

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BANP	: Batang Ai National Park
BKNP	: Bentung Kerihun National Park
BKSDA	: Regional Agency for Nature Resource Conservation
Bupati	: The Regent
CBD	: The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
GOI	: Government of Indonesia
HOB	: Heart of Borneo
IBSAP	: Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
ITTA	: International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTO	: International Tropical Timber Organization
JTF	: Join Task Force
LEWS	: Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary
MoF	: Ministry of Forestry
NGO	: Non Government Organization
NTFP	: Non Timber Forest Product
PHKA	: DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
GOI	: Government of Indonesia
WWF	: The World Wide Fund for Nature
TBCA	: Transboundary Biodeversity Conservation Area

Figure 1. Map of Bentung Kerihun National Park in west Kalimantan



Figure 2. location of BKNP in Indonesia

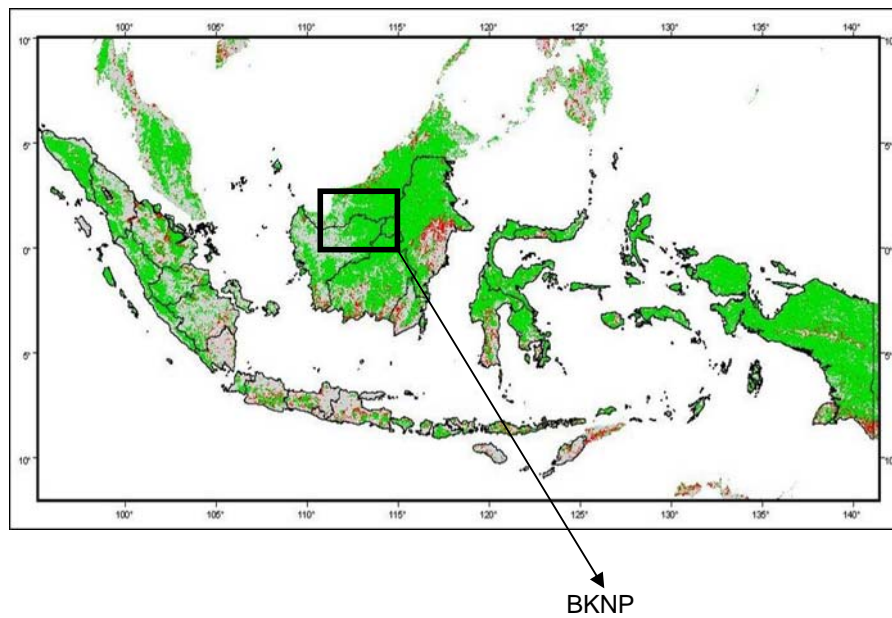


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PROJECT BRIEF

Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) is one of the most important protected areas and the largest conservation area in West Kalimantan. It is situated in the border between Indonesia and Malaysia (Sarawak). Betung Kerihun National Park holds rich and high biodiversity of plants, primates, birds, and fishes. The park is home to more than 48 mammal species, including the endangered great ape Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*). The forests of Betung Kerihun contain more than 1,200 plant species, 75 of which are endemic to Borneo, while 14 species are newly listed including 13 species of palm. A total of 301 bird species were identified in the park, 63 are protected species, with 24 are endemic to Borneo. 112 fish species have been identified in the major rivers of the Park, and 14 of these are endemic to Borneo. BKNP area is included as part of *Heart of Borneo* (HoB) cooperation program between three countries which are Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam. This cooperation program was declared in year 2007 and has already a Three Countries Strategic Action Plan which contains various descriptions of activities in the HoB area including cooperative programs which involve the BKNP Office and WWF Indonesia.

The project was a follow-up to the ITTO sponsored Project PD 26/93 Rev.1 (F) "Development of Bentuang Karimun Nature Reserve as a National Park – Phase I". The first objective of this project was to lay down the groundwork for establishing a community-based conservation and development program that will maintain the longterm integrity of Betung-Kerihun National Park (BKNP) while the second Project Betung Kerihun National Park (PD 44/00 Rev 3 (F): was to develop an effective model for managing a trans-boundary national park with the Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS). Elements of the strategy adopted in the implementation of the project included: a) outcome oriented, b) incremental development, c) self sustaining or financing in the short and long terms, directly or indirectly, d) effective use of local potential including the tradition and culture, e) strengthening the marketing skills of local communities was of high priority, and f) decentralization was promoted through active involvement of the local government in project implementation. The activities were implemented by the WWF Indonesia in collaboration with the Park Management Unit (PMU) of the Ministry of Forestry, local government, local communities and national experts. Some progress has been made on data and information management. Ecotourism programmes have been initiated but it still need to be improved. There has been major progress in raising awareness of conservation issues amongst local people and in the administration. Work on small buffer zone projects has been initiated with modest levels of uptake. Transboundary collaboration with Malaysia has been started to be engaged.

Although some progress had been made through the previous project, the BKNP management as a Trans Boundary Conservation Area (TBCA) is still facing several challenges. This is among others is caused by Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia for the conservation of Trans boundary ecosystem Batang Ai National Park (BANP) and Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) is not maintained, stakeholders in Sarawak (private companies working in the vicinity of boundary area between BKNP with Malaysia) have not been developed. In view of this challenge, a back up support for this proposed project is necessary considering the conservation issues against the socio economic development in Transboundary area.

The development objective of this project is to contribute to conservation of natural ecosystems of BKNP Indonesia through the implementation of activities of biodiversity conservation and support to local socio-economic development initiatives. The specific objective is to strengthen a process of sustainable conservation management of Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the Trans boundary ecosystem between Indonesia and Malaysia (Sarawak). The proposed strategies and activities outlined in this proposal are in line with the *Transboundary Conservation Areas Cooperation* (TBCA) with Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) and Batang Ai National Park (BANP) in Sarawak sites.

The project beneficiaries are wide range of stakeholders, from local communities, local government in provincial and district level, universities, local communities group.

The expected outputs of the project are: (1) Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia for the conservation of Trans boundary ecosystem BKNP and BANP/LEWS is sustained; 2) Strategic plan on biodiversity conservation of transboundary ecosystem is implemented ; (3) Sustainable livelihood of the

local communities within and surrounding BKNP improved; 4) Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems are well developed;

For its sustainability, capacity building activities undertaken to all involved stakeholders maintain active communication with relevant stakeholder in collaborative management of BKNP. Provincial and district forestry service will allocate annual budget to support the project results as integral part of local government program in sustainable development. Maintain the effective networking among stakeholders through coordination and intensive meetings.

The potential risks associated with the project and likely will affect its implementation are:

- Political and policy in sustainable use of protected area change in the institutional system.
- Lack of support from key stakeholders(local government of district level and local communities) to the implementation of the project activities
- Another risk associated with conflict of interest between the local government and local Communities involve in utilizing protected area

Those risks will be mitigated through the strategy implemented in the project as follow (1) Improving capacity of responsible institution, (2) intensive approach and in the planning process will be discussed and consulted with local government at the province and districts leve even sub district, (3) Coordination through regular meeting and dialogue in order to get better common understanding about problems and opportunities to conserve and manage the protected area in the field

The proposed project indicated a total number of 1,214,479 US\$: will be needed. A significant amount of fund : US\$ 941,559.00 (77,52%) is expected to come from main donor (ITTO). Counter budget will be needed to run the Executing Agency (BKNP) totally US\$ 272,920 (22,48%).

Part.1. PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Origin

Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) is one of the most important protected areas and the the biggest conservation area in West Kalimantan. It is situated in the border between Indonesia and Malaysia (Sarawak). The park is mostly mountainous and contains a broad range of vegetation types including lowland, hill and lower montane and upper montane tropical rain forests. This park is also the origins of the 1,143 km Kapuas River, the longest river in Indonesia. With its unique ecosystems, Betung Kerihun National Park holds rich and high conservation biodiversity of plants, primates, birds, and fishes. The park is home to more than 48 mammal species, including the endangered great ape Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*). The forests of Betung Kerihun contain more than 1,200 plant species, 75 of which are endemic to Borneo, while 14 species are newly listed including 13 species of palm. A total of 301 bird species were identified in the park, 63 are protected species, with 24 are endemic to Borneo. 112 fish species have been identified in the major rivers of the Park, and 14 of these are endemic to Borneo. BKNP area is included as part of *Heart of Borneo* (HoB) cooperation program between three countries which are Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam. The cooperation program was declared in year 2007 and has already a Three Countries Strategic Action Plan which contains various descriptions of activities in the HoB area including cooperative programs which involve the BKNP Office and WWF Indonesia.

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) has been involved in supporting protected areas with high conservation values in Borneo {Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) in Sarawak, 1992, and Bentuang Karimun Reserve in West Kalimantan, 1994} since a cooperative program initiated in 1973 between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia. The governments of Japan and Switzerland have later also supported through ITTO toward establishing the Trans-Frontier Bentuang Karimun and Lanjak Entimau Reserves. This was done in recognition of reserves' high conservation value, therefore considering it very important to continue support of these areas.

The project was a follow-up to the ITTO sponsored Project PD 26/93 Rev.1 (F) "Development of Bentuang Karimun Nature Reserve as a National Park – Phase I". The first objective of this project was to lay down the groundwork for establishing a community-based conservation and development program that will maintain the longterm integrity of Betung-Kerihun National Park (BKNP) while the second Project Betung Kerihun National Park (PD 44/00 Rev 3 (F): was to develop an effective model for managing a trans-boundary national park with the Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS). Elements of the strategy adopted in the implementation of the project included: a) outcome oriented, b) incremental development, c) self sustaining or financing in the short and long terms, directly or indirectly, d) effective use of local potential including the tradition and culture, e) strengthening the marketing skills of local communities was of high priority, and f) decentralization was promoted through active involvement of the local government in project implementation. The activities were implemented by the WWF Indonesia in collaboration with the Park Management Unit (PMU) of the Ministry of Forestry, local government, local communities and national experts. Some progress has been made on data and information management. Ecotourism programmes have been initiated but it still need to be improved. There has been major progress in raising awareness of conservation issues amongst local people and in the administration. Work on small buffer zone projects has been initiated with modest levels of uptake. Transboundary collaboration with Malaysia has been started to be engaged.

Although some progress had been made through the previous project, the BKNP management as a Trans Boundary Conservation Area (TBCA) is still facing several challenges. Situated in the Heart of Borneo area, Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) shares common borders with two protected areas in Sarawak, Malaysian side of Borneo, namely Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) and Batang Ai National Park (BANP). There is a growing recognition that effective strategies to conserve biodiversity must emphasize trans-boundary cooperation between the countries in relation to shared ecosystems and other conservation concerns. Although transboundary collaboration with Malaysia has been successfully engaged but should be strengthened because (1) Strategic Plan is not implemented for Transboundary Conservation Area (2) Sustainable economic activities for local communities in transboundary area is not developed (3) Sustainable economic activities for local communities in transboundary area are not improved (4) Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems are not developed. In view of this challenge, a back up support for this proposed project is necessary considering the conservation issues against the socio economic development in Transboundary area. This is in line with the HOB (Heart of Borneo) program which promotes protection of highland and lowland area having strong

ecological ties, and transboundary area with the purpose of social economic development, culture, community welfare and sustainable use of natural resources through cooperation amongst three countries which are Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam.

1.2 Relevance

1.2.1 Conformity with ITTO's objectives and priorities

(1) Compliance with the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) 2006

The implementation collaborative management as the key tool for the effective management of protected area is fully conform with the objectives of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) 2006, on article 1 in specifically on paragraph:

- c) Contributing to sustainable development and to poverty alleviation; In addition to pursuing conservation objective, the project will also support the empowerment of local communities mainly who live closest to National Park. It will support in particular actions for sustainable use of natural resources
- m) Encouraging members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization; and conservation of timber producing forests, and maintaining ecological balance, in the context of the tropical timber trade; BKNP contains high biodiversity value, and diversity of habitats. The protection of the habitats and the conservation of this biodiversity will help maintain the ecological balance of the transboundary area. It will encourage government both national and local to implement policy and strategic for sustainable management of forest resource.
- n) Strengthening the capacity of members to law enforcement and governance and address illegal logging and related trade of tropical timber; The proposed project will make effort to improve capacity of local communities who live surrounding Benteng Kerihun National Park (BKNP) and also decision makers in district and national level to achieve sustainable forest management including maintain forest biodiversity as an element of sustainability.

(2) Compliance with ITTO Action Plan 2008-2011

The proposed project complies with various aspects as raised in the ITTO Action Plan 2008-2011 particularly in the commission of Reforestation and Forest Management as follows:

The Expected outcome 4: "Increased conservation of supplies of tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources", The project will promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and environmental services in transboundary situation in BKNP Indonesia based on a collaborative management system. The proposed project very much focuses on maintenance of forest biodiversity as an essential element of sustainability of forest resource which in line with the expected outcome 4.

Expected outcome 5: "Tropical forest resource better secured".

The actions of the proposed project such as increasing stakeholders commitment for the effective management of BKNP as the trans-boundary area between Indonesia and Malaysian state of Sarawak, developing Management plan of sustainable maintenance of forest biodiversity and to promote local participation in park for livelihood improvement for to enhance community livelihood; it will and contribute to the achievement of "Tropical forest resource better secured" as stated in Expected outcome 5.

(3) Compliance with Recent Report of the ITTO Council at its 46 Session

The proposed project is in line with Decision 6 of the Forty-sixth Session of the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC) held in Yokohama last year. The council decides to develop the collaborative initiative between CBD and ITTO including on transboundary conservation areas issues.

1.2.2 Relevance to the submitting country's policies

The Ministry of Forestry has long promoted the policy of sustainable management of the forest resources and has promulgated many regulations intended to ensure sustainability of the resource. The main references for managing forest resources in Indonesia are the Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry and Law No. 5/1990 on Biodiversity Conservation. The Forestry Law No. 41/1999, which replaced the 1967 Basic Forestry Law, for example, stipulates that:

- The balance between the forest's conservation, protection and production roles should be optimized in order to sustain its environmental, cultural and economic uses;

- The ability of communities to develop capacity and resourcefulness in creating social and economic security as well as guaranteeing the equitable and sustainable distribution of benefits should be increased;
- All forestlands may be exploited except nature reserves as well as the 'core' and 'wilderness' zones of National Parks; and
- The community has important part to play in forest development and the government, which assisted interested parties, must promote this responsibility.

While the laws are generally rather thin on the importance of and strategy towards biodiversity conservation, the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation Law (UU 5/1990) provides

- The legal basis for the enactment of National Parks and other protected areas as well as the possibility of sustainable use of living resources.
- a concept of zoning within these conservation areas (core zone, use zone for recreation and tourism, wilderness zone and traditional management zone) and the buffer zone outside.

These two laws reflect the philosophy of forest management in Indonesia which accommodates the needs to utilize forest resources optimally as well as to conserve forest resources to assure obtaining multi benefits in sustainable manner.

National policy and regulation in Indonesia which are related to sustainable forest conservation mainly to this proposed project are:

1. The Basic Law on Environment Management No. 23 of 1997 provides, among other things, for the assessment of environmental impacts of development projects;
2. Ministerial Decree P.19/Menhut-II/2004 which stipulates Collaborative Management of Nature Reserve and Nature Conservation Area is expected to boost the establishment and operational of collaborative management of BKNP.
3. The establishment of BKNP is in compliance with article 14 concerning Nature Reserve, article 29 concerning Nature Conservation Area under The Conservation of Living Natural Resources and their Ecosystem Law No. 5 of 1990. It also compliances with article 8 under the CBD law No. 5 of 1999 which require each signatory state to establish a protected area system or create protected areas where it is necessary to take actions for the conservation of biological diversity for a sustainable use of natural resources and the respect for and preservation of traditional practices of local and indigenous communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
4. BKNP was initially gazetted by the Minister of Agriculture decree letter on October 12, 1982 as a 600,000 hectare Nature Reserve (*Cagar Alam*). The purpose of nature reserve establishment is to protect the distinctive ecosystem, biodiversity richness and water system control in the area. The nature reserve area was then extended in 1992 to 800,000 hectares with the same status as a Nature Reserve.
5. The alteration of nature reserve to national park status occurred on September 5, 1995 by the Minister of Forestry decree letter No. 467/Kpts-II/1995.

