

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO

PROJECT DOCUMENT

TITLE	TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION FOR REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION AND ENHANCING CARBON STOCKS IN MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK, INDONESIA
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 519/08 Rev.1 (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	ENGLISH

SUMMARY

Indonesia is one of the largest tropical forest countries. Her forest has contributed to the provision of abundant direct and indirect benefits to local and global community. One of the contributions to global community is through its role in reducing GHGs emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks through conservation of the existing forests. Conservation forest in Indonesia is approximately 23 million ha, consists of National Park, Nature Reserve, and Recreational Forests. Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) located in southern part of East Java is one of the National Parks which will be used as the project site. The total area of the Park is ± 58000 ha consisting of various vegetation types from mountainous to coastal areas. MBNP is rich of biological diversity and community living surrounding the forest which give both positive and negative effects to the sustainability of the forest. And so, the development objective of this project is to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and enhancing forest carbon stocks through enhanced community participation in conservation and management of the MBNP. The specific objectives are: (1) to improve the livelihoods of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of the MBNP through participation in avoiding deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss, and (2) to develop a credible measurable, reportable and verifiable system for monitoring emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in the MBNP. The expected outputs are: (1) Participation of community in conservation forest management improved, (2) Alternatives sources of income to improve the livelihoods of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) developed, (3) Illegal logging and forest encroachment reduced and reported, (4) Capacity in resource base inventory and carbon accounting improved in measurable, reportable and verifiable form, (5) Report on comprehensive baseline data and estimation of emissions reduction and carbon enhancement of the national park prepared, and (6) System for monitoring emission reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks established and validated.

EXECUTING/ IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FORESTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FORDA) MINISTRY OF FORESTRY, INDONESIA
COLLABORATING AGENCIES	MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK AND THE INDONESIAN TROPICAL INSTITUTE
DURATION	48 MONTHS
APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	September 2009

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE	Source	Contribution in US\$	Local Currency Equivalent
	ITTO	814,590	
	Gov't of Indonesia (in-kind)	158,798	
	TOTAL	973,388	

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PART I. CONTEXT

1. Origin

Forest in Indonesia consists of various types.. Based on its functions the forest is divided into production forests, conservation and protection forest and forests that can be converted to other uses. The total area of conservation forest is approximately 23 million ha, which consist of National parks, Nature reserve and recreation forest. Undisturbed conservation forests, store significant carbon, and therefore avoiding emission to the atmosphere. However, illegal logging and forest encroachment increase carbon emission to the atmosphere.

The proposed project is intended to enhance tropical forest conservation to promote emissions reduction and enhancement of forest carbon stocks through enhancing local community participation in Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP). MBNP is located in the southern part of East Java, facing into the Indian ocean and has total area of approximately 58 000 ha (see Annex D), rich of biological diversity across the landscape which consist of several vegetation types, such as highland vegetation, lowland and coastal vegetation, swamp and mangrove. The area of MBNP is divided into five zones namely : core zone, intact forest zone, utilization zone, rehabilitation zone and buffer zone. Each zone is managed specifically according to its function, such as for research and education, culture and recreation, etc.

Considering the important role of conservation forest not only for conserving biodiversity, but also conserving carbon stocks on one side, dependency of local community to the product and services provided by the MBNP and potential role of local community to better protection of the MBNP on another side, the proposed project intervention contributes to the three strategic global issues on conservation, climate, and poverty, and the three issues are very relevant with existing problems that need to be addressed in MBNP. The proposed project activities related to enhancing community participation will use relevant information and findings from previous initiatives in MBNP and surroundings, including small-scale agroforestry in rehabilitation zone and community participation in protecting MBNP, facilitated by a NGO (LATIN) which will be one of the collaborating agencies, and other relevant intervention done /coordinated by the management of MBNP, for example : community development programme, combating illegal logging and illegal harvest of biodiversity. The proposed project activities related to developing a system for monitoring emission reductions, forest carbon enhancement, and biodiversity will be based on existing approaches and methodologies applied or potential to be used for MBNP.

2. Sectoral Policy

The use of forest resources in Indonesia follows the rules applied to each of the four forest functions/categories. First, conservation forest, managed to conserve biological diversity, the source of genetic resources needed for food crops, medicinal plants, wood and non-wood forest species domestication. Second, protection forest, important to maintain hydrological function, watershed protection and soil conservation. Third, production forest, provides timber and non-timber products, and is managed through selective cutting for natural forest and clear cutting for plantation forests. The forth category is conversion forest, forest area which can be converted for other land uses.

Wood products had contributed significantly to Indonesia's exports, especially between 1980s – 1990s. Along with deforestation problem in the tropics, Indonesia has lost approximately 1.7 million ha of its forest per year during the period of 1985 – 1997, The highest forest lost occurred during 1997-2000, reaching the figure of 2.8 million ha per year. The latest published data (MoF, 2007) showed that net forest lost has decreased during 2000-2005, reaching about 1.2 million ha. Hence, it is understandable that the volume of harvested wood products decreased from 26.2 million m³ in 1990 to 11.2 million m³ in 2005. The importance of non wood forest products increased during the same period (food products, medicinal plants, rattan etc). According to FAO (2005) it was reported that the volume of fuel wood declined from 357.000 m³ in 1990 to 171.000 m³ in 2000 and only 79.000 m³ in 2005.

Forestry has faced considerable challenges in the past ten years which demand for refocus and reorientation of forest policies. In this regards, forestry sector has set up five priority policies, namely : (1) combating illegal logging and its associated illegal trade; (2) forestry sector restructuring through enhancement of timber plantation and industry restructuring; (3) forest rehabilitation and conservation and; (4) strengthening the economy of local communities and, (5) securing forest areas. The five priority policies have been translated into short, medium, and long-term planning. However, addressing forestry issues cannot be separated from addressing the whole issues of national development. Forestry is one of land use sectors, its existence is not independent from other development sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure including settlement and public works, and industry. In relation to forest and climate change, legal and policy framework already exists which can contribute to creating enabling conditions for climate change mitigation actions, through reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, forest conservation, and through enhancement of carbon stocks from forest restoration, afforestation and reforestation.

3. Programmes and Operational Activities

The five priority policies have been translated into short, medium, and long-term planning. For the purpose of operationalization of the priority policies, the government has set out 18 focus of activities to be carried out yearly. Two relevant programme with the proposed project are rehabilitation and conservation of forest resources; and empowering local people economy. The two priority programs have been implemented through various operational activities, for example, rehabilitation of degraded forest and non-forest lands with the target area of over 3 million ha by 2009, management improvement of conservation forest, small scale plantation (*Hutan Tanaman Rakyat and Hutan Rakyat*). Successful implementation of these activities will contribute to mitigation of climate change.

Ministry of Forestry has coordinated national initiative on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by preparing regulatory framework, methodological aspects and capacity building as well as stakeholders' consultations. Indonesia has established Indonesia Forest Climate Alliance (IFCA), which is led by the Ministry of Forestry. IFCA has role to coordinate initiatives from various stakeholders and to ensure the synergy between those initiatives.

Currently, a number of programmes have been set by the Government through the Ministry of Forestry in the promotion of plantation in its relation to mitigation of climate change negative impact, such as National Movement on Forest and land Rehabilitation (GERHAN), National programme for million tree plantations and the establishment of community forests throughout the country.

In addition to the above mentioned efforts, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) has also facilitated various discussions in the formulation of national level initiatives. As the National Focal Point for UNFCCC, MoE initiated formulation of National Action Plan on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (*Rencana Aksi Nasional menghadapi Perubahan Iklim-RANPI*) and the establishment of National Council for Climate Change, which is directly coordinated by Presidential Office. RANPI could function as general reference for the operational activities related to climate change.

PART II: THE PROJECT

1 Project Objectives

1.1 Development Objective

The development objective of this project is to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to enhancing forest carbon stocks through enhanced community participation in conservation and management of the Meru Betiri National Park as an integral part of the larger landscape in which they live.

1.2 Specific Objective

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- (i) To improve the livelihoods of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of the Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) through participation in avoiding deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss
- (ii) To develop a credible measurable, reportable and verifiable system for monitoring emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in the Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP).

2 Justification

2.1. Problems to be addressed

Conservation forests are ecosystems with high carbon stocks and rich biodiversity. Their enduring protection serves to mitigate climate change and conserve key biodiversity resources and other environmental goods and services that these forests provide. More than ever before, the management of conservation forest needs to be understood in the context of the broader landscape. More than ever before, the management of conservation forest needs to be understood in the context of the broader landscape, in which they exist. In the broader landscape, conservation forest is one of a mosaic of forest, agriculture and settlement zones whose interactions will determine how effectively reducing carbon emissions and enhancement of carbon stocks are regulated. Because of the size of the conservation forest, the way these forested areas are utilized and regarded, by national, provincial and local governments and the local communities and industry around them, will be a critical factor in the effective efforts on reducing emissions and enhancing carbon stocks.

Promoting sustainable community development is consistent with the goals of climate change convention on stabilization of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentration and support sustainable development. It is a major challenge to find ways of ensuring that local communities, can continue to harvest sustainably from the forests, or that alternative livelihoods or paths of economic development are open to them. Local communities are dependent on the species diversity and ecosystem services of natural forests to maintain their way of life, and they also play a crucial role in sustainable use and conservation of forests. It is therefore essential to protect biodiversity, mitigate climate change, and safeguard the interests of local communities.

The above challenges are relevant to the present condition faced by most tropical forest management in the developing countries, which are still fighting with poverty and limited resource to cope with it. In this proposed project, one of conservation forest areas, Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) as described earlier (see Annex D) has been selected as a

representative area with many of the challenges usually faced in reducing emission and enhancement of carbon stocks in one side and poverty reduction of community living surrounding the forest on the other side. The primary causes of the problems are lack of institutional setting to prevent further deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss and unavailability of reliable system to monitor changes in carbon stocks. This condition has become impediment in conservation forest management to sustain ecosystem function and conservation of biological diversity. In addition, the awareness on the importance of maintaining the environmental role in providing good and services including for carbon offset is still lacking.

Lack of community participation in avoiding deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss is inter-related with the absence of readily applicable scheme, currently presence but not effective, poverty due to lack of alternative sources of income for living, lack of awareness and poor law enforcement. The more serious threat for deforestation and degradation in the case of MBNP is in the utilization zone with total area of 1.285 ha, rehabilitation zone (4.023 ha) and buffer zone (2.155 ha). Threat by illegal logging and illegal harvest of genetic resources also occurs in the strictly protected area (Core and Intact Forest Zone). According to the Strategic Plan document, the threat by local community to the Park area includes illegal harvesting of biodiversity, unsustainable collection of firewood and hunting of wildlife species, and forest encroachment for planting agricultural crops. Poverty seems to be the strongest driver for illegal harvest of biodiversity and forest encroachment in this area.

Unavailability of system to monitor biodiversity and other resources including carbon stocks in the MBNP is caused by several factors, ranging from weak institutional and human resource capacity to the absent of suitable methods for the area.. The methods used for resource base inventory and carbon accounting need considerable improvement to obtain reliable results in a cost effective way. This condition has caused the existing baseline data of the MBNP are incomplete and in many cases are no longer valid. Other data, such as rate of deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss, climate change related data are still not available or not regularly up-dated. Lack of baseline data could cause some difficulties in monitoring changes of forest condition including carbon stocks in this conservation forest.

In order to maintain and restore goods and services of forest ecosystem in the Park, including its function to store carbon , project intervention is critically important. The Ministry of Forestry, with the assistance from other related Ministries has carried out national level programs to restore forest resources and protect remaining forest ecosystem. The proposed ITTO project could become the most important stimulus or accelerator to achieve the overall goal of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in Indonesia and become a pilot project for reducing emission and enhancement of forest carbon stocks through the empowerment of local institution and community participation in conservation area management.

