

# PARTNERSHIP FOR CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK, NORTH MALUKU PROVINCE INDONESIA

FINAL REPORT (2007 - 2012)

CONSERVATION PROJECT - GEF MSP ID: P098308

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Ministry of Forestry

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## **SUMMARY**

The Partnership for Conservation Management of the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park, North Maluku Province, Indonesia is a Global Environment Facility (GEF)/The World Bank funded project and was implemented by Burung Indonesia during 2007-2012 period.

As a new national park established in 2004 in a newly established province of North Maluku, management of Aketajawe Lolobata National Park (ALNP) has been facing different challenges. While the management capacity is still being developed, pressures from land and resource utilizations in Halmahera have to be anticipated. Nevertheless, opportunities for strengthening the national park management are available to overcome some of the challenges.

Reflecting the needs to strengthen the capacity of a new protected area, project activities have been focused into seven components: defining scope of management of the ALNP; establishing collaborative management; capacity building for park management; monitoring and evaluation; replication of the project model; raising awareness; and project management.

It is evident that as the project is to support the capacity development of the national park management, most of the efforts have been to develop baseline information, to establish partnerships, to facilitate share learning and trainings, and raising awareness of stakeholders to support the national park. While replication is important, initiative of collaborative management promoted/implemented by the project has been linked with the other protected areas implementing the same with similar or different approaches. For monitoring component, the project was focused on providing up to date information on biodiversity, land use/forest cover changes, and resource utilization and management by adjacent communities and Tobelo Dalam people.

In terms of defining the scope of national park management, results from the project have been mostly to support the availability of baseline information. These include series of maps of land use and forest cover in the ALNP and Halmahera based on satellite imageries analysis, identification of resource utilization and forest boundary issues, data and information on Tobelo Dalam people including distribution and their resources utilization in forest areas, and baseline data on biodiversity. In addition, the project also support the development of, 20-year management plan of ALNP, and the zonation of the Lolobata block of ALNP as well as preparation of the zonation of the Aketajawe block of ALNP.

Since the issuance of Ministerial Regulation on Collaborative Management in 2004, there have been a number of initiatives to implement collaborative management approaches in a number of protected areas in Indonesia. The GEF-MSP funded project in North Maluku has been part of the undertaking to implement the approach in Aketajawe Lolobata National Park and contribute to the further development of the approach. Collaborative management in ALNP has been promoted and implemented through a number of instruments: establishment of Village Nature Conservation Agreements in six pilot villages, boundary demarcation of the ALNP, establishment of three Multi-stakeholders Forums in Tidore



Municipality, Central Halmahera District and East Halmahera District, and capacity building support for local government in spatial planning processes.

Share learning and trainings were the main strategy for capacity building for national park management. In addition to the government trainings, the project has facilitated four staffs of ALNP and one staff of Natural Resource Conservation Agency (BKSDA) in North Maluku to attend a number of management training courses in Jakarta (by LPPM). To facilitate learning and sharing of experiences, four study visits to other national parks in Indonesia were facilitated for the national park staffs and the local key stakeholders. In terms of technical skills development, five trainings and workshops were facilitated in Ternate and Halmahera which also involving local government staffs. In addition, training for university students was held for enumerators of Knowledge-Attitude-Practice (awareness) surveys.

In terms of monitoring the environmental indicators, the project has provided updated information on biodiversity of the national park, illegal wildlife (bird) trade, landuse/forest cover changes in the national park and Halmahera Island, as well as the physical state of the national park boundaries. For the monitoring of social indicators, the project has provided the latest distribution of Tobelo Dalam people to support the development of park's zoning system as well as information on the people's utilization patterns of the resources. Monitoring at community level has also been carried out to evaluate pilot initiatives in two villages (Woda and Woejerana villages), as well as developing monitoring framework of village nature conservation agreement (VNCA) implementation in six pilot villages.

To promote the project model, two policy/info briefs on parrot trade and bird diversity in ALNP have been prepared, three practical guidelines based on project lessons learned area are available, a biodiversity technique survey guideline produced, while the project approaches and results have been presented in a number of events and promoted through various media.

In terms of raising stakeholders' awareness on nature conservation and national park in North Maluku, the project has produced and disseminated various awareness materials and presentations. These have been to promote the ALNP and Multi-stakeholders Forums, to improve knowledge and practice on biodiversity conservation, and to disseminate project results to the wider audiences. To measure the level of community awareness, Knowledge Attitude Practice Surveys were carried out focusing on forest conservation, wildlife and national park in 2008, 2010 and 2012. In addition, an economic valuation of environment services and goods from the ALNP was carried out to make available information on the utilization and non-utilization values of the national park.

For project management component, Project Team was established and based in field office facility in Ternate. Steering Committee for the project was established by the decree of DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation. SC meetings were held in 2009, 2011, and 2012. Also, during the project implementation, communication and coordination with the ALNP as well as with the stakeholders in North Maluku were maintained.

## **1. REPORT INFORMATION AND GLOSSARY**

<b>Project Title</b>	Partnerships for Conservation Management of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park, North Maluku Province
<b>Project Code</b>	P098308
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## Glossary

ALNP	Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park
BKSDA	Natural Resources Conservation Agency
BPKH	Forest Gazettement Agency
BAPPEDA	Regional Development Planning Agency
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency
BPD	Village Assembly
DPRD	Regional house of representatives
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HPH	Logging Concession
KPAD	Kesepakatan Pelestarian Alam Desa
LSM	Non-Government Organisation (NGO)
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia/Indonesian Institute of Science
RPTN	National Park Management Plan
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SD	Elementary School
SMA	Senior High School
SMP	Junior High School
VNCA	Village Nature Conservation Agreement
VCP	Variable Circulate Plot

## **2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT**

Within Indonesia, North Maluku is a biodiversity hotspot, with many species and habitats of global significance. Maluku is part of Wallacea, the land lying between the Sunda and Sahul continental shelves, a biological transition zone which derives its flora and fauna both from Asia and Australia. North Maluku has 26 endemic species of birds (of which four are endemic genera), eleven endemic mammals, nine endemic amphibians and reptiles, and more than 100 endemic species of land-snail. Over 70% of these endemics are forest dependent. In addition, the region is recognized as a Biodiversity Hotspot and a Global 200 Ecoregion. Nevertheless until recently these unique habitats and species were not represented in the national protected area network. The most extensive forest cover in the province is on the largest island, Halmahera, and the largest and most intact forest blocks on this island are the Aketajawe and Lolobata Forests in Central Halmahera. Aketajawe and Lolobata are two of 227 Important Bird Areas in Indonesia, and host at least 24 of the region's 26 endemic bird species. In addition, Halmahera Island has 8 globally threatened bird species (two of which are endangered, and six vulnerable).

The Provincial Government of North Maluku and the District Governments in central Halmahera have identified the importance of maintaining the forests in the central hills of the region for their functions in protecting watersheds, providing resources for local communities, and in the long term as part of development of environmental tourism in the region. As a result, in October 2004, the Indonesian Minister of Forestry, recognizing the significance of the biodiversity on Halmahera Island, declared the creation of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP)<sup>1</sup>, protecting 167,300 ha of the island's forests in two blocks.

The area of the ALNP lies within the jurisdiction of three Districts sub-divided into six sub-districts, and the administrative areas of 41 villages and 6 transmigration settlements, with a total human population of 63,300 people (2004 Government Statistics Agency figures). Over thirty of these villages and transmigration settlements are located on the coast, 5-10 km from the border of the national park and separated from it by production forest. Only three villages and three transmigration settlements are located further inland and are close enough to the border of the park to have a direct impact on its management. The population of these 6 settlements is estimated at 9000 people.

Notwithstanding the political support for its creation, ALNP was still considered as a "paper park", weakly protected and with few management resources. Although declared in 2004, it was only in 2008 that the management unit for the park was put in place. The park's boundary covers 420 km, of which only some 158 km (38%) had been demarcated on the ground. The remaining 262 km (62%) was existed only on official forestry department maps. Around 90% of the Lolobata block, and 75% of the Aketajawe Block, borders directly on production forest. In Lolobata, this production forest was awarded as two logging concessions. Satellite imagery shows that in some areas logging road had extended into the park and that the abandoned logging roads facilitate access and intensify other threats. In

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<sup>1</sup> Decision of the Minister of Forestry (Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan) No.: SK.397/MenHut-II/2004

Aketajawe block, the logging concessions from which logging extended into the National Park were no longer active. However the roads they created were used for small scale local timber extraction. This mis-management of existing and old concessions is a result of bad practice by the concession holder combined with weak supervision by the District Forestry Department. With the declaration of the National Park, the forests of ALNP have been the responsibility of the government's Conservation Agency, but their capacity for taking action to address this problem was limited. This issue of concession mis-management exacerbated by weak National Park management capacity was the most serious threat to the forests within the Park and addressing it was the project's first priority.

## **Project Objectives**

The proposed project's central development objective was "The enabling framework for collaborative management of protected areas in Indonesia is strengthened through promotion and replication of the Aketajawe-Lolobata project approach" and the global biodiversity goal that will be achieved during the 5 years of the project was "Globally significant biodiversity of Aketajawe Lolobata NP is conserved through an effective conservation management regime which has the active support of local stakeholders".

To achieve the project objectives, the project strategy is divided into six components:

### **Component A. Defining the scope for management of the National Park,**

Outcome A: The project and ALNP management have a clear understanding of the location, causes and extent of threats facing the national park and a shared plan (operational plan) for addressing the highest priority ones

### **Component B. Establishing a collaborative Management Regime,**

Outcome B: Stakeholder Groups and Institutions are actively involved in supporting management of the National Park

### **Component C. Building Capacity for Protected Areas Management,**

Outcome C: National Park and other stakeholders have appropriate levels of skills and resources to carry out their role in the project

### **Component D. Monitoring and Evaluation to support Adaptive Park management,**

Outcome D: Project, National Park management, local Governments and other multi-stakeholder forum members have information necessary to evaluate progress and impact of activities

### **Component E. Replication of the Project model to other sites,**

Outcome E: Lessons and approaches from the project influence central Government policy and inform management of other National Parks in Indonesia

### **Component F. Raising awareness and public support,**

Outcome F: There is understanding and support for the NP and its effective management amongst decision makers and key civil society organizations in North Maluku

### **Component G. Project management,**

Outcome G: Project planning, budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting is adaptive and implemented to a high standard

### **3.1. SUMMARY OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

#### **A. DEFINING THE SCOPE FOR MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL PARK**

##### **A.1 Analyze satellite imagery and official maps to produce baseline land use, forest status and administrative information**

The analysis of satellite imagery and official maps to produce land use, forest status and administrative information was carried out three times. The analysis was both for the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park specifically and for the whole Halmahera Island. The first data analysis was conducted in 2008 to produce a baseline map. This was repeated in 2010 and 2012 to monitor changes in land utilisation and forest cover. The summary of the results for each analysis can be seen in Annex 1, 2, and 3. Series of maps produced based on the analysis are presented in the Annex 4 to Annex 6.

The analysis indicated that there was an increase of primary and secondary forests within the Lolobata block of about 4,327 ha from 2008 to 2012. However, at the same time the analysis also indicated that there was a reduction of primary and secondary forests in Aketajawe block of about 3,952 ha during the same period. Such a reduction seems to happen during 2010 and 2012. Although the forest cover in the Aketajawe block increased by 3,125 ha from 2008 to 2010, it reduced from 70,544 ha in 2008 becoming 66,592 ha in 2012.

While information from ground checking was limited, explanation was sought by considering possible overlaps between area identified as forest areas and other land cover types. The reduction of forest cover in Aketajawe block could be explained by the increase of area identified as mixed gardens and bushes up to a 10-fold during 2010-2012. There might be overlap, for example the areas supposed to be secondary forests but interpreted as mixed gardens or vice versa. Both land cover types often have similar in appearances on Landsat imageries. Another possible factor is the coverage of cloud and cloud shadow. In the satellite imageries of 2010, the coverage of both was about 2,510 ha but in the 2012 these were only about 705 ha. More area was able to be interpreted in 2012 than in 2010 as the coverage of cloud and cloud shadow reduced.

Nevertheless, securing forest areas for a national park located on Halmahera Island have contributed to the protection of primary and secondary forests on the island. The baseline information provided on the maps has been useful to communicate various forest and land management issues with stakeholders, especially the national park authority and local governments. In addition, as North Maluku is a new province, gathering spatial information for planning purposes is very important but challenging. As such, the project has given sufficient attention in terms of sharing data and information as well as capacity building for the stakeholders.

## A.2. Undertake rapid assessment of resource management and forest boundary issues in each village and concession area bordering the National Park

Rapid assessments and surveys were conducted during the project period to compile data and information on natural resource utilisation and forest boundary issues in villages and concession areas surrounding the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park.

Information on the activities of communities living close to the borders of the national park and their interactions with the park area were gathered through direct interviews and consultations with the communities during Participatory Rural Appraisal carried out in the villages. Information on boundary issues was gathered through investigation activities and on-site ground checkings.

In 2009 the threats to the national park were observed in a number of locations. These include illegal logging, expansion of community plantations, river sand extraction, wildlife hunting, forest fragmentation, forest clearing, settlements and gold mining. The threats were continued to be observed and discussions with the national park authority and stakeholders to reduce the threats were carried out. In parallel, identification of resources management issues and boundary issues was continued.

Based on field survey data compiled during 2011-2012, there were 52 cases of resource management and boundary issues identified in both the Aketajawe block and the Lolobata block of the national park. These issues can be grouped into eight priority issues identified as described in the table below:

Table 1. Number of cases on resources management and boundary issues to the ALNP identified during 2011-2012

No.	Priority issues	Block		Total
		Aketajawe	Lolobata	
1.	Land and boundary conflict	5	3	8
2.	Illegal logging	4	0	4
3.	Animal trapping (bird)	8	13	21
4.	Non-timber forest product extraction (damar)	1	0	1
5.	Tobelo Dalam tribe settlements	1	8	9
6.	Expansion of community plantations inside the park area	5	0	5
7.	Enclave settlements	1	0	1
8.	Mineral and rock mining	1	2	3
Total		26	26	52

Boundary demarcation of the Lolobata block was completed in 2008 and was legalised by the Ministry of Forestry through Decree No.350/Menhut-II/2010. On-site ground checking began in 2009 in the Lolobata block by the project team and the national park staffs who performed an inventory of the boundary markers and their conditions. The field surveys were continued in 2011 and 2012 to update data and information on the boundary markers that were installed in the Lolobata block.

During the ground checking in 2011-2012, cases of boundary conflicts were identified in several villages bordering with the national park in Central Halmahera District. There are four villages to the north of the Aketajawe block which have boundary conflicts with the national park. The villages are Binagara, Tabanalou, Tomares, and Pintatu.

Information gathered on resource management and boundary issues have been shared with the national park authority and local stakeholders. Through meetings of multi-stakeholders forums and project steering committee, the issues were shared and discussed. Specific to the boundary conflicts in 4 villages, the information has been submitted officially by the project to various government agencies in different levels to inform the finalisation of the Regional Spatial Plan of North Maluku Province.

