



**EXECUTING AGENCY**

**KAPUAS WATERSHED MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
IN COLLABORATION WITH  
FACULTY OF FORESTRY, TANJUNGPURA UNIVERSITY (WEST KALIMANTAN)**

**COMPLETION REPORT**

**ITTO PPD 103/04 REV. 2 (F)**

**TITLE:**

**REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED FOREST  
USING INDIGENOUS SPECIES THROUGH COLLABORATION  
WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN WEST KALIMANTAN**

**PONTIANAK – WEST KALIMANTAN  
INDONESIA**

**JULY 2007**

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## PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Title: REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED FOREST USING INDIGENOUS SPECIES  
THROUGH COLLABORATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN WEST  
KALIMANTAN

Serial Number : 103/04 Rev.2 (F)

Executing Agency : Kapuas Watershed Management Agency  
(Technical Unit of Directorate General of Land and  
Social Forestry of the Ministry of Forestry)

Host Government : Faculty of Forestry Tanjungpura University  
West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Starting Date : March, 2006

Actual Duration : 9 (nine) months

Actual Project Cost : ITTO 52,769  
Gov. of Indonesia 16,183  
Total 68,952

## **PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Background Information**

#### **Pre-project Situation**

Escalation of uncontrolled logging, forest fire and forest land conversion in Indonesia especially in West Kalimantan continues to exist. Underlying causes and impacts of these deforestation have not been determined. On the other hand, secondary forest and degraded forest land mostly dominate the area. So far, action to ameliorate the impact of forest degradation is not sufficient, where rehabilitation programs in the rural community level are always scarce in resources. In addition, local community living near forest has not been involved and empowered in rehabilitation program.

The development objective of this pre-project, therefore, was "Arresting the decline and degradation of tropical forest through the development of forest rehabilitation strategy". In approaching the key problems as stated on the pre-project title, the rehabilitation of degraded forest would be conducted using indigenous species through collaboration with local communities in the targeted sites.

### **1.2. Specific Objectives and Outputs**

#### **Specific Objective 1**

To collect and analyze the necessary information needed to evaluate the underlying causes of deforestation and define an overall strategy based on the ITTO Guidelines for a pilot community-based participatory strategy for the ecological rehabilitation and socio-economic management of degraded forests in West Kalimantan.

**Output 1.1** The underlying causes of deforestation including background information on past and current socio-economic and environmental condition, measures to be taken to address the causes of forest degradation analyzed and determined.

**Output 1.2** A strategy for ecological rehabilitation and socio-economic management of degraded forests with active participation of local communities in West Kalimantan utilizing the ITTO Guidelines developed.

#### **Specific Objective 2**

To develop a comprehensive project proposal for the implementation of the forest rehabilitation strategy using indigenous species.

**Output 2.1** Indigenous species being used for the rehabilitation of secondary and degraded forests, such as meranti (*Shorea spp.*), *Shorea stenoptera* (ellipse-nut tree), *Durio sp.* (local fruit tree) and other endemic species determined.

**Output 2.2** A comprehensive project proposal following the ITTO format with detailed specification of all inputs and activities for implementing the proposed strategy and fully budgeted by component, activity and source developed.

### **1.3. Project Strategy**

The project strategy was taken into account based on the possible action to be taken to fulfil the project objectives. The activity was started on socialization and consultation directed to local village members in all target location involving informal leaders and all key persons in each village visited..

Based on the formulated proposal and detailed workplan, socialization on the locations will originally be conducted at 2 (two) sites within 2 (two) districts namely Landak and Sanggau. Nonetheless, following discussion with the national and international experts, for representation of the existing main watershed in West Kalimantan, the location of the site study was decided to be added, remains using the existing sources, into 6 (six) sites within 5 (five) districts (regencies) for identification, namely from the upstream areas includes district of : Sintang, Sekadau, Sanggau, Landak and Pontianak. In each location, from the upstream area consisting of villages: Mentajoi (Regency of Sintang), Merbang (Reg. of Sekadau), Lintang Pelaman (Reg. of Sanggau), Empirang Ujung (Reg. of Sanggau), Manggang (Reg. of Landak), and Bunbun-Amawang (Reg. of Pontianak).

Explanation of the project purposes with introducing team members was initiated followed by discussion or two-way communication. One of the principles of approach was that the team also considered and recognized the local communities particularly forest-dwelling communities having individual and collective claims to security including: (i) the ability to decide their own priorities and to control their own economic, cultural and social development and (ii) security of tenure of the lands they traditionally inhabit and benefit from the natural resources therein.

### **1.4. Project's Planned Duration**

The project duration was planned for 9 (nine) months

### **1.5. Project Planned Overall Cost**

The project overall cost planned was US \$ 68,952.-

## **2. Project Achievements**

### **2.1. Outputs achieved**

**Output 1.1** The underlying causes of deforestation including background information on past and current socio-economic and environmental condition analyzed and determined.

**Output 1.2** A strategy for ecological rehabilitation and socio-economic management of degraded forests with active participation of local communities developed.

**Output 2.1** Indigenous species being used for the rehabilitation of secondary and degraded forests, such as meranti (*Shorea spp.*), *Shorea stenoptera* (ellipse-nut tree), *Durio sp.* (local fruit tree) and other endemic species determined.

**Output 2.2** A comprehensive project proposal following the ITTO format with detailed specification of all inputs and activities for implementing the proposed strategy and fully budgeted by component, activity and source developed.

## **1.2. Specific objectives achieved**

### **Specific Objective 1 :**

To collect and analyze the necessary information needed to evaluate the underlying causes of deforestation and define an overall strategy based on the ITTO Guidelines for a pilot community-based participatory strategy for the ecological rehabilitation and socio-economic management of degraded forests in West Kalimantan.

The specific objective 1 achieved, where the local communities themselves admitted that causes of deforestation were primarily due to illegal logging, forest fire and forest conversion.

### **Specific Objective 2 :**

To develop a comprehensive project proposal for the implementation of the forest rehabilitation strategy using indigenous species. The specific objective 2 achieved, since a project proposal for implementation of rehabilitation of degraded forest has been developed following workshop gathering local communities and other stakeholders giving inputs and supporting the project.

## **2.3. Contribution to the achievement of the Development Objective**

The development objective was to achieve the decline and degradation of tropical forest through the development of forest rehabilitation strategy in West Kalimantan. Besides empowering the local communities it had to include local NGO working with local villagers in its contribution of making participative village-land-use mapping for the achievement of project development objective.

## **3. Target Beneficiaries Involvement**

The principal target beneficiaries including the provincial government of West Kalimantan, local communities and even the Government of Indonesia through officials of the Ministry of Forestry had involved in the preparation and activities toward the assesment and implementation of demonstration plantation development in rehabilitating the degraded forests. Private companies, other non governmental organization and individuals had also involved in the efforts combating degraded forests, these have contributed the forest rehabilitation strategy and the techniques to be developed.