Figure 1. Problem Tree

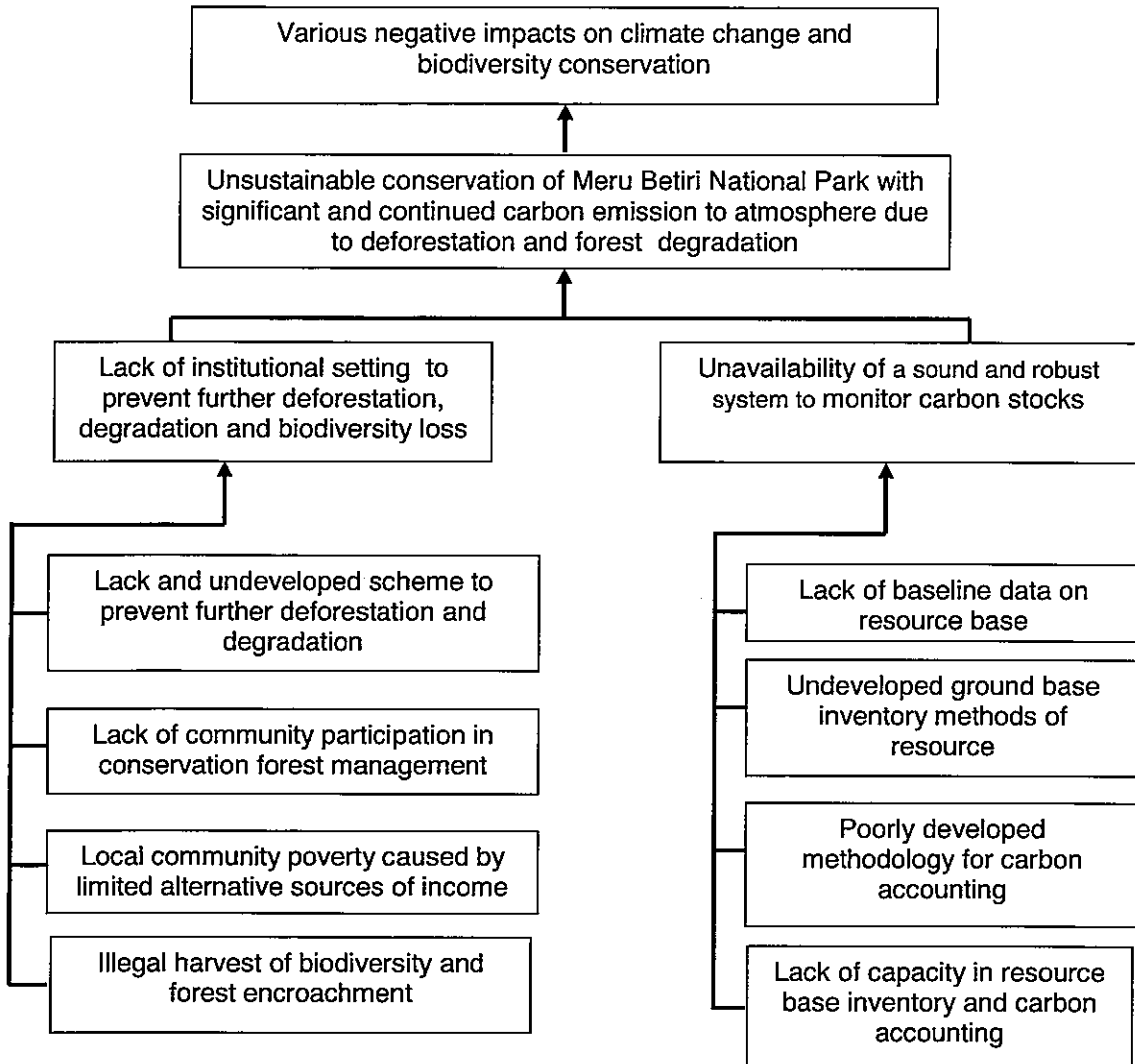


Figure 2. Objective Tree

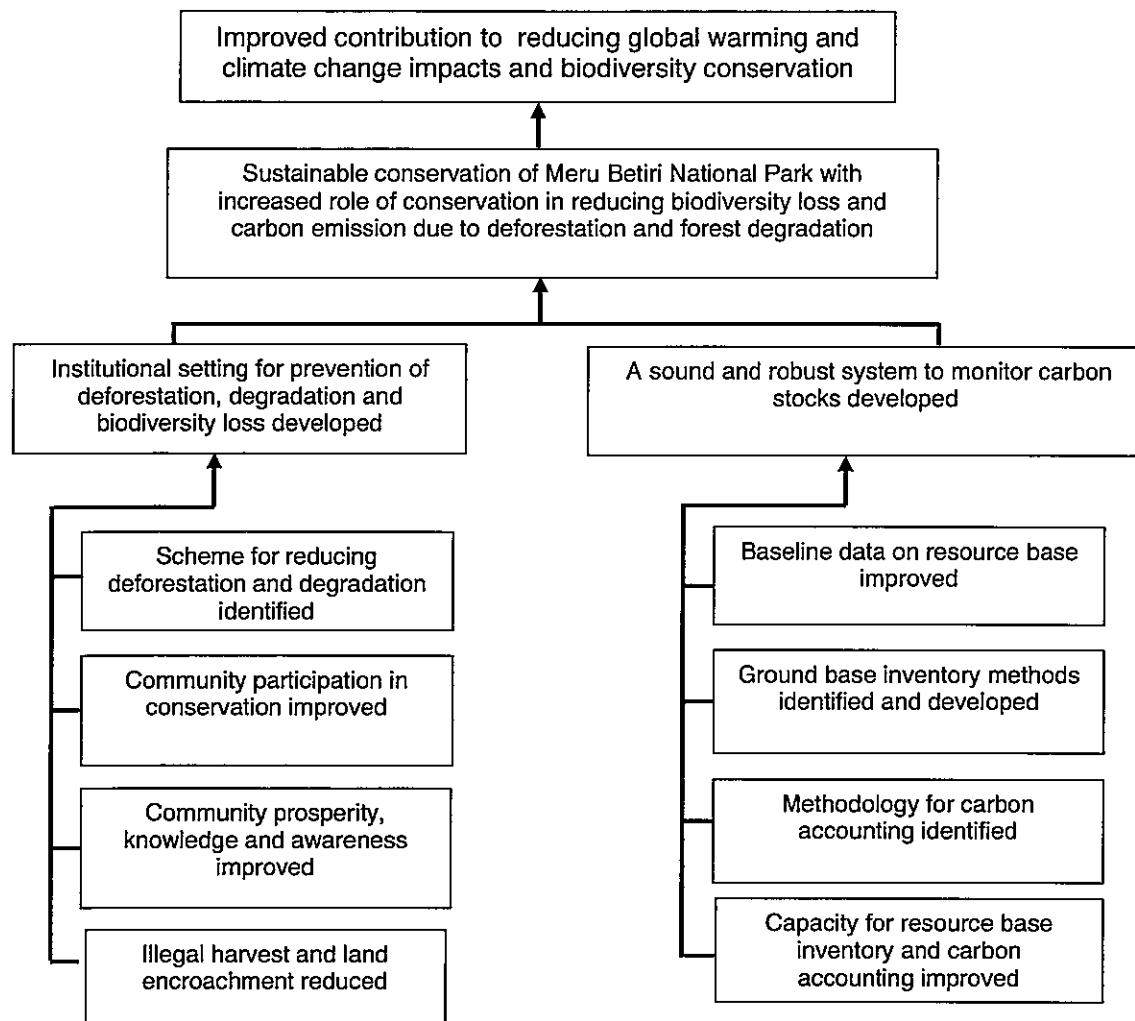


Table 1. Stakeholder Analyses

Institutions	Characteristic	Problem /needs/potential	Involvement
Local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of Meru Betiri National Park	Highly dependent on natural resources (state forests as main sources of income)	Lack of knowledge and skills, lack of alternative sources of income	Involve in the activities related to the park areas and project field implementation. Local communities will directly involve in the implementation of many Project Activities to achieve particularly Project Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. Attention will be given to improving the economic viability of 11 local communities (approximately the population of 23,800) related to Meru Betiri National Park through the implementation of Activity 1.2.2 to ensure the effective conservation of the Park in partnership with local communities
Meru Betiri NP	Key element in the whole management of MBNP	Weak institutional capacity and limited resources and enforcement of rules	Involve in operational activities in the project, facilitate events related to the park management Provide existing data and information and mechanism Provide necessary data and information required for project implementation. Facilitate in the collection of data and monitoring the operational activities.
Ministry of Forestry	Key element in the whole management of state forest, including conservation areas	Weak coordination, human resource capacity, technology, law enforcement	Facilitate in the discussion, preparation and formulation of project proposal. Provide general guidelines for overall management. Takes lead in the implementation and dissemination of project outcome
FORDA/Executing Agency	Key element in the whole management of project	Limited coordination, resource, technology, accessibility	Facilitate discussion, preparation and formulation of project proposal. Takes lead in the dissemination of project findings as lessons learned for other sites Take lead in operational activities together with the management of MBNP
Universities / Research Institutions	Prominent institution in the development of technologies	Lack of facilitation, media, development / implementation of findings	Involve in the provision of scientific data and information regarding the species and community. Involve in the development and promotion of technology required for operational SFM activities in the area. Involve in the distribution of project findings and outcome. Involve in various assessment and development of monitoring system, resources base inventory etc
Local NGO (i.e LATIN, an existing local NGO)	Play an important role in the community development, extension and mediation	Lack of facilities, access to the formal institutions, lack of resources	Involve in community development and income generating activities, continue and expand the existing initiatives, sub-contract

2.2. Intended Situation after Project Completion

Intended situation after project completions is the improved management of this conservation area. The improved management will be indicated by improved forest ecosystem function, improved community/stakeholder participation and improved community prosperity, which will concurrently contribute to both reducing emission due to deforestation and degradation and enhancing carbon stocks by maintaining a good forest condition and artificially by various community based rehabilitation of the degraded area of the MBNP.

Improved community participation in avoiding deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss is expected to be achieved through the development of scheme to prevent further deforestation and degradation and participation of community in conservation forest management. Alternative sources of income to improve community prosperity are identified and enhanced. Several community based activities that have been facilitated by local NGO are continued to be field implemented and prosperous to the community. By the improvement of prosperity and the enhancement of law enforcement, the illegal harvest of biodiversity and land encroachment will be able to be minimized. The achievement will be indicated by the great reduction of case of illegal logging and illegal harvest of biodiversity and land encroachment. This reduction could be verified in the various reports. In addition to the level/number of reduced illegal activities, verifiable indicators to reflect intended situation after project completion include: improved livelihoods of concerned local communities; reduced deforestation and forest degradation in the MBNP; verified decreased emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the MBNP; and increased carbon sequestration through enrichment planting.

Improved system to assist in monitoring forest ecosystem function and environmental services through developing a suitable system for monitoring biodiversity and carbon stocks changes for the targeted site will be in place. In this project, data on the status of biodiversity and forest carbon stocks of the Park are expected to be well collected and updated, including ground base inventory data, which have not been comprehensively conducted. By collecting all these data, the change could be monitored, quantified and verified in the monitoring report on the carbon stocks.

The provision of lessons learnt from the development of monitoring system for forest carbon stocks and biodiversity in this project is expected to be useful for future project within Indonesia and other country. Improved capacity both institutional and human resources in inventory method for conservation forest, carbon accounting and baseline data management is expected to provide significant contribution to the efforts on mitigation of and adaptation to climate changes. Developed monitoring system and capacity building achieved by this project could be replicated to other areas.

From this project, it is also expected that partnership approach in the conservation of the Meru Betiri National Park can be a useful lesson learnt to other areas on the exercise of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through community-based activities.

2.3 Project Strategy

To achieve the objectives, the following strategies are set :

1. A thorough overview of the existing conditions including the forests, wildlife and other natural resources in the whole area of MBNP and community living inside and in the surrounding the area, existing methodologies for ground-based forest inventory, estimating and monitoring carbon stocks changes, current status of conservation and law enforcement.
2. Collect and analyze baseline data in the selected area including on the existing efforts related to enhancement of carbon stocks and emission reduction, and biodiversity conservation and utilization..
3. Conduct stakeholder consultations and participatory discussions with local communities and other relevant stakeholders.

4. Establish and revitalize existing village models related to forest rehabilitation and conservation of plant genetic resources.
5. Carry out training workshops to improve institutional capacity, community awareness and coordination to enable effective management of MBNP and in addressing climate change issues.
6. Expand the community participation initiatives and good practices as lessons learnt to other regions and other country.

The project will mobilize local community participation in the implementation of project activities through stakeholder consultation meetings, community gathering in the preparation of activities, direct involvement in field activities, such as protecting the conservation forest areas, income generating activities, and other related field implementation of the project.

In addition to the above approaches, this proposed project will explore existing technologies (including methodologies) to develop computer-based models related to forest growth and its growth dynamics, the changes of forest cover and carbon stocks in relation to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

To develop carbon stock monitoring systems, the existing methodologies such as those developed by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Changes (IPCC), Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) guidelines will be reviewed and further developed in the project work with the technical assistance of qualified expert both national and international. Indicative guidance from Annex of the Decision 2/CP-13 on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries will also be used and reviewed. Furthermore, Indonesia is currently in the process of developing "National REDD Readiness Framework", which include establishing national system on forest carbon accounting, and so, the project activities will take into account initiatives at the national level. This is consistent with Indonesian policy on REDD implementation which will use national approach with sub-national implementations.

2.4 Target Beneficiaries

Major beneficiaries of the proposed project are:

- a. The Central Government (Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment)
- b. Local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of MBNP
- c. Management of MBNP
- d. The Provincial and district government concerned in MBNP
- e. Provincial and district forest Services
- f. Research institution
- g. Universities
- h. NGOs

The indirect benefits obtained from the proposed project include :

- a. Baseline data on resource of the area of MBNP,
- b. Established monitoring system for biodiversity and carbon stocks changes,
- c. Models of community participation in conservation of forest, avoiding deforestation and forest degradation to contribute to emissions reductions and enhancement of carbon stocks., Institutional setting for undertaking and managing a, b, and c.
- d. Estimated reduction of emissions and enhancement of carbon stocks in the MBNP,
- e. Human resource capacity increased and community awareness on climate change related issues raised.

The benefits will be delivered directly and indirectly to the targets beneficiaries through publication dissemination, training workshop, extension, stakeholder consultation, local

government regular meeting, exhibition, including direct involvement in the operational activities, and integration or input to the national system.

2.5 Scientific and Technical Aspects

Role of conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks are recognized under the Bali Action Plan to be part of policy approaches and positive incentives for enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change. Indonesia has set aside approximately 23 million hectares of forest for conservation. The conservation forest is important for biodiversity conservation where genetic resources are kept for current and future uses. There exist many unknown species of flora and fauna which may be useful in the future, endangered flora and fauna, nonetheless, most conservation forest are under increasing threat of deforestation and forest degradation. Despite the global importance of conservation forest, resources to manage the forest are limited.

The conservation forest requires management intervention to remove unplanned deforestation and degradation. Avoiding deforestation and degradation is thus concerned with the cost of removing illegal activities. Several studies have attempted to untangle the causes of forest loss within conservation forests, and have concluded that multiple factors are involved. Illegal logging and encroachment are the most important and widespread proximate causes. The factors that combine to allow for illegal logging and encroachment are a lack of enforcement, insufficient incentives for communities and governments for maintaining conservation forest, and low capacity of institutions charged with managing the forest.

Reducing deforestation and forest degradation will have substantial benefits in addition to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. These include positive impacts on biodiversity and on sustainable development, including poverty reduction and community development. Thus, reducing deforestation and forest degradation can produce a triple dividend – gains for the climate, for biodiversity and for sustainable development.

Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP)

MBNP is located in southern part of East Java province and surrounded by two districts of Jember and Banyuwangi with relatively high accessibility. Topographical condition is from hilly areas to lowland areas, coastal and mangrove facing to the Indian Ocean. The Park area consists of tropical rainforest ecosystem with high diversity of floristic potentials (more than 500 identified plant species), such as medicinal plants, ornamental plants, bamboo and various small to relatively large animals. In term of the function, the area is divided into five zones as earlier mentioned. In term of the function, the area of the MBN Park is divided into 5 zones, as mentioned earlier, namely core zone, intact forest zone, utilization zone, rehabilitation and buffer zones. Each zone is managed specifically based on its specific function. Core zone with total area of 27.900 ha is strictly protected area and allowed only for research and education. Intact forest zone with total area of 22.622 ha is allowed for research and education, limited utilization for ecotourism. Utilization zone with total of 1.285 ha is for research and education, intensive but wise and sustainable utilization for highland and coastal ecotourism. Rehabilitation zone with total area of 4.023 ha is a zone where forest and land rehabilitation (agro-forestry cultivation) involving local community is taking place to strengthen and protect inner zone. Rehabilitation activities are carried out in this area to restore forest cover from illegal conversion and illegal cultivation since early 1990s. Rehabilitation is carried out based on mutual benefit between the MBNP–Community by planting economically potential species in Agro-forestry plantation model for community benefits and protection-conservation for the MBNP. In this rehabilitation zone, six Agro-forestry models have been introduced by LATIN in cooperation with Bogor Agricultural University. Buffer zone with the total area of 2.155 ha and functions as place for the interaction between community activities and conservation. Several eco-tourism and agro-tourism activities and medicinal plant cultivation have been introduced in this area.

The management objective of the MBNP, based on the Strategic Plan of 2007, consists of four long term objectives. Those objectives are (a). to protect and maintain integrity of the Park area, along with its biological resources and ecosystem, (b). to sustainably manage and utilize its biological resources and ecosystem, (c). to improve prosperity of community living surrounding its area and (d). to improve institutional and human resource capacity to manage the Park through partnership collaboration. To support the management objectives, the MBNP has also set out an Action Plan as listed below.

(a) Stakeholder-based National Park area management

This is based on the fact that current biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation are mainly related to activities by local community. Approach to solve the problem is through the establishment of self-sufficient community model, which will be able to improve community prosperity without disturbing forest resources. Local NGO, LATIN, has facilitated initiatives to establish self-sufficient community model in 2-3 villages with several core activities.

(b) Better management of existing biodiversity

In order to assist in protection and conservation of biodiversity and genetic resources, regular monitoring of the resources is critical. And so, relevant data shall be collected and regularly updated.. To enable regularly updating data, biodiversity information system (Sistem Informasi Keanekaragaman Hayati-SIK) will be further developed supported by capacity building and regular collection of relevant data.

Existing initiative in MBNP

In addition to the self-sufficient village model, several initiatives related to community-based participation and calculation of carbon stocks enhancement have also been initiated. The establishment of 6 agro-forestry models for community-forest based participation has been evaluated including its potential contribution to enhancement of forest carbon stocks. These agro-forestry models, which established based on the choice of economically potential species (*Parkia*, *Enterolobium*, *Pangium*, and *Aleurites* species), have potentially contribute to forest carbon enhancement (Arif Aliady, 2008: land rehabilitation for prosperity and carbon sequestration, the lessons learned from Meru Betiri National Park (Forest Culture Jan-Apr 2008)

LATIN, a local NGO, has also established other initiatives, especially those related to the community empowerment and prosperity promotion by domestication and cultivation of economically potential species, such as medicinal plants and ornamental plants.

2.6. Economic aspect

This MBNP is surrounded by two districts Jember and Banyuwangi with the total number of villages directly bordered with the Park area is 11-12 villages and total population 23.800. Most community living in these villages are as subsistence farmers and labors in the agriculture related activities. Some of the community members are working in the Park rehabilitation activities as an additional source of income. The population increases from year to year causing poverty become intensified and the dependency of community on the resources provided from the MBNP will also increase.

Handayani, T. (2002, Nilai ekonomi dan strategi pengelolaan Taman Nasional Meru Betiri. Program Pasca Sarjana. Bogor, Institut Pertanian Bogor) stated that the total economic value of Meru Betiri National Park is about US\$ 300 million and it tangible value (40% from the total value) contributes 31.67% yearly to the income of two sub-districts (Pesanggaran and Tempurejo). It is also well known as an important source of local medicinal plants. The research from Lembaga Alam Tropika Nusantara (LATIN) and Bogor agricultural University (IPB) resulted that there are 331 species of medicinal plants in this area.

This proposed project will contribute to the improvement of livelihood of the local community living surrounding the Park areas. Income generating activities will include the domestication and cultivation of economically potential species such as medicinal plants and ornamental plants which have been facilitated by local NGO, as well as their involvement in activities of MBNP on ecotourism and rehabilitation of degraded area. The other economic impact will be in the local community level. The increase of local community livelihood, will contribute directly/indirectly to the conservation of natural resources in the Park.

2.7. Environmental aspect

Meru Betiri National Park represents mangrove forest, swamp forest, and lowland rain forest ecosystems. This Park is a natural habitat of the rafflesia flower (*Rafflesia zollingeriana*), and various other plants such as mangrove (*Rhizophora sp.*), api-api (*Avicennia sp.*), waru (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), nyamplung (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), rengas (Gluta rengas), bungur (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*), pulai (*Alstonia scholaris*), bendo (*Artocarpus elasticus*), and several medicinal plants. This Park is also home to several protected animals, including 29 species of mammal and 180 species of bird. Meru Betiri National Park is known as the last habitat of the Javan tiger (*Panthera tigris sondaica*) which is now a highly endangered and protected species. However, no traces of this tiger have been found for many years and it is feared to be extinct. Meru Betiri does have other distinct characteristics. Sukamade Beach is a habitat of the leatherback turtle, the hawksbill turtle, the common green turtle, and the Pacific ridley turtle. Several simple breeding facilities have been constructed at this beach to ensure that the turtles, too, do not become extinct (source: <http://www.indonesiatraveling.com/National%20Parks%20Indonesia/Java%20pages/meru%20betiri/introduction2.htm>) (see Annex E. Photos of Birds, Mammals and Reptiles at Meru Betiri Park, Java, Indonesia).

Degradation due to illegal harvest of the Park biological resources is taking place throughout the landscape which are functionally divided into five zone. The three outer zones, which are utilization, rehabilitation and buffer zones received more pressure from, not only illegal harvest of biological diversity but also deforestation and encroachment. These illegal activities have caused significant reduction of ecosystem function of the Park, especially on environment. Unfortunately, serial data and information on the overall landscape changes are still lacking and not regularly up-dated. Rehabilitation through Agro-forestry system has been introduced and initiated by local NGO and Bogor Agricultural University involving local community.

This proposed project will absolutely contribute to the environment, especially the ecosystem function provided by MBNP. By improving the park condition in the all zones, the environmental good and services naturally provided by MBNP, will function as before. The improving community livelihood, will minimize or reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation, since poverty has been the key source of threat to conservation. On the other hand, it will maintain the natural process for carbon offset through various rate of vegetation formation and growth. The successful rehabilitation in rehabilitation zone (as well in buffer zone) will contribute to enhance carbon stocks in the area.

2.8. Social Aspects

MBNP is surrounded by two districts and 11 villages with the total population of approximately 23.800. The majority of the community is living as land owning farmers (40%) and non-land owning farmers as labors (40%) and the rest are traders, construction labors and others. The average community income is very low, approximately UD\$150 per year. To support day to day living, most community members search alternatives sources of income, and frequently through illegal logging/harvest in the National Park area for both timbers and other Non-Timber Forest Products including biological diversity.

LATIN, a local NGO will involve in the project implementation has established initiatives to promote income generating activities, such as domestication and cultivation of medicinal plants

and processing traditional medicine (such as jamu). However, due to limited resources, the model has not been expanded to other parts of the National Park. Currently, Agro-forestry models planted with medicinal plants, Parkia, Pangium, Enterolobium, bamboo and some other plants, have contributed to the improvement of community prosperity in pilot site of this Park. However, due to limited resources, the models have not been expanded to other areas of the Park. Intervention by this proposed project will significantly accelerate the enhancement of the models and good practices to wider areas of the Park.

The MBN Park, as other forest areas, is also facing serious threats causing degradation and reducing the value of its ecosystem functions including its role in carbon sequestration and reducing greenhouse gas emission. The major causes of the threat (especially forest degradation) are illegal harvest and encroachment. The illegal harvest of timber and non-timber forest product from the national park are mostly due to poor law enforcement in the implementation of sustainable forest management, forest protection and conservation, lack of awareness on forest function and economic pressure caused by poverty and the lack of sustainable source of income. This situation, directly or indirectly, contributes to rapid degradation and deforestation of the Park area.

Land use rights in buffer zone of national park are rewarded to the community. They grow agricultural plants and fruit trees (and also medicinal plants, if they intend to). They are interested in enrichment planting with high-value medicinal plant existed in the national park area. Through the project, the community would grow shade resistance medicinal plant and be able to harvest fruits, bamboo, rattan and also the medicinal plants with the development of community-based forest enterprises with the engagement of local NGOs including an housewife organization on planting herbal medicine at home gardens

2.9. Risks

This project deals mostly with community empowerment and institutional strengthening in the management of MBNP in relation to its conservation goal. The potential risk may emerge from the conflict of interest between local communities and the management of this Park, especially in the utilization of goods and services from the area. The conflict of interest may result into the minimum participation of the community in field implementation of the project.

To minimize the potential risk, several approaches will be taken.

- a. Conduct consultation process participated by all local stakeholders, and assess how the future risk may look like and impact on the livelihood of the community.
- b. Promote existing initiatives to empower community involvement in conservation through various schemes.
- c. Enhance community-forest partnership in the development of goods and services which provide various alternative sources of income to community.
- d. Scale up and replicate the successful lessons learnt and good practices of agro-forestry to wider communities and areas of the MBNP.

In addition to the above measures, to overcome the conflict of local community and illegal logging, an integrated approach involving various stakeholders will be identified and further developed. This will include relevant government authority (such as police) and key influential community leaders in the area. This approach will contain both law enforcement and community prosperity enhancement. Successful approach for the conservation of the MBNP by combating illegal logging will be further developed and implemented, such as by building synergy with the coming community development project in the surrounding area, carried out by a long experienced local NGO, LATIN with funding support from DfID. Discussion on this issue

between FORDA and LATIN has been in progress and close collaboration will be enhanced during project implementation

Another potential risk is related to the development of credible system for monitoring emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and for enhancing forest carbon stocks. In order to enhance the development of credible carbon stock monitoring systems, existing methodologies such as the ones developed by intergovernmental Panel on Climate Changes (IPCC) and others (the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) guidelines through voluntary carbon markets) will be reviewed and applied in the proposed project work with the technical assistance of a team of international and national experts in the area of carbon offsetting activities. Indicative guidance from Annex of the Decision 2/CP-13 on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries will be used and reviewed in this project. As explained in page 9, Indonesian policy in REDD implementation is using national accounting with implementation at sub-national level. Assuring consistency between methodology developed in this project activities and at the national level, will reduce risks related to development of monitoring system which will not be credible under national and international requirements.

3. Outputs

Specific objective 1. To improve the livelihoods of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) through participation in avoiding deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss

Output 1.1. Participation of community in conservation forest management improved

Output 1.2. Alternatives sources of income to improve the livelihoods of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) developed

Output 1.3. Illegal logging and forest encroachment reduced and reported

Specific objective 2. To develop a credible measurable, reportable and verifiable system for monitoring emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP).

Output 2.1. Capacity in resource base inventory and carbon accounting improved in measurable, reportable and verifiable form

Output 2.2. Report on comprehensive baseline data and estimation of emissions reduction and carbon enhancement of the national park prepared

Output 2.3. System for monitoring emission reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks established and validated.

4. Activities

Output 1.1. Participation of community in conservation forest management improved

Activity 1.1.1. Review existing schemes and lessons learned from the surrounding areas

To ensure the effective empowerment of local community related to the MBNP in conservation and forest management practices, the objective of this activity is to review the existing schemes and lessons learnt on how local community involve in conservation and forest management which provides benefit and balance between the objective of conservation and the need of local community for prosperous living. This balance is critical important for successful and longterm participation of local community in the effort of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest

degradation/enhancing carbon stocks in the MBNP. Review will include participatory benefit sharing approaches such as village fund with revolving mechanism.

Activity 1.1.2. Carry out stakeholders consultations to identify the most viable scheme to the MBNP

Activity 1.1.3. Establish partnership for conservation of Meru Betiri National Park.

This activity is basically the follow up from Activity 1.1.1. The lessons learnt from Activity 1.1.1 will be used to develop model or form of partnership between management and local community to achieve successful management of Meru Betiri National Park both in relation with biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

Given the importance of sustainably contributing to the conservation and management of the MBNP by concerned local communities, this activity intends to find approaches that provide incentives to local communities under the project through participatory programmes

Activity 1.1.4. Scale up lessons learnt and good practices gained and disseminate them

Output 1.2. Alternatives sources of income to improve the livelihoods of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) developed

Activity 1.2.1. Enhance potential economic activities through community forest partnership programmes

This activity is further elaboration of Activity 1.1.3. In this activity, all potential economic activities will be further explored and developed to improve livelihood of local community, not only by wise use of natural resource potential but also other activities, such as cooperation, home industry, etc, and so to reduce the pressure to the MBNP

Positive economic activities to local communities will include restoration of degraded forest areas with indigenous species. It will provide community-based forest partnerships in terms of economic viability of local communities and conservation of forests by them

Activity 1.2.2. Promote community-based forest enterprises for domestication and plantation of potentially valuable species of the MBNP

To strengthen the empowerment of local community in forest management practices, a specific training and other types of community empowerment will be conducted as sub-activity of under Activity 1.2.1 and Activity 1.2.2. The training includes in the domestication and cultivation of medicinal plants species which have been well known by local communities and initiated by a local NGO, LATIN.

Output 1.3. Illegal logging and forest encroachment reduced and reported

Activity 1.3.1. Conduct awareness raising programme

This activity is addressed to reduce illegal logging and land encroachment through awareness raising on the importance of maintaining ecosystem function (the National Park forest), through workshop, training, forest extension and community gathering etc. This activity will be executed by experienced party,

such as professional organization, local community leaders, NGO which have been close to local community.

Activity 1.3.2. Conduct training for community leaders, police and other local government staff on MBNP protection.

Activity 1.3.3. Enhance community level institutions to reduce illegal logging and empower them

Output 2.1. Capacity in resource base inventory and carbon accounting improved in measurable, reportable and verifiable form

Activity 2.1.1. Review the existing methodologies of resources base inventory for carbon accounting guided by IPCC, under the VCS and others

This activity is aimed to review the methodologies for resource base inventory that supports the carbon accounting system. The methodologies developed by several expert groups/organizations (such as IPCC, VCS, etc) will also be further reviewed and developed as necessary to be field implementation in this project site.

