

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT**A. Project Identification**

(a) Title	An Interim Program on Socialization of the Management Plan
(b) Serial Number	PD 26/93 Rev. 1 (F): Development of Betung Kerihun Nature Reserve as a National Park-Phase I
(c) Executing agency	Minister of Forestry
(c) Host government	Indonesia
(d) Starting date	November 1999
(e) Actual duration (Month).	12 months
(f) Actual Project cost (US\$)	98,615 USD

PART I. Executive Summary**1. Background Information**

Indonesia is one of the mega biodiversity nations that are rich in biological diversity and resources. The utilization of these natural resources in Indonesia so far has been dominated by economic considerations with limited attention to conservation of biodiversity and ecological processes. The increasing extraction of timber from its natural forests, for example, have been causing increasing pressures and problems on the well being of wildlife and the functioning of natural ecosystems, which contribute to the deterioration of habitats and other life support systems such as floods, erosion, forest fire, and pollution that is directly affecting the well-being of local and global communities. Aside from improving forestry and agricultural practices, to avoid such calamities the Government of Indonesia has also setting aside natural forests as conservation areas. With the increasing population and needs for forest products, the management and protection of these areas demand real participation of all stakeholders, including the government, business community and the people.

Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) is one of the 30+ network of National Parks established in the country. Located along the border with Sarawak in the north-eastern boundary of West Kalimantan, the area is the largest conservation area in the province and occupies approximately 5.5 % of the total province area (14,807,700 ha). It was first established as a Nature Reserve by the Ministry of Forestry in 1992 to cover a total area of 600,000 ha but three years later, in 1995, this Reserve was enlarged to 800,000 ha and its status changed to a National Park.

BKNP holds several types of ecosystems and provides habitats for a diverse range of plant and animal species. The tropical rainforests, including the unlimited range of genetic resources enclosed within the Park serve many important functions for international, national, as well as local communities in providing large carbon sinks, clean air, water reservoir, flood and erosion controls, sources of potential medicines, and many other future uses currently unknown to science.

The communities living inside and around the Park belong to the Dayak ethnic groups. They reside on the bank of rivers that form the main transportation passages in the area. The traditions of the people are closely related to the available natural resources, and this can be observed in the patterns of their daily life, such as hunting, dry land farming, settlement, medicine, and so on. The communities have been trading forest products to increase their household income, but in recent years laws and regulations on forest exploitations need to be enforced in order the national and international conservation policies can be implemented. As

is the case in many conservation areas, these have been causing conflicts of interest between protection and conservation program with traditional uses of resources for the daily needs of local communities. Many of these activities, such as illegal logging, illegal gold mining, destructive fishing, hunting of wildlife, collection of edible bird nests, and collection of the heartwood of 'gaharu', are threatening the integrity of the Park.

With most of the products of those activities are sold at lucrative prices to the neighboring Sarawak State, the solution to the problem can not be handled within West Kalimantan alone. A cooperative trans-boundary agreement between Indonesia and the Sarawak State of Malaysia on the management of protected areas along the border (Betung Kerihun National Park and Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary) was considered necessary and this was supported by ITTO. With the help and sponsorship of ITTO, in 1995, the Government of Indonesia requested WWF-Indonesia to prepare the management plan of the Betung Kerihun National Park. This management plan was completed in 1999 when the three volumes of the management plan was accepted and signed by the Director General of Nature Protection and Conservation in June 1999. However, before this plan could be implemented three issues need immediate attention.

Problems

- In preparing the management plan, very little time was available to consult stakeholders (particularly local communities) to solicit their ideas and views and therefore also their supports on the establishment of the Park.
- Most of these stakeholders do not understand or have good ideas about what is a National Park, why it is needed, how it will be implemented, and what impacts or risks they will be having.
- Stakeholders, particularly local communities, also do not know the benefits that they shall be receiving from the new establishment especially when they will have to change some of their traditional way of livelihood.

