

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

A. Project Identification

(a) Title: Development of Lanjak Entimau as a Totally Protected Area, Phase IV

(b) Serial No.: PD 288/04 Rev.2 (F)

(c) Executing Agency: Forest Department, Sarawak, Malaysia

(d) Host Government: Government of Malaysia

(e) Starting Date: 1 April 2007

(f) Project Duration: 24 months

(g) Actual Project Cost:	ITTO:	US\$512,028
	Malaysian Govt.:	US\$405,204
	Total	: US\$917,232

PART I: Executive Summary

1. Background Information

The Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) project had undergone four phases of implementation beginning in the year 1993. It was the earliest projects that ITTO had supported after the ITTO Mission's visited Sarawak in 1989-1990. The project was in line with one of the Mission's recommendations to strengthen biodiversity conservation in the State. This phase IV of the project was designed to enable completion of all project activities that were started during the previous phases, especially in the areas of community participation in conservation management and community-based development to improve local livelihoods. It was also to facilitate smooth handing over of the project to the Executing Agency at the end of phase IV.

At the national level, the project has close relation with the Malaysian government's effort to promote sustainable forest management (SFM) and meeting the ITTO 2000 Objective. At the state level, the LEWS project has played a significant leading role in forging the concept of community participation in protected area management, and how local communities could directly benefit from conservation. This has prompted Forest Department Sarawak in forming a new unit in 2011, called Community Service Initiative Unit, to continue the work of ITTO in LEWS and PTNP, and to extend the work of community livelihood improvement to other parts of the State by collaborating with the local populations and timber industry.

Significant achievements of the LEWS project included scientific research, community-based development, preparation of management plan for LEWS and orangutan strategic plan for the transboundary biodiversity conservation area of Lanjak Entimau W.S. and Betung Kerihun N.P. Technical reports for all studies were published.

1.1 Key Problems

Safeguarding the Sanctuary's resources in the past had been hampered by inadequate management presence on the ground. Cooperation from the local communities was

lacking as they did not understand the purpose of conservation and felt that the government was depriving them of the use of the forest in LEWS that provided their many daily needs. Enforcement was equally weak, and instances of illegal encroachment and hunting used to be quite frequent. Lanjak Entimau is critical to the survival of the orangutan, hornbills and a host of other threatened animal and plant species. Weaknesses in management needed to be urgently addressed, and the people's cooperation sought in order to safeguard the area's biodiversity. The problems were explained in the Problem Tree in the project document.

1.2 Specific Objectives and Outputs

Specific Objective 1 was to strengthen the management capacity of the TPA (totally protected area) at the government and local community levels. Specific Objective 2 was to enhance conservation and research potentials of the TPA, including transboundary biodiversity conservation initiatives with Indonesia.

Four outputs under Specific Objective 1 were (Output 1.1): Capacity for conservation management strengthened; (Output 1.2): (ii) Participatory process of local communities strengthened; (Output 1.3): Environmental education unit established and programmes implemented; (Output 1.4): Eco-tourism activities in Batang Ai National Park (BANP) organized.

Specific Objective 2 also had four outputs, namely, (Output 2.1): Ecological and baseline studies for flora in BANP carried out and results published; (Output 2.2): Collaborative activities with BKNP (Betung Kerihun N.P.) pursued under the TBCA initiative; (Output 2.3): Memorandum of understanding (MoU) for collaborative management adopted; (Output 2.4): Management plan developed and approved.

1.3 Project Strategy

The implementation process followed the key steps shown in the Flow Chart on page 14 of the project document. It stemmed from the need to reinforce conservation and management capacity at the HQ and ground level. The necessary steps to achieve this were: establish permanent field centres, initiate floral inventory in BANP, assess damages to habitats in buffer zones and impact on wildlife and suggest guidelines for buffer zone management, interact among stakeholders through environmental education (EE), dialogues and workshops; community participation, strengthen conservation awareness and cooperation on TBCA, carry out joint activities to enhance TBC collaboration, and prepare management plan.

At the implementation level, the project team worked closely with Forest Department Sarawak (FDS), the Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), and the local communities. FDS and SFC had made available a team of technical and research officers to assist in research and community development activities. Research was conducted by project consultants and specialists from the SFC and FDS. Collaboration and information exchange with BKNP were done through Task Force meetings, cross visits and

workshops. The EE team visited longhouses and schools to raise awareness on conservation and sustainable utilization. There was active participation from local participants in community-based activities at the periphery of the Sanctuary.

