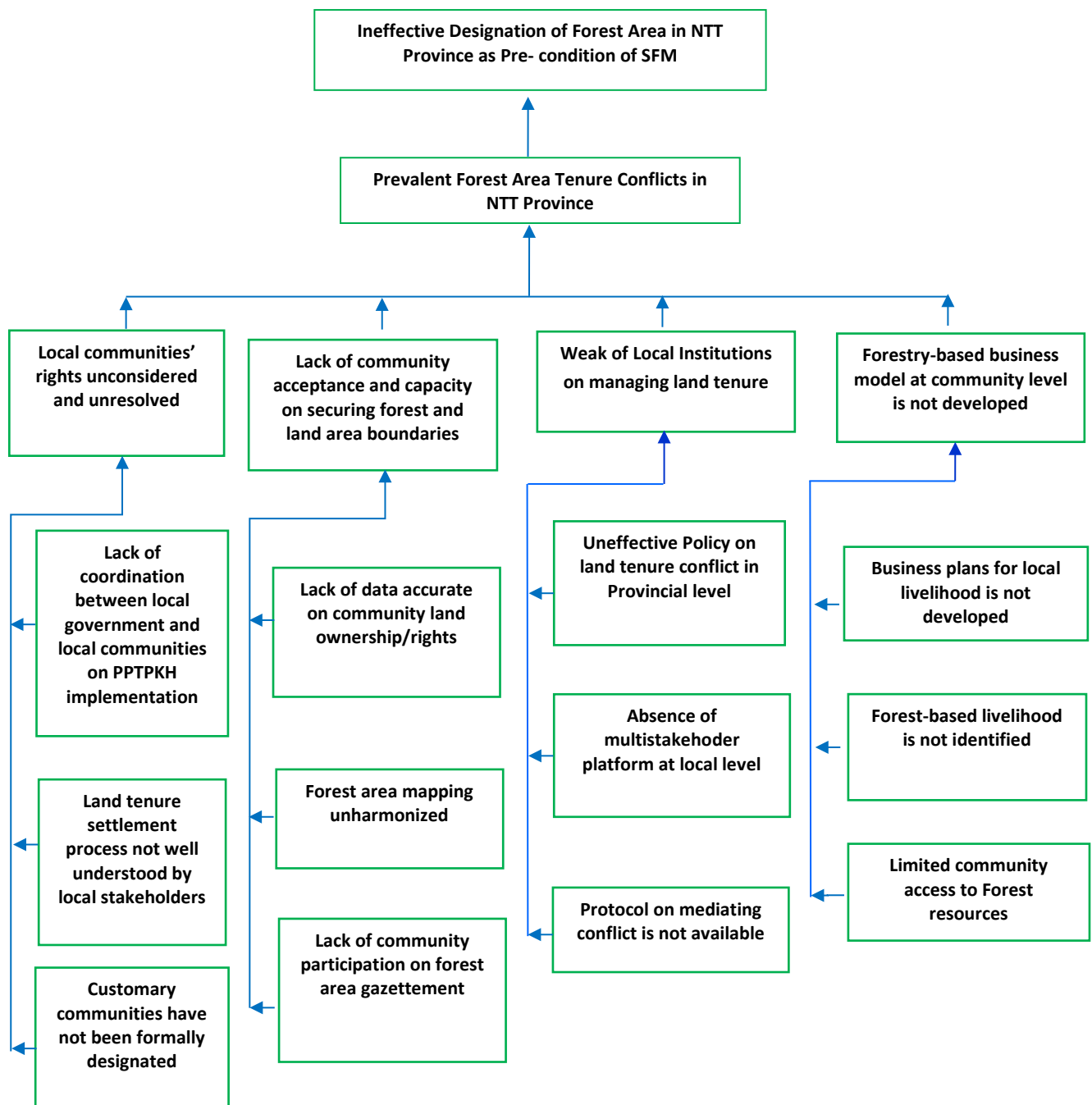
Figure 4. The Problem Tree scheme

Until 2022, forest area designation has reached 79,2% of the total forest area nationally. To achieve the target of completing 100% forest area designation, the area of forest that still needs to be designated reaches at least 15 million ha with a boundary length of more than 40.000 km. Moreover, diverse tenure systems cause the process of forest area designation to become more complex since the availability, quality, and consistency of land rights data and information are still weak. Therefore, to support forest area designation processes, assistance, and facilitation for local communities are needed so that they can identify, verify, and map the boundaries of their land. East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province, is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has a complex land tenure, due to its historical background and culture.

Tenurial conflicts often occur related to communal or customary land, both vertical and horizontal. These conflicts originate from overlapping rights to land and forest area which are believed by each party to have a valid legal basis. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the local cultural values of the community which can be used as a basis for forest area designation and management. The explanation above can be seen in **Figure 4.**
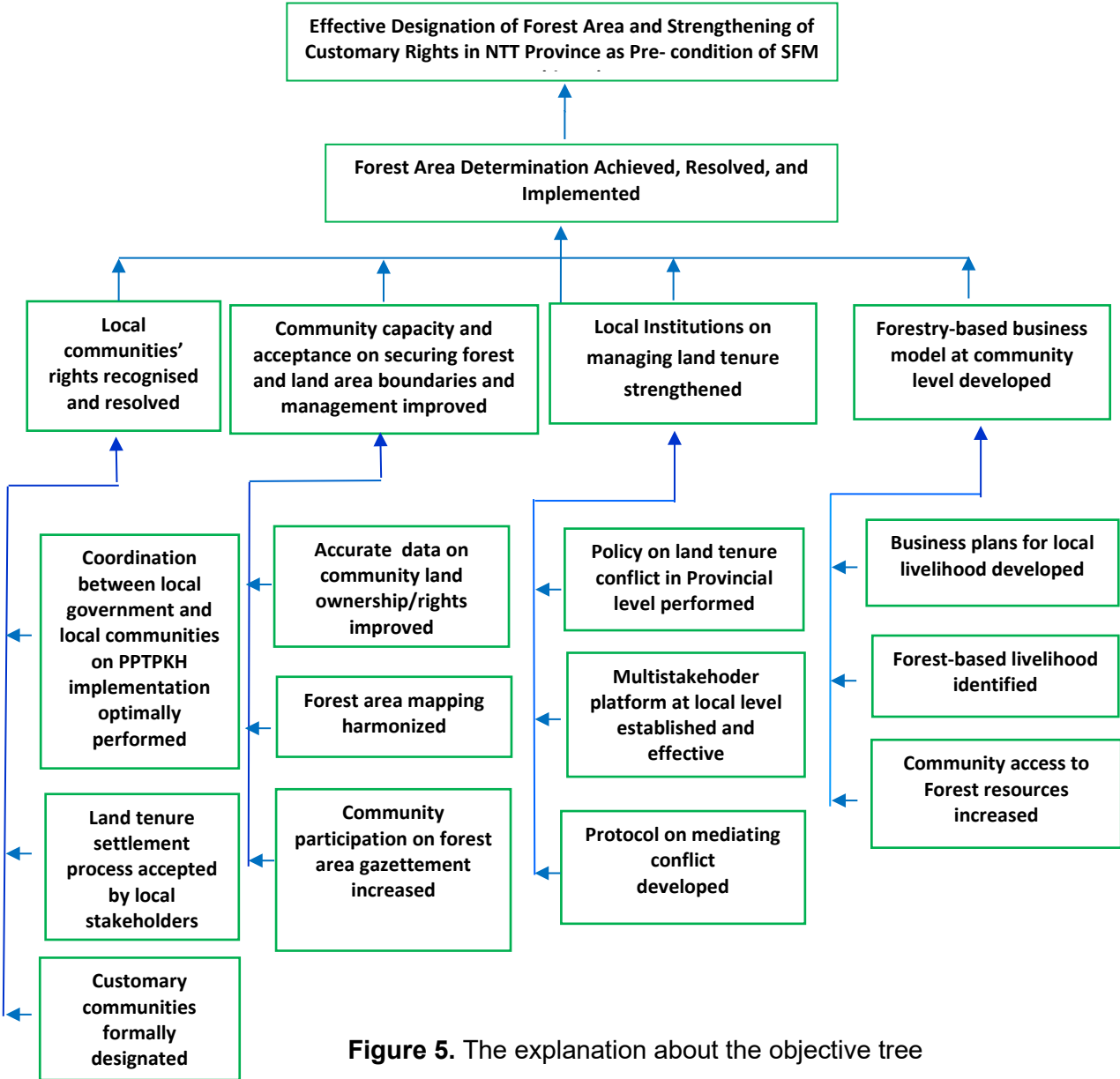
Figure 5. The explanation about the objective tree

The main objective of this project is the effective designation of forest areas as a pre-condition of sustainable forest management in NTT Province. Reducing forest area tenure conflicts will be achieved through the recognized and resolved local communities' rights. This local communities' right will recognized if the communication channel and mechanism between local government and local communities on LTSFAD has been developed. Therefore, the land tenure settlement process accepted by local stakeholders and local government regulations on customary community developed through the dissemination of LTSFAD processes. The explanation above of the output of this project is illustrated in **Figure 5**.