Specific objectives

To allow us have the cooperation of the local communities and other stakeholders in implementing the management plan of the Park (the 2nd phase of the project) we need to first consider solving those problems as our immediate objectives. For these purposes, based on the available time, fund, and other resources, the activities that were carried out during this interim or bridging period are:

- To invite representative segments of stakeholders from village to district and provincial levels to come to a workshop where they can share their ideas on what they know about conservation, why it is needed to have the Betung Kerihun as a National Park, what benefit they shall be receiving, and how they wish to get or can be involved.
- To implement an awareness and campaign program that will make the majority of the Betung Kerihun National Park stakeholders know, understand, agree, and support conservation of biodiversity in the park area as well as understand, agree, and implement sustainable practices in the utilization of natural resources in and around their areas.
- To introduce eco-tourism concept as one of the examples of using conservation areas (BKNP) and its resources for income generation without damaging the integrity of the Park.

Outputs

The outputs expected from the implementation of this interim project were:

1. Ideas, knowledge, and/or wishes of stakeholders are well shared and considered in the development of BKNP.
2. The majority of BKNP stakeholders have better/good understanding on the purposes and benefits of establishing the Park and are interested, supportive, and committed in the establishment of the Park

3. Local communities as well as park and local WWF staff are informed about eco-tourism concepts and potential sites that can be developed in the area
4. Promotional information and materials for eco-tourism are becoming available, and
5. Good working relations with or among stakeholders and relevant institutions are developed, strengthened, and/or maintained.

Strategy

To achieve those outputs our strategies were:

- Conduct workshop as a first step towards establishing a forum for consultation or sharing information, ideas, or wishes on the establishment of BKNP
- Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in the management of BKNP area between relevant institutions, such as the Park Management Unit, the district government, the Department of Tourism, Art and Culture, local university (University of Tanjungpura), travel agencies, community leaders, local non-governmental agencies, and others.
- Conduct awareness-raising campaign about BKNP and the environment in general through informative presentations in schools, communities, radio broadcasts, newsletter publications (Biokhas), etc.
- Introduce community-based ecotourism concept and provide guidance and assistance for local communities in developing ecotourism.
- Conduct training and comparative studies in the development of community-based ecotourism.
- Identify and promote ecotourism potentials and networking with other ecotourism developers.

Project's planned duration and planned overall costs

The duration and overall costs of the project are as planned although one activity took a few weeks longer.

2. Project Achievement

Outputs Achieved

As described in the Progress Reports, the outputs of the project are generally well achieved. The Workshop on "BKNP Management Policy for Sustainable Development through Active Involvement of Communities and Relevant Institutions," in Putussibau, Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan on February 1, 2000 allowed a wide range of stakeholders shared their ideas, knowledge, and/or wishes. The presentations and discussion during the workshop, which were well documented in the Proceeding of the Workshop and available in Compact Disc (CD), were very useful.

Major topics stressed during the discussion include:

- The involvement of local communities and private sectors in the development of ecotourism in BKNP;
- The issuance of regulations and permits for the harvest of edible swiftlets bird-nests;
- The importance of public campaign local, national and international levels in managing BKNP for biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources;
- The importance of indigenous knowledge, local university, and local government in building up local human resource capacity and to raise its quality.
- The need for continuous dialogue among community groups, private sectors, government institutions, and other stakeholders in the process of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of various programs in developing BKNP

Most of these topics had been incorporated in the Proposal for the Implementation of the Management Plan to ITTO (Phase II of the Project). With minor correction, which is

currently being made, we hope this proposal will be approved during the next ITTO Council meeting in April/May.

In addition, information, ideas, and direct contacts gained or made during the workshop had also been incorporated into the activities of the Awareness and Campaign Program, which include socialization of the conservation and development program through formal and informal meetings, slide and video presentations, drawing and writing contest, poster competition, radio talk shows, community workshop to empower indigenous communities at Padua Village and decision maker workshop on natural resource valuation in Pontianak, as well as the publishing of BioKHaS Newsletter (6 volumes) and the establishment of a website for Betung Kerihun National Parks. As indicated by the kinds of cooperation and support we received during the implementation of this and the eco-tourism programs we consider this Awareness and Campaign Program was very successful. With better understanding on the purposes and benefits of establishing the Park, we found most stakeholders -- from village communities to relevant government agencies and the general public at District and Provincial levels, as well as the BKNP Unit at Putusibau, the West Kalimantan Department for Tourism, and the Jakarta Ministry of Forestry (PKA) -- were very supportive.