The proposed project also take into account International policy such as (1) the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on June 5th 1992, and it subsequently ratified the convention on August 1th 1994. Within the framework of the Convention, the *Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2003-2020* (2) Committed to United Nation Declaration on Millenium Development Goals 2015 (2002) in particularly relating to Development and Poverty Eradication, Protecting Our Common Environment and Human Right, Democracy and Good Governance;(3) ;(3) The Strategic Plan of Action of HoB initiative was agreed on April 2008 by three countries Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia, 5 strategic programs to be undertaken at the tri lateral level:

- (1). Transboundary Management
- (2). Protected Areas Management
- (3). Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- (4). Ecotourism Development
- (5). Capacity Building

At national level, the respective country has to develop National Project Document, which consists of, among others, National Strategic Plan of Action. Indonesia is currently finalizing National Strategic Plan,

integrated with provincial and district strategic plan. Along with this national project document, Indonesia plans to develop documents concerning guidelines for the best practices on forestry, mining, plantation and ecotourism.

1.3 Target Area

1.3.1 Geographic location

Betung Kerihun National Park is bordering with Malaysia in the North of Kalimantan. With 800,000 hectares, it is the biggest protected rain forest in West Kalimantan and one of the most precious natural forests in Southeast Asia. The unique ecosystems with its rich biodiversity have made BKNP one of the key units in Indonesia's conservation area network, and one of the most important protected areas in Asia. Administration of the Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) falls under the jurisdiction of Kapuas Hulu District, which was established in January 1997 with Putussibau as the district capital. The district also hosts Sentarum Lake National Park (SLNP), a 132,000-hectare freshwater-body conservation area with a RAMSAR Site status. The two Parks, as well as other protected forests in the district, cover an area of approximately 56% of the size of Kapuas Hulu district. The Head of District (Bupati) declared Kapuas Hulu as a Conservation District in October 2003 (Bupati Decree No. 144 dated 1 Oktober 2003).

1.3.2 Social, cultural, economic and environmental Aspects

Social Cultural Aspect

The "native" people around the Park mainly comprise 8 main ethnic groups (Dayak Iban, Tamambaloh, Taman Sibau, Kantu, Kayan Mendalam, Bukat Mendalam, Bukat Metelunai and Punan Hovongan) which represent three of the four Dayak groups in Kalimantan or Borneo. They live in 12 separate major settlements (Village or Sub-Village) of which two are located inside the Park (i.e. Nanga Bungan and Tanjung Lokang) and six are quite close to the boundary (i.e. Sadap, Banua Martinus, Ulu Palin, Nanga Potan, and Nanga Ovat).

While the density and growth rate of the population around the Park are far below that of the national average, the level of their education is generally low since access to schools and health facilities are scarce, as well as access to transportation (and roads). Access to schools and health facilities are still restricted to Kota kecamatan (sub-district towns). Level of education in communities in the vicinity of BKNP is still low. The following is the percentage in the average education levels of all villages shown in figure form.

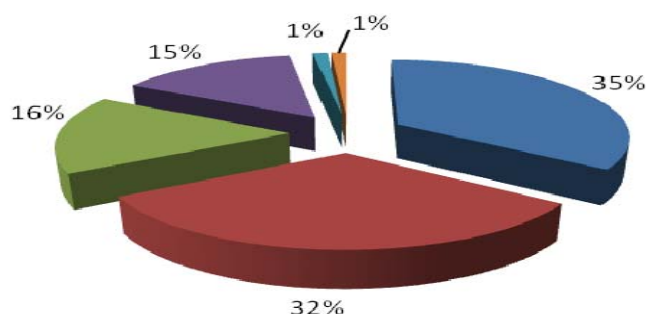


Figure 3. Percentage of population number based on education level
Blue: Un-schooled; Red: Grade School; Green: Junior High school; Violet: Senior High school; Light Blue: University Diploma; Orange: University Degree

Majority of population is in the category of un-schooled (35%) and grade school (32%). Only around 2% has a diploma or a degree from university. However, the level of education of persons in some villages is increasing. As an example, villages of Datah Diaan, Banua Martinus, Banua Ujung has a population with university diploma and degree of more than 10 persons. Education facilities available in villages near the National Park are still very minimal. On the average, the facilities are only in the grade school level. No

facilities are available for further education. Community members go to cities to continue their studies. At Banua Martinus village however, a junior and a Senior High School is available. This is because Banua Martinus is the capital of the District. The following table will give a clearer picture about it.

The majority of these people live on a subsistence economy system, except for the people in Nanga Bungan and Tanjung Lokang who live primarily from gold mining and collecting swiftlet bird's nests. Most of the people in the area are still living from the traditional shifting agriculture and hunting and gathering (NTFP) sub-system style of living. While the seemingly low population size of wildlife (primates, birds, fishes) may appear to be due to the high hunting or fishing activities (i.e. to provide their primary source of animal protein intake), the relatively low human population in the area and shifting agriculture practice have a very low impact on the biodiversity population there. In their traditional agricultural practices, tall and mature trees are kept intact even as they are putting on fallow. The extensive degraded land areas, however, are mainly due to the clear cutting practices by the logging concessionaires in the area in the past.

Punan and Bukat are ethnic groups who may represent the typology of Dayak community with hunting and NTFP as their socio-economic-cultural background. In brief, the characteristic of both ethnic groups could be summarized in modern terms is individualistic, pragmatic and opportunist, because they have become accustomed to live in a group that is highly independent and having a high mobility practices (almost nomadic, but not quite). This is needed in order to survive if they live on hunting-gathering and NTFP system. Therefore to develop participation of the both ethnic group should concentrate on approach to small group network of one bloodline family (called *puhu'*) and closed family (*hino pahari-hari'*). This noted in the proposed Phase III of this project.

Iban and Kantu people are two ethnic groups who represent typology of Dayak community with hill and dry-land cultivation as their cultural background. The characteristics are egalitarian, open, and democratic based on two main moral values: team working (*gerempung penemu*) and supporting competitive between individual (*bepaket*). Dynamic and pragmatic of group and individual characteristics is the background of their fond of wandering about to get new experience while earning money from non-agriculture sector (*bejalai*). Therefore, strategy to develop their participation should give priority to open and democratic principle. Individual opinion, group or target community toward developing process of future BKNP program should be observed and assessed based on some of agreed objective standard.

Tamambaloh and Kayan people are two ethnic groups who are the representative typology of Dayak community with dry land and wetland cultivation as their cultural background. Tight and stratified social layers are remained practices in their live, e.g. in the traditional ceremony or in the decision making process on traditional law at the local communities leadership level. In some aspects however, religion, modern education and the introduction of the nation state ideology/philosophy introduced by the government have managed to erode the traditional power structure. As a result, now both characters (Tamambaloh and Kayan people) almost resemble those of the Iban and Kantu groups.

However, a few "immigrant" (Tamambaloh and Kayan people) blood and group of aristocrats (*samagat/Tamambaloh*; *hipi/Kayan*) are still influential in a decision making process at the local communities level. It is precisely issues as this that the proposed Phase III of this project addresses in its strategy, to ensure that appropriate activities are taken to ensure that these local considerations have been taken into account. For instance, participation development in Tamambaloh and Kayan group has to observe the existence and influence of the aristocrat family group who stay within or outside village.

Economic Aspect

The local communities in and around the Park consist of eight ethnic groups (Dayak Iban, Tamambaloh, Taman Sibau, Kantu, Kayan Mendalam, Bukat Mendalam, Bukat Metelunai and Punan Hovongan) which represent three of the four Dayak groups living in Borneo. These groups live in 12 separate major settlements (village or sub-village), two of which are located inside Betung Kerihun National Park (Nanga Bungan and Tanjung Lokang) and four are adjacent to the Park boundary (Sadap, Ulu Palin, Nanga Potan, and Nanga Ovat).

The population density and growth rates of the local communities are far below the national average. Within general low levels of education and limited economic opportunities, most communities practice traditional shifting agriculture and wildlife hunting. The livelihood of the majority of communities is dry land agriculture or called *ladang*. Economically results gained from dry land agriculture are not sufficient to meet the need of their daily necessities. To do *ladang* work is done only once in a year and the results

is very little. Only because of cultural tradition and also because of the availability of large tracks of land that can be worked on, the culture of shifting cultivation still exist until today. Besides doing dry land agriculture in the *ladang*, communities are also doing other economic activities. In the north and central area, rubber is the main commodity of the communities. With a price of Rp. 15.000/Kg, earnings from rubber tapping supports their daily need. In the eastern part (Kapuas) members of community pans for gold and sought bird's nest. Earnings from these two commodities are high enough to meet the need of communities. Other activities such as fish catching, hunting, gaharu resin collecting, and collecting non wood forest produce are done only as a sideline.

One exception is found in the villages of Nanga Bungan and Tanjung Lokang where the communities are primarily gold miners and swiftlet bird's nest collectors. Due to the limited economic opportunities the economies of the forest dependent ethnic groups practically stay at the subsistent level.

Environmental Aspect

Much of the Park area is located on a relatively rugged topography. A brief period of rain is already sufficient to raise the water level in the river a few meters higher. Putussibau, the capital city of the district that is located quite far away from the Park, is frequently flooded during the rainy season. In contrast, the river water at this city can be very low during the dry or extended dry period.

The loss of forest areas in the Park would not only mean a loss of biodiversity but may also be contributing to serious water problems to the people living downstream.

Additionally, decreasing water supply from upper course of river influences the population of fresh water in the lower course of Danau Sentarum National Park (with 132,000 hectare). The Park supplies more than 65% of the fresh water fish consumed by the communities in and around West Kalimantan, including Malaysian people in Lubok Antu.

Another danger to the environment is caused by traditional gold mining in the rivers. The damage is not only detrimental to environment but also to the people downstream, due to inappropriate filtering methods used by the miners. The impact of illegal gold mining in the Kapuas River is already well documented, i.e. that the river is already polluted by mercury used to purify gold. Mercury is a hazardous chemical, and as a hazardous waste and pollutant in the river, it does not only threaten the fish population around the area, but more importantly the quality of peoples' lives who are dependent upon the Kapuas River for their daily activities (e.g. bathing, washing, water for cooking). Therefore, the BKNP as a life support through its role in maintaining the hydrology system of the area is important.

1.4 Outcomes at project completion.

It is expected that upon completion of the project: (1) Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia for the conservation of Trans boundary ecosystem BKNP and BANP/LEWS is sustained; (2) Operational/ Work plan on biodiversity conservation of transboundary ecosystem is formulated; (3) Sustainable livelihood of the local communities within and surrounding BKNP improved; 4) Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems are well developed.

By the end of project cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia on biodiversity conservation management is strengthened. The Park is managed effectively because capacities of the Park resource improved. The project results will be disseminated amongst major forest stakeholders since the effective networking mainly with Batang Ai National Park and Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) developed. Join Task Force will be operational in implementing program and activities to improve effectiveness of the Park management.

Workplan on biodiversity conservation in transboundary ecosystem will be adopted and implemented by stakeholders within protected area. This outcome will provide a better understanding on the concept of ecological networks and assist protected area managers, policy makers in governments, NGOs, and communities to develop planning and implementing programs to achieve the balance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Capacity of local communities to implement good governance and sustainably managed their land in order to alleviate poverty enhanced.

This outcome will provide a better understanding on the concept of TBCA and assist protected area managers, policy makers in governments, NGOs, and communities in west Kalimantan province to develop planning and implementing programs to achieve the balance of biodiversity conservation and

sustainable development. Additionally it will contribute to poverty reduction and the pursuit of sustainable development in West Kalimantan.

Communities surrounding BKNP will be equipped to benefit from market opportunities for eco-farming and non timber forest products, and demonstrate legal compliance and sustainability of their operations in order to meet the respective market requirements. A long term effect of the project intervention is expected that forest dependent Communities welfare increased and rampant encroachment and illegal operation of protected area in West Kalimantan decreased.

Expected long term effect of the project intervention link with Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation:

- Conservation forest in Indonesia will be managed in sustainable way. Improved effectiveness management through SFM principles will reduce emission from deforestation and degradation
- Project intervention efforts will maintain or increase forest carbon stock in Conservation Forest. Forest dependent communities' welfare will be improved through employment, technology, and incentives through REDD+ initiatives and Increase national economy from forestry sector by taxes and revenues
- The experience of the project can be a useful lesson learned to other countries on the exercise of implementing Demonstration Activities of REDD+ in Conservation Forest in supporting country readiness REDD processes

PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 STAKEHOLDER

1.4.1 Institutional set-up and organizational issues

Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) is managed by BKNP, an implementation unit under Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), Ministry of Forestry. During the management of BKNP, the organizational structure has been changed 4 times. BKNP is an institution equal to Echelon II b organization (NP Bureau Type B) equipped with its institutional structure comprising: one Head of the Bureau, one Administrative Division Head, three (3) Sub-division Heads, 1 (one) Technical Division Head, 2 (two) Technical Section Heads, two (2) NP Management Division Heads, and four (4) Area Conservation Section Heads.

In managing the conservation area, BKNP has work together with a variety of stakeholders from local communities to local government. The involvement of NGO's in management of BKNP is significant as well. Previous ITTO projects at BKNP, for instance, were completed by collaborative works among stakeholders including WWF-Indonesia. However, collaborative management of BKNP has not been yet set up in the form of coordinating forum.

Situated in the Heart of Borneo area, Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) shares common borders with two protected areas in Sarawak, Malaysian side of Borneo, namely Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) and Batang Ai National Park (BANP).

BANP, LEWS, and BKNP which was carried out the International Borneo Biodiversity Expedition (IBBE) in 1997 and cross visits by each area's staff and local communities members in 2003. In February 2004, both countries (Indonesia and Malaysia) have formally submitted a proposal to UNESCO to designate the three conservation areas as a Trans-boundary World Heritage Site. In December 2005 and January 2006, an evaluation UNESCO mission using IUCN expert has been conducted, and the preliminary results indicated that from biodiversity perspective the area is qualify to be established as world heritage site.

Based on the District Head Decree (SK Bupati Kapuas Hulu No 144/2003), Kapuas hulu has been declared as the Conservation District which is translated into a "*district's region is recognized as a conservation area in general, where development activities relies on the fair and wise utilization of natural biodiversity and natural resources based on careful considerations of its preservation*".

HoB initiative together with other existing initiatives such as Sosek Malindo Forum can strengthen cooperation between Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei in the border area. Various problems in border areas such as illegal wood smuggling becomes one of the focus for attention in the HoB program.