Activity 2.1.2. Develop standard operation procedures for field measurements

Activity 2.1.3. Organize and conduct training workshops on resources base inventory for related stakeholders

Activity 2.1.4. Organize and conduct training workshop on carbon accounting for related stakeholders

Output 2.2. Report on comprehensive baseline data and estimation of emissions reduction and carbon stock enhancement of the national park prepared

Activity 2.2.1. Conduct remote sensing analysis

Activity 2.2.2. Determine project boundary to facilitate measuring and monitoring of carbon stocks.

Activity 2.2.3. Establish the project baseline to analyze a land-use and land cover change and the associated carbon stock change.

Activity 2.2.4 Estimate emissions reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks in the MBNP

Output 2.3. System for monitoring emission reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks established and validated.

Activity 2.3.1. Set up an institutional system for monitoring of forest carbon stocks

Activity 2.3.2. Conduct validation to assess the applied methodologies by a selected standard system.

Activity 2.3.3. Identify measures to enhance the sustainable emissions reductions and enhancement of carbon stocks in the MBNP

5. Logical Framework Worksheets

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Development Objective: To contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to enhancing forest carbon stocks through enhanced community participation in conservation and management of the Meru Betiri National Park as an integral part of the larger landscape in which they live.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community participation in MBNP program increased ▪ Community prosperity improved ▪ Conservation in the MBNP areas improved ▪ Carbon emission reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual Report of Forestry ▪ Local government report ▪ Forestry statistic ▪ Local statistics 	<p>Government policy remains unchanged and related institution continue providing support</p>
<p>Specific objectives:</p> <p>1. To improve the livelihoods of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of the Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) through participation in avoiding deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss</p> <p>2. To develop a credible measurable, reportable and verifiable system for monitoring emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in the Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community participation increased ▪ 2-3 community based partnership models established ▪ Comprehensive baseline data and estimation of carbon emission obtained ▪ 1 system for monitoring emissions reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks, and biodiversity at the MBNP established ▪ 1 model public-partnership for conservation identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local government Statistic Reports ▪ Proceeding of workshop ▪ MBN Park annual report ▪ MoF Annual report ▪ Monitoring system 	<p>Central, Provincial and district government continues providing support. No change in government policy. Relevant stakeholders are willing to participate</p>
<p>Output 1.1. Participation of community in conservation forest management improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased number of community involve in forestry related activities ▪ Reduced cases of forest-community conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Reports ▪ List of participants ▪ Local government report ▪ MBNP 	<p>Community and relevant stakeholder are willing to participate</p>
<p>Output 1.2. Alternatives sources of income to improve the livelihoods of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2-3 alternatives sources of income identified and mobilized ▪ Prosperity improves ▪ Economic activities increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical reports ▪ List of alternative sources of income 	<p>Community and relevant stakeholder are willing to participate</p>
<p>Output 1.3. Illegal logging and forest encroachment reduced and reported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The case of illegal harvesting and encroachment reduced ▪ Awareness raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical report ▪ District government reports ▪ MBN Park report 	<p>Relevant stakeholders are willing to participate</p>
<p>Output 2.1. Capacity in resource base inventory and carbon accounting improved in measurable, reportable and verifiable form</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline data collected and up-dated ▪ One information system developed ▪ One SOP for field measurement developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical report ▪ Baseline data ▪ Resource base information 	<p>Locations are accessible</p>

<p>Output 2.2. Report on comprehensive baseline data and estimation of emissions reduction and carbon enhancement of the national park prepared</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land use change computer model developed ▪ Forest growth computer model identified ▪ Estimated GHG emission recorded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical report ▪ MBN Park report 	<p>Locations are accessible Required remote sensing and other related data are available, Specified software are available</p>
<p>Output 2.3. System for monitoring emission reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks established and validated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional system for carbon stock monitoring established ▪ Verified and validated emission reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Reports ▪ MBN Park Report ▪ MoF Report 	<p>Methodology exists, Required expertise available</p>

6. Workplan

Output and Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1.1. Participation of community in conservation forest management improved																
Activity 1.1.1. Review existing schemes and lessons learned from the other areas																
Activity 1.1.2. Carry out stakeholders consultations to identify the most viable scheme to the MBN Park																
Activity 1.1.3. Establish partnership for conservation of Meru Betiri National Park																
Activity 1.1.4. Scale up lessons learnt and good practices gained and disseminate them																
Output 1.2. Alternatives sources of income to improve the livelihoods of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) developed																
Activity 1.2.1. Enhance potential economic activities through community forest partnership programmes																
Activity 1.2.2. Promote community-based forest enterprises for domestication and plantation of potentially valuable species of the MBNP																

Output and Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1.3. Illegal logging and forest encroachment reduced and reported																
Activity 1.3.1. Conduct awareness raising programme																
Activity 1.3.2. Conduct training for community leaders, police and other local government staff on MBNP protection																
Activity 1.3.3. Enhance community level institutions to reduce illegal logging and empower them.																
Output 2.1. Capacity in resource base inventory and carbon accounting improved in measurable, reportable and verifiable form																
Activity 2.1.1. Review the existing methodologies of resources base inventory for carbon accounting guided by IPCC, under the VCS and others																
Activity 2.1.2. Develop standard operation procedures for field measurements																
Activity 2.1.3. Organize and conduct training workshops on resources base inventory for related stakeholders																
Activity 2.1.4. Organize and Conduct training workshop on carbon accounting for related stakeholders																

7. Budget

7.1. Worksheet and Budget Components

Output and Activities	Inputs			Unit Cost	Quarter Year	Budget Component	Total	
	Units and quality	No					ITTO	(GOI)
		ITTO	GOI					
Output 1.1. Participation of community in conservation forest management improved								
Activity 1.1.1. Review existing schemes and lessons learned from the surrounding areas	1). MM National Expert	2	0	1,500	Q1-Q2, Y1	11	3,000	-
	2). Technicians	0	8	150		15	-	1,200
	3). Other labors	20	0	15		17	300	-
	4). DSA	40	0	60		34	2,400	-
	5). Return ticket	8	0	200		32	1,600	-
	6). Local transport	8	0	100		33	800	-
	7). Fuel and utilities	1	4	1,000		51	1,000	4,000
	8). Office Supplies	1	0	1,000		52	1,000	-
	9). Consumable Items	1	0	1,000		54	1,000	-
	10). Miscellaneous	1	0	1,000		65	1,000	-
Sub total Activity 1.1.1							12,100	5,200
Activity 1.1.2. Carry out stakeholders consultations to identify the most viable scheme to the MBN Park	1). Sub contract to Competent organization	1	0	15,000	Q3-Q4, Y1	21	15,000	-
Sub total Activity 1.1.2.							15,000	-
Activity 1.1.3. Establish partnerships for conservation of Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP).	1). Sub contract to Competent organization	1	0	15,000	Q1-Q2, Y2	21	15,000	-
Sub total Activity 1.1.3.							15,000	-
Activity 1.1.4. Scale up lessons learnt and good practices gained and disseminate them	1). MM National Expert	3	0	1,500	Q3-Q4, Y2, Q1-Q2, Y3	11	4,500	-
	2). Technicians	2	1	100		15	200	100
	3). Return ticket	15	0	150		32	2,250	-
	4). Local Transport	15	0	100		33	1,500	-
	5). DSA	60	0	60		34	3,600	-
	6). Consumable Items	3	0	1,000		54	3,000	-
	7). Miscellaneous	3	0	1,000		65	3,000	-
Sub total Activity 1.1.4.							18,050	100
SubTotal Output 1.1							60,150	5,300
Output 1.2. Alternatives source of income to improve the livelihood of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) developed								
Activity 1.2.1. Enhance potential economic activities through community forest partnership programmes	1). MM National Expert	2	0	1,500	Q3-Q4, Y3	11	3,000	-
	2). Other Labors	80	0	15		17	1,200	-
	3). DSA	80	0	60		34	4,800	-
	4). Return Ticket	4	0	150		32	600	-
	4). Local transport	24	0	100		33	2,400	-

	5). Fuel and Utilities	2	0	2,000		51	4,000	-
	6). Consumable Item	1.5	0	1,000		54	1,500	-
	7). Miscellaneous	1.5	0	1,000		65	1,500	-
Sub total Activity 1.2.1.							19,000	-
Activity 1.2.2. Promote community-based forest enterprises for domestication and plantation of potentially valuable species of the MBNP	1). MM National Expert	2	0	1,500	Q1-Q2, Y2	11	3,000	-
	2). Other Labors	80	0	15		17	1,200	-
	3). DSA	60	0	60		34	3,600	-
	4). Return Ticket	4	0	150		32	600	-
	4). Local transport	20	0	100		33	2,000	-
	5). Fuel and Utilities	1	0	2,000		51	2,000	-
	6). Consumable items	1.5	0	1,000		54	1,500	-
	7). Miscellaneous	1.5	0	1,000		65	1,500	-
Sub total Activity 1.2.2.						15,400	-	
Sub Total Output 1.2.						34,400	-	
Output 1.3. Illegal logging and forest encroachment reduced and reported								
Activity 1.3.1. Conduct awareness raising programme	1). Sub contract to Competent organization	1	0	15,000	Q1-Q2, Y2	21	15,000	-
Sub total Activity 1.3.1.							15,000	-
Activity 1.3.2. Conduct training for community leaders, police and other local government staff on MBNP protection	1). MM National Expert	1	0	1,500	Q3-Q4, Y2	11	1,500	-
	2). Other labors	20	0	15		17	300	-
	3). DSA	200	0	30		34	6,000	-
	4). Return Ticket	20	0	150		32	3,000	-
	5) Local Transport	100	0	20		33	2,000	-
	6). Fuel and Utilities	2	1	1,000		51	2,000	1,000
	7). Meeting package	1	0	3,000		62	3,000	-
	8). Consumable Items	1.5	0	1,000		54	1,500	-
	9). Miscellaneous	1.5	0	1,000		65	1,500	-
Sub total Activity 1.3.2.						20,800	1,000	
Activity 1.3.3. Enhance community level institutions to reduce illegal logging, biodiversity loss and encroachment	1). Sub contract to Competent organization	1	0	15,000	Q3-Q4, Y1	21	15,000	-
Sub total Activity 1.3.3.							15,000	-
Sub Total Output 1.3.							50,800	1,000
Output 2.1. Capacity in resource base inventory and carbon accounting improved in measurable, reportable and verifiable form								
Activity 2.1.1. Review the existing methodologies of resources base inventory for carbon accounting under the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) and others	1). MM National Expert	2	0	1,500	Q1-Q2, Y2	11	3,000	-
	2). DSA	40	0	60		34	2,400	-
	3). Return ticket	8	0	150		32	1,200	-
	4). Local transport	8	0	200		33	1,600	-
	5). Consumable Items	1	0	1,000		54	1,000	-
	6). Miscellaneous	1	0	1,000		65	1,000	-
Sub Total Activity 2.1.1.							10,200	-
Activity 2.1.2. Develop	1). Sub contract to	1	0	15,000	Q2-Q3,	21	15,000	-

standard operation procedures for field measurements	Competent organization				Y2			
Sub Total Activity 2.1.2.							15,000	-
Activity 2.1.3. Organize and conduct training workshops on resources base inventory for related stakeholders	1). Sub contract to Competent organization	1	0	16,500	Q3-Q4, Y1	21	16,500	-
Sub Total Activity 2.1.3.							16,500	-
Activity 2.1.4. Organize and conduct training workshop on carbon accounting for related stakeholders	1). Sub contract to Competent organization	1	0	16,500	Q3-Q4, Y2	21	16,500	-
Sub Total Activity 2.1.4.							16,500	-
Sub Total Output 2.1.							58,200	-
Output 2.2. Report on comprehensive baseline data and estimation of emissions reduction and carbon enhancement of the national park prepared								
Activity 2.2.1. Conduct remote sensing analysis	1). MM National Expert	4	0	1,500	Q3-Q4, Y2	11	6,000	-
	2). Technicians	12	0	100		15	1,200	-
	3). Other labors	40	0	15		17	600	-
	4). DSA	60	0	60		34	3,600	-
	5). Return ticket	8	0	150		32	1,200	-
	6). Local transport	8	0	100		33	800	-
	7). Fuel and utilities	2	0	2,000		51	4,000	-
	8). Office Supplies	1	0	1,000		52	1,000	-
	9). Consumable Items	3	0	2,000		54	6,000	-
	10). Miscellaneous	3	0	2,000		65	6,000	-
Sub Total Activity 2.2.1.						30,400	-	
Activity 2.2.2. Determine the project boundary to facilitate measuring and monitoring of carbon stocks	1). MM National Expert	3	0	1,500	Q1-Q2, Y1	11	4,500	-
	2). Other labors	100	0	15		17	1,500	-
	3). DSA	50	0	60		34	3,000	-
	4). Return ticket	10	0	150		32	1,500	-
	5). Local transport	10	0	100		33	1,000	-
	6). Fuel and utilities	4	0	1,000		51	4,000	-
	7). Consumable Items	1.5	0	1,000		54	1,500	-
	8). Miscellaneous	1.5	0	1,000		65	1,500	-
Sub Total Activity 2.2.2.						18,500	-	
Activity 2.2.3. Establish the project baseline to analyze a land - use and land cover change and the associated carbon stock change	1). MM National Expert	3	0	1,500	Q3-Q4, Y1	11	4,500	-
	2). Technicians	12	0	100		15	1,200	-
	3). Other labors	40	0	15		17	600	-
	3). DSA	40	0	60		34	2,400	-
	4). Return ticket	6	0	150		32	900	-
	5). Local transport	6	0	100		33	600	-
	6). Fuel and utilities	1	0	1,000		51	1,000	-
	7). Consumable Items	2	0	1,000		54	2,000	-
8). Miscellaneous	1.5	0	1,000	65	1,500	-		
Sub Total Activity 2.2.3.						14,700	-	
Activity 2.2.4. Estimate net emissions reductions and	1). MM International Consultant	2	0	10,000	Q1-Q2, Y4	12	20,000	-

