INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO

PRE-PROJECT PROPOSAL

TITLE	IDENTIFICATION OF *GONYSTYLUS SPP. (RAMIN)*, POTENCY, DISTRIBUTION, CONSERVATION AND PLANTATION BARRIER
SERIAL NUMBER	PPD 87/03 Rev.2 (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	ENGLISH

SUMMARY

Gonystylus spp.(Ramin) is one of the most valuable genera in plant species in Indonesia. At present, there are indications that timber from this species is getting scarce. Recently, the Ministry of Forestry issued a decree temporarily banning logging the species in response to the scarcity and the possibility of severe degradation of its forest and the lost of plant genetic resources. This pre-project is aimed at providing latest information on their potency, distribution, conservation and its plantation barrier.

Some major outputs of this pre-project include latest and complete information on ramin habitat and potency, list of seed sources and conservation sites, technical barrier on ramin artificial plantation and set of recommendations and proposal to solve ramin problem.

EXECUTING AGENCY	Forest and Nature Conservation Research and Development Center, Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA), Ministry of Forestry
COOPERATING GOVERNMENTS	---
DURATION	12 MONTHS
APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	TO BE DETERMINED

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE

Source	Contribution in US$	Local Currency Equivalent
ITTO	**66,770**	
Gov't of Indonesia	23,500	
TOTAL	**90,270**	

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PART i. CONTEXT

1. Origin

*Gonystylus spp (*ramin*)* is one of the most highly valued tropical woods. It belongs to the category of fancy woods, and according to a recent information (Tropical Timber Market Information) the price of ramin moulding is about US$675.00-700.00 per cubic meter; substantially higher than the price of many other tropical woods. At present, Indonesia is the sole producer of ramin. The only source of ramin timber is limited to natural forests, mainly peat-swamp forests, in Kalimantan (West and Central Kalimantan) and Sumatra (Riau Jambi and South Sumatra). After more than three decades of exploitation, inevitably ramin is now among the species that are relatively scarce. Partly for that reason, the Ministry of Forestry recently issued a decree banning logging and trading of ramin (decree number 127/Kpts-V/2001 issued on April 11 2001).

Logging moratorium, however, is a necessary but not sufficient measure toward alleviating ramin scarcity. First of all, there is no guarantee that ramin logging will cease despite the issuance of the decree. For its high value and demand, ramin will remain a target of illegal logging. Because of the logging moratorium, a good segment of wood industry (primarily furniture and molding industries) will face a serious shortage of raw material, creating a conducive condition for black market of illegal ramin timber. Thus, in addition to logging moratorium, some other actions must be concurrently undertaken with a common ultimate goal, namely: to maintain ramin natural resource in providing high economic benefits to the people through wise utilization, effective conservation and successful plantation.

In general, this pre-project is designed to provide base line information that will be used to evaluate the logging moratorium, to prepare immediate measures to promote successful plantation and to prepare an effective way to establish conservation sites and seed production areas for future plantation.

2. Sectoral Policies

There are two sectoral policies relevant to the proposed pre-project. The first policy is the ramin-logging moratorium that has been described in the previous section. This policy is in fact the trigger leading to this pre-project proposal.

The second policy is concerning the areas identified to be the priority programs of the Ministry of Forestry in the short to medium terms (a published statement of the Minister of Forestry). Those areas are: reduction of illegal logging, restructuring of wood industry, revitalization of forest plantation, control of forest fire, and decentralization. The third program (revitalization of forest plantation) is aimed at establishing alternative wood resources to supply the national wood industry as well as for export. In this context, the promotion of plantation success and concurrently with the establishment of conservation sites will provide sustainability of ramin forest.

3. Programs and Operational Activities

Forestry Law No. 41/1999 defines the ultimate goal of forestry resource utilization to be the maximum welfare of people in a fair and sustainable fashion (Article 3). In addition, the law also asserts that research and development is an integral part of the endeavor toward attaining the defined ultimate goal (Article 10, 52, 53). Regarding land rehabilitation, the law states that rehabilitation is aimed at restoring, maintaining and improving forest functions (Article 40) and must be carried out on the basis of local specific condition (Article 42).

To some extent, this pre-project is an implementation of those cited articles of the Forestry Law No. 41. Through systematic research and development, this project will provide base line information necessary to formulate and designate strategy to save remaining ramin forest resources and to promote plantation establishment.

Ramin as other important commercial species, has been under pressure due to various disturbances. In early 1990s, Ministry of Forestry has taken policy to down size ramin logging activities and then issues logging moratorium for ramin in 2001. This regulation is expected to provide sufficient time for ramin forest to recover, either naturally or artificially.