Cooperation that could be done to safeguard border area is through joint patrols and combined effort in law enforcement by still maintaining the sovereignty of each country

1.4.2 Stakeholder analysis

This proposal has been developed after long process of brainstorming and intensive discussion with various stakeholders in all level to get consensus and to ensure that they will benefit as well as participate in all stages of the project's life (design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and post-project period). To know the perception as well as interest and opinion of a problem in BKNP, stakeholder analysis has been done as table 1 such as below:

Tabel 1. Stakeholder analysis on TBCA at BKNP

Stakeholder Group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Potentials	Involvement in the project
Primary Stakeholder				
Local communities around the Park	The "native" people around the Park mainly comprising 8 main ethnic groups The majority of these people live on a subsistence economy system, traditional shifting agriculture and hunting and gathering (NTPF) sub-system style of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poverty and limited options for economic development - Limited assistance from the local government in terms of economic development and education related issues. 	Having indigenous knowledge/ local knowledge Having traditional law (customary law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary project beneficiaries - Local communities will get necessary information and improve capacity as well as adequate economic incentives to involve in managing transboundary are sustainably
Local communities in villages of Bungan Jaya and Tanjung Lokang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The villages are situated within the BKNP area; - Having a strong dependency to the national park in term of activity level of communities within the conservation area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited options for economic development - Lack of capacity 	Having indigenous knowledge/ local knowledge/ people alliance Having traditional law (customary law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary project beneficiaries - Local communities will involved in the programme of community empowerment as well as adequate economic incentives to involve in managing transboundary are sustainable
Betung Kerihun National Park Bureau	Management authority of the national park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited coordination with LEWS and BANP - Limited capacity in management plan on TBCA - Weak resource capacity in empowerment program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has adequate conservation professionals/ staffs; • Has experience in designing, conducting and evaluating field based-activities; - Has strong network both at provincial and district levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary project beneficiaries - BKNP will work together at the field level with BANP and LEWS in Sarawak state and communities around the park
LEWS and BANP at Sarawak State	Management authority of LEWS and BANP	Limited cooperation and coordination with BKNP/ local government in Indonesia	Have resources and network Join programme and activities	Involved in project activities ; join programme and activities of TBCA

Stakeholder Group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Potentials	Involvement in the project
		Limited information exchange on TBCA		
Secondary Stakeholders				
NGO's (WWF and other local NGO in west Kalimantan)	Collaborative partner of the national park management authority	- Implementation of collaborative works with BKNP is not well performed	- Has experience in designing, conducting, evaluating conservation activities; - Has links with local communities	Project implementing partner/ <u>sub</u> contract
Local Government provincial level, Forest institution in West Kalimantan Province	- Representative of government in provincial level. - Have resources - Have law enforcement power problem	- Limited coordination - Lack of capacity in conservation programs - Have different perception in TBCA concept and conservation policy	- Have authority in managing at provincial level - Have network and resource in provincial and district level	Involved in project activities mainly in facilitating dialogue and discussion at provincial and district levels
MoF/Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation	Managing protected and conservation areas in Indonesia	Pressures and threats on protected and conservation areas	- Has strong networks; - Has ample resources; - Has great experience in coordinating projects on conservation areas	- Supports the project process by developing and creating policy - Involve in project implementation and monitoring
Tertiary Stakeholders				
Universities at West Kalimantan	Academic and research institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of research findings on conservation is still limited; Low number of research works at BKNP 	Experienced working on basic research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving in study /assesent activities As trainers or facilitator in project activities

The main target beneficiaries of this proposed Phase III of the project are:

- a. Local communities living surrounding BKNP. They will have more chance to participate in managing the forest resources and improve in sustaining their livelihood, their customary rights, cultural identity and quality of their direct environment, as well as alternative income opportunities.
- b. The general public:
 - Those who are interested in sustaining a healthy environment and steady sustainable development through wise use of resources;
 - Those who live downstream the Kapuas River: will have a sustained source of water coming from the Park.
- c. Local communities:

Those with an interest in sustaining their livelihood, their customary rights, cultural identity and quality of their direct environment, as well as alternative income opportunities.

- d. The Park Management Unit:
In increasing support for Park Management and in increasing its own capacity to implement and further develop the Park's management concepts.
- e. District governments:
Conservation District of Kapuas Hulu development with optimal balance between the functions of the area's environment and natural resources in the context of regional development.
- f. The Ministry of Forestry:
 - interested in developing mutually supportive concepts of nature conservation and sustainable utilization of forest resources;
 - The DG for Nature Conservation and Protection: an interest in developing concepts and capacity that enables it to manage protected areas effectively.
- g. The international community:
an interest in sustaining large ecosystems and rich biodiversity of global importance for the welfare of present and future human society.
- h. The students and academia:
Interested in studying of nature conservation, biology, ecology, etc.; and
- i. The local NGOs:
Interested in relevant program and issues in the Park management, especially on community development and capacity building.

1.4.3 Problem Analysis

Situated in the Heart of Borneo area, Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) shares common borders with two protected areas in Sarawak, Malaysian side of Borneo, namely Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) and Batang Ai National Park (BANP).

There is a growing recognition that effective biodiversity conservation is closely related to the ecosystem management approach that integrated the protected area management into a wider land and water use plan. Ecosystems and species do not recognize political borders, which are usually defined for historical and geo-political reasons without reference to ecological functions or processes. Clearly, strategies to conserve biodiversity must emphasize trans-boundary cooperation between the countries in relation to shared ecosystems and other conservation concerns. Therefore cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia c.q Sarawak State for the conservation of trans boundary ecosystem BKNP and BANP/LEWS definitely needed. Actually, collaboration has already started by some initiative meetings but it needs to be continued and strengthened.

It is recognized that future challenges will be more complex and trans-boundary issues may be need to be solved together. A Joint Task Force (JTF) between BANP/LEWS and BKNP should be formed to establish contacts between the two sides. Members of the JTF should be include representatives stakeholders in Sarawak state and Indonesia. JTF need to make in coordinating activities such as joint law enforcement, cross-border visits, joint research, information exchange and training. To build common understanding on the concept of TBCA, local institution capacity should be improved through training or job training in both sides. Moreover, all initiatives in this TBCA context should have more visionary framework as mandated by HoB vision and as part of the implementation of Kapuas Hulu District as Conservation District.

Borneo, refers to the whole island, the third biggest island in the world, while Kalimantan refers only the Indonesian side of the island. Heart of Borneo means protection of part of the Borneo Island where the area is shared among, and lays on the same border of the three countries. For public awareness purposes in Indonesia, "Jantung Kalimantan" (Heart of Kalimantan) is being used to facilitate understanding of the idea and spirit of the Heart of Borneo. The extent of the HoB work area in the three countries covers about 22 million Ha which is ecologically related. About 57% of this HoB area is in Indonesia, about 42% in Malaysia, and less than 1% in Brunei. It encompasses ecologically inter-connected highlands on the borders of, and shared among the three countries and ecologically related to the adjacent lowlands of Borneo. Linking several protected areas and forest reserves, *the Heart of Borneo* is home to mega-biodiversity, including strongholds for critically endangered species such as the Asian elephant, Sumatran rhinoceros, orangutan, and proboscis monkey. To implement this initiatives,

the cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia c.q Sarawak state need to be maintained to integrate conservation programs in Borneo, including efforts to formulate programs in HoB Strategic Plan of Action which is strengthening transboundary management programs. It is obvious that management of transboundary areas are needed. If these areas are to meet conservation objectives, effective and systematic management is also needed to conserve species, ecosystems and habitats. This means that the increasingly, and in most instances, negative human-caused impacts must be addressed.

Administration of the Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) falls under the jurisdiction of Kapuas Hulu District, which was established in January 1997 with Putussibau as the district capital. In addition to BKNP, the district also hosts Sentarum Lake National Park (SLNP), a 132,000-hectare freshwater-body conservation area with a RAMSAR Site status. The two Parks, as well as other protected forests in the district, cover an area of approximately 56% of the size of Kapuas Hulu district. To best serve these challenges the Head of District (Bupati) declared Kapuas Hulu as a Conservation District in October 2003 (Bupati Decree No. 144 dated 1 Oktober 2003). The initial concept of the Conservation District for Kapuas Hulu indicated a positive political-will of the government in combining the economic development process to increase local revenues with improving the local peoples' livelihood through efforts to protect the forests and other natural resource assets of the district. Strategies and activities should be designed to further support the implementation of conservation district. In the proposed Phase III of this project, activities has been planned to conserve the forest while working with the local communities in rehabilitating the degraded lands outside the Park areas through agro- forestry and ecotourism activities to reduce this problem of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity.

BKNP area is administratively under four sub-district area which are North Putussibau, Hulu Kapuas, Embaloh Hulu, and Embaloh Hilir. Based on statistics of BKNP in year 2009, there are 12 villages which are divided into 34 supporting settlements located within or closest to the BKNP area. Based on observation and interview, about eight villages have a strong enough dependency level to the national park. By looking at the above data, there need to be a specific plan in area development that has strong dependency on the BKNP area or has the potential of influencing the management of BKNP. In March 2008, the Indonesian government issued Government Regulation No. 26 year 2008 which noted that HoB area is part of a National Strategic Area with the name "Land Border Area of Republic of Indonesia and Heart of Borneo (Provinces of West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan) (I/E/2)". The program of HoB always tries to undertake activities in accordance with regional area space layout and area development

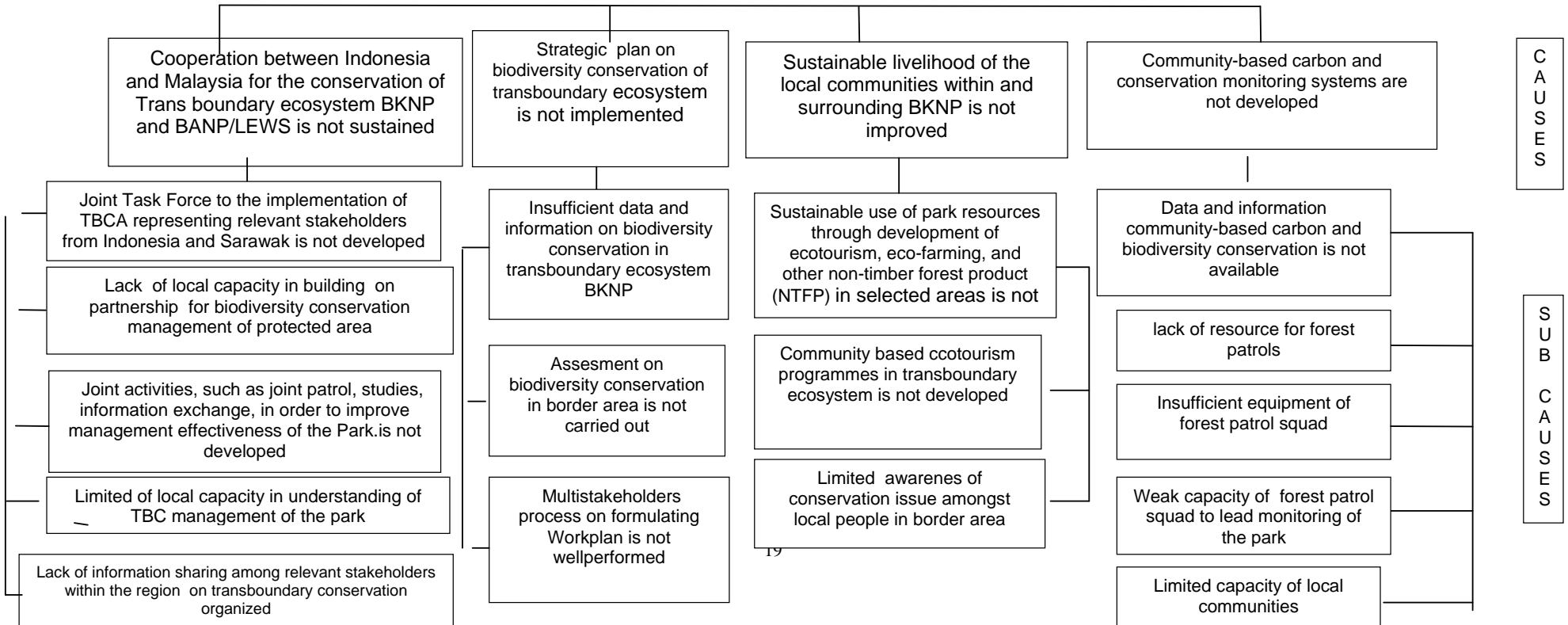
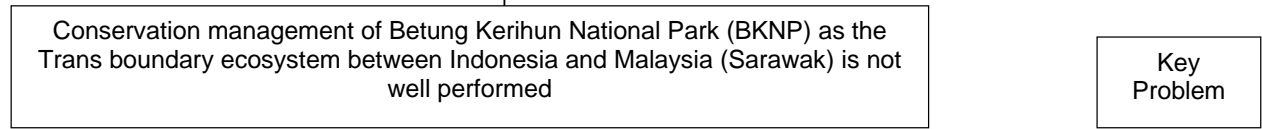
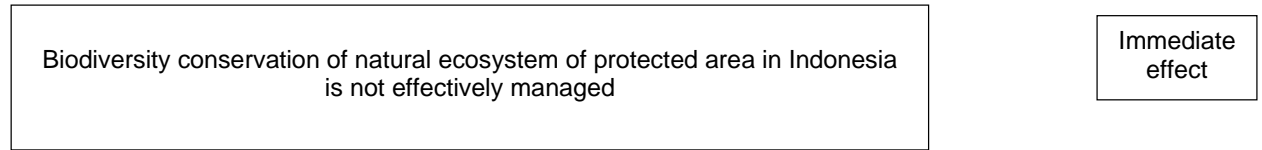
The indigenous communities in and around the Park consist of eight ethnic groups (Dayak Iban, Tamambaloh, Taman Sibau, Kantu, Kayan Mendalam, Bukat Mendalam, Bukat Metelunai and Punan Hovongan) which represent three of the four Dayak groups living in Borneo. These groups live in 12 separate major settlements (village or sub-village), two of which are located inside Betung Kerihun National Park (Nanga Bungan and Tanjung Lokang) and four are adjacent to the Park boundary (Sadap, Ulu Palin, Nanga Potan, and Nanga Ovat). The strategy of community participation should be planned to include a comprehensive approach of the culture, community structure and livelihood type of each ethnic group characteristics. Some of the activities related to the economic aspects of the local communities address the issues forest-people interaction and their impact on the natural resources as well as the community's livelihoods. This includes identifying and recognizing interaction patterns, pressures and threats against the conservation areas. It was also discovered that many of the illegal activities carried out in the BKNP involved members of the local communities. The underlying reasons for engagement of local people in illegal activities in the Park are poverty and limited options for economic development. High market demands for forest products and the relatively immediate cash earnings bring many local people in the illegal trade and conversion of forests.