Those successes have allowed us work very closely with them in starting the development of eco-tourism activities in the area. To allow local communities and also BKNP and WWF staff gained better information on eco-tourism concepts and practices, the project sent some of them for workshop-training program in Magelang, Central Java (sponsored by INDECON), Safari Garden Hotel, Cisarua, West Java, as well as Halimun and Pangrango National Parks, West Java (sponsored by INDECON). Some of them also participated in the meeting on 'Strategy in Tourism Development' facilitated by the Tourism Office of West Kalimantan in Pontianak. While the newly gained knowledge in eco-tourism was well received and appreciated, they become very useful in helping us introduce the importance of biodiversity conservation and eco-tourism to the communities.

Furthermore, they were also very useful in our survey for the identification of potential eco-tourism sites in the Sibau, Mendalam, and Embaloh watershed areas and along the Kapuas-Mahakam Trail. Through these surveys we were able to collect sufficient information needed for developing eco-tourism promotional materials, which include:

- Video clips on handicraft, traditional knowledge, cultural events, and natural adventure in BKNP.
- Book on Eco-tourism Development Profile for Betung Kerihun.
- Guidebook for Eco-tourism interpreter.
- Basic words and phrases that can be used by tourist to have direct communication with local people (small pocket dictionary).
- Leaflet and poster on Eco-tourism in BKNP.
- Maps of potential sites for eco-tourism in BKNP.
- Potential eco-tourism sites recorded in video VHS and video compact disc (VCD);

As described in more detailed in the progress reports, the achievements of all of these outputs were made possible only because of good working relations with or among stakeholders in the area.

Specific Objectives Achieved

With all activities mentioned in the proposal were successfully implemented as indicated by the outputs mentioned above, the three objectives of this interim project were basically well achieved. As mentioned earlier, a wide range of representation of stakeholders had participated in the Putussibau Workshop and shared their ideas about how the development of Betung Kerihun National Park should be carried out in the future.

Together with the information and ideas gained from the workshop as well as the direct contact with stakeholders during the meeting, the implementation of the various activities in the Awareness and Campaign Program become quite effective and well received by stakeholders, particularly local villagers. Their improved knowledge and understanding resulted from these activities on the importance of supporting conservation of biodiversity and implementing sustainable practices in the utilization of natural resources in and around the Park and their areas, made 'selling' the eco-tourism concept relatively easy. We had been enjoying good cooperation and support from them when we started collecting and preparing the eco-tourism promotional materials for this project. Many of them had provided their own free time in developing these materials.

Contribution to the Achievement of the Development Objective

With the achievement of the outputs and objectives mentioned above, we have been able to create, develop, strengthen, and maintain good working relations with or among stakeholders and relevant institutions. In contrast with conditions prior to the interim period where socialization of and support for the project -- particularly from local communities and other stakeholders -- were rather limited, the present supportive "atmosphere" is very conducive for implementing the management plan or phase II of the project.

3. Target Beneficiaries Involvement

The main target beneficiaries of this project were village communities, government agencies and the general public at District and Provincial levels, the BKNP Unit at Putussibau, the West Kalimantan Department for Tourism, and the Jakarta Ministry of Forestry (PKA). Representatives of all of these stakeholders had been actively participated in the planning workshop in Putussibau on February 1, 2000 where everyone shared their ideas, wishes, and concerns in the development of this Park. This included the Head of the District ('Bupati') who formally open the workshop. While the shared ideas and the direct personal contacts made during the workshop were found very useful in refining the implementation of this project, further contact, consultation, and involvement were continued as part of their groups or individual commitments. For examples:

- Local communities around BKNP were actively involved in the preparation and implementation of village meetings, trainings, and eco-tourism surveys,
- Policy or decision makers and travel agencies were quite active in the preparation of eco-tourism promotional materials,
- Offices of Forestry at Pontianak, BKNP Unit at Putussibau, and the Conservation Directorate (PKA) at the MoF Office in Jakarta had also provided us with advices and support whenever we needed. In this connection, the Governor of West Kalimantan, the Rector of the University (Tanjungpura Univ.), and the Head of Provincial Tourism Office in Pontianak had even gone one step further by providing us with a formal statement of support in writing (**Annex 1, 2, and 3**)
- Together with project staff, local NGOs have been very active in facilitating local communities in expressing and formulating their ideas and at the same time conveying messages or new ideas from the project and other stakeholders. All of them were also involved in various eco-tourism surveys
- Through the BLOKHAS Newsletter, the project is providing a media for their continuous involvement through sharing of ideas or direct participation as announced in the newsletter

All of these stakeholders involvement and commitment have been very useful during the interim project and will be more so in the implementation of the future phase II of the project.

4. Lessons Learned

a). Development Lessons

Design of a project is the key factor in determining its ultimate success or failure. The strategies adopted for reaching the targeted outcomes of this project are already on the right track. Aspects of project design which contributed to the success of this project in achieving the Development Objective were:

- The logical sequences of activities carried out by the project. The project was started by informing and sharing the plan with its stakeholders and then seek the stakeholders' inputs (the Workshop). This was then followed by improving the understanding, knowledge, and commitment of stakeholders (the Awareness and Campaign Program), and then showing and involving them in working out a solution to the problem that they had identified (the Eco-tourism Program)
- The selection of eco-tourism as a program is good because, after some explanation, the idea was unanimously accepted by almost all participants that attended the workshop at the beginning of project implementation. Thus, what we were doing is only helping or facilitating the stakeholder achieve their wish or objective.
- The publication of the BLOKHAS Newsletter as a forum for communication among stakeholders. The publication of such a bulletin is an effective way to promote coordination across multiple sectors among all stakeholders.
- We were lucky that we did not have many changes in intersectoral links which affected the project's success, at least up to this time.

Additional arrangements that could improve cooperation between the relevant parties interested in the project include improvement on the quality and circulation of BLOKHAS. While the circulation should reach more local stakeholders, the newsletter should contain more information from the field and relevant reaction from other stakeholders, particularly the decision makers. This way the newsletter become an effective medium where ideas are continuously shared and any differences or conflicts are expressed openly for discussion and solution. In addition, since the success of eco-tourism in the area can be affected by factors beyond our control, to maintain the good cooperation or working relations with local communities and other stakeholders in managing the Park it may be useful to have a wider scopes of activities that include other social and economic aspects that include agriculture, fishery, etc. instead of just eco-tourism.

Factors which will most likely affect project sustainability after completion are the euphoria of autonomic, transparent, democratic, and decentralized government. While this type of government is ideal, the current government does not seem to be ready to implement it due to the present economic conditions. As can be seen in almost all parts of the country, maintaining the kind of success that have been achieved in this project, particularly the good working relation among the park's stakeholders, will be a real challenge.

b). Operational Lessons

Under normal conditions, the implementation of a project usually start with the establishment of an effective and relevant project organization and management where every member of the project staff has a clear role and function in the project activities. Considering that this project is a continuation of the existing one, to maintain the availability of the pool of knowledge, information, and experience of the area it was considered important to keep the existing staff. Although some of them may not have the experience needed for the new jobs, with the help and support from the Bioregion Office in Balikpapan and the main office in Jakarta, we learned that the strong motivation of these young local university graduates and their anxiousness to learn and shoulder a bigger responsibility, are important assets that made them able to meet the objectives and outputs of this interim project. Although it is nothing new, in this project all staff learned and experienced that togetherness within a functioning

team combined with strong motivation can make a big difference. This feeling is very important for institutional capacity building for future activities in Betung Kerihun and the West Kalimantan Province.