1.4 Planned Duration and Overall Cost

The project was originally approved for a period of 24 months with a budget of US\$ 512,028 from ITTO and US\$ 405,204 from the Malaysian Government. However, at the recommendation of the Project Steering Committee the project was extended twice in 2009 without additional fund, and in 2010 for a further six months with additional fund of US\$52,500. The first extension was to enable smooth completion and handing over of community development projects, while the second was to enable a documentary book to be prepared.

2. Project Achievements

2.1 Specific Objectives and Outputs Achieved

(a) Specific Objective 1

Output 1.1 – Capacity for sustainable management strengthened. The project's contributions were in the areas of training in research and resource management for FDS and SFC staff, and resource management training and awareness education for local communities. To strengthen management and ensure sustainability of the ITTO Project, the Executing Agency (FDS) created the new Community Service Initiative Unit (CSIU) in 2011, currently headed by a capable senior officer who had gained much experience from the present and Pulong Tau N.P.projects. On-ground management was strengthened with more SFC staff being posted to a number of field stations. Local communities in the Ulu Mujok area had taken the initiative to prevent outsiders from entering the TPA to hunt and fish. There was less need for local participants of fish culture and fruit tree planting activities to visit the forest to hunt and fish as they had often done so in the past.

Output 1.2 – Participatory process of the local communities strengthened. On community development, 27 longhouses and three schools participated, and an estimated 3,500 people and 240 school children and teachers had benefited in various ways. In addition, three longhouses in the Ulu Engkari were involved in the *tagang* system to restore fish population in the river. The new CSI Unit will continue to play a critical role after the Project, but developing a system for long term collaboration will be the responsibility of the SFC. Publications included technical reports and publicity flyers, the latter in English and Malay.

Output 1.3 – Environmental education (EE) unit established and implemented. The EE programme was implemented in 64 longhouses and 14 schools in the periphery. The programme was developed with the help of the Department of Education and the SFC. The programme's contents were intended to acquaint the participants on matters relating to forestry, forest management and conservation in Sarawak. For the majority of the

participants this was the first learning experience on the subjects. Feed back from the participants indicated that the programme had made them more aware of the importance of environmental conservation. One technical report was published.

Output 1.4 – Eco-tourism activities in BANP organized. The project conducted a study on eco-tourism potential of the Batang Ai N.P (BANP) during Phase III, and published a report with many recommendations and suggestions on eco-tourism development. To organize and monitor visitor activities in BANP, the SFC had stationed a park warden, and a research cum education officer at the Park Headquarters at Nanga Delok. A number of local assistants were engaged.

(b) Specific Objective 2

Output 2.1 – Ecological and baseline studies on flora in BANP carried out. The BANP is eco-physically connected to LEWS through sharing of a common boundary to its north, and both TPAs are important habitats for the orangutan and numerous other animals. Baseline information on BANP was thus important.

Output 2.2 – Collaborative activities with BKNP pursued under the TBCA initiative. The activities involved task force meetings, cross-border visits by BKNP staff and local community chiefs to LEWS, and a workshop in Kuching to share experiences in management. Technical reports were exchanged.

Output 2.3 – Memorandum of understanding (MoU) for collaborative management adopted. There was no adoption of MoU due to constraints in resolving issues relating to administration, management and implementation by the two parties. The general agreement was for each side to implement activities of its own, but noting and informing each other on matters of common interest. On the positive side, both sides had committed to safeguarding its own protected areas by strengthening management capacity on the ground. This was one of the issues discussed at the workshop meeting. The joint orangutan strategic plan for the TBCA, prepared under the LEWS project, will serve as an important reference and tool to foster cross-border collaboration in the future.

Output 2.4 – Management plan developed and approved. A joint management plan for LEWS and BANP was prepared and approved for implementation. The SFC is responsible for implementing the plan.

3. Target Beneficiaries Involvement

The Project had benefitted many people. Firstly, it was a great learning experience for young researchers engaged by the Project, as well as those from FDS and SFC. Lessons included establishment of ecological plots and data collecting, floral and faunal surveys, NTFP, conducting educational programmes, participation in management training, and implementing community-based activities. Their technical report writing skill was also enhanced. Owing to the Project, several of the researchers had developed an interest in

natural sciences and were contemplating pursuing further degrees in forest ecology and biodiversity.