PART II. THE PRE-PROJECT

1. Pre-Prcject Objectives

1.1. Development Objectives

Is to contribute to the sustainable management of Ramin forests in Indonesia

1.2. Specific Objectives

Specific Objective 1. To obtain base line data and information on potency, conservation and regeneration barriers.

Specific Objective 2. To write full project proposal as a follow up action to the result obtained from the pre-project activities

2.1. Problems to be Addressed

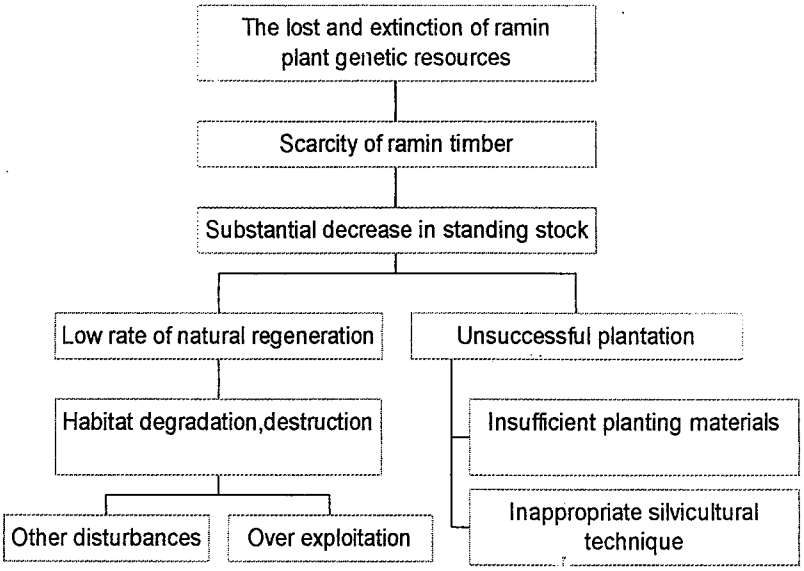
Ramin timber is getting scarce. The scarcity is mainly due to the substantial decrease in standing stock, which lead to the temporary ban of logging activities issued by Ministry of Forestry. Currently only one logging company in Riau, Sumatra is allowed to cut ramin after passing a certification scheme for sustainable forest management.

The substantial decrease in ramin standing stocks is caused by two major problems: 1) less successful natural regeneration, 2) unsuccessful plantation. Less successful natural regeneration is caused by severe destruction and degradation of natural habitats along with the decrease in population density as a result of over exploitation and violation of existing rules and regulation. Decrease in population density has also lead to the decrease in the number of seed trees and or sources of seeds available for both natural and artificial regeneration (See Problem Tree below).

Results of field experiments revealed that ramin could be planted using wildings, nursery raised seedlings and cuttings (Soerianegara 1994). However, the source of the materials is getting scarce and only limited seedlings, wildings and cutting available from its natural habitat to be collected and nursery raised. The seed sources have not been identified, managed and officially stated in the national seed source scheme. Available information indicates, ramin planting materials with manageable quantity could only be obtained from conservation areas in Riau and Jambi (Sumatra) and Gunung Palung and Tanjung Puting National Parks (Kalimantan). Other sources could not be counted due to its scarcity.

Various research findings regarding the plantation techniques are still inconclusive. One of the findings indicates that at early stage, the survival rate of nursery-raised seedlings after transplanting into the field is considerably high, but decreases drastically after several months. Other research findings revealed more or less similar pattern. This is probably one important aspect needs to be compiled as one of the most critical barrier for ramin plantation.

Figure 1. Problem Tree



Other problem related to ramin timber scarcity is unknown current potency and its natural regeneration in its existing natural habitats. In Sumatra, the well known natural populations of ramin exists in two provinces (Riau and Jambi). Whereas in Kalimantan, ramin populations are widely distributed in West, Central and South Kalimantan. Frequently reported information indicates that most ramin populations in those areas have been severely degraded due to over exploitation and illegal logging. Only those in conservation areas and national parks receive less pressure from such cutting activities. This information is critical to draw up national policy for ramin conservation, protection and rehabilitation strategy.