2.1.4   Logical Framework Matrix

Table 3. Logical framework matrix

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS	ASSUMPTIONS
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: To contribute to the enhancement of achieving SFM in NTT Province	**At the end of the project:** - **Effective designation of Forest Area in NTT Province as Pre-condition of SFM achieved** - **Customary land rights strengthened**	Data and information on forest area designation	Support and commitment from local government and local communities
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: To achieve successful designation of the forest area in NTT Province	By the end of the project: 1. Local communities' rights recognized and resolved through several coordination meetings between local stakeholders and dissemination of LTSFAD procedure; 2. Community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries improved through the availability of qualified data on land ownership, harmonization mapping, and gazettement of forest area at the project sites; 3. Local Institutional on resolving land tenure conflict strengthened through reviewing the existing policies, local stakeholder platform, several resources and protocols available; 4. Forestry-based business model at the community level developed in FMU Ende.	1. Activities report 2. Socialization, Inventory, and verification reports on LTSFAD 3. Updated map of forest area designation 4. Updated map of local communities' forest area permit derived from LTSFAD processes	Support and commitment from local government and local communities
Output 1. Local community's rights recognized and resolved	By the end of the project: 1. Communication channels and mechanisms between local government and local communities on LTSFAD have	1. Activities report (mid-term and annual) 2. Draft of local government regulation on customary communities	Support and commitment from local government, local communities, and NGOs

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATIONS	ASSUMPTIONS
	been developed through several coordination meetings. 2. Land tenure settlement process accepted by local stakeholders; through dissemination of LTSFAD processes 3. Local government regulations on customary community developed and disseminated	3. Updated map of local communities' rights	
Output 2. Community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management improved	By the end of the project, 1. Accurate data on community land rights/ownership are available (reviewing, collecting, verifying, and data analyzing) 2. Forest area mapping process harmonized 3. Community participation at forest area gazettement increased	1. Data and information on community land rights and ownership 2. Updated map of local communities' tenure right 3. Updated forest area map 4. Forest area gazettement report	Support and commitment from local government Local community participation and support
Output 3. Local Institutions on managing land tenure strengthened	By the end of the project, 1. Provincial policies on land tenure conflict reviewed and strengthened 2. A forum for local stakeholders' coordination and communication is initiated 3. Protocols for land conflict resolution are available	1. Local government policy and strategy on land tenure conflict resolution 2. Local stakeholders' meeting/workshop report 3. Draft of land conflict resolution	Support and commitment from local government, local communities, and NGOs Support and commitment from FMU Support from the forestry education and training center
Output 4. Forestry-based business model at the community level developed	By the end of the project, 1. Business plan for local livelihood developed 2. Potential livelihood of the local community identified 3. Community access to forest resources increased	1. Draft of local community forest-based livelihood business plan 2. Inventory report on potential local livelihood 3. Data and information on community access to forest resources 4. Number of license processes	Support and commitment from local government, local communities, and NGOs Support and commitment from FMU

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 Development objective and impact indicators

The project aims to contribute to the enhancement of achieving SFM in NTT Province.

Indicator impact: at the end of the project the designation of forest area in NTT Province (FMU Ende), was performed and completed effectively

2.2.2 Specific objective and outcome indicators

The project is an effort to achieve successful designation of the forest area in NTT Province

Indicator impact:

- Local communities' rights recognized and resolved through several coordination meetings between local stakeholders and dissemination of LTSFAD procedure;

- Community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management improved through the availability of qualified data on land ownership, harmonization mapping, and gazettement of forest area at the project sites;

- Local Institutions on managing land tenure strengthened through reviewing the existing policies, local stakeholder platform, several resources and protocols available;

- Forestry-based business model at the community level developed in FMU Ende.

PART 3 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTION

3.1   Output and Activities
3.1.1   Outputs

Four outputs have been defined to correspond to the main causes of the problem to be addressed by the project as follows:

Output 1.   Local communities' rights recognized and resolved
Output 2.   Community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management improved
Output 3.   Local Institutions on managing land tenure strengthened
Output 4.   Forestry-based business model at the community level developed

Indicators of individual outputs are as specified in the logical framework matrix (**Table 3**).

3.1.2   Activities

Output 1. Local communities' rights recognized and resolved

Activity 1.1   To establish optimal coordination between local government and local communities on LTSFAD implementation
Activity 1.2   To conduct dissemination of the LTSFAD procedure to local stakeholders regularly
Activity 1.3   To facilitate the designation of local government regulation on customary communities

Output 2. Community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management improved

Activity 2.1   To improve data accurate on community land rights/ownership
Activity 2.2   To harmonize forest area mapping
Activity 2.3   To conduct community participation in forest area gazettement

Output 3.   Local Institutions on managing land tenure strengthened

Activity 3.1   To review the existing and establish policy on land tenure conflict in the provincial level
Activity 3.2   To establish a multistakeholder platform at the local level
Activity 3.3   To develop protocols for land conflict resolution

Output 4. Forestry-based business model at the community level developed

Activity 4.1   To identify potential forest-based livelihood
Activity 4.2   To develop business plans for local livelihood
Activity 4.3   To process of license permit for community access to the forest

3.2. Implementation approaches and methods

The project has four specific objectives that will yield different types of outputs. To achieve these outputs, the project will collaborate with all stakeholders who have a direct or indirect interest in effort to achieve successful designation of the forest area in NTT Province.

The project will be implemented using a participatory, collaborative approach, i.e., planned activities will be executed in close consultation, cooperation, and collaboration with competent partners, as appropriate, including policymakers and regulators, FMU, universities, local NGOs, and local communities. Any partners should be selected solely based on competence following existing ITTO rules and procedures.

The project has four distinct output and will work collaboratively with all relevant stakeholders. Approaches and methods for each output include coordination meetings, intended surveys, trainings, workshops, and field survey will include women. The specific approaches and methods for each output are detailed below:

Output 1. To recognized and resolved the local communities' rights, the approach will be through optimal coordination between local government and local communities on LTSFAD implementation, conduct dissemination of the LTSFAD procedure to local stakeholders regularly and facilitate the designation of local government regulation on customary communities.

Output 2. The increase capacity of community and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management improved, the approach will be improve data accurate on community land rights/ownership, harmonize forest area mapping, and conduct community participation in forest area gazettement.

Output 3. The approach for output 3 will involve local Institutions on managing land tenure also through reviewing the existing policies, local stakeholder platform, several resources and protocols available

Output 4. Forestry-based business model at the community level developed in FMU Ende will be approach through identify potential forest-based livelihood, develop business plans for local livelihood, and process of license permit for community access to the forest

The project will also practice gender inclusion by giving priority to women as the most targeted beneficiaries. Gender inclusion will be practiced by giving priority to project interventions so women to join project activities such as all intended surveys, trainings, workshops, and field visits will include women. All aspects of the Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (GEEW) and Environmental and Social Management (ESM) Guidelines will be prioritized in the course of the project execution and policy preparation.

3.3 Work plan

Table 4. Work plan

Output/Activities		Responsible Party	Year									
			1st Year				2nd Year				3rd Year	
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Output 1. Local community's rights recognised and resolved												
1.1	To establish optimal coordination between local government and local communities on LTSFAD implementation	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL**	▓	▓								
1.2	To conduct dissemination of LTSFAD procedure to local stakeholders regularly	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL**		▓	▓							
1.3	To facilitate the development of local government regulation on customary communities	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL**			▓	▓						
Output 2. Community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management improved												
2.1	To improve data quality on community land rights/ownership	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL**		▓							▓	
2.2	To harmonize forest area mapping	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL**			▓						▓	
2.3	To conduct community participation in forest area gazettement	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL**			▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		
Output 3. Local Institutions on managing land tenure strengthened												
3.1	a. To review the existing policy on land tenure conflict in the Province	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL**			▓	▓						
	b. Develop a draft policy on land tenure conflict resolution	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL/ Experts**					▓	▓				
3.2	To establish a multistakeholder platform at the local level (by conducting several meetings to discuss & find the	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL/ Local Government**							▓	▓		

Output/Activities		Responsible Party	Year									
			1st Year				2nd Year				3rd Year	
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
	appropriate multi stakeholders forum)								▓	▓		
3.3	To develop protocols for land conflict resolution	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL/ Experts**								▓	▓	
Output 4. Forestry-based business model at the community level developed												
4.1	To identify potential forest-based livelihood	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL/ Experts**							▓	▓		
4.2	To develop business plans for local livelihood	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL/ Experts**								▓	▓	
4.3	To process of license permit for community access to the forest	**Project Management Unit/BPKHTL/ Experts**									▓	▓