Secondly, the Project had benefitted some 30 longhouse communities (including *tagang*) and three schools that were involved in community development. Fish and fruit farming had not only helped to solve their food supply problems but had also brought additional cash income to participating families and longhouses. To quote Anthony Bau, the headman of one longhouse: *'Thank you for helping to improve our livelihood. It is now easier for us to earn a living. There is no need for us to go to the rivers to fish during Gawai (harvest) festivals'*. Another quote from Gerasi Kapi, headman of another longhouse: *'Our family is learning to become more enterprising, and we have been earning additional income from the fruits we planted'*. A third quote from Mengiring Masil of another longhouse headman: *'Since we started fish farming, we have done less hunting. As a result, wild boars and macaques have come to our farms and damaged out crops'*.

The residents of three longhouses in the Ulu Engkari had learnt the technique of restoring fish resources in the river through the *tagang* system that was introduced to them in 2009. The fish had returned some 18 months after the launch in February 2010, and was seen to jump out of the water during feeding time. The people had already developed a close bond with the friendly fish and told our visiting officers recently that they would feel reluctant to catch and eat them. This community activity marks an important milestone of the project in restoring depleted fish stocks in natural rivers.

Just three weeks ago, the EA helped to construct a 30-metre long suspension bridge in Ulu Engkari, thus enabling school children to cross the river in safety.

Thirdly, the TBCA initiative had enabled both sides to learn from each other through workshops and cross visits.

Fourthly, the Lanjak Entimau Project made significant contributions in advancing the work of the Heart of Borneo, particularly in the areas of community development and social forestry.

4. Lessons Learnt

(a) Development Lessons

Development of the Phase IV project was made easy by valuable experiences and knowledge gained during previous phases. Nevertheless, due to multi-disciplinary nature of the project where several stakeholders were involved, the project team had to face a number of challenges. Initiating a process for coordination and collaboration between the EA, SFC and local communities was the first step. Through meetings, discussions, dialogues and field visits priorities for development were identified and a framework for implementation was formed. Selecting and appointing suitable candidates for research and development and community development helped to ensure efficiency. The process

was spearheaded by the LEWS project leader and the project leader of the Pulong Tau N.P. project.

Members of the Project Steering Committee gave valuable advice by sharing their experiences of from other member countries where similar projects were implemented.

TBCA cooperation was continued through the Joint Task Force. Meetings and cross-border activities with Betung Kerihun N.P. were among the activities planned.

(b) Operational Lessons

The long field experience and planning and management skills of the project team were crucial in ensuring smooth operation and implementation at all levels. Equally important was establishing good partnership, working relations and mutual trust with the local communities. Success was also attributed to the local participants of community-based activities who had been very supportive and proactive.

On research, all research personnel were briefed and guided on study objectives and methodologies, extent of each study and selection of suitable study sites. Assistance in data analysis and report writing was similarly given.

Operation was made easy with a team of very capable support staff who was able to work independently in the field. Many had played the roles of designers, engineers and builders all at the same time. Their experiences included planning and organizing field activities including travels by road and rivers, constructing field camps and as supervising workers. Cooperation among members of each project field team was also important.

5. Recommendations

5.1 Project implementation

Among the most significant achievements of ITTO project was:

- (a) completing all project activities and making preparation for smooth taking over by the EA;
- (b) laying a firm foundation for scientific research and community development;
- (c) initiating local community participation in conservation management and sustainable utilization of forest resources;
- (d) offering an opportunity for the local communities to improve livelihoods and reduce dependence on the forest;
- (e) enabling participants of community-based activities to realize their potential and gain confidence in starting village business enterprises for a better future.

5.2 Sustainability

Sustainability has been ensured with the creation of the new Community Service Initiative Unit (CSIU) by the EA (Forest Department Sarawak) in January 2011. This unit is entrusted with the responsibility of continuing and expanding the work of ITTO in LEWS and later in the PTNP.

Safeguarding the protected area and its resources from illegal activities must be central to the EA's effort to promote biodiversity conservation in LEWS, as incidents of illegal logging in some areas (e.g. Ulu Poi) had been detected. This calls for strengthening of management capacity and frequent patrolling in areas adjacent to logging licenses. Annual allocations for travels and acquisition of land vehicles, longboats and outboard engines and fuel must be adequate.