enhancement of carbon stocks in the MBNP	2). National Expert	2	0	1,500		11	3,000	-
	3). Technicians	12	0	100		15	1,200	-
	4). Other labors	100	0	15		17	1,500	-
	5). DSA	40	0	30		34	1,200	-
	6). International Travel	1	0	4,000		31	4,000	-
	7). Return ticket	10	0	150		32	1,500	-
	8). Local transport	10	0	100		33	1,000	-
	9). Fuel and utilities	2	0	1,000		51	2,000	-
	10). Consumable Items	1.5	0	2,000		54	3,000	-
	11). Miscellaneous	1.5	0	2,000		65	3,000	-
	Sub Total Activity 2.2.5.						41,400	-
Sub Total Output 2.2.						105,000	-	
Output 2.3. System for monitoring emissions reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks established and validated								
Activity 2.3.1. Set up institutional system for monitoring forest carbon stocks	1). MM National Expert	4	0	1,500	Q2-Q3, Y3	11	6,000	-
	2). Technicians	4	0	100		15	400	-
	3). Other labors	10	0	15		17	150	-
	4). DSA	50	0	60		34	3,000	-
	5). Return ticket	10	0	150		32	1,500	-
	6). Local transport	10	1	100		33	1,000	100
	7). Fuel and utilities	1	0	2,000		51	2,000	-
	8). Office Supplies	1	0	1,000		52	1,000	-
	9). Consumable Items	1	0	2,000		54	2,000	-
	10). Miscellaneous	1	0	2,000		65	2,000	-
	Sub Total Activity 2.3.1.							19,050
Activity 2.3.2. Conduct validation to assess the applied methodologies by a selected standard	1). MM International Consultant	2	0	10,000	Q1-Q4, Y1	12	20,000	-
	2). MM National Expert	2	0	1,500		11	3,000	-
	2). Technicians	8	0	100		15	800	-
	4). Other Labors	80	0	15		17	1,200	-
	3). International Travel	1	0	4,000		31	4,000	-
	4). DSA	60	0	150		34	9,000	-
	5). Return ticket	10	0	150		32	1,500	-
	5). Local transport	10	0	100		33	1,000	-
	6). Fuel and utilities	1.5	0	1,000		51	1,500	-
	7). Consumable Items	2	0	2,000		54	4,000	-
	8). Miscellaneous	2	0	2,000		65	4,000	-
	1). Sub contract to Competent organization for independent validation	1	0	60,000	Q1-Q2, Y2 Q3-Q4 Y4	21	60,000	-
Sub Total Activity 2.3.2.						110,000	-	
Activity 2.3.3. Identify measures to enhance the sustainable emissions reductions and enhancement of carbon stocks in the MBNP	1). MM National Expert	3	0	1,500	Q3-Q4, Y4	11	4,500	-
	2). Technicians	6	0	100		15	600	-
	3). Other labors	50	0	15		17	750	-
	4). DSA	25	0	60		34	1,500	-
	5). Return ticket	5	0	150		32	750	-

	6). Local transport	10	0	100		33	1,000	-
	7). Consumable Items	1.5	0	1,000		54	1,500	-
	8). Miscellaneous	1.5	0	1,000		65	1,500	-
Sub Total Activity 2.3.3.							12,100	-
Sub Total Output 2.3.							141,150	100
Non activity based expenses	1). Project Coordinator	48	0	2,000	Y1-Y4	13	96,000	-
	2). Project Secretary	48	0	400		14	19,200	-
	3). Extension Officer	48	0	450		16	21,600	-
	4). International Travel	3	0	4,000		31	12,000	-
	5). Return Ticket	25	0	150		32	3,750	-
	6). Local transport	25	0	100		33	2,500	-
	7). DSA	50	0	60		34	3,000	-
	8). Desktop computer	2	3	1,000		41	2,000	3,000
	9). Notebook computer	2	0	2,000		41	4,000	-
	10). Office Space	0	1	25,000		42	-	25,000
	11). Vehicle (small truck)	1	0	20,000		43	20,000	-
	12). Office Supplies	2.5	1	1,000		52	2,500	1,000
	13). Fuels and Utilities	5	8	1,000		51	5,000	8,000
	14). Auditing	4	0	1,500		61	6,000	-
	15). Printing & Photocopy	3	1	3,000		53	9,000	3,000
	16). Publications of technical reports and promotional materials	1	0	30,000		63	30,000	-
	17). Outreach for mess medias	1	0	15,000		64	15,000	-
	18). Other Consumable Items	2	2	2,000		54	4,000	4,000
	19). Miscellaneous	2	1.5	2,000		65	4,000	3,000
Sub Total Non activity based expenses							259,550	47,000
Total Budget by activity							709,250	53,400
Executing Agency Management Cost(15% from total overall project budget)								105,398
ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration								
81). Monitoring and Review cost		1	0	30,000			30,000	-
82). Mid-term Evaluation Cost		1	0	15,000			15,000	-
83). Programme Support Cost (8% from total)							60,340	-
Total Money							105,340	-
Refund budget							-	-
Total Budget							814,590	158,798

7.2. Overall Project Budget by Activity

Output and Activities	Budget Components														Grand Total	
	10. Project Personnel		20. Sub Contract		30 Duty Travel		40. Capital Items		50. Consumable Items		60. Miscellaneous		Quarter Year		ITTO	GOI
	ITTO	GOI	ITTO	GOI	ITTO	GOI	ITTO	GOI	ITTO	GOI	ITTO	GOI	ITTO	GOI		
Output 1.1. Scheme to prevent further deforestation and degradation developed																
Activity 1.1.1. Review existing schemes and lessons learned from the surrounding areas	3,300	1,200	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	3,000	4,000	1,000	-	-	Q1-Q2, Y1	12,100	5,200
Activity 1.1.2. Carry out stakeholders consultations to identify the most viable scheme to the MBN Park	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Q3-Q4, Y1	15,000	-
Activity 1.1.3. Establish partnerships for conservation of Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP).	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Q1Q2, Y2	15,000	-
Activity 1.1.4. Scale up lessons learnt and good practices gained and disseminate them	4,700	100	-	-	7,350	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	Q3-Q4, Y2, Q1-Q2, Y3	18,050	100
Sub Total 1.1.	8,000	1,300	30,000	-	12,150	-	-	-	6,000	4,000	4,000	-	-		60,150	5,300
Output 1.2. Alternatives source of income to improve the livelihood of local communities living inside and in the surrounding area of Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) developed																
Activity 1.2.1. Enhance potential economic activities through community forest partnership programmes	4,200	-	-	-	7,800	-	-	-	5,500	-	1,500	-	-	Q3-Q4, Y3	19,000	-
Activity 1.2.2. Promote community-based forest enterprises for domestication and plantation of potentially valuable species of the MBNP	4,200	-	-	-	6,200	-	-	-	3,500	-	1,500	-	-	Q1-Q2, Y2	15,400	-
Sub Total 1.2.	8,400	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	3,000	-	-		34,400	-
Output 1.3. Illegal logging and forest encroachment reduced and reported																
Activity 1.3.1. Conduct awareness raising programme	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Q1-Q2, Y2	15,000	-

Activity 1.3.2. Conduct training for community leaders, police and other local government staff on MBNP protection	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	1,000	4,500	-	Q3-Q4, Y2	20,800	1,000
Activity 1.3.3. Enhance community level institutions to reduce illegal logging and empower them	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Q3-Q4, Y1	15,000	-
Sub Total 1.4.	1,800	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	1,000	4,500	-		50,800	1,000
Output 2.1. Capacity in resource base inventory and carbon accounting improved in measurable, reportable and verifiable form																
Activity 2.1.1. Review the existing methodologies of resources base inventory for carbon accounting under the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) and others	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,200	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	Q1-Q2, Y2	10,200	-
Activity 2.1.2. Develop standard operation procedures for field measurements	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Q2-Q3, Y2	15,000	-
Activity 2.1.3. and conduct training workshops on resources base inventory for related stakeholders	-	-	16,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Q3-Q4, Y1	16,500	-
Activity 2.1.4. Organize and conduct training workshop on carbon accounting for related stakeholders	-	-	16,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Q3-Q4, Y2	16,500	-
Sub Total 2.1.	3,000	-	48,000	-	-	-	5,200	-	-	-	-	1,000	-		58,200	-
Output 2.2. Report on comprehensive baseline data and estimation of emissions reduction and carbon enhancement of the national park prepared																
Activity 2.2.1. Conduct remote sensing analysis	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	5,600	-	-	-	-	11,000	6,000	Q3 - Q4, Y2	30,400	-
Activity 2.2.2. Determine the project boundary to facilitate measuring and monitoring of carbon stocks	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	5,500	1,500	Q1-Q2, Y1	18,500	-
Activity 2.2.3. Establish the project baseline to analyze a land - use and land cover change and the associated carbon stock change	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,500	Q3-Q4, Y1	14,700	-

Activity 2.2.4. Estimate net emissions reductions and enhancement of carbon stocks in the MBNP	25,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,700	-	-	-	5,000	-	3,000	-	Q1-Q2, Y4	41,400	-	
Sub Total 2.2.	45,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,700	-	-	-	24,500	-	12,000	-		105,000	-	
Output 2.3. System for monitoring emissions reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks established and validate																					
Activity 2.3.1. Set up institutional system for monitoring forest carbon stocks	6,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	100	-	-	5,000	-	2,000	-	Q2 - Q3, Y3	19,050	100	
Activity 2.3.2. Conduct validation to assess the applied methodologies by a selected standard	25,000	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,500	-	-	-	5,500	-	4,000	-	Q1 - Q4, Y1	110,000	-	
Activity 2.3.3. Identify measures to enhance the sustainable emissions reductions and enhancement of carbon stocks in the MBNP	5,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,250	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500	-	Q3 - Q4, Y4	12,100	-	
Sub Total 2.3.	37,400	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,250	100	-	-	12,000	-	7,500	-		141,160	100	
Non Activity based expenses	136,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,250	-	26,000	28,000	20,500	16,000	55,000	3,000	Y1 - Y4	259,550	47,000	
Total Budget by activity	241,200	1,300	108,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,550	100	26,000	28,000	76,500	21,000	87,000	3,000		754,250	53,400	
ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration Cost																					
																			Y1 - Y4	105,340	-
Executing Agency Management Costs																			Y1 - Y4	-	105,398
Total Budget																				814,590	156,798

7.3.1. Yearly project budget by source - ITTO

Budget Component	Annual disbursement	Total	Year			
			1	2	3	4
10. Project Personnel		241,200	74,800	53,350	47,300	65,750
20. Sub-contract		168,000	46,500	91,500	0	30,000
30. Duty travel		110,550	44,013	33,988	19,288	13,263
40. Capital Item		26,000	26,000	0	0	0
50. Consumable Item		76,500	22,125	25,625	17,125	11,625
60. Miscellaneous		87,000	21,750	28,250	18,750	18,250
70. Executing Agency Management Costs		0	0	0	0	0
80. ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration Costs			[Hatched Area]			
81. Monitoring and Review	30,000					
82. Mid-term Evaluation Cost	15,000					
83. Program Support Cost (8% of total ITTO budget)	60,340					
90. Refund of Pre-Project Costs	0					
ITTO TOTAL		814,590				

7.3.2. Yearly project budget by source - GOI

Budget Component	Annual disbursement	Total	Year			
			1	2	3	4
10. Project Personnel		1,300	1,200	50	50	0
20. Sub-contract		0	0	0	0	0
30. Duty travel		100	0	0	100	0
40. Capital Item		28,000	9,250	6,250	6,250	6,250
50. Consumable Item		21,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
60. Miscellaneous		3,000	750	750	750	750
70. Executing Agency Management Costs		105,398	26,350	26,350	26,349	26,349
80. ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration Costs			[Hatched Area]			
81. Monitoring and Review	0					
82. Mid-term Evaluation Cost	0					
83. Program Support Cost	0					
90. Refund of Pre-Project Costs		0				
GOI TOTAL		158,798				

7.4.1. Consolidated project budget (total ITTO budget)

Budget Components		Total	Total Annual Disbursement				
			YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	
10	Project personnel						
	11	National Expert	49,500	15000	15750	11250	7500
	12	International consultant	40,000	20,000	0	0	20,000
	13	Project Coordinator	96,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
	14	Secretary	19,200	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
	15	Technicians	5,600	2,000	1,300	500	1,800
	16	Extension Officer	21,600	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
	17	Other Labors	9,300	3,600	2,100	1,350	2,250
	19	Component Total	241,200	74,800	53,350	47,300	65,750
20	Sub Contract						
	21	Sub contract with Competent Organizations	168,000	46,500	91,500	0	30,000
	29	Component Total	168,000	46,500	91,500	0	30,000
30	Duty Travel						
	31	International travel	20,000	16,000	0	0	4,000
	32	Return Ticket	21,850	6,438	8,063	4,163	3,188
	33	Local transport	19,200	4,025	7,775	4,775	2,625
	34	DSA	49,500	17,550	18,150	10,350	3,450
	39	Component Total	110,550	44,013	33,988	19,288	13,263
40	Capital Items						
	41	Computers	6,000	6,000	0	0	0
	42	Office Space	0	0	0	0	0
	43	Vehicles	20,000	20,000	0	0	0
	49	Component Total	26,000	26,000	0	0	0
50	Consumable Items						
	51	Fuel and Utilities	28,500	8,750	9,250	7,250	3,250
	52	Office Supplies	5,500	1,625	1,625	1,625	625
	53	Printing and Photocopy	9,000	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
	54	Other consumable Items	33,500	9,500	12,500	6,000	5,500
	59	Component Total	76,500	22,125	25,625	17,125	11,625
60	Miscellaneous						
	61	Auditing	6,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	62	Meeting Package	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
	63	Publications of technical reports and promotional materials	30,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
	64	Outreach for mass media	15,000	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750
	65	Other miscellaneous	33,000	9,000	12,500	6,000	5,500
	69	Component Total	87,000	21,750	28,250	18,750	18,250
70	Executing Agency Management Cost						
	79	Component Total	0	0	0	0	0
80	ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration						
	81	Monitoring and Review Costs	30,000				
	82	<u>Mid-term project evaluation</u>	15,000				
	83	Programme Support Cost	60,340				
	89	Component Total	105,340				
90	Refund of Pre-Project Costs		0				
100	GRAND TOTAL		814,590				