In the Aketajawe block the boundary demarcation process began in 2009 covering one-third of the overall boundary. This process was completed in 2012, but it has not yet been legalised by the Ministry of Forestry.

### **A.3. Map and study resource use by the Forest Tobelo groups**

Tobelo Forest communities, henceforth referred to as the Tobelo Dalam people, are the ethnic groups living in and surrounding the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park.

Based on previous social assessments and studies of the communities around the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park, a study of the Tobelo Dalam people was carried out by a consultant in 2009. The study was to map the distribution of Tobelo Dalam groups and to collect data and information on their livelihoods, especially surrounding the national park area. The majority of the Tobelo Dalam groups were found surrounding the Lolobata block of the national park rather than in the Aketajawe block. The brief summary of the study results is in Annex 7.

To follow-up the study and in order to update information, Burung Indonesia's staff members conducted field surveys in 2011 and 2012 focusing on group distribution, natural resource utilisation and the livelihoods of Tobelo Dalam people. There were 23 groups identified and met during the surveys. Five groups live in the resettlement areas, three groups live in coastal areas and 15 groups live in the forest or in rural areas. The identified Tobelo Dalam groups are described in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of Tobelo Dalam community groups surrounding the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park, North Maluku.

No.	Group name	Number of HH	ALNP block	River name
<i>Resettlements</i>				
1	Oboy	57	Lolobata	Tutuling
2	Tukurtukur	53	Lolobata	Dodaga
3	Totodoku	38	Lolobata	Dodaga
4	Tg. Lili	140	Lolobata	Lili
5	Waleino	54	Lolobata	Akelamo



<i>Coastal areas</i>				
6	Waisango	9	Lolobata	Kulitiha
7	Uwo	5	Lolobata	-
8	Totopaya	12	Lolobata	Totopaya
<i>Forest areas</i>				
9	Mabulan	24	Lolobata	Mabulan
10	Dododono	6	Lolobata	Dododono
11	Kalaibi	7	Lolobata	Kalaibi
12	Huhiapot	5	Lolobata	Huhiapoto
13	Kailupaino	4	Lolobata	Pumlanga
14	Waya	16	Lolobata	Waya
15	Rorowane	14	Lolobata	Pumlanga
16	Bahuwo	7	Lolobata	Gogaili
17	Golegole	8	Lolobata	Gogaili
18	Bajingan	4	Lolobata	Gogaili
19	Makahar	15	Lolobata	Makahar
20	Hategou	13	Lolobata	Hategou
21	Akejira	21	Aketajawe	Akejira
22	Kobekulo	17	Aketajawe	Kobe
23	Tayawi	21	Aketajawe	Tayawi

Note: HH = Household; ALNP = Aketajawe Lolobata National Park

The survey team met a total number of approximately 550 households from the 23 Tobelo Dalam groups. Four of the 23 groups were found to be living within the national park boundaries: two groups in the Aketajawe block and two groups in the Lolobata block. The updated distribution map of the 23 Tobelo Dalam groups is presented in Annex 8 and Annex 9.

Results of the natural resources utilisation study indicate that the majority of the Tobelo Dalam people carried out hunting activities in the forested areas to meet their daily needs of food along with farming activities. They also collect forest products such as sago (*Metroxylon sagu*). The groups that are living in forests in East Halmahera are still actively hunting pigs, deers, cuscus, megapode birds, bats, eels, shrimp and fish to meet their protein needs.

Based on the natural resource use data compilation, a spatial model was developed to estimate the resource use area used by the Tobelo Dalam groups. This model indicates clearly map their resource use area with the limiting factors of altitude accessibility, river path accessibility, ex-logging road accessibility, settlements accessibility, and land cover accessibility. Maps of the estimated resource use area in both the Aketajawe and Lolobata blocks are presented in Annex 10 and 11.

Table 3. Statistics of the composition of the estimated resource use area of the Tobelo Dalam people inside the ALNP areas.

Class	Categories	Aketajawe(Ha)	Lolobata(Ha)	Total	Aketajawe(%)	Lolobata(%)	Total
1	High nature resource use area	4.721,73	675,13	5.396,86	6.16%	0.79%	<b>3.33%</b>
2	Rather High nature	28.677,43	18.184,22	46.861,65	37.40%	21.24%	<b>28.87%</b>

resource use area							
3	Medium nature resource use area	33.088,87	46.084,89	79.173,77	43.15%	53.82%	<b>48.78%</b>
4	Rather Low nature resource use area	9.824,25	19.794,65	29.618,9	12.81%	23.12%	<b>18.25%</b>
5	Low nature resource use area	367,28	887,79	1.255,07	0.48%	1.04%	<b>0.77%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>76.679,56</b>	<b>85.626,69</b>	<b>162.306,3</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Figure 1. Composition diagram of the Aketajawe block

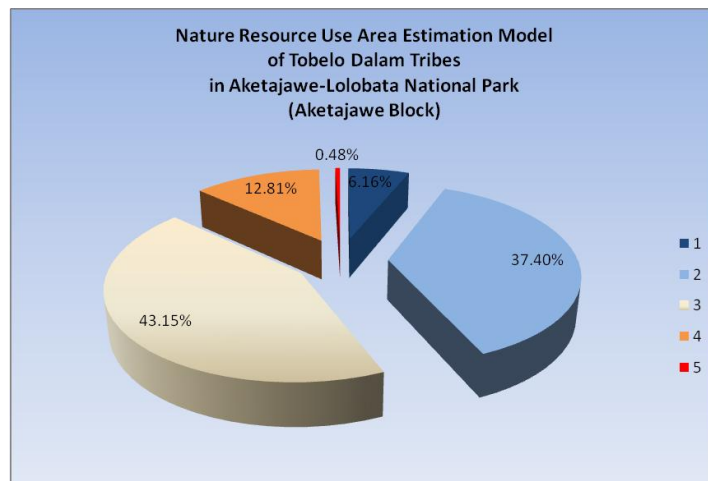
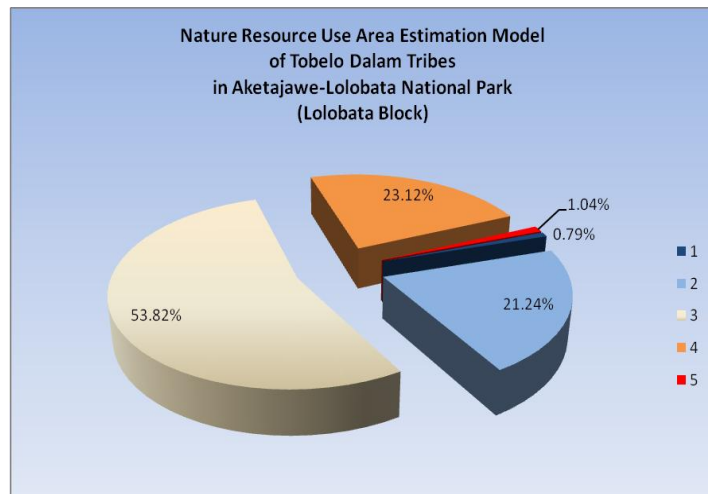


Figure 2. Composition diagram of the Lolobata block



The data and information relating to the Tobelo Dalam's distribution, locality and livelihoods was used to inform the national park's zonation design for both the Lolobata and Aketajawe blocks. The national park defined the Tobelo Dalam settlement areas within the park boundary as traditional zones in the management plan of the national park.

#### **A.4. Establish a baseline on biodiversity in the NP and trade in key wildlife species from NP to point of exit from North Maluku**

The baseline survey of avifauna biodiversity inside the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park (ALNP) was completed through surveys in 2008 – 2009. The biodiversity surveys were jointly conducted by Burung Indonesia's Halmahera Programme and national park staffs. The surveys were carried out in six priority locations inside the park, three in the Aketajawe block and three in the Lolobata block.

Three methods were used for recording biodiversity data in the field: Variable Circulate Plot (VCP), 15-species list and Daily lists. Information on the threats to the ALNP was also collected in the descriptive record. In the final year of the project (2012), the survey was repeated again in the same locations to identify the changes to species status, population and distribution in the national park.

Based on the avifauna data analysis, 104 bird species were found in the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park area from 39 families. A higher number of species was identified in the Aketajawe block (82 species) than in the Lolobata block (77 species). Even though fewer species were recorded, the Lolobata block is important for the protection of some key species. For example, the Drummer Rail (*Habroptila wallacii*), an endemic bird species of Halmahera was clearly identified in the Lolobata block, while in the Aketajawe block it was only reported as being heard.

The Aketajawe and Lolobata blocks have similar species diversity indexes. The Shanon-Wiener index for Aketajawe block was 3.762 and for Lolobata block was 3.779. Nevertheless, the species compositions were quite different. All nine of the North Maluku parrot species were seen in the Lolobata block. There were five globally threatened species (IUCN, 2008) recorded during the baseline survey: Drummer Rail (*Habroptila wallacii*), Chattering Lory (*Lorius garrulus*), White Cockatoo (*Cacatua alba*), Sombre Kingfisher (*Todiramphus funebris*), and Dusky Friarbird (*Philemon fuscicapillus*). A summary of the baseline survey results is presented in Annex 12.

Parrots are key species and symbol of avifauna richness in North Maluku. However, parrots have also become the most trapped and traded species in the region. During the project's implementation, data and information on parrot trapping and trading was collected through a monitoring programme as a baseline for parrot conservation efforts at local and national levels. The main results of this activity were the identification of the number of parrots traded in North Maluku in 2008-2009, the parrot trapping and trading process in North Maluku, and the map of parrot trading route in this area. These results area are shown in Annex 13 of this report.

Protecting North Maluku's endemic parrots through regulations at a district level was proposed to the North Halmahera District parliament in 2011. An academic paper and a draft of the regulation was prepared and produced by a working team consisting of local government agency staffs, lecturers from the University of Halmahera and Burung Indonesia staff members. At the national level, a ministerial decree for the protection of

North Maluku's parrots has been promoted through the Ministry of Forestry since early 2012.

Table 4. Achievements of biodiversity protection activities and trade of key species in the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park 2008-2012

Year	Activities	Results	Publication
2008	Literature study on Halmahera's biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap in the analysis of Halmahera's biodiversity for research needs</li> </ul>	Technical report
2008-2009	Biodiversity survey in Aketajawe Lolobata National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of bird species in ALNP (2008-2009)</li> <li>Biodiversity value aspects between Aketajawe block and Lolobata block of ALNP</li> <li>Estimated population and rate of several bird species encountered in the ALNP</li> </ul>	Technical report
	Monitoring of the parrot trade in North Maluku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and price of parrots trapped and traded in North Maluku in 2008-2009 identified</li> <li>System of parrot trapping and trading process in North Maluku</li> <li>Map of parrot trading route in North Maluku</li> </ul>	Technical report
2010	Bio-ecology survey of Wallace Standardwing <i>Semioptera wallacii</i> in ALNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated population of the Wallace Standardwing in ALNP</li> <li>Map displaying the locations of the Wallace Standardwing in ALNP</li> <li>Bio-ecology aspects of Wallace Standardwing and its locations displayed</li> </ul>	Technical report
2011	Breeding survey of Drummer Rail <i>Habroptila wallacii</i> in ALNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First information on Drummer Rail breeding</li> </ul>	Scientific paper
2012	Avifauna survey in Aketajawe Lolobata National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of bird species in ALNP</li> <li>Biodiversity value aspects between Aketajawe block and Lolobata block of ALNP</li> <li>Estimated population and rate of encounter of several bird species in ALNP</li> <li>Breeding information of several key bird species in Halmahera</li> </ul>	Technical report
	Bio-ecology study of Drummer Rail <i>Habroptila wallacii</i> in Halmahera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map of Drummer Rail encountered in Halmahera during 2008-2012</li> <li>Updated information on bio-ecology of Drummer Rail</li> <li>Analysis of Drummer Rail's call</li> </ul>	Scientific paper (draft)

Information on the biodiversity of the national park has been presented through various means, to stakeholders and public in North Maluku. For example, the information was useful to increase awareness of the stakeholders and public on the importance of the national park to conserve the unique biodiversity of Halmahera Island. Similarly results from the illegal poaching and trading of parrots have been used to advocate their protection and awareness among stakeholders and public in North Maluku.

#### **A.5. Produce an operational plan for NP zonation and management with priority locations and targets for management interventions**

The process for developing the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park's long-term management plan for 2010 – 2029 was started in 2009. The plan will provide guidance and direction for the national park authorities. This was developed to improve the 25-year management plan of Aketajawe Lolobata National Park previously formulated by the Maluku Nature Conservation Agency and the University of Pattimura in Ambon. At that time the management unit of the ALNP had not been established.

The development of a 20-year management plan involved cooperations among provincial government agencies, universities, NGOs, and the ALNP team to complete the document. Updated data and information used in developing the management plan were from the results of studies and surveys carried out by the national park management unit and Project Team (Burung Indonesia), draft of the provincial and district spatial and land use planning reports. For the implementation, a five-year plan was prepared following the 20-year management plan and based on the priority and sequence of activities.

The managerial aspects of the management plan are an attempt to achieve: stability of the ALNP areas, empowerment of the ALNP organisation, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as the development of environmental services and community based ecotourism.

The 20-year management plan for the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park was endorsed by the Provincial Development Planning Agency in August 2010 and legalised by the DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation on 26 January 2011.

As part of developing the management plan, the process of defining zonation system in the Lolobata block of the ALNP was carried out in 2010 by the ALNP with support from independent consultants and consultations with key stakeholders. The data and information collected from the project has been used to define the zonation inside the Lolobata block. Even though the zonation has been finalised, the document has not yet been legalised by the Ministry of Forestry. The map of the Lolobata block's zonation is presented in Annex 14 of this report.

The commencement of the zonation process in the Aketajawe block occurred in mid-2012. Similar to the process undertaken for the Lolobata block, the zonation system in the Aketajawe block was defined by independent consultants hired by the national park authority and involved consultation with key stakeholders, including Burung Indonesia. As expected, the boundary conflict issues and the presence of the Tobelo Dalam people in the Aketajawe block were raised by key stakeholders and during public consultation meetings. Please see Annex 15 for the draft of zonation in Aketajawe block that was produced at the end of 2012.

Priority issues identified during project implementation have been shared to inform the design of management interventions. As such it is expected that the operational plan of the

zonation and the park management reflects actual management challenges with proper intervention plans.

## **B. ESTABLISHING A COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT REGIME**

### **B1. Secure agreements with concession holders on boundaries, controlling access and village development funding**

A series of meetings and discussions were held with concession holders neighbouring the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park since 2008 to build their supports for the conservation and management of the national park.

The companies that have been engaged in the project's implementation are a mining company (PT Weda Bay Nickel) and a number of logging companies (PT Barito Pasifik, PT Kirana Cakrawala, PT TAIWI, PT Nusa Padma, and PT Wana Kencana Sejati) . Several logging companies have closed down their operations or terminated their licenses during the project's implementation, except for PT Wana Kencana Sejati.