Although project phase II has succeeded in various activities, however, there still faced some problems to be addressed. Based on many steps which have been done in identification and formulation of the problem analysis (stakeholder analysis) and also has considered the recommendation of Phase II, the key problem is conservation management of Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the Trans boundary ecosystem between Indonesia and Malaysia (Sarawak) is not well performed. Three main causes of the key problem that have been initially defined as (1) Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia for the conservation of Trans boundary ecosystem BKNP and BANP/LEWS is not sustained; (2) Strategic Plan for Boundary Area is not implemented, so that unplanned deforestation activities occurred di within the National Park; and (3) Sustainable community-based economic activities in transboundary area are not developed because mutually agreed upon programs between the BKNP, Batang Ai National Park and Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) and stakeholders in Sarawak

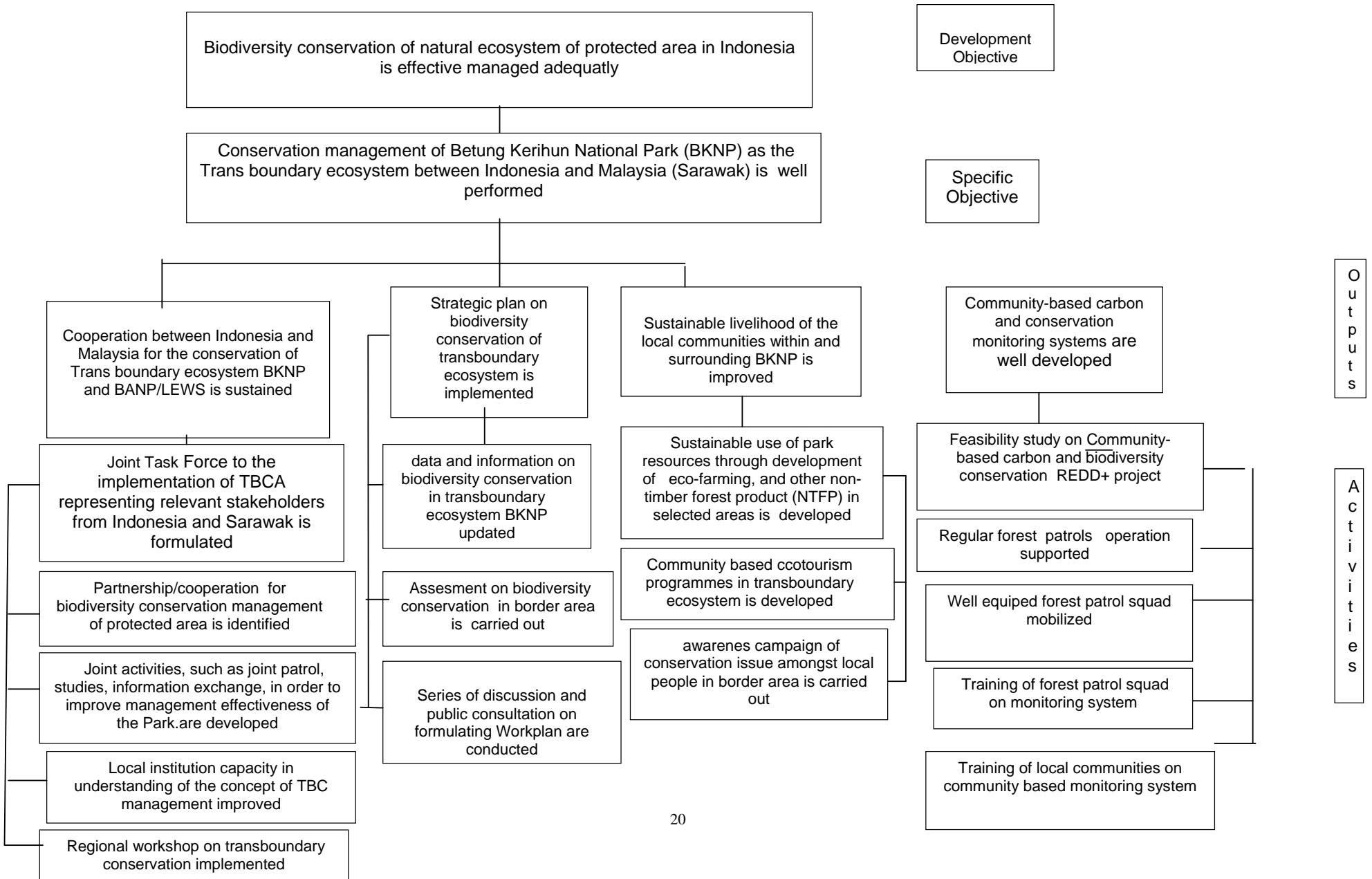
(private companies working in the vicinity of boundary area between BKNP with Malaysia) have not been developed (4) Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems are not developed. This system needed to improve the information available for decision makers in protected areas through the regular collecting of data on natural biological resources and their utilization. Community-based biodiversity and carbon monitoring system is needed to manage forest for the protection of biodiversity and to contribute to sound and objective estimates of global forest and land cover change.

The following Problem tree and objective tree will show what the key problem is and its causes and effects:

PROBLEM TREE



OBJECTIVE TREE



1.4.4 Logical Framework

Logical Framework Matrix

Strategy Intervention	Measurable Indicators	Mean of Verification	Key Assumption
<p>Development Objective</p> <p>To contribute to conservation of natural ecosystem of protected area in Indonesia through the implementation of activities of biodiversity conservation and support to local socio-economic development initiatives.</p>	<p>Impact Indicator:</p> <p>By 2018, conflict and pressure to National Park is 5 % reduced By the end of 2018, population of threatened species is 3% increased compared to 2008 By the end of 2018, forest crime cases, at least 75 % solved By the end of 2018, eco tourism enterprises 60% increased compared by 2009</p>	<p>Statistic Report of Provincial and national level</p> <p>Ministry of Forestry (DG of Forest Protection and Natural Conservation) evaluation report</p>	<p>National and local policy support conservation of natural ecosystems of transboundary area</p>
<p>Specific objective:</p> <p>To strengthen sustainable conservation management of Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the Transboundary conservation management framework</p>	<p>Outcome Indicators:</p> <p>By 2018, Cooperation/partnership for the conservation of Trans boundary ecosystem among 3 parties (BKNP, BANP and LEWS) is enhanced</p> <p>At the end of second year, Strategic plan on biodiversity conservation of transboundary ecosystem is adopted and implemented at least by 50% of stakeholders within protected area</p> <p>At the end of the project, sustainable livelihood of the local communities in 3 villages within and surrounding BKNP improved</p>	<p>Annual Report Progress Report on collaborative management; database Report of field visits ; Training/Meeting/extension Report</p> <p>ITTO project completion report</p>	<p>Government policy support to sustainable participatory forest management in protected area</p> <p>Strong support from the State of Sarawak and various stakeholders in Indonesia including legislative of local government (DPRD) on Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation</p>

Strategy Intervension	Measurable Indicators	Mean of Verification	Key Assumption
	At the end of the project Community-based conservation, management and monitoring systems are well developed		
Output 1. Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia for the conservation of Trans boundary ecosystem BKNP and BANP/LEWS is sustained	a) Three series of dialogue/consultation to formulate join task force was held participated by 75 % main stakeholders b) One package Partnership/cooperation for biodiversity conservation management of protected area among 3 parties is identified c) Series of deskstudy, information exchange, in order to improve management effectiveness of the Park.carried out d) Two series internship and on job training in BANP/LEWS are conducted a) Regional workshop on transboundary conservation conducted participated by at least of ASEAN members countries	List of key stakeholders ; MoU of Task Force; dialogue report Discussion reports; documentations Join activities reports; TOR;Documentation Training report; list of trainingparticipants Workshop proceedings Documentation	Strong support from various stakeholders Continuous interest of the government in improving harmonized sustainable development and forest conservatiom
Output 2: Work plan on biodiversity conservation of transboundary ecosystem is implemted	a) Survey and crosscheck data to update data and information on biodiversity conservation in transboundary ecosystem BKNP conducted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satelite imagery interpretation 	Dialogue report Consultant/study report field visit documentations Report on field survey ; database, map	Strong political will for sustainable forest conservation in transboundary area Continuous interest of the local government in improving harmonized sustainable

Strategy Intervension	Measurable Indicators	Mean of Verification	Key Assumption
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 times ground throuthing • (ground check) • one set map produced <p>b) One package Assesment on biodiversity conservation in border area is completed</p> <p>c) Two series of discussion and facilitation between BKNP, indigenous peoples and local governments for solving problems related to the conflict in the region</p>	<p>Training report; list of participants; documentation</p>	<p>development and forest conservatiom</p>
<p>Output 3: Sustainable livelihood of the local communities within and surrounding BKNP improved</p>	<p>a) Development of eco-farming and non-timber forest product (NTFP) in 2 villages is implemented</p> <p>b) One programme of community based ecotourism programmes in transboundary ecosystem is developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One package of feasibility study on ecotourism bussines developed • 3 times coordination meetings among local government , community and private sector in developing ecotourism village • One set document/publication/film to promote village ecotourism • At least two groups of villages in involved in ecotourism programme • One national workshop on the 	<p>Activities report field visit documentations; List of community group Report ; documentation,</p> <p>Report/documentation; list of partcipant</p> <p>Booklet/leaflet/technical report/film</p> <p>One document of agreement</p>	<p>Strong political will for sustainable forest conservation</p> <p>Strong support from all stake holders in sustainable forest conservation</p>

Strategy Intervension	Measurable Indicators	Mean of Verification	Key Assumption
	<p>promotion of ecotourism in national parks.</p> <p>c) Five times campaign, 2 times exhibition, and 3 meetings to foster awareness in conservation issue for local people in border area are conducted</p>	<p>Field visi/Technicla report</p>	
<p>Output 4: Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems are well developed</p>	<p>a) One package feasibility study Community-based carbon and biodiversity conservation REDD+ project developed</p> <p>b) 10 times regular forest patrols operation supported</p> <p>c) Two well equipped forest five patrol squad mobilized</p> <p>d) Three times trainings for forest patrol squad in monitoring system</p> <p>e) Five times trainings of local communities on monitoring system</p>	<p>Technical Report ; documentation,</p> <p>Training Report/documentation; list of participant , satelite imagery, maps, field equipments, field visit</p>	<p>Strong political will for sustainable forest conservation</p> <p>Strong support from all stake holders in sustainable forest conservation</p>

2.2 . Objectives

2.2.1 Development objective and impact indicators

To contribute to conservation of natural ecosystems of protected area in Indonesia through the activities of biodiversity conservation and support to local socio-economic development initiatives.

Impact indicator :

By 2018, process of sustainable conservation management of Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) between 2 countries: Indonesia and Malaysia (Sarawak) is 50 % enhanced

2.2.2 Specific objective and outcome indicators

To strengthen sustainable conservation management of Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the Transboundary conservation management framework

Outcome Indicators:

- a) By 2018, Cooperation/partnership for the conservation of Trans boundary ecosystem among 3 parties (BKNP, BANP and LEWS) is enhanced
- b) At the end of second year, Operational/ Work plan on biodiversity conservation of transboundary ecosystem is adopted and implemented at least by 50% of stakeholders within protected area
- c) At the end of the project, sustainable livelihood of the local communities in 3 villages within and surrounding BKNP improved.
- d) At the end of the project Community-based conservation, management and monitoring systems are well developed

3. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

3.1. Outputs and Activities

3.1.1 Outputs

Output 1:

Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia for the conservation of Trans boundary ecosystem BKNP and BANP/LEWS is sustained

Indicators:

- b) Three series dialogue/consultation to formulate joint task force was held participated by 75 % main stakeholders
- c) One package Partnership/cooperation for biodiversity conservation management of protected area among 3 parties is identified
- d) Series of deskstudy, information exchange, in order to improve management effectiveness of the Park are carried out
- e) Two series internship and on job training in BANP/LEWS are conducted
- f) Regional workshop on transboundary conservation organized and conducted with the participation of ASEAN member countries

Output 2:

Strategic plan on biodiversity conservation of transboundary ecosystem is implemented

Indicators:

- a) Survey and crosscheck data Team to update data and information on biodiversity conservation in transboundary ecosystem BKNP conducted
 - One package of satellite imagery interpretation
 - 5 times Ground throuthing (ground check)
 - one set map produced

- b) One package Assessment on biodiversity conservation in border area with the main focus on endangered species, mounting camera traps for identification endangered terrestrial mammal and development of monitoring systems is completed
- c) Two series of discussion and facilitation between BKNP, indigenous peoples and local governments for solving problems related to the conflict in the region

Output 3.

Sustainable livelihood of the local communities within and surrounding BKNP improved

Indicators:

- Development of eco-farming, and 3 non-timber forest product (NTFP) in 3 villages is implemented
- One programme of community based ecotourism programmes in transboundary ecosystem in 2 villages developed
 - One package of feasibility study on ecotourism business developed
 - Three times coordination/partnership meetings among local government, community and private sector in developing ecotourism village
 - One package agreement among communities, local government and park on village ecotourism
 - One set document/film to promote village ecotourism
 - At least two groups of villages involved in ecotourism programme
 - One national workshop on the promotion of ecotourism in national parks.
- 5 times campaign, 2 times exhibition, and 3 meetings to foster awareness in conservation issue for local people in border area are conducted

Output 4.

Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems are well developed

Indicators :

- One package feasibility study on community-based carbon and biodiversity conservation REDD+ project developed
- 10 times regular forest patrols operation supported
- Two well equipped patrol squad mobilized
- Three times trainings for forest patrol squad in monitoring system
- 5 times trainings of local communities on community based monitoring system

3.1.2 Activities

Activities for Output 1:

Activity 1.1. Formulating Joint Task Force to the implementation of TBCA representing relevant stakeholders from Indonesia and Sarawak

Activity 1.2. Identifying Partnership/cooperation for biodiversity conservation management of protected area

Activity 1.3 Conducting survey, studies, information exchange, in order to improve management effectiveness of the Park.

Activity 1.4 Training and on job training biodiversity conservation in BANP/LEWS

Newly added activity:

Activity 1.5 To organize a regional workshop on biodiversity conservation on transboundary conservation areas (TBCA)

It has been added to Output 1 for the following reason (s):

- To promote biodiversity conservation and management activities for the *transboundary ecosystems* and to share lesson learned and programmes in region which currently are inadequate and uncoordinated.
- To bring together the region's protected area authorities, relevant national and regional authorities and key providers of technical assistance in South East Asia to discuss challenges and opportunities for improved trans-boundary management of wildlife, water, fire, tourism and extractive industries in the region.

The additional budget will be used for the preparation and implementation of workshop including venue and meeting package. It also needs to pay for costs of travel and accommodation of resource persons and moderators. Additional budget also will be used for producing publication of workshop proceedings. The purposes of producing and disseminating of publications are to :

- 1) Strengthen information sharing and networking among relevant stakeholders in Indonesia and within countries in the region , in implementing the sustainable use and conservation to support of the overall sustainable development
- 2) To promote the implementation of biodiversity conservation in BKNP as transboundary ecosystem to international communities.

Activity 1.5 Regional workshop on transboundary conservation organized participated by at least of ASEAN members countries

Activities for Output 2:

Activity 2.1. Updating data and information on biodiversity conservation in transboundary ecosystem BKNP. It is very important to develop ___integrated database system covering biodiversity, forest carbon and local communities as well as produce updated park maps and formulate park monitoring plans.

Activity 2.2. Assesment on biodiversity conservation with the main focus on endangered species, mounting camera traps for identification endangered terrestrial mammal and development of monitoring systems in border area

Activity 2.3. Conducting Series of discussion and facilitation between BKNP, indigenous peoples and local governments for solving problems related to the conflict in the region

Activities for Output 3:

Activity 3.1. Developing Sustainable use of park resources through development of eco-farming, and other non-timber forest product (NTFP) in selected areas

Activity 3.2. Conducting Community based ecotourism programmes in transboundary ecosystem

Activity 3.3. Conducting awareness campaign of conservation issue amongst local people in border area

Note :

To satisfactorily deliver Output 3, seven activities are needed, instead of three activities as originally defined; Activity 3.2 will be expanded to cover the following sub-activities:

3.2.1 To conduct studies on village ecotourism development and feasibility of ecotourism business development in conservation forest. Funds need to be allocated for hiring consultants and facilitating discussions/dialogues with stakeholders in Putusibau district.

3.2.2 To develop partnerships on ecotourism development between local communities, local governments and the private sector. Funds need to be allocated to conduct a series of meetings between the parties involved.

3.2.3 To promote village ecotourism. Funds need to be allocated for promotional activities.

3.2.4 To strengthen involvement of women in ecotourism development. Funds need to be allocated for seed capital to support women activities in the target village.

3.2.5 To organize one national workshop on the promotion of ecotourism in national parks. Funds need to be allocated for the implementation of such a workshop.