2.2. Reasons for a Pre-Project

Information regarding the actual/recent ramin forest potency, conservation and distribution are not well recorded and documented. Field trials and related experiments on natural regeneration and plantation are scattered (partial) and mostly not well integrated and therefore inapplicable to solve a particular ramin problem. Problem regarding the plantation barrier are also not well identified and comprehensively studied. This pre-project is expected to obtain a clear status, especially on its potency, distribution and conservation in one side and plantation barrier in the other. The information will also be used to determine ramin status in the CITES appendix and to take necessary measures to prevent further lost of ramin forest and plant genetic resources. The information will also be used to set priorities in order to promote ramin plantation establishment and conservation. Finally, by using the up-to-date information and accurate data, an effective strategy could be well drawn including proposal for field operation.

2.3. Target Beneficiaries

Information on ramin potency, distribution and conservation status both in production forest and conservation areas (national park, protected areas etc.) obtained from this pre-project will be used by the central government to draw national policy on ramin. One of them is either will maintain the temporary ban on all logging activities for certain period of time or will lift it up with immediate action to restore the potency. (Currently only one logging concession in Sumatra is allowed to cut ramin after passing the certification scheme toward the sustainable forest management). Also by using this information, the government (especially local) and companies could adjust the projection of ramin wood provision and search alternative materials to fill the gap between supply and demand.

For local government and stakeholders, the information on conservation status will be useful to promote the establishment of conservation sites for either protecting the remaining population in their original habitat (*in-situ*) or planting them elsewhere (*ex-situ*) for future use of plant genetic resources.

Information on the plantation barrier obtained from this pre-project will be useful for the scientists from research institution and universities or for other plant growers to modify their scientific methods, techniques and approach to promote the plantation success of Ramin.

Wood industry (company) and local people will gain benefit from this pre-project such as information regarding the growth and regeneration capacity for each particular habitat. This information is essential to reorient the future market policy especially for wood industries whose materials are much dependent on ramin wood or ramin-based products for their export. On the other hand, this directly or indirectly will provide space and time for natural ramin forests to recover naturally.

2.4. Technical and Scientific Aspects

A number of studies of ramin potency, distribution and plantation have been carried out by various institutions including concession holders. Brief inventory on ramin potency (especially standing stock) is frequently carried out by concession holders along with the proposal for annual cutting plan (Annual Allowable Cut, AAC). No inventory that would be applied for broader context has been carried out

Data on natural distribution of Ramin has been compiled around 40-50 years ago. Current distribution, including the existing species within the genus, may have changed due to various disturbances and over exploitation at least since last 1-2 decades. And severe degradation due to illegal logging since last 5 years.

The previous survey for both potency and distribution, including the natural regeneration of ramin in their natural habitat are not sufficient to solve ramin problem in the broader context. Natural regeneration is slow and the availability of seeds from the mother trees is extremely limited and infeasible to be collected due to their scattered and fragmented distribution.

Regeneration techniques developed by various research institutions are still inadequate to promote artificial regeneration. One of the results from field trials indicated the high

mortality of post seedling stage. This is one of the presumed plantation barriers for ramin large- scale artificial rehabilitation, beside the limited access to the seed sources.

This pre-project will also evaluate and identify every aspect that influences the success in plantation and conservation activities throughout the habitat. These include reviewing available publications, printed and gray literature, policy and regulations, **the possibility to produce planting materials from tissue culture technique and other biotechnology and to make intensive search and evaluation on existing data of seed sources documented by Directorate of seeds and nurseries, Ministry of Forestry.**

2.5. Environmental Aspects

Continuous reduction in ramin population could lead to the species scarcity, endangered and finally extinction. Ramin population reduces and become fragmented due to the violations of existing rules and regulation stated in the recommended silvicultural practices. Cutting of parent or mother trees, illegal logging and other disturbances trigger ramin forest degradation. Ramin is slow growing. Naturally regenerated seedlings and saplings do not grow well or eventually die when the ecological requirements are not available or disturbed.

This pre-project will come up with substantial contribution to the ramin forest recovery by analyzing their habitat, caring and selecting many mother trees, collecting and choosing sites as sources of materials for planting and conservation. Potential ramin population in the conservation areas (such as National Park and Protected Forest) is also treated as one alternative sources of plant materials.

Conservation and rehabilitation of ramin habitat will ensure the species and all living organisms in the whole ecosystem to survive. The survival of the species and the recovery of habitat will substantially improve ramin potency which will lead to the lifting of temporary ban of ramin logging activities and its status in CITES appendix.

3. Outputs

Specific Objective 1. To obtain base line data and information on potency, conservation and regeneration barriers.