3.4   Master Budget

3.4.1.   Master Budget Schedule

Output/Activity	Quarter	Budget Component		Inputs	Unit	Quantity							Unit Cost	ITTO Contribution				GoI Contribution (Executing Agency)				Grand Total
						ITTO			GOI			Total										
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Activity 1.1.: To establish optimal coordination between local government and local communities on PPTPKH implementation	Q1 - Q2, Y1	18	a	NationalConsultant(Tenurialexpert)	MM	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.500	6.000	-	-	6.000	-	-	-	-	6.000
		31.2	b	DSA,Consultant	MD	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	1.600	-	-	1.600	-	-	-	-	1.600
		53	c	Documentationanddissemination	package	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	80	80	-	-	80	80	80	80	240	320
		33	d	Localtransport	TD	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	60	1.200	-	-	1.200	-	-	-	-	1.200
		55.2.	e	FGD	meeting	12	-	-				12	2.500	30.000			30.000			-		30.000
		55.3.	f	Workshop	meeting	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.500	10.000			10.000					10.000
		55.1.	g	Miscellaneous	meeting	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	500	6.000	-	-	6.000	-	-	-	-	6.000
														54.880	-	-	54.880	80	80	80	240	55.120
Activity 1.2.: To conduct dissemination of PPTPKH procedure to local stakeholders regularly	Q2 - Q3, Y1	18	a	NationalConsultant(Tenurialexpert)	MM	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.500	6.000	-	-	6.000	-	-	-	-	6.000
		31.2	b	DSA,NationalConsultant	MD	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	1.600	-	-	1.600	-	-	-	-	1.600
		53	c	Documentationanddissemination	package	6	-	-	2	2	2	12	80	480	-	-	480	160	160	160	480	960
		33	d	Localtransport	TD	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	60	1.200	-	-	1.200	-	-	-	-	1.200
		55.2.	e	FGD	meeting	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	2.500	20.000			20.000					20.000
		55.3.	f	Workshop	meeting	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.500	10.000			10.000					10.000
		55.1.	g	Miscellaneous	meeting	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	500	4.000	-	-	4.000	-	-	-	-	4.000
														43.280	-	-	43.280	160	160	160	480	43.760
Activity 1.3.: To facilitate the development of local government regulation on customary communities	Q3 - Q4, Y1	18	a	NationalConsultant(Tenurialexpert)	MM	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.500	6.000	-	-	6.000	-	-	-	-	6.000
		31.2	b	DSA,NationalConsultant	MD	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	1.600	-	-	1.600	-	-	-	-	1.600
		33	c	Localtransport	TD	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	60	1.200	-	-	1.200	-	-	-	-	1.200
		53	d	Documentationanddissemination	package	6	-	-	3	3	3	15	80	480	-	-	480	240	240	240	720	1.200
		55.2.	e	FGD	meeting	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	2.500	20.000			20.000					20.000
		55.1.	d	Miscellaneous	meeting	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	500	4.000	-	-	4.000	-	-	-	-	4.000
														33.280	-	-	33.280	240	240	240	720	34.000

Activity	Q/Y	Code		Item	Unit							Total	Unit cost									
Total Activity 1														131.440	-	-	131.440	480	480	480	1.440	132.880
Activity 2.1.: To collect and improve data quality on community land rights/ownership	Q2, Y1	18	a	NationalConsultant(ForestManagement)	MM	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	1.500	9.000	-	-	9.000	-	-	-	-	9.000
	Q1, Y3	31.2	b	DSA,NationalConsultant	MD	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	80	4.800	-	-	4.800	-	-	-	-	4.800
		33	c	Localtransport	TD	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	3.600	-	-	3.600	-	-	-	-	3.600
		53	d	Documentationanddissemination	package	6	-	-	3	3	3	15	80	480	-	-	480	240	240	240	720	1.200
		42	d	ITequipment	set	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	3.900	1.300	1.300	1.300	3.900	7.800
		55.2.	e	FGD	meeting	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.500	10.000			10.000					10.000
		55.3.	f	Workshop	meeting	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.500	10.000			10.000					10.000
		55.1.	g	Miscellaneous	meeting	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	500	6.000	-	-	6.000	-	-	-	-	6.000
														45.180	1.300	1.300	47.780	1.540	1.540	1.540	4.620	52.400
Activity 2.2.: To harmonize forest area mapping		18	a	NationalConsultant(ForestManagement)	MM	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.500	3.000	-	-	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000
	Q3, Y1	19	b	DSA,NationalConsultant	MD	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	80	4.800	-	-	4.800	-	-	-	-	4.800
	Q1, Y3	33	c	Localtransport	TD	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	3.600	-	-	3.600	-	-	-	-	3.600
		53	d	Scene,mapping	package	6	-	-	6	6	6	24	80	480	-	-	480	480	480	480	1.440	1.920
		55.2.	e	FGD	meeting	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.500	6.000			6.000					6.000
		55.1.	e	Miscellaneous	meeting	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	500	1.500	-	-	1.500	-	-	-	-	1.500
		42	d	ITequipment	set	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	3.900	1.300	1.300	1.300	3.900	7.800
														20.680	1.300	1.300	23.280	1.780	1.780	1.780	5.340	28.620
Activity 2.3.: To conduct community participation on forest area gazettement (Forest area boundaries participation)	Q3 - Q4, Y1	22	a	Locallabour,Honor	MM	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	40	4.000	-	-	4.000	-	-	-	-	4.000
		55.1.	b	Miscellaneous	meeting	12			-	-	-	12	500	6.000	-	-	6.000	-	-	-	-	6.000
	Q1 - Q4, Y2	33	c	Localtransport	TD	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	20	2.000	-	-	2.000	-	-	-	-	2.000
		63	d	Printinganddissemination	package	6	-	-	6	6	6	24	80	480	-	-	480	480	480	480	1.440	1.920
		54.2.	d	Logistics(fieldmapping)	session	1	-	-			-	1	2.500	2.500	-	-	2.500	-	-	-	-	2.500
														14.980	-	-	14.980	480	480	480	1.440	16.420
Total Activity 2														80.840	2.600	2.600	86.040	3.800	3.800	3.800	11.400	97.440
Activity 3.1.a: To review the existing policy on land tenure conflict in Province	Q3 - Q4, Y1	18	a	NationalConsultant(ForestryPolicy)	MM	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1.500	1.500	1.500	-	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000
		19	b	DSA,NationalConsultant	MD	30	30	-	-	-	-	60	80	2.400	2.400	-	4.800	-	-	-	-	4.800
		33	c	Localtransport	TD	30	30	-	-	-	-	60	60	1.800	1.800	-	3.600	-	-	-	-	3.600
Activity 3.1.b: Develop draft policy on land tenure conflict resolution	Q1 - Q2, Y2	53	d	Documentationanddissemination	package	3	3	-	6	6	6	24	80	240	240	-	480	480	480	480	1.440	1.920
		55.2.	e	FGD	meeting	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	2.500	5.000	5.000		10.000					10.000
		55.3.	f	Workshop	meeting	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2.500	2.500	2.500		5.000					5.000

Activity	Qtr	Code		Description	Unit							Tot Qty	Unit Cost				Subtotal				Subtotal	Total
		55.1.	g	Miscellaneous	meeting	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	500	1.500	1.500	-	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000
														14.940	14.940	-	29.880	480	480	480	1.440	31.320
Activity 3.2.: To establish multistakeholder platform at local level (by conducting several meetings to discuss & find the appropriate multistakeholders forum)	Q3 - Q4, Y2	18	a	NationalConsultant(ForestryPolicy)	MM	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1.500	-	-	3.000	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000
		19	b	DSA,NationalConsultant	MD	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	80	-	-	4.800	4.800	-	-	-	-	4.800
		33	c	Localtransport	TD	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	3.600	3.600	-	-	-	-	3.600
		53	d	Documentationanddissemination	package	-	-	6	2	2	2	12	80	-	-	480	480	160	160	160	480	960
		55.1.	e	Miscellaneous	meeting	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	500	-	-	3.000	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000
														-	-	14.880	14.880	160	160	160	480	15.360
Activity 3.3.: To develop protocols for land conflict resolution	Q4, Y2 Q1, Y3	18	a	NationalConsultant(ForestryPolicy)	MM	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1.500	-	1.500	1.500	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000
		19	b	DSA,NationalConsultant	MD	-	30	30	-	-	-	60	80	-	2.400	2.400	4.800	-	-	-	-	4.800
		33	c	Localtransport	TD	-	30	30	-	-	-	60	60	-	1.800	1.800	3.600	-	-	-	-	3.600
		53	d	Documentationanddissemination	package	-	3	3	2	2	2	12	80	-	240	240	480	160	160	160	480	960
		55.1.	e	Miscellaneous	meeting	-	3	3	-	-	-	6	500	-	1.500	1.500	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000
														-	7.440	7.440	14.880	160	160	160	480	15.360
Total activity 3														14.940	22.380	22.320	59.640	800	800	800	2.400	62.040
Activity 4.1.: To identify potential forest-based livelihood	Q3 - Q4, Y2	18	a	NationalConsultant(ForestEconomi)	MM	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	1.500	-	4.500	-	4.500	-	-	-	-	4.500
		19	b	DSA,NationalConsultant	MD	-	60	-	-	-	-	60	80	-	4.800	-	4.800	-	-	-	-	4.800
		17	c	Experts(trainingexperts)	MD	-	10	-			-	10	80	-	800	-	800	-	-	-	-	800
		54.2.	d	Logistics(training)	session	-	1	-			-	1	2.500	-	2.500	-	2.500	-	-	-	-	2.500
		33	e	Localtransport	TD	-	60	-			-	60	60	-	3.600	-	3.600	-	-	-	-	3.600
		53	f	Documentationanddissemination	package	-	6	-	4	4	4	18	80	-	480	-	480	320	320	320	960	1.440
		55.1.	g	Miscellaneous	meeting	-	6	-			-	6	500	-	3.000	-	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000
														-	19.680	-	19.680	320	320	320	960	20.640
Activity 4.2.: To develop business plans for local livelihood	Q4, Y2 Q1, Y3	18	a	NationalConsultant(ForestEconomi)	MM	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	1.500	-	3.000	1.500	4.500	-	-	-	-	4.500
		19	b	DSA,NationalConsultant	MD	-	40	20	-	-	-	60	80	-	3.200	1.600	4.800	-	-	-	-	4.800
		17	c	Experts(trainingexperts)	MD	-	10	-			-	10	80	-	800	-	800	-	-	-	-	800
		54.2.	d	Logistics(training)	session	-	1	-			-	1	2.500	-	2.500	-	2.500	-	-	-	-	2.500
		33	e	Localtransport	TD	-	40	20			-	60	60	-	2.400	1.200	3.600	-	-	-	-	3.600
		53	f	Documentationanddissemination	package	-	4	2	2	2	2	12	80	-	320	160	480	160	160	160	480	960
		55.1.	g	Miscellaneous	meeting	-	4	2			-	6	500	-	2.000	1.000	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000