Newly added Outputs:

Two relevant outputs such as Output 4 and Output 5 are added to the original ones.

Output 4 “Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems are well developed” has been added to for the following reasons:

- Biodiversity monitoring system is needed to improve the information available for decision-makers in protected areas through the regular collecting of data on natural biological resources and their utilization. The system is intended to improve the participation of protected area communities in park management.
- Community-based carbon monitoring system is needed to manage forests for the protection of biodiversity and to contribute to a robust estimation of conserving forest carbon stocks in BKNP. Furthermore it will help in measuring the multiple benefits of REDD+ scheme and understand of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in BKNP.

Park monitoring systems are meant to improve availability of information on on-going activities in the park and status of natural biological resources as well as their utilization. To deliver the output, five activities are planned as follows:

Activity 4.1 To develop feasibility study on community-based carbon and biodiversity conservation REDD+ project. Funds need to be allocated for conducting a feasibility study on the community-based carbon monitoring and biodiversity conservation in and/or around BKNP. This activity will be sub contracted to a reliable consultant on carbon project. It needs to be designed by professional/specialist team.

Activity 4.2 To support regular forest patrols operation in BKNP Funds need to be allocated to support implementation of regular forest patrol. It is a part of park monitoring system.

Activity 4.3 To mobilize well equipped forest patrol squad. Funds need to be allocated for purchasing of a speedboat and equipment needed for efficient forest monitoring operations.

Activity 4.4 To conduct training of forest squad personnel on forest patrolling. Funds need to be allocated for planning and implementation of the training.

Activity 4.5 To conduct training of local communities on community-based monitoring system. Funds need to be allocated for planning and implementation of the training.

3.2 Implementation approaches and methods

To achieve of the project objective, the following approaches and methods are set :

- a) In this process, we will put an emphasis in management issues. The project will build on the lesson from BANP/LEWS Sarawak, whose forth phase now completed. Exchanging and sharing information and lesson learned will facilitate harmonization of approach and methodologies. In addition it will also build on Task force agreement achievements and add value to the management structure . The overall aim to induce synergy with BANP/LEWS in term of action that would promote efficient intervention in term of transboundary collaboration.
- b) Project will work collaboratively with all relevant stakeholders at local and national level dealing with managing protected area. Consultative and participatory will be used as main approaches in project execution to ensure their involvement and enhancing ownership of the project achievement. Consultation also to address stakeholders concern and promote familiar initiative in the region.

- c) Carry out expert meeting/discussion/extension and stakeholders consultation both National and provincial within West Kalimantan for information sharing and dissemination of in implementing collaborative management as the key tool for the effective management of sustainable use of conservation area for ecotourism business.
- d) Formulating design of TBCA integrated in management plan
- e) Development of improving capacities of both government and communities through training and extensions ; Technical skill is required for strengthening the capacity of the National Park officers and also local government Officer (District Kapuas Hulu) as well as technical skills on new agricultural system is needed by communities.
- f) Involve local/international NGOs (WWF) in project activities to facilitate communication between the government (local government and the national park authority) and local communities.

Consistent with the expanded scope of the project, the following strategy is also to be pursued:

- Establish village model for ecotourism, through development of partnerships between local communities, local governments and the private sector.
- Mobilize local community participation in conservation management and monitoring systems.
- Collect and analyse baseline data on BKNP relating to enhancement of carbon stock and reduction of emissions through biodiversity conservation. Develop a pilot methodology for carbon measurement; produce updated park maps; and formulate park monitoring plans.
- Strengthen information sharing and networking within ASEAN countries to disseminate lessons learned from the implementation of community-based carbon and biodiversity conservation REDD+ initiatives through the regional workshop and relevant publications.

3.3 Workplan

The work plan for the whole period is presented below:

Output / Activities	Year															
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Output 1. Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia for the conservation of Trans boundary ecosystem BKNP and BANP/LEWS is sustained																
Activity 1.1. Formulating Joint Task Force to the implementation of TBCA representing relevant stakeholders from Indonesia and Sarawak	■	■														
Activity 1.2. Identifying partnership/cooperation for biodiversity conservation management of protected area	■	■														
Activity 1.3 Conducting desk study, information exchange, in order to improve management effectiveness of the Park.			■	■	■	■										
Activity 1.4 Internship and on job training on biodiversity conservation in BANP/LEWS							■	■	■	■						
Activity 1.5 Regional workshop on transboundary conservation organized participated by ASEAN members countries																
1.5.1 Developing a workshop work programme			■	■	■	■										

Activity 3.2. Conducting Community based ecotourism programmes in transboundary ecosystem is developed																				
Activity 3.3. Conducting awareness campaign of conservation issue amongst local people in border area																				
Output 4. Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems are well developed																				
Activities :																				
4.1 Developing feasibility study on community-based carbon and biodiversity conservation REDD+ project.																				
4.2 Supporting regular forest patrols operation																				
4.3 Mobilizing well equipped forest patrol squad																				
4.4 Trainings for forest patrol squad in monitoring systems																				
4.5 Trainings of local communities on community based monitoring systems																				

3.4. Budget

3.4.1 Master budget Schedule

Output/Activity	Quarter	Budget Component	Inputs	Unit	Quantity		Unit Cost	ITTO Contribution					
					ITTO	GOI		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	
<p>Output 1. Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia for the conservation of Trans boundary ecosystem BKNP and BANP/LEWS is sustained</p> <p>Activities 1.1. Formulating Joint Task Force to the implementation of TBCA representing relevant stakeholders from Indonesia and Sarawak</p>													
			daily subsistence allowance (national domestic and international ticket)	MD	30		125,00	3.750,00					3.750,00
			local transportation	MD	30		300,00	9.000,00					9.000,00
			resource person	trip	2		600,00	1.200,00					1.200,00
			facilitator	MD	8		500,00	4.000,00					4.000,00
			document material	MD	8		300,00	2.400,00					2.400,00
			preparation meetings	package	2		800,00	1.600,00					1.600,00
			field trip	package	2		2.500,00	2.500,00					5.000,00
				package	1		3.000,00	3.000,00					3.000,00
								-					-
			daily subsistence allowance	MD	30		125,00	3.750,00					3.750,00
			international tickets	MD	10		300,00	3.000,00					3.000,00
			local transportation	trip	2		120,00	240,00					240,00
		preparation meetings	package	2		3.000,00	6.000,00					6.000,00	

			field trip	package	1		1.500,00	1.500,00				1.500,00
sub total activities 1.1.								44.440,00	-	-	-	44.440,00
Activities 1.2. Identifying partnership/ cooperation for biodiversity conservation management of protected area												
			international consultant national consultant (1 persons, 1 months)	MM	1		10.000,00	10.000,00				10.000,00
			international and domestic ticket to jakarta and sarawak	MM	2		1.500,00	3.000,00				3.000,00
			international and domestic ticket to jakarta and sarawak	MD	10		400,00	4.000,00				4.000,00
			Accommodation	package	2		1.050,00	2.100,00				2.100,00
			document material	package	1		800,00	800,00				800,00
			daily subsistence allowance (national)	MD	15		125,00	1.875,00				1.875,00
			domestic tickets	MD	15		300,00	4.500,00				4.500,00
			local transportation	trip	1		300,00	300,00				300,00
			facilitator	MD	2		300,00	600,00				600,00
			resource person	MD	2		200,00	400,00				400,00
			document material	package	1		400,00	400,00				400,00
			preparation meetings	package	1		1.500,00	1.500,00				1.500,00
sub total activities 1.2.								29.475,00	-	-	-	29.475,00
Activities 1.3. Conducting desk studies, information exchange, in order to improve management effectiveness of the Park.												

Output/Activity	Quarter	Budget Component	Inputs	Unit	Quantity		Unit Cost	ITTO Contribution					
					ITTO	GOI		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	
Travelling to Sarawak (2 persons, 1 times)													
			daily subsistence allowance	MD	2		1.000,00	2.000,00					2.000,00
			international tickets	MD	2		300,00	600,00					600,00
			local transportation	trip	2		120,00	240,00					240,00
Travelling to BKNP (2 persons, 1 times)													
			daily subsistence allowance	MD	2		500,00	1.000,00					1.000,00
			domestic tickets	trip	2		350,00	700,00					700,00
			local transportation	trip	1		100,00	100,00					100,00
			collecting and compilation data (BKNP & Sarawak)	package	1		1.500,00	1.500,00					1.500,00
sub total activities 1.3.								6.140,00	-	-	-		6.140,00
Activities 1.4. Internship and on job training biodiversity conservation in BANP/LEWS													
			<i>internship 2 persons, 2 times</i>	package	4		1.500,00			6.000,00			6.000,00
			<i>On job training (3 persons, 10 days)</i>	package	3		900,00			2.700,00			2.700,00
sub total activities 1.4.								-	-	8.700,00	-		8.700,00
Activity 1.5. :Regional workshop on transboundary conservation organized participated by at least of ASEAN members countries													
Sub Activity 1.5.1. Developing workshop work programme	Q3-Q4, Y2	61	a	Meeting package (6 times)	package	3,00	-	2.500,00			7.500,00		7.500,00

Output/Activity	Quarter	Budget Component	Inputs	Unit	Quantity		Unit Cost	ITTO Contribution					
					ITTO	GOI		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	
Sub-total Activity 1.5.1								-	7.500,00	-	-	7.500,00	
Sub Activity 1.5.2.: Conducting of the regional workshop	Q3, Y3	32.1	a	International ticket	MD	10,00	-	600,00		6.000,00		6.000,00	
		32.2	b	Domestic ticket	MD	10,00	-	400,00		4.000,00		4.000,00	
	63,00	31.1	c	<i>DSA international</i>	MD	30,00	-	110,00		3.300,00		3.300,00	
		31.2	d	<i>DSA national</i>	MD	30,00	-	80,00		2.400,00		2.400,00	
		32.3	e	Local transportation	package	1,00	-	800,00		800,00		800,00	
		52	f	document material	package	1,00	-	400,00		400,00		400,00	
		61	g	meeting	package	1,00	-	750,00		750,00		750,00	
		52	h	Workshop facilities	package	1,00	-	2.500,00		2.500,00		2.500,00	
Sub-total Activity 1.5.2								-	20.150,00		-	20.150,00	
Sub Activity 1.5.3 Publishing and disseminating workshop results	Q4, Y3	64	a	Publications/Film	package	1,00		20.000,00			20.000,00		20.000,00
	Q1, Y4			And Dissemination	package								
Sub-total Activity 1.5.3									-		20.000,00		20.000,00
Sub-total Activity 1.5.									-	27.650,00	20.000,00		47.650,00
Sub total Output 1													136.405,00

Output/Activity	Quarter	Budget Component	Inputs	Unit	Quantity		Unit Cost	ITTO Contribution					
					ITTO	GOI		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	
Output 2. Strategic plan on biodiversity conservation of transboundary ecosystem is operated													
Activities 2.1. Updating data and information on biodiversity conservation in transboundary ecosystem BKNP (biodiversity ecosystem for two watershed)			<i>survey/expedition for collecting data</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 scene satellite imagery • International/national consultant • DSA international • Domestic ticket • DSA 	package	1,00		29.000,00	29.000,00					29.000,00
				package	4,00		1.900,00		1.900,00				1.900,00
				Sub-total Activity 2.1									
								29.000,00	1.900,00				30.900,00
Activities 2.2. Assessment on biodiversity conservation in border area			<i>national experts (2 persons, 2 month)</i> <i>assistant national experts (2 persons, 2 months)</i> <i>domestic tickets</i> <i>daily subsistence allowance</i> <i>accommodation</i> <i>local transportation</i>	MM	2,00		2.000,00		4.000,00				4.000,00
				MM	2,00		550,00		1.100,00			1.100,00	
				MD	6,00		550,00		3.300,00			3.300,00	
				MD	1,00		2.500,00		2.500,00			2.500,00	
				package	2,00		2.000,00		4.000,00			4.000,00	
				package	2,00		3.000,00		3.000,00			3.000,00	
				package	1,00				3.000,00			3.000,00	

Output/Activity	Quarter	Budget Component	Inputs	Unit	Quantity		Unit Cost	ITTO Contribution					
					ITTO	GOI		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	
			Dissemination of survey findings	package	1,00		19.693,00		6.564,00	6.564,00		13.128,00	
Sub-total Activity 2.2									24.464,00	6.564,00		31.028,00	
Activities 2.3 series of discussion and facilitation . between BKNP, indigenous peoples and local governments for solving problems related to the conflict in the region													
			<i>daily subsistence allowance</i>	MD	10,00		50,00		500,00			500,00	
			<i>domestic tickets</i>	MD	5,00		400,00		2.000,00			2.000,00	
			<i>meeting package</i>	package	50,00		45,00		2.250,00			2.250,00	
			<i>local transportation</i>	trip	1,00		400,00		400,00			400,00	
			<i>resource person</i>	MD	2,00		150,00		300,00			300,00	
			<i>facilitator</i>	MD	2,00		75,00		300,00			150,00	
			<i>seminar kit</i>	package	1,00		600,00		600,00			600,00	
			preparation meeting (2 times, 15 persons)	package	1,00		2.000,00		2.000,00			2.000,00	
Sub-total Activity 2.3									-	8.200,00	-	-	8.200,00
Total Output 2													70.128,00

Output 3 Sustainable livelihood of the local communities within and surrounding BKNP improved													
Activity 3.1. Developing Sustainable use of park resources through development of eco farming, and other non-timber forest product (NTFP) in selected areas													
			<i>national experts (2 persons, 2 months</i>		6,00		1.500,00		5.000,00				5.000,00
			<i>assistant national experts(3 persons, 2 months</i>		4,00		575,00		2.300,00				2.300,00
			<i>survey stock NTFP</i>		1,00		17.000,00		17.000,00				17.000,00
			<i>domestic tickets</i>		12,00		350,00		4.200,00				4.200,00
			Publication material		1,00		1.500,00		-		1.500,00		1.500,00
			Dissemination		1,00		1.500,00		1.500,00				1.500,00
			<i>meeting (2 times, @ 15 person)</i>		2,00		500,00		1.000,00				1.000,00
			<i>eco-farming demplot</i>		4,00		8.000,00		4.000,00	4.000,00			8.000,00
			monitoring eco-farming demplot through Resort Based Management		-	1,00	10.376,00						-
			develop productive enterprises of brown sugar and honey bees		-	1,00	2.950,00						-
Sub-total Activity 3.1								-	39.000,00	-	1.500,00		40.500,00

Output/Activity	Quarter	Budget Component	Inputs	Unit	Quantity		Unit Cost	ITTO Contribution							
					ITTO	GOI		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total			
Activity 3.2. : Development of ecotourism village model 3.2.1 Study on village ecotourism development and feasibility study on ecotourism business in conservation forest	Q2-Q3,Y1	15	a	National Expert	MM										
				b	Domestic ticket	trip	2,00		2.500,00	5.000,00				5.000,00	
				32				4,00		400,00	1.600,00			1.600,00	
				31		c	DSA	MD							3.200,00
				61		d	Meeting package	package	40,00		80,00	3.200,00			4.000,00
				52		e	utilities	package	2,00		2.000,00	4.000,00			4.000,00
Sub-total Activity 3.2.1															
										14.050,00	-	-	-	14.050,00	
3.2.2 Develop partnership on ecotourism development between local community, government and private sector	Q2-Q3,Y3	61	a	Meeting package (3 times)	package						2.250,00		2.250,00		
					workshop (one day, once times)		3,00		750,00					-	
				31		b	-DSA	MD					4.000,00		4.000,00
				32		c	- Domestic ticket	trip	50,00		80,00		1.800,00		1.800,00
				32		d	- Local transport	package	6,00		300,00		1.200,00		1.200,00
				18		e	- Resources person	MD	1,00		1.200,00		1.500,00		1.500,00
	52		f	- workshop facilities	package	6,00		250,00		3.000,00		3.000,00			
Sub-total Activity 3.2.2												13.750,00		13.750,00	
										-	-		-		