Output 1.1. Complete data on ramin potency and conservation status

Output 1.2. State of the Art-Review on plantation activities and its related problems

Specific Objective 2. To write a full project proposal as a follow up action to the result obtained from the pre-project activities

Output 2.1. A full project proposal formulated

4. Activities

4.1. Output 1.1. Complete data on ramin potency and conservation status

1.1.1. Collect secondary data for potency, distribution and conservation

Intensive collection of data and information from published and unpublished literatures available in local forest district offices, research institutions, universities, private and state owned enterprises and local community **as well as National Parks, Ministry of Trades and Industry, NGO, local traders, Association of forest product industries etc.**

1.1.2. Conduct field survey of ramin natural habitats in Sumatra and Kalimantan

This consists of field visit or brief survey to the representative habitats of ramin species in Sumatra and Kalimantan to obtain brief information on natural regeneration at various stages (seeds, seedlings, sapling and pole stage).

4.2. Output 1.2. State-of the Art-Review on plantation activities and related problems

1.2.1. Collect data and information on plantation activities

This activity includes collection all data and information on planting trials and large scale plantation carried out by private and state owned enterprises, universities and local research institution.

1.2.2. Identify ramin plantation barriers through literature reviews and field survey

Identification of regeneration (plantation) barrier will be focused into the the availability of planting materials (seed trees, mother trees and seed stand, storability of seeds and germination) and growth of post seedling stage. **This includes a field visit to the sources of planting materials and nurseries.**

4.3. Output 2.1. A Full Project proposal

2.1.1. Carry out a National workshop

One day workshop will be held in Bogor to raise more specific action plan regarding the identified problems on conservation, plantation and habitat rehabilitation. Related issues raise during the workshop will also be examined to be included in to the full project proposal. Workshop will be participated by local research institution, local districts, universities and private and state owned enterprises.

2.1.2. Prepare and submit a full project proposal

Based on the data and information obtained from the pre-project a long with the priority action plan recommended from the workshop, a full project proposal will be formulated and submitted to ITTO and other potential donors through the Government of Indonesia.

5. Workplan

No	OUTPUT/Activity	i-th Months											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Output 1.1. Complete data on ramin potency and conservation status													
	1.1.1. Collect secondary data for potency, distribution and conservation	x	X	X	x								
	1.1.2. Conduct field survey of ramin natural habitats in Sumatra and Kalimantan		X	X	x	X	X						
Output 1.2. State-of the Art-Review on plantation activities and related problems													
	1.2.1. Collect data and information on plantation activities					x	x	x	x				
	1.2.2. Identify ramin plantation barriers through literature reviews and field survey							x	x	x	x		
Output 2.1. A Full Project proposal													
	2.1.1. Carry out a National workshop								x	x	X		
	2.1.2. Prepare and submit a project proposal										x	x	x

6. Budget

The total proposed budget for the pre-project amount to US$ 90,270 (US$66,770 from ITTO, US$ 23,500 from EA (GOI) contribution for materials, supplies, office space, ect.).

We propose :

1. ITTO is expected to finance the cost of project executing team, national experts, accountant, invited speakers, workshop and project meeting.

2. Executing Agency will provide the required work facilities (office space, meeting rooms and other office materials and supplies) to support the project as in kind contribution to the pre-project.

The estimated costs for the pre-project are shown in the tables as listed in the following pages. Elements for calculating the budgets are as follows:

1. Project Executing Team

To coordinate all pre-project activities, we will form a pre-project executing team (PET) comprises of a leader, a secretary, an accounting (finance) staff and one supporting staff. PET (if applicable) will be financed under EA Management Costs and or under activity expenses based on their relevant expertise.

2. National Experts

Proposed salary for national expert hired in each particular activity is US $ 1,000 per month.

3. Other rates and expenses

Return ticket (RT) approximately US $ 200 (include airport tax, taxi etc),

- Local Transport (LT) : boat, ferry, surface transportation etc apprx US $ 200

- Daily substance allowance (dsa) for travel is US $ 80,-/day

- Sundry consists of meetings, preparation of report, published materials etc.

- Printing of State of the Art Review and other published materials will be withdrawn from Consumable items and miscellaneous

Abbreviation used: MM = man-month, NE= National Expert, md= Man-day, RT=return ticket and LT= local transport