Several target beneficiaries such as consumer countries of the ITTO members had involved in providing funding to this proposed pre-project on rehabilitation of degraded forest lands in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

## **4. Lessons Learned**

### **4.1. Development Lessons**

#### **a. Aspects of the project design**

Aspects which most contributed to the success in achieving the development objective were : (i) through socialization and consultation with local people in all target location involving informal leaders and all key persons in each village visited, they were involved in the decision making of the pre-project implementation, (iii) they were considered and recognized as forest-dwelling communities having individual and collective claims to security in terms of their ability to decide their own priorities and to control their own economic, cultural and social development and security of tenure of the lands they traditionally inhabit and usufruct of the natural resources therein.

#### **b. Intersectoral links**

Changes in intersectoral links which affected pre-project success include: (i) the participation of district forest service staff in the implementation in the field, (ii) participation of local NGO assisting of local villagers in making participative land-use mapping in the village territory to ensure their land tenure.

#### **c. Additional arrangement**

Arrangements that could improve cooperation the relevant parties in the project such as (i) establishing and strengthening local community institution for their participation in the project, (ii) consultation with all local NGO having special program on community development in West Kalimantan. and (iii) consultation with forest based company primarily which deals with the upcoming availability of planting materials of indigenous species.

#### **d. Factors affecting project sustainability and completion**

Social or community development factor was most significant for achieving the project sustainability. Therefore, the project is evaluated in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (commonly called SWOT in policy analysis). (i) The strength of this project is derived from expressed support from various institutions such Watershed Development Agency, Forestry Office of West Kalimantan Province, Tanjungpura University through active participation of its Forestry Department, Ministry of Forestry, and the ITTO. (ii) Some weaknesses are expected to appear from the sheer distance between the project management center in Pontianak and the the six forest rehabilitation demonstration plots scattered in five Kabupatens (District Governments) of West Kalimantan Province. To insure effective monitoring and supervising function the project should implement appropriate mode of communication and information transfer, and work in close relation with local organizations. (iii) Opportunities for successfully implementing the various activities designed by the project are abundant since political will from the government is already in place and awareness regarding the role of forest resources in maintaining natural balance is increasingly growing in people's mind. (iv) However, the project should not overlook the necessity to put people's need and prosperity as the final goal of the endeavor. Despites of expressed acceptance of the project by the local community, real participation either in ideals or actions depend very

much on continuing effort from the project to rally cooperate and manage participation from local community and organizations. If such requirements are fulfilled it is considered the project socially feasible and acceptable.

#### **4.2. Operational Lessons**

##### **a. Project organization and management**

The project consisted of Pre-Project Technical Advisory consisting of Ministry of Forestry, the ITTO, Governor of West Kalimantan c.q. Head of Provincial Forest Service, Targeted district government (regency), Tanjungpura University c.q. Dean of Faculty of Forestry, and Representative of Local Communities. Whereas the Executing Agency was the Kapuas Watershed Management Agency (the Technical Unit of Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry) and implemented by the Faculty of Forestry Tanjungpura University.

In the management of the pre-project, and primarily in the upcoming project implementation, it was our strength as derived from expressed support from various institutions, besides the implementing agencies, such Forest Service Office of West Kalimantan Province, Ministry of Forestry, the ITTO, and also district governments, local communities, and even local NGO and other stakeholders did so.

Some weaknesses are expected to appear from the sheer distance between the project management center in Pontianak and the the six forest rehabilitation demonstration plots scattered in five *Kabupatens* (District Governments) of West Kalimantan Province. To insure effective monitoring and supervising function the project should implement appropriate mode of communication and information transfer, and work in close relation with local organizations.

##### **b. Project documentation**

Documentation of all pre-project activities was done both in writing and photo. Written documentation from information collected was also done using tape recording machine, whereas visual documentation was collected using digital camera. These were to obtain good and dependable documentation for reporting system.

##### **c. Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring was done regularly through meeting among pre-project personals including staff of Provincial Forest Service, Kapuas Watershed Management Office and Forestry Faculty of Tanjungpura University. Field evaluation was not done yet, since no physical work has been done in the field, unless perception among local communities which was reminded again during second or third visitation by the team.

##### **d. Roles and responsibility**

- 1) The Agency of Kapuas Watershed Management of West Kalimantan with the collaboration with Forestry Faculty will carry out the following activities :



- Identification and design the pre-project sites in collaboration with local government;
  - Monitor all activities and assisting in compiling progress reports;
  - Design training in collaboration with local communities;
  - Conduct of implementation all socio - economic activities
  - Organize and plan the targeted plantation with the collaboration with local communities;
- 2) The Forestry Faculty Tanjungpura University will carry out the following activities :
- Design and conduct training of local communities in plantation establishment techniques;
  - Plan and determine targeted plantation with the collaboration of local communities;
  - Monitor all pre-project activities;
  - Compile progress reports and final project proposal;
  - Organized all workshops.
- 3) Ministry of Forestry with the collaboration with Forestry Faculty will carry out the following activities :
- Providing advice on pre-project sites
  - Providing technical advice on targeted plantation establishment;
  - Providing advice on Implementation all socio-economic activities.
- 4) District (Regency) Government with collaboration with Forestry Faculty will carry out :
- Identification of communities to take part in pre-project;
  - Involve in the plantation establishment and maintenance by local communities.

#### **e. Actions to be taken**

Consultation for consolidation were continually conducted since the achievement of the project absolutely depended on the forest dwelling community participation. Rehabilitation of degraded forests which should be done through collaborative management using indigenous species is more acceptable. Local communities in the 6 (six) sites of prospective project expected that the rehabilitation of degraded forests could be materialized as soon as possible. They had provided access in the determination of prospective sites for demonstration plantation in their respective territory. All sites were measured and mapped by the team. Furthermore, involvement of local NGO in assisting the local communities in making participative village-land-use mapping is welcomed to ensure their land tenure and also the project sustainability.

#### **f. External factors foreseen and not foreseen**

Operational Lessons related to external factors influenced the pre-project implementation either foreseen or not foreseen was more likely considered on social or community development rather than on technical manner.

External factor being foreseen, was that opportunities for successfully implementing the various activities designed by the project are abundant since political will from the government is already in place and awareness regarding the role of forest resources in maintaining natural balance is increasingly growing in people's mind.

However, the one being not foreseen, the project should not overlook the necessity to put people's need and prosperity as the final goal of the endeavour. Despite of expressed acceptance of the project by the local community, real participation either in ideals or actions depend very much on continuing effort from the project to rally cooperate and manage participation from local community and organizations.