Awareness campaigns and outreach program have succeeded in shaping public opinion about the importance of sustainable environmental management, including the increased coordination between BKNP and stakeholders at the provincial, as well as district and village levels. With regards to eco-tourism development, technical and non-technical supports have also come from many agencies, such as Indonesian Ecotourism Network (INDECON), Yayasan Ekowisata Halimun (YEH), Arus Liar, and others.

Although we tried to adhere with the schedule shown in the work plan, due to various factors, the implementation of our activities did not always follow the schedule. In spite of this, however, we always made strong efforts to meet our targets or goals. For these purposes we often have to make some adjustments or modifications to our plan. Examples of these adjustments or modifications are:

- Seminar/workshop vs. informal meeting/field visit -- During the earlier reporting period we learned that seminar was not very popular. On the other hand, although it provides significant results, the preparation for implementing workshop took so much time and energy that made the implementation of such activity difficult. These are in contrary with the informal meeting and field visit where people, particularly villagers, were coming and participating in a natural way. These have been the reasons for the low (20) and high (250) percentages of targets achieved by these two groups of activities.
- Bulletin/Newsletter -- Although the publication of this got a late start, the goal was met by publishing it monthly instead of bimonthly. Two volumes (5-6) were out in Sept. and Oct.
- Much of the activities related to Ecotourism Development were completed as targeted during this reporting period. Although originally we planned to socialize the program every month, during the first three quarters (9 months) we were able to carry it four times only. However, with the high frequency of activities (9 times) during this reporting period, the realized activities were more than we had targeted.
- Originally we planned to produce a guidebook that contains descriptions of tourist sites that are ready to receive visitors. However, we found the community who is the main target in ecotourism development, was not ready yet. Consequently, the guidebook we were able to write looks more like a tourism profile book that can be used to invite the involvement of private sectors interested in ecotourism development in BKNP.
- Media campaign -- The dissemination of tourist information was carried out slightly behind schedule due to some delay in the production of materials needed for the campaign. The distribution was implemented during a promotion campaign carried out in the Kapuas Hulu District in December 2000 (3 locations) and continued at the provincial level in Pontianak in January 2001 (3 locations).

In spite of the adjustments, the project has raised positive responses from workshop, public awareness campaign, and ecotourism development programs. We have been able to develop strong allies with various partners in Pontianak, Putussibau and in villages around the Park. Notably, the Governor of West Kalimantan (H. Aspar Aswin), Head of Regional Tourism Office of West Kalimantan (Drs. Herzi Hamidi), and the Rector of the State University of Tanjungpura (Ir. Purnamawati) have made strong commitments to the project in the implementation of BKNP Management Plan and had signed recommendations to support Phase II of the project (Annexes 1, 2, and 3 mentioned above).

These are also true with the support from stakeholders around the Park. During various occasions they are anxious to participate in the implementation of the various programs developed for the area. They, however, hope that they be involved as equal partners instead

of simply as participants who have very little say in the process of designing, implementing, and enjoying the benefit of the program.

During the implementation of this interim project, we didn't pay enough attention to project documentation, monitoring and evaluation, quality of project planning, defining roles and responsibilities of individuals and institutions involved in the project implementation. Fortunately, the interim project design is relatively simple that allow enough flexibility. In a more complex project the flexibility may be limited and consequently all of these activities should be planned better. This is particularly so if we want to avoid variations between planned and actual implementation when external factors could or could not have been foreseen.

5. Recommendation

From the experience of this interim project, the following recommendations can be suggested for the effectiveness and efficiency of future project activities in this area:

- Sufficient essential facilities and equipments should be available at an early start of the project.
- Project design should consider the wishes of stakeholders, particularly local communities that directly affected by the project
- Project staff should always be available at local villages to see and listen what has been happening at the villages on a day today bases and ready to provide suggestions, when needed, in dealing with issues faced by the villagers. All of these should be recorded and reported to project managers/supervisors for future analyses in determining the impacts of the project.
- Project staff that coming or living in the villages (Community Organizers) should be culturally sensitive and should carry any meeting that is considered necessary in an informal manner.
- Other stakeholders, particularly decision makers should be well informed (through meeting or newsletter) on what is happening at field level and their advices or suggestions should be solicited and well considered in the project implementation processes.
- Universities (lecturers/researchers and students) and relevant sectoral agencies should be involved in gathering and analyzing information that are needed for supporting project activities related to community development or to biodiversity conservation.
- Local knowledge, traditional practices, and local people involvement should be considered first before introducing anything foreign to local communities.
- While eco-tourism development should definitely be continued and expanded, other potential community development activities should be considered also.
- Since Betung Kerihun National Park is directly located along the border of the Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary in the Sarawak State of Malaysia, good cooperation between the two states and protected area managements should be continued and expended.