					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Total	Rate									Total
													-	14.220	5.460	19.680	160	160	160	480	20.160
Activity 4.3.: To process of license permit for community access to the forest	Q1 - Q2, Y3	18	a	NationalConsultant(ForestEconomi)	MM	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1.500	-	-	4.500	4.500	-	-	-	-	4.500
		19	b	DSA,NationalConsultantdanExpert	MD	-	-	###	-	-	-	120	80	-	-	9.600	9.600	-	-	-	-	9.600
		17	c	Experts(trainingexperts)	MD	-	-	10			-	10	80	-	-	800	800	-	-	-	-	800
		54.2.	d	Logistics(training)	session	-	-	1			-	1	2.500	-	-	2.500	2.500	-	-	-	-	2.500
		33	e	Localtransport	TD	-	-	###			-	120	60	-	-	7.200	7.200	-	-	-	-	7.200
		53	f	Documentationanddissemination	package	-	-	6	2	2	2	12	80	-	-	480	480	160	160	160	480	960
		55.1.	g	Miscellaneous	meeting	-	-	12			-	12	500	-	-	6.000	6.000	-	-	-	-	6.000
														-	-	31.080	31.080	160	160	160	480	31.560
Total Activity 4														-	33.900	36.540	70.440	640	640	640	1.920	72.360
Total Project (Activity 1 - 4)														227.220	58.880	61.460	347.560	5.720	5.720	5.720	17.160	364.720
Non-activity based																						
				KeyPersonnel																		
		11	a	ProjectCoordinator	MM	12	12	12	-	-	-	36	2.000	24.000	24.000	24.000	72.000	-	-	-	-	72.000
		12	b	ProjectSecretary	MM	12	12	12	-	-	-	36	600	7.200	7.200	7.200	21.600	-	-	-	-	21.600
		13	c	ProjectTreasury	MM	12	12	12	-	-	-	36	400	4.800	4.800	4.800	14.400	-	-	-	-	14.400
		16	e	RegionalFacilitator	MM	12	12	12	-	-	-	36	750	9.000	9.000	9.000	27.000	-	-	-	-	27.000
				DutyTravel										-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		32	f	Airtickets	trip	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	300	1.500	1.500	1.500	4.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	4.500	9.000
		31.4	g	DSA	MD	8	8	8	5	5	5	39	100	800	800	800	2.400	500	500	500	1.500	3.900
		33	h	Localtransport	TD	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	60	300	300	300	900	300	300	300	900	1.800
				Office										-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		56	h	Space30M2(national)	month	-	-	-	12	12	12	36	450	-	-	-	-	5.400	5.400	5.400	16.200	16.200
		56	i	Space15M2(province)	month	-	-	-	12	12	12	36	300	-	-	-	-	3.600	3.600	3.600	10.800	10.800
		57	j	Facilities	set	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	5.000	-	-	-	-	5.000	5.000	5.000	15.000	15.000
		51	k	Consumables	month	6	6	6	6	6	6	36	100	600	600	600	1.800	600	600	600	1.800	3.600
		41	l	PC,Printerandlaptop	set	1	-	-	2	2	2	7	800	800	-	-	800	1.600	1.600	1.600	4.800	5.600
				Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		65	m	PSCMeeting	year	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	500	500	250	250	1.000	500	500	500	1.500	2.500
		66	n	FinancialAuditing	year	1	1	1	-	-		3	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	6.000	-	-	-	-	6.000
		64	o	Publications	copy	-	50	50	-	-		100	10	-	500	500	1.000	-	-	-	-	1.000

	52	p	Sundry	year	1	1	1	-	-	3	500	500	500	500	1.500	-	-	-	-	1.500

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total					
Total Non-activity based	52.000	51.450	51.450	154.900	19.000	19.000	19.000	57.000	211.900
Total Project Costs	279.220	110.330	112.910	502.460	24.720	24.720	24.720	74.160	576.620
ITTO Monitoring and Review				15.000					15.000
ITTO Ex-post Evaluation				20.000					20.000
ITTO Programme Support				62.095					62.095
National Management Cost									
GRAND TOTAL				599.555					653.715

3.4.2.   Consolidate Budget by Component

		Budget Components	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10.		**Project Personnel**		Unit Cost US$		
	11.	National Experts				
		11.1 Project Coordinator	72.000	24.000	24.000	24.000
		11.2 Project Secretary/Financial	21.600	7.200	7.200	7.200
		11.3 Project Treasurer	14.400	4.800	4.800	4.800
		11.4 Other	-			
	12.	Other Personnel	-			
		12.1 Regional Facilitator	27.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
		12.2 Labor	4.000	4.000	-	-
	13.	National Consultant(s) (short term)	-			
		13.1 Consultant Tenurial	18.000	18.000	-	-
		13.2 Consultant Forest Management	12.000	12.000	-	-
		13.3 Consultant Forest Policy	9.000	1.500	3.000	4.500
		13.4 Consultant Forest Economic	13.500	-	7.500	6.000
		13.5 Consultant Gender+Assistant	-	-	-	-
		13.6 Expert Trainer	2.400		1.600	800
	14.	International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
	15.	Fellowships and Training				
		15.1 Training (Bussiness Plan for Local Livelihood)	-	-	-	-
		15.2 Training 2	-	-	-	-
	19.	**Component Total:**	**193.900**	**80.500**	**57.100**	**56.300**
20.		**Sub-contracts**				
	21.	Sub-contract (Topic e.g. mapping, etc.)	-	-	-	-
	22.	Sub-contract (Topic 2)	-	-	-	-
	29.	**Component Total:**	-	-	-	-
30.		**Travel**				
	31.	Daily Subsistence Allowance				
		31.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)	48.000	16.800	12.800	18.400
		31.2 International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		31.3 Others (DSA PMU)	3.900	1.300	1.300	1.300
	32.	International Travel				
		32.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		32.2 International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		32.3 Others	-	-	-	-
	33.	Local Transport Costs				
		33.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)	39.800	15.200	10.200	14.400
		33.2 International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		33.3 Others	-	-	-	-
	34	Domestic Travel (Air Ticket)	9.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
	39.	**Component Total:**	**100.700**	**36.300**	**27.300**	**37.100**
40.		**Capital Items**				
	41.	Capital Items	10.000	2.500	5.000	2.500
	42.	Land/Space 30 M2 (national) and 15 M2 (Province)	27.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
	43.	Vehicle(s)	-			
	44.	Capital Equipment	-			
		44.1 Computer Equipment (specify)	5.600	2.400	1.600	1.600
		44.2 IT Equipment (specify)	15.600	5.200	5.200	5.200
		44.3 Others (scan, mapping)	1.920	960	480	480
	49.	**Component Total:**	**60.120**	**20.060**	**21.280**	**18.780**
50.		**Consumable Items**				
	51.	Raw Materials	-			
	52.	Spares	-			
	53.	Utilities	3.600	1.200	1.200	1.200
	54.	Office Supplies	15.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
	59.	**Component Total:**	**18.600**	**6.200**	**6.200**	**6.200**
60.		**Miscellaneous**	-			
	61.	Sundry	1.500	500	500	500
	62.	Audit Costs	6.000	2.000	2.000	2.000

	63.	Contingencies	-			
	64	Meeting/Workshop/FGD	179.500	152.500	15.500	11.500
	65	Miscellaneous	16.300	5.880	5.170	5.250
	69.	**Component Total:**	**203.300**	**160.880**	**23.170**	**19.250**
70.		**Project Preparation / Production**	-			
	71.	Project preparation / Production	-			
	79.	**Component Total:**	-			
		Sub-Total:	*576.620*	*303.940*	*135.050*	*137.630*
80.		**Project Monitoring & Administration**	-			
	81.	ITTO Monitoring and Review	15.000			
	82.	ITTO Mid-term and Ex-post Evaluation	20.000			
	83.	ITTO Program Support Costs (12%)	62.095			
	83.	Donor Monitoring Costs	-			
	89.	**Component Total:**	-			
90.		**Refund of Pre-project Costs**	-			
		Sub-Total:	*97.095*			
100		**GRAND TOTAL:**	**673.715**			