PT Weda Bay Nickel established a foundation (Yayasan Saloi) to implement the company's Corporate Social Responsibility and community development programmes. The commitment from PT Weda Bay Nickel to support the national park was given in writing in 2005 as part of the project proposal. As the foundation is implementing the company's CSR program, PT Weda Bay Nickel suggested that their commitment to the national park to be channelled through the foundation. The national park management unit and the Saloi Foundation have been facilitated to discuss and agree on the types of supports that the foundation can provide to strengthen the park management. These were based on the needs to meet conservation and management challenges.

Unfortunately, until the completion of the project in December 2012, there have been no written agreements between the national park and the concession holders, including with PT Weda Bay Nickel/Saloi Foundation. The main factor contributing to the unsuccessful establishment of agreements between the national park and concession holders is the government policy and mechanism in relation to receiving material supports such as funds or facilities from external parties (non-governmental). The government technical units such as the national park and the nature conservation office are not able to receive funds or materials directly from externals. For the technical units to receive supports from external, the mechanism involves approval from and or registration in the Ministry of Finance. This mechanism has impacted upon the development of agreements that has been facilitated during the project implementation.

Nevertheless, as the concession holders have been participating in the multi-stakeholder forums, their commitments and supports to the national park can potentially be more meaningful if channelled through the forums.

## **B2. Facilitate agreements between NP, local government and communities directly bordering the national park on boundaries, access to resources, and support for NP management**

The facilitation process to establish the agreements between the national park, local government and communities surrounding the park boundary started with the collection of data and information on the socio-economics of the villages surrounding the national park area in 2008-2009.

Burung Indonesia has experience in developing, implementing and monitoring village resource management agreements in Sumba Island, East Nusa Tenggara. The agreements have instruments to resolve resource use and boundary conflicts as well as to build commitments from stakeholders to support nature conservation and sustainable rural development.

Based on these experiences, the nature conservation agreement approach is used in the project to ensure effective involvement of communities in the national park boundary process and to engage the local communities in conserving natural resources as well as the national park areas.

Overall, the establishment of the Village Nature Conservation Agreements (VNCA) is a process that includes participatory rural appraisals (PRA), discussions with villagers on points of agreement, discussions with local government agencies at a district level, discussions with the national park authority and approval from the decision makers at village, sub-district, and district level, as well as the national park management authority.

Around the national park block there were ten sub-districts that share their borders with the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park area: Oba, Central Oba, North Oba, South Wasile, North Wasile, East Wasile, Central Wasile, Central Maba, North Maba and Weda.

Village monographs containing socio-economic information of 64 villages surrounding the national park have been provided as basic data for selecting the pilot villages to be facilitated in establishing the VNCAs. The list of the 64 villages is presented in Annex 16.

In 2009, the PRA process was implemented in 10 selected villages. The selection criteria to determine the villages were mainly based on: (1) distance to the national park area/boundary; and (2) the community's level of resource dependency to the national park area. Based on the PRA results, six villages were selected for facilitation of the VNCA process as pilot villages.

The six villages selected for the VNCA:

1. Akelamo Village in Tidore Islands Municipality
2. Woda Village in Tidore Islands Municipality
3. Woejerana Village in Central Halmahera District
4. Tutuling Jaya Village in East Halmahera District
5. Labi-labi Village in East Halmahera District
6. Pintatu Village in East Halmahera District

From the six pilot villages, only five were completed the overall process of establishing the VNCA. The agreement of Pintatu Village was only legalised by the decision makers at village, sub-district, and district levels, but not yet finalized with the national park management authority. This was due to the unresolved boundary case between the Pintatu Village and the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park management unit in 2011. The Pintatu communities agreed to conserve the forest and natural resources that supported their livelihoods, but they are still disagreed with the national park boundary that bordered the forested areas and their village.

Except for Pintatu Village, all agreements were completely legalised by the district government in 2012 and socialised to the village communities to ensure the community's commitment to the agreement's implementation as arranged during the start of the agreement development process. The points of the agreements from all six villages are summarised in Annex 17 of this report.

### **B.3 Implement boundary demarcation process with involvement of all relevant stakeholders**

During the project's implementation, consultation meetings relating to the boundary demarcation process were facilitated by the Project Team based on the priority issues that needed to be resolved.

Consultations were not only facilitated at the local level, but also at regional and national levels. The boundary conflict cases have been consulted with the BPKH Office in Manado that is responsible for the boundary demarcation implementation in North Maluku Province as well as the Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta.

Relating to the boundary conflict issues in the northern part of the Aketajawe block between the national park and four villages (Binagara, Tabanalou, Tomares, and Pintatu), a consultation meeting was facilitated between the district government, the national park authority and the head of the four villages in East Halmahera District on June 2012. The minutes from this meeting and from the consultation process is presented in Annex 18.

As a result of the facilitation process for the boundary conflict in the Aketajawe block, a team that consisted of national park staff, BPKH staff and local government staff carried out field visits to the villages bordering with the national park in Central Halmahera District in 2012. The boundary conflicts in four villages are expected to be resolved in 2013. The BPKH Office in Menado responsible for the boundary demarcation has already allocated the budget for this activity.

### **B.4. Work with resource user group on pilot initiatives to address land clearance and unsustainable of forest resources**

Two villages, Woda in Tidore and Woejerana in Central Halmahera were selected for the implementation of pilot initiatives to address environmental and forest resource issues. These villages are two of the six pilot villages for the implementation of the Village Nature Conservation Agreements.



The pilot initiative designs were discussed with the local communities in Woda and Woejerana villages in 2011. The aim of the implementation of these initiatives was to understand the capacity of communities to develop local initiatives that could create a sustainable use of natural resources in the villages. These activities are expected to reduce the direct utilisation of forest products from areas inside and surrounding the national park areas.

The potential activities identified included development of farming, fruit crops, improving annual crop enterprises, environment improvement, and afforestation of the areas along the rivers with local trees that in the long-term can be used as a source of timber for the communities. These activities were also part of the village agreements (VNCA) in Woda and Woejerana. The activities were implemented in the two villages and facilitated by the project team in 2012. The summary of these activities are presented in Annex 19 and 20.

#### **B.5. Establish annual multistakeholder forum meetings to improve co-ordination and integration of NP management with spatial planning outside the NP**

During the project's implementation three multi-stakeholder forums were established at three district levels as part of the projects targeted achievements.

The establishment of forums: East Halmahera District through Decree of Head of District No. 188.45/107-860/2009, Central Halmahera through Decree of Head of District No. 556.105/KEP/200/2010, and Tidore Islands Municipality based on Decree of Mayor No. 72 tahun 2009. All decrees are described in Annex 21, 22, and 23.

The purpose of multi-stakeholder forums is to build communication and coordination among local government agencies, national parks, communities, civil society organisations, private sector, religious organisations and academia to strengthen collaboration and support for the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park management.

The members of the forum included local government staffs from the District Forestry Offices, District Development Planning Office, Agriculture Office, Mining Office, Environment Office, Tourism Office, the ALNP management unit, community leaders, members of the private sector and civil society organisations.

The roles of the multi-stakeholder forum are:

- Encouraging the realisation of good governance policies in conservation area management;
- Strengthening security networks of the ALNP through community and stakeholder support at district/municipality level;
- Coordinating and facilitating conflict resolution of the ALNP together with stakeholders based on regulations;
- Coordinating activities related to conflict resolution with the Head of District/Mayor and local government officials.

In addition to the annual meetings facilitated by the project team, the forum also arranged meetings to facilitate Village Nature Conservation Agreement discussion at a district level,

discussion on various management issues of the ALNP and local curriculum development focused on the environment and biodiversity in Halmahera's elementary schools. The forums have also give special attention with the presence of Tobelo Dalam people live in and around the national park.

#### **B.6. Evaluate effectiveness of the forum as a mechanism for collaboration and agree future strategy and funding**

Evaluation of forum's effectiveness was carried out for the multi-stakeholder forum in East Halmahera in 2011 and for the multi-stakeholder forum in Tidore Islands Municipality in 2012 as part of the annual forum meeting. Due to the election of Head of District in Central Halmahera, the evaluation that should have been held in 2012 was delayed considering the schedules of local government staff. Nevertheless, few forum meetings were carried out in Central Halmahera since the forum established. Minutes of the meeting are provided in Annex 24.

Based on the evaluation process, the forums as well as the local government were enthusiastic and willing to continue attending multi-stakeholders forums and considered local government financial support for the forum meetings when the project closed. The commitments from the heads of the forum demonstrated that the local government was supportive as it was expressed during the Steering Committee meeting in Manado in 2012.

#### **B.7. Capacity building for local government to incorporate NP and sustainable management principles into district spatial planning**

The local government staffs at provincial and district level were involved in the series of capacity building trainings conducted by the Project Team.

The GIS and mapping trainings were held two times during the project period, the first was in 2009 for beginners and the second was in 2012 for those at an advanced level. These training sessions involved the technical staffs from the related local government agencies as well as the ALNP management unit. A summary of the training reports are provided in Annex 25 and Annex 26.

### **C. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT**

#### **C1. Provide priority materials and equipment for NP management unit and monitor delivery of support by Government and private sector**

To support the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park management unit in delivering the park's duties to the stakeholders, the government in Halmahera Island and priority materials and equipment provided during the project period.

In 2011, field equipments were handed over to the national park management unit to support the implementation of field activities.

The following year, in 2012, a computer and an up-to-date GIS software package were provided to the park authority to support the national park technical staff to deliver high

quality mapping and spatial analysis work relating to the park's zonation and boundary management. The hand-over letters for the equipment are described in Annex 27 and Annex 28.

## **C2. Organise on-the-job and specialist training and study-visit learning to strengthen the NP management team**

To improve the capacity of the national park management team, three staff members from the ALNP and one staff member from the Nature Conservation Office in Ternate attended a number of management trainings at the LPPM management training centre in Jakarta during project implementation. Please see Table 5 for the list of participants and course topics attended.

Table 5. List of participants and course topics attended

No	Name	Institution	Training Material	Training Institution
1	Zaenabun S.Hut	Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park	Minaut Indonesia (Problem Solving and Decision Making)	PPM Jakarta
2	Raduan SH	Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park	Minaut Indonesia (Problem Solving and Decision Making)	PPM Jakarta
3	Ely Idris	Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park	Minaut Indonesia (Problem Solving and Decision Making)	PPM Jakarta
4	Anwar Ibrahim	Nature Resource Conservation Section of Ternate, North Maluku	Project Management	PPM Jakarta

The following specialist training and workshop sessions were provided and facilitated by the project team to increase the knowledge and capacity of ALNP staff:

- Biodiversity survey techniques in 2008 and 2012;
- Participatory Rural Appraisal in 2009 and 2012;
- Media and communication in 2012;
- Participatory monitoring in 2012;
- Building communication and interaction with Tobelo Dalam people in 2012.

The trainings were not only attended by the ALNP staff, but also the provincial and district government staffs. A summary of all the specialist trainings are presented in Annex 29 to Annex 35.

Project has facilitated learning process and sharing experiences on national park management for the national park management team and key stakeholders. The ALNP management team, key local government staffs, and heads of multi-stakeholder forums participated in a number of study visits to other national parks that have similarities in terms of management issues and challenges. The national parks visited were:

- Gunung Halimun Salak National Park in 2009 to learn about partnership management models;
- Lore Lindu National Park in 2010 to study on building partnerships with local government;
- Bukit Duabelas National Park in 2012 to study building partnerships with local stakeholders in managing national parks;

- Kutai National Park in 2012 to learn about collaborative management model.

All study visits are summarised and provided in Annex 36 to Annex 39 of this report.

### **C3. Build stakeholders capacity for participatory monitoring of implementation of community-NP agreements and resource management initiatives**

The participatory monitoring training workshop was held in 2012 relating to the implementation of the Village Nature Conservation Agreements in six pilot villages.

The training workshop aimed at formulating a village agreement framework which is applicable to be used at a village level and to share experiences of the monitoring process in implementing nature conservation activities.

This workshop was facilitated by Burung Indonesia and Telapak Foundation and was attended by representatives of VNCA villages, PRA trained villages, ALNP staff members and local government staffs. This was followed-up with field training to exercise with the monitoring form. Please see the Annex 32 for the training workshop summary.

### **C4. Training for student enumerators for awareness survey work (F.1)**

Student enumerators were involved in carrying out the baseline attitude and awareness surveys as part of component F1 activities. The students were selected from the local university in Ternate with the aim of strengthening the local capacity in North Maluku.

In total, 16 students from the University of Khairun participated in the Knowledge-Attitude-Practice surveys in 2008, 2010 and 2012. They were trained in using the questionnaire survey, the interview process and input data from the interview.

Three staffs from the ALNP and one staff member from the Nature Conservation Office were involved in the enumerator training and the KAP survey in 2008. Summary of training and the list of enumerators are provided in Annex 40 of this report.

## **D. MONITORING AND EVALUATION TO SUPPORT ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT**

### **D1. Visits and information gathering to monitor implementation of agreements and activities of concessions around NP**

Even though up to the project closure no formal agreements have been established between the concession holders and the national park authority, the monitoring activity to update information was carried out through series of meetings and also discussions in the multi-stakeholders forum meetings at district level.

Monitoring of the concession activities were carried out through a number of means. As part of Activity A2, information on boundary issues with logging concessions was gathered. In Lolobata block, for example, where part of the boundary demarcation was following ex-logging road instead of the boundary trajectory as on the map. However, as the concession

was already expired, the followed up was mainly to raise the issue to the ALNP management authority and to the BPKH Office in Menado to fix the boundary.

## **D2. Monitor implementation of pilot management initiatives (Activity B4) jointly with user groups and other stakeholders**

The monitoring activities on the implementation of pilot initiatives in Woda and Woejerana Villages were carried out in November 2012 by the project team and the ALNP staffs using the simple monitoring form developed in the participatory training workshop held previously (see Activity C3). In addition, the monitoring also conducted to collect data and information related to the VNCA implementation in the five of six pilot villages.

### Monitoring the implementation of pilot initiatives in Woejerana Village:

Tree planting of 1,500 tree seedling has been carried out at two locations: in riparian of Sloi River and around the flood levees on the Akejira River. The monitoring conducted at the location shown that about 3% of tree seedlings planted in the Sloi riparian died due to lack of maintenance, while in the Akejira River about 25% of seedling died due to high rainfall and many of seedlings flooded in the water. Based on the results of this monitoring, it can be concluded that from 1,500 tree seedlings have been planted, but only 1,080 trees or 72% managed to grow.