7.4.2. Consolidated project budget (total GOI budget)

Budget Components		Total	Total Annual Disbursement			
			YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
10	Project personnel					
	11	National Expert	0	0	0	0
	12	International consultant	0	0	0	0
	13	Project Coordinator	0	0	0	0
	14	Secretary	0	0	0	0
	15	Technicians	1,300	1,200	50	50
	16	Extension Officer	0	0	0	0
	17	Other Labors	0	0	0	0
	19	Component Total	1,300	1,200	50	50
20	Sub Contract					
	21	Sub contract with Competent Organizations	0	0	0	0
	29	Component Total	0	0	0	0
30	Duty Travel					
	31	International travel	0	0	0	0
	32	Return Ticket	0	0	0	0
	33	Local transport	100	0	0	100
	34	DSA	0	0	0	0
	39	Component Total	100	0	0	100
40	Capital Items					
	41	Computers	3,000	3,000	0	0
	42	Office Space	25,000	6,250	6,250	6,250
	43	Vehicles	0	0	0	0
	49	Component Total	28,000	9,250	6,250	6,250
50	Consumable Items					
	51	Fuel and Utilities	13,000	6,000	3,000	2,000
	52	Office Supplies	1,000	250	250	250
	53	Printing and Photocopy	3,000	750	750	750
	54	Other consumable Items	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	59	Component Total	21,000	8,000	5,000	4,000
60	Miscellaneous					
	61	Auditing	0	0	0	0
	62	Meeting Package	0	0	0	0
	63	Publications of technical reports and promotional materials	0	0	0	0
	64	Outreach for mass media	0	0	0	0
	65	Other miscellaneous	3,000	750	750	750
	69	Component Total	3,000	750	750	750
70	Executing Agency Management Cost					
	79	Component Total	105,398	26,350	26,350	26,349
80	ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration			[Hatched Area]		
	81	Monitoring and Review Costs	0			
	82	Ex-post project evaluation	0			
	83	Programme Support Cost	0			
	89	Component Total	0			
90	Refund of Pre-Project Costs		0	[Hatched Area]		
100	GRAND TOTAL		158,798			

7.4.3. Consolidated project budget (total budget)

Budget Components		Total	Total Annual Disbursement			
			YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
10	Project personnel					
	11 National Expert	49,500	15000	15750	11250	7500
	12 International consultant	40,000	20000	0	0	20000
	13 Project Coordinator	96,000	24000	24000	24000	24000
	14 Secretary	19,200	4800	4800	4800	4800
	15 Technicians	6,900	3200	1350	550	1800
	16 Extension Officer	21,600	5400	5400	5400	5400
	17 Other Labors	9,300	3600	2100	1350	2250
	19 Component Total	242,500	76,000	53,400	47,350	65,750
20	Sub Contract					
	21 Sub contract with Competent Organization	168,000	46,500	91,500	0	30,000
	29 Component Total	168,000	46,500	91,500	0	30,000
30	Duty Travel					
	31 International travel	20,000	16,000	0	0	4,000
	32 Return Ticket	21,850	6,438	8,063	4,163	3,188
	33 Local transport	19,300	4,025	7,775	4,875	2,625
	34 DSA	49,500	17,550	18,150	10,350	3,450
	39 Component Total	110,650	44,013	33,988	19,388	13,263
40	Capital Items					
	41 Computers	9,000	9,000	0	0	0
	42 Office Space	25,000	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250
	43 Vehicles	20,000	20,000	0	0	0
	49 Component Total	54,000	35,250	6,250	6,250	6,250
50	Consumable Items					
	51 Fuel and Utilities	41,500	14,750	12,250	9,250	5,250
	52 Office Supplies	6,500	1,875	1,875	1,875	875
	53 Printing and Photocopy	12,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	54 Other consumable Items	37,500	10,500	13,500	7,000	6,500
	59 Component Total	97,500	30,125	30,625	21,125	15,625
60	Miscellaneous					
	61 Auditing	6,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	62 Meeting Package	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
	63 Publications of technical reports and promotional materials	30,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
	64 Outreach for mess medias	15,000	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750
	65 Other miscellaneous	36,000	9,750	13,250	6,750	6,250
	69 Component Total	90,000	22,500	29,000	19,500	19,000
70	Executing Agency Management Cost					
	79 Component Total	105,398	26,350	26,350	26,349	26,349
80	ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration		[Hatched Area]			
	81 Monitoring and Review Costs	30,000				
	82 <u>Mid-term project evaluation</u>	<u>15,000</u>				
	83 Programme Support Cost	60,340				
	89 Component Total	105,340				
90	Refund of Pre-Project Costs	0				
100	GRAND TOTAL	973,388				

PART III. OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENT

1. Management Structure

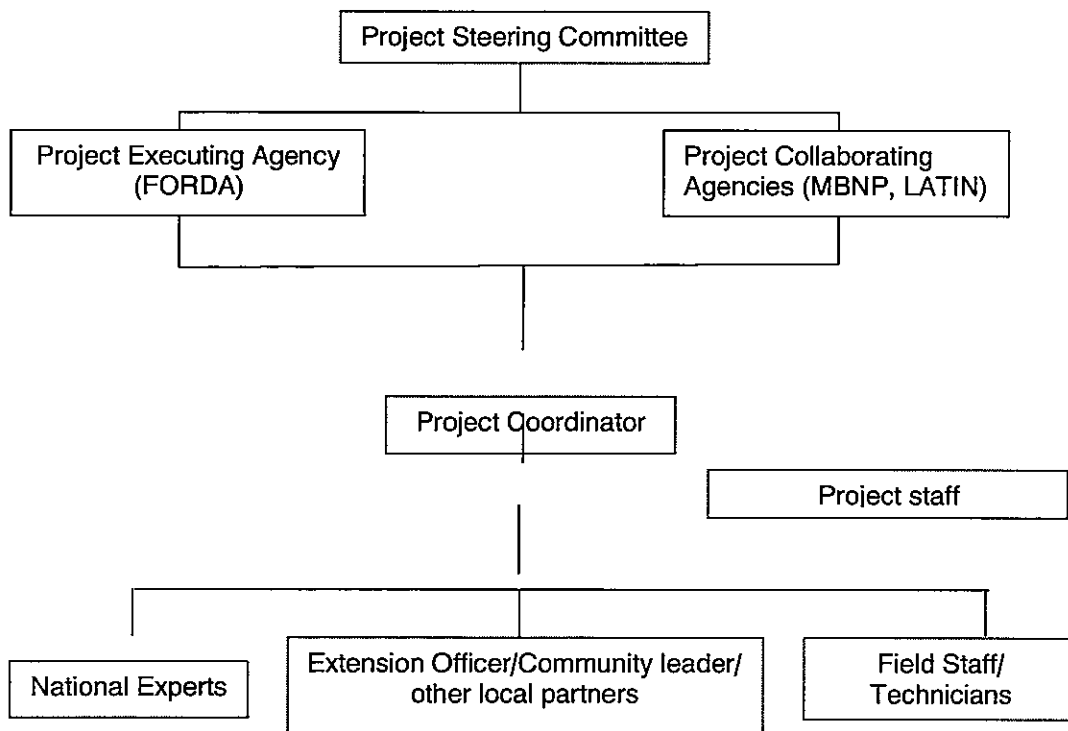
Project activities will be carried out by the Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) in collaboration with Meru Betiri National Park (under Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation-FPNC) and Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (LATIN). Executing Agency will be responsible for the whole management of the project, whereas the Collaborating Agencies will be responsible for the implementation of activities related to community participation, system development, and the utilization of project findings.

Executing Agency will form a Project Steering Committee (PSC), which consists of Representative of ITTO, representative of donor countries as appropriate, Institutions within MoF and other related institutions. The PSC will be chaired by the Executing Agency.

Under the PSC, there will be a Project Coordinating Team, Project staff (Finance and administrative), National Experts, Extension Officer and field staff (technician). Project Coordinator and Project staff will be hired for the whole project duration, whereas National Expert and other staffs will be hired based on each individual activity (Activity based) who could be from local institutions.

The PSC will be responsible for (to) approve program and budgets of the project (YPO) within the framework of the project, (2) conduct annual reviews and evaluations of the project implementation; (3) approve Progress Reports before submission to ITTO and GOI

Figure 3. Management Structure



2. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation will be scheduled in accordance with the *Second Edition of the ITTO Manual for Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation*.

2.1. Arrangements for reporting

- a. **Progress Reports:** The Executing Agency will submit to ITTO a bi-annual Project Progress Report no later than 10 weeks before Council Sessions of each calendar year for the duration of the project implementation. Such progress report shall contain all the information relevant to the financing and implementation of the project as set out in the *ITTO Manual for Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation*.
- b. **Technical Reports:** This shall be provided as appropriate during the project duration related to the technical activities of the project.
- c. **Completion Reports:** The Executing Agency will submit to ITTO the Project Completion Report, conforming to the model and content of the ITTO Manual for Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation within three (3) months after Project Completion.

2.2. Monitoring, Review and Steering Committee's Visit

ITTO will conduct a monitoring visit in accordance with ITTO schedule. Monitoring/Review mission by ITTO may be conducted together with PSC meeting. Monitoring of the Project may also be conducted by the PSC through its biannual meeting.

2.3. Evaluation

Project evaluation will follow ITTO Manual for project monitoring, review and evaluation. Mid-term evaluation (if any) and Ex-Post Evaluation will be conducted by ITTO Secretariat.

3. Future Operation and Maintenance

Executing and Collaborating Agencies will maintain activities related to the following aspects:

- (1). Management and utilization of project properties and purchased equipments.
- (2). Maintenance of all demonstration plots in coordination with local institutions
- (3). Maintain active communication with other relevant stakeholder
- (4). Continue providing services for community
- (5). Continue developing models which will be more acceptable by local community.

To ensure the sustainability of the program initiated by the project, several approaches will be taken:

- (1). Establish a Team Work to monitor and to ensure the continuation of the project finding after the project completion. Relevant stakeholders including local community groups and NGO (especially LATIN) will be part of the Team Work.
- (2). Integrate the existing program in poverty alleviation program through the existing community development. Empower a newly developed model of community involvement and other related programs on carbon emission reduction in the national level framework.
- (3). Revitalize the existing program based on the project findings by local forestry institution and local government (MBCNP, Local Forest Service and other related institutions).

PART IV: TROPICAL TIMBER FRAMEWORK

1. Compliance with ITTA 1994 Objectives

The proposed project complies with the ITTA Objectives especially Article 1 of the 1994 ITTA. This proposed project will contribute to the advancement of the Agreement, especially for the following objectives :

- a. To contribute to the process of sustainable development of forest management through specific activities on conserving the natural forest. As has been adopted as the fact that tropical rain forests play a very important role in the global ecosystem and environment. The Indonesian tropical forest is the second largest tropical forest in the world after Brazil. Domestically, this tropical forest has given significant contribution to the economic development since last decade and at the present time, due to various human related activities the forest ecosystem continues degrading. The proposed project will have significant contribution on the sustainability of tropical rain forest and conserving the remaining plant genetic resources, and at the same time will contribute to the maintaining minimum greenhouse gas emission, as addressed in this project.
- b. To enhance the capacity of members to implement a strategy for achieving exports of tropical timber products from sustainable managed sources by the year 2000. The Indonesian Government has set out a program for rehabilitation of degraded forest and land through various national movement involving various level of community. The success of this program will depend on a number of factors and notable among those are community participation, technology development and institutional capacity. The proposed project promotes the provision of the above mentioned enabling conditions for successful management of forest resources, not only in production forest but also in conservation forest area at which the living of great number of local community are reliant on that resource.
- c. To encourage members to support and develop industrial tropical timber reforestation and forest management activities as well as rehabilitation of degraded forest lands, with due regard for the interest of local communities dependent on forest resources. Most of the activities in the proposed project attempt to restore the natural resources through the involvement of local communities. The development of emission reduction model involving local communities could contribute to the sustainable management of the state forest and greenhouse gas emission reduction.

2. Compliance with ITTO Yokohama Action Plan

The proposed project complies with ITTO Action Plan particularly with the Committee on Reforestation and Forest Management.

Goal 1 : Support activities to secure the tropical timber resource base

- Action 4. Promote the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable management of the threatened forest ecosystem, *inter alia* mangrove, in collaboration with relevant organization.

The proposed project activities will include the promotion of plantation and conservation of biological diversity in conservation forest, and by then will also promote the genetic conservation of existing species.

- Action 7. Encourage members and assist them, where appropriate, to assess the current and potential productivity of major tropical forest types, taking into account the need to promote future growth and effective regeneration.

The proposed project will also implement the appropriate technology to assess resources and identify measures for the restoration of ecosystem.

Goal 2 : Promote sustainable management of tropical forest resources

Action 10. Encourage members and assist them, where appropriate, to improve the productive capacity of natural forest, where appropriate, through intensified silvicultural practice, better utilization of lesser-used species, the promotion of non timber forest product, guided natural regeneration, enrichment planting and reforestation.

The proposed project will contribute to the plantation of various indigenous tropical tree species including lesser-used species for plantation establishment in the certain part of the National Park. In addition, training for farmers on appropriate plantation technique, which will be provided by the proposed project, will significantly contribute to the sustainable management of tropical forests.

ANNEX A: PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING/COLLABORATING AGENCIES

EXECUTING AGENCY (DG FORDA)

Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA), a subsidiary body of the Ministry of Forestry will be conducting the project as Executing Agency. FORDA is the holder of scientific authority on forestry, and therefore responsible for the availability of scientific information and technologies to be used for the basis for decision making as well as for practical uses.