## **5. Recommendations**

1. Rehabilitation of degraded forest in West Kalimantan is strongly needed, therefore the demonstration plantation plots should be established through collaboration with local communities.
2. Indigenous species must be used for rehabilitation of degraded land which is more adaptive to the existing conditions. Domestically adapted trees as cash crops (rubber, kemiri) for immediate revenue for villagers were also recommended.
3. The expressed acceptance of the project by the local community, real participation either in ideals or actions depend very much on continuing effort from the project and all stakeholders to rally cooperate and manage participation from local community and organizations.
4. Participative village land-use mapping, by local NGO and local community, covering the demonstration plantation should be considered to strengthen the land tenure and project sustainability.
5. To strengthen the program in achieving the development objective institutional building among local community and other stakeholders must be developed to maintain the project sustainability.
6. The project should not overlook the necessity to put people's need and prosperity as the final goal of the endeavor, despite of them in desperately need of additional incomes. However for project sustainability, for economical reason, the plantation forests would not be converted to other land-use, because of the growing demand of land for oil palm plantation in the province.
7. Therefore, the demonstration plantation plots must be included in provincial and district land-use planning also in order to scale-up the plantation development.

## **PART II: MAIN TEXT**

### **1. Project Content**

#### **1.1. Development Objectives**

The development objective is described for arresting the decline and degradation of tropical forest through the development of forest rehabilitation strategy in West Kalimantan

#### **1.2. Specific Objectives**

The Specific Objectives of the projects were

- a. To collect and analyze the necessary information needed to evaluate the underlying causes of deforestation and define an overall strategy based on the ITTO Guidelines for a pilot community-based participatory strategy for the ecological rehabilitation and socio-economic management of degraded forests in West Kalimantan.
- b. To develop a comprehensive project proposal for the implementation of the forest rehabilitation strategy using indigenous species.

#### **1.3. Outputs**

The outputs of the project are:

- a. The underlying causes of deforestation including background information on past and current socio-economic and environmental condition, measures to be taken to address the causes of forest degradation analyzed and determined.
- c. A strategy for ecological rehabilitation and socio-economic management of degraded forests with active participation of local communities in West Kalimantan utilizing the ITTO Guidelines developed.
- d. Indigenous species being used for the rehabilitation of secondary and degraded forests, such as meranti (*Shorea spp.*), *Shorea stenoptera* (ellipse-nut tree), *Durio sp.* (local fruit tree) and other indigenous species determined.
- d. A comprehensive project proposal following the ITTO format with detailed specification of all inputs and activities for implementing the proposed strategy and fully budgeted by component, activity and source developed...

#### **1.4. Strategy**

The project strategy was taken into account based on the possible action to be taken to fulfil the project objectives. The following actions were conducted:

- a. Socialization and consultation were conducted in all villages of targeted rehabilitation sites. Original proposal determined only 2 (two) sites or location, however finally it was determined 6 (six) location to be visited which can relatively represent the drainage ecosystem of Kapuas watershed of West Kalimantan.
- b. Following agreement from local communities after consultation and field study, land mapping and measurement of area in each location were done.
- c. Silvicultural system was determined depending on the degraded forest condition, either enrichment planting or block planting in each targeted site, using indigenous species and several commercially domesticated species.
- d. Suggestion during workshop discussion will be included to fulfil the project objective such as : 1) to considered the local NGO participation on participative village-land-use mapping program, 2) to establish local village institution relating the project in each location, to strengthen the existing traditional (adat) institution.

### 1.5. Work plan

This pre-project is proposed to assess and analyze the necessary information needed to develop a comprehensive project proposal to overcome the continuing degradation of tropical forest through collaboration with local communities. It seeks to define the perception of local communities on forest degradation and methods towards establishing plantation with selected indigenous species towards the rehabilitation of degraded tropical forest. The pre-project is also aimed to strengthen the technical capacity of local human resources for accelerating primarily the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands.

The main activities implemented should initiate and consist of :

- (i) Socialization or consultation of the pre-project activities to local communities
- (ii) determination of underlying causes of deforestation and current socio-economic and environmental impacts,
- (iii) development of ecological rehabilitation strategy and economic management based on the ITTO Guidelines for Reforestation, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests for a pilot community-based participatory approach, and
- (iv) finally develop a comprehensive project proposal for the implementation of the forest rehabilitation strategy in West Kalimantan Province of Indonesia.

Originally the methodology of field data collection will be conducted in the prospective sites of plantation as pilot areas of rehabilitation for sustainable forest management (SFM) in the zone around the upstream Landak and area surrounding (Tayan upstream area of Sanggau), since they have not represent the overall ecosystem area of a drainage basin the target sites or location was added up to 6 (six) sites within the Kapuas watershed of West Kalimantan which are also sparsely having potential number of degraded forest reserves.

Perception of communities and other stakeholders (local assembly / unit committee members, district officials, etc) will be considered. The perception

and attitudes will be determined in number of stages, such as – through interviews, discussion and participatory data gathering exercises, validation workshops with local communities in the area, including objective formulation and pre-project implementation workshops.

#### **1.6. Required Inputs**

- a. Since the change of site number and geographically having long distances to reach the 6 (six) sites, respectively, it was required additional time to complete the pre-project.
- b. Additional input such as the involvement of local NGO is needed which was not mentioned in the original workplan, it will be included in the upcoming project implementation.

#### **1.7. Project Rationale**

The acceleration of degraded forest due to different causes can not be reduced and halted unless rehabilitation strategy and its implementation might have been developed.

Degraded forest area in West Kalimantan (BPKH-III, 2002) was recorded of about 5,777,560 Ha or 62.9% of the total forest area. Therefore, the rehabilitation project has to be implemented immediately.

#### **1.8. Relevant Information**

##### **a. Project Location**

As mentioned before that the project location for rehabilitation of degraded forest was extended up to 6 (six) sites or location with total demonstration plantation area of 330 Ha, namely :

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1) Mentajoi (District of Sintang),           | 60 Ha. |
| 2) Merbang (District of Sekadau),            | 50 Ha. |
| 3) Lintang Pelaman (District of Sanggau),    | 60 Ha  |
| 4) Empirang Ujung (District of Sanggau),     | 60 Ha  |
| 5) Manggang (District of Landak),            | 50 Ha  |
| 6) Bunbun – Amawang (District of Pontianak), | 50 Ha  |

##### **b. Previous Preparatory Activities**

Before the pre-project activity initiated orientation was conducted in two sites in the villages having potential degraded forests including in the district of Pontianak. Map of forest cover and its function was collected from the Provincial Forest Service office and studied it to locate the prospective target sites or location. Satellite-made-map was also explored to examine the degraded forest lands.