### Monitoring the implementation of pilot initiatives in Woda Village:

Tree planting has been carried out on old village land that was abandoned by the community due to the frequent flooding of the Woda River. The Bairoray/Woda River directly borders the Aketajawe block, so the land was selected as a location for tree planting to address the flooding problem and to reduce the community's activities inside of the national park. The monitoring was conducted in the old village and around the Bairoray/Woda River. It has been found that from the 2,500 tree seedlings were planted, about 5% of these seedlings died due to a lack of maintenance, while around the Bairoray/Woda River approximately 25% of the seedlings died due to high rainfall and many of the seedlings were flooded. Based on the results of this monitoring, it can be concluded that from the 2,500 tree seedlings that have been planted, only 1,750 trees or 70% survived.

Provision of seedlings for the pilot initiatives in Woda and Woejerana were supported from the Loro Parque Fundacion and the ZGAP funding allocation.

Based on these monitoring results, the community's attention to the preservation of the environment was high. The results of this monitoring will be presented to the community to assist with increasing knowledge so the villagers can have a better understanding of the role of monitoring.

## **D3. Satellite image and spatial planning analysis to monitor land use and forest cover change in NP and Districts**

The Landsat imageries were used in the analysis to observe the land use and forest cover changes in the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park as well as in the districts areas. The

analysis was supported by the data and information from the ground check activities carried out by the Burung Indonesia's Project Team and the national park staffs during 2008 to 2012 as part of the implementation of the component A2 activity.

In 2012, a consultancy work was carried out to design a model for land use monitoring that can be used by the national park and stakeholders in Halmahera, North Maluku. The methodology used in the analysis can be used to monitor land-use and forest cover in the future. The report will be shared with the stakeholders for further reference. The result of this work is provided in Annex 41.

#### **D4. Monitor indicators of project impact on nomadic Forest Tobelo people (identified in Activity A3)**

The indicators to monitor impacts of development in general or national park management specifically to the Tobelo Dalam people were discussed and identified through a Focus Group Discussion and forum of experts meetings held during 2012.

There were three priority aspects relating to the Tobelo Dalam people that need to be considered:

- a. Health aspects, which include a healthy lifestyle, accessibility to health services and the use of traditional medicines.
- b. Socio-economic aspects, which include consumption patterns/food ability, settlement areas for the Tobelo Dalam communities and space for living/environmental conservation.
- c. Education and cultural aspects, which includes changing the way the Tobelo Dalam view certain issues, models for community education and a census (registration).

Data and information gathered during 2011-2012 (see A3) on the latest distribution of the people, their resource use and livelihood situation were discussed with relevant stakeholders and members of Multi-stakeholders Forums. The information was used to inform zonation system to ensure that the park management would not give negative impact to the people. From the information gathered, it can be concluded that the people still have access to the forest resources, including those in the national park area.

The awareness of national park authority and local key stakeholders to the presence of Tobelo Dalam people in and around the national park has also been improved. Members of the Multi-stakeholders Forums also agree to monitor possible impacts to the people in the future. In addition, a local university in North Halmahera has given attention to the issues of Tobelo Dalam people.

#### **D5. Monitor indicators of status of biodiversity in the wild and in trade (identified in Activity A4)**

The final biodiversity survey in the ALNP was conducted by Burung Indonesia's Halmahera Programme staff with the involvement from the national park staff. The survey took place during March - June 2012 in six priority locations in the park, three in the Aketajawe block

and three in the Lolobata block. This is identical to the priority locations featured in the baseline survey carried out in 2008-2009.

The methods such as a Variable Circulate Plot (VCP), 15-species lists and Daily lists were used for recording avifauna data in the field. For the additional locations that were still inside ALNP areas, observation was conducted in general (present-absent) using the Daily Listing method.

The survey results were:

- Total encountered bird species: 109 species from 42 families in two blocks of the national park;
- The most encountered species in the Aketajawe block was Papuan Hornbill *Aceros plicatus*; while in the Lolobata block it was Chattering Lory *Lorius garrulus*;
- The most encountered species in the ALNP was Spangled Drongo *Dicrurus bracteatus*;
- The most common Species with the highest population: Golden Bulbul *Alophoixus affinis* (710.682 birds); Black Sunbird *Nectarinia aspasia* (702.997 birds); Spectacled Monarch *Monarcha trivirgatus* (365.664 birds);
- North Maluku Endemic Species with the highest population: White-streaked Friarbird *Melitograis gilolensis* (205.117 birds); Paradise-crow *Lycocorax pyrrhopterus* (199.246 birds); Chattering Lorry *Lorius garrulus* (133.106 birds).

The ALNP is the primary location for the endemic species of North Maluku. There has been a lot of information produced regarding bird diversity, important species and bio-ecological aspects found in this area. Nearly all the encounters with the Drummer Rail within the past five years have taken place in this area. The wetland areas that serve as its habitat, such as the sago swamps, are found in the ALNP area. The national park is also the best site for lime stone forests and rainforests on low and highland areas in Halmahera. A well-planned and executed management plan is crucially needed to manage species and their habitat in the ALNP area.

The management of the ALNP area began in 2007 when the ALNP Office was established, which was extremely helpful for efforts to conserve and protect this area. It helped to suppress the hunting of endemic species in North Maluku, which is still known as one of the most vulnerable locations for the trapping and trading of parrot species in Indonesia. Thousands of parrots such as the White Cockatoo and Chattering Lorry are predicted to be hunted and traded to locations outside of North Maluku every year. Even the areas within and surrounding the ALNP were formerly known as some of the trapping locations.

The ALNP's management effectiveness needs to be ensured as the symbol of all conservation efforts in North Maluku. It has been successful in implementing conservation efforts along with raising the awareness of related stakeholders in North Maluku to suppress illegal and non-conservation activities. During the last five years the number of birds trapped and traded as well as the incidents of illegal logging inside the ALNP area has been decreasing. The protection efforts for various endemic species inside ALNP have become the main priority in the campaign to conserve North Maluku's endemic species found in Halmahera and North Maluku in general. Please see the Annex 42 for the summary.

## **E. REPLICATION OF THE PROJECT MODEL TO OTHER SITES**

**E1. Identify other National Parks and Protected Areas with a similar management context (e.g. bordering logging concession, mining) and develop email networks and other mechanisms to share information.**

A network and communication has been established between the staff of the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park and staff from the national parks visited during the project's implementation, including: Gunung Halimun Salak National Park, Lore Lindu National Park, Bukit Duabelas National Park and Kutai National Park. A network was also built between the local government agency staff members from different regions who were involved in the study visit activities to assist with sharing experiences and information.

**E.2. Support exchange learning visits from other conservation sites including Birdlife Indonesia Sumatera forest concession**

During the project's implementation, it was evident that as a newly established national park, the ALNP needs to be promoted in terms of its importance for biodiversity conservation and the challenges it needs to overcome. This would generate increased attention and support. In addition, stakeholders would also need to learn about the challenges of managing a protected area in a newly established province such as North Maluku. In terms of capacity development, it was more important to facilitate the learning exchange by visiting other sites at the beginning of this process. As such, stakeholders from other sites have also learned about the challenges and approaches being developed in ALNP.

To promote the biodiversity importance of ALNP, visits from journalists and research institutions have been facilitated. On separate occasions, in 2009 MetroTV (television station) and LIPI (Indonesia Science Institute) visited the project. The visits were used to promote and discuss the importance of the park as a habitat for endemic bird species. In 2010, the project facilitated 2 visits from the International Conservation Project of Fairchild Tropical Botanic Gardens in the USA. The project has expressed their interests to carry out a botanical expedition in Halmahera. Also in 2010, the project facilitated the visit by the Director of Water Resource Conservation and Forestry of BAPPENAS (National Planning Agency) and their staff to visit ALNP. The visit was useful to share and learn more about the challenges in managing the ALNP. In 2011, a visit by the Executive Head of Harapan Forest was facilitated to share and exchange ideas about managing conservation sites.

In addition, partnerships with Multi-Stakeholder Forums have also been promoted by the ALNP within the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (Ministry of Forestry). For example, this was presented in the report to the DG as part of the evaluation of collaborative management approach.



### **E3. Write up and disseminate policy-relevant lessons from the project for decision makers**

It was agreed that the target for this activity will be a policy or info brief and not a policy paper. Two topics of policy/info brief were identified and provided: parrots trade in the North Maluku and bird diversity in the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park.

These two topics were presented as a paper and poster presentations in the International Ornithological Conference of South East Asia in Phuket, Thailand in November 2012. In addition, the scientific paper for the bird diversity in the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park has been prepared and will be published in ornithological journals.

The info briefs produced from this project will be promoted through Burung Indonesia website as well as other relevant websites. The hard copy of the info briefs will be disseminated to the key stakeholders in the Ministry of Forestry, national parks in Indonesia, universities, research institutions, and NGOs.

The summary of the documents are presented in Annex 43 and Annex 44.

### **E4. Produce practical guidelines on the project and lessons learned for conservation managers and decision makers**

The practical guidelines topics were agreed in the last year of project period based on the studies and lessons learned developed by the project:

- National Park Management and Traditional forest community (Tobelo Dalam) people;
- Implementing Ministry of Forestry regulations on zonation systems of national park;
- How to facilitate participatory process and boundary conflict resolution.

All of the project's lessons learned are available on Burung Indonesia website and will be uploaded into the collaborative management website ([www.kolaboratif.org](http://www.kolaboratif.org)). The hard copy of the lessons learned documents will be disseminated to local stakeholders in North Maluku, research institutions, and Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation - Ministry of Forestry.

### **E5. Work with Conservation Training Resource Centre and Department of Forestry Training Centre to incorporate project information into training curricula**

Contact and communication has been developed with the Training Resource Centre and Department of Forestry Training Centre in Makassar, South Sulawesi related to information sharing of the project. The project information proposed to be shared with the training centre was on technical guidelines such as biodiversity survey techniques.

Unfortunately, the project target to incorporate project information into training curricula of the training centre was difficult to achieve due to the bureaucratic and long process of approval, while the project had limitation of time. Nevertheless, the guideline of biodiversity survey techniques was produced based on implementation of biodiversity surveys in Halmahera.

## **E6. Run an event to promote the projects approach and lessons to the Indonesian Mining Association**

Since the project began in 2007, a series of meetings and discussions were carried out between the project team, the park authorities and the mining concession holders surrounding the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park, as well as the Indonesian Mining Association representatives in North Maluku Province.

The objectives of the project, including the approaches and lessons learned from the project's implementation were presented and shared with the mining companies involved in the meetings and discussions. This activity aimed to promote a collaborative management approach and engage the companies in supporting the protection of the national park and conserving nature resources in Halmahera.

The project team and the park authorities also used this opportunity to build a network and communication with the private sector based in North Maluku Province.

## **E.7. Updates and project information available through the Burung Indonesia website, library and public response service, INCL listserver**

The project information and updated activities have been promoted electronically through Burung Indonesia's website ([www.burung.org](http://www.burung.org)), newsletter, magazines, blogs and relevant website links. The hard copies of the project information were disseminated to different target audiences at local, regional and national levels. List of internal publication is presented in Annex 45.

## **F. RAISING AWARENESS AND PUBLIC SUPPORT**

### **F1. Carry out baseline attitude and awareness survey in North Maluku and repeat survey to evaluate change**

Raising community awareness on the importance of protecting endemic parrots from trapping and trading and regional environmental degradation has been the focus of Burung Indonesia's work in Halmahera, North Maluku for the past 5 years. Since this programme commenced in 2008, Burung Indonesia's staff have visited communities surrounding the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) and towns in North Maluku to increase community awareness of endemic bird species and the role the national park plays in protecting these birds. To monitor the effectiveness of these public awareness initiatives, Burung Indonesia's Project Team has conducted a KAP (Knowledge, Awareness, Practice) Survey over a 5 year period, conducting a total of 1511 interviews. These results have been used to make changes to the awareness program and chart the communities' progress in becoming more aware of their environment and the bird species that are dependent on it.

Reduced forest coverage as a result of logging, mining activities and resource extraction by local communities have placed significant pressures on Halmahera's forests, which are home to 26 endemic bird species, 8 of which are threatened with global extinction. Recognised as a "biodiversity hotspot", Halmahera's forest coverage has reduced from 90%

forested in the early 1990's to 48% in 2011, placing further pressure on the survival of endemic bird species such as the Chattering Lory (*Lorius garrulous*) and the White Cockatoo (*Cacatua alba*). A shrinking habitat and the trapping and trading of parrots has seen the number of White Cockatoo's diminish from 40-72 individuals per square km in 1999 to 1.6 – 8.9 in a study undertaken by Burung Indonesia in 2008-09.

Identified as an Important Bird Area due to its high levels of biodiversity, long-term environmental and species protection in this area relies on the support of local stakeholders such as communities, local government and the police. Since Burung Indonesia's Halmahera program was launched in 2008, they have worked to raise awareness of the importance of environmental protection in the 41 villages and 6 transmigration settlements surrounding the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park. These communities are educated about the importance of environmental and species conservation with the aim of halting the trade in bird species and further environmental degradation.

Throughout the past 5 years, Burung Indonesia staff has visited schools, distributed information such as leaflets, brochures, local-language field guides, hosted radio programs and shown films to communities throughout Halmahera. Awareness activities have also introduced communities to the unique biodiversity in the national park and have created a link between villagers and their local government and are an opportunity for both groups to communicate more effectively with each other.

To monitor the effectiveness of these outreach activities, the baseline KAP survey was initially undertaken in 2008 to measure the community's level of knowledge about the role of the national park, its benefits and the bird species found on Halmahera. This survey was conducted at 32 locations in 23 villages around the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park over 12 sub-districts. A total of 496 respondents participated in this study, which were selected at random. The KAP survey consisted of a questionnaire in which an interviewer wrote down the responses. This information was then used by Burung Indonesia in the creation of its awareness program and would be used to measure and make adjustments to future outreach activities. The survey was held again mid-way through the program in 2010 and again at its conclusion in 2012.

The 2008 KAP results showed that when asked "is there a national park in North Maluku?" of the 496 respondents, 84.2% replied "do not know." Only 8.5% could name the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park. When asked if they approved of the creation of the national park, 85.3% said they approved, and when asked about their reasons for this, 32.8% said to "to protect and conserve the forest, animals and plants." Of the respondents, 3.8% did not approve, as they owned land located inside the national park.

When asked about which media they normally received their information/news, 72.9% said television, 46.5% said radio and 6.7% said "talking to other people."

After the completion of this survey, Burung Indonesia launched an intensive public awareness campaign in 2009, focusing on schools and local communities in Halmahera. An outreach program was also developed for elementary school students, which encourages learning through the use of puppets, stories, drawing pictures and learning a song about the

national park. Students were taught not to discard rubbish and classes discussed the consequences of trapping birds. Posters of the endemic birds of North Maluku were also created and distributed along with information packs to villagers to assist people to identify these species in the wild.

In 2010 the second KAP survey was held to gauge the effectiveness of the awareness projects over the previous 2 years. The 510 participants in this survey came from 24 villages and 13 sub-districts and the cities of Ternate, Tidore and Tobelo. When asked what the role of a national park was, the majority of respondents (59.2%) answered “don’t know” and 29.5% knew a national park was an area to protect flora, fauna or forests. This is an increase of 17.9% from the 2008 survey.