6.0. Overall budget by Activity based on Inputs and Unit cost

Output and Activities	Inputs		Unit Cost	Quarter Year	Budget Component	Total Amount
	Unit and Quality	No.				
Output 1.1. Complete data on ramin potency and conservation status	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.1.1. Collect secondary data for potency, distribution and conservation	1). MM National Expert for secondary data collection (Sumatra and Kalimantan)	2	1000	q1	11	2000
	2). Man-days (days-DSA)	120	80		31	9600
	3). Return tickets	8	200		33	1600
	4). Local transport to remote areas	2	200		33	400
	5). Consumable items		1000		51	1000E/I
	6). Miscellaneous		750		61	750E/I
Activity 1.1.2 Conduct field survey of ramin natural habitats in Sumatra and Kalimantan*	1). MM National Expert in forest ecology	1	1000	Q2	11	1000
	2). Man-days (days-DSA)	40	80		31	3200
	3). Return tickets	4	200		33	800
*To do field visit to the representative habitat in Sumatra and Kalimantan	4). Local transport	2	200		33	400
	5). Consumable items	-	500		51	500E/I
	6). Miscellaneous	-	750		61	750E/I
Output 1.2. State of the Art Review on plantation activities and related problems	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.2.1. Collect data and information on plantation activities	1). MM National Expert in forest plantation and rehabilitation	3	1000	Q1-q2	11	3000
	2). Man-days (days-DSA)	80	80		31	6400
Activity 1.2.2. Identify ramin plantation barriers through literature search and field survey*	3). Return tickets	4	200		33	800
	4). Local transport	4	200		33	800
	5). Consumable items	-	2500		51	2500E/I
* Field visit to the sources of planting materials/nursery	6). Miscellaneous (printing, editing etc)	-	5500		61	5500
Output 2.1. A full Project Proposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acivity 2.1.1. Carry out a National workshop	1). MM National Expert in Ramin	2	1000	Q3-q4	11	2000
	2). Man-days (days-DSA) for workshop	100	80		31	8000
	3). Return tickets for Workshop	30	200		33	6000
	participants (15 from Sumatra, 15 from	-	-			-
	Kalimantan, the rest are scientists, forest	-	-			-
	managers etc. from Java)	-	-			-
	4). Local transport	2	200		33	400
	5). Consumable items	-	1000		51	1000E/I
	6). Miscellaneous	-	1000		61	1000E/I

Activity 2.1.2. Prepare and submit a full Project Proposal	1). MM National Expert to formulate Project Proposal	1	1000	Q3-q4		1000
	2). Man-days (days-DSA)	4	80			320
	3). Return tickets	2	200			400
	4). Local transport	-	-			-
	5). Consumable items	-	500			500
	6). Miscellaneous	-	700			700

6.1. Overall Project Budget by Activity

	Budget Components							
OUTPUT/ACTIVITIES+ Non-Activity Based Expenses	10. Project personnels	20. Sub-contract	30. Duty travel	40.Capi-tal Items	50.Cons Item	60. Misc.	Quarter year	Grand total
Output 1.1. Complete data on ramin potency and conservation status								
Activity 1.1.1 Collect secondary data for potency, distribution and conservation	2000		11600		500 500E	250 500E	Q1	15350
Activity 1.1.2 Conduct field survey of ramin natural habitats in Sumatra and Kalimantan	1000		4400		500E	250 500E	Q2	6650
Sub-total 1	3000		16000		1500	1500		22000
Output 1.2. State of the Art Review on plantation activities and its barrier								
Activity 1.2.1 Collect data and information on plantation activities Activity 1.2.2. Identify ramin plantation barriers through literature review and field survey	2000		8000		500E 2000	500 5000	Q1-q2 Q1-Q2	18000
Sub-total 2	2000		8000		2500	5500		18000
Output 2.1. Full Project Proposal								
Activity 2.1.1 Carry out a national workshop	2000		14400		500 500E	500 500E	Q3-q4	18400
Activity 2.1.2. Prepare and submit full project proposal	1000		720		500	700	Q3-Q4	2920
Sub-total 4	3000		15120		1500	1700		21320
Total for all activities	8000		39120		3500 2000 (E)	7200 1500 (E)		57820 3500E
NON-ACTIVITY BASED EXPENSES								
(1) Fuel and Utilities						5000E		5000E
(2) Office supplies						5000E		5000E
(3) Auditing						1000		1000
Grand Total	8000		39120		3500 2000E	8200 12500E		58820 14500E

6.2. (1) One Year Project Budget by Source - ITTO

Budget Component	Quarterly Disbursement				
	Total	q-1	q-2	q-3	q-4
10. Project Personnel	8000	3000	3000	1000	1000
20. Sub-contract	0	0	0	0	0
30. Duty travel	39120	15000	9000	12120	3000
40. Capital Items	0	0	0	0	0
50. Consumable item	3500	1000	750	1000	750
60. Miscellaneous	8200	3000	2500	2500	200
70. Executing Agency Management Cost	0	0	0	0	0
80. ITTO Monitor, Eva and Administration Cost	3000	0	0	3000	0
81. Monitoring and Review					
82. Evaluation					
83. Program Support Cost 8%x 61820=4945.6	4950	0	4950	0	0
ITTO Total	66770	22000	20200	19620	4950