## **1.9. ITTO Context of the Project**

### **a. ITTO Objectives**

The forest rehabilitation project through local community participation would have compliance with the ITTO objectives as indicated as follow: (i) As a demonstration plantation it would provide an effective framework for cooperation and consultation on aspects of the tropical timber that are produced from selectively logged over and plantation forests, (ii) It would help research and development which will improve forest management and use, (iii) It will also encourage tropical timber reforestation and forest management, and (iv) it will encourage national policies which aim at sustainable use and conservation of tropical forest and genetic resources and at maintaining ecological balance in Indonesia.

### **b. ITTO Action Plan**

The project satisfies the ITTO Action Plan, because (i) It will lead to the production and use of tropical timber product from forest plantation using enrichment planting and / or block planting through the development of local community in forest establishment and protection, (ii) the production of tropical timber from forest plantations will increase the volume of tropical timber and therefore this will yield benefits to the tropical country economy as a whole and therefore relevant to both producing and consuming countries, (iii) the production of tropical timber from forest plantation will increase the volume of tropical timber, hence it will maintain and expand the international trade in tropical timber.

### **c. Priorities it Complies with**

The areas to be used for demonstration plantation would be degraded forests. Therefore it offers reasonable prospect for positive economic return and ecologically sustainable natural resources. It will make maximum use of existing research institutions and avoid duplication of efforts to the maximum extent.

## **2. Project Context**

Rate of forest degradation in Indonesia is increasing from 1.6 million hectares per year before 1997 to 2.5 million hectares per year after 1997. This rapid changes of forest degradation due to weakness on law enforcement, illegal logging, forest fire, shifting cultivation, forest encroachment and conversion to other land-use.

Illegal logging and forest fire in West Kalimantan was in the first rank in Indonesia in 2002 to 2005. The fact, such situation promoted illegal timber trade to Sabah and Serawak Malaysia in uncountable values. In 2002, the total degraded forest in West Kalimantan was 5,777,560 Ha (62.9 %). At the present, degraded forest is probably more than 65% of the total forest area.

Forest degradation in West Kalimantan implies to negative impacts on environment, and socio-economic aspects. The communities surrounding the forest suffer from such negative environmental on socio-economic aspects. Therefore, the Provincial Government put in place the rehabilitation of degraded forest in high priority.

This pre-project is relevant to the National Forest Priority Issue which has among its objectives as :

- To intensify forest plantation development and rehabilitation of degraded forest resources by the involvement of local communities,
- To cope with the escalation of illegal logging for sustainability of timber and non-timber resources,
- To expand the nation's forest based products through revitalization of the existing forest industries,
- To strengthen and consolidate the forest areas with the prevention and mitigation of forest fires, rehabilitation of denuded lands, protection of water catchments and natural environment.
- To promote achievement of state and local government income and social welfare through community empowerment for afforestation, reforestation, industrial plantations, agroforestry and wise utilization of forest.

All of these are relevant to the decentralization and sector policies of Forest Management Development.

### **3. Project Design and Organization**

#### **a. Adequacy of the results of the "Identification Phase"**

The results of the identification phase was sufficient to produce the baseline data on socio-cultural and economic background of the 6 sites representing upper stream, middle stream and downstream watershed, as well as environmental conditions for the success of rehabilitation of degraded forest. Determination of indigenous species and the availability of its planting materials were also made available to satisfy the project objectives.

#### **b. Sound conceptual foundation of the project**

Local community awareness on environmental problems caused by forest degradation increase were due to (i) the difficulty in collecting timber for housing material and (ii) in providing water resources to the villages. The community income from the forest decreases significantly after the forest degradation. Their awareness was shown in the willingness to rehabilitate the degraded forest in their surrounding settlement.

#### **c. Adequacy of time and other resources for the project formulation**

- ✓ Time for executing the project was 9 months, but since the project site was enlarged from 2 (two) to 6 (six) sites, hence the time schedule was delayed for 5 months to satisfy the project objectives. Time for collecting the baseline data and agreement from local communities was not adequate, but resource for project formulation was adequate.

#### **d. Understanding and appropriateness of role and responsibilities of the institution involved with the project implementation**

During project execution all institution involved played well their role. It was shown in their contribution to provide data, maps, funding for workshop, some local transport and accommodation. Firm cooperation with experts, consultants were also done. Site visits for socialization and consultations with local communities were done in teamwork.

**e. Beneficiary involvement with the project's efforts and actions**

The beneficiaries of the project will be the local communities, District Forestry Services, lectures, researchers and forest concession holders. They involved actively during the data collection, species identification, site selection, report writing, and workshop.

**4. Project Implementation**

**a. Most critical differences**

The most critical differences between planned and actual project implementation was in the schedule, however the outputs achievement were relatively no problem. Based on Specific Objective 1 of the pre-project planned, sites of forest rehabilitation were selected only 2 (two) location according to the original workplan. However, based on watershed ecosystem consideration, finally 6 (six) sites were selected and analyzed. The underlying causes of deforestation were determined, past and current socio economic and environmental impacts in all 6 (six) location were also addressed. All results were used to formulate an overall forest rehabilitation strategy. Since between the planned workplan and actual pre-project implementation were different in scope of rehabilitation sites or location, hence the time needed changed with addition of at least 5 (five) months.

Whereas, the Specific Objective 2 was implemented through activities including workshop to obtain inputs and suggestion from the local communities and other stakeholders for the development a comprehensive project proposal for project implementation aftermath in the field. Workshop and project proposal development was just finished at the end of this month (of March,2007)

**b. Measures and actions**

The delay has been recovered through the speed up of activities to achieve the outputs of both specific objectives and the development objective. The important role of local communities in the implementation of the pre-project was understood. Workshop was conducted through discussion and dissemination of results from all activities made, including determination of plantation plot project for SFM in the upcoming project..

**c. Appropriateness of the assumptions**

Action taken by the team was indicated by agreement, not only verbally but also authentically, made by local communities in supporting the upcoming project implementation. Workshop conducted at the end of the activities planned had concluded and correspondingly fulfilled the development objective of the pre-project



and it also recommended that the implementation of the rehabilitation project should be materialized as soon as possible.

**d. Project sustainability**

Project sustainability following this pre-project will be achieved since resource security in term of the plantation forests would not be converted to other land-use, because of the growing demand of land for oil palm plantation in the province increasing rapidly. The target degraded lands for forest rehabilitation must be recognized in the land use planning map with its forest function made by the Provincial and District government.

**e. Appropriateness of the pre-project inputs**

In terms of quality and quantity all inputs in this pre-project design is appropriate. The change in scope of rehabilitation project becoming 6 (six) sites or location instead of 2 (two) according to the original pre-project design caused the delay with additional time of about 5 (five) months extension.

**5. Project Results**

**a. Pre-Project situation**

Forest degradation due to illegal logging, encroachment, and forest fire is the current problems in West Kalimantan. During socialization and consultation to all stakeholders including local communities in six sites, the ideas on rehabilitation of degraded forest was welcomed and expected as soon as possible. They are willing to involve the program enthusiastically. Potential indigenous species including several domestic tree crops were also identified for planting materials.