When asked to name the national park in North Maluku, 73.1% answered “don’t know” and 26.2% knew all or some parts of the name, which is an increase from 8.5% in 2008. In response to the question about the purpose of the forest, 12.2% of respondents believed it was “a place to clear land for farming”, although this figure had fallen from 24% in 2008. The support for the creation of the national park was still strong, with 82.7% of people saying they supported it.

After this KAP survey was undertaken, Burung facilitated discussions and meetings with local authorities such as the police, judiciary, ports and airport management, academics and NGO’s in 2011 to raise the profile of the parrot trade and increase enforcement of this industry. Awareness work in schools and communities continued, and additions were made to school curriculums to include information about forest biodiversity and conservation in Halmahera. Bird identification training was held in villages and billboards highlighting the importance of protecting endemic parrot species were also constructed.

During village outreach sessions, conservation documentaries and films about Halmahera were shown and information including booklets, stickers and calendars were distributed. At the end of the film screenings, Burung Indonesia staff asked the youth questions about what they had learnt, with prizes awarded for correct answers.

During this time Burung Indonesia also partnered with the ALNP office and the North Maluku Resources Conservation Section to hold awareness activities and disseminate information to junior and senior high school students in Tobelo. Chosen as it the centre of the illegal parrot trade in North Maluku, it is anticipated that students from Tobelo become ambassadors to campaign for a cessation to the trapping and trading of parrots in this region. Teachers hoped this information session would enrich students understanding of environmental conservation from a young age.

Burung Indonesia also held a radio program during 2011 with the theme of “Protecting Birds for Nature Conservation” in which people could call in and ask staff questions about conservation at a local and national level.

In 2012 the final KAP survey was undertaken, that included 505 participants from 34 villages and sub-districts and the cities of Ternate, Tobelo and Tidore. In response to the question about the role of the national park, 43.3% of participants answered it was an area to protect flora and fauna. When asked the name of the national park in North Maluku, 84.2%

of participants answered “don’t know,” which demonstrates the public’s knowledge of this national park has not significantly increased since 2008.

When asked to identify the functions of the national park, 60.8% of respondents answered to protect birds and wildlife/to protect forests. This figure is an increase from 37% in 2008 and reflects the growing awareness of the roles and functions of these areas. It is also a result of the establishment of national park offices in Sofifi and 3 regional offices in Weda, Maba and Subaim villages located in central, east and west Halmahera respectively.

When questioned about the use of the forests, 51.8% said to “prevent flooding” and 45% selected “a place to clear land for farming,” which is an increase from the 2008 survey. This response could possibly be due to increasing pressure to obtain farming land during this time. In identifying bird species found in Halmahera, 74.9% answered the White Cockatoo and 38.8% the Chattering Lory. The Wallace Standardwing was identified by 12.3% of people in 2012 and this was the first time it was identified in any of the KAP surveys, showing an increase in public awareness of different threatened bird species.

Public support for the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park has remained steady throughout the 3 surveys, with 87.9% of participants stating their support in 2012. When asked for their reasons, 30.7% of people stated it was “to preserve and protect the forest, flora and fauna.”

Although progress has been achieved in raising the community’s levels of awareness about the parrot trade and environmental conservation, there is still much more to be done to bring about an end to this trade in endemic birds. Overall, public knowledge has increased, in some areas significantly throughout the 5 year period Burung Indonesia has been working in Halmahera as individuals can better identify bird species and the roles of the national park. By focusing outreach attention on schools it is hoped Halmahera’s youth will play a pivotal role in ensuring that environmental sustainability and the preservation of bird species remains a priority in this region. Results of KAP survey in 2008 and 2012 is presented in Annex 46.

## **F.2. Evaluate environmental services and goods from the National Park to demonstrate the value of effective management to all stakeholders**

A study on the economic value of natural resources and environment services of the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park was conducted by consultants with assistance from the Project Team.

The objectives of this study were:

1. To assess the utilization value of *Non-Timber Forest Products* (NTFPs) by local communities around ALNP;
2. To assess the in-direct utilization value of ALNP ecosystem service, such as carbon sequestration and water catchment service;
3. To assess the alternative value of natural resources and ecosystem services that are not utilized yet by individuals and communities around ALNP;
4. To assess the non-utilization value of ALNP, that is the value of the national park’s existence.

Data for the economic valuation was collected using direct observation to assess the NTFP economic value, and direct hypothesis using questionnaire to assess ALNP indirect utilization value.

The study indicates that in total, the value of natural resources and ecosystem services is at least amounting to Rp 95,365,311,757 per year with percentage as follows:

- 2.26% of immediate utilization value (NTFPs)
- 92.75% of indirect utilization value (water regulation)
- 2.46% of alternative value
- 2.54% of non-utilization value

The results of this study show that both the non-utilization and the alternative values were relatively very low compared to the other two values. This concludes that the protection of ALNP and its biodiversity was still not a priority for the community surrounding the national park.

Based on the results, some recommendations given were:

- Increasing the community knowledge and awareness on the biodiversity benefits of the ALNP is essential to improve the community support and commitment;
- Promote the development of ecotourism and other sustainable uses of forest area such for research and education as alternatives to improve community benefits from the ALNP;
- All utilization plans need to be spatially identified and then proposed into the ALNP zoning system.

The result from the consultant report is summarised in Annex 47.

### **F.3. Produce awareness materials (e.g. local language field guide, posters, NP website)**

From 2008 to 2012, various awareness materials have been produced to promote the unique biodiversity of Halmahera/North Maluku, the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park, as well as the Multi-stakeholders Forums. The design and types of awareness materials were created based on the awareness assessment as well as the baseline of Knowledge Attitude Practice awareness survey implemented in 2008.

Some materials produced in thousand pieces such as posters, stickers, bookmarks, and badges for broad dissemination in the villages, schools, offices, and public spaces. The list of awareness materials produced during the project implementation is provided in Annex 48.

### **F.4. Promote the project and NP to public in central Halmahera and main towns in North Maluku (e.g. through newsletters, village notice boards, local radio)**

Project activities and results as well as the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park have been promoted through various media in Halmahera and main towns in North Maluku. The main media used for promotion activities at village level were film show and awareness materials dissemination. Radio broadcasts have also been used to promote the project and

increase awareness of the public in Ternate City. At least two television stations were facilitated to produce short documentations on the biodiversity of the national park. More than 20 articles were published on newspapers (local and national) and magazine promoting the national park and its biodiversity. List of external publication is provided in Annex 49.

The feedback from local communities, local government agencies, and general public was positive and it used as input for awareness activities and material design.

#### **F.5. Raise awareness and promote action to support the National Park by key civil society organisations in North Maluku.**

During the project implementation, various awareness and promotion activities were carried out through public discussions, workshops, seminars, radio talks, and birdwatching involving civil society organisations in Ternate and Halmahera to raise support for the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park. For example, to promote support for the national park to the public, the project participated in 'Legu Gam' which is a people festive held annually in Ternate (around March) by the Ternate Sultanate jointly with the Ternate Municipality.

Project Team was engaged with a number of organizations in North Maluku to raise awareness on nature conservation, parrot protection, and support for the national park. These include a church organization in North Halmahera, Walhi North Maluku, Pilas Foundation, AMAN (Indigenous People Alliance) representative, and Konservasi Maluku Utara (KAMU) Foundation.

### **G. EFFECTIVE PROJECT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ESTABLISHED**

#### **G.1. Staff and consultant**

A number of staff members were recruited to fill key positions required to implement the project based on the project designs. Recruiting local staff members was the priority with the aim to strengthen local capacity in North Maluku Province. During the project period, staff numbers fluctuated due to the varying motivation levels of local people and their interest in working for the government rather than for social or non-government organisations. List of staffs hired during 2008 to 2012 as presented in Annex 50.

Relating to the specific targeted outputs of the project, individual consultants were procured to perform services based on the terms of reference provided by the project. A summary of the consultant's reports are provided as annexes to this report.

#### **G.2. Field office facilities established jointly with National Park**

A field office facilities established in Ternate as capital city of North Maluku Province in 2008 considering the communication and coordination with the national park office and the local government offices. When the national park office moved to Sofifi in Halmahera in 2010, the communication and coordination was continued without difficulty.

### **G.3. Workplans and budgets prepared**

When the project approved by the GEF, a project implementation plan and budget was provided for five years programme following the project log-frame designed.

### **G.4. Project monitoring**

The project was supervised five times by the Task Team Leader of the World Bank as the Implementing Agency of the GEF Halmahera project.

The Task Team Leader of the World Bank, Tonny Whitten attended the inception workshop of the project in Ternate in 2008, and undertook two additional supervision missions in 2008 and 2009. In 2010, Juha Seppala replaced Tonny Whitten as the Task Team Leader for the GEF Halmahera project and undertook three supervision missions from 2010 - 2012.

Based on the results of the yearly visits, the project's achievement levels were reported as being satisfactory overall. Nevertheless, the results of the visit in 2010 were moderately unsatisfactory due to a lack of project achievements and ability to meet target outputs indicated in the project log-frame.

The results of supervision missions were provided to Aide Memoire and submitted to the GEF Operational Focal Point in Indonesia, the related directorates of the Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta, as well as the Head of the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park Management Unit.

In November 2012, the GEF Operational Focal Point team from the Ministry of Environment in Indonesia led by Ir. Utami Andayani visited the project to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation. Presentations and discussions of the GEF Halmahera project's implementation were held in Burung Indonesia's office in Ternate. The team also met with key stakeholders such as the Head of the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park in Sofifi, the Head of the East Halmahera Multi-stakeholder Forum and the Secretary of the East Halmahera District in Maba, East Halmahera. In addition, the team visited the Tobelo Dalam resettlement locations in Halmahera.

### **G.5. Project Steering Committee established and meeting regularly**

Burung Indonesia encouraged the Ministry of Forestry to form a Steering Committee to direct the GEF Halmahera project. In 2008, a Steering Committee was established based on a Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Decree No. SK.110/IV-KK/2008 on the Coordination Team of Partnership Programme for Conservation Management of Aketajawe Lolobata National Park. The decree is described in Annex 51.

The Steering Committee tasks are:

- To give directions and technical input to the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park development and management policy;
- To give clarification to the government policies relating to or impacting upon the implementation of the partnership programme;



- To give recommendations to the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation and the Ministry of Forestry for policy decisions relating to the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park management;
- To hold a meeting at least once a year to discuss achievements and problems faced in implementing the partnership programme and to assist in finding solutions.

The composition of the Steering Committee:

- Director of Conservation Area, Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry as the responsible person;
- Head of Sub-directorate of Nature Conservation Area and Hunting Reserve, Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry as the chairman;
- Head of Sub-directorate of Species and Genetic Conservation, Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry as the vice-chairman;
- Head of Sub-division of Technical Cooperation, Secretariat of Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry as the secretary;
- Head of Sub-directorate of Conservation Area Patterning and Development, Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry as a member;
- Head of Aketajawe Lolobata National Park as a member;
- Head of National Park Section, Directorate Conservation Area, Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry as a member;
- Executive Director of Burung Indonesia as a member;
- Team Leader of Burung Indonesia Halmahera Programme as a member.

The members of the Steering Committee changed twice during the project period due to the Ministry of Forestry's internal staff rotation mechanism. This condition impacted upon the quantity of consultations and communication between the project team and the Steering Committee related to the project updates and problem solving for priority issues raised during 2010 to the end of 2011.

The Steering Committee held three coordination meetings during the project implementation period. First meeting was held in Ternate in 2009, the second was held in Jakarta in November 2011, and the third one was held in February 2012 in Manado, North Sulawesi.

The chairman of the Steering Committee visited Halmahera two times in 2009 and 2011, and met the key stakeholders from the local government and multi-stakeholder forum during these visits.

The Aketajawe Lolobata National Park was visited by the Director of Conservation Area of Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation of Ministry of Forestry two times in 2008 and 2009. A flyover was also carried out by the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation in 2008 to see the forest condition of the park areas and the concession activities surrounding the national park.

#### **G.6. External project mid-term and evaluation**

During the project implementation there was no midterm review carried out by the external consultant.

### 3.2 Activity Progress against Targets

Objective/Outputs/Activities	Indicators /Targets	Achievement
A.1 Analyze satellite imagery and official maps to produce baseline land use, forest status and administrative information	Maps showing land use, forest condition, logging activity and legal boundaries for NP including all of East Halmahera District and relevant sub-districts of Central Halmahera and Tidore Municipality are [available by the end of year 1]	Completed for analysis of Halmahera land use and forest cover (2008, 2010, and 2012); maps and reports are available.
A.2. Undertake rapid assessment of resource management and forest boundary issues in each village and concession area bordering the National Park	Land use/resource map and analysis of priority natural resource management stakeholders and issues for each community that borders the NP by end Yr 1. Map and data on the state of the NP boundary and relationship to logging areas for each concession by end Yr 1.	Completed (2008 -2012); reports and maps are available.
A.3. Map and study resource use by the Forest Tobelo groups	Maps of land and resource use by Forest Tobelo within the national park and assessment of future resource needs compared to availability and potential positive and negative impacts of NP management available by end of Year 1	Completed (2009 and 2012); report on resources used by Tobelo Dalam and map of Tobelo Dalam groups distribution are available.
A.4. Establish a baseline on trade in key wildlife species from NP to point of exit from North Maluku (Period: 9 months during year 1)	General species lists and relative density estimates for key species at 6 sites. Species in trade identified from hunter interviews and market surveys in Ternate and towns in central Halmahera, trade chain identified and trade volume at key stages estimated for key species [made by end of year 1]	Completed (2008-2009); report on baseline study and bird trade monitoring report are available.
A.5. Produce an operational plan for NP zonation and management with priority locations and targets for management interventions (Period: 1st quarter year 2 and year 5)	The results of A1, A2, A3 and A4 combined to produce detailed work plan to be implemented jointly by project and national park by 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter Yr 2, as a basis for annual work plans, and developed as a long-term management plan for the NP by the end of Yr5	Completed (2010-2012); ALNP management plan or RPTN ratified by the Director General PHKA; Zonation map of Lolobata block is available.
B1. Secure agreements with concession holders on boundaries, controlling access and village development funding	Discrepancies on the boundaries between concession and NP maps, and the actual situation on the ground, are documented and resolved, and all concession owners bordering the NP agree to respect the boundaries, restrict illegal access, and support the NP through allocation of village Development Fund spending by the 18 <sup>th</sup> month	Agreements were not secured. However, boundaries issues have been part of the discussions within the multi-stakeholder forums and it is expected that such forums will provide the venue for further agreements among stakeholders.
B2. Facilitate agreements between NP, local government and communities directly bordering the	Agreements with each neighbouring community (6 agreements) on their rights and restrictions on resource use	Completed (2012); 6 signed village agreements (KPAD) are available.