3.2.3 Promotion of village ecotourism	Q1-Q3,Y4	66	a	website /film/dissemination information	package	1,00		3.500,00	875,00	875,00	2,000	3,000	6.750,00
sub total activities 3.2.3									875,00	875,00	2,000	3,000	6.750,00
3.2.4 Strengthening involvement of community in ecotourism development		15	a	Small enterprises business meeting	package	2,00		2.500,00			5.000,00		5.000,00
	Q4, Y3	31.2	b.	DSA	MD	20,00		80,00			1.600,00		1.600,00
		32.2	c.	Domestic ticket	Trip	4,00		400,00			1.600,00		1.600,00
		62	d.	Training of ecotourism entrepreneurship for communities group	Package						5.000,00	5.000,00	10.000,00
sub total activities 3.2.4										-	13.200,00	5,000,00	18.200,00
3.2.5. National Workshop on Ecotourism													
	Q1,Y4	63	a	National workshop	Package	1,00		5.000,00				5.000,00	5.000,00
		32.2	b	Domestic ticket	trip	5,00		400,00				2.000,00	2.000,00
sub total activities 3.2.5										-	-	7.000,00	7.000,00
sub total activities 3.2.										-	-		59,750.00

Output/Activity	Quarter	Budget Component	Inputs	Unit	Quantity		Unit Cost	ITTO Contribution					
					ITTO	GOI		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	
Activities 3.3. Conducting awareness campaign of conservation issue among local people in border area			<i>campaign (5 times)</i>	package									
				package	5,00		2.000,00	2.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00		10.000,00	
			<i>publication (leaflet/booklet)</i>										
					2,00		797.50		797.50			797.50	1.595,00
sub total activities 3.3								2.000,00	4.797.50	4.000,00	797.50		11.595,00
Sub total Output 3													111,845,00
Output 4. Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems are well developed													
Activities 4.1.													
Feasibility study on community-based conservation, management for REDD+ project	Q1-Q2, Y2	21		Package for REDD+FS	subcontract	1,00	50.000,00		50.000,00				50.000,00
sub total 4.1									50.000,00				50.000,00
Activities 4.2.													
Support forest patrol operation		31.2	a	Forest patrol implementation	package	10,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00		40.000,00
sub total 4.2							10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00			40.000,00
Activities 4.3 Mobilizing a well equipped forest patrol													
	Q2-Q3, Y1	44	a	Speedboat	unit	1,00	5.000,00	5.000,00					5.000,00
	Q2-Q3,	45	b	Forest patrolling equipment	package								4.600,00

	Y3					1,00		2.500,00	2.500,00	2.100,00			
		53	c	Operational cost for speed boat	month	30,00	30,00	350,00	2.00,00	2.00,00	2.00,00	1.500,00	7.500,00
sub total 4.3									9.600,00	4.200,00	2.100,00	2.100,00	17.100,00
Activities 4.4. Training for forest patrol	Q3-Q4,Y1 Q3-Q4,Y3 Q3-Q4,Y5	62	a	trainings (2times)	package	2,00		2.000,00			2.000,00	2.000,00	4.000,00
sub total 4.4										-	2.000,00	2.000,00	4.000,00
Activities 4.5. Training for local communities	Q3-Q4,Y1 Q3-Q4,Y3 Q3-Q4,Y5	62	a	trainings (2times)	package	2,00		1.000,00		1.000,00	1.500,00	1.500,00	4.000,00
sub total 4.5									1.350,00	1.000,00	1.500,00	1.500,00	4.000,00
total Output 4													115.100,00
Total project activities													433.478,00

Output/Activity	Quarter	Budget Component	Inputs	Unit	Quantity		Unit Cost	ITTO Contribution						
					ITTO	GOI		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total		
<u>Non-activity based</u>	Q1-Q4, Y4 Q1-Q4, Y5	11	<u>Key Personnel</u>											
			a.	Project Coordinator (PC)	MM	24,00	-	2.500,00	30.000,00	30.000,00	30.000,00	30.000,00	120.000,00	
			b.	Technician	MM	24,00	-	500,00	6.000,00	6.000,00	6.000,00	6.000,00	24.000,00	
			c.	Finance and Administration	MM	24,00	-	600,00	7.200,00	7.200,00	7.200,00	7.200,00	28.800,00	
			d.	National Expert (30 month, part time)	MM	30,00	-	1.500,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	30.000,00	
			e.	Field Coordinator	MM	60,00	-	1.500,00	18.000,00	18.000,00	18.000,00	18.000,00	72.000,00	
				SubTotal									274.800,00	
				<u>Office</u>									-	
			g.	Office space	Month		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				<u>Duty travel</u>									-	
			31.2	j	DSA, PC	Yearly	2,00	-	5.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	20.000,00
			32.2	k	Domestic ticket	Yearly	2,00	-	2.500,00	2.500,00	2.500,00	2.500,00	2.500,00	10.000,00
				<u>Capital Item</u>									-	
			41	l	Personal Computer	unit		-		1.500,00				1.500,00
			42	m	Laptop	unit		-		5.000,00				5.000,00
			43	n	Fax Machine, printer, scanner	unit		-		400,00				400,00
				<u>Consumable item</u>									-	
			51	p	Office Supplies	month	24,00	-	5.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	20.000,00
			52	q	utilities	Yearly	2,00	-	1.200,00	1.000,00	1.000,00	1.000,00	1.000,00	4.000,00
				<u>Others</u>									-	

		68	r	PSC meetings	Meeting Yearly	3,00	-	3.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00	16.000,00
		69	s t	Financial auditing coordination meetings		2,00	-	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	8.000,00
									3.000,00				2.500,00
Total Non-activity based													362.200,00
Grand Total Project Costs													795.678,00
ITTO Monitoring Review													30.000,00
ITTO Ex-post/ Ex-ante Evaluation													15.000,00
ITTO programme support (12 %)													100.881,00
Sub total													145.881,00
Grand Total ITTO													941.559,00

3.4.2 Consolidated Budget

Category	Description	Total	Approved budget for Year 1 - Year 2		Proposed budget for extension period	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
10	Personnel					
11	Project Coordinator	120,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
12	Secretary	24,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
13	Finance and Administration	28,800.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
14	International Expert/Consultant	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00
15	Field coordinator	72,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
15	National Consultant	86,000.00	21,500.00	19,000.00	15,000.00	30,500.00
15	Counterpart	48,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
19	Sub total	398,800.00	104,700.00	92,200.00	88,200.00	113,700.00
20	Sub contracts					
21	a. sub-contract ----survey, installing and operating database system, collecting data, survey	25,000.00	25,000.00		-	
22	b. sub-contract --- Development of updated park maps and monitoring plan	4,000.00	4,000.00		-	
23	c. sub-contract ---Developing FS community based carbon and conservation	50,000.00		50,000.00	-	
29	Sub total	79,000.00	29,000.00	50,000.00		
30	Duty Travel					
31	Daily subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-
31.1	DSA International	2.200,00	-	1.100,00	1.100,00	-
31.2	DSA National	68.954,00	20.500,00	21.404,00	19.450,00	7.600,00
32	Transportation	-	-	-	-	-
32,1	- International travel	14,800,00	7.600,00	2.500,00	2.500,00	2,200.00
32,2	- Domestic Travel	30.200,00	10.200,00	7.500,00	8.500,00	6.500,00
39	Sub total	116,154.00	38.300,00	32.504,00	31,550,00	13.800,00
40	Capital Items					
41	Personal Computer	1.700,00	2.700,00			
42	Laptop	6.000,00	7.500,00			
43	Printer, scanner, fax machine	600,00	600,00			
44	Speedboat	5.000,00	5.000,00			
46	Forest patrolling equipment	82.500,00	22.500,00	40,000.00	20,000.00	
49	Sub total	98.300,00	38.300,00	40,000.00	20,000.00	
50	Consumables items					
51	Office Supplies	26.000,00	7.000,00	7.000,00	7.000,00	5.000,00
52	utilities	4.000,00	1.000,00	1.000,00	1.000,00	1.000,00
53	Operational cost for speedboat	26.400,00	6.600,00	6.600,00	6.600,00	6.600,00

59	Sub total	56.400,00	14.600,00	14.600,00	14.600,00	12.600,00
60	Miscellaneous					
61	Meeting	70.625,00	20.575,00	17.000,00	18.050,00	15,000.00
	field trip	6.600,00	6.600,00	-	-	-
61.1	planning, preparation and administration	650,00	650,00			
	survey stock for NTFP	17.000,00	-	17.000,00	-	-
	eco-farming demplot	8.000,00	-	8.000,00	-	-
62	Training	14.000,00	3.000,00	3.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00
63	promoting BKNP Ecotourism	29.900,00	19.900,00	5,000.00		5,000.00
64	Monitoring eco-farming demplot through resort based management	10.370,00		10.370,00		
65	Office space	40.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00
63	National / Regional workshop	47,650,00	-	27.650,00		20,000.00
64	Publications and dissemination	49,399.00	6.500,00	7.899,00	20.000,00	15,000,00
66	website	1,750,00	1,000.00	250,00	250,00	250,00
68	PSC Meeting	16,000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00
69	Audit	8.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00
	Sub total	319,944.00	74,225.00	112,169.00	58,300.00	75,250.00
70	Total	1,068,598.00	299,125.00	341,473.00	212,650.00	215,350.00
90	Project monitoring and administration					
91	ITTO monitoring & review	30,000.00				
93	ITTO ex-post evaluation	15,000.00				
94	ITTO Programme support (70 + 91 +92+93) x 12%	100,881.00				
99	Total Project Monitoring and Administration	145.881,,00				
	GRAND TOTAL (70 + 100)	1,214,479.00				

3.4.3 ITTO Yearly Budget

Category	Description	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
10	Personnel					
11	Project Coordinator	120.000,00	30.000,00	30.000,00	30.000,00	30.000,00
12	Secretary	24.000,00	6.000,00	6.000,00	6.000,00	6.000,00
13	Finance and Administration	28.800,00	7.200,00	7.200,00	7.200,00	7.200,00
14	International Expert/Consultant	20.000,00	10.000,00	-	-	10,000
15	Field coordinator	72.000,00	18,000.00	18,000,00	18.000,00	18.000,00
15	Consultant National	86.000,00	21,000.00	19,000,00	15.000,00	30.500,00
19	Sub total	350.800,00	92,700,00	80,200,00	76,200,00	101,700,00
20	Sub contracts					
21	a. sub-contract ----survey baseline data and information and establishment of its system	25.000,00	25,000,00	-	-	-
22	b. sub-contract --- Development of updated park maps and monitoring plan	4.000,00	4,000,00	-	-	-
23	c. sub-contract --- Feasibility study on the development of community based carbon and biodiversity conservation systems	50.000,00	-	50,000.00	-	-
29	Sub total	79.000,00	29,000,00	50.000,00		-
30	Duty Travel					
31	Daily subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-
31.1	DSA International	2.200,00	-	1.100,00	1.100,00	-
31.2	DSA National	38.954,00	10.500,00	11.404,00	9.450,00	7.600,00
32	Transportation	-	-	-	-	-
32,1	- International travel	14,800,00	7.600,00	2.500,00	2.500,00	2,200.00
32,2	- Domestic Travel	22.700,00	7.700,00	5.000,00	6.000,00	4.000,00
39	Sub total	78,654.00	25.800,00	20.004,00	19.050,00	13.800,00
40	Capital Items					
41	Personal Computer	1.500,00	1.700,00	-	-	-
42	Notebook Computer	6.000,00	6.000,00	-	-	-
43	Printer, scanner, fax machine	600,00	600,00	-	-	-
44	Speedboat	5.000,00	5.000,00	-	-	-
45	Forest patrolling equipment	2.500,00	2.500,00	-	-	-
49	Sub total	15.800,00	15.800,00	-	-	-
50	Consumables items					
51	Office Supplies	20.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00
52	utilities	4.000,00	1.000,00	1.000,00	1.000,00	1.000,00
53	Operational cost for speedboat	8.400,00	2.100,00	2.100,00	2.100,00	2.100,00

59	Sub total		32.400,00	8.100,00	8.100,00	8.100,00	8.100,00
60	Miscellaneous						
61	Meeting	70.625,00	20.575,00	17.000,00	18.050,00	15,000.00	
	field trip	6.600,00	6.600,00	-	-	-	
	survey stock for NTFP	17.000,00	-	17.000,00	-	-	
	eco-farming demplot	8.000,00	-	8.000,00	-	-	
62	Training	14.000,00	3.000,00	3.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00	
63	National / Regional workshop	47,650,00	-	27.650,00		20,000.00	
64	Publications and dissemination	49 ,399.00	6.500,00	7.899,00	20.000,00	15,000.00	
66	website	1,750,00	1,000.00	250,00	250,00	250,00	
68	PSC Meeting	16,000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00	
69	Audit	8.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	
69	Sub total	239,024.00	43,675.00	86,799.00	48,300.00	60,250.00	
70	Total Project	795,678.00	215,075.00	245,103.00	151,650.00	183,850.00	
80	National management cost	-	(See executing agency budget)				
90	Project monitoring and administration						
91	ITTO monitoring & review	30.000,00					
92	ITTO Ex-post evaluation	15.000,00					
95	ITTO Programme support (70 + 91 +92) x 12%	100,881.00					
100	Total Project Monitoring and Administration	145.881.00					
	GRAND TOTAL (70 + 100)	941,559.00					

3.4.4 Executing Agency Yearly Budget (Gol)

Category	Description	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
10	Personnel					
11	Counterpart	48,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
12	National Expert	-	-	-	-	
19	Sub total	-	-	-	-	
20	Sub contracts	-				
21	-	-	-	-		
22	-	-	-	-		
29	Sub total	-	-	-		
30	Duty Travel	-				
31	DSA	30.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	
32	Domestic ticket	7.500,00	2.500,00	2.500,00	2.500,00	
39	Sub total	37.500,00	12.500,00	12.500,00	12.500,00	-
40	Capital Items	-				
41	Laptop	1.500,00	1.500,00			
42	Personal Computer	1.000,00	1.000,00			
43	Patrol Car	80.000,00	20.000,00	40.000,00	20.000,00	
		-	-	-		
49	Sub total	82.500,00	22.500,00	40.000,00	20.000,00	
50	Consumables items	-				
51	Office Supplies	6.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	-
52	utilities	-	-	-	-	-
53	Operational cost for speedboat	18.000,00	4.500,00	4.500,00	4.500,00	4.500,00
59	Sub total	24.000,00	6.500,00	6.500,00	6,500,00	4.500,00
60	Miscellaneous	-				
61	Develop productive enterprises of brown sugar and honey bess	-	-	-	-	-
61.1	planning, preparation and administration	650,00	650,00			
63	promoting BKNP Ecotourism	29.900,00	19.900,00	5,000.00		5,000.00
64	Monitoring eco-farming demplot through resort based management	10.370,00		10.370,00		
65	Office space	40.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00

69	Sub total	80.920,00	30.550,00	25.370,00	10.000,00	15.000,00
70	Total Gol	272.920,00	93.050,00	91.370,00	61.000,00	27.500,00
80	National management cost	-				
100	GRAND TOTAL	272.920,00				

3.5 Assumptions, risks, sustainability.

3.5.1 Assumptions and risks

The potential risk associated with the project and likely will affect its implementation are:

- Fail in securing the transborder world heritage status for the BKNP, BANP, and LEWS areas and or in securing high political commitment for the transborder conservation collaboration. Currently, through the proposed world heritage site and the Heart of Borneo initiative it is estimated that the **risk is low**. However, since the formal evaluation of the world heritage status is not complete yet, the risk for not successful of this application is still there. Further, if it is not successful, it might lead to significant reduced of political commitment to the transborder conservation collaboration.
- Lack of support from key stakeholders (local government of district level and local communities) on operational cooperation and coordination i.e supporting to combat illegal logging will be a significant risk to the achievement of specific objective. Although the activities of illegal logging in BTNP is significantly reduced due to strong political commitment of Indonesian Government, the risk of not able to stop this activities **is still high** since number of park ranger to properly guard the park is very limited, alternative income for local communities is limited, law enforcement strengthened. To minimize that risk, this planning process will be discussed and consulted with local government at the province and districts level even sub district and active contact and their direct engagement in the ecotourism in BKNP programme activities as appropriate. Coordination forum and village levels through regular coordination meeting and dialogue in order to get better common understanding about problems and opportunities to conserve and manage the protected area in the field. The communities sometimes reluctant to attend a training or a group meeting in case they are not clear with the purpose and benefit of those agenda. The project team will try to approach the head of community's group, head of village, a to encourage their member participate in the training and several group meetings. The project team will inform what is the purpose and benefit of those activities which is as a means of improving local income and oping market access of their products.
- Another risk associated with conflict of interest between the local government and local communities involve in illegal activities disturbing protected area. Some of reasons for basic conflict between conservation and development. developing attractive incentives system for the conservation district and to provide alternative income for the local communities. Financial value on harvesting the wood from BKNP and other protected forest in Kapuas Hulu District is very high and therefore, it is very attractive. Long term-economic value has to be measured and understood properly by the District Government, short-term incentives package should be available, and alternative income for local communities should be available in order to "compete" with the option of harvesting the wood (legal or illegally). **The risk is relatively high** since central government financial capacity is very limited and efforts to provide alternative income for the local communities will be strongly challenge by low capacity of the local communities (in term of education/skill and financial), weakness on market intelligent and knowledge, and unclear situation on land tenure issues (in some areas).