5.3 Timber for Domestic Use

While the people were depending less on the forest for food and NTFP, their demand for house construction and boat building will continue. There is constant demand for construction timber especially for longboats because these boats do not last very long going through fast flowing rocky rivers. To meet such a demand, the EA must consider enrichment planting of popular timber species as one of the top priorities, an activity that can be carried out with local participation.

5.4 Local communities as caretakers

The EA and SFC must continue to promote active local participation through giving employment and training, and implementing activities to reduce the people's dependence on forests.

5.5 Transboundary cooperation

TBCA cooperation is a long term initiative that must be sustained by equal efforts from both sides. This is important in order to achieve the overall objective of cross-border protected area management and the specific objective of orangutan conservation in Borneo.

PART II - MAIN TEXT

1. Project Content

This Phase IV of the LEWS Project was intended to continue the unfinished work of the previous three phases, especially in the fields of community development and basic research. It was also to enable the completed project to be handed over to the EA. Phase IV also made it possible for more transboundary activities to be organized, and for the Sanctuary's management plan and the orangutan strategic plan for the TBCA to be prepared and published.

1.1 Project Objectives and Outputs

The project's objectives were:

(a) Development Objective

The project will pursue the development of Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary and Batang Ai National Park collectively into a model for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of genetic resources for forestry, socio-economic advancement and research.

(b) Specific Objective 1

To strengthen sustainable management capacity of the TPA at the Government and local community levels.

(c) Specific Objective 2

To enhance conservation and research potential of the TPA, including transboundary initiative with Indonesia.

There were four project outputs under Specific Objective 1, with detailed description given in the project document.

Output 1.1 - Capacity for conservation management strengthened

Output 1.2 – Participatory process of the local communities strengthened

Output 1.3 – Environmental Education Unit established and implemented

Output 1.4 – Ecotourism activities in Batang Ai N.P. organized.

Four project outputs under Specific Objective 2:

Output 2.1 – Ecological and baseline studies of flora in Batang Ai N.P. carried out and results published

Output 2.2 – Collaborative activities with BKNP pursued under transboundary initiative

Output 2.3 – MoU for collaborative management adopted

Output 2.4 – Management plan developed and approved.

Achievements of all the outputs have been described in Section 2. The project had achieved its objectives, although there are areas for improvement, like transboundary cooperation and on-ground management. At the end, it was possible for the EA to take over the project and continue from where it was left off, by creating the CSI Unit and making available additional fund in the coming two years.

1.2 Work Plan

The approved work plan was followed. A prerequisite for each year's project implementation was the preparation of a Yearly Plan of Operation (YPO) for further approval by ITTO before implementation. This had helped to ensure that the objectives and inputs were strictly followed. Any modification to the YPO, where necessary, could only be endorsed by the Project Steering Committee before implementation. Delays in implementation could not be avoided due a number of unforeseen circumstances like non-availability of certain specialists at the determined time, unfavourable weather conditions, and problems of field and river transport and travel. Re-scheduling of field work was necessary but this did not adversely affect the outputs and quality of the work.

1.3 Inputs

The project was jointly financed by ITTO and the Malaysian Government with the contribution of US\$ 512,028 by ITTO and US\$ 405,204 by the Malaysian Government. The ITTO budget was used in engaging consultants and specialists in project work, field surveys, community-based activities, and publishing of final reports. The Malaysian Government contribution was mostly in kind and for payment of salaries and allowances for project counterparts and supporting staff, office maintenance, purchase of equipment, and transport and travelling.

In 2008-2009, the Sarawak Government made additional contributions of US\$350,000 to enable more community activities to be implemented to benefit more people.

In 2010, an additional US\$52,500 was approved by ITTO to enable the documentary book to be published; Switzerland was the donor of the fund.

1.4 Project Rationale

The project was initiated to fully achieve the objectives of the LEWS Project. Specifically, the project phase addressed the issues of conservation management, local livelihood improvement, reducing the people's dependence on forests, and transboundary cooperation in biodiversity conservation.

1.5 Relevance to ITTO

1.5.1 Compliance with ITTO Objectives

The Project met the following ITTO objectives contained in Article 1 of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) of 1994:

(a) To contribute to the process of sustainable development.

(1) To encourage members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber producing forests and their genetic resources and at

maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned, in the context of tropical timber trade.