Objective/Outputs/Activities	Indicators /Targets	Achievement
national park on boundaries, access to resources, and support for NP management	within the NP including identification of the need to rationalize the NP boundary signed by NP, community leaders and District rep by the 21 <sup>st</sup> month	
B.3 Implement boundary demarcation process with involvement of all relevant stakeholders	All NP boundaries marked (or remarked), from the baseline of 38% NP boundaries demarcated, by the relevant government agency with the involvement and support of local stakeholders for each section by end of Yr 3	Completed for Lolobata block in 2008; completed for Aketajawe block in 2012; map of ALNP boundary is available.
B.4. Work with resource user group on pilot initiatives to address land clearance and unsustainable of forest resources ( <u>Period: 2nd Semester of Year 2 until 1st quarter of Year 5</u> )	Action to address top 3 priority community resource management issues started by the 18 <sup>th</sup> month and completed with a plan for exit and sustainability by the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter yr 5	Completed (2012); report on pilot initiatives in two villages are available.
B.5. Establish annual multistakeholder forum meetings to improve co-ordination and integration of NP management with spatial planning outside the NP ( <u>Period: month 6 - 18, annual meetings on yr 2-5</u> )	Forum with clear terms of reference at each district level approved by Bupati, meeting twice a year, and forum at province level approved by Governor and Dirjen PHKA by 18 <sup>th</sup> month, annual meetings 4 times during the project years 2-5 facilitate integration of regional development and conservation planning at District level	Completed. Two forums establishment in 2009; 1 (one) forum establishment in 2010; minutes of meeting and process documentation are available.
B.6. Evaluate effectiveness of the forum as a mechanism for collaboration and agree future strategy and funding ( <u>Period: from end of year 3 - mid and end of year 4</u> )	Evaluation report by the responsible authorities (NP and Provincial Government) is discussed by the forum and post-project strategy and funding plan agreed by the end of the 4 <sup>th</sup> year	Completed. Two evaluation processes were carried out in 2011 and 2012; reports are available.
B.7. Capacity building for local government to incorporate NP and sustainable management principles into district spatial planning ( <u>Period: from beginning of year 2 till then end of year 4</u> )	Training workshops and information sharing on legal and technical aspects of sustainable land use planning for 10 staff from 3 Districts and Province completed by end of Yr 4	Completed. Two (2) trainings were carried out in 2009 and 2012; training reports are available.
C1. Provide priority materials and equipment for NP management unit and monitor delivery of support by Government and private sector	Procurement and supply of basic field and survey equipment from the project by month 6, further instalment of office and field equipment in year 2. Resource centre and GIS facilitates established by year 2. Lobby to central Government and private sector to allocate funds for equipment each year from year 1 – 3. Monitor and report on delivery against commitments in year 4 and 5.	Completed in 2011 and 2012; minutes of handover are available.
C2. Organise on-the-job and specialist training and study-visit learning to strengthen the NP management team	Initial capacity assessment by month 6, updated annually. 10 staff trained on the job by the end of year 1, 10 more by the end of year 3, 5 staff sent for specialist training by end of year 3, 10 staff have	Completed for 4 study visits (2009-2012); reports and documentation are available.

Objective/Outputs/Activities	Indicators /Targets	Achievement
	the opportunity to undertake study visits to other sites by end of year 3	
C3. Build stakeholders capacity for participatory monitoring of implementation of community-NP agreements and resource management initiatives	On the job training in facilitation skills and participatory approaches for at least 10 staff of NP and District Forestry Department during agreement process in year 1-2. Training of NP and FD staff and community members in monitoring relevant resources/forest condition and in analysis of monitoring data, starting in year 2 and linked to annual monitoring cycle in years 3,4 and 5	Completed (2008-2012); all training reports are available.
C4. Training for student enumerators for awareness survey work (F.1.) ( <u>Period: 2nd quarter of year 1, 3 and 5 as well as 3rd quarter of year 1</u> )	Four team leaders trained in basic theory and principles of survey design, implementation and analysis by month 6, at least 2 teams of 6 enumerators trained in survey skills by month 9 ready for survey implementation (D1)	Completed for 3 trainings (2008, 2010, and 2012); reports are available.
D1. Visits and information gathering to monitor implementation of agreements and activities of concessions around NP	Detailed information on implementation of NP – concession holder agreements is available to NP management and the Multistakeholder Forum in annual report.	Completed. Information on resource management issues in the surrounding of ALNP were collected as part of Activity A.2
D2. Monitor implementation of pilot management initiatives (Activity B4) jointly with user groups and other stakeholders	Annual monitoring of indicators for management initiatives with user groups for estimated 3 sites/issues produces data for NP management and Multistakeholder forum in annual report	Completed (2012); monitoring report is available.
D3. Satellite image and spatial planning analysis to monitor land use and forest cover change in NP and Districts	Dry and Wet season analysis (if necessary) of land use and forest cover repeated twice, in year 3 and year 5	Completed (2008, 2010, and 2012); maps and reports are available.
D4. Monitor indicators of project impact on nomadic Forest Tobelo people (identified in Activity A3)	Data on key indicators of nomadic Forest Tobelo resources and livelihoods (identified in study, Component A) gathered and used to evaluate relationships between Forest Tobelo and NP Management summarized in annual reports in years 2-5	Reports on resource use by Tobelo Dalam and the updated distribution of the Tobelo Dalam groups are available.
D5. Monitor indicators of status of biodiversity in the wild and in trade (identified in Activity A4)	Wild biodiversity baseline repeated in year 5. Data on volume of trade in key species (identified in component A) collected and summarized in annual reports in years 2-5	Completed (2012); biodiversity study report and bird trade reports are available.
E1. Identify other National Parks and Protected Areas with a similar management context (e.g. bordering logging concession, mining) and	Central Wildlife Agency data and consultation with NP managers during annual planning meetings to identify relevant sites by end of year 1.	Completed. Reports on study visits to the identified national park are available.

<b>Objective/Outputs/Activities</b>	<b>Indicators /Targets</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
develop email networks and other mechanisms to share information	Email/postal network by end of year 2 and at least annual exchange of news and experience each year.	
E.2. Support exchange learning visits from other conservation sites including Birdlife Indonesia Sumatera forest concession	Potential to visit the site promoted to NP managers and relevant NGOs during year 1 and 2. Minimum 15 learning visitors to the project hosted during years 2-5	Completed. Reports on study visits are available.
E.3. Write up and disseminate policy-relevant lessons from the project for decision makers	At least 4 policy papers describing the projects work and experience and linking it to specific policy issues (e.g. collaborative management agreements with communities, collaborative management agreements with logging companies), 2 in year 3 and 2 before the end of yr 5	Completed (2012); 2 info/ policy brief documents are available.
E.4. Produce practical guidelines on the project and lessons learned for conservation managers and decision makers	At least 4 guidelines documents describing important features of the project approach produced, 2 by the end of year 3, two by the end of year 5	Completed (2012); 3 topics of guidelines document based on lessons learned are available.
E.5. Work with Conservation Training Resource Centre and Department of Forestry Training Centre to incorporate project information into training curriculum	Initial discussions on incorporating the projects approach and experience into training materials and curriculum in year 2. Complete development and testing of materials in year 3.	Completed (2012); biodiversity technique survey document for training curriculum is available.
E.6. Run an event to promote the projects approach and lessons to the Indonesian Mining Association	Initial event to promote the projects approach for mining industry, mining Ministry and Forestry Ministry staff in Jakarta in Year 2, followed by experience sharing workshop for the industry in year 4	Completed for promotion and network building with mining companies.
E7. Updates and project information available through the Burung Indonesia website, library and public response service, INCL list server	Initial information on project location, objectives, partners available in written and electronic form and on the BirdLife Indonesia website by the end of year. Project public documents available in BirdLife library and downloadable from website by year 2, and updated at least annually in years 3-5.	Completed; articles, news, documentation are available.
F1. Carry out baseline attitude and awareness survey in North Maluku and repeat survey to evaluate change	Baseline knowledge/attitude/action survey on forest conservation, wildlife and national parks covers a representative sample of at least 200 respondents in year 1 and is repeated in years 3 and 5	Completed (2008, 2010, and 2012); reports are available.
F.2. Evaluate environmental services and goods from the National Park to demonstrate the value of effective management to all stakeholders	Up to three short term consultancies on the value of environmental services from the NP (e.g. for water, NTFPs, wildlife tourism) produce technical reports and brief summaries by the end of year 2	Completed (2012); report is available.

<b>Objective/Outputs/Activities</b>	<b>Indicators /Targets</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
F.3. Produce awareness materials (e.g. local language field guide, posters, NP website)	At least 5 types of mass awareness campaign materials designed based on survey findings, tested and printed in year 2, and in year 4 (after the first evaluation of the awareness programme)	Completed; awareness materials are available.
F.4. Promote the project and NP to public in Central Halmahera and main towns in North Maluku (e.g. through newsletters, village notice boards, local radio)	All Government offices at provincial, district and sub-district level, all key NGOs working in the NP area, all mosques and churches, industries, political parties and schools receive copies of material for display by end of year 2. Selected key offices and public communications media receive bi-annual updates and additional material during years 3-5.	Completed; copies of news, articles are available.
F.5. Raise awareness and support for the National Park in key civil society organisations nationally and in North Maluku	At least 5 North Maluku NGOs and social institutions incorporate project materials and messages into their own materials and activities by the end of year 4.	Completed; reports are available.
G1. Staff and consultants recruited	Appropriately qualified staff and consultants available to project on time	Completed (2008 – 2011).
G2. Field office facilities established jointly with National Park	Procure equipment and sign written agreement with NP on use of office	Completed (2008-2012).
G3. Workplans and budget prepared	Review progress and plan annual workplan and budget, 6 monthly submission to World Bank	Completed; reports are available.
G4. Project monitoring and reporting in place	Monitor and ensure evaluation reports received from consultants and fed back into management recommendations	Completed.
G5. Project Steering Committee established and meeting regularly	At least annual meetings to review report and forthcoming annual workplan	Completed (2009, 2011, 2012); minutes of meetings are available.
G6. External project mid-term and evaluation and Project	External consultants recruited and reports received	No mid-term evaluation.

### **3. 3. Activity Progress against Targets**

#### **Overall Development Objective:**

*Indicator 1, Policy makers in the National Forestry Department issue technical guidelines for implementation of the law on Collaborative Management using the project lessons and examples supporting the implementation of the project's model in other National Parks*

After the issuance of ministerial regulation No. 19/2004, collaborative management has been promoted and implemented in a number of protected areas in Indonesia. Despite no further technical guidelines have been issued following the regulation, different approaches have been developed to according to the local situations across Indonesia. Multi-stakeholders partnerships have been recognized by Ministry of Forestry as one of the approach to collaborative management.

Approaches and lessons learned implemented in the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park were presented at the DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation annual coordination meeting in 2012 attended by all national park management units and Nature Conservation Offices in Indonesia. The experiences from selected national parks used in to evaluate and improve the ministerial regulation on collaborative management.

*Indicator 2, At least 2 other protected areas in Indonesia plan to adopt the project's approach on the basis of lessons learned from Aketajawe-Lolobata*

Project approaches in developing partnerships with stakeholders for the management of Aketajawe Lolobata National Park were shared to four national parks that have similar management issues. Partnerships in protected area management is already encouraged through ministerial regulation Collaborative management approach is already encouraged through ministerial regulation

#### **Global Environmental Goals:**

*Indicator 1, Forest degradation and loss caused by commercial logging operations within the National Park is halted by the end of project*

Based from the satellite imageries analysis conducted during the project implementation, it was indicated that there has been no significant changes in land utilisation dan forest cover in the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park area during project implementation.

*Indicator 2, National park management effectiveness tracking tool score improves from baseline of 15 to at least 76 by the project's end*

The total score of the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park was improved from 15 to 55 by the end of the project. The score of 76 could not be achieved because a number of programs proposed by the ALNP cannot be implemented as well as the delay in some infrastructure development of the national park. These were mainly due to the process of budget approval for the ALNP by the Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta.



Indicator 3, Stability of increase in the population of key endemic and globally threatened key species within the National Park

Based on the biodiversity baseline data taken in 2008 and the repeated survey conducted in 2012 shown that population of key endemic and globally threatened key species within the national park was stable, except for the White Cockatoo that indicated population decreased due to rampant illegal trading.

**Project Components:**

Indicator A1, Information available on physical state of boundaries and habitats, current level of exploitation, and perceptions and priorities of all key stakeholders, by end of yr 1

Maps of land use and forest cover of Halmahera and the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park are available based on satellite imageries analysis conducted in 2008, 2010 and 2012. Biodiversity baseline data was available following avifauna surveys in 2008/2009. Information on threats to the national park was collected through a rapid assessment of resource management and boundary issues in 2009. Distribution of the Tobelo Dalam people was identified in 2009 and updated in 2011/2012. Level of community's perception and awareness towards ALNP was measured in 2008 through a Knowledge-Attitude-Practice survey.

Indicator A2, Five-year operational plan document agreed between project and national park team by 1<sup>st</sup> quarter Yr 2

A five-year operational plan document as part of 20-years Aketajawe Lolobata National Park management was produced as a guideline for the national park management implementation in 2011.

Indicator B1, Agreements between ALNP and all key communities, concessions holders are signed by the end of year 2

Six Village Nature Conservation Agreement (VNCA) documents have been produced from the six pilot villages. Five of the six agreements were completed in process and signed by the district government by the end of the project in 2012.

Indicator B2, Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Boundaries are fully demarcated on the ground by the end of year 3

The boundary demarcation process of Lolobata block was completed in 2008 while the process for Aketajawe block was finalised in 2012.

Indicator C1, Agreed priority training and materials delivered

A number of trainings and materials were agreed and delivered by the project to the national park management unit based on need assessment and implemented during the project period 2008 - 2012.

Indicator C2, *Commitments of at least USD 110,000 per year secured for post-project funding.*

The government annual budget for Aketajawe Lolobata National Park has been improved since 2009. The annual budget for 2012 was about \$880,000 which 3 times bigger than that of 2009. It is expected that the government annual budget will continue to be sufficient for the management. Burung Indonesia continues fundraising to support its conservation actions in North Maluku. A funding commitment of approximately \$40,000 for Burung Indonesia's work in Halmahera is being secured for 2013.

Indicator D1, *All relevant stakeholders have access to baseline data and monitoring results for key social and environmental indicators*

Data and information collected during the project implementation, including all study results are available for public access in Burung Indonesia's office in Ternate. Key technical reports have been shared with the national park management unit. Latest information generated by the project will be shared to the management unit.

Indicator E1, *Project policy papers and notes on dialogue with policy makers showing link to achievement of defined policy objectives by end of project*

A policy brief on parrot trapping and trading in North Maluku was produced by the end of project in 2012. A draft of district regulation on parrot protection was produced in consultation with the members of parliament of North Halmahera District.

Indicator E2, *Project consulted on proposals to establish collaborative management processes and institutions in at least two other national parks by end of project*

The collaborative management approach implemented through Multi-stakeholder Forums in ALNP was presented and shared by park management unit to other national parks in Indonesia during the annual coordination meeting of DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation in 2012.