**b. Extent the Specific objective achievement**

To achieve the specific objective 1 the team not only collected and analyzed the necessary information needed to evaluate the underlying causes of deforestation, but also asking the local communities to express their own perception and preferences toward the project, and also their willingness to participate and involve, they surely did, so that the overall rehabilitation strategy would come in reality.

To achieve the specific objective 2, in the workshop there were also invited most influencing NGOs dealing with community development in the province and inputs obtained in the discussion in plenary session for strengthening the development a comprehensive project proposal for the implementation of the forest rehabilitation strategy in West Kalimantan.

**c. Appropriateness of the assumptions**

Assumptions concerning support from the Government (National, Provincial, Districts), experts, funding, willingness of local communities, availability of indigenous species, site studies were well determined in the logical framework analysis. The local NGO's, Provincial and District Forest Services also supported the data.

#### **d. Project Sustainability**

Project sustainability will be achieved since the target of land rehabilitation will be included in the rehabilitation planning of the Provincial and District Forestry Services. The District Forestry Services and local communities provide the sites for demonstration plantation plots amounting to 330 hectares in six sites. The local communities made also available their commitment through the agreement.

### **6. Synthesis of the Analysis**

#### **(a). Specific Objectives Achievement**

Specific objectives were realised 100 %.

#### **(b). Outputs**

Project outputs were realised 100 %

#### **(c). Schedule**

The project schedule was delayed, not seriously due to data collection in some remote areas as well as the agreement from the local communities.

#### **(d). Actual Expenditures**

The remaining balance of fund as much as US\$ 187.84 and in Indonesian Rupiah the balance of Rp 7,337,030 will be reserved for further activities. The actual expenditures of the pre-project can be seen in the following project cash flow statement.:

## PROJECT CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Project No. PPD 103/04 Rev.2 (F)

Period ending on: Nov-06

Project Title: Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests  
Using Indigenous Species through  
Collaboration with Local communities  
in West Kal.

	Component	Reference	Date	Amount	
				in US\$	Local Currency (IDR)
<b>A.</b>	<b><u>Funds Received From ITTO:</u></b>				
1.	Remaining Balance from First Instalment	-	Nov 15, 2006	(-) 380	(+) 1,080,000
2.	Second Instalment	Transfer	Nov. 24, 2006	20,845	188,751,470
3.	Third instalment				
4.	Fourth instalment				
	ETC.				
	<b>Total Funds Received:</b>			<b>20,465</b>	<b>189,831,470</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b><u>Expenditures by Executing Agency:</u></b>				
10.	Project Personnel				
11.	National Experts			1,250	11,250,000
12.	Administrative Personnel			2,400	21,600,000
13.	Consultants			1,250	11,250,000
14.	Other Labour			-	-
15.	Fellowships and Training			1,500	13,500,000
16.	International Experts			-	-
<b>19.</b>	<b>Component Total:</b>			<b>6,400</b>	<b>57,600,000</b>
20.	Sub-contracts				
21.	Sub-contract (with "A")			-	-
22.	Sub-contract (with "B")			-	-
<b>29.</b>	<b>Component Total:</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

30.	Duty Travel				
	31.	Daily Subsistence Allowance		11,240	101,160,000
	32.	Transport Costs		190	1,710,000
	<b>39.</b>	<b>Component Total:</b>		<b>11,430</b>	<b>102,870.000</b>
40.	Capital Items				
	41.	Premises		-	-
	42.	Land		-	-
	43.	Vehicles		-	-
	44.	Capital Equipment		-	-
	<b>49.</b>	<b>Component Total:</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
50.	Consumable Items				
	51.	Raw materials		-	-
	52.	Spares		-	-
	53.	Fuels & Utilities		872	7,848,000
	54.	Office Supplies		1,575.16	14,176,440
	<b>59.</b>	<b>Component Total:</b>		<b>2,447.16</b>	<b>22,024,440</b>
60.	Miscellaneous				
	61.	Sundry		-	-
	<b>69.</b>	<b>Component Total:</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
		<b>Total Expenditures To-date:</b>		<b>20,277.16</b>	<b>182,494.440</b>
		<b>Remaining Balance of Funds (A-B):</b>		<b>187.84</b>	<b>7,337,030</b>

- Notes:
- (1) Amounts in U.S. dollars are converted using the average rate of exchange when funds were received by the Executing Agency
  - (2) Remaining Balance of US\$ 187.84 (Rp.7,337,030) will be reserved for further activities.

#### **(e). Potential for Replication**

The results of the pre-project can be implemented in other provinces in Indonesia because Indonesian forestry face in the same socio-economic problems especially for the community surrounding the forests, which affects to forest degradation. The rehabilitation of degraded forest should use the indigenous species, which is more adaptive in empowering the local communities. The findings could be replicated in other ITTO member countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In conclusion, the project has significant potential to be replicated in other areas.

#### **(f). Potential for Scaling-up**

In Pre-project were identified 6 locations that will be used for demonstration plantation plot in rehabilitating degraded forest. The total area available will be 330 ha agreed by the local communities. Those locations are scattered from upstream, middle stream and downstream of Kapuas Watershed. The choice of location was determined according to the watershed management concept. Therefore, the findings can potentially be scaled-up in larger areas and in broader ecological aspects. It could be replicated also in other watershed as demonstration plantation model.

In conclusion, the project has significant potential to be scaled up in provincial and national level.

## **PART III: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **1. Development Lesson**

Rehabilitation of degraded forest which should be done through collaborative management using indigenous species is more acceptable.

In achieving the development objective lessons learned were :

- (i) local communities were involved in the decision making of the pre-project implementation,
- (ii) forest-dwelling communities basically had individual and collective claims to decide their own priorities and to control their own economic, cultural and social development, and
- (iii) they might claimed in terms of their ability security of tenure of the lands they traditionally inhabit and usufruct of the natural resources therein.
- (iv) political will from the government and other stakeholders regarding the role of forest resources and the rehabilitation project is increasingly growing in people's mind.

### **2. Operational Lessons**

The pre-project and primarily in the upcoming project implementation was supported from various institutions, such Forest Service Office of West Kalimantan Province, district governments, local communities, and even local NGO and other stakeholders.

The sheer distance between the project management center in Pontianak and the the six forest rehabilitation demonstration plots must be insured through effective monitoring and supervising function the project with appropriate mode of communication and information transfer.

Consultation with all local NGO having special program on community development in West Kalimantan. Participation of local NGO assisting of local villagers in making participative land-use mapping in the village territory was considered to ensure their land tenure. Consultation with forest based company was also done primarily which dealt with the upcoming availability of planting materials of indigenous species.