Furthermore, for promoting cooperation for TBC between Sarawak and Indonesia, the project met Article 27 paragraph 2(a), as follows:

The Committee on Reforestation and Forest Management shall: (a) promote cooperation between members as partners in development of forest activities in member countries, *inter alia*, in the area of (iii) forest management.

The project also met one of the criteria of allocation of resources from the Bali Partnership Fund defined in paragraph 4 of Article 21 of the ITTA, as follows:

In allocating resources of the Fund, the Council shall take into account: (b) the needs of members with significant forest areas who establish conservation programs in timber producing forests.

1.5.2 Compliance with ITTO Criteria

The project was in compliance with “cross-cutting strategies” of the Yokohama Action Plan requiring ITTO to:

(k) support demonstration and pilot projects in all areas of its substantive work, especially on regional basis.

The project was also in compliance with priorities defined under Goal 1 “Support activities to secure the tropical timber resource base” of the Committee on Reforestation and Forest Management outlined in the ITTO’s Yokohama Action Plan, Action 2: To support networking and exchange of information with relevant international organizations to maintain the integrity of the resource base, including protected area networks; and under Goal 2 “Promote sustainable management of tropical forest resources” as specified under Article 10: To establish areas dedicated to biodiversity conservation in accordance with ITTO guidelines.

2. Project Context

The project was in line with the State Government’s policy on SFM to conserve five million hectares of natural forest as Permanent Forest Estate (PFE), one million hectares for forest plantations, and another one million hectares as Totally Protected Areas (TPA). The TPAs comprise national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and nature reserves. The importance of nature conservation is seen in the context of accelerating socio-economic development programs in the forestry sector that has resulted in increasing loss of natural forests and wildlife habitats. Apart from safeguarding biodiversity, the Sanctuary’s rich and varied timber resources makes it an ideal gene bank for commercial trees as well as a wealth of other species of non-timber value for R&D. The project has been recognized as a successful example in promoting livelihood improvement and reducing rural poverty, and TBC cooperation in the humid tropics.

Since the start of Phase I in 1993, the LEWS Project had taken the lead in implementing scientific studies and research on various aspects of biodiversity in the State. One noteworthy contribution was study and documentation of non-timber forest products (NTFP) used by the local communities. In a very significant way, Phase IV also contributed to the progress of the Heart of Borneo initiative in the past several years.

3. Project Design and Organization

Apart from extending basic research to the adjacent Batang Ai N.P. (BANP) Phase IV was also designed to strengthen conservation management and transboundary cooperation, and improve local livelihoods. Apart from many technical reports on the findings, two other important publications were a management plan covering LEWS and BANP, and an orangutan strategic plan for the TBCA. On community development, active participation and collaborative management were emphasized.

Environmental awareness education had served as a useful tool to inform the local populations of the government's policy on SFM and conservation, and to seek their understanding and support in environmental protection and sustainable utilization of the Sanctuary's primary resources. Allowing the people a rightful share of the protected area's natural resources is a new concept introduced by the Project - the concept had been accepted by both the state authorities and local communities to be mutually beneficial and necessary for SFM.

During the six month extension in late 2010, a documentary book to commemorate the International Year of Forests 2011, the 25th Anniversary of ITTO, and the achievements of the LEWS projects was published.

4. Project Implementation

The Project Leader was in charge of planning, organizing and implementation of all activities right from the start. To oversee this and other projects in Sarawak, the EA had appointed an ITTO Projects Coordinator who worked closely with the project team. Apart from the project document, the Project Leader (PL) was also guided by the Yearly Plan of Operation (YPO) that was prepared for each year. The PL also provided advice and instructions to a team of specialists and field staff that were attached to the project, and controlled the project's expenditure. Essentially, there was little critical difference between planned and actual project implementation, except for unavoidable delays in implementation due to unforeseen circumstances, such as bad weather.

The project also received assistance and support from government departments and agencies such as Ministry of Planning and Resource Management, Department of Agriculture, Forest Regional Offices in Sibul, Kapit and Sarikei; Sarawak Forestry Corporation, Resident's Office Sri Aman, and District Offices in Julau, Song and Lubok Antu.

5. Project Results

All results of the studies were published as technical reports, plus the Management Plan for LEWS and BANP, and Orangutan Strategic Plan for the TBCA.