Past experiences showed that intensive approach had been successful in mitigating that risk through (a) Approach and communication with relevant parties to improve awareness of biodiversity habitat conservation (b) Enforcement of regulation within the protected area and buffer zones. (c) Establish tailor made empowerment program which involve/consult related communities in the planning process (d) Strengthening enforcement of protected area boundaries.

3.5.2. Sustainability

To maintain the sustainability of this project, Ministry of Forestry will support and allocate budget to continue efforts in promoting biodiversity conservation in BKNP through national budget (DIPA). Prior to the end of the project, executing and collaborating agencies as well as other relevant stakeholders will develop exit strategy. Officers who are in charge in budgeting at the level of Directorate General

of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation will also be involved during the process of developing the exit strategy. The involvement of the officers is critical to ensure the continuation of activities initiated by the project. Beside that, Kapuas Hulu as Conservation District will support and allocate annual budget to support conservation activities in the area.

The facilitation efforts include establishment of policy and regulation to move towards more equitable relationship between the national park and local communities. The policy and regulation are consisting framework for sustainable livelihood improvement of the local communities and market development for eco-farming as well as NTFP. When eco-farming products and non timber forest product market as well community based-ecotourism have developed as an alternative source of income, the surrounding communities will implement sustainable management of the resources in their own land willingly to enhance local economy and to gain the conservation benefit in West Kalimantan Region.

BKNP has developed and implemented several approaches to empower local communities in terms of community based-ecotourism. Currently, BKNP is assisting local community at Sadap sub-village to develop the sub-village as a tourism village. In addition to that, BKNP has supported the sub-village to establish Katayot Agent, a local tourist operator. Moreover, BKNP also actively seeks support from potential donors to support our agenda in community based-ecotourism. JICA has granted fund for collaboration works in developing Sadap sub-village as a tourism village.

The project will assist in developing workplan for the Communication Forum of essential activities, and BKNP will maintain the continuation of operational activities as part of its daily management. It will also maintain active communication with relevant stakeholder in collaborative management. Provincial and district forestry service will allocate annual budget to support the project results as integral part of local government program in sustainable development. Maintain the effective networking among stakeholders through coordination forum.

Project sustainability will be occurred and the expected outcomes at project completion will be achieved through the following programs:

1. Join Task Force will be operational in implementing program and activities to improve the effectiveness of the Park management
2. Workplan on biodiversity conservation in transboundary ecosystem will be adopted and implemented by stakeholders within protected area. To incorporate the ITTO Phase III project objectives into 5 year workplan of BKNP to ensure the continuation of activities initiated by the project
3. Communities surrounding BKNP will be equipped to benefit from market opportunities for eco-farming and non timber forest products, and demonstrate legal compliance and sustainability of their operations in order to meet the respective market requirements. BKNP will develop guideline and establish organization at village level;
4. Provide significant efforts to develop synergy between central government and district government through providing mechanism where costs and benefits of management and development of the park will be shared properly and fairly. By doing this, the park will not only receiving central government budget but from district government as well
5. To further strengthen the implementation of conservation district and develop its incentive mechanism both from the central government (specific incentives as a "compensation" as being conservation district) or capitalize the market opportunity (e.g., environmental services scheme)

All of the above efforts will be done in systematic ways and will be an integral part of the exist strategy of this Phase III project.

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

4.1 Organization structure and stakeholder involvement mechanisms

4.1.1 Executing Agency and partners

The Executing Agency of the project will be the Balai Besar Taman Nasional Betung Kerihun, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia which will assume all the responsible for its coordination and implementing of the activities will be carried out together with WWF Indonesia, University and local NGO. The Balai Besar BKNP is a unit under the Directorate Forest Protection and Nature Conservation of the Ministry

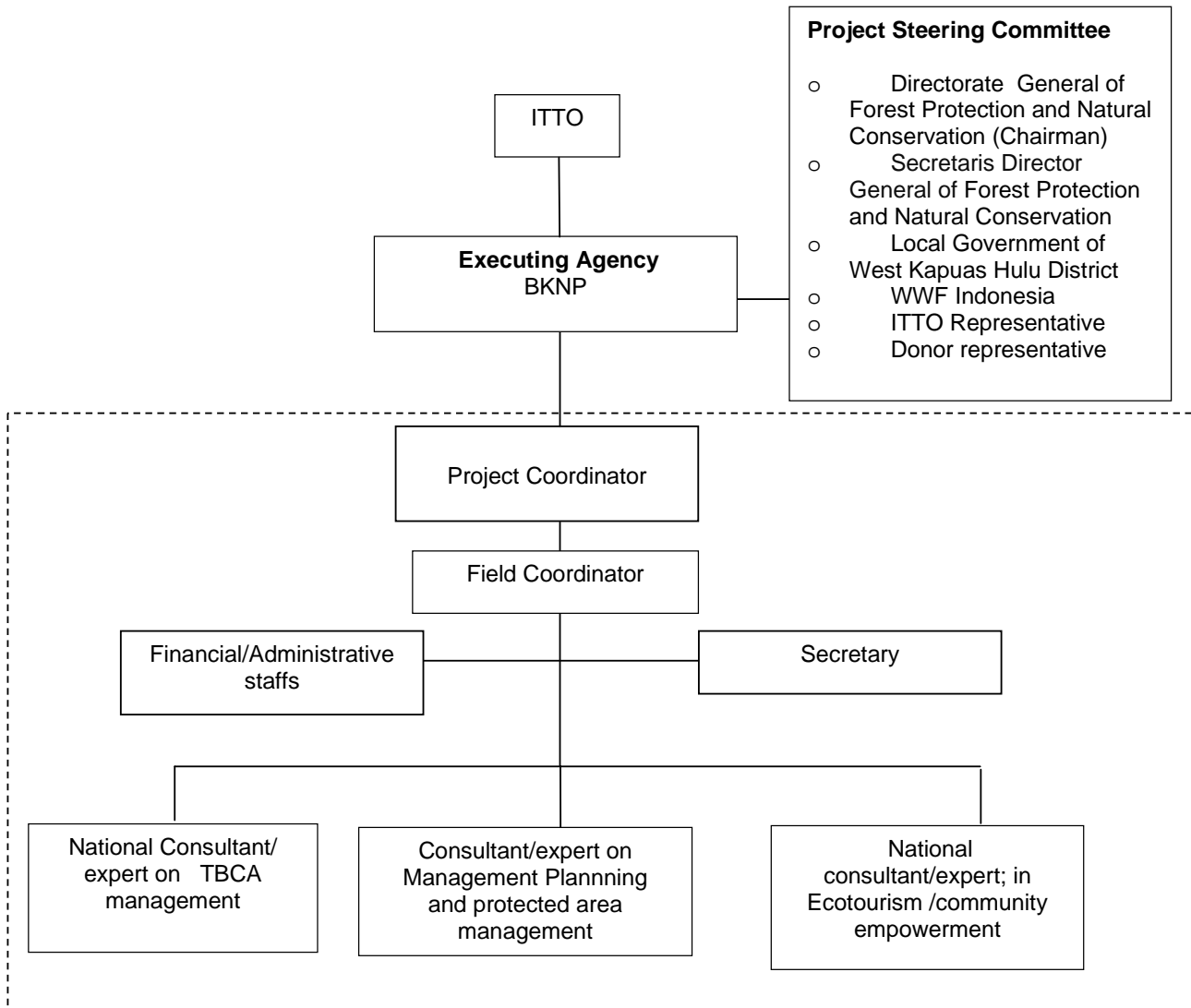
of Forestry, has capabilities, expertise to manage the park. It will be responsible for managing of the implementation of activities and the ITTO fund.

Executing Agency also will work together with some experts/consultants, provincial and district government, forestry service of three districts level, communities group, local NGO, university or other relevant institution to implement some activities in the field. If necessary, the other activities will be implemented through sub-contracts with local NGO for efficiency. Training activities will involve local communities, and local government in Kapuas Hulu and District and West Kalimantan province. In the implementation of the activities will involve local NGOs to facilitate communication between the government (local government and the national park authority) and local communities. Key project personnel in the implementation of the project provided by Executing Agency briefly presented with their main roles and responsibilities in Annex 2.

4.1.2 Project management team

ITTO Project management Team will consist of Project coordinator, administration staffs (secretary and finance staff) as well as consultant/experts. Professional person who has qualification needed as in Term of Reference will be assigned as the project coordinator. He/she will be in charge of the overall of the project implementation. The project coordinator will report to the Executing Agency as well as to ITTO in consultation with the Steering Committee. The project coordinator should be a qualified and acceptable senior forester who has the responsibility for the planning of the day to day project activities and project management. He/she will be assisted by secretary and finance staff. Term of reference of project coordinator and administration staff is attached in Annex III.

The management structure of the project is presented in the following



4.1.3 Project steering committee

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) consist of relevant policy makers from national, provincial and district level , academics, and communities representatives appointed by The Minister of Forestry, the IITO representative and donor representative. The duty of PSC are (a) approve program and budgets of the various activities within the framework of the project approved by ITTO (b) conduct annual reviews and evaluation of the project implementation (c) Approve progress report before submission to ITTO and GOI. The PSC will be chaired by the the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation.

4.1.4 Stakeholder involvement mechanisms

Detail arrangement of key stakeholders in this project set out as follows:

- a) The role of the BKNP are :
 - Maintain coordination among relevant parties in implementing project objective and activities
 - Coordinate and consulting with ITTO upon the project development
 - Responsible for the project activities and giving support to project coordinator for Executing the project.
 - Monitor project fund based on project proposal and approval by ITTO and project agreement in accordance with ITTO guidelines and procedure as well as prevailed the government regulation
 - Provision of counter budget of GOI to support the project activities together with EA include appoint personnel to work in the project
 - Prepare and submitting project report to ITTO
- b) The role of WWF includes:
 - Support BKNP in implementing project activities
 - Assist BKNP in implementing activities of utilization of NTPFs at the field level
- c) The role of three Local Government district level are :
 - Facilitate executing agency on preparing the data and information related to the sustainable development planning, land use etc
 - Participation in developing management plan
 - Involvement in training activities
 - Monitor and evaluate the activities in the field
 - Participate in the PSC meeting of the project
- d) The role of Universities/ Research institute includes:
 - Contribution to the research activities on core and buffer zone
 - Sharing information regarding implementation of research result
- e) The role of local communities :
 - Involving in the activities related to community based protected area management
 - Participation in Training and improving awareness activities mainly for communities in target villages
 - Participation in developing management plan
 - Execution of entrepreneurship activities

4.2 Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation

4.2.1 Project Progress Report.

The first project progress report will be given to ITTO 6 months after project start-up or at least 4 months before the date of the monitoring visits (or Steering Committee meetings) and 2 months before every Council Sessions.

4.2.2. Project Completion Report

This will be submitted within three months after Project Completion.

4.2.3. Project Technical Reports.

Project Technical Reports will be prepared for activities where technical results are expected, i.e. the achievements of the Project Outputs.

4.2.4. Monitoring, Review and Steering Committee's Visits.

A Steering Committee will be established, to be appointed by the Minister of Forestry upon proposal from the executing agency. The Steering Committee meeting will be held annually or as necessary. ITTO monitoring visits, if considered still necessary, will be arranged after the achievement of the respective outputs according to the Workplan.

ITTO will conduct a monitoring visit in accordance with ITTO schedule. Monitoring/Review mission by ITTO may be conducted once time. Monitoring of the Project may also be conducted by the Executing Agency. Project evaluation will follow ITTO Manual for project monitoring, review and evaluation.

4.2.5.Evaluation

Evaluation will be conducted during the last quarter before completion of the Project.

4.3 Dissemination and mainstreaming of project learning

4.3.1 Dissemination of project results

The results of the project will be disseminated through various strategy such as public consultation, workshop, internet, documents dissemination, and writing article in the ITTO newsletter.

4.3.2 Mainstreaming project learning

This project will provide a lesson learn on The Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation Management as the key tool for the effective management of Nature Conservation in transboundary area and any mechanism on multistakeholders of the process . Also lesson learned to harmonize the national policies with international directives on effectiveness management protected areas as well as harmonize sustainable development of district level and ecotourism in supporting conservation programme. It is expected could get the best possible information on the design of better policies on biosphere reserves concepts based on ecological network approach which can replicate in other area in Indonesia even in other region in Asia.

ANNEX I. PROFILES OF THE EXECUTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES

The Project will be implemented by the Betung Kerihun National Park, an implementation unit under Directorate General Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), the Ministry of Forestry. Directorate General of PHKA will supervise the project implementation.

Vision BKNP

To achieve well established conservation area which provides benefits for local communities

Mission:

1. To secure BKNP border;
2. To develop and improve organization capacity in managing conservation area;
3. To strengthen partnership with various stakeholders in conservation area management and community empowerment;
4. To increase the utilization of area potentials.

Infrastructure

BKNP has adequate infrastructure to implement the project activities. The headquarter office is located in Putussibau, the capital city of Kapuas Hulu Regency. The office is equipped with a number of laptops and desktops having internet connection.

Budget

To design, conduct and evaluate conservation activities, BKNP has received government financial support. The detailed budget over the last three years is presented in the following table.