Despites of expressed acceptance of the project by the local community, real participation either in ideals or actions depend very much on continuing effort from the project to rally cooperate and manage participation from local community and their traditional institution or organizations. Local communities of the 6 (six) sites expected that the rehabilitation of degraded forests could be materialized as soon as possible.

### **3. Recommendations for Future Project**

#### **a. Identification**

To define the perception of local communities on forest degradation and methods towards establishing plantation with selected indigenous species towards the rehabilitation was identifiable. They mostly expected tree crops which had so far commercially supported their daily livelihood. The pre-project is also aimed to

strengthen the technical capacity of local human resources for accelerating primarily the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands.

#### **b. Design**

The project was originally designed in 2 (two) sites of Kapuas watershed. However, to represent the watershed ecosystem management finally 6 (six) locations were recommended representing from the upstream, middle and downstream watershed. Moreover, the socio-cultural and economic background in those sites is relatively different. It is expected that the rehabilitation activities in those sites could be a trigger for rehabilitation in the community level as well as in the district level.

The findings were also presented in the workshop involving local communities and other stakeholders to collect some inputs for recommendation strengthening a final project proposal.

#### **c. Implementations**

To achieve the project objectives, data on socio-economic and environmental aspects as well as other related information's, were collected through Participatory Rapid Approach (PRA) for analysing the underlying cause of forest degradation in order to develop the rehabilitation strategy. In the rehabilitation of degraded forest, the local communities for ecological considerations suggested several domesticated species such as Rubber and Kemiri for economic reasons, besides the planned indigenous species.

#### **d. Organization**

Cooperation between Project Executing Agency (Technical Unit for Kapuas Watershed Management or BPDAS-Kapuas) and Project Implementing Agency (Faculty of Forestry, Tanjungpura University) performed well. Data collection and technical advices collaborate properly. Consultation to the experts through communication network was done in good manner. Provincial and District Forest Services were also involved in the pre-project to facilitate the administrative matters and to provide technical data. It is also recommended to include the local NGO and local community institutions to participate in the project implementation especially in participative village land-use mapping and social approaches, as well as active participation in demonstration plantation establishment.

#### **e. Management**

The six sites is distributed in upper stream, middles stream and downstream of Kapuas watershed having long distance from project management, which is influencing the project cost and efficiency. Therefore, it is recommended to develop local community institution to fulfil the project management achievement.

Since silvicultural aspects of indigenous species are not well understood by local communities, trainings in silvicultural aspects will be given prior to project activities, including nursery and plantation management.

#### **f. Final Project Proposal**

To fulfil the development objective a final project proposal had been prepared, for the implementation of the rehabilitation project in the targeted sites. For the project sustainability local communities in the proposal would be actively involved and empowered. The demonstration plantation planned had to be included in the provincial and district land-use planning.

#### **Responsible for the Report**

Name :. Dr. Herujono Hadisuparto,

Position held: Pontianak

Date : 28 March 2007



## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1



**SUGIONO POULUS**  
Registered Public Accountant

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORN REPORT

No. : 004/SP-AU/PTK/VII/2007

**The Coordinator of  
Project ITTO No. PPD 103/04 Rev.2 (F),  
Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Using Indigenous  
Species Through Collaboration with Local Communities  
In West Kalimantan**

We confirm having examined the Statement of Income and Expenses of Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Using Indigenous Species Through Collaboration with Local Communities In West Kalimantan for period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006. This statement is the responsibility of the Society's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis our opinion.

In our opinion the attached financial report present a true and fair view of Income and Expenses of the project for period from January 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006 in accordance with general accounting policies. We also confirm that :

- a. The terms and conditions of the project agreement has been adhered to.
- b. The project funds have been use exclusively for the purpose of the project and in accordance with the project agreement.

Kantor Akuntan Publik 'Sugiono Poulus'  
Rekan

**Sugiono Poulus, SE, Ak. MBA**  
No. Reg. Negara : D-5222  
Nomor izin APU: SI.1512/MK.17/1995  
Nomor izin KAP: Kep- 077/KM.17/2000

Pontianak, July 30, 2007

REPORT A

FACULTY OF FORESTRY TANJUNGPURA UNIVERSITY  
Project No.PPD 103/04 Rev.2 (F), Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Using Indigenous Species Through Collaboration with Local Communities  
in West Kalimantan - Indonesia  
STATEMENT RECEIPT AND PAYMENT  
For The Period Ending on : 30 November 2006

NOTE :					
ITEM		in US\$	National Currency	in US\$	AMOUNT
Total Receipts		45.860	412.740.000,00	46.090,34	414.813.060,00
1. Receipts					
1. Contribution ITTO Partner		45.860	412.740.000,00	45.845	412.605.000,00
ITTO				150,00	1.350.000,00
- Remittance				95,34	858.060,00
BANK			-		
- Interest					858.060,00
Total Payments		45.860	412.740.000,00	45.902,50	413.122.500,00
60 Miscellaneous		0	0	0	0
54. Office supplies (Col-OS)		1.800	16.200.000	1.881	16.924.500,00
53. Fuel and utilities (Col-F)		1.350	12.150.000	1.322	11.898.000,00
52. Spares		0	0	0	0
51. Raw materials		0	0	0	0
50 Consumable Items (Col)		3.150	28.350.000	3.203	28.822.500,00
40 Capital Items (Cap)		0	0	0	0
32 Transport Cost		4.440	39.960.000	4.430	39.870.000,00
32.1. International travel (Intl expert) (TC-IT)		2.500	22.500.000	2.500	22.500.000,00
32.2. Domestic travel National Expert (TC-DG)		400	3.600.000	400	3.600.000,00
32.3. Local transport cost (TC-LC)		1.540	13.860.000	1.530	13.770.000,00
31. Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA)		19.595	176.355.000	19.595	176.355.000,00
30 Duty Travel		19.595	176.355.000	19.595	176.355.000,00
16 International Experts (IE)		7.000	63.000.000	7.000	63.000.000,00
16.1. Forest Genetic - Silviculture				7.000	63.000.000,00
15.1. Socialization at Location (FT-SC)		1.500	13.500.000	1.500	13.500.000,00
15.2. Meeting Attendance (FT-MA)				900	8.100.000,00
15.3. Workshop (FT-WS)				600	5.400.000,00
14.1. Administration Staff : Talus Gover S		3.600	32.400.000	3.600	32.400.000,00
14.2. Technical staff: - Wijayanto				1.800	16.200.000,00
15 Fellowship and Training (FT)		1.500	13.500.000	1.500	13.500.000,00
15.1. Socialization at Location (FT-SC)				900	8.100.000,00
15.2. Meeting Attendance (FT-MA)				600	5.400.000,00
15.3. Workshop (FT-WS)				7.000	63.000.000,00
16 International Experts (IE)		7.000	63.000.000	7.000	63.000.000,00
16.1. Forest Genetic - Silviculture				7.000	63.000.000,00
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32.1. International travel (Intl expert) (TC-IT)		2.500	22.500.000	2.500	22.500.000,00
32.2. Domestic travel National Expert (TC-DG)		400	3.600.000	400	3.600.000,00
32.3. Local transport cost (TC-LC)		1.540	13.860.000	1.530	13.770.000,00
40 Capital Items (Cap)		0	0	0	0
50 Consumable Items (Col)		3.150	28.350.000	3.203	28.822.500,00
51. Raw materials		0	0	0	0
52. Spares		0	0	0	0
53. Fuel and utilities (Col-F)		1.350	12.150.000	1.322	11.898.000,00
54. Office supplies (Col-OS)		1.800	16.200.000	1.881	16.924.500,00
60 Miscellaneous		0	0	0	0
Total Payments		45.860	412.740.000,00	45.902,50	413.122.500,00
Ending Balance				187,84	1.690.560,00