Under this phase, an additional 17 valley ponds for fish culture were constructed and 3,000 fruit tree seedlings distributed. Including previous efforts, this had brought the total number of participating longhouses to 40 comprising some 3500 people. In time, it can be expected that more of the people will be able to gradually reduce their dependence on the forest's resources.

The extended ecological and floral research in BANP enabled the importance of the forests there as a wildlife habitat and for community use to be better understood.

6. Synthesis of the Analysis

(a) Specific Objectives Achievement	Realized
(b) Outputs	Realized
(c) Schedule	Delayed, not seriously
(d) Actual expenditures	Five percent above planned
(e) Potential for replication	Significant potential
(f) Potential for scaling-up	Good potential through CSIU, Forest Dept.

PART III: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) Development Lessons

The objectives of LEWS Phase IV would not have been successfully achieved without the cooperation and inputs from all stakeholders and other interest groups. Commitments by the Government and its relevant agencies, both during and after the project had ended, were most crucial. Increasing interest of the local communities was also most encouraging.

For further development of LEWS it is necessary to consider the following:

- (i) Encourage and promote greater interest in conservation and research, and TBCA cooperation;
- (ii) Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) must continue to strengthen management and enforcement through capacity building and training, and creating more employment opportunities for the local people;
- (iii) Continue to encourage and guide local communities to be more proactive in conservation and community development;

(iv) Implement the Management Plan for LEWS and BANP to meet present and future needs and to attain the desired conservation goals;

(v) Continue to work with Betung Kerihun N.P. on issues that will bring mutual benefits to the people and conservation of biodiversity.

(b) Operational Lessons

Overall, the ITTO Projects Coordinator was responsible for ensuring successful execution of the Project, while the Project Leader had to ensure smooth operation of activities at the planning and implementation levels. The Project received good support and cooperation from consultants, counterpart staff, research officers and local participants throughout. Effective local leadership was a significant factor in ensuring success and sustainability of community-based activities. To ensure smooth operation it is recommended that:

(i) On-ground management must be made more effective to demonstrate to the local people that FDS and SFC are serious about protecting the Sanctuary and its resources from illegal activities especially logging;

(ii) To ensure smooth field operation, FDS and SFC may need to be more receptive to the needs and expectations of their field staff as well as the expectations of local communities;

(iii) Having a core team of permanent staff under the CSI Unit to continue the work of the ITTO with adequate administrative and financial support would be ideal;

(iv) Participatory approach can be enhanced through promoting better understanding and cooperation among key stakeholders.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are pleased to report successful completion of the Phase IV project that ended with the publication of the documentary book in August 2011.

On behalf of the Executing Agency, we would like to record our thanks and appreciation to the following for their support, encouragement and advice: the Malaysian Government and State Government of Sarawak, the ITTO, donors Japan, Switzerland and USA; past Executive Director of ITTO Dr. Manoel Sobrel Filho; present Executive Director Mr Emmanuel Ze Meka, the ITTO Secretariat Staff in Yokohama, Projects Manager (RFM) Hwan Ok Ma; past Directors of Forest Department Sarawak, Datu Cheong Ek Choon and Datu Len Talif Salleh; present Acting Director Hj. Yusop Ali; ITTO projects coordinator Hj. Sapuan HJ. Ahmad; members of the Project Steering Committee; Mr Wilfred Landong and Ms Lucy Chong of Sarawak Forestry Corporation and their staff;

consultants and researchers, local counterparts, local communities and participants of community activities; and staff of ITTO Kuching. We would also like to record our appreciation to the manager(s) and officers of Betung Kerihun N.P., West Kalimantan for their cooperation under the TBCA initiative.

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REPORT

Names: Dr. Paul P.K. Chai & Ms Zarina Shebli
Positions held: Project Leaders

Date: 08 September, 2011

Copyright ©

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
International Organizations Center, 5th Floor
Pacifico-Yokohama 1-1-1
Minato-Mirai, Nishi-ku
Yokohama-City, Japan 220
Tel: 81-41-223-1110
Fax: 81-41-225-1111
E-mail: itto@itto.or.jp
Website: <http://www.itto.or.jp>

Sarawak Forest Department
5th Floor, Wisma SumberAlam, Petra Jaya
93660 Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia
Tel: 082-319158
Fax: 082-445639
E-mail: itto@po.jaring.my

