

ITTO Project PD 39/00 Rev.3 (F)

**Sustainable Collaborative Forest Management:
Meeting the Challenges of Decentralization in
Bulungan Model Forest**

Completion Report

PHASE II 2003 - 2006



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(1 February 2003 - 31 December 2006)

Center for International Forestry Research, International Tropical Timber Organization and Ministry of Forestry in collaboration with Institute de Recherche pour le Développement, Ford Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, the Department for International Development, BMZ, Government of Malinau District and State Owned Company of PT Inhutani II.

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Preface

This Completion report of ITTO Project PD 39/00 Rev.3(F), Sustainable Collaborative Forest Management: Meeting the Challenges of Decentralization in the Bulungan Model Forest was prepared with reference to the format provided in Annex D of the ITTO manual for Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation, ITTO, May 1999. The report constitutes the second phase of Bulungan Model Forest, or as it is now called Malinau Research Forest.

The headings in the Contents, as well as the content of the Completion Report, follow the heading and subject matter as stated in the aforementioned Annex D.

CIFOR and FORDA, as the Project Executing and Implementing Agencies wish to thank ITTO, Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, Government of Malinau District, IRD, State Owned Company of PT Inhutani II, DFID, Ford Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, BMZ, Topenbos, International Indonesia Program, WWF-Indonesia, the people of Malinau, and all partners and collaborators for their support in the implementation of the project.

To the members of the Project Steering Committee we would like to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for their support, guidance and invaluable inputs and constructive criticism.

Colleagues at CIFOR and FORDA are gratefully acknowledged for their comments, inputs, and support in the preparation of this report. Special thanks also go to colleagues in Seturan Camp and Malinau office for their great service to all scientists working in Malinau.

Bogor, February, 2007

Project Identification

1. Title	“Sustainable Collaborative Forest Management: Meeting the Challenges of Decentralization in the Bulungan Model Forest”
2. Serial Number	PD 39/00 Rev. 3 (F)
3. Implementing Agency	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and Forest Research and Development Agency (FORDA)
4. Host Government	Republic of Indonesia
5. Starting Date	1 February 2003
6. Actual Duration	46 months
7. ITTO Actual Project Cost	US\$ 892,559



Demonstration on directional felling by trained feller, Mr. Manalu in Malinau (Photo by Hari Priyadi)

Part 1: Executive Summary

1.1. Background Information about the project

1.1.1. Problem identification/the Key Problem

Phase I (1999 – 2002) of the project has provided basic information needed for implementation of land use and land use evaluation of the district, integrated SFM at forest management units, and community based forest management (CBFM). The co-ordination of the project from Bogor with no office or permanent project representative in the district however, lessened the acceptance and genuine coordination with local stakeholders. Limited collaboration of CIFOR-FORDA-and Malinau local government existed on the ground.

Phase II (2003-2006) of the project continues having the above mentioned problems and the implementation of decentralization Act beginning in 2001 has increased the challenges to forestry sector to achieve sustainable forest management. The project attempted to balance between development, forest management and conservation in the situation of decentralized governance at the district where it is represent the working autonomous unit of government. Some achievements and lesson learned from the project can be summarized as follow.

1.1.2. Objectives and Outputs

As described in the project document PD 39/00 Rev.3 (F), the project has two specific objectives namely:

1. To improve district (*Kabupaten*) coordination of forest management in the model forest through improved stakeholder participation, conflict management, development of land use plans and monitoring.
2. To implement Sustainable Forest Management in the PT Inhutani II Malinau Concession through enhanced harvesting practices, stakeholder coordination, planning and monitoring that contribute to district land use objectives.

Overall project outputs have been achieved, although there were some alterations to the initial plan of the project. However these alterations have not reduced the coverage of the project nor activities, rather they have increased significantly both the coverage and activities and have had wider positive impacts for the district in terms of the introduction and understanding of SFM principles and concepts.

Specific Objective 1. To improve district (Kabupaten) coordination of forest management in the model forest through improved stakeholder participation, conflict management, development of land use plans and monitoring.

Output 1.1. Assessment of stakeholder values and livelihood options in the model forest as inputs to the district land use plan.

Output 1.2. Recommendations to district officials, forest managers, and community leaders about approaches for improving stakeholder participation and conflict solution in land use decisions

Output 1.3. An integrated spatial land use plan by district authorities for the model forest area.

Specific Objective 2 To implement Sustainable Forest Management in the PT Inhutani II Malinau Concession through enhanced harvesting practices, stakeholder coordination, planning and monitoring that contribute to district land use objectives.

Output 2.1. Forest managers, both concessionaires and communities trained in Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) and associated practices.

Output 2.2. Integrated sustainable forest management plans encompassing the social, technical and environmental issues and implementation of improved harvesting practices based on a watershed unit area.

Output 2.3. Identification of constraints to adoption of practices that promote sustainable forest management

1.1.3. Implementation Strategy and Organization

Addressing the challenge of decentralization has to include intervention at all levels of government. Instead of focusing at the former Bulungan Research Forest (BRF) project site (where the Government of Indonesia – GOI - has designated 302,900 ha of forest as research site to CIFOR), the expanded scope of the MRF project has increased the impact of the project in promoting and introducing SFM principles in the District.

a. Expansion of the Project Coverage

Project coverage described in the project document focused only on the area set aside by the Government of Indonesia for CIFOR to do a long term research activities, the so-called Bulungan Research Forest - BRF (Figure 1). The area of Bulungan Research Forest based on the Ministerial decree is 302,900 hectare. No active concessionaires exist in this area for the project to collaborate.

b. Massive Capacity Building conducted

The establishment of an office in Malinau town initiated in the first year of the project improved significantly the acceptance of the project by local government. Several training sessions were conducted in the office during the 4 years of the project.

c. Dissemination of Results

To foster support from a wider audience in implementing SFM, the project has used Malinau Research Forest News, a newsletter dedicated to the project, as well as the Mass Media available in the region.

d. Recommendations to stakeholders

Recommendations to district officials, forest concessions and communities were presented in different formats.

1.1.4. Project Duration and Overall Costs

This has been a four year project running from March 2003 to March 2007. Budget provided by ITTO in total of US\$ 892,559 has been efficiently spent to cover a four year project implementation. This period includes an extension of project duration for 10 months with no additional cost required. The fund provided as described in the project document is follows:

ITTO Funding	US\$	892,559
Government of Indonesia (in-kind)	US\$	417,000
CIFOR (cash and in kind)	US\$	572,984
IRD (in kind)	US\$	410,000
DFID (cash and in kind)	US\$	53,780
Total	US\$	2,346,323

1.2. Project Achievements

1.2.1. Outputs Achieved

A technical report is produced from this project covering the issues of trade offs and alternative livelihoods of forest dependent people, local perceptions, district economic options, muddling through, land use planning, reduced impact logging, community based forest management, and the use of waste wood from the forest.

Methods and Approaches; Most technical aspects implemented in phase I of the project were continued and expanded for the period of phase II. Adaptive Collaborative Management (ACM), Multidisciplinary Landscape Assessment (MLA), and Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM)¹ approaches are among the technical and scientific methods introduced and used during the project implementation. Numerous publications on this topic have been produced and listed in the CD-ROM provided with this report.

Capacity Building; An operational GIS laboratory now exists in the district of Malinau. There was no operational GIS laboratory when the second phase of the project started. A GIS Working Group has now been established, consisting of local government officers trained by the project.

GIS Data Base; A large GIS data base is now available in Malinau and CIFOR Bogor office. The process of data base backup was conducted on a monthly basis and often by utilizing the visits to Malinau of scientists from Bogor (and vice versa).

Conservation District; The National Seminar "Malinau Regency Heading towards a Conservation District" was conducted in July, 2005 in Malinau. At that time the intention was for the district to head towards being a conservation district.

Setulang; Much project work in Phase II was conducted in Setulang village including the establishment of a forest management plan, associated capacity building, and facilitation of the conflict situation with neighbouring villages.

1.2.2. Specific Objectives Achieved

The project specific objectives were mostly achieved, but certain aspects were only partially accomplished.

(1) Objective 1: Improvement of district coordination was achieved, particularly in relation to spatial planning. In the past the development of spatial land use plans relied on an external consultant with very little consultation with wider stakeholder, now the district has a GIS working group which is evaluating land use proposals by provincial authorities.

1. INRM is a conscious process of NRM where multiple stakeholders are engaged, where implementation is invariably at multiple levels, and where visioning and scenario building form one component of social learning (Sayer and Campbell 2004).

(2) Objective 2; the implementation of SFM in the Forest Management Unit of State Owned Company PT Inhutani II was not achieved due to the fact that the company was forced by local government to sub-contract its logging operation to third parties. This practice is viewed as unlawful by central government. But the project fails to persuade central government to take action on the issue as reported by the project in several PSC meeting.

1.3. Lessons Learned

1.3.1. Development Lessons

- Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) is all about process and actors at different levels, and their interaction. We have seen how values differ at different levels and in some cases these values cannot be easily reconciled. For instance, the national government differed strongly with the district government on the land-use planning process, and made sure the district plan had to be reconsidered.
- In other cases, the district government refused to apply the national laws and process on logging (for PT Inhutani II) but in this case the national government did not step in to correct the situation. An organisation such as CIFOR can move relatively easily between levels, from local community engagement to international policy engagement, and can thus play an important brokering role.
- In the case of Malinau, the project found the role of provincial government was not clearly defined in the process of land use and quite often brought different interests to the process, and often complicated the whole process.

1.3.2. Operational Lessons

- The role of Project Steering Committee has been very positive in directing the project. Although not all members of the PSC were actively involved in the project implementation, the semester meeting of the committee has clearly helped the project implementation.
- Project results have been disseminated through the international and national journal publications, various discussions, seminars, short publications and magazine, mini library at the project site, workshops at all levels of government, trainings and practical demonstrations during the course of the project.
- Project monitoring and evaluation was conducted every semester through project coordinator presentations at the PSC meeting. In addition PSC members made a field visit to Malinau.
- Local Government including local official involvement in the project differs from one district service to another. For land use planning, involves all land related district service with the main partner was Agency for District Planning (Bappeda). On the concept of conservation district, the main partner was Agency for Environmental Monitoring Service (Bapedalda).
- On dissemination of biodiversity conservation concept, the main partner was District Education Service (Depdikda). On the issue of community development and CBFM, the main partner was Agency for Community Development Service (PMD). On the issue of Punan health, the District Health Service was the main partner.

- The actions taken to overcome the problems of sub-standard per diem and increased travel cost to project site include: (1) convert salary of FORDA scientist participating in the project into per diem and their time of participation calculated as in kind contribution to the project (2) reduce the number of expatriates (IRS) staff to work on the ground and use junior Indonesian scientists instead (3) collaborate with other partners working in Malinau and Samarinda to cover cost of workshop, seminar and meetings (4) approach district services in Malinau to share their operational budget for collaborative training, cross visit, seminar and workshop.
- The expansion of the land use plan from 302,900 hectare of Model forest into district wide land use plan was clearly predictable, given the newly created district.
- The operation of State Owned Company PT Inhutani II was a clear example of a power struggle between central government and local government. While from central government PT Inhutani are having problem getting annual allowable cuts, at the district level the company has been forced to operate under the direct guidance of the district head, including assignment of logging contractor.

1.4. Recommendations

In order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of similar project in the future, the executing and implementing agencies recommended the following:

- The specific objective of the project should deal with the actual problem in the district, in particular to further address the challenge of decentralization, good forest governance, and improved environment.
- The project is designed for a long term intervention and development of the district of Malinau. The unique characteristics, particularly in term of its forest cover, of newly developed district requires strong commitment to the implementation of SFM to avoid rapid degradation of forest as happened in the neighbouring districts.
- More involvement of local government officials in project implementation in collaboration with the project will increase ownership of the project, especially in development activities.
- Combining research and development work requires intense communication between scientists (researcher) with local and national authority. The direct transfer of scientists ideas to the community often creates problems and difficulties with, the local officials and the community. The project organization should not only be in line with the working arrangements set by ITTO but also it is necessary to take into account the existing local politics.
- The Project Steering Committee (PSC) should monitor and evaluate not only progress report presented by project coordinator every 6 months, but more importantly is evaluating the publication produced by scientists. The publication need to be discussed and communicated with the PSC to ensure that the idea and research result has been tested and thoroughly communicated with the authority.



Measuring trees in PSP (photo by Hari Priyadi and Fiki Abubakar)

Part 2: Main Text

2.1. Project Content

Phase I (1999 – 2002) of the project has provided basic information needed for implementation of land use and land use evaluation of the district, integrated SFM at forest management units, and community based forest management (CBFM). The co-ordination of the project from Bogor with no office or permanent project representative in the district however, lessened the acceptance and genuine coordination with local stakeholders. Limited collaboration of CIFOR-FORDA and Malinau local government existed on the ground.

The change in government from Malinau Sub District into a district level government required major adjustment and preparation. Collaboration with local government during this transitional situation was demanding. So with the absence of a permanent representative in the study area, communication between CIFOR-FORDA and local government was often complicated. Data that has been collected by the project was basically stored in Bogor and no data was available for local government use. The first land use plan of the district was developed by a third party consultant with no rigorous consultation with the project. The land use proposal was also not widely disseminated or discussed with major stakeholders in the district.

Uncertain operation of State Owned Company PT Inhutani II, as one of the main partners of the project, poses challenges to the project. First, the operation was disrupted by the issuance of wood utilization and harvesting permits (IPPK) to communities. The 100 hectare permits to communities to extract timber from the forest was one of the abrupt policy changes due to the rapid decentralization process. Many of the areas covered by the permits overlapped with existing permits. Although the IPPK system only operated for two years, the damage and conflict in the region continued until almost the beginning of the second phase of the project. Second, the District Head (Bupati) dominated the process of forest resources distribution during this period. One obvious impact of this policy was the assignment of third party contractors to operate logging concessions in the PT Inhutani II concession, an assignment considered unlawful based on national regulation.

In addition, the community based forest management during the transition follows a similar path to concession based forest management. Community eagerness to participate in forest management has clearly increased but the guidelines from central government for CBFM are lacking. As a result, many communities were engaged with 'investors' from outside the district to get community rights to harvest timber, and the forest was thus logged using heavy machinery. Massive destruction was halted after central government stopped the IPPK permits, but small activities here and there remain up until the second phase of the project.

Phase II (2003-2006) of the project continued having the above mentioned problems and the implementation of decentralization Act beginning in 2001 has increased the challenges for the forestry sector to achieve sustainable forest management. The project attempted to balance between development and conservation in the situation of decentralized governance at the district (level?) where it represents the working autonomous unit of government. Some achievements and lesson learned from the project can be summarized as follow:

Overall, when it is compared with Phase 1 of the project, there are improvements in stakeholder participation, conflict resolution, development of land use plans and monitoring, enhancement of timber harvesting techniques and practices, stakeholder coordination at three levels of government, and planning and monitoring that contribute to the district land use objectives. Some important lessons learned that will influence the achievement of sustainable forest management in Malinau district are as follow:

- Un-integrated Land Use Management Plan will continuously exist and tend to be more focused only on those investors that will provide more direct and short-term benefits to local government income. This issue is the main challenge of decentralization that affect the implementation and achievement of SFM.
- There are two different groups in the community that have extreme and contradictory perceptions on how to manage their forest resources and their land uses: one group implements self limiting resource uses for the benefit of the next generation, which is more or less in line with the idea of sustainable forest management, whereas the other group is more prone to change their perceptions regarding resource utilization because of various factors. The two extremes were the real challenge for the implementation of decentralization on the ground level.
- Several human activities such as illegal logging, illegal mining, and short-term investment existed on the ground without any significant punishment once they are publicly recognized, rather the activities continue under exceptional surveillance by local government.
- Local government has weak capacity in implementing conflict/dispute resolution and quite often has no courage to solve it on the ground but lifting the issue up to provincial or national government to decide and vice versa.
- Trust between central government and local government has not been well developed and does not clearly spell out the process of authority distribution between levels of government.
- Community mapping which was designed to increase the knowledge of community on demarcation of their land, created conflict between community and company and also conflict between facilitator and government.
- There is a need to take an immediate measure to achieve the objective of long-term sustainable forest management. The immediate measure to improve the existing policy regarding land use and natural resources utilization is to involve local communities in the decision making process.

2.1.1. Development Objectives

The final objective is to achieve long term forest management for multiple uses integrating social, economic, environmental and silvicultural aspects. Mainstreaming science and forest best practice to the district government and community in Malinau has been done by the project through numerous capacity-buildings in the form of training, meeting, seminar, workshop, regular consultations, policy recommendations, and media awareness.

The principles of Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) have been introduced to answer the question of balance between production forestry and conservation. Although limited impact at the national level, significant impacts to local government practice have improved the coordination and reduced conflict in the management of forest resources in the district. Land use evaluation and the new land use plan have been the centre of the project in the past 4 years. With

authority given to district level of government, the land use of Malinau has been gazetted with little consultation and the absence of wide stakeholder participation. When the land use plan was less than one year old, new evaluation and revision was initiated at the provincial level, again with lack of consultation and participation of stakeholders. The Governor of East Kalimantan then submitted proposals for province-wide land use change supported by all district heads that was sent directly to the President with no consultation with the Minister of Forestry (Governor Letter No. 050/439/BAPP/2006 dated January 2006).

The project has also actively promoted the concept of integrated land use planning and integrated natural resources management at the district, provincial and national government through multistakeholder meetings at all three levels of government. To avoid unnecessary conflict with local government, the project in collaboration with other partners has presented evaluations of both the existing and proposed land use plans to show the situation on the ground and the project has brought out the unique characteristics of the province and Malinau district, in terms of biophysical, social and environmental variables. A remarkable result was that the Minister of Forestry has rejected the proposal for land use changes and demanded among others a multidisciplinary study and multistakeholder evaluation of the proposal. Any land use change that required large conversion of land use type has to be agreed by National Government and endorsed by House of Representative (DPR). The position of National Government, based on continuous inputs from the project and partners, was clearly stated in two Ministry of Forestry Letters S. 243/Menhut-VII/2005 dated 25 April 2005 and No. S. 118/Menhut-VII/2006 dated 23 February 2006).

2.1.2. Specific Objectives

As described in the project document PD 39/00 Rev.3 (F), the project has two specific objectives namely:

1. To improve district (Kabupaten) coordination of forest management in the model forest through improved stakeholder participation, conflict management, development of land use plans and monitoring.
2. To implement Sustainable Forest Management in the PT Inhutani II Malinau Concession through enhanced harvesting practices, stakeholder coordination, planning and monitoring that contribute to district land use objectives.

The integrated land use plan of the district, as a means for improved coordination of forest management, has been developed and is currently being updated. Both the approved and updated integrated land use plans were developed by consultants selected by local government. Inputs from the project to this land use plan were minimal at the start of Phase II. At the local level, capacity building to local officials has been the main focus of the first year of the project. This was aimed at increasing awareness and skills to implement the INRM principles at the local level. While inputs from the project at the district level were not readily accommodated by the consultant, inputs of the project and partners to national government were fortunately accepted.