Indicator F1, *National Park and District Government annual plans and budgets are changed to accommodate priority issues in support of the NP*

The Aketajawe Lolobata National Park submitted workplans and budgets annually based on the park management plan and priority issues occurred. Some of priorities issues related to the national park conservation were accommodated and included into the District Government annual plan and budget.

Indicator G, *Project plans, budgets, reports are submitted on time, adjusted to incorporate the results of Monitoring and Evaluation and external factors, years 1-5*

The quarterly reports are submitted by the Project Team following the deadline. The results of the project that included in the reports were cross-check during the supervision missions of the Task Team Leader annually. The Aide Memoire produced by the Task Team Leader based on the supervision mission visits, and it disseminated to the operational GEF Focal

Point in the Ministry of Environment, the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation as well as to the key officials within the Ministry of Forestry.

#### **4. CO-FINANCE AND RELATED BIRDLIFE INDONESIA ACTIVITIES**

Burung Indonesia secured funding from other donors to support the Partnership for Conservation Management of the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park, North Maluku Province project that funded by the Global Environment Facilities for five years implementation.

From 2007 to 2012, The Loro Parque Fundacion supported the activity related to the parrot conservation in the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park especially and the North Maluku Province in general. During the five years project implementation, the Loro Parque Fundacion funded EUR 150,000 as their commitment to support bird conservation in the North Maluku.

Burung Indonesia secured support from the ZGAP/Germany amounting EUR 29,950 from 2007 – 2011 allocated to support parrot trapping and trading monitoring as well as awareness activities.

The Aketajawe Lolobata National Park allocated budget amounting IDR 21,098,440,000 during the project period to support activities especially for organisational, protection, utilisation, and preservation. The allocation from the ALNP per year as shown as follow:

Activities	2008 (IDR)	2009 (IDR)	2010 (IDR)		2011 (IDR)		2012 (IDR)	
			Budget	Realisation	Budget	Realisation	Budget	Realisation
<b>1. Organisation and institutionalisation</b>	-	1,277,404,000	1,391,447,000	1,581,213,654	3,253,612,000	2,446,333,497	4,467,477,000	4,195,665,235
<b>2. Protection</b>	-	186,900,000	303,090,000	260,317,000	817,950,000	606,445,000	3,159,485,000	2,779,093,300
<b>3. Utilisation</b>	-	888,223,000	3,004,691,000	2131,818,500	601,300,000	414,630,000	318,090,000	308,096,200
<b>4. Preservation</b>	-	528,900,000			449,750,000	347,440,000	450,121,000	440,900,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,881,427,000</b>	<b>4,699,228,000</b>	<b>3,973,349,154</b>	<b>5,122,612,000</b>	<b>3,814,848,497</b>	<b>8,395,173,000</b>	<b>7,723,755,235</b>

#### **5. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF PROJECT**

Financial report and notes on the financial report are presented in a separate report.

#### **6. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

During the project implementation, Burung Indonesia identified key issues that need to be followed up by stakeholders after the project ended in 2012, including:

- There is a mechanism which does not allow technical implementation units such as national park authorities to receive material supports and fund directly from externals. Funding supports to the technical units should go through the Ministry of Finance to be channelled to the Ministry of Forestry's annual budget. Therefore, support from private

companies, such as PT Weda Bay Nickel, to the national park should be facilitated in a proper and sustainable manner.

One option is for the private to carry out activities in the buffer zone, such community empowerment programme directly, but in coordination with the national park and the multi-stakeholders forums.

For the companies operating in adjacent to the national park, if they are committed to support the national park, it is recommended that they discuss with the national park to coordinate on activities or programmes that can be carry out in the buffer zone by themselves. If required, the private companies may request the forums to facilitate such coordination or discussion.

- The follow-up process of conflict resolution related to the ALNP boundaries in four villages need to be monitored and encouraged. Monitoring of this process can be carried out by the Multistakeholder Forum that could coordinate with different related parties, including the communities, the national park, and the local governments.

It is recommended that the ALNP to coordinate with the Multistakeholder Forum to facilitate a process of discussion and agreement among the parties.

- Data and information about Tobelo Dalam people were collected during the project period. Tobelo Dalam people who live inside and around the area ALNP areas were well known due to their lifestyle and utilization of natural resources in forest areas.

Although the locations of Tobelo Dalam groups have been accommodated in the ALNP management system through traditional use zone, but their patterns of resource utilization need to be monitored for the effectiveness of the park management.

It is recommended that the national park regularly monitore the distribution of Tobelo Dalam groups inside and around the ALNP area and collect data and information directly on their livelihoods and resource utilization. The data and information can be used to develop long-term strategies for park management and interaction with the Tobelo Dalam people.

## **7. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGY PLAN**

Based on consultation processes and stakeholders meetings, the main aspects to be considered as part of exit strategy for sustainability of programmes in Halmahera are:

- Multi-stakeholder Forums in Tidore, East Halmahera, and Central Halmahera wishes to establish independent bodies to support long-term conservation of the ALNP. While this would help sustaining support in the long-run, further assessment by the stakeholders in the forum needs to be carried out to plan and establish the consultation process. The legitimacy and continuity of this body should be taken into consideration so that it can run in accordance with their roles.

- Multi-stakeholder Forums have agreed to facilitate communication and, if required, complaints from the Tobelo Dalam people to the ALNP. This is one of the roles of the Multi-stakeholder Forum that has been socialized to communities and local government in North Maluku.
- Burung Indonesia's programmes in Halmahera continues, including initiate community-based warden with Tobelo Dalam people in a number of pilot locations, facilitate the development of local curriculum focused on conservation of biodiversity and the ALNP for elementary schools in East Halmahera, and facilitating East Halmahera District to develop health and education programmes for the Tobelo Dalam people who live near the village of Wasileo.
- All of the study results and lessons learned from this project will be distributed to the ALNP and key stakeholders in North Maluku in particular. In addition, the lessons learned will be promoted through a variety of media and distributed. The purpose of the dissemination is to inform stakeholders in developing partnerships for nature conservation programmes in the future.

## **8. SUMMARY OF MAIN LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES**

### **A. Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Zoning System Policy Implementation**

Burung Indonesia's Project Team has participated in the process of composing the zoning system intensively from the pre-composition stage throughout the composing process and post-composing stage. Lessons learned from the processes are explained below:

1. The composing of zoning system should be based on the planning needs such as described in the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Plan. National Park Management Plan is a legally bound document as a foundation for a conservation area management, which is the national park. It will ensure the management and implementation course path from each national park zone with the explanation of the programme, indicators, output, and other technical aspects herein.
2. Intensive socialization need to be performed in all stages in all levels, from village to sub-district, district/municipality, and province. It is crucial as the villagers have limited perception about the national park zoning system. Socialization will be a media for communicating and uniting the national park management vision.
3. The national park zoning policy need to consider the existence of local communities whose livelihood depends on the forest natural resources. A thorough research concerning the aspects of space utilization pattern, resource behavior, social interaction pattern, and the life of Tobelo Dalam community can be a good foundation in composing zoning design that ensure the accommodation of the community needs of space and accessibility.
4. The availability of data and information related to ecological and social aspects are determinative to the process and results of national park zone composing. The

composing of zoning system should be based on thorough scientific studies in order to have strong suitable argumentations.

## **B. Conflict Resolution in Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Boundary Demarcation**

Conflicts between national park management and related parties are commonly happened in national park in Indonesia. Nevertheless, the characters of socio-culture and politics influence the strategy used in conflict resolution. One aspect that is sensitive to the national park management is the boundary demarcation issue. Burung Indonesia with support from the GEF has been participated and facilitated the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) boundary demarcation conflict resolution. In principle, the issue is one of the aspects that can be implemented in the collaborative management framework. Lessons learned throughout the process are:

1. The boundary demarcation explicitly contained the meaning of the relinquishment of the rights of the third party. Therefore its implementation cannot be executed based on positive law but it also has to respect the customary law and the dynamic social process happen on field. The clear understanding of this issue by all related parties and the consistent effective implementation will minimize the potential for boundary demarcation conflict.
2. The community participation, especially whose rights are potentially violated, is absolute. To make it happen, a good coordination and communication between related parties is needed, as well as correct intensive socialization regarding the true process of composing boundary demarcation to the community.
3. Regular socialization about national park area and the complete information of its functions, benefits, and management aspects to the community is key element to gather their support in ALNP management.
4. The cooperation between ALNP and local government is important to obtained operational and political support in national park management.
5. Conflicts between the community and national park management often existed not as resentment to the existence of national park but only regarding the area border that go into their living/production areas that are actively used to fulfill their needs.
6. Partnership institution such as Multi Stakeholder Forum plays significant role in facilitating and mediating as well as becoming effective media of communication in discussing the boundary demarcation and the national park management conflict resolution.

## **C. Interaction of Tobelo Dalam Community with Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park**

- Generally, Tobelo Dalam community groups are concentrated along riverbanks, hence the group naming that according to the names of major rivers where they reside. There were 20 groups found in and around Lolobata block, while only three were seen in and around Aketajawe block. From general observation, there were four groups that were identified to dwell inside the national park, two groups in each block. The rest of the

groups dwell around the national park with range to the national park border about 1 to 19 km (the average distance from their settlement to the national park border is about 7 km).

- The zoning system is a compromise and the key to a collaborative national park management that respects the existence of Tobelo Dalam community. Important aspects to be considered in the zoning process are the settlement distribution, exploring space, along with the hunting and gathering grounds of the Tobelo Dalam. Generally the Tobelo Dalam activities are accommodated in the Traditional Zone but to ensure a better zoning system management in the future, that support one of the reasons of the ALNP establishment to give a better life for the Tobelo Dalam community, the aforementioned aspects really need to be considered.

### Interpretation of Satellite Image and Aketajawe Lolobata National Park Forest Cover/Land Cover Mapping (2008)

According to Defence Mapping Agency in 1995, Halmahera Island had a landmass of 18,173 km<sup>2</sup>. While the total landmass of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park that was declared by Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.397/Menhut-II/2004 was 167,300 ha that consists of two blocks: Aketajawe at 77.100 ha and Lolobata at 90.200 ha.

The interpretation of Landsat7 ETM+ imaging using multispectral classification and supervised classification method for ALNP, Halmahera Island, and surroundings came with the results as follows:

#### A. FOREST COVER MAP

Forest Cover	Halmahera Island		ALNP			
			Aketajawe block		Lolobata Block	
	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
Primary Forest	968,849.80	53.30	66,302.90	86.00	74,579.60	82.68
Secondary Forest	111,653.10	6.10	4,242.90	5.50	45.80	0.05
Non-forest	425,952.60	23.40	541.50	0.70	2,988.50	3.31
No data	310,844.50	17.10	6,012.70	7.80	12,586.10	13.95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,817,300</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>77,100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>90,200.00</b>	<b>99.99</b>

*The figures above were roughly calculated.*

#### B. LAND COVER MAP

The land cover area was classified in 12 categories:

1. Mangrove (M)
2. Clouds (C)
3. Cloud shadow (CS)
4. Open clearing and dry fields (OCDF)
5. Settlement (S)
6. Primary forest (PF)
7. Secondary forest (SF)
8. Bush (B)
9. Rice fields (RF)
10. Mixed garden (MG)
11. Water body (BoW)
12. No data obtain (ND)



The result for land cover area came as follows:

**1) Land cover area in Halmahera Island**

Land Cover	Halmahera Island	
	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
M	11,773.80	0.60
C	193,328.60	10.60
CS	117,515.80	6.50
OCDF	32,225.50	1.80
S	944.20	0.10
PF	968,849.80	53.30
SF	111,653.10	6.10
B	179,817.00	9.90
RF	2,998.10	0.20
MG	196,902.80	10.80
BoW	1,291.20	0.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,817,299.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**2) Land cover area in Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park**

Land Cover	ALNP			
	Aketajawe block		Lolobata Block	
	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
M	-	-	-	-
C	4,213.90	5.47	6,841.75	7.59
CS	1,798.80	2.33	5,744.35	6.37
OCDF	14.60	0.02	410.40	0.45
S	-	-	-	-
PF	66,302.90	86.00	74,579.60	82.68
SF	4,242.90	5.50	45.80	0.05
B	279.90	0.36	2,578.10	2.86
RF	-	-	-	-
MG	247.00	0.32	-	-
BoW	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>90,200</b>	<b>100.00</b>

High logging activity in Halmahera Island left old logging roads as marks, many of it were located inside of ALNP area. On screen digitizing of Landsat7 ETM+ satellite image interpretation produced information about the old logging roads. The total length of the old logging roads inside ALNP was 242.36 km, which were 128.12 km for Aketajawe block and 114.24 km for Lolobata Block.

ooOoo

### Interpretation of Satellite Image and Aketajawe Lolobata National Park Forest Cover/Land Cover Mapping (2010)

The Partnership for Conservation Management of The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park programme was a Burung Indonesia project funded by Global Environment Facility-MSP/The World Bank with aim to conserve the forest in Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park in Halmahera Island, North Maluku Province. The Halmahera Island covers a 18,173 km<sup>2</sup> area (Defence Mapping Agency 1995) and the total ALNP area was 167,300 ha, which was 77,100 ha for Aketajawe block and 90,200 ha for Lolobata Block. The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park was declared by Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.397/Menhut-II/2004.

The land cover mapping were one of the technical activities related to the programme. It was made based on the Landsat7 ETM+ satellite image interpretation using multispectral classification and supervised classification method for Halmahera Island and surroundings in general and specifically for the ALNP. The land cover area was classified in 12 categories: Mangrove (M), Clouds (C), Cloud Shadow (CS), Open Clearing and Dry Fields (OCDF), Settlement (S), Primary Forest (PF), Secondary Forest (SF), Bush (B), Rice Fields (RF), Mixed Garden (MG), Water Body (WB), and No Data. The 2010 land mapping was a follow-up from the previous mapping activity in 2008.

The results of Landsat7 ETM+ satellite image interpretation in 2010 were roughly calculated as follows:

Land Cover	Halmahera Island		ALNP			
			Aketajawe block		Lolobata Block	
	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
M	9,322.57	0.51	-	-	-	-
C	158,475.74	8.72	1,702.63	2.21	4,238.29	4.70
CS	64,878.16	3.57	808.66	1.05	3,171.71	3.52
OCDF	53,180.76	2.93	182.95	0.24	433.10	0.48
S	1,824.98	0.10	-	-	-	-
PF	975,165.63	53.66	71,092.38	92.21	75,120.46	83.28
SF	77,206.69	4.25	2,581.01	3.35	1,907.80	2.12
B	78,086.35	4.30	386.52	0.50	5,328.64	5.91
RF	2,456.95	0.14	-	-	-	-
MG	395,713.79	21.77	345.86	0.45	-	-
WB	988.38	0.05	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,817,300.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>77,100.01</b>	<b>100.01</b>	<b>90,200.00</b>	<b>100.01</b>

ooOoo

### **Interpretation of Satellite Image and Aketajawe Lolobata National Park Forest Cover/Land Cover Mapping (2012)**

The Partnership for Conservation Management of The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park programme was a Burung Indonesia project funded by Global Environment Facility-MSP/The World Bank with aim to conserve the forest in Aketajawe Lolobata National Park in Halmahera Island, North Maluku Province. The total ALNP area was 166,625 ha, which was 77,100 ha for Aketajawe block and 89,525 ha for Lolobata Block. The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park was declared by Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.397/Menhut-II/2004 and Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.350/Menhut-II/2010.