Year	National budget (APBN) (IDR)
2008	8,495,149,000
2009	8,695,239,000
2010	10,882,214,000

Personnel

The personnel qualification of BKNP is described in following table:

No	Description	Number
a.	PhD degree	1
b.	Master degree	5
c.	Bachelor degree	30
d.	Middle level technicians	7
e.	Senior High School Level	49
	Total	92

ANNEX II. TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY EXPERTS PROVIDED BY THE EXECUTING AGENCY

The list table below is the key project personnel provided by the Executing Agency presented with their main roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the project.

No	Name	Professional education	Position	Experience relevant to the project	Task in the project
1.	Ir. Johan Utama Perbatasari	Master degree	Head BKNP	International experience in forest conservation	Responsible as Executing Agency
2.	Mr. Andi Khadafi	Master degree	Head of Technical operation of Park	experience in ecotourism programs in National Park	Involve in implementing the activities
3.	Mr. Unang Suwarman	Bachelor Degree	Head of Conservation Technical Division	experience in forest conservation programs	Involve in implementing the activities
4.	Mr. Irwan Lovadi	Master Degree	Head of General Administration	Designing and conducting projects on plant conservation	Involve in implementing the activities
5.	Mr. Ari Yuwono	Master Degree	Head Cooperation and Planning	Designing and conducting forest conservation projects	Involve in implementing the activities
6.	Mr. Nur Rohman	Master Degree	Staff	Designing and conducting projects on plant and wildlife conservations	Involve in implementing the activities in the field level
7.	Mr. Lulu Sutrisno	Bachelor Degree	Staff	Designing and conducting projects on plant and wildlife conservations	Involve in implementing the activities in the field level

ANNEX III. PROJECT FORMULATOR

The formulators of this project proposal are :

1. Yani Septiani; DG of Forest Utilization of MoF
2. Dr. Joko Prihatno; DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation MoF

ANNEX IV. TOR OF PROJECT COORDINATOR/ STAFF

I. Terms of Reference for Project Coordinator

Position: Project coordinator; one project coordinator will be hired to run the project and to coordinate operational activities.

Duration: 36 months

Responsibility: Project coordinator will be responsible for coordinating and supervising all activities and ensuring that the overall objectives are achieved under the coordination of the steering committee and in close cooperation with other members of the project staff. 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 project management and be responsible of funds applied to the project and for the preparation of all project reports.

Qualification, experience and payment: holder of at least bachelor degree in forestry/relevant field. Good understanding in English both oral and written. He or she must have good understanding of the overall project objectives, output to be achieved and activities to be carried out of the project. He or she must have sufficient experience in working on collaborative management of protected area, forest conservation as general field and have high communication and languistical ability. Rate of payment 2,000-2,500 USD per month. The Project coordinator will be required to travel to the field. He or she will receive Daily Subsistence Allowance during duty the travels.

II. Project Financial/Secretary/Administrative staffs

Duration : 36 months

Responsibility: Project Financial/Secretary helps the Project coordinator on financial and financial matter

ANNEX V. TERM OF REFERENCE NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS

No	Name/position	Term of Reference	Duration of Employment	Qualification ,time and payment
1.	International Consultant	<p><u>Position:</u> The international expert/consultant will be assigned to achieve Output 1. The expert must have expertise and knowledge in conservation management and she/he should have access/network to the relevant international bodies, and at least 3 years working in relevant field. Candidates with experience in TBCA management are more favourable</p> <p><u>Responsibilities:</u> the expert will be responsible (1) Assess and analyse information related to sustainable TBCA (2) Conduct discussions with key decision makers and relevant stakeholders in the process of consultation (3) Prepare a result report within the period of assignment. The report and documentation must be presented in project meeting, (4) facilitate establishment of MoU among BKNP, BANP and LEWS</p>	1 months	<p><u>Qualification ,time and payment:</u> Hold at least Master degree and 3-5 years experience in field above. Good understanding in English both oral and written. Sufficient knowledge in situation of Indonesia. Expert will carry out the activity within the time as allocated by the project. Rate of payment is US\$ 10,000 per month</p>
2.	National Consultant	<p><u>Position:</u> The national consultant/facilitators will be assigned to achieve Output 1. The expert must be hold expertise and knowledge in conservation management, at least 3 years working in qualified relevant bodies.</p> <p><u>Responsibilities:</u> the expert will be responsible(1) to develop draft of joint task force on TBCA through consultation process with key stakeholders (2) to contribute input in formulate design and involve in implementing process (3) to prepare a technical report is within the period of assignment. The technical report and documentation must be presented in the project meeting.</p>	1 - 3 months	<p><u>Qualification:</u> Hold at least bachelor or Master degree and 3-5 years experience in forest conservation. Good understanding in English both oral and written. Sufficient knowledge on REDD issue and situation of western part of Indonesia. Rate of payment is US\$ 1,500- 2,000 per package</p>

No	Name/position	Term of Reference	Duration of Employment	Qualification ,time and payment
3.	National Consultant	<p>Position: The national consultant will be assigned to achive Output 2. The expert must have expertise and knowledge in protected area management planning, biodiversity conservation activities in Indonesia, at least 3 years working in qualified relevant field.</p> <p>Responsibilities: the expert will be responsible (1) to coordinate and execute expedition on biodiversity conservation (2) to prepare a technical report is within the period of assignment, (3) to organize workshop on formulating workplan. The technical report and documentation must be presented in the project meeting.</p>	1-3 months	<p>Qualification ,time and payment: Hold at least Master degree and 3-5 years experience in field above. Good understanding in English both oral and written. Sufficient knowledge in situation of Indonesia. Expert will carry out the activity within the time as allocated by the project. Rate of payment is US\$ 2,000 per month</p>
4.	National Consultant	<p>Position: The national consultant will be assigned to achive Output 2. The expert must have expertise and knowledge in protected area management planning, biodiversity conservation activities in Indonesia, at least 3 years working in qualified relevant field.</p> <p>Responsibilities: the expert will be responsible (1) to conduct population study on <i>Helarctos malayanus</i> (2) to prepare a technical report is within the period of assignment, (3) to organize workshop on formulating workplan. The technical report and documentation must be presented in the project meeting.</p>	1-3 months	<p>Qualification ,time and payment: Hold at least Master degree and 3-5 years experience in field above. Good understanding in English both oral and written. Sufficient knowledge in situation of Indonesia. Expert will carry out the activity within the time as allocated by the project. Rate of payment is US\$ 2,000 per month</p>
5.	National Consultant	<p>Position: The national expert/consultant will be assigned to achieve output 3. The expert must be hold expertise and knowledge in non timber forest product utilization in Indonesia and she/he should has access/network to the relevant international bodies, at least 3 years working in</p>	1-3 months	<p>Qualification ,time and payment: Hold at least Master degree and 3-5 years experience in field above. Good understanding in English both oral and written. Sufficient knowledge in</p>

No	Name/position	Term of Reference	Duration of Employment	Qualification ,time and payment
		<p>relevant field.</p> <p>Responsibilities: the expert will be responsible (1) To conduct survey for NTFP; (2) develop guideline for sustainable utilization of NTFP, (3) to conduct campiagn for sustainable utilization of NTFP, (4) to prepare a result report is within the period of assignment. The report and documentation must be presented in the project meeting.</p>		<p>situation of Indonesia. Expert will carry out the activity within the time as allocated by the project. Rate of payment is US\$ 1,500-2,000 per month</p>
6.	National Consultant	<p>Position: The national expert/consultant will be assigned to achieve output 3. The expert must be hold expertise and knowledge in non timber forest product utilization in Indonesia and she/he should has access/network to the relevant international bodies, at least 3 years working in relevant field.</p> <p>Responsibilities: the expert will be responsible (1) To conduct survey for NTFP; (2) develop guideline for sustainable utilization of NTFP, (3) to conduct campiagn for sustainable utilization of NTFP, (4) to prepare a result report is within the period of assignment. The report and documentation must be presented in the project meeting.</p>	1-3 months	<p>Qualification: Hold at least Master degree and 3-5 years experience on forest conservation and protected area mangement. Good understanding in English both oral and written. Sufficient knowledge in situation of in east part of Indonesia.</p>
7.	National Consultant	<p>Position: The national expert/consultant will be assigned to achieve output 3. The expert must be hold expertise and knowledge in non timber forest product utilization in Indonesia and she/he should has access/network to the relevant international bodies, at least 3 years working in relevant field.</p> <p>Responsibilities: the expert will be responsible (1) To locate traditional gold mining sites within</p>	1-3 months	<p>Qualification ,time and payment: Hold at least Master degree and 3-5 years experience in field above. Good understanding in English both oral and written. Sufficient knowledge in situation of Indonesia. Expert will carry out the activity within the time as allocated by the</p>

No	Name/position	Term of Reference	Duration of Employment	Qualification ,time and payment
		BKNP; (2) develop guideline for eco-friedly traditional gold mining, (3) to conduct campiagn for sustainable traditional gold mining, (4) to prepare a result report is within the period of assignment. The report and documentation must be presented in the project meeting.		project. Rate of payment is US\$ 2,000-2500 per month
8.	National Consultant	<p>Position: The national consultant will be assigned to achieve output 3 Activity 3.2.1. The expert must be hold expertise and knowledge in tourism product development and marketing for tourist destinations, at least 3 years working in qualified relevant bodies.</p> <p>Responsibilities: the expert will be responsible (1) To develop Feasibility study on etourism bussines development (2) to conduct promotion of ecotourism in BKNP , (3) to prepare a technical report is within the assignment. The technical report and documentation must be presented in the project meeting.</p>	1-3 months	Qualification: Hold at least Master degree and 3-5 years experience on forest conservation and ecotourism bussines. Good understanding in English both oral and written. Sufficient knowledge in situation of in east part of Indonesia.
9.	National Consultant	<p>Position: The national consultant will be assigned to achieve output 4 Activity 4.1. The consultant must be hold expertise and knowledge in biodiversity monitoring or GIS/Information syatem, at least 3 years working in qualified relevant bodies.</p> <p>Responsibilities: the expert will be responsible (1) To collect data and information related to biodiversity in BKNP; (2) To develop integrated database system covering biodiversity, forest carbon and local communities; (3) to prepare a technical report is within the assignment. The technical report and documentation must be presented in the project meeting.</p>	1-3 months	Qualification: Hold at least Master degree and 3-5 years experience on forest conservation and GIS/Information data base system. Good understanding in English both oral and written. Sufficient knowledge in situation of in West Kalimantan Indonesia.

No	Name/position	Term of Reference	Duration of Employment	Qualification ,time and payment
10.	National Consultant	<p>Position: The international expert/consultant will be assigned to achive Activity 4.1. The expert must have expertise and knowledge REDD+ scheme and access/network to the relevant international bodies, and at least 3 years working in relevant field. Candidates with experience in REDD/carbon project in Indonesia are more favourable</p> <p>Responsibilities: the expert will be responsible (1) Conducting FS and preparing of community based biodiversity conservation REDD+ intitiative (3) Conduct discussions with key decision makers and relevant stakeholders in the process of consultation (3) Prepare a result report within the period of assignment. The report and documentation must be presented in project meeting</p>	1-3 months	<p>Qualification ,time and payment: Hold at least Master degree and 3-5 years experience in field above. Good understanding in English both oral and written. Sufficient knowledge in situation of Indonesia.</p>

TOR SUB CONTRACT

- (a) Name of activities is :Activity 4.2 Producing updated park maps and formulate park monitoring plans.

Sub contractor :

Those activities will be sub contracted to a national consultant. Database system and producing maps need to be designed by a professional /specialists and they are not available in BKNP authority. a sub-contractor will install and operate the an integrated database system covering biodiversity, forest carbon and local communities and as well as produce updated park maps and formulate park monitoring plans.This activity also included purchasing and interpreting satellite images, ground check and production of maps.

Time frame:

Both activities will be done in 3-4 months within the second year of the project.

Budget :

Total cost for this activity is \$ 25.000

- (b) Name of activities is : Activity 4.1 Conducting Feasibility study on community-based carbon and biodiversity conservation REDD+ project

Sub contractor:

The activities will be sub contracted to international consultant will be assigned to achieve output 4 Activities 4.1 and through working together with national consultant . The consultant team have expertise and knowledge in REDDD+ conservation/ carbon projects that provide sustainable livelihoods to communities. Having knowledge and experience in financial projections and identification of funding needs in conservation forest, marketing of carbon credits, market access support etc. The consultant should have access/network to the relevant international bodies,and at least 3 years working in relevant field.

Sub Contractor will carry out a feasibility study on the community-based carbon and biodiversity conservation in and/or around BKNP. Those activities need to be designed by professional/specialist team.

Time frame:

Both activities above including methodology test will be done in 4-5 months within the second year of the project

Budget:

Total cost for this project is \$ 50,000

ANNEX VI .BUDGET MODIFICATION DUE TO ITTO'S PARTIAL FUNDING 2011

No	Specific Recommendation	Modification/reformulation	Page
1	The approved project document [PD 617 Rev. 1 (F)] needs to be revised in accordance with the secured ITTTO budget of US\$591,559 as announced in the 47 th Session of the ITTC.	<p>The Following changes have been made to the ITTO budget :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total budget has been reduced to US\$ 591,559 including : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities Expenditure of US\$ 331,940 - Non Activites Expenditure of US\$ 182,800 - Project Monitoring and Administration of US\$ 76,819 • Budget for activities 1.2 has been reduced • Budget for activities 1.3 has been reduced • Budget for activities 1.4 has been reduced • Budget item 2.1 has been increased from US\$ 102,000 to US\$ 112,000 to cover a new item of printing & publication of biodiversity survey findings. • Budget for activities 2.2 has been reduced • Budget for activities 2.3 has been reduced • Budget for activities 3.1 has been changed as follows : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addition of a new budget item for Publication material of US\$ 1,500 - Addition of a new budget item for Dissemination of US\$ 1,500 - Reduction of budget for meeting package form US\$ 2,000 to US\$ 1,000 - Increase of eco-farming demplot total cost from US\$ 8,000 to US\$ 9,000 - Deletion of the budget local transport • Budget for activities 3.2 has been reduced • Budget for activities 3.3 has been reduced 	<p>1, 6, 38, 40</p> <p>30</p> <p>31</p> <p>31</p> <p>32</p> <p>32</p> <p>33</p> <p>34</p> <p>35</p> <p>35</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Executing Agency budget has been increased from US\$ 80,390 to US\$ 214,840 to cover as follows : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patrol cars of US\$ 80,000 - Office space of US\$ 33,000 - Monitoring of Eco-farming demplot through Resort Based Management Activity of US\$ 10,376 - Increase of management cost from US\$ 4,840 to US\$ 15,914 (8%) 	41

ANNEX VII. MODIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS (SEPT 2012)

No	Specific Recommendation	Modification/reformulation	Page
1	The approved project document [PD 617 Rev. 1 (F)] needs to be revised in accordance with the additional funding 700.000 USD	- Budget has been revised as presenting in Master budget and consolidated yearly budget, ITTO yearly budget and Executing Agency yearly budget	46-51

ANNEX VIII. MODIFICATIONS BASED ON THE SECURED BUDGET (MARCH 2013)

No	Specific Recommendation	Modification/reformulation	Page
1	The approved project document [PD 617 Rev. 2 (F)] needs to be revised in accordance with the secured ITTO budget of US\$ 941,559.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project activities were adjusted to include Community-based carbon and conservation monitoring systems are not developed. - The project duration was redesigned to four years. - The presentation of the measurable indicators in the logical framework matrix was improved - ITTO budget was revised: Master budget and consolidated yearly budget, ITTO yearly budget and Executing Agency yearly budget 	<p>Part III</p> <p>Part III (work plan)</p> <p>Part II (LFM)</p> <p>Part III (budget)</p>