As a result, national government has asked the provincial government and district government to re-evaluate the proposed land use plan and asked that a scientific, multistakeholder and multidisciplinary approach be adopted. The district government then asked the GIS Working Group (where its establishment facilitated by the project) to evaluate the land use plan based on the pool of information collected by the project.

Similar to the issue of land use, the Management Plan of the logging company, PT Inhutani II as our main concession partner, was developed by a consultant. The project has trained various stakeholders in forest management planning, informed by the result from the PSPs and other studies, but failed to facilitate the implementation of SFM of the FMU due to the fact that Local Government has assigned third parties to take over the logging operation of PT Inhutani II Concession. This assignment is considered unlawful by central government, but decentralization has placed PT Inhutani II in an awkward and difficult position. Control from central government has not reached this remote area, while for PT Inhutani II, to report the case in one hand will be penalised by central government and at the same time will lose their good relation with local government. Not to report on the other hand will also make the operation of the concession impossible to get certification for SFM. Due diligence that was planned early on the phase II of the project to evaluate the operation of PT Inhutani II was never materialized nor the penalty for the company in subcontracting the operation as unlawful operation been received by the company until the conclusion of the second phase of the project.

2.1.3. Outputs

Overall project outputs have been achieved, although there were some alterations to the initial plan of the project. The alteration has not reduced the coverage of the project nor activities, but even increased significantly both coverage and activities and has brought wider positive impacts to the district in term of introduction and understanding of SFM principles and concepts.

A technical report is produced from this project covering the issues of trade offs and alternative livelihoods of forest dependent people, local perceptions, district economic options, muddling through, land use planning, reduced impact logging, community based forest management, and the use of waste wood from the forest.

2.1.3.1. Specific Objective 1:

To improve district (*Kabupaten*) coordination of forest management in the model forest through improved stakeholder participation, conflict management, development of land use plans and monitoring.

Output 1.1. Assessment of stakeholder values and livelihood options in the model forest as inputs to the district land use plan.

Value of biodiversity to local people has been identified and disseminated. Various livelihood options have been explored and promoted (including training). Training has been conducted to introduce the use of wood waste to produce charcoal, wood vinegar, wood carving, handicraft, and mushroom cultivation. Fish farming to Punan and other tribe communities, scent wood (*gaharu*) cultivation and *gaharu* inoculation, etc. A number of publications have been published and detail of the publication is listed in Appendix 1.

Output 1.2. Recommendations to district officials, forest managers, and community leaders about approaches for improving stakeholder participation and conflict solution in land use decisions

Policy briefs on the following topics have been prepared, and these have been disseminated in various formats (this includes action research where specific topics were dealt with to reach improved outcomes – e.g. action research to reduce conflict between neighbouring villages so that forest management could be enhanced): concessionaires at the district level, customary

community, customary forest, local autonomy, land use and process of land use planning, community participation on spatial land use planning, impacts of local autonomy to forest and forest community, carbon trading, social forestry, transfer of debt for forest sustainability, classification of conservation areas in Indonesia, forest conservation permit, government regulation No. 34/2002 on forest planning and guideline for planning, Government regulation no 35/2002 on Reforestation Fund, Conflict in Forestry before and after reform era. List and content of these policy briefs is available in Appendix 2 of this report.

Output 1.3. An integrated spatial land use plan by district authorities for the model forest area.

The scope of spatial plan was not based on the area of model forest (the government designated BRF - 302,900 ha area) but the whole district of Malinau. Documentation of the process and lessons learnt regarding land use planning has been published, and policy recommendations have been presented to local, provincial and national bodies responsible for land use plan. By expanding the scope, the principles for the plan have been disseminated and a larger number of participants and wider stakeholders have been trained.

The GIS Working Group as a result of several Data Base Management and GIS training has been established and it has received an important task from local government to evaluate, improve and update the 2001 approved land use plan. This evaluation initiative is mainly the result of project interventions at local, provincial and national government levels. The district government decree on the establishment of this GIS working group is attached on Appendix 3 of this report.

2.1.3.2. Specific Objective 2:

To implement Sustainable Forest Management in the PT Inhutani II Malinau Concession through enhanced harvesting practices, stakeholder coordination, planning and monitoring that contributes to district land use objectives.

Output 2.1. Forest managers, both concessionaires and communities trained in Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) and associated practices.

Although RIL training and implementation was a major issue during the first year of the project, the training and studies were finally conducted with participation from PT Inhutani II and other concessions. A collaborative workshop with other institutions interested in RIL was conducted in Balikpapan.

RIL training has been conducted involving representatives from timber companies, district officials and communities surrounding Malinau forest. Assessments of soil erosion and aquatic fauna as impacted by RIL and conventional (CNV) practices have been conducted. Training and assessment reports have been made. Activities have been widely disseminated in newspapers. The publication of proceedings on "Permanent Sample Plots: More than just forest data" contains important information about RIL and has been used as a reference for the Director General FORDA in the national discussion on policy development of concessionaires' annual allowable cut. This Proceeding resulted from the International Workshop entitled "Promoting Permanent Sample Plots in Asia and The Pacific Region: The Role of Field Data to Support Silvicultural Systems and Carbon Sequestration Studies in Natural Managed Forests in Asia and The Pacific Region - Toward Sustainable Forest Management ". The workshop was funded partly by the project and further supported by CIFOR's Environmental Services and Sustainable Use Programme. Indonesian version of Reduced Impact Logging Concept and Implementation is also going to be published for a wider audience.

Output 2.2. Integrated sustainable forest management plans encompassing the social, technical and environmental issues and implementation of improved harvesting practices based on a watershed unit area.

No concession management plan was produced because PT Inhutani II was unable to carry out its mandate during the period of the project due to the changes in policies of central government and the resulting confusion, but significant interventions through improved mapping and data collection have been disseminated not only to the concession but also to local community and local officials. Attempts to encourage PSC to overcome this issue have been made, but no decision has been made until the conclusion of the project.

We quote the following from the first meeting of the Project Steering Committee (see Appendix 4) regarding this issue: "The Representative of Inhutani II informed the Committee on possible discontinuation of Inhutani II activities in Malinau area in the near future". Further the committee had asked project coordinator to prepare a contingency plan for a shift in Activities in Malinau area.

Output 2.3. Identification of constraints to adoption of practices that promote sustainable forest management

A research paper about the constraints of RIL adoption has been published as an invited contribution to the ITTO-MOF Regional workshop on "RIL Implementation in Indonesia with Reference to Asia Pacific Region: Review and Experiences". Expanding this output, a provincial workshop entitled Towards Good Forest Governance: Enhancing Implementation of Sustainable Forest Management through Forest Certification and Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) has been held in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan organized together with MOF, WWF and Tropenbos Indonesia Programme. More than 30 concessionaires and other stakeholders and partners participated in the workshop.

The notable achievement for output 2.3 includes joint publication of a popular book about RIL for wider audiences in Indonesia. The book entitled "Pembalakan Ramah Lingkungan: Konsep dan Implementasinya di Indonesia" (Reduced-impact logging: Its concept and implementation in Indonesia) is a collaborative work between The Project (CIFOR) and Wana Aksara (publisher), PT Roda Mas (timber company) and Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF). Three thousand copies of the book were published and widely distributed to universities, forest operators, district forest services, and Ministry of Forestry officials.

2.1.4. The Strategy Adopted in Carrying Out the Project

Addressing the challenge of decentralization has to include intervention at all levels of government. Instead of focusing on the former Bulungan Research Forest (BRF) project site (where the Government of Indonesia – GOI - has designated 302,900 ha of forest as research site to CIFOR), the expanded scope of the MRF project has increased the impact of the project in promoting and introducing SFM principles in the District. This was done through information sharing, collaboration and capacity building, particularly with the local district officials. FORDA and CIFOR scientists worked collaboratively to provide information needed by local government to improve forest management and implement good forest governance. At the community level, we have been working with the community of Setulang and Sengayan Villages to implement CBFM. We also have been working with 27 villages along the Malinau watershed for participatory development planning and conflict resolution trainings. The project has clearly expanded its role

and impact not only at the district and community levels, but also addressed the issue of forest management at provincial and national government levels.

Additional funds were received not only from DFID and IRD, as indicated in the project document, but significant additional in-kind contributions were also received from partners identified during the implementation of the project. As described in the project document, the in-kind contribution of the Government of Indonesia in the amount of US\$ 417,000 was in the form FORDA scientists' time (US\$ 18,000) and land rent for the project implementation (US\$ 399,000).

During the 4 years of implementation, additional in-kind contributions were received in total of US\$ 190,087.00. We have received additional in-kind contribution from FORDA in the form of Scientists time in the amount of US\$ 71,278.00. Contribution from the District Government of Malinau in the form of equipment and cost of training in the amount of US\$ 104,303.00; PT Inhutani II in total of US\$ 5,000 in the form of road maintenance, and the remaining came from partners in the form of shared resources. Partners that provided the project with shared funding are: Tropenbos International Indonesia Programme, IUCN-Netherlands, IUCN, and National Development Planning.

The refurbishment of stored GIS equipment, earlier purchased by the district government but never been used, was the most significant additional in-kind contribution received from local government. The refurbished equipment has increased the capacity of the project to collect and maintain geographical data of the district, and has been used to train large number of local officials. Four consecutive trainings, funded jointly by the project, local government and the Ministry of Forestry, were conducted. One local official is now undertaking a masters program at the Institute of Technology Bandung for advanced training in GIS.

2.1.4.1. Reason for Expansion of the Project Coverage, and its Consequences

Project coverage described in the project document focused only on the area set aside by the Government of Indonesia for CIFOR to do a long term research activities, the so-called Bulungan Research Forest - BRF (Figure 1). The area of Bulungan Research Forest based on the Ministerial decree is 302,900 hectare. No active concessionaires exist in this area for the project to collaborate.

Even during the phase I of the project, the focus of research has been shifted to area of PT Inhutani II concession adjacent to the BRF (see Figure 1). Most of project's forest management activities, including RIL and Permanent Sample Plots, were conducted in this area. While activities related to community empowerment, conflict resolution, and community based forest management were conducted also in villages along the Malinau watershed, not necessarily within the given BRF boundary. In practice only small activities took place in the BRF area. The mandate to the project to demarcate the BRF area was abandoned for the reason that boundary demarcation for research activities was impractical and un-necessary.

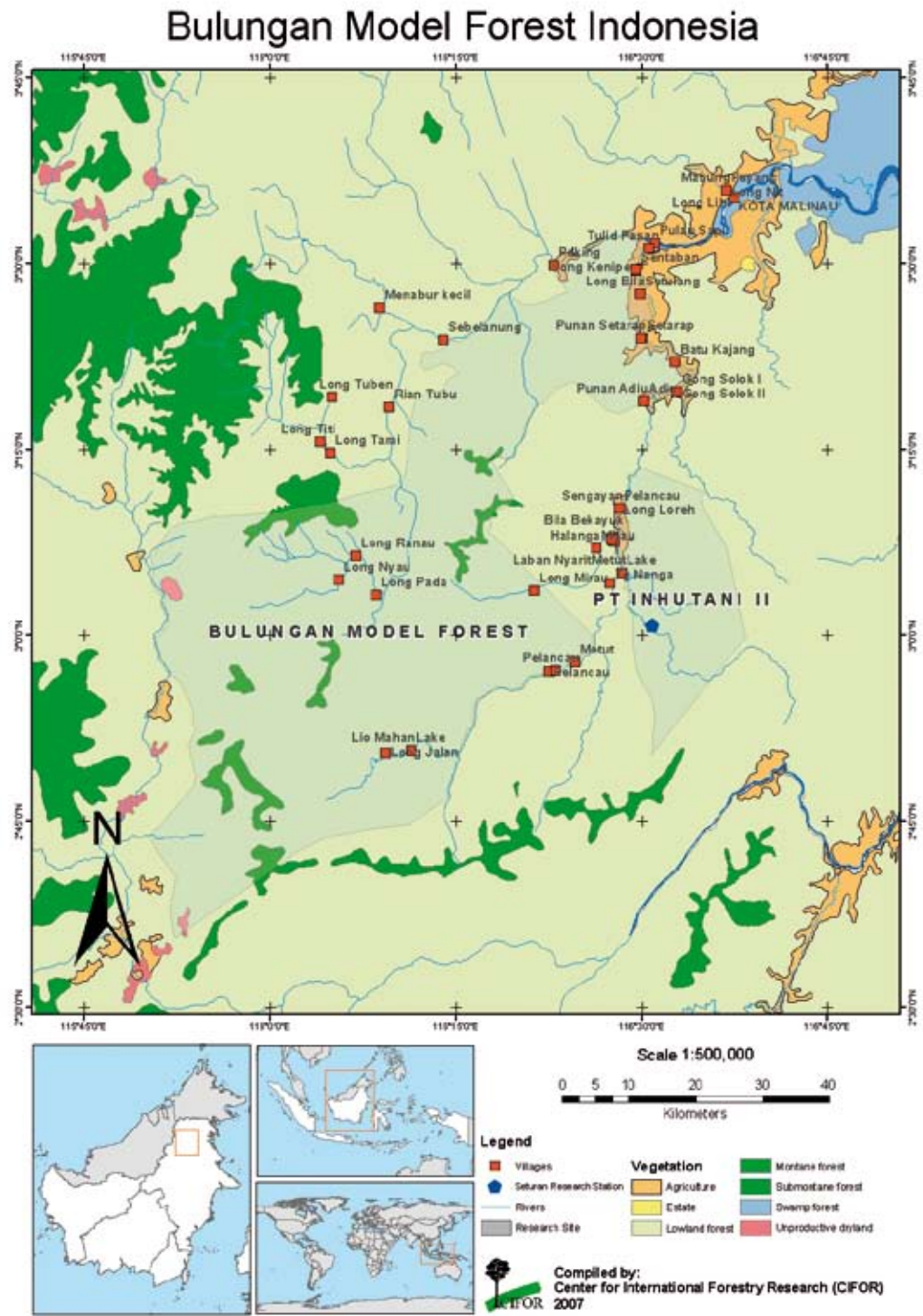


Figure 1. Map of Bulungan Research Forest (BRF) and PT Inhutani II Concession

During phase II of the project, the scope of the project has been expanded to the whole district of Malinau for the exercise of spatial planning and policy discussion. While permanent sample plots were established in the concession area of PT Inhutani II. Adaptive collaborative management action research was conducted along the Malinau River watershed in 27 villages.

This project coverage was expanded into the whole district of Malinau due to the following reasons:

- Since the main focus of the project was integrated land use planning by district government, efforts needed to collect information for the BRF area will be as difficult as collecting baseline information for the whole district.
- Considering the usefulness of the activity for having impact on the district planning authorities, data was collected for the whole district. The district authorities were interested in a district level land use plan, not a plan for a portion of the district.

Consequently, the resources available for the activity in 302,900 hectare had to be for the 4.2 million hectares of district. Fortunately the project has received support from local government

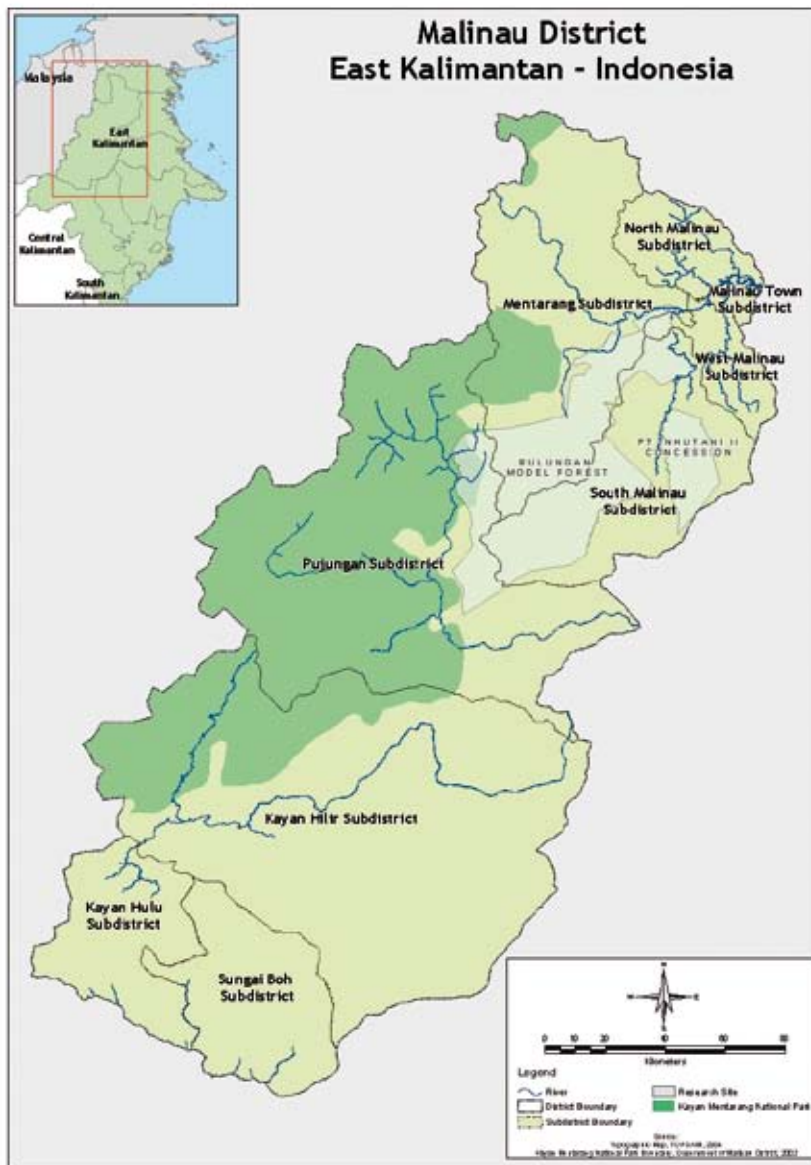


Figure 2. The Malinau Research Forest Area Covering the Whole District of Malinau

in the form of in-kind contribution. Other consequences are that the gazettement of new land use for the district is beyond the capacity of the project to influence, since the final decision rests with the national government.

The former Malinau Sub District where the project is located was upgraded to become Malinau district, separated from formerly Bulungan district. At the beginning of the phase II of the project, it was proposed the name of the research area be changed to Malinau Research Forest.

2.1.4.2. Capacity Building for Local Institutions

The establishment of an office in Malinau town initiated in the first year of the project improved significantly the acceptance of the project by local government. Several training sessions were conducted in the office during the 4 years of the project (See Appendix 5 for list of trainings). The office was equipped with a GIS laboratory, developed in collaboration with local government. The GIS equipment had not been in operation for several years, being stored in a room at the district office. The local government was very pleased that its equipment had been brought to life. After several training sessions, the office and GIS laboratory were officially opened by local official, improving the acceptance and understanding of the project by local government.

GIS training was the main institutional capacity building conducted since the first year of the project with several other GIS training sessions thereafter. This extensive training and facilitation has helped the local institution to exercise better planning. GIS training was organized 4 times, with 3 training sessions funded mainly by local government. The project provided the trainer/instructor for the training.

Several other training sessions were conducted in the office, funded by the project and in collaboration with partners and local government (see Appendix 5).