3.4.3. ITTO Budget by Component

		Budget Components	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10.		**Project Personnel**		Unit Cost US$		
	11.	National Experts				
		11.1 Project Coordinator	72.000	24.000	24.000	24.000
		11.2 Project Secretary/Financial	21.600	7.200	7.200	7.200
		11.3 Project Treasurer	14.400	4.800	4.800	4.800
		11.4 Other	-			
	12.	Other Personnel	-			
		12.1 Regional Facilitator	27.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
		12.2 Labor	4.000	4.000	-	-
	13.	National Consultant(s) (short term)	-			
		13.1 Consultant Tenurial	18.000	18.000	-	-
		13.2 Consultant Forest Management	12.000	12.000	-	-
		13.3 Consultant Forest Policy	9.000	1.500	3.000	4.500
		13.4 Consultant Forest Economic	13.500	-	7.500	6.000
		13.5 Consultant Gender+Assistant	-	-	-	-
		13.6 Expert Trainer	2.400		1.600	800
	14.	International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
	15.	Fellowships and Training				
		15.1 Training (Bussiness Plan for Local Livelihood)	-	-	-	-
		15.2 Training 2	-	-	-	-
	19.	**Component Total:**	**193.900**	**80.500**	**57.100**	**56.300**
20.		**Sub-contracts**				
	21.	Sub-contract (Topic e.g. mapping, etc.)	-	-	-	-
	22.	Sub-contract (Topic 2)	-	-	-	-
	29.	**Component Total:**	-	-	-	-
30.		**Travel**				
	31.	Daily Subsistence Allowance				
		31.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)	48.000	16.800	12.800	18.400
		31.2 International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		31.3 Others (DSA PMU)	2.400	800	800	800
	32.	International Travel				
		32.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		32.2 International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		32.3 Others	-	-	-	-
	33.	Local Transport Costs				
		33.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)	38.900	14.900	9.900	14.100
		33.2 International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		33.3 Others	-	-	-	-
	34	Domestic Travel (Air Ticket)	4.500	1.500	1.500	1.500
	39.	**Component Total:**	**93.800**	**34.000**	**25.000**	**34.800**

40.		Capital Items				
	41.	Capital Items	10.000	2.500	5.000	2.500
	42.	Land/Space 30 M2 (national) and 15 M2 (Province)	-	-	-	-
	43.	Vehicle(s)	-	-	-	-
	44.	Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
		44.1 Computer Equipment (specify)	800	800	-	-
		44.2 IT Equipment (specify)	7.800	2.600	2.600	2.600
		44.3 Others (scan, mapping)	480	480	-	-
	49.	**Component Total:**	**19.080**	**6.380**	**7.600**	**5.100**
50.		**Consumable Items**				
	51.	Raw Materials	-	-	-	-
	52.	Spares	-	-	-	-
	53.	Utilities	1.800	600	600	600
	54.	Office Supplies	-	-	-	-
	59.	**Component Total:**	**1.800**	**600**	**600**	**600**
60.		**Miscellaneous**	-			
	61.	Sundry	1.500	500	500	500
	62.	Audit Costs	6.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
	63.	Contingencies	-			
	64.	Meeting/Workshop/FGD	179.500	152.500	15.500	11.500
	65.	Miscellaneous	6.880	2.740	2.030	2.110
	69.	**Component Total:**	**193.880**	**157.740**	**20.030**	**16.110**
70.		**Project Preparation / Production**	-			
	71.	Project preparation / Production	-			
	79.	**Component Total:**	-			
		Sub-Total:	*502.460*	*279.220*	*110.330*	*112.910*
80.		**Project Monitoring & Administration**	-			
	81.	ITTO Monitoring and Review	15.000			
	82.	ITTO Mid-term and Ex-post Evaluation	20.000			
	83.	ITTO Program Support Costs (12%)	62.095			
	83.	Donor Monitoring Costs	-			
	89.	**Component Total:**	-			
90.		**Refund of Pre-project Costs**	-			
		Sub-Total:	*97.095*			
100		**GRAND TOTAL:**	**599.555**			

3.4.4. Executing Budget (GoI) by Component

Annual Disbursement			Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Budget Components			**Unit Cost US$**			
30.	**Travel**					
	31.	Daily Subsistence Allowance				
		31.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		31.2 International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		31.3 Others (DSA PMU)	1.500	500	500	500
	32.	International Travel				
		32.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		32.2 International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-
		32.3 Others	-	-	-	-
	33.	Local Transport Costs				
		33.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)	900	300	300	300
		33.2 International Consultant(s)	-	-	-	-

		33.3 Others	-	-	-	-
	34	Domestic Travel	4.500	1.500	1.500	1.500
	39.	**Component Total:**	**6.900**	**2.300**	**2.300**	**2.300**
40.	**Capital Items**					
	41.	Capital Items	-	-	-	-
	42.	Land/Space 30 M2 (national) and 15 M2 (Province)	27.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
	43.	Vehicle(s)	-	-	-	-
	44.	Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
		44.1 Computer Equipment (specify)	4.800	1.600	1.600	1.600
		44.2 IT Equipment (specify)	7.800	2.600	2.600	2.600
		44.3 Others (scan, mapping)	1.440	480	480	480
	49.	**Component Total:**	**41.040**	**13.680**	**13.680**	**13.680**
50.	**Consumable Items**		-	-	-	-
	51.	Raw Materials	-	-	-	-
	52.	Spares	-	-	-	-
	53.	Utilities	1.800	600	600	600
	54.	Office Supplies	15.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
	59.	**Component Total:**	**16.800**	**5.600**	**5.600**	**5.600**
60.	**Miscellaneous**					
	61.	Sundry	-			
	62.	Audit Costs	-			
	63.	Contingencies	-			
	64.	Meeting/Workshop/FGD	-			
	65	Miscellaneous	9.420	3.140	3.140	3.140
	69.	**Component Total:**	**9.420**	**3.140**	**3.140**	**3.140**
70.	**Project Preparation / Production**		-	-	-	-
	71.	Project preparation / Production	-	-	-	-
	79.	**Component Total:**	-	-	-	-
		Sub-Total:	**74.160**	**24.720**	**24.720**	**24.720**
80.	**Project Monitoring & Administration**					
	81.	ITTO Monitoring and Review	-			
	82.	ITTO Mid-term and Ex-post Evaluation	-			
	83.	ITTO Programme Support Costs	-			
	83.	Donor Monitoring Costs	-			
	89.	**Component Total:**	-			
90.	**Refund of Pre-project Costs (Pre-project Budget)**		-			
		Sub-Total:	-	-	-	-
100.		**GRAND TOTAL:**	**74.160**			

3.5   Assumptions, risks, sustainability

3.5.1   Assumptions and Risks

The key assumptions made regarding the delivery of outputs and achievement of the objectives, closely relate to the attitude, support, and commitment of the authorities and partners involved in project implementation which is beyond the control of the PC. If an assumption does not hold, the potential risk may materialize and compromise the achievement of the project. Hence, it is necessary to put in place the relevant mitigating measures as shown in **Table 5** to be implemented since the onset of project operations.

Table 5. Key assumptions, potential risk, and mitigating measures

Key assumptions	Potential risk	Mitigating measures
Weak commitment from related stakeholders	Delayed completion of particular activities and delivery of outputs	Continued coordination and communication by the EA
Supportive MoEF	Delayed completion of activities	Strong and steady consultation by EA
Cooperative institutions in land sectors	Unsuccessful execution of activity 2.2	Continued communication and coordination by the EA
Supportive local government	Delayed completion of activities	Strong and steady consultation by EA
The area of LTSFAD is 1,620.83 ha	**Local communities claim higher than the area of LTSFAD**	- **Apply high-resolution satellite images to analyze the LTSFAD area** - **Conduct LTSFAD field inventory and verification**

3.5.2   Sustainability

This project is an important initiative of the DG of Forestry Planning and Environmental Governance (FPEG) Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Government of Indonesia (GoI), which is being implemented through the the Directorate for Forest Area Establishment and Management as Executing Agency. As the project aims to to contribute to the enhancement of achieving SFM in NTT Province and at the end of the project the designation of forest area in NTT Province (FMU Ende), was performed and completed effectively. Moreover, the project is sustainable as it is a continuous effort by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

The sustainability of the project is mostly dependent on the perception of the main beneficiaries toward the project and the exit strategy pursued. If the main beneficiaries perceive that the project is beneficial to them, they will surely be in favor of project sustainability. Before closing the project, the PC must disseminate information on the benefits of forest area designation and LTSFAD using any events or occasions of the project to the best possible.

A realistic exit strategy must be defined by the Executing Agency (EA) before the completion of the project. Such a strategy should include i) Project activities that need to be continued and/or expanded, ii) The competent institution to execute the activities, and iii) Source (s) of financing the activities.

PART 4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Organization Structure and Stakeholder Involvement Mechanism

4.1.1 Executing Agency and Partners

The project will be managed by a Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Executing Agency (PEA), and Project Management Team (PMT). The PSC will consist of policymakers consist of DG of Forestry Planning and Environtmental Governance (FPEG) Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Government of Indonesia (GoI), ITTO representative, Donor Country/Japan Advisor and Related Ministries.

The primary responsibilities of the PSC are to approve the program and budgets of the project activities, conduct annual reviews and evaluations, and approve progress reports before submission to ITTO and GoI. The PSC will be headed by a high-ranking official from the Directorate of Planning and Environmental Governance of MoEF, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, GoI. The PSC's involvement in the project ensures high-level oversight and policymaker engagement, and the PEA's implementation responsibility ensures effective management of the project on the ground. The Project Coordinator will work closely with the PEA to ensure efficient project implementation and coordination of all activities with the support of a team of experts and consultants. By involving policymakers and experienced project managers in the project management, the project's success and sustainability are ensured.

The Executing Agency (EA) of the project will be the Directorate for Forest Area Establishment and Management. The EA is responsible for selecting key project personnel, provision of office space, and facilities, and allocation of counter-budget through the state budget system.

EA will work together with related local government, FMU, universities and CSOs, NGOs, and others. The EA will appoint a full-time Project Coordinator (PC) to manage operations of the project on a day-to-day basis.