Some of FORDA missions are:

1. To conduct research and development to secure forest resource base
2. To provide scientific basis for developing techniques and guidelines to secure and to promote recovery of habitat and ecosystem function as a whole including conservation of whole forest.
3. To provide information, data and assessment for policy making

FORDA is supported by 4 (four) Research and Development Centres located in Bogor which will directly and indirectly involve in the execution of the proposed project. Those centres are:

1. Centre for Forest and Nature Conservation Research and Development
2. Centre for Forest Product Technology Research and Development
3. Centre for Institutional capacity building, Social and Economic Research and Development
4. Centre for Forest Plantation Research and Development

In addition to those Centres, there are 15 (fifteen) research institutions in the regions, distributed throughout the archipelago. FORDA employs more than 500 scientists of various disciplines. More than 50 scientists are PhDs, and over half of the total holds Master degree. In terms of facilities, FORDA has various laboratories and many field research sites and station 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 Centers under the FORDA and its Regional Research Institutions..

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

FORDA receives annual budget up to Rp. 180 000 000 000 (One hundred and eighty billion rupiahs) equivalent to US\$ 15 000 000 (Ten million US Dollars) distributed to all over the Centers and Regional Research Centers. FORDA has long experience in managing collaborative works between local and international institutions, such as JICA, DFID, European Union, ACIAR, WB, GTZ.

COLLABORATING AGENCIES

1. MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK-DG FPNC

Meru Betiri National Park is under Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation-DG PHKA. Its vision is to conserve conservation forest for the well-being of the present and future generations.

Its mission is to conserve existing biodiversity and reducing human impact through:

1. Strengthening the management of conservation areas in Indonesia
2. Promoting strong conservation ethics, awareness and actions in Indonesia society.

3. Increasing the participation of multi-stakeholders efforts to preserve biodiversity and ecological processes on eco-regional scale.
4. Formulating policies, law and strengthening law enforcement that support conservation.
5. Promoting conservation for the people's well being through sustainable use of natural resources.
6. Strengthening international cooperation and partnerships with relevant institutions and organizations.

Meru Betiri National Park (MBN Park), as part of DG Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (as the Strategic Plan of 2007), has been given a mandate to carry out operational activities to achieve the following objectives.

- a. to protect and maintain integrity of the Park area, along with its biological resources and ecosystem,
- b. to sustainably manage and utilize its biological resources and ecosystem,
- c. to improve prosperity of community living surrounding its area and
- d. to improve institutional and human resource capacity to manage the Park through partnership.

To support the management objectives, the MBN Park has also set out an Action Plan, among others, are as listed below:

- a. Stakeholder-based National Park area management.

This is based on the fact that current biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation are mainly related to activities by local community. Approach to solve the problem is through the establishment of self-sufficient community model, which will be able to improve community prosperity without disturbing forest resources. Local NGO, LATIN, has facilitated initiatives to establish self-sufficient community model in 2-3 villages with several core activities.

- b. Better management of existing biodiversity

In order to protect and conserve biodiversity and genetic resources, baseline data should be collected and regularly up-dated through monitoring. To enable regularly updating data, biodiversity information system (*Sistem Informasi Keanekaragaman Hayati-SIK*) will be further developed through capacity building, collecting baseline data and monitoring.

Currently, the operational management of MBN park is carried out by 88 permanent staffs (Structural management and professional staffs) and 10 non-permanent staffs, with the education level ranges from Master Degree to Bachelors and Senior High School. Most of the staffs have received professional trainings in various fields including two well trained forest rangers. Infrastructure of MBN Park consists of office space, housing for the staffs, access road, electricity, telephone/fax line, discipline, operational vehicles and motorcycles. The management is supported by the annual budget of approximately Rp. 5.000.000.000 – 7.000.000.000,- and other contribution. The Park has experience working with internal and external agencies dealing with the management of the Pak.

2. LEMBAGA ALAM TROPIKA INDONESIA (LATIN)

Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (LATIN), is a NGO who has a long experiences in facilitating community-forest partnership.

LATIN has facilitated collaborative activities relating to community participation in Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) management since 1994, through agroforestry development with endemic species. LATIN also facilitated small scale pilot project on rehabilitation of degraded area of MBNP (in rehabilitation zone), involving communities living surrounding MBNP.

It is hoped that this initiatives can be replicated and scaled up to cover larger areas and encourage broader participation of local communities in the protection and management of MBNP, at the same time enhancing local community livelihood.

ANNEX B. Term of Reference (TOR)

1. a. Term of Reference for International Consultant for Activity 2.2.4

Position: The International Consultant (s) will be assigned for Activities 2.2.4 to achieve Output 2.2.

Duties: The Consultant will be responsible to carry out activity on estimation of emission reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks in the MBNP. This estimation is made against baseline scenario using or applying methodologies outlined in the most recent IPCC Guideline and other applicable methodologies. Detail work description (TOR) along with the agreed contract will be provided based on the assignment. The consultant prepares one or more technical reports and outreach publication to wider users. The submission of the technical report is within the period of assignment. The technical reports must be presented in the meeting held by the project or concurrently with PSC Meeting and other related events.

Qualification, time and payment: Hold at least Ph.D degree in relevant field and minimum 5 years experience and Good English communication. The Consultant will carry out the activity within the time as allocated by the project. Payment as allocated in Budget Sheet.

b. Term of Reference for International Consultant for Activity 2.3.2

Position: The International Consultant will be assigned for Activities 2.3.2 to achieve the Output 2.3.

Duties: The Consultant will be responsible to carry out activity related to monitoring system for emission reduction, with specific task to assess the existing methodologies and validate them according to the standard system.. Detail work description (TOR) along with the agreed contract will be provided based on the assignment. The consultant prepares one or more technical reports and other wider perspective outreach measures. The submission of the technical report is within the period of assignment. The technical reports must be presented in the meeting held by the project, or concurrently with PSC Meeting and other events.

Qualification, time and payment: Hold at least Ph.D degree in relevant field and minimum 5 years experience and Good English communication. The Consultant will carry out the activity within the time as allocated by the project. Payment as allocated in Budget Sheet.

2. Term of Reference for National Expert (s)

Position: The National Expert (s) will be assigned to carry out one or several activities to achieve the specified outputs.

Duties: The expert (s) will be responsible to carry out the assigned activity (s), alone and or with the agreed team. Detail work description (TOR) for each activity will be provided before the commencement of the activity along with the agreed contract. The expert (s) prepare one or more technical reports depending on the number of activity assigned (at least one technical report for one activity). The submission of the technical report is within the period of assignment. The technical reports containing the findings of the activity must be presented in the meeting held by the project or concurrently with PSC Meeting.

Qualification, time and payment: Hold at least B.Sc degree and minimum 5 years experience in relevant field. Good understanding in English language. Expert will carry out

relevant activity within the time as allocated by the project. Payment as allocated in Budget Sheet.

3. Term of Reference for Project Coordinator

Position: One Project Coordinator will be hired to run the project and to coordinate operational activities. The Project Manager will be determined and assigned by Executing Agency based on his or her qualification and understanding of the overall project activities.

Duties: Project Manager will executed all project related activities, coordinate and supervise all activities and ensure that the overall objectives are achieved. He or She will work closely with all parties and personnel involved in the project, and be responsible for the day to day management of the project. He or She will integrate all activities of the project, manage and be responsible of the funds applied to the project and for the preparation of all project reports.

Qualification, experience and payment: Hold at least Master Degree in forestry, good understanding on the overall objectives, outputs to be achieved and activities to be carried out; having working experience in International Organization; high communication and language ability, especially English. Salary for Project Coordinator is allocated in the Budget Sheet. He or she receives Daily Subsistence Allowance during duty travels.

4. Term of Reference for Extension Officer

Position: Extension Officer will be hired to conduct mass communication at village level, guide and facilitate local communities by day to day basis on various project activities. They will be based in the village, in the selected locations.

Duties: Extension Officer will be responsible on socializing project objectives, convincing community participation and identifying local community expectations. He or she will also required to conduct some training activities for the local communities in the specified technical aspect, as guided by the national experts. He or she will work closely to all parties and personnel involved in the project, particularly with the Project manager and the experts. He or she will be responsible on building close relationship between the Project personnel and their activities and the targeted communities. He or she will report to the Project Manager and share the responsibility on the preparation of training reports.

Qualification, experience and payment: Extension Officer should hold at least Bachelor Degree in the field of Forestry, agriculture or social science. He or she shall have high communication and language ability (the ability to communicate in local language and satisfactorily understanding of English is preferred). He or she must have sufficient experiences in the province. The salary is maximum US \$ 750 per month.

5. Term of Reference for Project Staff

Position: One qualified person will be hired to be a Project Staff.

Duties: assists Project Manager in all administrative works, as well as to arrange scheduled meetings and to maintain communication between Project Personnel. For this project, the project staff also assist project on the finance related activities, such as reporting the financial status of the project, the expenditure etc.

Qualification, experience and payment: Basic requirement are experience in finance and general administrative work (experience with ITTO project is preferable), high performance

of MS Office (Words, Excel, Access and e-mail), available to work hard and work overtime, better/understanding of English. Payment as allocated in Budget Sheet.

6. Term of Reference for Assistances and Technicians

Position: Several qualified person will be hired to be an assistances and technicians

Duties: to assist project management to carry out relevant activity in the office, nursery and field plantation, compiling data, document and other records.

Qualification, experience and payment: Hold at least senior high school and minimum 2 years experiences in relevant field. Payment is in accordance with project allocation, time of service is based on contract and could be extended.

7. Term of Reference for Sub-Contract

Position: Competent organization will be sub contracted to carry out activities 1.1.2; 1.1.3;; 1.3.1, 1.3.3, 2.1.2; 2.1.3 2.1.4; and 2.3.2

Duties: To carry out the activities as listed above to achieve the overall goal of the project, through its contribution to output and project objective. A more detail description of TOR for each activity will be provided along with an agreed contract for each activity and each organization. In case of conducting Activity 2.3.2,, a competent entity will be selected for a third party validation for carbon stocks, leakage and additionality. The sub-contractor is obliged to prepare one or more technical reports (i.e consultation meeting, workshop report) including its through process to the project (at least one technical report for one activity). The submission of the technical report is within the period of assignment. The technical reports and validation report containing the findings of the activity, lesson learned, models etc. must be presented in the meeting held by the project or concurrently with PSC Meeting.

Qualification, experience and payment: Organization to be sub-contracted could be formal institution (i.e. research institutions), universities, and NGO who have experience in the organization of the event and or relevant to its institution's mandate, qualification and resources. PSC could also provide advise on the selection and or nomination of the organization qualified for the sub-contract. Payment or value of the sub-contract is calculated based on the field condition, required resources and the number of parties involved (i.e number of participants) with total of no more than the allocated budget.

ANNEX C. Letter of Intent from Collaborating Agencies



DEPARTEMEN KEHUTANAN
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERLINDUNGAN HUTAN DAN KONSERVASI ALAM
BALAI TAMAN NASIONAL MERU BETIRI

Jl. Sriwijaya 53 Kotak Pos 269 Telp.0331-335535 Fax. 0331-321530 Jember 68101

E-mail : meru@telkom.net


LETTER OF INTENT MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK

STRONG SUPPORT TO THE SUBMISSION OF ITTO PROJECT PROPOSAL :
COMMUNITY BASED TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION TO PROMOTE EMISSIONS
REDUCTION AND FOREST CARBON STOCKS ENHANCEMENT IN MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The undersigned, Ir. Herry Subagiadi, M.Sc., Head of Meru Betiri National Park, Jember, East Java and on behalf of the institution, strongly support the submission of ITTO Project Proposal: Community Based Tropical Forest Conservation to Promote Emissions Reduction and Forest Carbon Stocks Enhancement in Meru Betiri National Park by Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA), Ministry of Forestry. We have involved in the discussion during the preparation of proposal, and found that this project intervention is very important to facilitate initiative and effort toward the solution of the problems faced in the management of Meru Betiri National Park, especially related to deforestation and degradation of natural resources and community development. Our supports include project sites, human resources and other infrastructure, in kind and direct contribution.

Jember, November 2008

Head,


Ir. Herry Subagiadi, M.Sc.



**LEMBAGA ALAM TROPIKA INDONESIA
THE INDONESIAN TROPICAL INSTITUTE**

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Telp: +62-251-8425522/8425523

Fax: +62-251-8626593

Website: www.latin.or.id dan www.trainingcenter.latin.or.id Email: latin@latin.or.id

**LETTER OF INTENT
LEMBAGA ALAM TROPIKA INDONESIA (LATIN)**

**STRONG SUPPORT TO THE SUBMISSION OF ITTO PROJECT PROPOSAL:
COMMUNITY-BASED TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION TO PROMOTE
EMISSIONS REDUCTION AND FOREST CARBON STOCKS ENHANCEMENT IN
MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

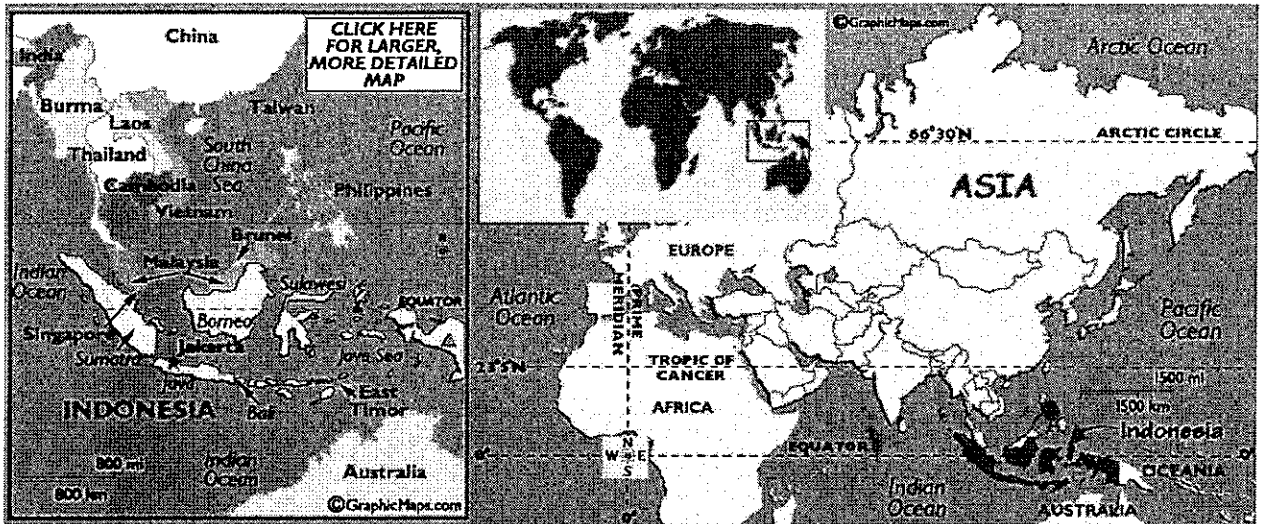
The undersigned, Ir. Arif Aliadi, Executive Director of Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (LATIN), an Indonesian NGO, and on behalf of the institution, strongly support the submission of ITTO Project proposal: COMMUNITY-BASED TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION TO PROMOTE EMISSIONS REDUCTION AND FOREST CARBON STOCKS ENHANCEMENT IN MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK by Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA), Ministry of Forestry. We have involved in the discussion during the preparation of proposal and found that this project intervention is very important to facilitate initiative and effort toward the solution of the problems faced in the management of Meru Betiri National Park, especially related to deforestation and degradation of natural resources and community development. Our supports include field office facilities, human resources, in kind and direct contribution.