2.1.4.3. Dissemination of Results through a Newsletter and Mass Media

To foster support from a wider audience in implementing SFM, the project has used Malinau Research Forest News, a newsletter dedicated to the project, as well as the Mass Media available in the region. Ten editions of Malinau Research Forest News were published. One edition was

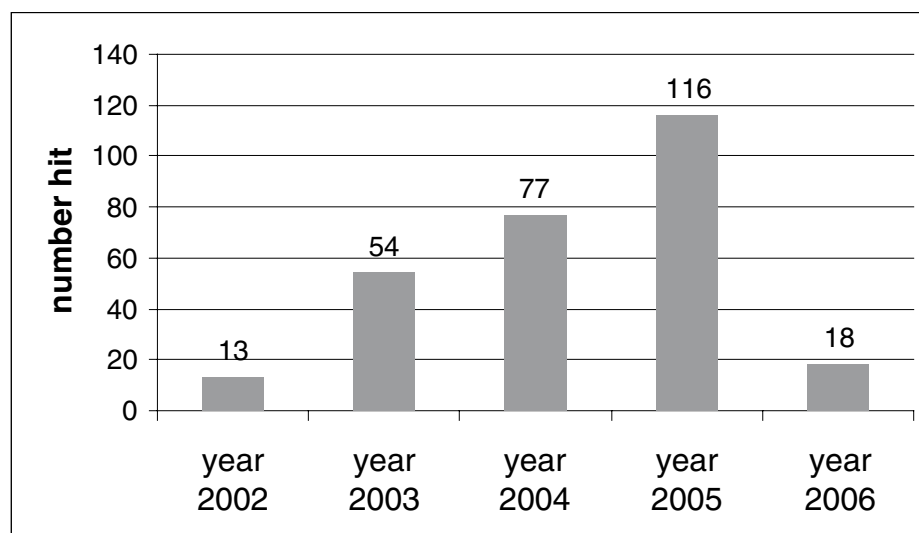


Figure 3. Media Hits for Malinau Research Forest 2002 – 2006

published in English to give an example for wider distribution of the news. Another one edition was a special edition (edition 10) published to cover short papers that were not been able to be published in a journal. All PDF files of MRF News publication are available in the CD-ROM of this report. Detail of the media hits are listed in Appendix 6.

The number of media hits increased steadily during the implementation of the project with a high in 2005 when several key meetings were held. During 2006 no major meetings were conducted, thus the number of media hits has declined. Apart from the high number of media hits, there was also a diversity of media locations, including for example Jakarta Post, TVRI (Television of Republic of Indonesia), New Strait Times, Agence France Press (AFP), Yahoo! News, Kaltim Post and so on.

2.1.4.4. Recommendations to District Officials, Forest Concessions and Communities

Recommendations to district officials, forest concessions and communities were presented in different formats. For the local government policy briefs, seminars and regular meetings were the main means to transfer policy recommendations. For concessionaires, the recommendations were disseminated through training courses, seminars and workshops. Another approach was taken for the community, where recommendations were given through training sessions; direct discussion; "participant observation" (living with the community) and focus group discussions. For communities and schools a wide variety of posters were prepared, as well as a set of playing cards packed with forest management information.

Two DVD films regarding the view of local communities on forest and their appreciation of biological diversity of the district is provided in the DVD attached. The title of the DVD is OUR FORESTS with two sub titles: 1) Our prosperity and 2) Our Decision. The DVD was produced in two languages, Indonesian and English.

2.1.5. Work Plan

The project agreement between the Government of Indonesia and ITTO was signed on August 2002 in Yokohama by Syahri Sakidin, Minister-Councillor Indonesian Embassy and Manoel Sobral Filho, Executive Director of ITTO. Further agreement for implementation of the project was signed by FORDA and CIFOR as the executing agency in Bogor on 26 of July 2002.

The project work plan was prepared and approved by the First Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting in February 2003 in Jakarta. The first budget instalment was received in March 2003. The actual implementation of the project was delayed for 3 months due to delayed selection of Project Coordinator.

The project received a 10-month no-cost extension during the ITTC Yokohama in 2005. The proposal for extension was submitted by project coordinator with the main reason that the processes of land use plan that cover the whole district required a longer time to implement.

2.1.6. Required Inputs

Budget provided by ITTO in total of US\$ 892,559 has been efficiently spent to cover a four year project implementation (see Table 1 for the expenditure). The extension of project duration for 10 months was approved during the ITTC XX in Yokohama in 2005. The extension was received with no additional cost required.

Phase II was planned to last three years with the following budget allocation:

ITTO Funding	US\$	892,559
Government of Indonesia (in-kind)	US\$	417,000
CIFOR (cash and in kind)	US\$	572,984
IRD (in kind)	US\$	410,000
DFID (cash and in kind)	US\$	53,780
Total	US\$	2,346,323

Additional inputs to the project from in-kind contribution documented by the project and consistently reported to PSC meeting are as follow:

• District Government of Malinau in the form of equipment loan and funds for trainings.	US\$	104,303.00
• PT Inhutani II in the form of road maintenance	US\$	5,000.00
• FORDA in the form of staff time	US\$	71,278.00
• Tropenbos International Indonesia Programme in the Form of joint training and workshop	US\$	4,500.00
• IUCN Netherlands in the form of joint activity	US\$	3,000.00
• IUCN in the form of joint workshop in Balikpapan	US\$	1,000.00
• Agency for National Development Plan	US\$	500.00

Table 1 shows the actual expenditure of funds over the four year period. The project has effectively spent the budget and extended to 10 months of extension with no additional cost required but contingency budget was used during the extension.

Table 1. Project financial resources up to December 31st 2006

Component	Approved Amount	Revised Budget	Commitments	Up to Dec. '06 Spent	Remaining Values	% Spent up to Dec. '06
10 Project Personnel	430,700.00	443,680.00	-	430,056.85	13,623.15	97%
20 Duty Travel	183,320.00	218,050.00	-	225,695.95	(7,645.95)	104%
30 Consumable Items	85,770.00	80,050.00	-	80,382.59	(332.59)	100%
40 Sub Contract	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	4,319.52	680.48	86%
50 Capital Items	16,000.00	16,000.00	-	13,003.49	2,996.51	81%
60 Miscellaneous	88,247.00	46,257.00	18,336.54	37,292.06	9,014.94	81%
Sub Total	809,037.00	809,037.00	18,336.54	790,700.46	22,336.54	98%
70 Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration	83,522.00	83,522.00	-	-	83,522.00	0%
Total	892,559.00	892,559.00	18,336.54	790,700.46	101,858.54	89%

2.1.7. Project Adjustment

The project has been adjusted in its personnel arrangements due to the small per diem and the low allocation to cost transportation to and from Malinau. The per diem of the project was listed only as 16 dollars a day, well under the cost of accommodation in Malinau. Consequently there was no scientist from FORDA willing to participate in the project due to insufficient financial support for field activities.

The project coordinator suggested an adjustment to the budget by sending a proposal to the secretariat. The revised version of the project document has been approved with arrangement of conversion of salary into per diem. The salary of FORDA scientists was then paid by the government of Indonesia, as in kind contribution. The DSA (Daily Subsistence Allowance) of scientists working in the field was converted from US\$ 16 to US\$ 50.

2.1.8. ITTO Context of the Project

2.1.8.1. Compliance with ITTO Objectives

This project lies within the framework of the committee on Reforestation and Forest Management and is mainly related to forest management area. The project activities relate to many of the ITTA objectives as defined by this committee (ITTA 1994, Article 27). The activities involving training and capacity building, improved forest management and silvicultural practice for achieving sustainability, improved forest policies for enhancing wood production, and encouraging conservation of the forest estate directly related to the following objectives:

- to contribute to the process of sustainable development
- to enhance capacity of members to implement a strategy for achieving exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainably managed sources by the year 2000
- to promote and support research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of wood utilization as well as increasing the capacity to conserve and enhance other forest values in tropical timber producing tropical forests
- to encourage members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber producing forests and their genetic resources and at maintaining the ecological balance in the region concerned, in the context of tropical timber trade.

2.1.8.2. Compliance with the ITTO Action Plan

The project is consistent with the ITTO Action Plan and is related to the major objectives of the Committee on Reforestation and Forest Management which are to promote the development of national policies and to support the development and implementation of sustainable forest management systems. The project is related to the following priorities defined in the ITTO Action Plan:

- forestry sector policy
- studies on the economic and financial costs and benefit of forest management;
- identification of field demonstration projects where sustainable production of timber and non timber product may be combined;
- comparative assessment of silvicultural treatments on permanent sample plots;
- study on the effect of different levels of timber harvesting on forest sustainability.

2.2. Project Context

2.2.1. Decentralization in Indonesia

During the past two decades, states all over the world have embarked on processes of decentralization (Barr, et al. 2006). Since late-1998, Indonesia has undergone a process of rapid and far-reaching decentralisation. With this process, considerable degrees of administrative and regulatory authority have been transferred from the national government in Jakarta to the country's provincial and district governments. This transfer of authority has occurred across broad segments of the nation's economy and has sharply redefined the roles and responsibilities of government agencies at each level of the nation's administrative structure. With the locus of decision-making shifting decisively away from the national government, Indonesia's ongoing decentralisation process marks a dramatic break from the highly-centralised system of governance that characterized Suharto's New Order regime during the period 1966-1998.

To a significant extent, the process of decentralisation now occurring in Indonesia has been driven by the demands of provincial and district governments whose jurisdictions are rich in timber, petroleum, and other natural resources. Officials from resource-rich regions have long complained that the vast majority of the benefits from these assets have flowed away from their regions to the national government and to private sector companies closely associated with decision-makers in Jakarta. While the New Order government kept a tight lid on calls for greater regional autonomy and regional control over natural resource revenues, the post-Suharto government has not been able to ignore these demands. On the contrary, since 1998 the country's senior leadership has recognised that its ability to maintain Indonesia's integrity as a nation may ultimately depend on its capacity to strike a more equitable balance of power between the national government, on the one hand, and the provincial and district governments, on the other.

2.2.2. Decentralization and Forest Management

The project is aimed at meeting the forest management challenges at district level brought about by decentralization. Decentralization in Indonesia has given district government greater autonomy, leaving provincial government with relatively unclear authority. For forest management, however, provincial level of government is important as it is a key arm of central government, with part of forest management activity not fully devolved to the district level. The provincial government holds issuance of timber transport permit, and this has provided the province with relatively strong authority.

So, while decentralization in Indonesia has given district level of government great autonomy, for forest management the situation is very unclear, with heightened conflict between national and local government. The focus of this project, with district-wide coverage, was very important for the country in learning lessons about how to implement SFM in forest-rich areas, with unclear governance processes.

2.3. Project Design and Organization

The immediate target beneficiaries of the project were local government of Malinau and PT Inhutani II Concession and local community in Malinau district. Scientists at both FORDA and CIFOR were challenged to provide research results and practical tools for development activities

in the district. While the issue of decentralization includes the important role of each level of government in sharing responsibilities, the project was therefore implemented with a target to involve all levels of government as indirect target beneficiaries.

2.3.1. Coordination of Scientists with Different Interests

As continuation from phase I, there were different interests and perspectives among the multi-disciplinary scientists working on the project. The different perspectives were not only on concepts and principles, but also quite often on fundamental values. For example, with respect to the Punan, there were clear differences in perspectives on development between the anthropologist and agronomist participating in the project. The project coordinator gave the liberty to each scientist to elaborate and express their view and published their research results, so that the differing views will be seen by a wider audience.

Scientists both from FORDA and CIFOR were challenged to developing methods and sharing early findings. They also had an opportunity to produce and disseminate research results to the project stakeholders and other relevant institutions. Regular discussion in the Ministry of Forestry in the form of so called 'brown bag discussion groups' was also conducted to disseminate research results to national institutions. The discussions were facilitated by FORDA and participants of these discussions are from all divisions of the Ministry of Forestry.

During the course of the project, more than 5 senior FORDA scientists and 6 junior FORDA scientists participated in the project implementation. The participation was initiated with science retreat early in the project implementation and continued with the participation of FORDA scientists in the project implementation.

In total we facilitated more than 18 brown bag discussions. The discussion was designed as a media for research results information sharing and inputs for improvement. All the discussion happen to be held in FORDA headquarter, and only limited number of discussion taken place as a reciprocal presentation of FORDA scientists in CIFOR headquarter. This is room for improvement in the future of the project.

2.3.2. Increasing Time and Resources Needed to Maintain Good Relations with Local Government

In regard to the diversity of project activities, a high time commitment was required to maintain good relations with local partners, particularly the district government. In Phase I the local government was concerned that capacity building efforts with local communities were undermining its authority. And where CIFOR/FORDA pointed out the destructive nature of the IPPK concessions, local government saw CIFOR/FORDA as putting breaks on its development plans. With the establishment of the Malinau office, the relationship with local partners was improved, and the working schedule was supplemented by many informal joint activities.

Good working relationships with local government has increased trust and collaboration. Local government has increased its trust in the project once the project opened up a project office in Malinau. That trust has significantly increased the in kind contribution of local government and increased acceptance to the project by local government.

Involvement of local government in the project activities is a key to the success of the project. Similarly, other partners at the local level were also essential in order for the project to achieve its objectives. Regular meetings, seminars and workshops on each of the project activities have

given local government and partners plenty of opportunities to be involved in the process and implementation of the project.

The new district authorities are fully aware of the existence and operation of the project and have been supporting the project in most of its activities. This is evidenced by in-kind contributions of significant GIS equipment that was purchased by the government but loaned to the project throughout Phase II. The local government also provided additional funds for training of more local officials in GIS.

2.3.3. Involvement of National Government and other Partners

Input from the project on land use planning issues has been presented in the offices of Ministry of Forestry, BAPPENAS, and Ministry of Public Works, and also to other decision makers in Jakarta. These presentations have brought field-level experience to policy makers. In the later stage of the project intensive contact has been made with the National Agrarian Agency on the issue of community forestry, village boundaries, and improvement of land administration. Joint training with the Local Agrarian Agency was also conducted.

Collaboration with State Owned Company PT Inhutani II has improved, but its operation is hampered by the third party operators imposed by local government. This action was considered unlawful by central government. The project has reported the case several times during the Steering Committee meeting, but there was no significant action taken by the regulator. Other forest managers have been exposed to best harvesting techniques during several training sessions, on sustainable forest management and reduced impact logging. Better felling, bucking and skidding were demonstrated in the field during the courses.

The people living in and around the forest have benefited from information sharing, training for alternative livelihoods, and workshop on many aspects of forest management, including community forestry training, promotion of NTFP use and marketing.

The community at large has greatly benefited through the media distribution of information, community group discussion, seminars, workshops, and training. The increased dissemination through media has been shown by the increasing media hits during the course of the project.

2.4. Project Implementation

The increased scope of project coverage is the main added value of the project and has increased significant impact of the project to the future management of forest management in the district. While the scope of the project significantly expanded, the recent decentralization has increased the authority of local government on the one hand and on the other hand such increased authority has challenged the operation of forest management on the ground.

PT Inhutani II is a clear example where central government and local government do not enjoy a harmonious relationship due to authority dispute and conflicts. During the first two years of the project, the impact of IPPK has been growing, and the closure of such practice has negatively impacted on the good relationship between central and district level of government.

2.4.1. The Most Critical Differences Between Planned and Actual Project Implementation

The major differences were as follows.

- Budget adjusted: Low per diem was insufficient to cover basic needs of scientists to work in the field and increased cost of transportation post fuel price hikes.
- Reduced possibility of undertaking forest management activities in the large-scale concession area: A major change related to the operation of PT Inhutani II concession which remained unlawfully implemented, contracted by the district to third parties. Although the case was presented at the PSC meeting, until the conclusion of the project there was no action taken by policy makers to solve the problem.
- Reduced options for RIL: Adoption of RIL in the district was not possible with the current management regime but training for communities and a workshop involving larger number of concessions was conducted in Balikpapan.
- Increased project area: With the establishment of the new Malinau district, it was desirable to align project's land-use planning efforts with those of the new district

2.4.2. Measures and Actions that could have Avoided These Variations

We assumed that P Inhutani II will fully involve and be supported by central government, provincial forest service, and district forest service will agree to participate in the study and provide transparent information and decisions on current practices and costs. This assumption proved not to be the case during the course of the project.

Central government could impose penalty for PT Inhutani II for sub contracting the logging operation. If this action was taken, the project could then work in collaboration to implement RIL techniques in the concession area. Nothing could be done by the project to change the problematic relationship between central government, PT Inhutani II and the local government. The project had to work with the constraints imposed by this relationship.

2.4.3. Appropriateness of the Assumptions Made and Correct Identification of Issues Involved

For development objectives all assumptions were correctly identified. Government and partners were in support of the idea of a model forest in the district of Malinau. In practice however, unseen and back door deals between the district head and local contractor to implement logging in PT Inhutani II have continuously happened. Although formally the project received full cooperation in research activities, the actual action on the ground was hampered by the fact that illegitimate operation of the PT Inhutani II went on with no enforcement taken.

It was assumed that government and partner supported the model forest in Malinau. This support was only in the implementation of project activities but not in policy implementation. Representative of government in the PSC did not have full capacity to implement project recommendations in line with this assumption.

2.4.4. Project Sustainability after Project Completion

FORDA and local government are expected to have a greater role in the follow up of the project. Phase III of the project is needed with FORDA and Local Government to take a greater role in its implementation. Proposal of phase III of this project has been submitted by the Government of Indonesia to ITTO for funding. The focus of phase III of this project is to implement sustainable forest management principles based on the foundation built during phase I and II of the project, by integrating social, biodiversity and improved forest land management aspects.

Local government has indicated its willingness to continue on the project under the concept of a Conservation District. The concept is clearly based on the principles and ideas of Sustainable Forest Management that have been promoted by the project and need to be further guarded and facilitated.

2.4.5. Appropriateness of the Project Inputs

Unlike phase I of the project, where an extension with additional budget was required, the phase II of the project was extended for 10 months with no additional budget required. This happened only because the project has received a high level of support from local government which participated in providing support for additional training and re-training of local officials to master the operation of GIS and also to expand the training result to training of trainers.

The project extension was mainly to accommodate the long process of land use evaluation not only at the district level but also at the provincial and national level. Even up until the completion of the project the evaluation and gazettment of the new land use plan incorporating project inputs was not completed due to the fact that the decision for the gazettment rests with the highest authority, the President of The Republic of Indonesia, and a longer process is needed.

2.5. Project Results

2.5.1. The Situation Existing at Project Completion as Compared to Phase I of the Project

In a major breakthrough, Malinau district has been declared as a Conservation District. It will serve as a model of development, involving the consideration of biophysical, social and environmental characteristics. Project information has been used in preparing the case for a conservation district. To increase awareness of the central government, the district has embarked on numerous collaborations with partners to promote the concept. Malinau district has allocated some of their budget for the development of the concept (more than US\$100,000 annually in the five year plan for the district). Continued discussion with national government on the issue needs to be facilitated.

Forest management in the district of Malinau in general has been improved by the interventions provided by the project. With such progress, national government has invited the district to be a member of the International Model Forest Network and lately includes the district in the blue book of the National Planning Agency (Bappenas), as a site to be promoted to receive international funding.