One Year Project Budget by Source – Executing Agency (GOI)

Budget Component	Quarterly Disbursement				
	Total	q-1	q-2	q-3	q-4
10. Project Personnel	0	0	0	0	0
20. Sub-contract	0	0	0	0	0
30. Duty travel	0	0	0	0	0
40. Capital Items	0	0	0	0	0
50. Consumable item	2000	500	500	500	500
60. Miscellaneous	12500	3125	3125	3125	3125
70. Executing Agency Management Cost	9000	2250	2250	2250	2250
80. ITTO Monitor, Eva and Administration Cost	0	0	0	0	0
81. Monitoring and Review	0	0	0	0	0
82. Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0
83. Program Support Cost	0	0	0	0	0
GOI Total	23500	5875	5875	5875	5875

6.3. Consolidated Total and Quarterly Project Budget

Budget Components	GOI (E)	ITTO	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
10. Project Personnel							
11. National Expert	0	8000	8000	3000	3000	1000	1000
Sub-total	**0**	**8000**	**8000**	**3000**	**3000**	**1000**	**1000**
20. Sub-contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Duty Travel	0	39120	39120	15000	9000	12120	3000
31. DSA	0	27520	27520				
32. Return Ticket	0	9600	9600				
33. Transport (local)	0	2000	2000				
Sub-total	**0**	**39120**	**39120**	**15000**	**9000**	**12120**	**3000**
40. Capital Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50. Consumable items	2000	3500	5500	1500	1250	1500	1250
51. spare, materials	**2000**	**3500**	**5500**	**1500**	**1250**	**1500**	**1250**
60. Miscellaneous	12500	8200	20700	6125	5625	5625	3325
61. Sundry, 62. Auditing							
Sub-total	**12500**	**8200**	**20700**	**6125**	**5625**	**5625**	**3325**
Total budget by activity	14500	58820	73320	25625	18875	20245	8575
70. E.A. Management Cost	**9000**	**0**	**9000**	**3000**	**2000**	**2000**	**2000**
80. ITTO Mon, E.,.Admin and Support P	**0**	**7950**	**7950**	**0**	**0**	**7950**	**0**
Grand Total	***23500***	***66770***	***90270***	***28625***	***20875***	***30195***	***10575***

PART III. THE TROPICAL TIMBER FRAMEWORK

1. Compliance with ITTA 1994 Objectives

The proposed project is consistent with the ITTO objectives as stipulated in Article 1 of the ITTA (1994). Specifically this project directly relates to the following objectives:

- Contribute to the process of sustainable development
- Enhance the capacity of members to implement a strategy for achieving exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainably managed sources by the year 2000
- Promote and support research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of wood utilization as well as increasing the capacity to conserve and enhance other forest values in timber producing tropical forests
- 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.

2. Compliance with ITTO Action Plan

This project conforms with the ITTO Action Plan in the following aspect:

- National forest inventory, particularly on sustainable availability of a particular timber species.
- Strategy towards the sustainable management of tropical forests and trade in tropical timber products
- Studies on supply and demand, including the availability and market acceptance of a particular timber species
- Comparative assessment of silvicultural treatments on permanent plots.

ANNEX A: Profile of the Executing Agency

Forest and Nature Conservation Research and Development (FNCRD) is a research center under Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA). It is a subsidiary body of the Ministry of Forestry. FORDA is the holder of scientific authority on forestry, and therefore responsible for the availability of scientific information and technologies for decision making as well as for practical business.

Missions of FORDA (as well as FNCRD) include:

To conduct Research and development to secure forest resource base
To develop harvesting techniques and silvicultural practices to secure and promote recovery of habitat and ecosystem as a whole
To provide information, data and assessment for policy making

FORDA is supported by 4 (four) Research and Development Centers located in Bogor and Yogyakarta, which will be involved in the execution of the proposed project. Those centers are:

1. Forest and Nature Conservation Research and Development Centers
2. Forest product Technology Research and Development Center
3. Forestry Social, Cultural, and Economic Research and Development Center
4. Forest Tree Biotechnology research and Development Center

In addition there are 11 (eleven) research institutes distributed allover Indonesia. Samarinda Forestry Research Institute (East Kalimantan), Banjar Baru Reforestation Technology Institute (South Kalimantan), Palembang Reforestation Technology Institute (South Kalimantan), and Bogor Forestry Seed Research Institute (Bogor) are going to be involved in the project.