4.1.2 Project Management Team

Figure 6 depicts the Project Management Team (PMT) structure which consists of the Project Coordinator (PC), Regional Facilitator, Project Secretary (PS), and Financial and Administrative (F/A) staff and national Experts. To ensure the steady implementation of the project, PC, PS, and F/A will be employed as a full-timer.
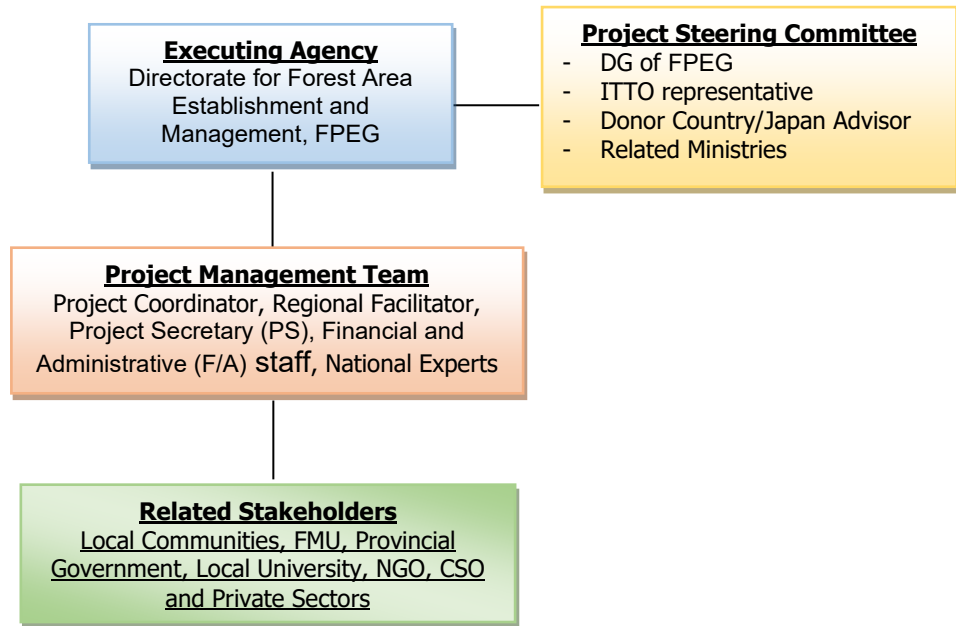
Figure 6. Organizational Structure

Project Coordinator
Responsibilities:

- **To manage and administer the administration and execution of the project activities, the achievement of the objective and dissemination of the project outputs produced.**
- **To schedule the annual work plan and other plans as required by ITTO in cooperation with the national expert and consultant and technical staff;**
- **In consultation with ITTO to carry out the recruitment of a national consultant and selection of an independent auditor to audit project financial documents;**
- **In coordination with national experts and national consultant to make necessary arrangements to support the implementation of the project, such as testing, developing technology, collecting and analyzing data, carrying out the training/workshop, preparing reports/publications;**
- **To make necessary rearrangements for the release of financial resources from ITTO in accordance with the approved Project Agreement;**
- **To review and submit a progress report, annual report, completion report and technical report to ITTO, the Government of Indonesia.**
- **To represent the project at meeting, seminar, workshop as required.**

4.1.3 Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The EA will establish a PSC that consists of **The PSC will consist of policymakers consist of DG of Forestry Planning and Environtmental Governance (FPEG) Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Government of Indonesia (GoI), ITTO representative, Donor Country/Japan Advisor and Related Ministries**.

The roles of the PSC are as follows:
- oversee progress in project implementation in light of the logical framework of the project;
- approve workplan and associated budget and review needed changes in budgets and activities;
- approve progress report before submission to ITTO;
- conduct annual reviews and evaluations of the project implementation.

The committee shall meet at least once a year; a special meeting may be called by the Executing Agency at any time as the need arises.

4.1.4   Stakeholder Involvement Mechanisms

A stakeholder forum will be established under the project to share views and ideas, develop propositions, and make recommendations to improve the efficiency of project implementation. Advice and recommendations produced in the forum are substantial inputs to the project.

The project will establish stakeholder involvement mechanisms to ensure that all parties who have an interest or are affected by the project are engaged in the decision-making process. To achieve this, the implementing agency will create a special unit that will function as a joint forum for sustainable forest management in NTT Province. This unit will consist of representatives from government agencies, local communities, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders.

The joint forum will serve as a platform for stakeholders to share their opinions, concerns, and feedback on project implementation and outcomes. The project will also be responsible for identifying potential challenges and opportunities, as well as providing suggestions for improving the project.

Moreover, the joint forum will continue to function even after the project completion, to ensure that the project's sustainability is maintained. It will play a vital role in monitoring the project's progress and ensuring that the project's outputs are sustainable and beneficial to all stakeholders.

4.2.   Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation

Prior to project implementation, a project monitoring system will be developed. Several reports will be produced following the ITTO Manual on Standard Operating Procedures as follows:

a. Inception report
    Presents confirmation that all conditions have been met, provisions are in place, and formalities have been concluded for a smooth start to project implementation. The report will be submitted after the signing of the agreement between ITTO, the Executing Agency, and GOI.

b. Yearly Plan of Operation
    It will be submitted yearly prior to commencing with operations for endorsement by PSC and ITTO.

c. Project Progress Report

It comprises of information on executed activities during the period covered by the report, achieved output(s) and input(s) applied.

d. Project Technical Report

Presents technical and scientific data, analyses of the data, and project results.

e. Financial Report

A financial report is prepared and submitted to ITTO to show a project's opening and closing balance, the expenditure incurred against each heading of the project budget and any income earned or accruing.

f. Monitoring and Review

Monitoring and review will be performed at least once every 12 months by representatives of ITTO.

g. Project Completion Report

It summarises all planned project elements and the actual implementation.

h. Evaluation

The mid-term evaluation is aiming for guiding or advising the project management team on all factors relevant to the further implementation of the project. Ex-post evaluation will analyze the performance and impact of a project after completion.

4.3. Dissemination and mainstreaming of project learning

4.3.1 Dissemination of Project Learning

The results of the project will be disseminated during the implementation stage and after project completion through public consultation, workshops, meetings, website, and document dissemination. Meeting and discussion will be conducted by inviting related stakeholders. The project result document will be distributed to national and local government institutions, NGOs, and universities.

4.3.2 Mainstreaming of Project Learning

Project results are expected to be mainstreamed into local and national policies. The availability of updated data and information on private forests can support adequate forest resource governance in NTT.

Annex 1. Profiles of the executing and collaborating agencies

Executing Agency

Background

The Directorate for Forest Area Establishment and Management (FAEM), operating under the Directorate General of Forestry Planning and Environmental Governance (PKTL) within the Ministry of Forestry and Environment (MoEF), encompasses a sub-directorate for establishment and another for function forest area exchange. Tasked with developing and implementing policies for the establishment and management of forest area, FAEM serves as the Project Executing Agency (PEA). This directorate plays a pivotal role in both national and international scales, extensively conducting forest area designation and management. Additionally, FAEM aligning closely with the objectives of the proposed project and enhancing the operations of its two sub-directorates as depicted in Figure 7.
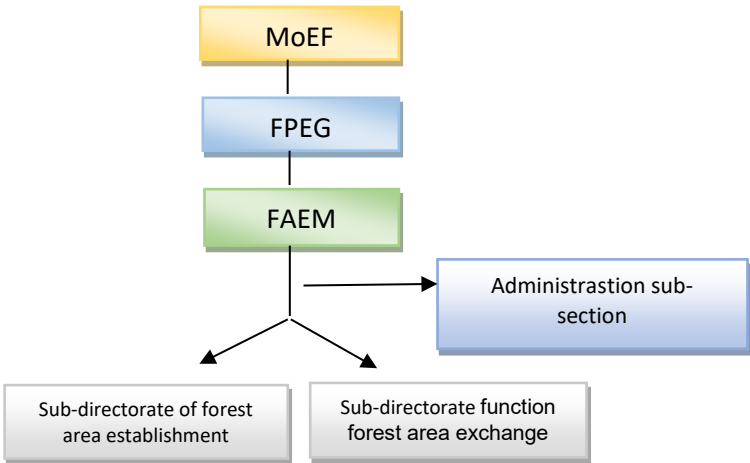

Figure 7. Organizational Structure at FAEM of MoEF.

Budget

PIA Within the last two and half years, the FAEM USD$ 74.160,00.

Personnel

The expert who has supported FAEM in compiling this project proposal is Nurlela Komalasari. The following is a brief CV on behalf of Nurlela Komalasari regarding experience below:

Name   :   Nurlela Komalasari
Institution   :   Secretariat of Directorate General of Forestry Planning and Environment
                         Governance
Qualifications :   Master Degree in Forestry
International cooperation experiences:
2022-Now : Coordinator of task force of technical cooperation in FPEG, MoEF
2017-2022 : Head of Technical Cooperation Sub Division in FPEG, MoEF
2017-2022   :   Assissting Deputy National Project Director of Kalimantan Forest Project
2022:   Delegation of Indonesia for ITTC-59 in Pattaya Bangkok
2000-2003 :   Project Secretary of ITTO PD89/F

Annex 2. Tasks and responsibilities of key experts provided by the executing agency

I. **Terms of Reference for Project Coordinator**

Position: Project coordinator; one project coordinator will be hired to run the project and to coordinate operational activities.