At the end of Phase II there is now better coordination, better sharing of information, and better involvement of the community in the process of planning and management. More resources from external stakeholders have been invested in the district and such investment directly and indirectly relies on the data base provided by the project.

Forest conversion that has been unilaterally proposed by East Kalimantan Province in collaboration with all districts in the province has been rejected by the issuance of a Minister of Forestry letter. The letter clearly encourages an evaluation that should be based on science and a multidisciplinary approach. Transparency of the process is also clearly mentioned in the letter.

The GIS Working Group, established by the project and led by local experts trained by the project, has now received an important assignment from the district head to undertake the evaluation of the existing land use plan. The GIS equipment loaned to the project for 3 years by the district government has now been returned to local government, and is in full operation by local experts trained by the project. Further support to this group is greatly needed, since they face very strong interest groups that jeopardize the transparency and integration of the process.

As a result of the project implementation the following has been notably achieved:

(1) Methods and Approaches

Most technical aspects implemented in phase I of the project were continued and expanded for the period of phase II. Adaptive Collaborative Management (ACM), Multidisciplinary Landscape Assessment (MLA), and Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM)² approaches are among the technical and scientific methods introduced and used during the project implementation. Numerous publications on this topic have been produced and listed in the CD-ROM provided with this report.

Several aspects of the research built on current local government initiatives and the project helped the local government to improve its implementation. On the census of Punan community for example, we used the existing system but with improved implementation on the ground, and involving local officials in the project. The results were then discussed with local officials and gave local officials greater insights on how to manage and use the data collected.

With participatory action research, one issue is to build the capacity of all stakeholders. The project has undertaken many training courses, seminars, workshops and meetings. With the establishment of the project office in Malinau, the informal discussions with local officials greatly improved the acceptance and understanding of the project, and improved mutual collaboration between the project, people of Malinau and local government.

Introduction of a health card to record the state of health for the Punan community in the remote forest areas has helped local health services with important data and is necessary to plan their regular and emergency services.

Flexible approaches to intervention are crucial in areas where change is rapid and processes of governance are unclear. The research team has described the implementation approach, and will disseminate it to other implementation agencies.

The project has been valuable for defining and refining the INRM approach. Experience from Malinau was used to derive the INRM principles – as outlined in Sayer and Campbell (2004). The

² INRM is a conscious process of NRM where multiple stakeholders are engaged, where implementation is invariably at multiple levels, and where visioning and scenario building form one component of social learning (Sayer and Campbell 2004)

project showed the importance of: having multiple levels of analysis and implementation, from local to global levels; the value (and difficulty) of visioning and scenario building with multiple stakeholders; and, the needed elements for stakeholder engagement. These lessons have been used to derive strategies and elements of effective research and development (Campbell et al 2006).

Simulation modelling as an input into land use planning was conducted using a similar approach to the GIS work. It was initiated with training of the techniques; collaboratively developing the model and inputting data into the model based on the existing information; and presenting the results for evaluation and refinement.

A landscape approach introduced in Phase I of the project was the so-called Multidisciplinary Landscape Assessment (MLA). The MLA activities conducted during this phase were mainly centred on dissemination, curriculum development, and evaluation of community feedback about the MLA activities.

(2) Capacity Building

An operational GIS laboratory now exists in the district of Malinau. There was no operational GIS laboratory when the second phase of the project started. A GIS Working Group has now been established, consisting of local government officers trained by the project.

Training by the project covered numerous topics, often at the request of the local government. Topics covered included: charcoal making, handicraft, wood carving, mushroom cultivation, gaharu planting and inoculation, data base management, legal drafting, conflict resolution, community mapping, forest survey, RIL, SFM, and community based forest management.

The project has in total trained more than 373 local officials in numerous training sessions. More than 20 topics of trainings have been conducted. A detailed list of participants and activities is provided in the attached CD-ROM. The project has also provided scholarship for post graduate study to local officials and students of University of Mulawarman with focus of study in Malinau.

(3) GIS Data Base

A large GIS data base is now available in Malinau and CIFOR Bogor office. The process of data base backup was conducted on monthly bases and often by utilizing every time scientists from Bogor visited Malinau (and vice versa).

Large quantity of data base and maps has been collected. Three high resolution of GIS image derived from three different years has helped the project to conduct preliminary survey for domestic consumption of timber in Malinau. Using the three high resolution images, we could calculate the number of houses developed during a given year. Further evaluation of local consumption and its impact to forest resources in the district will be further studied in the follow up phase of the project.

(4) Conservation District

The National Seminar "Malinau Regency Heading towards a Conservation District" was conducted in July, 2005 in Malinau. At that time the intention was for the district to head towards being a conservation district. It was deemed necessary that a clear definition, and the principles and criteria for being a conservation district needed to be spelt out. The district plan for this status had to take into account past experiences in development and conservation. Dr Marthin

Billa MM is District Head (*Bupati*) of Malinau District and a key collaborator for CIFOR. The Kehati (Biodiversity) award was established in 2000 to encourage the preservation of biodiversity. Marthin Billa was selected to get the Kehati award in November, 2006, in Jakarta in recognition of his role as a government official that actively promoted biodiversity conservation by declaring Malinau as a 'District of Conservation'. This means that the development plans of the district will be implemented taking into account sustainable development principles and fostering sustainable forest management. The Phase II project provided data for the plans for the status of Conservation District, promoted the cause of the district at national levels, and helped formulate the strategy for a conservation district.

(5) Setulang

Much project work in Phase II was conducted in Setulang village including the establishment of a forest management plan, associated capacity building, and facilitation of the conflict situation with neighbouring villages. The project helped Setulang win a prestigious environmental award from the Indonesian Government. Known as the Kalpataru, the award was given to Setulang for its efforts in protecting their forests from illegal logging in the face of huge temptations to earn billions of Rupiah from the sale of their forests. The *taneq olen* (protected forest) also help protect the village's water quality. Prior to winning the Kalpataru, Setulang was a finalist at an international water contest in Kyoto, Japan, in March 2003.

2.5.2. Extent to which the Project's Specific Objectives were Achieved

The project specific objectives were mostly achieved, but certain aspects were only partially accomplished.

(1) Objective 1: Improvement of district coordination was achieved, particularly in relation to spatial planning. In the past the development of spatial land use plans relied on an external consultant with very little consultation with wider stakeholders, now the district has a GIS working group which is evaluating land use proposals by provincial authorities.

(2) Objective 2; the implementation of SFM in the Forest Management Unit of State Owned Company PT Inhutani II was not achieved due to the fact that the company was forced by local government to sub-contract its logging operation to third parties. This practice is viewed as unlawful by central government. But the project failed to persuade central government to take action on the issue as reported by the project in several PSC meetings.

As noted in PSC 7, the Project Coordinator was fully aware about the situation in the district. Proposed evaluation of spatial planning lodged by District Government has been closely monitored and the process has been carefully documented for lessons learnt. Since several assumptions have not been met by the project, due to local politics and the direct impacts of decentralization, implementation of SFM in Inhutani II area and its certification most likely will not be achieved after the completion of this project. Recent development however, provides some promising opportunity for such goal to be achieved. Therefore, certification is proposed for the third phase of this project.

2.5.3. Impact of the Project Results

The ultimate impact sought is on land use – improving land use for the benefit of the local people, the district government and the forests. The interest of local government and local elites to

develop the district has been shown in the proposed land use update initiated in 2005. The update increased the area proposed for non forest cultivation from 6 % to 16 %. It is understandable that local government is proposing larger areas for settlement, agriculture and plantation, as they want to have greater development in the district. The process, however, has ignored the biophysical evaluation of the district and has not been widely discussed. The letter from the Minister of Forestry has requested Governors and Bupatis in the province, including the Bupati of Malinau, to make land-use proposals based on more scientific and multidisciplinary evaluation. The project has built the capacity of the district to do such evaluations. Data provided by the project was used in decision making concerning the future of land use in Malinau.

People of Malinau are now aware that they should be more involved in decision making processes about land use, including monitoring the progress of forest utilization in their area. The Kalpataru award in 2003 from government of Indonesia to one of the project villages is a great achievement for the people of Malinau.

There is now increased knowledge amongst local officials on best practices for forest harvesting, on the importance of biodiversity and other benefits besides timber, and on achieving a balance between conservation and development. This is mainly due to exposure to research results, training, workshops and seminars that were conducted by the project. It is a good sign that finally the Bupati stopped giving permits for small scale logging (IPPK).

Training on best practices for forest harvesting and sustainable forest management was given to several timber companies in Malinau. Through such training, the companies are being reminded about preparing proper plans, and monitoring and evaluation of logging activities.

A survey that was conducted by the Communication Unit of CIFOR in Malinau in 2006 showed the strong interest in the project of people in Malinau including government officials. A key finding of the survey was the strongly positive attitude both of local officials and villagers towards CIFOR's continued presence in Malinau. They also say CIFOR's research has increased their knowledge about forests and the environment.

2.6. Synthesis of the Analyses

(a) Specific Objective(s) Achievement

Objective 1: Improved coordination at the district level has been achieved but the constraint to the gazettment of a new spatial land use plan is beyond the capacity of the project to influence, as it requires national level completion of processes. Objective 2: To implement Sustainable Forest Management in the PT Inhutani II Malinau Concession through enhanced harvesting practices, stakeholder coordination, planning and monitoring that contribute to district land use objectives. This specific objective was not fully achieved due to unlawful operation of third party companies in the PT Inhutani II concession and the failure of national Government to enforce its regulations.

(b) Outputs

Outputs 1.1 : Fully implemented (100%)

Outputs 1.2 : Fully implemented (100%)

Outputs 1.3 : Moderately realized (80%) with documentation of process and lessons learnt fully documented (100%)

Outputs 2.1 : Fully implemented (100%)

Outputs 2.2 : Gazettment process has been initiated and has achieved at least 75% of achievement. The expanded coverage of the project has increased the impact of the project greater than 100%.

Outputs 2.3 : In term of dissemination we have reached more then 100%, but the implementation is far behind the expected results.

(c) Schedule

The spatial land use planning process took much time and resources, particularly in preparing local institutions to participate in the project and implement knowledge generated by the project. The extension of 10 months without additional fund was mainly to accommodate the process of land use evaluation and land use planning.

As also noted in 8th PSC Meeting, the activity 1.3.6 (Integrated land use plan) took longer to complete and to date the project has not been able to provide the gazetted plan. The decision for land use approval is beyond the project or even beyond the Ministry of Forestry's authority. Since Malinau is located on the border with another country, the decision of land use has to be approved by the highest authority, in this case the President of Indonesia. It was also explained that the Minister of Forestry officially rejected the Proposal of Governor of East Kalimantan for a massive land conversion from forestry to non forestry land use. Provincial Government in East Kalimantan and all districts, including Malinau, has recently submitted to the President of the Republic of Indonesia a new spatial plan as a result of recent evaluation of previous spatial plan. Pursuant to inputs from the Project and other partners, the Proposal was rejected by the Minister of Forestry, referring to the letter No. S.345/Menhut-VII/2006 dated 2 June 2006. A request from the Minister to the provincial and district government to conduct multidisciplinary evaluation of the Proposal.

(d) Actual Expenditures

The actual expenditures of all activities are above the planned amount described in the project document, but support and in kind contribution from partners has helped the project to add 10 months extension without requiring additional funding. Total in kind contributions provided by partners at the end of the project amounted to \$302,900 or more than 30% of the project budget.

(e) Potential for Replication

The documented process of land use planning with multistakeholders and multilevel discussions can be replicated by many districts in Indonesia and elsewhere. The approach of the district to promote a conservation district may be replicated in areas with similar situation, where forest landscapes dominates districts.

Currently the Forest Partnership project implemented in Malinau has adopted the idea of a conservation district and will expand the concept to other districts and find support from central government.

(f) Potential for Scaling up

There is significant potential for scaling up on the implementation of the district conservation concept. The idea of conservation district has clearly attracted other district heads and officials from the forest partnership project.

Shared learning of INRM with other districts in Indonesia is one of the main potential opportunities for scaling up the project. Indonesia has more than 400 districts. Lessons learnt from this project can potentially be implemented in the districts with similar resources to Malinau. As CIFOR has also similar activities in Jambi, Sumatera and Kutai Timur of East Kalimantan, the shared learning of these projects will provide the government of Indonesia and other countries to follow the process. Joint paper on this issue with similar case in Malaysia has been presented in the AFP 6 meeting in Yogyakarta (Efransjah et al. 2006).

The establishment of a conservation district concept is another potential exercise to be scaled up. The concept should be implemented in the new districts that rely largely on their biophysical constraints for development.



Participants and instructor of RIL training (Photo by MRF team)

Part 3: Conclusion and Recommendations

3.1. Development Lessons

Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) is all about process and actors at different levels, and their interaction. We have seen how values differ at different levels and in some cases these values cannot be easily reconciled. For instance, the national government differed strongly with the district government on the land-use planning process, and made sure the district plan had to be reconsidered. In other cases, the district government refused to apply the national laws and process on logging (for PT Inhutani II) but in this case the national government did not step in to correct the situation. An organisation such as CIFOR can move relatively easily between levels, from local community engagement to international policy engagement, and can thus play an important brokering role. In the case of Malinau, the project found the role of provincial government was not clearly defined in the process of land use and quite often brought different interests to the process, and often complicated the whole process.

Building local capacity is crucial to success. This can be seen with respect to the GIS Working Group. It is a prerequisite for implementation of INRM. The limited capacity on the ground was not the result of a limited project budget but more related to availability of qualified local human resources. A series of training sessions on the use of GIS has increased the eagerness and capacity of local officials from diverse departments to provide reliable up-to-date data for decision making processes. The assignment given to the Malinau GIS Working Group to evaluate existing gazetted land use is an indication of the recognition that local government gives to this project-facilitated group.

Permanent Sample Plots developed by the project have been monitored regularly. The results have helped the Ministry of Forestry in policy making related to the annual allowable cuts discussed in mid 2006.

3.2. Operational Lessons

a. Project Organization and Management

The role of Project Steering Committee has been very positive in directing the project. Although not all members of the PSC were actively involved in the project implementation, the semester meeting of the committee has clearly helped the project implementation.

The revision of the project document was approved, after proposed by the project coordinator in the light of low per diem tariffs that did not cover local hotel costs. To make the project executable, the project coordinator proposed to convert the salary of FORDA scientists into a standard per diem. With per diem-only payment for the participation of FORDA scientists in the project, the salary paid by the Ministry of Forestry thus became an in kind contribution. This arrangement therefore increased the in kind contribution of FORDA.

b. Dissemination of Results

Project results have been disseminated through international and national journal publications, various discussions, seminars, short publications and newsletter, a mini library at the project site, workshops at all levels of government, training and practical demonstrations during the course of the project.

The mini library developed in Malinau has had a great impact on the local community in Malinau. Visits of farmers and scholars from neighbouring districts to get information and publications from the office have helped the project to disseminate research results to wider audiences.

Dissemination of research results and documentation of visits by scientists and guest were documented and published through quarterly published newsletter called Malinau Research Forest News. Up to the conclusion of the project the newsletter had published its 10th edition. The project reports to ITTO were all prepared and dispatched as per the agreed reporting schedule. Posters presented by the project on several occasions have clearly increased the awareness of the project.

c. Monitoring and Evaluation; quality of project planning

Project monitoring and evaluation was conducted every semester through a project coordinator presentation at the PSC meeting. In addition PSC members made a field visit to Malinau.

From a survey conducted by the Communications Unit we found that the project has great acceptance and most of the respondents want the project and existence of CIFOR to be maintained in the district. See Appendix 7.

d. Definitions and roles and responsibilities of the institution involved in project implementation

Local Government including local official involvement in the project differs from one district service to another. For land use planning, involving all land related district service the main partner was Agency for District Planning (Bappeda). On the concept of conservation district, the main partner was Agency for Environmental Monitoring Service (Bapedalda). On dissemination of biodiversity conservation concept, the main partner was District Education Service (Depdikda). On the issue of community development and CBFM, the main partner was Agency for Community Development Service (PMD). On the issue of Punan health, the District Health Service was the main partner.

In regard to the variety of district services who were partners of the project, the limited personnel of the project had to work extra hard and stretch its capacity to meet the demands and interests of those services.

FORDA scientist's participation in the project was limited due to the limitation of available per diem for research activity in the field. There was no salary paid by the project to FORDA scientists, so the time commitment of FORDA scientists are entirely calculated as in kind support to the project. However one FORDA scientist was hired and seconded to the project as field manager and worked full time for the project.

CIFOR scientists' participation provided supervision and lead some main activities.

PSC provided guidance on a semester basis and field evaluation and monitoring was conducted at least three times during the course of the project.

MOF as the national authority provided policy to the project in response to the report provided by the project or through representatives attending the PSC meeting. For the issues related to land use, the institution within the MOF involved was BAPLAN (Director General of Forestry Planning).

Communities in 27 villages along the Malinau watershed, 8 villages in upper Malinau Watershed, and 6 villages of Punan in Malinau, middle and upper Tubu, all participated actively in the survey, focus discussion, inventory, training and dissemination process of the project findings.

e. Actions to be taken to avoid variations between planned and actual implementation

The actions taken to overcome the problems of sub-standard per diem and increased travel cost to project site include: (1) convert salary of FORDA scientist participating in the project into per diem and their time of participation calculated as in kind contribution to the project (2) reduce the number of expatriate (IRS) staff to work on the ground and use junior Indonesian scientists instead (3) collaborate with other partners working in Malinau and Samarinda to cover cost of workshop, seminar and meetings (4) approach district services in Malinau to share their operational budget for collaborative training, cross visit, seminar and workshop.

f. External factors that influenced the project implementation and that could have been foreseen

The expansion of the land use plan from 302,900 hectare of Model forest into a district wide land use plan was clearly predictable, given the newly created district.

The expansion was reported in the first PSC with the hope that larger support from government to the project was to be expected. With the seed money provided by the project, the development of a model for the whole district should give national government an important investment for scaling up and address proper policy for decentralization and management of new district dominated by forest area.

g. External factors that influenced the project implementation and that could not have been foreseen

The operation of State Owned Company PT Inhutani II was a clear example of a power struggle between central government and local government. While from central government PT Inhutani were having a problem getting annual allowable cuts, at the district level the company has been forced to operate under the direct guidance of the district head, including assignment of logging contractors.

The operation of PT Inhutani II were considered unlawful by central government, but no enforcement has taken place. The project has a MOU with PT Inhutani, but no agreement with the contractor. Consequently the project has no direct influence and consequently was not able to implement RIL in the logging operation. It was also impossible to collaboratively develop the SFM plan for the company.

3.3. Recommendations Related to Future Projects

In order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of similar projects in the future, the executing and implementing agencies recommended the following:

3.3.1. Identification

The project should clearly employ the results of phase II and aim at the preparation for local government of Malinau to take over the leading role in implementation of the future project. The specific objective of the project should deal with the actual problems in the district, in particular the challenges of decentralization, good forest governance, and improved environment.

Implementation of SFM remains an important and ultimate goal for the district of Malinau. The declaration of the district as a conservation district should be safeguarded for its long term vision, and should not be jeopardized by short-term economic interests.