PART II. Main Text

1. Project Content

Not applicable

2. Project Context

Not applicable

3. Project Design and Organization

Not applicable

4. Project Implementation

Not applicable

5. Project Result

- The situation existing at the project completion is completely different from the pre-project situation. If at the time before the start of the project the local stakeholders feel being left out, now almost every one is sufficiently inform and know about the plan and more importantly almost all of them are very supportive.
- Basically, all of the Specific Objectives was achieved.
- Although no concrete impacts have been produced by the interim project, the target beneficiaries were very enthusiastic about the potential impact the project may bring to them. This enthusiasm is very conducive for the implementation of phase II of the project.
- The basic concept of this project is that the protection of the Park is best carried out by the local communities because they are the ones who live in the area. For this purpose they should not only aware about the importance of the Park and why it should be protected but to get them really committed to do so, alternative sources of livelihood should also be made available to them. While the main goal of the interim project is to get the understanding and support of local communities, and this has been achieved, the next steps that need to be done are the provision of the alternative sources of livelihood. This provision which is proposed as Phase II of the project will be carried out through the development of micro-enterprises (ecotourism, rafting, buffer development, etc.). When these are realized we believed the local communities will participate actively in protecting the Park, both from its own members and outside communities. As such we believed no serious disturbances will occur to the Park.

6. Sinthesis of the analysis

(a). <i>Specific Objective(s) Achievement</i>	Realized
(b). <i>Outputs</i>	Realized
(c). <i>Schedule</i>	Basically on time
(d). <i>Actual expenditures</i>	Basically as planned
(e). <i>Potential for replication</i>	Significant potential
(f). <i>Potential for scaling-up</i>	Significant potential

PART III: Conclusions and Recommendations

a). Development Lessons

In general, this interim project was able to convert the perception and attitude of the stakeholders, particularly the local village communities, from a negative to a positive and supportive one by:

- informing the stakeholders about our plan,
- considering and incorporating their wishes and concerns into the plan,
- inviting them to participate in the implementation of the plan,

- providing them with relevant information, knowledge, and skill to improve their understanding and commitment, as well as
- helping them to realize the importance of biodiversity conservation and how they can benefit from sustainable utilization of the biological resources in their surrounding area.

The lessons learned during this process were:

- The logical sequences of those activities worked quite well. Inviting stakeholders to participate from the planning to the implementation of a project and at the same time helping them to improve their understanding, skill, and commitment is very important in establishing a community-based project activities.
- The selection of eco-tourism as a program is well supported by the stakeholders because it is the wish of the people. Any other program that we may want to develop in the area must be discussed and got the approval of the local people with whom we want to develop it.
- The publication of the BLOKHAS Newsletter as a forum for communication among stakeholders is an effective way to promote coordination across multiple sectors among all stakeholders. The publishing of this newsletter should be continued, improved in terms of its focus and coverage, as well as increased its circulation to reach most of the stakeholders particularly the decision makers.
- Since the success of developing eco-tourism is a long process and this process can be affected by factors beyond our control, the strategy of maintaining continuous support from local communities should not be based on one commodity only. Other potential sources of livelihood or income (agriculture, fishery, etc.) should be considered and investigated also.
- The euphoria of autonomic, transparent, democratic, and decentralized government may nullify all our activities. These and other factors should openly and honestly discussed with the communities

b). Operational Lessons

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Although some of the staff may not have the experience needed for the position in the interim project, with the help, supervision, and support from the Bioregion Office in Balikpapan and the main office in Jakarta, we learned that the strong motivation of these young, local, university graduates and their anxiousness to learn and shoulder a bigger responsibility, are important assets that made them able to meet the objectives and outputs of the project. Although it is nothing new, in this project all staff learned and experienced that togetherness within a functioning team combined with strong motivation can make a big difference. This feeling is very important for institutional capacity building for future activities in Betung Kerihun and the West Kalimantan Province.