NOTE :

1 US\$ = Rp 9000

KAP - "SUGIONO PAULUS"

**3. RECEIPTS**

The detail of receipts for the period were as follows :

Acc No	ITEM	AMOUNT IN US \$	AMOUNT IN Rp.
<b>A</b>	<b>Contribution ITTO Partner</b>		
	Total Contribution ITTO Partner	150,00	1.350.000,00
<b>B</b>	<b>ITTO</b>		
	1. Remittance	45.845,00	412.605.000,00
<b>C</b>	<b>Bank</b>		
	1. Interest	95,34	858.060,00
<b>Total receipts (A + B + C)</b>		<b>46.090,34</b>	<b>414.813.060,00</b>

## 4. PAYMENTS

The breakdown of payment for the first semester Expenditure Group For The Period is as follows :

Acc No	Cost Center	AMOUNT in US \$	AMOUNT in Rp
<b>II. Payments</b>			
10	Project Personnel		
11	National Experts (NE)	2.500	22.500.000,00
11.1	Forest Management Expert	1.250	11.250.000,00
11.2	Forest Management Expert	1.250	11.250.000,00
12	National Consultants (NC)	2.500	22.500.000,00
12.1	Social Forestry Consultant.	1.250	11.250.000,00
12.2	Social Forestry Consultant.	1.250	11.250.000,00
13	Other Labours (OL)	1.575	14.175.000,00
13.1	Orientation	375	3.375.000,00
13.2	Local Labors Village (OLV)	1.200	10.800.000,00
14	Administration & Technical Staff (ATS)	3.600	32.400.000,00
14.1	Administration Staff: Tulus Gover S	1.800	16.200.000,00
14.2	Technical staff: - Wijayanto	1.800	16.200.000,00
15	Fellowship and Training (FT)	1.500	13.500.000,00
15.1	Socialization at Location (FT-SC)		
15.2	Meeting Attendance (FT-MA)	900	8.100.000,00
15.3	Workshop (FT-WS)	600	5.400.000,00
16	International Experts (IE)	7.000	63.000.000,00
16.1	Forest Genetic - Silviculture	7.000	63.000.000,00
30	Duty Travel	19.595	176.355.000,00
31	Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA)	19.595	176.355.000,00
32	Transport Cost	4.430	39.870.000,00
32.1	International travel (Intl expert) (TC-IT)	2.500	22.500.000,00
32.2	Domestic travel National Expert (TC-DC)	400	3.600.000,00
32.3	Local transport cost: (TC-LC)	1.530	13.770.000,00
40	Capital Items (CaI)	0	0
50	Consumable Items (CoI)	3.203	28.822.500,00
51	Raw materials	0	0
52	Spares	0	0
53	Fuel and utilities (CoI-F)	1.322	11.898.000,00
54	Office supplies (CoI-OS)	1.881	16.924.500,00
60	Miscellaneous	0	0
<b>Total Payments</b>		<b>45.902,50</b>	<b>413.122.500,00</b>

NOTE :

1 US\$ =Rp 9000

## FACULTY OF FORESTRY TANJUNGPURA UNIVERSITY

Project No.PPD 103/04 Rev.2 (F), Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Using indigenous Species Through  
Collaboration with Local Communities in West Kalimantan - Indonesia

## CASH STATUS

For The Period Ending on : 30 November 2006

	In US \$		In Rps	
1. Balance of cash in Bank and on hand at star of periode	\$	-	Rp	-
2. Add : Total cash receipts during the period (page 1)	+ \$	46.090,34	Rp	414.813.060,00
3. Less total cash payment during the period (page 2)	- \$	45.902,50	Rp	413.122.500,00
	\$	187,84	Rp	1.690.560,00
4. Balance at the end period				
4.1 Cash on hand	Rp	-		
4.2 Cash in Bank	Rp	1.690.560,00		
	Rp	1.690.560,00		
Explain difference between A ang B, if any : none				

## **ANNEXE 2**

### **WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **(List of participants and Photos enclosed)**

The workshop on Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Using Indigenous Species through Collaboration with Local Communities was held in Merpati Hotel, Pontianak on 28 March 2007, and officially opened by the Governor of West Kalimantan Province. The workshop was participated by 78 participants coming from several stakeholders, among others are representatives of Ministry of Forestry, Provincial Forest Service, District Forest Service, Local communities, NGOs, Forestry Faculty members, and other stakeholders.

Workshop discussed on several issues, those were:

1. Policy on Forest Rehabilitation in West Kalimantan Province, a key note speaker, by Mr Agus Aman Sudibyo, Head of Provincial Forest Service, representing the Governor of West Kalimantan Province.
2. Road to Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Using Indigenous Species through Collaboration with Local Communities, by Prof. Dr. Herujono H, M.Sc, Faculty of Forestry, Tanjungpura University, Pontianak, West Kalimantan and Project Leader PPD 103/04 Rev. 2 (F).
3. Socio-cultural Aspects of Forest Rehabilitation, by Prof. Dr. Syamsuni Aman, Faculty Social and Politics, Tanjungpura University, Pontianak, West Kalimantan.
4. Implementation of Participative Land-use Mapping in Collaboration with Local Communities in West Kalimantan Province, by Mr. Johanes Janting, NGO of PPSDAK, Pontianak, West Kalimantan.
5. Several Patterns for Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest toward Sustainable Forest Management, by Dr. Supriyanto, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agric. University, Bogor.

The workshop session was chaired by Mr. Hiar Soleh, MM, Provincial Forest Service, the Ministry of Forestry. Two panellist presented about the Role of ITTO in Supporting the Project on Land Rehabilitation by Mr.Kadim,S.Hut, Bureau International Cooperation and Investment, and Mr. Sukandar, Directorate General for Forest Rehabilitation and Social Forestry, the Ministry of Forestry. Both panellists strengthen the efforts on rehabilitation of degraded forest in West Kalimantan Province, as well as this pre-project development.