3.3.2. Design

The project is design for a long term intervention and development of the district of Malinau. The unique characteristic, particularly in term of its forest cover, of the newly developed district requires strong commitment to implement SFM to avoid rapid degradation of forest as happened in the neighbouring districts.

The design of the project phased in at least 4 phases with strong supervision of neutral institution such as CIFOR, and followed with the support of national research organization such as FORDA to lay the foundation for the new district government to continue implementing SFM in the district. The design of the project, which specifies a variety of disciplinary inputs, ensures cross-sectoral interests, ranging from health, education to the more natural resources sectors.

3.3.3. Implementation

Involvement of local officials in the project is limited only on training, seminar and workshop. More involvement of local government officials in project implementation in collaboration with the project will increase ownership of the project, especially in development activities.

3.3.4. Organization

Combining research and development work requires intense communication between scientists (researchers) and local and national authorities. To directly transfer the ideas of a scientist to the community often creates problems and difficulties with both the local officials and the community. The project organization should not only be in line with the working arrangements set by ITTO but also it is necessary to take into account the existing local politics.

3.3.5. Management

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) should monitor and evaluate not only the progress report presented by project coordinator every 6 months, but more importantly should be evaluating the publications produced by scientists. The publications need to be discussed and communicated with the PSC to ensure that the ideas and research results have been tested and thoroughly communicated with the authorities.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) should involve senior officials and have power to influence the decision making process and ensure the project recommendations are implemented. The results of the 8 PSC meetings during the course of the project are provided in Appendix 8.

Responsible for the Report

Name : Petrus Gunarso PHD

Position held : Project Coordinator

Date : March 22nd 2007

Signature :

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Petrus Gunarso', written over a horizontal line.

Acronyms

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
ACM	Adaptive Co-Management
AFP	Agence France Press
APHI	Asosiasi Pengusaha Hutan Indonesia (Association of the Indonesian Forest Concessionaires)
BAPLAN	Badan Planologi Kehutanan (Directorate General of Forestry Planning)
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Development Planning Board)
BPK	Bina Produksi Kehutanan (Forestry Product Management)
BRF	Bulungan Research Forest
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read Only Memory
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIRAD	Center de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
CNV	Conventional Logging
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DfiD	The Department for International Development
DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (House of Representative)
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FORDA	Forestry Research and Development Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
Gol	Governance of Indonesia
HPH	Hak Pengusahaan Hutan (Production Forest Management Rights)
INHUTANI	a name of the State-owned forest enterprise.
INRM	Integrated Natural Resource Management
IPPK	Ijin Pemungutan dan Pemanfaatan Kayu (Wood Utilization and Harvesting Permit)
IRD	Institute de Recherche pour le Développement
IRS	International Recruited Staff
ITTC	International Tropical Timber Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
KEHATI	A foundation of Indonesian Biodiversity
KLN	Kerja Sama Luar Negeri (International Cooperation)
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (The Indonesian Institute of Sciences).
MLA	Multidisciplinary Landscape Assessment

MOF	Ministry of Forestry
MRF	Malinau Research Forest
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PD	Project Document
PDF	Portable Document Format
PSP	Permanent Sample Plot
PT	Perseroan Terbatas (Limited Company)
RIL	Reduced-Impact Logging
SDM	Sumber Daya Manusia (Human Resources)
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
TFF	Tropical Forest Foundation
TFF	Tropical Forest Foundation
TPTI	Tebang Pilih dan Tanam Indonesia (The Indonesian Selective logging and Planting system)
TVRI	Televisi Republik Indonesia (Television of the Republic Indonesia)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Appendices

Appendix 1. List of Publications: books, book chapters, journal and reports

Book

Published

- Meijaard, E., D. Sheil, R. Nasi, D. Auger, B. Rosenbaum, D. Iskandar, T. Setyawati, A. Lammertink, I. Rachmatika, A. Wong, T. Soehartono, S. Stanley and T. O'Brien, . 2005. Life after logging : reconciling wildlife conservation and production forestry in Indonesian Borneo. CIFOR, Bogor (with UNESCO). (<http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/Publications/Detail?pid=1663>)
- Meijaard, E.; Sheil, D.; Nasi, R.; Augeri, D.; Rosenbaum, B.; Iskandar, D.; Setyawati, T.; Lammertink, A.; Rachmatika, I.; Wong, A.; Soehartono, T.; Stanley, S.; O'Brien, T. 2006. Hutan pasca pemanenan: melindungi satwa liar dalam kegiatan hutan produksi di Kalimantan. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia. (<http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/Publications/Detail?pid=2098>)

Forthcoming

- Gunarso, P., Setyawati, T., Shackleton, C., Sunderland, T., (editors). Managing Forest Resources in a Decentralized Environment: Lesson learnt from the Malinau Research Forest, East Kalimantan.
- Wollenberg, et. al. Draft 2004. Riding the Rapids of Malinau: Local Governance, Forests and Conflicts in Indonesian Borneo (MALINAU BOOK). Publication proposal has been sent to Earthscan.
- Nugraha, A., Priyadi, H., Hasbillah, Gunarso, P., Benyamin, R., 2007. Pembalakan Ramah Lingkungan: Konsep dan Implementasi di Indonesia. (Reduced Impact Logging: Concept and Implementation in Indonesia). Wara Aksara, Jakarta.

Book Chapters

- Anau, N., R. Iwan, M. van Heist, G. Limberg, M. Sudana and E. Wollenberg, Forthcoming 2004. Negotiating More than Boundaries in Indonesia. In: Colfer, C (Ed.) Equitable Forest Resources for the Future (RFF) and Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). Washington, D.C., USA. Pp. 19-41

- Campbell, B.M., Gunarso, P., Kartawinata, K., Levang, P., Rhee, S., Sheil, D., Sist, P., Wollenberg, E. 2003. Empowering forest dwellers and managing forests more sustainably in the landscapes of Borneo. In: Harwood, R.R and Kassam, A.H. Examples of Research Problems, Approaches and Partnerships in Action in the CGIAR: Research Towards Integrated Natural Resources Management. Interim Science Council, Centre Directors Committee on Integrated Natural Resources Management, FAO, Rome, pp. 79-96.
- Colfer C.J.P., E. Dounias, M. Goloubinoff, C. López and W. Sunderlin W., in press. "Voices in the forest:" The Role of Social Scientists at CIFOR. In Cernea M.M., Kassam A. (eds.). Researching the Culture of AgriCulture: Social Science Research for International Agricultural Development. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Colfer C.J.P., W. Dounias, M. Goloubinoff, C. López and W. Sunderlin. 2006. Understanding forest-people links: the voice of social scientist. In Cernea M.M., Kassam A. eds. Researching the Culture of AgriCulture: Social Research for International Agricultural Development. Oxfordshire, Cambridge, CABI Publishing, pp. 100-123.
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- Dounias, E., P. Levang P., S. Sitorus, D. Mamung and D. Abot. In press, Wilayah adat Tubu. In Topp L. ed. The Kayan Mentarang book. WWF, Gland.
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- Sayer, J. & Campbell, B. 2004. Get the title of Chapter 7 in: Sayer, J. & Campbell, B. 2004. The science of sustainable development: local livelihoods and the global environment. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Szaro, R.C. and D.Sheil. (in press) Information Needs for Ecological Approaches to Sustainable Forest Management. Invited chapter for IUCN book (Jeff Sayer Editor)
- Wollenberg, E, R. Iwan, G. Limberg, M. Moeliono, S. Rhee, and M. Sudana. Draft 2004. Muddling towards cooperation: spontaneous orders and shared learning in Malinau District, Indonesia. In Fisher, R.J et al (Eds.) Adaptive Collaborative Mangement of Forests in Asia (provisional title).

Reports including thesis

- Andersen, U. And K. Kamelarczyk, 2004. Implications of Small-scale Timber Concessions on Rural Livelihoods - a case study from Malinau District, Indonesia. Master Thesis by Uffe Strandby Andersen and Kewin Benjamin Bach Kamelarczyk. Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Copenhagen, April 2004
- CIFOR, CI and LIPI (2004) Report of the MLA training in West Papua and Mamberamo

- Priyadi, H., P. Gunarso and H. Tarumadevyanto, 2005. International Workshop on Promoting Permanent Sample Plots in Asia and The Pacific Region: The Role of Field Data to Support Sylvicultural System and Carbon Sequestration Study in Naturally Managed Forest toward Sustainable Forest Management in Asia and the Pacific Region, 3-5 August 2005, CIFOR. Bogor. A Report to ITTO
- Priyadi, H., K. Santosa, K., P. Gunarso, P. Priyambudi., Hasbillah. and Zakaria, A. 2005. Training on Reduced-Impact Logging (RIL) with a Participatory Approach, 10-15 January 2005. CIFOR. Bogor. A Report to ITTO.
- Priyadi, H., 2004. Vegetation Dynamic under Different Logging Treatments in Permanent Sample Plots of a Hill Mixed Dipterocarps Forest, Malinau East Kalimantan. A Research Report to ITTO. CIFOR.
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Brief, occasional paper and booklet

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Appendix 2. List of Policy Briefs Produced

Policy Brief No.	Edition	Title
1	Governance Brief	An Analysis of Forestry Sector Conflict in Indonesia 1997 - 2003
2	Governance Brief	Masyarakat Adat (Customary Community)
3	Governance Brief	Hutan Adat (Customary Forest)
4	Governance Brief	Otonomi Desa (Village Autonomy)
5	Governance Brief	Tata Ruang dan Proses Penataan Ruang (Spatial Planning and the Processes)
6	Governance Brief	Peran Serta Masyarakat Dalam Penataan Ruang (Community Participation in Spatial Plan)
7	Governance Brief	Dampak Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah Terhadap Hutan dan Masyarakat (Impact of Decentralization and Autonomy to Forest and Community)
8	Governance Brief	Perdagangan Karbon (Carbon Trade)
9	Governance Brief	Perhutanan Sosial (Social Forestry)
10	Governance Brief	Pengalihan Utang Untuk Pelestarian Hutan (Debt Swap for Forest Conservation)
11	Governance Brief	Klasifikasi Kawasan Konservasi Indonesia (Classification of Conservation Area in Indonesia)
12	Governance Brief	Konsesi Untuk Konservasi (Izin Usaha Konservasi Hutan) (Concession Conservation)
13	Governance Brief	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 34 Tahun 2002 tentang tata hutan dan penyusunan rencana pengelolaan hutan, pemanfaatan hutan dan penggunaan kawasan hutan (Government Regulation No. 34 on Forest Planning and Forest Management, and Utilization of Forest and Forest Area)
14	Governance Brief	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 35 Tahun 2002 Tentang Dana Reboisasi (Government Regulation No. 35 - 2002 on Reforestation Fund)
15	Governance Brief	Konflik Kehutanan di Indonesia sebelum dan sesudah reformasi (Conflict on Forest Before and After Reform)
16	Environmental Services Briefs	Prioritas Masyarakat Lokal Dalam Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Lahan Hutan di Hulu Sungai Malinau, Kalimantan Timur (Local Community Priority on the Management of Forest Resources in Upper Malinau, East Kalimantan)

Appendix 3. District Head Decree on the Establishment of GIS Working Group

BUPATI MALINAU

KEPUTUSAN BUPATI MALINAU NOMOR 86 TAHUN 2006

TENTANG

PEMBENTUKAN KELOMPOK KERJA SISTEM INFORMASI GEOGRAFIS MALINAU DALAM KEGIATAN PENYUSUNAN BASIS DATA SPASIAL KABUPATEN MALINAU

BUPATI MALINAU,

- Menimbang: a. bahwa dalam rangka melaksanakan kegiatan Penyusunan Basis Data Spasial Kabupaten Malinau, dipandang perlu membentuk kelompok kerja Sistem Informasi Geografis Malinau dalam kegiatan penyusunan Basis Data Spasial Kabupaten Malinau;
- b. bahwa mereka yang namanya tersebut dalam lampiran keputusan ini sesuai fungsi dan tugasnya dapat diangkat untuk ditetapkan dalam kelompok kerja dimaksud;
- c. bahwa sehubungan dengan perihal sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a dan b tersebut di atas perlu ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Bupati Malinau;
- Mengingat: 1. Undang-undang Nomor 24 Tahun 1992 tentang Penataan Ruang (Lembaran Negara Nomor 115 Tahun 1992);
2. Undang-undang Nomor 28 Tahun 1999 tentang Penyelenggaraan Negara yang bersih dan bebas dari korupsi, kolusi dan nepotisme (Lembaran Negara Nomor 75 Tahun 1999 Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3851 Tahun 1999);
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 47 Tahun 1999 tentang Pembentukan Kabupaten Nunukan, Kabupaten Malinau, Kabupaten Kutai Barat, Kabupaten Kutai Timur dan Kota Bontang (Lembaran Negara Nomor 175 Tahun 1999, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3896 Tahun 1999);
4. Undang-undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2004 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan (Lembaran Negara Nomor 53 Tahun 2004; Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 43 89 Tahun 2004);
5. Undang-undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintah Daerah (Lembaran Nomor 125 Tahun 2004 Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4437 Tahun 2004);

6. Undang-undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2004 tentang Perimbangan Keuangan antara Pemerintah Pusat dan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Nomor 126 Tahun 2004; Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4438);
7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 47 Tahun 1997 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Nasional.
8. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 25 Tahun 2000 tentang kewenangan Pemerintah dan kewenangan Propinsi sebagai Daerah Otonom (Lembaran Negara Nomor 54 Tahun 2000, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3952 Tahun 2000);
9. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Malinau Nomor 1 Tahun 2000 tentang Penyusunan Perangkat Daerah (Lembaran Daerah Nomor 1 Tahun 2000);
10. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Malinau Nomor 1 Tahun 2006 tentang penetapan Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah Kabupaten Malinau Tahun Anggaran 2006 (Lembaran Daerah Nomor 1 Tahun 2006);
11. Peraturan Bupati Malinau Nomor 1 Tahun 2006 tentang Penjabaran Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah Kabupaten Malinau Tahun 2006.

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan :

- PERTAMA** : Membentuk Kelompok Kerja Sistem Informasi Geografis Malinau dengan Komposisi dan Personalia sebagai berikut:
- Pelindung : Bupati Kab. Malinau
- Pembina : 1. Sekretaris Daerah Kab. Malinau
2. Asisten Administrasi Pemerintahan Kab. Malinau
3. Asisten Administrasi Pembangunan Kab. Malinau
- Ketua : Ketua Bappeda Kab. Malinau
- Sekretaris : Kabid. Fisik dan Prasarana Bappeda Kab. Malinau
- Anggota : 1. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kab. Malinau
2. Kepala Dinas Pertanian Kab. Malinau
3. Kepala Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi Kab. Malinau
4. Kepala Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kab. Malinau
5. Kepala Bapedalda Kab. Malinau
6. Kepala BPN Kab. Malinau
7. Kepala BPS Kab. Malinau
8. Kepala Dinas Tata Kota Kab. Malinau
9. Kabag Tapem Setkab. Malinau
10. Sekretaris Bappeda Kab. Malinau

11. Kabia Pendataan dan Laporan Bappeda Kab. Malinau

12. Kabid Ekososbud Bappeda Kab. Malinau

- Tim Ahli SIG :
1. Bayu Agung P, S.St (BPS Kab. Malinau)
 2. Agus Girsang, ST (Bag. Umum dan Perlengkapan)
 3. Yatno Supriadi (Dinas Hutbun Kab. Malinau)
 4. Kadarisman (Bappeda Kab. Malinau)
 5. M. Syahirul Alim (Distamben Kab. Mallinau)
 6. Yaris Bohoh, ST (Bappeda Kab. Malinau)

KEDUA : Tim tersebut bertugas Menyusun Basis Data Spasial Kabupaten Malinau sebagai persiapan data-data awal dalam kegiatan Penyusunan Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kabupaten Malinau; dan dalam melaksanakan tugasnya bertanggung jawab kepada Bupati Malinau;

KETIGA : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan apabila di kemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapannya, akan di adakan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Malinau
pada tanggal 2 Maret 2006

Dr. Drs. Marthin Billa, MM

Tembusan: Kepada Yth

1. Gubernur Propinsi Kalimantan Timur di Samarinda;
2. Ketua Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Propinsi Kalimantan Timur di Samarinda;
3. Ketua DPRD Kabupaten Malinau di Malinau;
4. Dandim 0910 Kabupaten Malinau di Malinau;
5. Kepala Badan Pengawas Daerah Kabupaten Malinau di Malinau;
6. Yang bersangkutan.

Appendix 4. Project Steering Committee Minutes of Meeting

1. PSC 1.

Date : 9 April 2003

Venue : Amazon Room, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia

The First Meeting of the Project Steering Committee, whose membership is reflected in the Secretary General of the Ministry of Forestry the Republic of Indonesia Decision (*Keputusan Sekretaris Jenderal*) No.21/Kpts/II-KLN/2003, was held at CIFOR, Situgede, Bogor, on April 9, 2003.

The Meeting was attended by members of the Project Steering Committee, representatives of ITTO, the Government of Switzerland, Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia, University of Mulawarman, Inhutani II, and scientists as listed in the List of Participants.

The Chairman of the Project Steering Committee, Dr. Hadi Pasaribu, and the Co-Chairman, Dr. David Kaimowitz, were at that time attending the Executive Committee Meeting of CIFOR Board of Trustees held in Gabon. In their absence, the Project Steering Committee Meeting was presided by Prof. Bruce Campbell, Acting Director General of CIFOR.

Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

Prof. Campbell called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m. and welcomed the members to the PSC meeting. Opening statements were made by Dr. Eva Mueller, Assistant Director in charge of Reforestation and Forest Management of ITTO and Dr. James Gasana from Intercooperation, the Representative of the Swiss Donor. The adopted agenda is attached to the minutes.

Item 2. Review of the project structure and progress

Dr. Machfudh presented highlights of the implementation of Project Phase 1, including collaboration, approach for land-use planning, regrouping of activities, data available, constraints and obstacles.

The Committee was informed by the Chairman of the Meeting that Dr. Machfudh (FORDA) will implement some of the activities of Project Phase II.

The Project Coordinator made the following presentations:

- The project's overall objectives and Detailed Work Plan
- A current Organizational Chart of the project
- A Progress Report following the ITTO including an analysis of the progress towards achieving outputs and specific objectives
- A critical analysis of the project's implementation to date, describing the problems encountered and the lessons learned;

- The degree of compliance with the various ITTO policy guidelines and its manual for the application of criteria and indicators for sustainable management of natural tropical forests.

In his review of the project structure, the Project Coordinator placed special emphasis on changes arising from the implementation of the Decentralization Act in 2001 and the emergence of new stakeholders in the Malinau District.

The Committee discussed the issues in detail and advised the Project Coordinator on specific items of the Work plan, namely concepts of decentralization, model forest, devolution, and beneficiaries.

The Committee also noted that at present Indonesia is in a transitional stage from centralized government into a decentralized government, which brings complex challenges to the implementation of the Project.

The Committee deliberated issues on scope of RIL implementation, roles of implementing agencies, concept of boundaries, and requested clarification on these issues from the Project Coordinator.