Duration: 30 months

Responsibility:

- To manage and administer the administration and execution of the project activities, the achievement of the objective and dissemination of the project outputs produced.
- To schedule the annual work plan and other plans as required by ITTO in cooperation with the national expert and consultant and technical staff;
- In consultation with ITTO to carry out the recruitment of a national consultant and selection of an independent auditor to audit project financial documents;
- In coordination with national experts and national consultant to make necessary arrangements to support the implementation of the project, such as testing, developing technology, collecting and analyzing data, carrying out the training/workshop, preparing reports/publications;
- To make necessary rearrangements for the release of financial resources from ITTO in accordance with the approved Project Agreement;
- To review and submit a progress report, annual report, completion report and technical report to ITTO, the Government of Indonesia.
- To represent the project at meeting, seminar, workshop as required.

Qualifications:
- Having a good track record in coordinating projects or administration on projects.
- Holding Master degree in forestry

II. **Regional Facilitator**

Position: Regional Facilitator; one regional facilitator will be hired to assisst the project and to coordinate operational activities in the field (project site).

Duration: 30 months

Responsibility:

- To assist the project coodinator in managing and administering the administration and execution of the project activities, the achievement of the objective and dissemination of the project outputs produced.
- To arrange the schedule the annual work plan and other plans as required by ITTO in cooperation with the national expert and consultant and technical staff in the project site;
- In consultation with the Project Coordinator to carry out the recruitment of a national consultant and selection of an independent auditor to audit project financial documents;
- To assist the project coodinator in coordinating with national experts and national consultant to make necessary arrangements to support the implementation of the project;
- To prepare a progress report in project site.

Qualifications:
- Having a good track record in coordinating projects.
- Holding Bachelor degree in forestry and other fields

II. Project Administrative/financial staff and Technical Assistant

Duration : 30 months

Responsibility: Project Secretary and financial help the Project coordinator on administrative and financial matters. A technical assistant helps with financial and technical matters.

Qualifications: Having a good track record in coordinating projects.

III. National Consultants/Experts, Trainers and Sub-Contract

Position	Main Task and Responsibilities	Qualification
Expert/ Consultant Activity 1.1	- **provide a study of social safeguard on PPTPKH implementation** - **Increased understanding of the role of local comminities in PPTPKH process** - **Improved understanding of the role of local government and other related institutions**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in social safeguard, tenurial and forestry - Good understanding of English both oral and written.
Expert/ Consultant Activity 1.2	- **Dissemination on PPTPKH Procedure to the local stakeholders** - **Improved understanding of the role of local comminities in PPTPKH process**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in social safeguard, tenurial and forestry - Good understanding of English both oral and written
Expert/ Consultant Activity 1.3	- **Provide a document of the development of local government regulation on costumary communities** - **Facilititate the coordination between local government and local communities**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in social safeguard, tenurial and forestry. - Good understanding of English both oral and written
Expert/ Consultant Activity 2.1	- **Provide the data of community land rights.** - **Analysis the quality of data of community land rights**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in forest management and GIS - Good understanding of English both oral and written
Expert/ Consultant Activity 2.2	- **Provide spatial data of forest area** - **Evaluation of understanding of databases of forest area especially PPTPKH** - **Finalization of spatial database of forest area especially PPTPKH**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in forest management and GIS specialist. - Good understanding of English both oral and written
Expert/ Consultant Activity 2.3	- **Community participation on forest area gazettement (Forest area boundaries participation)**	-
Expert/ Consultant	- **Review the existing policy on land tenure conflict**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in

Activity 3.1.a and 3.1.b	- **Provide the data of conflict on PPTPKH process** - **Develop draft policy on land tenure conflict resolution**	forest management and forest policy. - Good understanding of English both oral and written
Expert/ Consultant Activity 3.2	- **Increasing understanding multistakeholder of PPTPKH process** - **Develop the platform of multistakeholder at project site** - **Establish the multi stakeholders forum of PPTPKH**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in forest management and forest policy. - Good understanding of English both oral and written
Expert/ Consultant Activity 3.3	- **Develop protocols for land conflict resolution** - **Evaluation of land conflict resolution**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in forest management and forest policy. - Good understanding of English both oral and written
Expert/ Consultant Activity 4.1	- **Provide the data of forest-based livelihood** - **Analysis the data of forest-based livelihood** - **Presenting the Information of forest-based livelihood**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in forest economy and multi bussiness. - Good understanding of English both oral and written
Expert/ Consultant Activity 4.2	- **Provide the data of appropriate the bussiness plan** - **Develop the bussiness plan for local livelihood** - **Evaluation of potential economic benefits of local communities and potential gender** - **Presenting Information System of business plans for local livelihood**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in forest economy and multi bussiness. - Good understanding of English both oral and written
Expert/ Consultant Activity 4.3	- **Identify the the documents of license permit for community access to the forest** - **Provide the documents of license permit for community access to the forest** - **Processing of license permit for community access to the forest**	- Hold at least a Master's degree and 3-5 years of experience in forest economy and multi bussiness. - Good understanding of English both oral and written

Annex 3. Terms of reference of personnel and consultants funded by ITTO

1. **Project Coordinator**

   Responsibilities:

   - To manage and administer the administration and execution of the project activities, the achievement of the objective and dissemination of the project outputs produced.
   - To schedule the annual work plan and other plans as required by ITTO in cooperation with the national expert and consultant and technical staff;
   - In consultation with ITTO to carry out the recruitment of a national consultant and selection of an independent auditor to audit project financial documents;
   - In coordination with national experts and national consultant to make necessary arrangements to support the implementation of the project, such as testing, developing technology, collecting and analyzing data, carrying out the training/workshop, preparing reports/publications;
   - To make necessary rearrangements for the release of financial resources from ITTO in accordance with the approved Project Agreement;
   - To review and submit a progress report, annual report, completion report and technical report to ITTO, the Government of Indonesia.
   - To represent the project at meeting, seminar, workshop as required.

   Qualifications:

   - Having a good track record in coordinating research projects
   - Holding Ph.D. degree in forestry

2. **National expert in social safeguard, tenurial and forestry**

   Responsibilities:

   - Establish on social safeguard and tenurial research
   - Survey the conflict tenurial especially of PPTPKH process.
   - Provide an understanding of databases and information systems of conflict tenurial
   - Build a database of conflict tenurial especially of PPTPKH process .
   - Presentation of measurement results of conflict tenurial especially of PPTPKH process.

   Qualifications:
   - Ph.D. or master degree in Forestry,
   - A minimum of 5 years experiences in conducting research and development on PSP and its database,
   - preferably those who master in forestry and understand the conflict resolution.

3. **National expert in forest management and GIS**

   Responsibilities:
   - Provide the data of community land rights.
   - Analysis the quality of data of community land rights
   - Build a database of community land rights especially of PPTPKH process .
   - Presentation of measurement results of community land rights especially of PPTPKH process.
   - Provide spatial data of forest area
   - Evaluation of understanding of databases of forest area especially PPTPKH
   - Finalization of spatial database of forest area especially PPTPKH

   Qualifications:

   - Ph.D. or master degree in Forestry,
   - A minimum of 5 years experiences in conducting research and development forest management and GIS
   - preferably those who master in forestry and GIS.

4. **National expert in forest management and forest policy**

Responsibilities:

- Review the existing policy on land tenure conflict
- Provide the data of conflict on PPTPKH process
- Develop draft policy on land tenure conflict resolution
- Increasing understanding multistakeholder of PPTPKH process
- Develop the platform of multistakeholder at project site
- Establish the multi stakeholders forum of PPTPKH
- Develop protocols for land conflict resolution
- Evaluation of land conflict resolution

Qualifications:

- Ph.D. or master degree in Forestry,
- A minimum of 5 years experiences in conducting research and development forest management and forest policy
- preferably those who master in forestry and forest policy.

5. **National expert in forest economy and multi bussines**

Responsibilities:

- Provide the data of forest-based livelihood
- Analysis the data of forest-based livelihood
- Presenting the Information of forest-based livelihood
- Provide the data of appropriate the bussiness plan
- Develop the bussiness plan for local livelihood
- Evaluation of potential economic benefits of local communities and potential gender
- Presenting Information System of business plans for local livelihood
- Identify the the documents of license permit for community access to the forest
- Provide the documents of license permit for community access to the forest
- Processing of license permit for community access to the forest

Qualifications:

- Ph.D. or master degree in Forestry,
- A minimum of 5 years experiences in conducting research and development forest economy and multi bussiness
- preferably those who master in forestry and economic.

6. **Gender Expert**

Responsibilities:

- Field survey related to gender, and
- Analyze gender roles in the implementation of this project, gender involvement in specific units and
- Gender involvement in the IAC group.

Qualifications:
- Bachelor/Master degree in Gender aspect,
- A minimum of 1 years experiences in Gender Research,
- more desirable are women who have held positions in an academic unit or project.