The participants of the workshop recommended several points as follows:

1. Rehabilitation of degraded forest in West Kalimantan is strongly needed, therefore the demonstration plantation plots should be established through collaboration with local communities.

2. Indigenous species must be used for rehabilitation of degraded land which is more adaptive to the existing conditions. Cash crops for immediate revenue were also recommended.
3. The expressed acceptance of the project by the local community, real participation either in ideals or actions depend very much on continuing effort from the project and all stakeholders to rally cooperate and manage participation from local community. It was strongly recommended that the implementation of upcoming rehabilitation project could be materialized as soon as possible.
4. Participative village land-use mapping by local NGO and local community within the demonstration plantation should be considered to strengthen the land tenure and project sustainability.
5. To strengthen the program institutional building must be developed in the village levels to maintain the project sustainability.
6. The demonstration plantation plots established must be included in provincial and district land-use planning in order to insure the project sustainability and also to scale-up the plantation development.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**  
**WORKSHOP ITTO PPD 103/04 Rev.2 (F)**

**Pontianak, 28 March 2007**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Institution / Address</b>
1.	Ir. Agus Aman S	Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Prop. Kalimantan Barat
2.	Ir. Hiarsoleh	Dinas Kehutanan Prop. Kalimantan Barat
3.	Heru Wibowo	Biro Kerjasama Luar Negeri Sekjen Dephut Jakarta
4.	Kadim Martana	Biro Kerjasama Luar Negeri Sekjen Dephut Jakarta
5.	Gina G. A	Biro Kerjasama Luar Negeri Sekjen Dephut Jakarta
6.	Supardjo	Biro Kerjasama Luar Negeri Sekjen Dephut Jakarta
7.	Sukandar	Ditjen RLPS Dephut Jakarta
8.	Siti Rahayu	Direktorat RHL – Dirjen RLPS Dephut Jakarta
9.	Maswardi Amin	Pembantu Rektor I Universitas Tanjungpura
10.	Abdurrani Muin	Dekan Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
11.	Herry Yuniarto	BPKH Wilayah III Kalbar
12.	Umi Kurniaty	BKSDA Kalimantan Barat
13.	Yanti	BKSDA Kalimantan Barat
14.	Sulaiman	Yayasan Perhutanan Sosial Bumi Khatulistiwa
15.	Hendra Agus	Yayasan Perhutanan Sosial Bumi Khatulistiwa
16.	Ronny Cristianto	Yayasan Pancur Kasih Pontianak
17.	Hetty Ekawati	Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Pontianak
18.	Ismail Akbar	Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Landak
19.	Bahagiawaty	Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Sanggau
20.	Utin Ramdiana	Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Sekadau
21.	Arif Setia Budi	Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Sintang
22.	Turmudji Hasnah	Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Sintang
23.	Nahru	Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Melawi
24.	Dr. Supriyanto	Narasumber / Pembicara / IPB, Bogor
25.	Ratna Herawatiningsih	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
26.	Wiwik Ekyastuti	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
27.	Bachrun Nurdjali	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
28.	Togar Fernando	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
29.	Reine Suci Wulandari	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN



No.	Name	Institution / Address
30.	S.M. Kartikawati	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
31.	Rossa S	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
32.	Piter Withmen	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
33.	Sofyan Zainal	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
34.	Hari Prayogo	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
35.	Muhammad Firdaus	Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
36.	Suardi	Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
37.	Sugiarti	Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
38.	Andi Fitri	Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
39.	Andi Ariene Zahwawani	Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
40.	Saeslar Sinaga	Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
41.	Marsandi	Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN
42.	Budi Supardiat	PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma
43.	Yohanes Janting	Narasumber / Pembicara / PPSDAK – Kalbar
44.	Geturida	PPSDAK – Kalbar
45.	Wawan	Yayasan Dian Tama
46.	A. Erman	Yayasan Dian Tama
47.	Kimeng	Kepala Desa Amawang Kab. Pontianak
48.	Erik Ramain	Kepala Desa Bun-bun Kab. Pontianak
49.	Yohanes Badong	Desa Mentajoi Kabupaten Sintang
50.	Yohanes Hatta P.	Desa Mentajoi Kabupaten Sintang
51.	Basianus	Kepala Desa Merbang Kabupaten Sekadau
52.	Silvinus	Dusun Resak Balai Desa Merbang Kab. Melawi
53.	Marianus Tikon	Sekretaris Desa Lintang Pelaman Kab. Sanggau
54.	Silvinus Sante	Pengurus Desa Lintang Pelaman Kab. Sanggau
55.	Anton	Pengurus Desa Lintang Pelaman Kab. Sanggau
56.	A. Entes	Pengurus Desa Lintang Pelaman Kab. Sanggau
57.	Ismael Indui	Pengurus Adat Empirang Ujung Kab. Sanggau

No.	Name	Institution / Address
58.	Petrus Maeh	Kepala Desa Empirang Ujung Kab. Sanggau
59.	Amansius J.	Kepala Desa Empirang Ujung Kab. Sanggau
60.	Agus Sulaiman	Pontianak Post (Reporter)
61.	Ir. Suhartadi	Kepala BP DAS Kapuas
62.	Prof. Dr. Herujono H, M.Sc.	Narasumber / Pembicara / Fahutan Untan
63.	Prof. Syamsuni Arman, Ph.D	Narasumber / Pembicara / FISIPOL UNTAN
64.	Ir. M. Dirhamsyah, MP	Panitia / Fakultas Kehutanan Untan
65.	Ir. Widjayanto, M.Si.	Panitia / BP DAS Kapuas
66.	Tulus Gover Siringo-ringo, S.Hut	Panitia / Fakultas Kehutanan Untan
67.	Tuti Herawati	Panitia / BP DAS Kapuas
68.	H. Ridwan Khalid	Panitia / BP DAS Kapuas
69.	Eko Supratikno, SH, S.IP	Panitia / Fakultas Kehutanan Untan
70.	Dien Agus Irawan, S.,Hut	Panitia / BP DAS Kapuas
71.	Safe'i	Panitia / BP DAS Kapuas
72.	Suhaini	Panitia / BP DAS Kapuas
73.	Waluyo Sumarjo, SE	Panitia / BP DAS Kapuas
74.	Zulhardi	Panitia / BP DAS Kapuas
75.	M. Yunan Hakim, S.Hut, M.Si.	Panitia / Fakultas Kehutanan Untan
76.	Ir. H. Gst Hardiansyah, M.Sc. Qam	Panitia / Fakultas Kehutanan Untan
77.	Ir. Effendi Manulang	Panitia / Fakultas Kehutanan Untan
78.	Irfan Cahyadi, S.Hut, M.Si.	Panitia / BP DAS Kapuas