FORDA employs more than 500 scientists of various disciplines. More than 50 scientists are PhDs, and nearly a half of the total is Master degree holders. In terms of facilities, FORDA has various laboratories and many field research sites all over Indonesia.

FORDA's research activities encompass all forestry aspects from basic botany and ecology to marketing and policy analysis. Those activities are derived from FORDA's programs articulated in a long-term Strategic Plan. Research activities are distributed accordingly to the four research and development center and research institutes.

FORDA's facilities are libraries, laboratories, herbarium collection, office building and experimental forests.

FORDA receives annual budget closed to Rp. 80 000 000 000 (Eighty billion rupiahs) equivalent to US$ 10 000 000 (Ten million US Dollars) distributed to all over the Centers and Regional Research Centers.

ANNEX B. Curriculum Vitae of the key staff from FNCRD

Scientists from FNCRD to be allocated in Management Structure and field activities (CV attached)

1. Dr. A. Fauzi Mas'ud, Senior Scientist, Project Executing Team (PET) Leader
2. Ir. Tajudin Edy Komar, M.Sc., Senior Scientist, Project Secretary of PET
3. Ir. Chairil Anwar MSc., Scientist
4. Dr. Herman Daryono, Scientist

CURRICULUM VITAE
Dr. A. Fauzi Mas'ud

Name : Dr. A. Fauzi Mas'ud

Date and place of birth and nationality : Sampang, October 15, 1950, Indonesian

Field and Institution of Graduation :

Dept. of Forest Management, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University (BSc Forestry, 1976)

Field and institution of Post Graduation :

University of Wales, United Kingdom (Ph.D Forestry, 1987)

Relevant work undertaken in the last three years :

1. 2002 – to date: Director, Forest and Nature Conservation R&D FORDA
2. 2001: Principal Researcher in Forest Biodiversity Management, For. Research and Development Agency (FORDA), Jakarta, March-Dec. 2001
3. 1999-2001: Director, Regional Forest Office, South Sulawesi Province, Makassar, June 1999-2001
4. 1995-1997: Senior Researcher, in forest Biodiversity Management, Policy Review, in Forest and Natural Conservation R&D, Bogor.

CURRICULUM VITAE
Ir. Tajudin Edy Komar, M.Sc.

Name : Ir. Tajudin Edy Komar MSc.
Date and place of birth and nationality : South Sumatra, October 1958, Indonesia

Field and Institution of Graduation :

Silviculture (Forest Management), Faculty of Forestry
Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor 1984

Field and institution of Post Graduation :

Forest Biology, Department of Biology, University of Victoria, Victoria
British Columbia, Canada 1996

Relevant work undertaken in the last three years :

1. 2002-to date: Program Coordinator for Forest Botany and Ecology Research Group: Forest and Nature Conservation R&D FORDA

2. 1998-2001: Research and Program Coordinator in Forest Reproductive Biology Forest Biotechnology and Tree Improvement, FORDA-Yogyakarta

3. 1985-1994: Researcher and Seed Technologist: Center for Forest Seed Technology FORDA, Bogor

4. 1998 to date : Researcher in forest biology and ecology

CURRICULUM VITAE
Ir. Chairil Anwar, MSc.

Name : Ir. Chairil Anwar MSc

Date and place of birth and nationality : Lumajang, May 15, 1951, Indonesian

Field and Institution of Graduation :

Department Of Forest Management, Faculty of Forestry, Bogr Agricultural University (Ir, Foresty, 1977)

Field and institution of Post Graduation :

School of Forest Resources, Mississipi State University (MSc Forestry, 1994)

Relevant work undertaken in the last three years :

1. 2002-to date: Senior Researcher on Forest Ecology, Forest and Nature Conservation Research and Development Center, Bogor
2. 1999-2002: Chief of Ujung Pandang Forest Research Institute
3. 1996-1999: Chief of Solo Watershed Rehabilitation Technology Insitute

CURRICULUM VITAE
DR: Herman Daryono

Name : Dr. Herman Daryono
Date and place of birth and nationality : Medan, July 1952, Indonesian

Field and Institution of Graduation :

Silviculture, Department of forest Management,
Bogor Agriculture University, Bogor 1975

Field and institution of Post Graduation :

Forestry, Department of Forest Sciences,
University of the Phillippines Los Banos, Ph.D (1989)

Relevant work undertaken in the last three years :

1. 2001 to date: Senior Researcher in Forest Ecology and Silviculture, Forest and Nature Conservation Research and Development Center.