The Representative of Inhutani II informed the Committee on possible discontinuation of Inhutani II activities in Malinau area in the near future.

The Committee advised the Program Coordinator to prepare a contingency plan for a shift in activities in Malinau with respect to Inhutani II and the evolving timber harvesting activities.

Item 3. Review of the project finance and inputs applied

The Project Coordinator made the following presentations :

- The Project's Budget, broken down by items and sub-items
- Expenditures incurred since project inception to date by budget item and sub-item versus those originally planned in the project document (Financial Statement and Cash Flow);
- Counterpart contributions to the budget and expenditures to date;
- A list of capital items purchased with ITTO funds.

Item 4. Consideration of next Yearly Plan of Operation/work programme and associated budget

The Project Coordinator presented the Yearly Plan of Operation for 2003 and its associated budget.

The Committee discussed the proposed Yearly Plan of Operation with emphasis on indicators and log frame, organizational chart, achievable targets and strategy to achieve them, and CIFOR – FORDA joint activities. The Committee advised the Program Coordinator to prepare revision/clarification on those issues.

The Committee noted the need of closer cooperation among implementing and cooperating agencies.

In view of the complexity of the project and the many stakeholders and partners involved, The Representative of ITTO suggested to the Committee that the Project Steering Committee Meeting should be held every six months.

Item 5: Recommendations and Decisions

Members of the Committee endorsed the decisions of the Meeting as guidelines of project implementation by the Project Coordinator, the results of which are to be reported to the Committee in its next meeting.

The Committee decided to sign the list of Decisions made by the PSC and to attach these minutes of the PSC as an Annex to the Decisions.

Item 6: Other Business

The Committee tentatively scheduled the next meeting of the Project Steering Committee to be convened in September 2003.

Item 7: Closing of the Meeting

The Chairman expressed his gratitude to all members of the Committee and adjourned the Meeting at 15.00 Hours.

Dr. Bruce Campbell
Chairman of the PSC

Dr. Eva Mueller
ITTO representative

Dr. Fauzi Mas'ood
Co-Chairman of the PSC

Dr. James Gasana
for the Government of Switzerland

2. PSC 2.

Date : 10th of September 2003

Venue : Mahakam Room, CIFOR – Bogor,

Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

Mr. Pasaribu called the meeting to order at 9.00 AM and welcomed members to the Project Steering Committee.

Opening Statement by the Chairman of the Project Steering Committee (PSC),

Director General of Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) - Dr. Hadi Pasaribu

Opening Statement by the Executing Agency, Director General CIFOR, Dr. David Kaimowitz.

The adopted agenda and list of participants are attached to the minutes (see Appendix 1 and 2).

Item 2. Review of the project implementation and progress

The Project coordinator made the following presentation:

- Response to First Project Steering Committee recommendations (Appendix 3)
- The first semester progress report (covering the period of February-July 2003) (Appendix 4)
- A critical analysis of the project's implementation to date, describing the problems encountered and the lessons learned

Item 3. Review of the project finance and inputs applied

The Project Coordinator made the following presentation:

- Proposal for budget revision to ITTO: to convert all salary of intended FORDA scientists to Daily Subsistence Allowance and calculate FORDA scientists time input as in kind contribution of the Government of Indonesia to the project and informed the agreement of ITTO to the proposed revision.
- The Project Budget up to 31st of July.
- Expenditures incurred since project inception to date by budget item and sub item versus those originally planned in the project document.
- The Project Coordinator presented the Yearly Plan of Operation for the 2004 and its associated budget.

Item 4. Presentation of Initial Finding and Related Research by Haris Iskandar and Patrice Levang

Item 5. Recommendations and Decisions

The Committee made the following decisions and recommendations regarding project implementation

- a. The Committee decided to approve and adopted the YPO 2004 as presented by the Project Coordinator, the proposed budget and personal involved in the project.
- b. Host a CIFOR/FORDA meeting to discuss the two proposed policy briefs that are being produced.
- c. Discuss the proposal for having a long-term presence in the form of interim office in Malinau town to improve relation of CIFOR and FORDA with the Local Government. Share office with the local government is also suggested as a long-term strategy.
- d. Follow up on the Decree No.35/Kpts-II/1996, specially delineating the area and establishing the Steering Committee.
- e. The project coordinator has to adjust the organizational structure. The Steering Committee suggested giving focal and important role of Project Coordinator. The relation of Project Coordinator to scientists, both FORDA and CIFOR, is not limited only by contractual agreement but also ensuring the research is conducted in line to the PSC guidance.
- f. Project coordinator has to clarify the role of Steering Committee and consultative board and take action for revision if required.
- g. The PSC agreed for the establishment of interim office in Malinau.
- h. The Project Coordinator provides more material to local community in Indonesian language.

Item 6. Other Business

Tentative date for the next PSC Meeting is March 2004. It was suggested that ITTO should inform the date of the third PSC meeting at least 2 months in advance.

Item 7. Closing of the Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 12.10 PM.

We the undersigned endorse the Minutes as a record of the PSC meeting

CIFOR, Bogor – Indonesia, 10th of September 2003

Dr Hadi Pasaribu
Chairman of the PSC

Dr David Kaimowitz
Co-Chairman of the PSC

3. PSC 3

Date : 8th March 2004

Venue : Amazon Room, CIFOR Bogor

Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), Dr. Hadi Pasaribu, Director General of Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA), called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m. and welcomed the members of the Project Steering Committee. He particularly thanked the participants from Malinau for having traveled to CIFOR to attend the meeting.

In her opening remarks, Dr. Eva Mueller, Assistant Director in charge of Reforestation and Forest Management of ITTO, noted that after the completion of the first year of the project, it is time to review the achievement of project outputs and objectives and stressed the importance of a good internal monitoring system. She also recalled the ex-post evaluation of the first phase of the project, which took place in 2003 and the need to incorporate the outcomes of the evaluation in the implementation of the second phase.

Dr. David Kaimowitz, the Director General of CIFOR, expressed his satisfaction with the scheduled presentation of the results of several studies carried out under the project and encouraged the PSC to focus their discussion more on the contents of the project work rather than just dealing with administrative matters.

The adopted agenda and list of the participants are attached to the minutes.

Item 2. Project Presentation

The following presentations were made of the outcomes of studies carried out during the first year of the project”:

1. “The challenges of stakeholder cooperation” presented by Dr. Lini Wollenberg and Moira Moeliono of CIFOR
2. “Output and follow-up of Phase I biodiversity surveys” presented by Dr. Douglas Sheil of CIFOR
3. “Impact of RIL on soil” presented by Chairil Anwar of FORDA
4. “Impact of RIL on aquatic fauna” presented by Ms. Reni Sawitri (on behalf Dr. Bismark) of FORDA.

The PSC had a lengthy discussion about the validity of the results of the RIL studies in view of the methodologies used, as well as the future of the RIL component of the project. The Project Coordinator informed the PSC that Inhutani II is planning to resume operations in the project area in 2004, but that the exact time is not yet known as it depends on a decision by the State Ministry of State Owned Enterprise.

The Project Coordinator then presented the recommendations of the Second Project Steering Committee Meeting and actions taken by the project. The PSC discussed issues related to the delineation of the Research Forest, the project office in Malinau and the provision of materials by the project in Bahasa Indonesia.

Finally, the Project Coordinator presented a summary of the Project Progress Report of August 2003 to January 2004

Item 3. Financial review of the project progress

The following presentations were made by the Project Coordinator (Annex 5):

- Expenditures incurred since project inception to date by budget item and sub-item versus those originally planned in the project document (Financial Statement and Cash Flow);
- Counterpart contributions to the budget and expenditures to date.

The Project Coordinator provided justifications for the relatively low rate of spending thus far and explained that this was partly due to the delayed engagement of the CIFOR scientists as international experts to the project.

Item 4. Consideration of Second Yearly Plan (2004) of Operation and associated budget

The Project Coordinator presented the adjustment of the Yearly Plan of Operation (YPO) for 2004 and its associated budget.

The PSC suggested providing more detailed explanations for the activities to be carried out in 2004 as well as a justification for the proposed modifications, including the budget. The PSC approved the YPO pending the suggested adjustments.

Item 5. Recommendations and Decisions

The PSC made the following recommendations and decisions regarding project implementation:

1. The Executing Agency should take prompt action to conduct a technical meeting in relation to the Reduced-Impact Logging (RIL) component of the project, focusing on what should be monitored in the permanent plots and how monitoring should be carried out using appropriate methodologies.
2. More collaboration with the provincial level is required.
3. Due to the uncertainty of Inhutani II resuming operations in the project area in 2004, the project should actively look for alternative venues for the RIL training and not wait for Ministry decision on Inhutani II, especially in view of the upcoming general elections.
4. Improve communication with local government (i.e. Malinau District official) about the project plans.
5. Regarding the issue of delineation of the Research Forest area (according to the project document) or Seturan camp and permanent plots (according to the ex-post evaluation), there is no need to delineate the research forest (302,900 ha) as it is rather remote and inaccessible with few people living in it and most research is carried out outside the Research Forest. It is, however, important to secure Seturan camp and the permanent plots. Inhutani II has no objections to CIFOR using the site and will secure it. A written agreement on this between Inhutani II and CIFOR would be desirable.

6. The Committee approved the plan for a multi-stakeholder meeting at the provincial level in October 2004.
7. The Committee recognized that the project office in Malinau office is indeed improving relations with local government.
8. Materials on research findings developed by the project should be distributed to schools and universities in the Indonesian language.
9. The YPO 2004 should be adjusted to include activities not carried out in the first year. In revising the work plan, the upcoming general elections should be taken into account. The planned activities should be explained in more detail and the budget should be adjusted accordingly with adequate justifications. The PSC approved the YPO pending these modifications. The adjusted YPO should be submitted to ITTO as soon as possible.

Item 6. Other Business

- The next PSC Meeting will be held next September 2004 just after the Indonesian general election or after October if the elections are not completed by September.
- A scientist retreat will be organized in Setulang in August 2004 to synthesize results (CIFOR and FORDA with Resilience Alliance) followed by larger workshop in Samarinda in October 2004 involving multi-stakeholders.

Item 7. Closing of the Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 16:35 hours.

We the undersigned endorse the Minutes as a record of the PSC meeting.

Bogor, 8th of March 2004

Dr. Hadi Pasaribu

Chairman of the PSC

Dr. Eva Mueller

ITTO representative

Dr. David Kaimowitz

Co-Chairman of the PSC

4. PSC 4.

Date: November 22 and 23, 2004

Venue: Manggala Wanabhakti, Jakarta and Bulungan meeting room CIFOR, Bogor

Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), DR. Pasaribu, Director General of Forestry Research and Development (FORDA), called the meeting to order at 8.50 am and welcomed members of the Project Steering Committee. He particularly thanked to the participants from Malinau for having traveled to Jakarta to attend the meeting.

DR Kaimowitz, The Director General of Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), expressed his satisfaction with the scheduled presentation of the results of several studies carried out under the project and encourages the PSC to focus their discussion more on the contents of the project work rather than just dealing with administrative matters. He further noted the difficulty faced by PT Inhutani II in the field due to actual power struggle between Local government and central government. The meeting that held in Jakarta provided good opportunity to clarify the problems exist and seek further solution to the problems. He thanked to Mr. Martin Billa as a Malinau District Head to continuously support the project activities in the field as well as promoting *gaharu* (*Aquilaria sp*) planting in Malinau Region.

The adopted agenda and list of the participants are attached to the minutes.

Item 2. Project Presentation

Previously, project presentations were delivered in Jakarta during project's expose attended by senior officer and staff from Ministry of Forestry, Jakarta on 22 November 2004 then continued by other presentation in Bogor. The following presentations were made of the outcomes of studies carried out during the second year of the project:

Presentation of ITTO Project activity by CIFOR and FORDA scientists:

Petrus Gunarso (MRF Coordinator): Malinau Research Forest: Questioning the balance and optimum use of forest land.

Edmond Dounias (CIFOR): Forest dwellers and regional autonomy: Punan adaptation to the changes of their environment in East Kalimantan.

Hari Priyadi (CIFOR): Vegetation Dynamic under different logging treatments in permanent sample plots of a hill mixed dipterocarps forest, Malinau East Kalimantan (a contribution to Indonesian silviculture system from Malinau Research Forest)

Ir. Tajudin Edy Komar, MSc (FORDA): "Identifying limitations to regeneration and sustainable timber production by investigating regeneration and ecological dependency in areas of production forest"

Dr. Kade Sidiyasa (FORDA): "A draft of community based sustainable forest management, case study in Setulang, Malinau"

Lini Wollenberg (CIFOR): "Develop Principles of village forest management"

Project Coordinator: "Optimizing the use of forest and Land: Lesson Learnt from Malinau" (cancelled due to MOF visit)

Discussion

The project coordinator then presented the recommendations of the Third Project Steering Committee Meeting and actions taken by the project. The PSC discussed issues related to the operation of Inhutani II, the alternative field practice for RIL training, and support for more community based forest management as current minister is interested in community development for poverty reduction and reduction of unemployment.

Finally, the Project Coordinator presented a summary of the Project Progress Report of January 2004 to August 2004 (Annex 4).

Item 3. Financial Review of the project progress

The following presentations were made by the Project Coordinator (Annex 5):

- Expenditures incurred since project inception to date by budget item and sub item versus those originally planned in the project document (Financial Statement and Cash Flow);
- Counterpart contribution to the budget and expenditures to date.
- FORDA in kind contributions (Tajudin and Kade)
- Local Government contributions (Equipment Maintenance and Training)

Item 4. Consideration of Third Yearly Plan (2005) of Operation and Associated Budget

The third Yearly Plan of Operation (YPO 2005) will be presented in the next PSC meeting in 2005. The Project Coordinator was seeking advise from PSC for activities to be conducted in 2005 in addition to report writing. He further requested guidance for the possible extension of the project post 2006.

The PSC suggested to increase the involvement of local government in financing the project particularly for the maintenance of Seturan Camp. The PSC has agreed to the idea of Ecotourism and the idea of Laboratory of Tropical Rainforest that will be based in Seturan Camp.

Item 5. Recommendations and Decisions

The PSC made the following recommendations and decisions regarding project implementation:

- a. Inhutani II issues and RIL training

It was suggested by PSC member to search alternative places to conduct training on RIL, due to unclear situation of Inhutani II that still in the due diligent process.

- b. Report Writing and Consultation

- c. CBFM beyond Setulang
- d. Management Plan for CBFM and Small HPH Unit

Item 6. Other Business

The next PSC Meeting and consultation with ITTO will be held on March or April 2005.

The next PSC Meeting is suggested to be held in Malinau to give opportunity for all PSC members to have field visit and provide accountability of the project to local government.

Item 7. Closing of the Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 12.00 hour.

We the undersigned endorse the Minutes as a record of the PSC meeting.

Bogor, November 23, 2004

DR Hadi Pasaribu
Chairman of the PSC
(Government Representative)

DR David Kaimowitz
Co-Chairman of the PSC
(Executing Agency Representative)

5. PSC 5

Date: April 1st, 2005

Venue : FORDA meeting room, Ministry of Forestry, Jakarta

Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), DR. Pasaribu, Director General of Forestry Research and Development (FORDA), called the meeting to order at 9.10 am and welcomed members of the Project Steering Committee. He particularly thanked to the participants from the ITTO Secretariat, Donor Representative of Swiss Government and Dean of Mulawarman University for having traveled to Jakarta to attend the meeting. He reminded the project coordinator that the Fifth PSC meeting was suggested to be held in Malinau, but due to the logistical problem caused by the delayed Restitution meeting for April 19-22 (It was planned for January 2005 but postponed because of Tsunami in December 2004).

DR Hiras Sidabutar from ITTO Secretariat of Yokohama expressed his remarks and fully appreciated FORDA for continuation advise, commitment and direction to project. He also added that the current project is still interesting and useful for the involved stakeholders. He has been informed and understood about the conflict among PT Inhutani II, local community and district government from previous report in the progress report. He then suggested if conflicts still exist, this should be discussed together and the project could facilitate them.

In his remark, DR James Gasana as donor representative from Switzerland expressed his sincere thanks to have opportunity to attend again the meeting. He said that Switzerland's continuing support of the project from Phase I until II was in appreciation of the project impacts from beginning. He suggested to Project Coordinator to start reflecting on the continuation of the project (Phase III) and coordinate with the current completion of the project. He hoped that for continuation of the next phase no bridging fund is needed. DR Hadi, DR Hiras also fully supported for idea of continuation of the project in the future in Malinau Research Forest.

Item 2. Project Presentation

The following presentations were made of the outcomes of studies carried out during the second year of the project:

1. "Dynamics of Landscape in Malinau District" by Arrita Soewarno
2. "Improve utilization of Timber waste by Identification of current studies and major constraints to its improved use" by Haris Iskandar & Kresno D Santosa

The project coordinator then presented the recommendations of the Forth Project Steering Committee Meeting and actions taken by the project. The PSC discussed issues related to community based forest management as current minister is interested in community development for poverty reduction and reduction of unemployment. The coordinator

further indicated the growing awareness of villages in Malinau to set up their own protected or conservation forests.

Finally, the Project Coordinator presented a summary of the Project Progress Report of ITTO.

Item 3. Financial Review of the project progress

The following presentations were made by the Project Coordinator:

- Expenditures incurred since project inception to date by budget item and sub item versus those originally planned in the project document (Financial Statement and Cash Flow);
- Counterpart contribution to the budget and expenditures to date.
- FORDA in kind contributions
- Local Government contributions (Equipment Maintenance and Training)
- Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)

Item 4. Third Yearly Plan (2005) of Operation and Associated Budget

The third Yearly Plan of Operation (YPO 2005) was presented in the meeting. The Project Coordinator described main activities to be conducted in 2005 in addition to development of final report and technical report. He specifically requested for project extension without additional budget from ITTO until end of 2006. He pointed out that GIS capacity building and land use planning at the district and FMU requires more time to develop.

The PSC suggested to increase the involvement of local government in financing the project particularly for the maintenance of Seturan Research Station.

Item 5. Recommendations and Decisions

The PSC made the following recommendations and decisions regarding project implementation:

- Since the project gives encouraging impacts with efficient budget management, the continuation of the project is still needed. Therefore continuation for the next project (Phase III) should be supported and potential donor funding is needed to be searched.
- It is agreed to extend the term of the project until December 2006 using remaining budget. However, work plan should be well justified.
- It is proposed that the YPO should be consistent with the project progress report.
- Internal evaluation should be prepared and need to consult with project stakeholders.

Item 6. Other Business

The next PSC Meeting is proposed to be conducted end of September 2005 in Malinau. ITTO and donor representative will be probably attending the meeting. The Project Coordinator will provide the exact date when the representative of ITTO set the date.

The Restitution workshop will be held in end of April was informed during the meeting.

Item 7. Closing of the Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 12.00 hour.

We the undersigned endorse the Minutes as a record of the PSC meeting.

Jakarta, 1st of April, 2005

DR Hadi Pasaribu
Chairman of the PSC
(Government Representative)

DR James Gasana
(Donor Representative)

DR Hiras Sidabutar
(ITTO Secretariat)

6. PSC 6.

Date: 27th of September, 2005

Venue: District Head Meeting Room, District of Malinau,

Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), Ir Anwar, Representative of the Director General of Forestry Research and Development (FORDA), called the meeting to order at 11.05 am and welcomed members of the Project Steering Committee. The meeting was declared as a close session. Only PSC members and project implementers were attended the meeting.