LATIN has experience to facilitate local community to participate in Meru Betiri National Park management, especially for forest rehabilitation of critical land within National Park, through agro-forestry development by endemic species, such as medicinal plants. LATIN has started to work with local communities in Meru Betiri National Park since 1994. We have developed a small scale pilot project of forest rehabilitation. It involved 43 farmers to rehabilitate 7 ha of critical land. The pilot project was adopted by National Park and followed by other local communities surround National Park. Now there are 3.664 farmer's families involve rehabilitating 2.550 ha of critical land within National Park. We hope through this collaboration, we can enhance and scale up our initiative to encourage local communities' participation in National Park management.

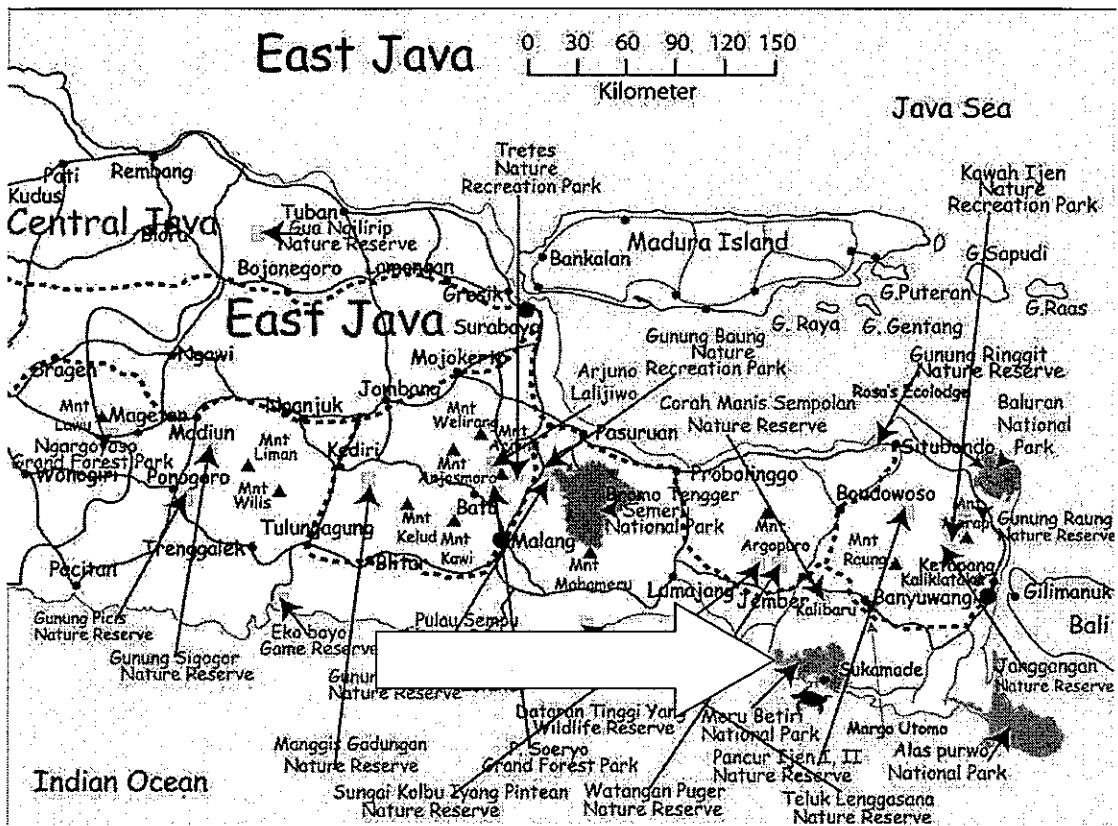
Bogor, 19 November 2008
Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (LATIN)

Ir. Arif Aliadi
Executive Director

Annex D. Maps of Indonesia and Meru Betiri Park, East Java

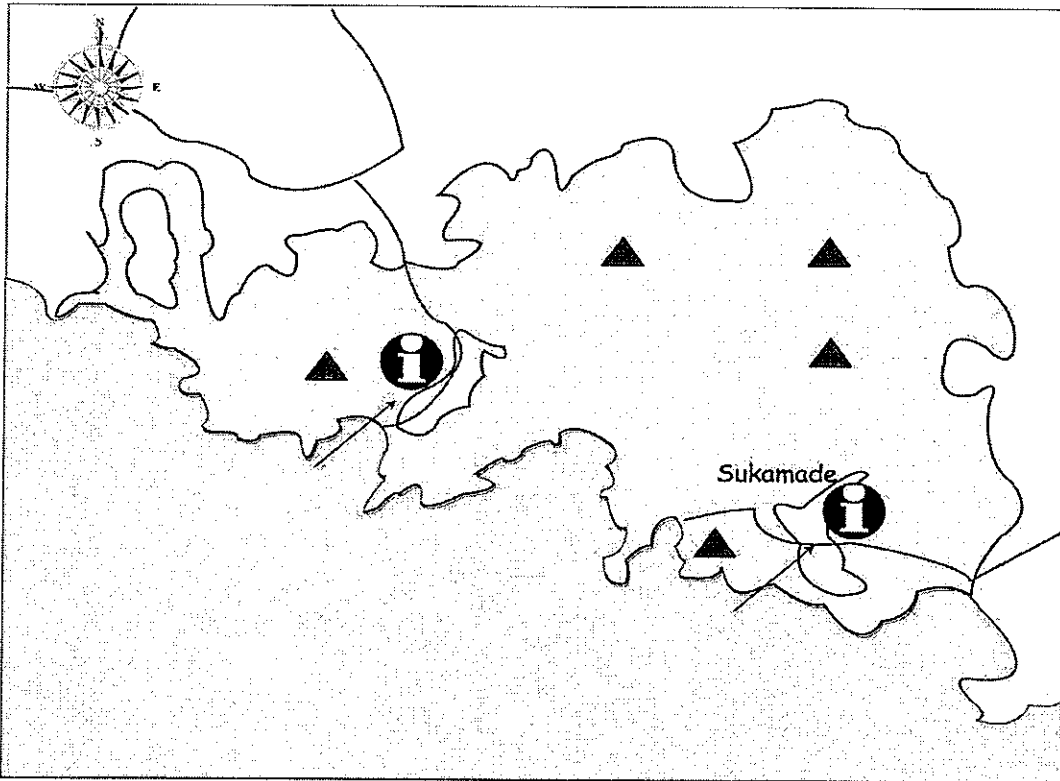


A map of Indonesia (source: <http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/id.htm>)



A map of the location of Meru Betiri Park, East Java, Indonesia

Source: <http://www.indonesiatraveling.com/National%20Parks%20Indonesia/Java%20pages/east.java.htm>

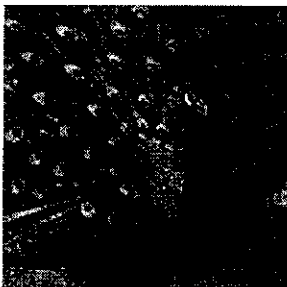


A map of Meru Betiri Park (58,000 ha)

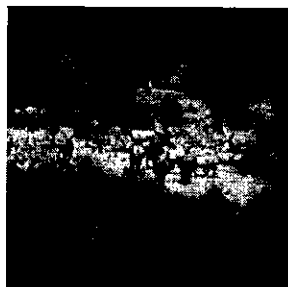
Source:

http://www.indonesiatraveling.com/National%20Parks%20Indonesia/Java%20pages/east_java.htm

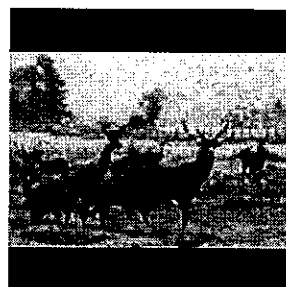
Annex E. Photos of Birds, Mammals and Reptiles at Meru Betiri Park, Java, Indonesia



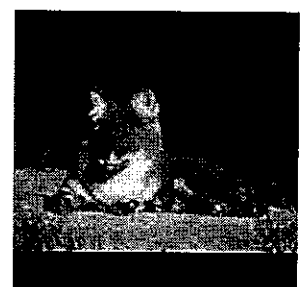
Pavo muticus
Green Peafowl
Merak



Bos javanicus
Banteng
Banteng



Cervus timorensis
Rusa Deer
Rusa Timur



Cuon alpinus javanicus
Asian wild dog
Ajag



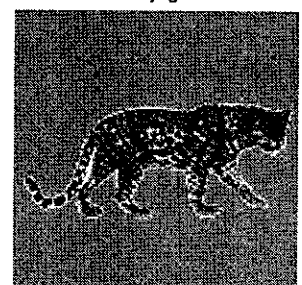
Iomys horsfieldii
Javanese flying squirrel



Macaca fascicularis
Long-tailed Macaque
Kera ekor panjang



Muntiacus pintoensis
Barking Deer, Muntjac
Kijang



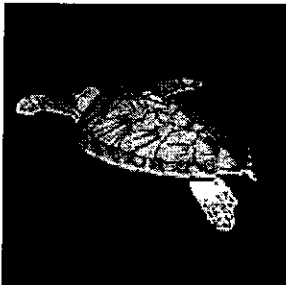
Panthera pardus
Panther
Macan tutul



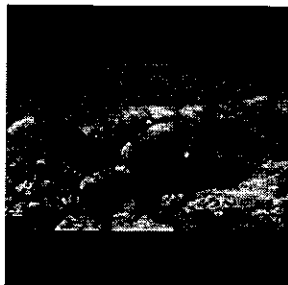
Prionailurus bengalensis
Leopard Cat
Meong congkok, Kucing batu



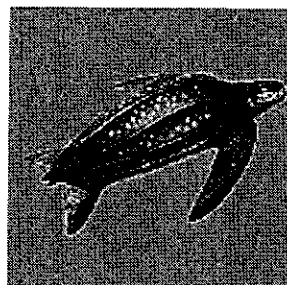
Sus scrofa
Wild boar
Babi hutan



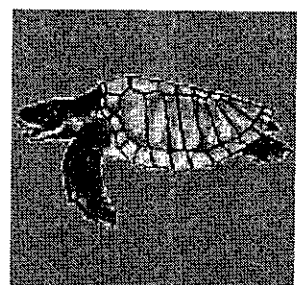
Eretmochelys imbricata
Hawksbill turtle
Penyu sisik



Chelonia mydas
Green turtle
Penyu Hijau



Dermochelys coriacea
Leatherback turtle
Penyu belimbing



Lepidochelys olivacea
Olive Ridley Turtle
Penyu Ridel, Penyu Lekang

Source: http://www.indonesiatraveling.com/National%20Parks%20Indonesia/Java%20pages/east_java.htm

ANNEX F
Summary of the Modifications made to 37th EXPERT PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS

No.	37 th Expert Panel Recommended	Revised	Page
1.	Further elaborate the intended situation after project completion by adding verifiable indicators, as appropriate	See part II, section 2.2. Intended Situation After Project Completion, paragraph 2,3 and 4	10-11
2.	Strengthen discussion of the risk mitigation measures by elaborating how the conflicts of local communities involved in the conservation and management of Meru Betiri National Park can be overcome from illegal logging	See part II, section 2.9. Risk, paragraph 3	15-16
3.	Provide more information on key stakeholders, especially on local communities and further identify the involvement of local communities, Meru Betiri National Park, FORDA, Research Institutions in project implementation in the stakeholder analyses (Table 1);	See part II, Table 1. Stakeholder Analysis	9
4.	Improve the project strategy by further elaborating strategies relating to carbon stocks monitoring	See part II, section 2.3. Project Strategy, last paragraph	11
5.	Refine Project Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.2.1 and 2.1.1 by elaborating the main aim of the proposed activity so that coherence among conservation and management of Meru Betiri National Park, community participation and enhancement of carbon stocks can be further enhanced	See part II, section 4. Activities, Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.2.1, and 2.1.1	16-18
6.	Refine the work plan by checking duration for each activity and add a column in the work plan indicating the parties responsible for the execution of the work	See part II, section 6. Work plan	21-23
7.	<p>Include the conduct of a mid term evaluation for an in depth analysis of the performance of the project with correspondent budget (\$ 10,000)</p> <p>Note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mid-term evaluation replaced ex-post evaluation (ex-post evaluation, if needed, will be carried out with a separate funding support). • Independent validation for Activity 2.3.2 was added with budget of US\$ 60,000) 	<p>See part II Section 7.1, 7.3.1., 7.4.1., and 7.4.3., budget line 82</p> <p>Note : refer also TOR point 7.</p>	<p>27,32, 33, and 35</p> <p>44</p>
8.	Provide a short CV for key staff to be	Not available	-

	involved in project implementation from the Executing Agency, if available		
9.	Improve the terms of reference for sub-contract	See Annex B. Term of Reference, point 7	44
10.	Include a new activity to strengthen the empowerment of local communities in forest management practices	See part II, section 4. Activities, Activities 1.2.2. and 1.3.1	17
11.	Include an annex that shows the recommendations of the 37 th Expert Panel and the respective modifications in tabular form. Modifications should also be highlighted (bold and underline) in the text.	See Annex F, 37 th Expert Panel Recommended	50-51