2. 1996-1998: Director of Regional Forest Research in South Kalimantan, FORDA

ANNEX C. Term of Reference (TOR) National Expert and Sub-Contract

1. Education : at least MSc degree in Silviculture, Forest Ecology, Forest Botany, and forest conservation

2. Experience: at least 3 years in related field.

3. Language : Good understanding in English both oral and written

4. Responsibility:

- to write clear and detailed plan for field activity (s)

- to carry out the activity including to the field in remote areas,

- to present the results in the scientific meeting and or committee (if required),

- to provide all necessary information related to the activity concerned

- to search any available information and data, published and unpublished regarding the activity concerned.

- to submit all information and data and other development of ramin to the project

- to write reports soon after field activities are carried out in no longer than 2 weeks)

- to write full and final reports regarding the activity concerned in no more than 4 weeks.

ANNEX D. Amended proposal as recommended by the Twenty Seventh Panel

Original	Revised version
1. Specific Recommendation 1: A more appropriate formulation of the development objective is " to contribute to the sustainable management of ramin forests in Indonesia"	Revision made for the Development Objective (See page 3): **Is to contribute to the sustainable management of Ramin forests in Indonesia**
2. Specific Recommendation 2: Revise the development objective in such away that it expresses the purpose of the pre-project	Revision made as in specific recommendation 1 (above).
3. Specific objective 3. Focus on the compilation and consolidation of existing data instead of conducting extensive field surveys. The latter could be a component of the project proposal to be developed	Revisions made: The activities to achieve the output remain the same, the volume of each activity revised as follows: Larger proportion of budget for collecting secondary data has been put more (higher proportion) than conducting extensive field surveys (See Table 6.1, 6.2) Large portion of the budget previously allocated for Activity 1.1.2 (consists of field surveys) and Activity 1.2.2 (consists of field survey) has been reallocated to the Activity 1.1.1. and Activity 1.2.1. Reallocation of the budget includes personnel and duty travel. Include more sources of data and information: International/national/regional research institutions, provincial/district forest services, National Parks, Ministry of Trades and Industry, Universities, NGO, Local community and local traders, Association of forest product industries etc. (See page 7)

4. Specific Recommendation 4. Local stakeholders, which are the main sources of information on ramin, should be represented in the National workshop.	Revision made: Include more participants from representative stakeholder to attend the workshop (Table 6.1). The participants are from research institutions, provincial/district forest services, National Parks, Ministry of Trades and Industry, Universities, NGO, Local community and local traders, Association of forest product industries, private and state owned forest companies etc. (See also page 7)
5. Specific Recommendation 5. Include measures to obtain quality planting materials instead of relying on wilding in the section of Technical and Scientific Aspects	Revision made: This pre-project will also evaluate and identify every aspect that influences the success in plantation and conservation activities throughout the habitat. These include reviewing available publications, printed and gray literature, policy and regulations, **the possibility to produce planting materials from tissue culture technique and other biotechnology and to make intensive search and evaluation on existing data of *Ramin* seed sources documented by Directorate of seeds and nurseries, Ministry of Forestry.** (See page 6)
6. Specific Recommendation 6 . Include a list of inputs showing realistic quantities and unit costs . Include US$3,000 for ITTO monitoring and evaluation; . Recalculate the ITTO programme support costs so as to conform to the new standard of 8% of total ITTO project costs as decided by the 35th ITTC.	Revision made: Adding one table (Table 6.0) showing inputs and unit costs for all activities Include US$3, 000 for ITTO monitoring and evaluation as shown in Table 6.2 (1) and 6.3 Include ITTO programme support costs of 8% from the total of US$ 61, 820 or equal to US$4,950. After recalculation: the new proposed budget from ITTO US$ 66, 770 the previously proposed budget from ITTO US$ 67,020

	(See Table 6.1 and 6.2 (1)) Note: to maintain the same amount to be proposed from ITTO after recalculation of ITTO Programme support cost, reduction of the amount elsewhere in Table 6.1. was made.
7. Specific Recommendation 7. Revise CV of Dr. Herman Daryono years of birth and graduation	Revision made: The year of birth is 1952, the year of graduation is 1975 (See page 19)
8. Specific Recommendation 8. The inclusion of recommendation of the Twenty-seventh Panel	Annex D
The contribution of the Government of Indonesia	Revision made: Adding the amount of GOI contribution from US$ 19,500 to US$ 23,500 The total budget for the Pre-Project Proposal amount to US$ 90,270 consists of ITTO US$ 66,770 GOI US$ 23,500