In the discussion of the agenda of the meeting, Dr Gasana intervened that the presentation made by project personnel during the open forum, preceeding to this meeting, was considered as informative information to the PSC. As the whole presentations were conducted in non ITTO language the presentations were concluded not part of the agenda as all the participants could not contribute to the discussion.

In response to Dr Gasana's intervention, Dr Ze Mekka suggested that the presentations should be translated into English and appended to the minutes as informal informative presentation.

Item 2. Project Presentation

A. Response to Decision and Recommendations of the Fifth PSC Meeting

The project coordinator presented the recommendations of the Fifth Project Steering Committee Meeting and actions taken by the project.

- a. The new and adjusted YPO has been updated and sent to ITTO. The new YPO is now consistent with the project progress report as suggested by PSC.
- b. Justification of the work plan for Project Extension without Additional Fund as suggested in the recommendation has been addressed and based on the inputs received during the sixth PSC meeting will be formally submitted to ITTO Secretariat for approval.
- c. An expert advice on project implementation will be received after this PSC meeting from Dr James Gasana. However, an internal evaluation should be conducted with intensive consultation and discussion with all stakeholders, particularly District of Malinau, FORDA, CIFOR and all potential partners. Meeting with the District head of Malinau, field visits, and discussion with field officers will be conducted after the meeting.
- d. In response to searching potential donor for phase III, potential donor and new partners were identified and several initial discussions have been conducted. Based on this identification and consultation with all stakeholders the project will facilitate the Government of Indonesia to develop a project proposal to be submitted to ITTO for consideration. The internal evaluation will provide guidance to the project in defining the focus of the phase III project.

B. Progress Report and Financial Status

Progress in project implementation was presented by project coordinator.

C. Special Presentation

Preceding this committee meeting, in an open forum where most stakeholders were present, four informative presentations were delivered as follows:

“District of Malinau toward Conservation District” by Ir. Yunus Podala M. AP.:

“Out of forest, out of poverty? Demographic and socio economic studies of the Punan”, by Dr Patrice Levang

“Back to the trees: Comparative Diet and Health studies among the Punan Tubu”, by Dr Edmond Dounias

“GIS Activities in the Malinau Research Forest”, by Makmur Widodo

“Developing Integrated and Sustainable Community Forest”, by Godwin Limberg

Item 3. Financial Review of the project progress

Financial status was presented during the presentation of project progress report. This includes:

- Expenditures incurred since project inception to date by budget item and sub item versus those originally planned in the project document (Financial Statement and Cash Flow);
- Counterpart contribution to the budget and expenditures to date.
- FORDA in kind contributions
- Local Government contributions (Equipment Maintenance and Training)
- Forest Partnership Project (TropenBos Indonesia Program and WWF-Indonesia)

Item 4. Fourth Yearly Plan (2006) of Operation and Associated Budget

The fourth Yearly Plan of Operation (YPO 2006) was presented in the meeting. The Project Coordinator described main activities to be conducted in 2006 in addition to development of final report and technical report. He specifically emphasized his request for project extension without additional budget from ITTO until end of 2006. He pointed out that GIS capacity building and land use planning at the district and FMU requires more time to develop.

In his Intervention Dr Ze Mekka has suggested that the project should consider the cost of international travel should be invested for the development of technical report summarizing and documenting the achievement of the project. He also suggested the time frame of the requested extension should be well analyzed in the light of remaining activities. He also questioned the process that would be put in place to have full consultation of all stakeholders in the development of the land use plan, in achieving an agreement on this plan and in formalizing this agreement in order to facilitate its implementation.

Item 5. Recommendations and Decisions

The PSC made the following recommendations and decisions regarding project implementation:

- Progress in project implementation has to be presented during the PSC output by output and analysis should be based on indicators included in the logical framework matrix.
- Clarify whether certification will be considered in the development of the model forest.
- Formal request for project extension with no additional fund taking into consideration comments made during this meeting has to be submitted to ITTO for approval.
- Internal evaluation as the first step in the preparation of phase III of the project should be conducted with intensive consultation and discussion with all stakeholders and potential partners with emphasis on problems and shortcomings. Challenges to decentralization as specified in the project title should also be more clearly analyzed.
- Assess the achievement of the objectives and outputs using the indicators.

Item 6. Other Business

Considering the important role of local government in the project Dr James Gasana will visit the District Head of Malinau to discuss the vision and expectation of the local government to the project.

Following the meeting, a series of field visits will be conducted by the PSC members to project sites in Seturan Camp, Mitra Alam Community Forest, Marthin Billa Waterfall, and Seminggol fish pond.

Item 7. Closing of the Meeting

The meeting was adjourned at 12.55 hour.

We the undersigned endorse the Minutes as a record of the PSC VI meeting.

Malinau, 27th of September 2005

Ir Anwar MSc
Rep. of Chairman of the PSC

Dr Patrice Levang
Rep. of Co-Chairman of the PSC

Dr James Gasana
(Donor Representative)

Dr Emmanuel Ze Mekka
(ITTO Secretariat)

7. PSC 7

Date: 24 May 2006

Venue: Ministry of Forestry Office, Jakarta

Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), Wahjudi Wardoyo, the Director General (DG) of Forestry Research and Development (FORDA), called the meeting to order at 09.15 am and welcomed members of the Project Steering Committee. The meeting was declared as a close session. Only PSC members and project implementers were attended the meeting.

Regret was received from: Head District of Malinau, Prof. Dr. Mustopa Agung Sarjono, Prof. Dr. Sapon Mulyadi, Prof. Dr. Hariadi Kartodihardjo and ITTO representative.

The chairman confirmed proposed agenda of PSC to the meeting participant and agenda is adopted. The adopted agenda and the list of participants are attached to the minutes.

Item 2. Project Presentation

A. Response to Decision and Recommendations of the Fifth PSC Meeting

The project coordinator presented the recommendations of the Sixth Steering Committee Meeting and actions taken by the project.

- a. Progress Report No. 6 has been submitted to PSC member and ITTO Secretariat. Project Coordinator presenting it during the seventh PSC meeting in Jakarta, 24 May 2006. This progress report is the first progress report during the extended period of the project.
- b. Malinau as a model forest is still in an initiative process, no definitive decision has been made by IMFN (International Model Forest Network). However, certification plan will be developed in the next phase III of the project, and will be one of milestones of the project. During the seventh PSC Meeting, MRF Coordinator will also be presenting the proposal of "MRF GRAND DESIGN" for Committee's consideration.
- c. Formal letter of project extension with no additional fund has been sent to ITTO Secretariat. It has been approved by ITTO in the 39th Session of ITTC in Yokohama, November 2005.
- d. Informal Internal evaluation was conducted by Dr. James Gasana and his comment has been incorporated in the proposal of Phase III of the project.
- e. Project coordinator fully aware with the situation in the district. Proposed evaluation of spatial planning lodged by District Government has been closely monitored and the process has been carefully documented for lesson learnt. Since several assumptions have not been met by the project, due to local politics and direct impacts of decentralization, implementation of SFM in Inhutani II area and its certification most likely will not be achieved after the completion of this project. Recent development however, provides some promising opportunity for such goal to be achieved. It is therefore, certification is proposed for the third phase of this project.

B. Progress Report and Financial Status

Progress in project implementation was presented by project coordinator.

C. Special Presentation

Following are special presentation during seventh PSC meeting:

“Malinau Research Forest grand design” by Project Coordinator

“Update of ITTO Phase III proposal “ by Project Coordinator

Item 3. Financial Review of the project progress

Financial status was presented during the presentation of project progress report. This includes:

- Expenditures incurred since project inception to date by budget item and sub item versus those originally planned in the project document (Financial Statement and Cash Flow);
- Counterpart contribution to the budget and expenditures to date:
- FORDA and MOF in kind contributions
- Local Government contributions (Equipment Maintenance and Training)
- Forest Partnership Project (Tropenbos Indonesia Program and WWF-Indonesia)
- Others (Bappenas, Tropical Forest Foundation, and Institut Seni Indonesia).

Item 4. Recommendations and Decisions

The PSC made the following recommendations and decisions regarding project implementation:

- The progress report has shown that the ITTO project is running well and under control of project coordinator. However, the project should identify more outcomes for the completed project.
- Public should be well informed about project findings as mentioned in indicators of project achievements not only for the project proponents, for instance using some brochures, policy briefs and so forth.
- PT Inhutani II should be invited in the next PSC meeting although they are not as PSC member.
- Calculation and documentation of in-kind contribution shown in the presentation of project coordinator should be continued in the project reports. This is important to inform donor that Government of Indonesia actually also share some amount of in-kind contributions to the project.
- The participation of FORDA scientists during the later stage of the project need to be expanded, particularly in addressing the topic of land use issue.
- Regarding with the issue of Malinau grand design, FORDA will discuss internally first and continue with CIFOR afterwards. However, FORDA will allocate scientist and funding for their own working plan in 2007.

- Proposal for the 3rd Phase of ITTO will be finalized by FORDA and CIFOR and will be submitted to ITTO through MoF before 10 June 2006.

Item 5. Other Business

Next PSC should be conducted before project completed, tentatively on September 11 2006 in Jakarta. Please remind PSC member one month prior the meeting.

Item 7. Closing of the Meeting

The meeting was adjourned at 11.30 hour.

We the undersigned endorse the Minutes as a record of the seventh PSC meeting.

Jakarta, 24 May 2006

Wahjudi Wardoyo
Chairman of the PSC
DG FORDA

Dr. Yemi Katerere
Rep. of Co-Chairman of the PSC
Assistant DG CIFOR

8. PSC 8

Date: Jakarta, 18 September 2006

Venue : Ministry Office, Jakarta

Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), Mr. Wahjudi Wardoyo, the Director General of Forestry Research and Development (FORDA), called the meeting to order at 09.10 a.m and welcomed members of the Project Steering Committee. The agenda was adopted with some proposed amendments i.e. Work of Reporting after Presentation of Project Progress Report by Project Coordinator.

Dr. Hiras Sidabutar, ITTO Project Manager on Reforestation and Forest Management, in his opening remarks, expressed his thanks to Mr. Wahjudi Wardoyo, Dr. James Gasana of Switzerland Government, Suzanne Billharz, Water and Environment Office, USAID, Jakarta, Mr. Junus Podala, Representative of Malinau District Forest and Dr. Yemi Katerere of CIFOR and other participants for the presence in the Meeting. Dr. Sidabutar, then, highlighted the Meeting should present the achievement of the Project, address problems that have been solved and programs that should be done in the future.

In his Opening Remarks, Dr. James Gasana, strengthened the importance of the success of the Project Phase II and expected future activities to be accommodated in the Report and presented in the Meeting.

Dr. Yemi Katerere acknowledged the importance of Bulungan Forest as a live laboratory due to its biological diversity and interactions of many stakeholders.

CIFOR management is discussing how best to continue its involvement in Bulungan Forest with or without the ITTO support.

Item 2. Project Presentation

Dr. Petrus Gunarso, Project Coordinator explained Project Progress Report, covering activities of the Project and described some activities that has been identified behind the schedule. He also mentioned that the Project has been extended for 10 months without any additional budget.

Activity 1.3.6 (Integrated land use plan) took longer time to complete and to date the project has not been able to provide the gazetted plan. The decision for land use approval is beyond the project or even beyond the Ministry of Forestry authority. Since Malinau is located in the border with other country, the decision of land use has to be approved by the highest authority, in this case the President of Indonesia. It was also explained that the Minister of Forestry officially rejected the Proposal of Governor of East Kalimantan for a massive land conversion from forestry to non forestry land use. Provincial Government in East Kalimantan and all districts, including Malinau, has recently submitted to the President of the Republic of Indonesia a new spatial plan as a result of recent evaluation

of previous spatial plan. Pursuant to inputs from the Project and other partners, the Proposal was rejected by the Minister of Forestry, referring to the letter No. S.345/Menhut-VII/2006 dated 2 June 2006. Request by the Minister to the provincial and district government to conduct multidisciplinary evaluation of the Proposal.

Other major activities were also presented, including the Workshop on Toward Good Forest Governance: Enhancing Implementation of Sustainable Forest Management through Forest Certification and Reduced Impact Logging (RIL), organized collaboratively with Provincial Forestry Services, the Forest Partnership, Tropenbos International Programme Indonesia, CIFOR and WWF Indonesia, in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, on 21-23 June 2006.

The publication of "Permanent Sample Plots: More than just forest data" contains important information and has been used as a reference for Director General FORDA in the discussion on policy development of concessionaires' annual allowable cut.

It was also noted that IRD of France Government has provided additional in-kind contribution during the extended period of the project and has presented important research finding related to Punan Community on the issue of village boundary.

The Project Coordinator also informed the book that has been published "Life after Logging" is now translated into Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia).

Discussions

The Chairman of the PSC requested project coordinator to elaborate his report with prior achievement of the Project.

Hadi Daryanto of Secretary D.G of Forest Products Utilization explained that for multi-stakeholder participation could be organized using TNC "4 S system".

In the Project Progress Report No. 7, presented Percentage executed 100, however, in the field, there are some problems identified including conflict of interest in the process of multi-stakeholder consultation involving among others, Ministry of Forestry, Estate Crops and Ministry of Mining at district levels. It was advisable that the existing conditions and field problems should also be clearly reported.

Dr. James Gasana advised that the Project should refer to the original purpose of the Project, and for the future works should be focus, not too broad and not too ambitious. The strategy should be made how to reach the output and how we manage the Phase III.

Dr. Hiras Sidabutar proposed the title to be "Cumulative Progress Report until 15 August 2005" instead of "Project Progress Report No.7". He also noted that the Completion Report should be added one section on "Project Achievement". Refer also Logical Framework and Means of Verification.

Item 3. Financial review of the Project Progress

Financial status was presented during the presentation of the Project progress report. This includes:

- Expenditures incurred since project inception to date by budget item and sub item versus those originally planned in the project document (Financial Statement and Cash Flow)
- Counterpart contribution derived from partners and collaborators described in the presentation.

Item 4. Presentation of Project Proposal Phase III

Mr. Anwar, Director for Forest and Nature Conservation R & D presented Project Proposal Phase III. His presentation covered the Logical Framework and the process of the proposal formulation.

Discussion:

Stakeholder analysis was not clear in the presentation. The local stakeholder should be involved in the process of formulating the Proposal.

It was advised that the Proposal should be focus, not too broad and project elements should be clear.

The Proposal has not yet stated the key beneficiaries involved.

The Project Proposal should answer the problems faced during the Project Phase II.

The country donors should not be mentioned in the Proposal. Since the Proposal was submitted to ITTO, then the donor would come from ITTO.

Item 5. Recommendations and Decisions

The PSC made the following recommendations and decisions regarding the project implementations:

A special technical report on integrated land use plan is expected in addition to the technical report that contains the synthesis of all activities and publications.

It is important to make sure that the involvement of more stakeholders, including local stakeholders in the formulation of project proposal phase III is well documented and presented.

It was suggested that the Phase III proposal should finalize the problems faced during Phase II.

The indicators used in the Proposal should also be clearly mentioned for the ease of reviewing.

Completion Report should be added one section on "Project Achievement" with reference to the existing Logical Framework and Means of Verification.

Item 6. Other Business

More consultation with Dr. James Gasana while he is in Indonesia in the third week of September 2006 and the first week of October 2006 would be very valuable.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m

We, the undersigned endorse the Minutes as a record of the PSC Meeting.

Jakarta, 18 September 2006

1.

Wahjudi Wardoyo

Director General of Forestry Research
and Development Agency

2.

Dr. Hiras Sidabutar

ITTO Project Manager
for Reforestation and Forest
Management

3.

Dr. Yemi Katerere

Assistant D.G of CIFOR

4.

Dr. James Gasana

for the Government of Switzerland

Appendix 5. List of Trainings, Participants and Partners

No.	Detail of the Training Activity	Number of Participants	Number of Trainers	Partnership
A. Training on Geography Information System Application & Environmental Modelling				
1.	Training on Data Management and Introduction Geography Information System	22	3	CIFOR, CFET, District Government, PT. Inhutani II
2.	Training on Advance Geography Information System	12	3	CIFOR, CFET, District Government
3.	Training on Geography Information System Specialist	5	3	CIFOR, PT. Kurnia Sylva Consultant, District Government
4.	Training on Spatial Analysis and Remote Sensing	5	4	CIFOR, CFET, WWF, Tropenbos Indonesia, District Government, Inhutani II
5.	Training on Land Measurement and Digital Mapping	14	5	CIFOR, Tropenbos Indonesia, National Land Body, CFET, District Government
6.	Training on Natural Resources Management Modelling	12	1	CIFOR and District Government
B. Training on Utilization Wood Waste				
1.	Training on Utilization of wood residues by the local communities: making Charcoal and wood-crafting	21	8	CIFOR, FORDA, Indonesian Institute of Arts (ISI), District Government
2.	Technical Training-utilization of wood residues for the local communities for Agricultural services extension, Farmer group, regional technical task units (UPTD) and sub-districts agricultural officers	35	3	CIFOR, Head of Setulang Village, District Government
3.	The Training and disseminating of utilization wood waste by community on the upper Malinau river	20	3	CIFOR, Head of Setulang Village and District Government
C. Training activities related with Forest Management Practices				
1.	Training on Reduced Impact Logging (RIL)	18	8	CIFOR, FORDA, CFET, TFF, Inhutani II, District Government
2.	Training on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	22	6	CIFOR, FORDA, Inhutani II, District Government
3.	Training on Forest inventory in Sengayan village	10	2	CIFOR, FORDA, IUCN
4.	Training on Forest Inventory in Setulang village	10	2	CIFOR, FORDA, IUCN
5.	Training on Forest Inventory in Sentaban village	10	2	CIFOR, FORDA, IUCN

No.	Detail of the Training Activity	Number of Participants	Number of Trainers	Partnership
D. Training activities related with Good Governance and Land Use Planning				
1.	Training on Legislative Drafting	32	4	Centre for Legislative Drafting Empowerment, CIFOR, District Government
2.	Training on Villages Land Use Planning Development	28	5	CIFOR, HUMA, IHSA, District Government
E. Training activities related with income regeneration and forests livelihoods				
1.	Training on mushroom cultivation	15	2	CIFOR, IUCN, District Government and Mulawarman Univeristy
2.	Training on Gaharu planting and inoculation	22	2	CIFOR, IUCN, FORDA Kalimantan, District Government
3.	Training on Charcoal Production	30	2	CIFOR, IUCN, District Government
4.	Training on Diversification of Rattan handy craft	30	2	CIFOR, IUCN, District Government
	Total Numbers	373	69	