Annex 4 Recommendations of ITTO expert panel

Assessment by the 59th Expert Panel for Technical Appraisal of Project Proposals

A. Overall Assessment

Overall Assessment	Modification
The PD 940/24 (F) in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, was reviewed by three Expert Panels who agreed on its necessity but identified areas for improvement. While the project aligns well with ITTO's mandate and is generally well-formulated, the proposal contains some weaknesses, including ambiguous language, insufficient analysis of risks and sustainability, an overly large budget, and a lack of detailed profiles and responsibilities for key personnel. Recommendations for addressing these issues were provided in Section B. In informal review, this proposed project is essential due to its focus on clear and legitimate and tenure, a prerequisite for sustainable management. However, the project's top-down approach raises concerns, particularly regarding local community participation, which is crucial for long-term success, especially in matters of land tenure and customary rights. The project currently lacks substantial involvement of local communities in the decision-making process, with government authorities primarily steering the project. To improve, it's recommended that local communities be given nearly equal roles in the project, with clear responsibilities and functions, possibly including a rotating chair in the steering committee. Community representatives should be supported by the project budget to empower their contributions. The outputs of the project also need clarification, particularly regarding the legal status of project outcomes, the binding nature of land ownership maps, and how results will be scaled up. The project's intention appears to prioritize forest area designation over genuine community participation. It is suggested that the project title include "customary rights" to better reflect its scope.	Overall assessment has been improved, the title added "costumary right" and also project brief included (see page 3 – 4)

B. Specific Recommendations

No	Comments	Modification
1	Project brief should be included in Project Document	The Project Brief has been included (see page 3 - 4)
2	List of Abbreviations and Acronyms needs to be organized in alphabetical order	The list of abbreviations has been modified (see page 5)
3	The maps of Figures 1 and 2 are not clear and readable. Please scale-up and improve the maps	A Detailed map of the project area has been improved (see pages 11 and 12)
4	The project conformity with ITTO's objectives is not well precise. The five objectives are just listed. Please explain briefly how the project is related to each of the five's objectives mentioned. The project conformity to ITTO Guidelines such as ITTO policy guidelines on gender equality and empowering women should be demonstrate	This proposal has complied with the ITTO's objectives, see page 8

No	Comments	Modification
5	Please describe the main outcomes of the project that will be achieved as indicated in ITTO's manual of the project formulation	The main outcomes has been described (see page 15)
6	Please describe the relationships and the coordination between the main partners for the project implementation. Please reformulate this paragraph by developing the role and responsibilities of different agencies involved in the project implementation	The relationship and the coordination between the main partners has been improved (see page 16 and 17)
7	The only one impact indicator provided is not sufficient. Please provide 2 or 3 more impacts indicators for the development objective	The indicator has been modified in the logical framework matriks (see page 22)
8	The implementation approaches and methods developed here is general. Please divide this project implementation approaches and methods into phases; and develop each phase	The approach and methode of this proposal has been improved (see page 26)
9	Only one person or institution should be responsible for each activity and the others are collaborators. What is the role and responsibility of the project coordinator. Please Responsible on person per activity. It could be the project Coordinator instead of the PMU	The role and responsibility of the project coordinator has been explained (see page 31 and Annex 2)
10	The Master budget proposed is not conform the master budget in the ITTO manual for projects formulation third edition. Redraft the master budget according to ITTO manual for projects formulation 3rd edition	Master Budget Schedule already adjusted, see page 28
11	There are some errors in the consolidate budget table by Component. The Budget component or Category 70 is reserved for National management costs/executing agency management and not for Total Project. The Category 80 is for Project monitoring & administration and not for National management cost. The Category 90 is for Refund of pre-project costs and not for Project monitoring and administration; please reformulate the budget category 70, 80 and the correspondent budget components as required in the ITTO manual for Project formulation 3rd edition (page 47)	The consolidated budget has been revised, see page 29
12	In the Executive Agency budget, the category 70 is for national Management cost; and the category 80 is for the project administration and follow up. Please redraft the Category 70 and Category 80 as required in the ITTO manual for Project formulation 3rd edition	the Executive Agency budget has been revised, see page 30
13	The term Partner mentioned the Figure 6. Project Management Team is vague. Please list and precise the Partners involved in the project	The Project Management Team has been modified (see page 31)
14	Include profiles of the Executing and Collaborating Agencies	The Profiles of the Executing and Collaborating Agencies has beed included (see page 34)
15	Address the tasks and responsibilities of key experts provided by the executing agency	The tasks and responsibilities of key experts has been provided (see page 38 or Annex 3)
16	Include the ToRs of personnel, consultants and sub-contracts funded by ITTO	The ToRs of personnel and consultants has been included (see page 38 – 39 or Annex 3.)

No	Comments	Modification
17	Working in land tenure and customary rights recognition, an eye-level approach is essential for long-term success. I recommend giving the local communities a role with (at least nearly) equal rights in the project. On page 4 the proposal mentions "associations of customary law communities"; such associations or other formal representatives need to be clearly named and assigned responsibilities and functions in the project. It might e.g. be considered to have the steering committee with a rotating chair. Community representatives need to be supported with project budget, in order to have the power to organize their contributions instead of "being facilitated". Currently the complete budget is foreseen for the governmental Executive Agency. A "local stakeholder platform established" sounds promising but is this just to discuss or with the power of decisions.	In NTT Province, customary land is defined as land controlled by an association of customary law communities whose designation and use are for the greatest possible benefit to the lives and welfare of all members of the customary community. It has various terms, such as *Kabisu* land in Sumba, *Wungu* land in East Flores, *Lingko* land in Manggarai, *Leo* land in Rote, *Kanaf* land and *Fukun* land in Timor, *Udu* land in Sabu, Bapang land in Alor, and *Ngeng Ngerang* land in Sikka (Patty, 1984: 18). These customary land has been carried on for generations based on customary law that applies and is recognized by the community. However, to be considered in the formal process, customary communities' existence must first be recognized and accommodated by the government through provincial regulations. Without such recognition, customary land rights are often difficult to be considered equally in the forest area determination process. Thus, the formal and one-sided process of determining forest areas in the past has caused customary communities' rights and interests, to be neglected. Consequently, the overlaps between forest areas and local community/customary land have not been optimally resolved in the forest area determination process. Strengthening and accommodating customary and local communities' rights in forest area designation and management must be carried out to achieve sustainability and increase community welfare
18	The formal status of the project is not clear. It mentions that „Through this project, harmonization between customary law and formal government regulations will be carried out (p.12) ". Does that mean customary rules can be incorporated in the formal law, or new legislation will be created with customary rules taken into account? Please specify this point	Most of the community in Ende Regency has strong customary compliance so the existing forest areas are claimed as customary forests that have been recognized for generations. By following their customary rules, local communities in NTT particularly in Ende Regency are free to access forest resources and ignore formal government regulations. Through this project, harmonization between customary law and formal government regulations will be carried out. By carrying out harmonization, it does not mean that customary rules will become formal rules, or that there will be new formal regulations that will accommodate customary rules. The harmonization that will be carried out means that the rules and interests of local communities will be considered in the decision-making process in determining forest areas and their management. Thus, it is hoped that the goal of sustainable forest management and prosperous communities will be achieved (see page 14)
19	"Local communities' rights recognized and resolved through several coordination meetings between local stakeholders and dissemination of LTSFAD procedure (p.12) ". If rights are violated, I am not sure if you can resolve them through meetings only. Meetings are always a good start, but what tangible measures will follow?	Effective forest area designation and strengthening customary rights as a pre-condition of sustainable forest management in NTT Province will be the main outcome of this project. 1. Local communities' rights are recognized and resolved through several coordination meetings, dissemination of LTSFAD procedure, and development of local provincial regulation to acknowledge customary community rights. 2. Community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management improved through the availability of qualified data on land ownership, harmonization mapping, and

		designation of forest area at the project sites. The availability of reliable land ownership data is collected through field inventory and verification. The results of these activities will be compiled and provided in the LTSFAD map released by MoEF. 3. Local Institutional on resolving land tenure conflict strengthened through reviewing the existing policies, local stakeholder platform established, several resources and protocols available; 4. Forestry-based business model at the community level developed in FMU Ende.
20	"Community capacity and acceptance of securing forest and land area boundaries and management improved through the availability of qualified data on land ownership, harmonization mapping, and designation of forest area at the project sites (p.12) ". What kind of land ownership maps? Are there land titles foreseen? Do such maps have binding character?	The availability of reliable land ownership data is collected through field inventory and verification. The results of these activities will be compiled and provided in the LTSFAD map released by MoEF.
21	"Ende will be a model for LTSFAD (p. 9)" is good. 1,620.83 ha out of 63,577.98 ha accounts for 2.5% of the forest area on Ende which will be included in the project, which is still a limited share –how is it foreseen to upscale the results and experiences? What if the local communities claim more area to be included in the process? Discuss this point in "Assumptions and risks"	There are several key assumptions and potential risk if the project will be implemented are i) Weak commitment from related stakeholders and the risk will be delayed completion of particular activities and delivery of outputs, ii) supportive MoEF, and the potential risk is delayed completion of activities, iii) cooperative institutions in land sectors also will risk if unsuccessful execution of harmonizing forest area mapping, iv) supportive local government will be delayed completion of activities, and v) The area of LTSFAD is 1,620.83 ha if local communities claim higher than the area of LTSFAD its will be a potential risk. All risks could be mitigated by Continued coordination and communication by the EA, Strong and steady consultation by EA, Continued communication, and coordination by the EA, Strong and steady consultation by EA and Apply high-resolution satellite images to analyze the LTSFAD area conduct LTSFAD field inventory and verification

22	Between the lines the project intention reads as local community participation is perceived as a precondition to enable forest area designation as a basis for (economic and "undisturbed") forest management, and not as fundamental and *per se* necessary process. This is reflected in the title. I suggest including "customary rights" in the title	Strengthening effective forest area designation and <u>customary rights</u> in East Nusa Tenggara Province as a precondition of achieving sustainable forest management