Although we tried to adhere with the schedule shown in the work plan, due to various factors such as limited equipment and facilities, the implementation of our activities did not always follow the schedule. In spite of this, however, we always made strong efforts to meet our targets or goals. For these purposes we often have to make some adjustments or modifications to our plan. Examples of these adjustments or modifications are:

- In rural community settings we found seminar and workshop are less effective than informal meeting or field visit.
- At the beginning we considered Bulletin/Newsletter not very effective and costly but later we found that this medium is good for sharing information and ideas among stakeholders.
- Originally we planned to produce a guidebook that contains descriptions of tourist sites that are ready to receive visitors. However, we found the community who is the main beneficiary target was not quite ready yet. Consequently, the guidebook we were able to

write looks more like a tourism profile book that can be used to invite private sectors involve in development of eco-tourism in BKNP.

- Media campaign -- The dissemination of tourist information was carried out slightly behind schedule due to some delay in the production of materials needed for the campaign. However, this was done later on without affecting its impacts.

In spite of the adjustments, the project has raised positive responses from workshop, public awareness campaign, and ecotourism development programs. We have been able to develop strong allies with various partners in Pontianak, Putussibau and in villages around the Park. Notably, the Governor of West Kalimantan (H. Aspar Aswin), Head of Regional Tourism Office of West Kalimantan (Drs. Herzi Hamidi), and the Rector of the State University of Tanjungpura (Ir. Purnamawati) have made strong commitments to the project in the implementation of BKNP Management Plan and had signed recommendations to support Phase II of the project (Annexes 1, 2, and 3 mentioned above).

These are also true with the support of communities around the Park. During various occasion they are anxious to participate in the implementation of the programs. They, however, hope that they be involved as equal partners instead of simply as participants who have very little say in the process of designing, implementing, and enjoying the benefit of the program.

During the implementation of this interim project, we didn't pay enough attention to project documentation, monitoring and evaluation, quality of project planning, defining roles and responsibilities of individuals and institutions involved in the project implementation. Fortunately, the interim project design is relatively simple that allow enough flexibility. In a more complex project the flexibility may be limited and consequently all of these activities should be planned better. This is particularly so if we want to avoid variations between planned and actual implementation when external factors could or could not have been foreseen.

c). Recommendation for Future Projects

Based on the results and experiences gained during the implementation of this interim project, important recommendations that we would like to suggest were that:

- Sufficient essential facilities and equipments should be available at an early start of the project.
- Project design should consider the wishes of stakeholders, particularly local communities that directly affected by the project
- Project staff should always be available at local villages to see and listen what has been happening at the villages on a day today bases and ready to provide suggestions, when needed, in dealing with issues faced by the villagers. All of these should be recorded and reported to project managers/supervisors for future analyses in determining the impacts of the project.
- Project staff that coming or living in the villages (Community Organizers) should be culturally sensitive and should carry any meeting that is considered necessary in an informal manner.
- Other stakeholders, particularly decision makers should be well informed (through meeting or newsletter) on what is happening at field level and their advices or suggestions should be solicited and well considered in the project implementation processes.
- Universities (lecturers/researchers and students) and relevant sectoral agencies should be involved in gathering and analyzing information that are needed for supporting project activities related to community development or to biodiversity conservation.
- Local knowledge, traditional practices, and local people involvement should be considered first before introducing anything foreign to local communities.

- While eco-tourism development should definitely be continued and expanded, other potential community development activities should be considered also.
- Since Betung Kerihun National Park is directly located along the border of the Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary in the Sarawak State of Malaysia, good cooperation between the two states and protected area managements should be continued and expended.

Responsible for the Report

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Date: 5 March 2001