Appendix 6. List of Media Hits 2002-2006

Malinau Research Forest Media Hit up to 2006

1	9-Jan-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Perusahaan dan Masyarakat Dikenalkan RIL: Sistem Penebangan Hutan Ramah Lingkungan: Hari Priyadi
2	9-Jan-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Online	Perusahaan dan Masyarakat Dikenalkan RIL: Sistem Penebangan Hutan Ramah Lingkungan: Hari Priyadi
3	9-Jan-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Perusahaan dan Masyarakat Dikenalkan RIL : Sistem Penebangan Hutan Ramah Lingkungan: Hari Priyadi
4	17-Jan-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Pemkab Diharapkan Buat Perda RIL: Mengurangi Kerusakan Lingkungan Akibat Pembalakan: Hari Priyadi
5	17-Jan-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Pemkab Diharapkan Buat Perda RIL: Mengurangi Kerusakan Lingkungan Akibat Pembalakan: Hari Priyadi
6	17-Jan-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Online	Pemkab Diharapkan Buat Perda RIL: Mengurangi Kerusakan Lingkungan Akibat Pembalakan: Hari Priyadi
7	12-Feb-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Limbah Pembalakan dan Jekau Diteliti - Riskan: Siapa Tahun Masih Bisa Dimanfaatkan: Kresno Santosa, H.Iskandar
8	12-Feb-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Limbah Pembalakan dan Jekau Diteliti - Riskan: Siapa Tahun Masih Bisa Dimanfaatkan
9	13-Feb-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	30 Desa dapat "Playing Card": M.Padmanaba
10	24-Feb-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Online	Bupati Diusulkan Dapat Kalpataru: Karena Perannya Menjaga Lingkungan
11	28-Feb-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Online	Bina Lembaga Adat Hingga Canangkan Konservasi: Mengenal Lebih Dekat Calon Penerima Kalpataru (Bagian-3)
12	17-Mar-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Survei Keanekaragaman Hayati di Hutan Mitra Alam
13	21-Mar-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	CIFOR Sosialisasikan Model Perubahan Lahan
14	21-Mar-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	CIFOR Sosialisasikan Model Perubahan Lahan
15	21-Mar-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	CIFOR bantu dana survei kelompok tani mitra alam: Riskan E.
16	30-Mar-05	Jakarta Post	Indonesia	Print	Future rides on land use
17	30-Mar-05	Jakarta Post	Indonesia	Online	Future rides on land use
18	4-Apr-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Jepang-Swiss kunjungi HMA
19	5-Apr-05	Agro Indonesia	Indonesia	Print	Ketika Hutan Menjadi Taruhan
20	17-Apr-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Penebangan Hasilkan Limbah
21	17-Apr-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Penebangan Hasilkan Limbah
22	18-Apr-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Seminar Hasil Penelitian
23	18-Apr-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Seminar Hasil Penelitian
24	19-Apr-05	TVRI (Samarinda News)	Indonesia	TV	Opening seminar Reconciling conservation and development in the forests of East Kalimantan: prospects, problems and progress - Edmond Dounias

Malinau Research Forest Media Hit up to 2006

25	21-Apr-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	CIFOR-Pemkab Saling Menguntungkan – Dari Pembukaan Seminar di Malinau
26	21-Apr-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	CIFOR-Pemkab Saling Menguntungkan – Dari Pembukaan Seminar di Malinau
27	22-Apr-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Hasil Penelitian CIFOR Terhadap Komunitas Punan - Setiap 100 Kelahiran, 26 Meninggal
28	24-Apr-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	CIFOR Sekolahkan 3 Pegawai PEMDA
29	28-Apr-05	Agence France Presse (AFP)	International	Online	Au coeur de Bornéo, un village dit non aux tronçonneuses
30	28-Apr-05	Yahoo! Actualités France	International	Online	Au coeur de Bornéo, un village dit non aux tronçonneuses
31	28-Apr-05	La Croix	France	Online	Au coeur de Bornéo, un village dit non aux tronçonneuses
32	28-Apr-05	Cyberpresse	Canada	Online	Un village dit non aux tronçonneuses
33	28-Apr-05	Wanadoo	France	Online	Au coeur de Bornéo, un village dit non aux tronçonneuses
34	28-Apr-05	L'Internaute Magazine	France	Online	Au coeur de Bornéo, un village dit non aux tronçonneuses
35	28-Apr-05	TV5.org	France	Online	Au coeur de Bornéo, un village dit non aux tronçonneuses
36	29-Apr-05	Le Figaro	France	Online	Au coeur de Bornéo, un village dit non aux tronçonneuses
37	29-Apr-05	Le Libération	France	Online	Un village d'Indonésie refuse l'or des tronçonneuses
38	29-Apr-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	15 Peserta Ikuti Pelatihan Seni Ukir
39	1-May-05	Yahoo! News	International	Online	In the heart of the Borneo forest, a village that said no to the chainsaws
40	1-May-05	Yahoo! News (Singapore)	International	Online	In the heart of the Borneo forest, a village that said no to the chainsaws
41	1-May-05	Yahoo! News (UK & Ireland)	International	Online	In the heart of the Borneo forest, a village that said no to the chainsaws
42	2-May-05	New Strait Times	Malaysia	Online	In the heart of the Borneo forest, a village that said no to the chainsaws
43	2-May-05	Jakarta Post	Indonesia	Print	Village Takes Stand Against Logging
44	2-May-05	TODAYOnline	Singapore	Online	In the heart of the Borneo forest, a village that said no to the chainsaws
45	2-May-05	Yahoo! News (Australia & New Zealand)	International	Online	In the heart of the Borneo forest, a village that said no to the chainsaws
46	2-May-05	The Standard	HongKong	Online	Borneo villagers stand up against chainsaw gangs
47	2-May-05	PNGPost	PNG	Online	In the heart of the Borneo forest, a village that said no to the chainsaws
48	5-May-05	Yahoo! News	International	Online	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life: it sucks
49	5-May-05	Agence France Presse (AFP)	International	Wire	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life: it sucks
50	5-May-05	TODAYOnline	Singapore	Online	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life: it sucks
51	5-May-05	Yahoo! Singapore News	International	Online	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life: it sucks

Malinau Research Forest Media Hit up to 2006

52	5-May-05	Yahoo! Asia News	International	Online	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life: it sucks
53	5-May-05	Yahoo! Australia & NZ News	International	Online	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life: it sucks
54	5-May-05	Sify News	India	Online	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life: it sucks
55	5-May-05	Khaleej Times Online	UAE	Online	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life: it sucks
56	5-May-05	Middle East Times	USA	Online	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life
57	6-May-05	Daily Times	Pakistan	Online	Jungles offer new insight into life
58	6-May-05	New Strait Times	Malaysia	Online	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life: it sucks
59	6-May-05	Jakarta Post	Indonesia	Print	Borneo's ancient jungles offer new insight into modern life
60	6-May-05	African Tribune	USA	Online	Modern Life Sucks
61	6-May-05	News24	UK	Online	Modern Life Sucks
62	7-May-05	The Hindu	India	Print	Some insights into modern life : encounters a primitive kind
63	10-May-05	Aftenposten.no	Norway	Online	Taper kampen om verdens regnskog
64	11-May-05	Tempo Interaktif	Indonesia	Online	Belanda Danai Proyek Kabupaten, 1 Juta Euro
65	11-May-05	Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI)	Indonesia	Online	WWF, Tropenbos dan CIFOR Luncurkan Forest Partnership
66	12-May-05	Kompas	Indonesia	Print	Kemitraan untuk kelestarian hutan Kalimantan
67	12-May-05	Kompas	Indonesia	Online	Kemitraan untuk kelestarian hutan Kalimantan
68	12-May-05	LKBN Antara	Indonesia	Wire	WWF, Tropenbos dan CIFOR Luncurkan "Forest Partnership"
69	15-May-05	Le Courrier du Vietnam	Vietnam	Online	Indonésie : la ville attire et répugne les derniers primitifs de Bornéo
70	16-May-05	Radio Singapore Int'l	Singapore	Broadcast	Life in the city - Good or or Bad ?
71	16-May-05	Radio Singapore Int'l	Singapore	Print	Life in the city - Good or or Bad ?
72	17-May-05	Star Online	Malaysia	Online	Tribes suffering in the big city
73	27-May-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Tropenbos Tawarkan Kemitraan
74	28-May-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Hutan: Batas belum jelas
75	29-May-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Belum Membuahkan Hasil: Pertemuan Membahas Batas Desa dan Hutan Konservasi
76	30-May-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Hanya bicarakan fungsi dan manfaat hutan
77	6-Jun-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Dari lomba lintas alam pramuka SMP-SMA: menyusuri medan terjal dan diguyur hujan
78	8-Jun-04	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Manfaat Pelatihan Belum Disurvei
79	8-Jun-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Online	Manfaat pelatihan belum di survei: Partispasi CIFOR dalam Peningkatan SDM Pemda
80	20-Jun-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Online	MRF CIFOR-LIPI Teliti Anggrek
81	9-Jul-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Online	Dari Seminar Nasional Malinau Menuju Kabupaten Koservasi (1) : 90,43 Persen dari Luas Wilayah Adalah Hutan

Malinau Research Forest Media Hit up to 2006

82	9-Jul-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Dari Seminar Nasional Malinau Menuju Kabupaten Koservasi (1) : 90,43 Persen dari Luas Wilayah Adalah Hutan
83	9-Jul-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Tungku Pembuat Arang dari CIFOR: Riskan E
84	9-Jul-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Wilayah Malinau 90,43 Persen Adalah Hutan: Dari Seminar Nasional Malinau Menuju Kabupaten Konservasi (1):
85	10-Jul-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Dari seminar Nasional Malinau Menuju Kabupaten Konservasi (2) : perlu penataan ruang kawasan perbatasan
86	10-Jul-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Tungku bantuan dari CIFOR
87	11-Jul-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Online	Limbah Kayu Capai 780,6 M3 per Hektare : Kresno: Ini Bisa Diolah untuk Pertambahan Nilai Ekonomi
88	11-Jul-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Ribuan Kubik Terbuang Sayang. Kresno: CIFOR Rekomendasikan Beberapa Alternatif
89	18-Jul-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Hutan Bulungan Masih Bisa Diselamatkan
90	24-Jul-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	CIFOR adakan pelatihan pengolahan data
91	28-Jul-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Pemkab akan data ulang warga miskin
92	3-Aug-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Perlu kiat peningkatan UKM
93	17-Aug-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	CIFOR kembangkan tanaman asli: Riskan E
94	18-Aug-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Hutan penelitian jadi tempat berburu
95	2-Sep-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Peneliti Kayu Dunia Kumpul di Tenggarong : Seminar Mapeki, 3 Hari Kupas 180 Makalah
96	2-Sep-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Peneliti Kayu Dunia Kumpul di Tenggarong: Seminar Mapeki, 3 Hari Kupas 180 Makalah
97	4-Sep-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Perlu bersatu kelola hutan
98	5-Sep-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Pengelolaan hutan terpadu
99	6-Sep-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Sulit pasarkan hasil kebun
100	9-Sep-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Kerja sama CIFOR-Pemkab dievaluasi
101	9-Sep-05	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Kerja sama CIFOR-Pemkab dievaluasi
102	20-Sep-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Staff dilatih aplikasi DIS dan Remote Sensing
103	22-Sep-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Arang bisa untuk pestisida: Riskan E
104	29-Sep-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Buat arang, CIFOR latih PPL
105	2-Oct-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Tuan rumah rapat proyek ITTO: Bupati berharap percepat kabupaten konservasi
106	18-Oct-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Pohon Adau bernilai tinggi
107	21-Oct-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Maliau jadi kawasan penelitian: hingga Oktober dikunjungi 14 negara
108	24-Oct-05	Jakarta Post	Indonesia	Online	Planned giant plantations threatens Borneo forests
109	24-Oct-05	Jakarta Post	Indonesia	Print	Planned giant plantations threatens Borneo forests
110	29-Oct-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Kerja sama CIFOR dan Pemkab Malinau. Budidaya jamur mulai dikembangkan
111	10-Nov-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Memasak dengan serbuk gergaji: Riskan E
112	25-Nov-05	Jakarta Post	Indonesia	Print	Incentives urged to stop deforestation: Hari Priyadi

Malinau Research Forest Media Hit up to 2006

113	25-Nov-05	Jakarta Post	Indonesia	Online	Incentives urged to stop deforestation: Hari Priyadi
114	30-Nov-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Malinau rawan erosi
115	18-Dec-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	SDM pertanahan sangat terbatas
116	20-Dec-05	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Kayu Agathis semakin minim: Riskan E
117	27-Jan-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	CIFOR Usulkan Kayu Adau Dibudidayakan: Riskan E
118	14-Feb-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Print	Petinggi Dephut Puji Hutan Malinau: Petrus Gunarso
119	14-Mar-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Ajarani: Supaya Dekat dengan Lingkungan. Didanai CIFOR, 44 Siswa Refreshing ke Hutan Tane Olen
120	15-Mar-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Belajar Lingkungan ke Tane' Olen
121	21-Mar-06	Sinar Harapan	Indonesia	Online	Di Jepang Hutan Dijarangkan, di Indonesia Dijarah
122	23-Mar-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Mendesak, Tata Ruang Terpadu Untuk Malinau. Penilaian MRF CIFOR dan Tropenbos Terhadap Good Forest Governance
123	23-Mar-06	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Mendesak, Tata Ruang Terpadu Untuk Malinau. Penilaian MRF CIFOR dan Tropenbos Terhadap Good Forest Governance
124	24-Mar-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Bangun Tata Ruang Terpadu, Mesti Punya Data Dasar. Lokakarya RTRW Hasilkan 10 Rumusan Sementara : Petrus Gunarso, Kresno Santosa
125	24-Mar-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Data Dasar Harus Dibenahi dan Dilengkapi
126	27-Mar-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Perlu Tata Ruang Terpadu: Petrus Gunarso
127	7-Jun-06	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Ditemukan Plot Pohon Terkenal : Hari Priyadi
128	12-Jun-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Malinau Jadi Laboratorium Hutan Tropis : Hari Priyadi
129	22-Jun-06	Tribun Kaltim	Indonesia	Print	Dishut sosialisasi pengelolaan hutan lestari
130	1-Aug-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Hutan Harus Dijaga Bersama
131	1-Aug-06	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Online	Pemkab-Cifor Gelar Lokakarya PPHM
132	1-Aug-06	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Pemkab-Cifor Gelar Lokakarya PPHM
133	2-Aug-06	Kaltim Post	Indonesia	Online	Cifor Latih Budidaya Gaharu di Sentaban
134	2-Aug-06	Radar Tarakan	Indonesia	Print	Cifor Latih Budidaya Gaharu di Sentaban

Appendix 7. Communication Unit Survey Result

'CIFOR's continued presence in Malinau is important,' according to the residents of Malinau, Indonesia.

Survey has been conducted by: Communication Unit of CIFOR.

In April this year CIFOR surveyed villagers and government officials in Malinau, Kalimantan, to discover their general attitudes towards CIFOR's research in the area, how effectively CIFOR disseminates research findings, and what their training needs are. CIFOR surveyed 65 people in total. 28 villagers from 13 villages, and 37 government officials.

CIFOR has been present in the Malinau District since 1996 when the Indonesian Government designated 300,000 hectares of north-east Indonesian Borneo for CIFOR to undertake long-term research into sustainable forestry management. Since 1996, ITTO has been supporting CIFOR's project activities in Malinau.

A key finding of the survey was the strongly positive attitude both locals and villagers have toward CIFOR's continued presence in Malinau. They also say CIFOR's research has increased their knowledge about forests and the environment. Because CIFOR has been working in the district for a number of year there have been fears that the people of the Malinau area have 'research fatigue' and feel CIFOR visits for research purposes too often. But only 30% of respondents said they find CIFOR's scientific visits excessive, while nearly everyone interviewed believes CIFOR's continued presence in Malinau is important. So while research contact should be monitored carefully in the future, this positive response is encouraging and shows the local people are amenable to further scientific work in the area.

The people of Malinau have a good level of general awareness about CIFOR, with almost all respondents having heard of CIFOR, but not everyone understand exactly what CIFOR's role is. Government officials as a group are clear on CIFOR's activities but more work is needed educating villagers about CIFOR's research because 40% of villagers interviewed don't know CIFOR is a forest research institute and 20% are not aware of any CIFOR activities.

The survey indicates that overall CIFOR has done a good job giving research results back to officials and villagers of the Malinau District. Returning research to local people is an important part of CIFOR's work and nearly those surveyed believe CIFOR's research results are useful for improving their knowledge of the forest.

Current methods of distribution of CIFOR publications were found to be working well for government officials. The vast majority of officials interviewed said they receive CIFOR material and it is usually delivered via post to their offices. But without a reliable mail service, not all villagers receive CIFOR materials. Those who do receive them rarely, having to wait for visiting scientists to bring publications to them.

Predictably, officials and villagers have different preferences when it comes to the way research findings are presented. Villagers like books with illustrations, posters and large poster calendars, while officials prefer books. Most of the materials currently reaching each group seem to be appropriate at the moment because respondents said they find the material interesting or average, not boring, and most read the material they receive straight away then store it.

CIFOR does, however, need to be careful of the language used in publications aimed at villagers. While officials said they find CIFOR material easy to read, half of the villagers surveyed said CIFOR's language is difficult to understand.

Regarding training, villagers are most interested in agribusiness and other agricultural training to increase income. They also want more basic education and to learn more about forestry and environmental issues. Government officials, on the other hand, prioritised forestry and environmental training, followed by agribusiness and institutional training.

Overall, the survey showed CIFOR's presence in the Malinau District is appreciated by the residents. However, CIFOR materials should be better distributed to villagers and in language appropriate for them. The training requests from villagers and officials can be relayed to local government to help them provide the services requested by the residents of Malinau, both villagers and officials.

Key Findings from a survey of government officials and villagers of Malinau District:

1. 95% have heard about CIFOR
2. 97% say it is important for CIFOR to continue working in Malinau
3. 80% agree CIFOR's research results are useful for improving their knowledge on forest and environment.
4. 97% of officials receive CIFOR's publication compared with only 61% of villagers.
5. 79% of villagers prefer books with pictures. 61% of officials don't think pictures are necessary.
6. 89% of villagers and officials think playing cards are not useful
7. 71% of villagers like big poster calendars but 70% of officials don't want them
8. 57% of villagers prefer posters, while 72% of government officials don't think posters are necessary.
9. Neither villagers nor officials want CIFOR to use mass media.
10. 92% of all interviewees don't want brochures
11. 67% of villagers and officials think CIFOR hasn't done enough to socialise the research conducted.
12. 54% of villagers want agribusiness/agricultural training to increase income, and 21% want basic education.
13. 41% of government officials want forestry and environment related training, and 37% of officials want to learn about agribusiness/agriculture to increase income.
14. 61% of villagers know CIFOR is a forestry science organisation, while nearly all officials know what CIFOR does.
15. 20% of villagers don't know of any CIFOR activities.

The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) is a leading international forestry research organisation established in 1993 in response to global concerns about the social, environmental, and economic consequences of forest loss and degradation. CIFOR is dedicated to developing policies and technologies for sustainable use and management of forests, and for enhancing the well-being of people in developing countries who rely on tropical forests for their livelihoods. CIFOR is one of the 15 centres supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). With headquarters in Bogor, Indonesia, CIFOR has regional offices in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Zimbabwe, and it works in over 30 other countries around the world.

Donors

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