The land cover mapping of Halmahera Island and surroundings in general and the ALNP specifically was one of the technical activities related to the programme. It was made based on the Landsat7 ETM+ satellite image interpretation using multispectral classification and supervised classification method in ALNP and Halmahera Island areas (Path/Row 109/058, 109/059, 109/060, 109/061, 110/058, 110/059, 110/060, and 110/061). The land cover area was classified in 12 categories: Mangrove (M), Clouds (C), Cloud Shadow (CS), Open Clearing and Dry Fields (OCDF), Settlement (S), Primary Forest (PF), Secondary Forest (SF), Bush (B), Rice Fields (RF), Mixed Garden (MG), Water Body (WB), and No Data. The 2012 land mapping was a follow-up from the previous mapping activities in 2008 and 2010.

The results of Landsat7 ETM+ satellite image interpretation in 2010 were suitable to be used as spatial data base with 68% accuracy index and 0.54 Kappa (k) coefficients. The roughly calculated land cover results for Halmahera Island were as follows:

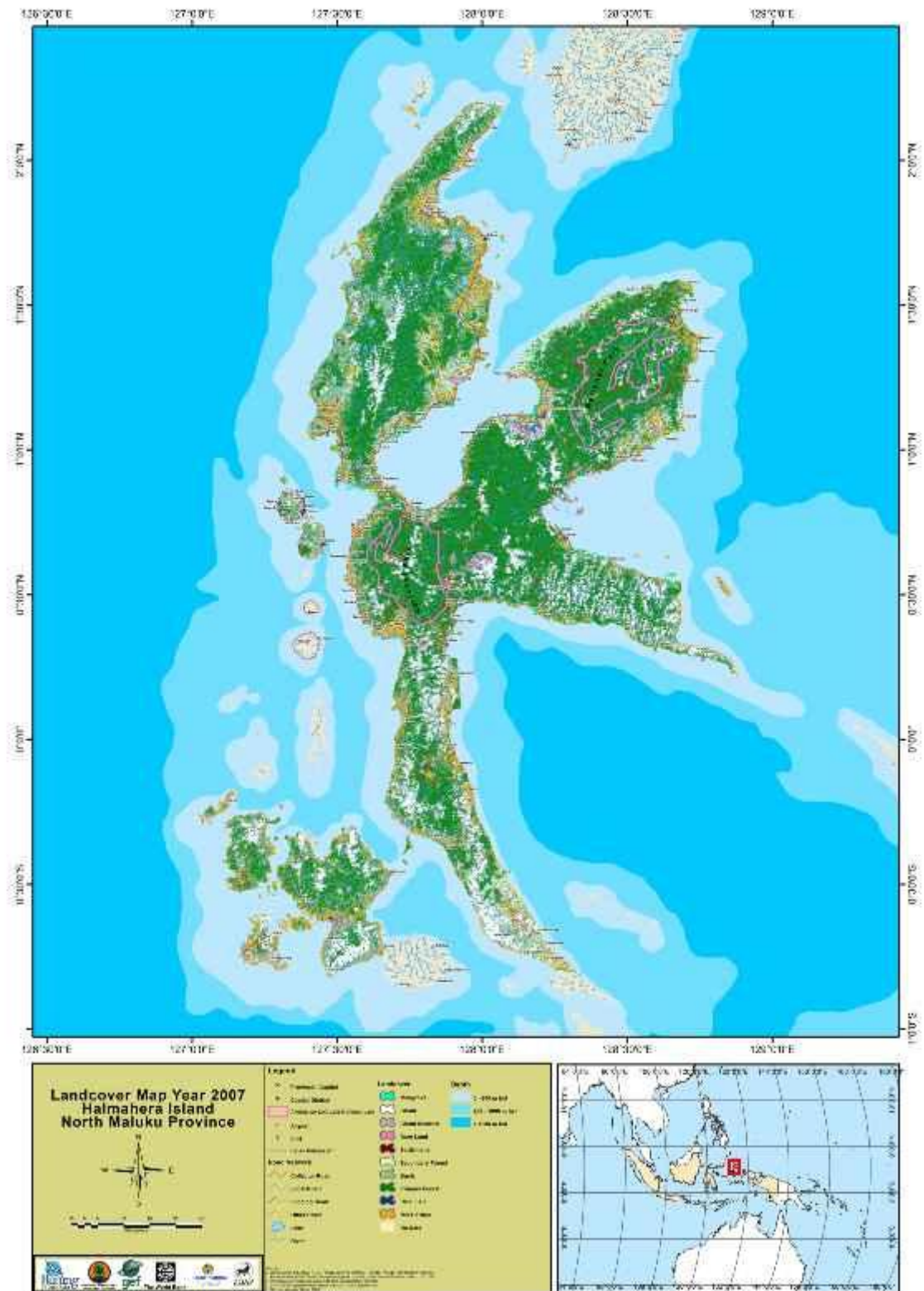
Forest Cover	Halmahera Island	
	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
Forest Area	896,322.90	50.27
Non Forest Area	462,354.50	25.93
Water Body	2,722.50	0.15
Clouds and Cloud Shadow	421,521.30	23.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,782,921.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The results for Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park after cloud correction was done were as follows:

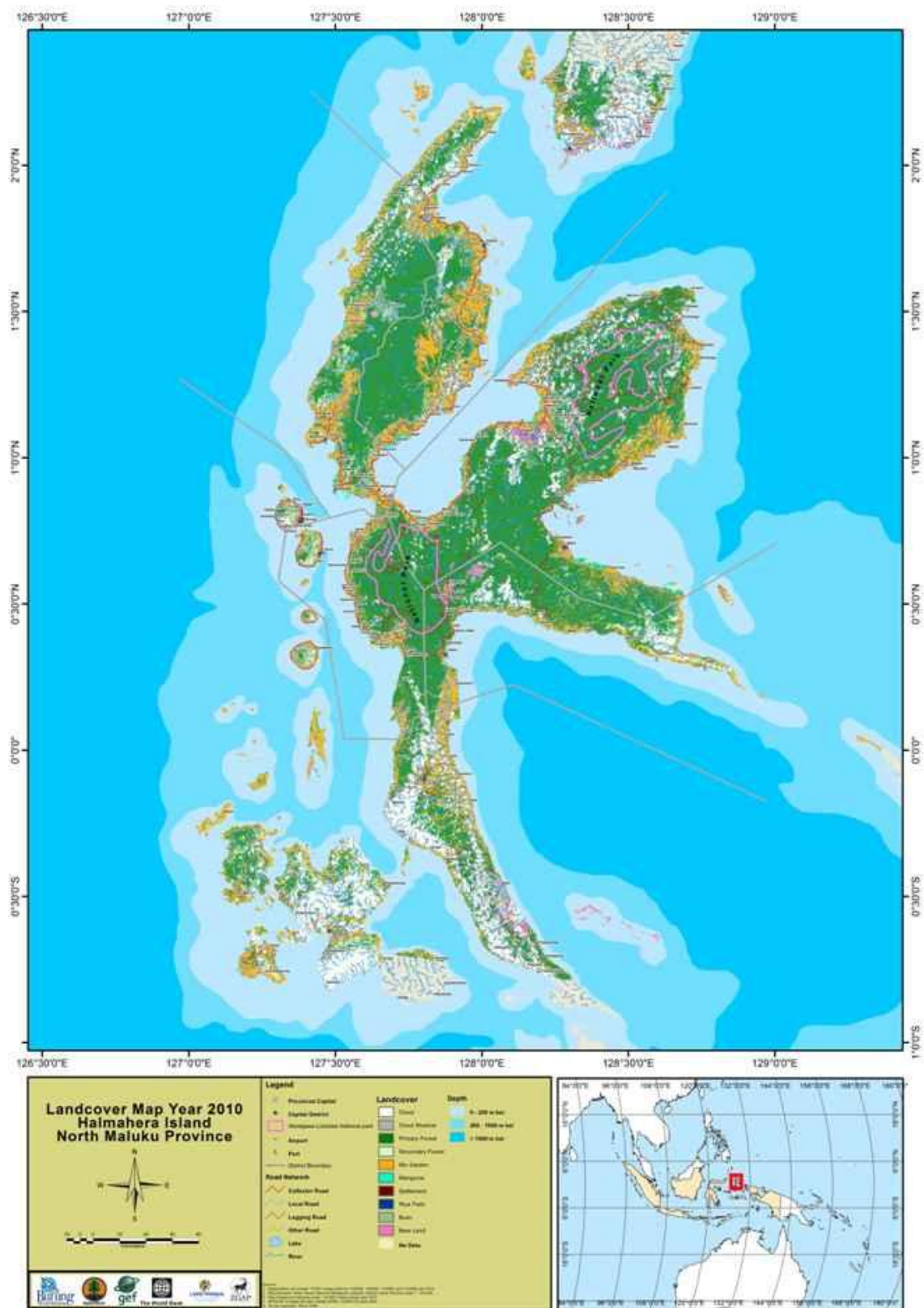
Land Cover	ALNP			
	Aketajawe block		Lolobata Block	
	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
M	-	-	-	-
C	459.90	0.60	2,192.90	2.45
CS	246.81	0.32	1,274.89	1.42
OCDF	1,109.36	1.44	1,728.18	1.93
S	-	-	-	-
PF	62,148.67	80.61	70,789.90	79.07
SF	4,444.63	5.76	8,162.62	9.12
B	4,057.80	5.26	5,081.38	5.68
RF	-	-	-	-
MG	4,216.87	5.47	-	-
BoW	415.91	0.54	293.07	0.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,099.95</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>89,522.94</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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## Annex 04. Halmahera and ALNP land cover map 2008

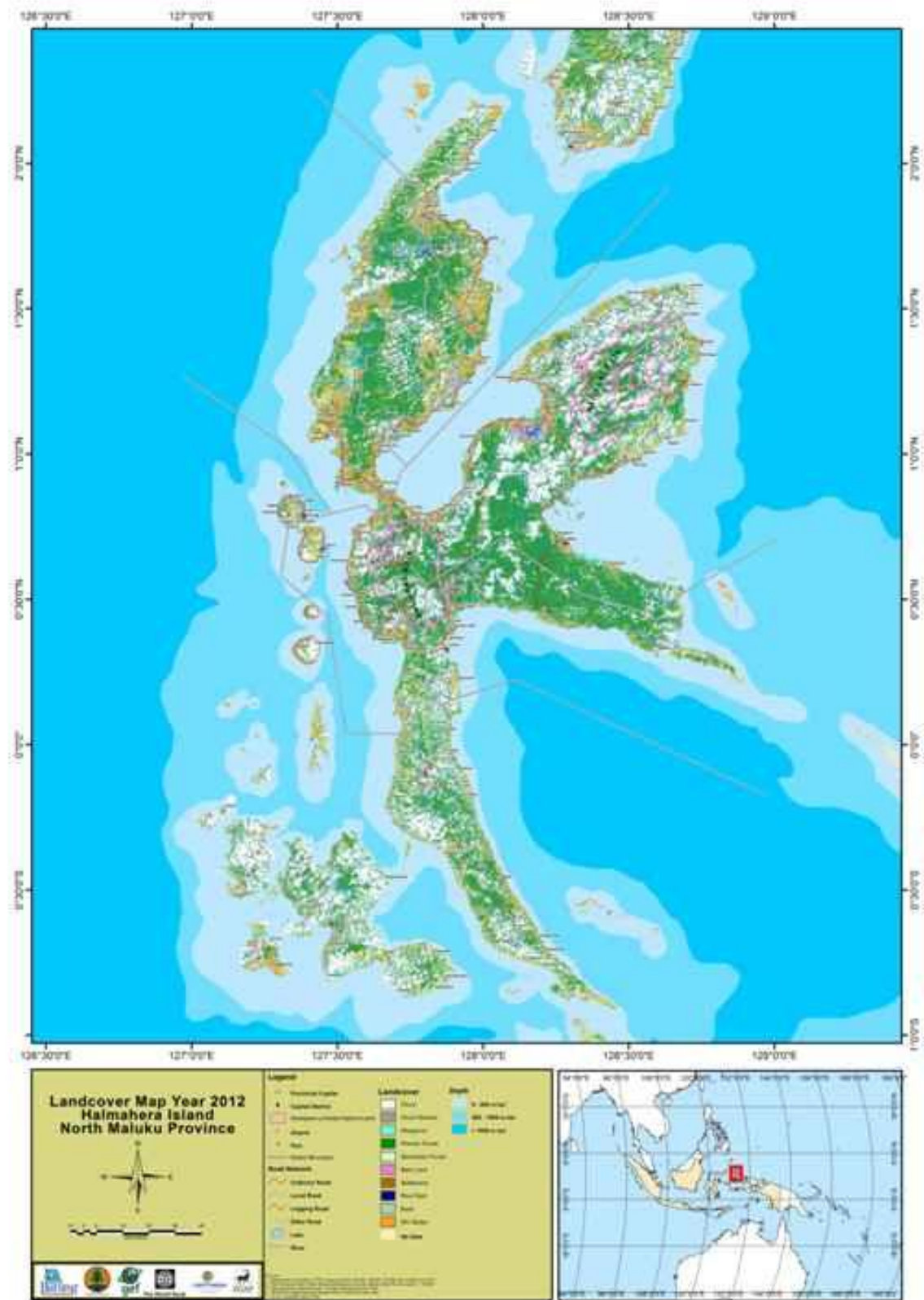


## Annex 05. Halmahera and ALNP land cover map 2010





## Annex 06. Halmahera and ALNP land cover map 2012



**TOBELO DALAM COMMUNITY WITHIN AND SURROUNDING  
AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK  
HALMAHERA, NORTH MALUKU**

**Introduction**

The establishment of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) on Halmahera, North Maluku was formalised through Minister of Forestry Decree No. 397/Menhut-II/2004 on 18 October 2004. The proposal to raise its status to a national park was based on a number of considerations:

1. The region represents a complete variety of lowland to montane ecosystems and biodiversity as well as all important terrestrial habitats on Halmahera;
2. It is an important water catchment area for surrounding places;
3. It constitutes home to indigenous Tobelo Dalam communities, who hunt and gather on Halmahera.

Since 2008, Burung Indonesia-Halmahera Programme has been encouraging collaborative management frameworks for conservation areas in Indonesia, strengthened through the promotion and replication of the project approach that would be developed in Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park. One of related parties that need to be paid close attention specifically to is the presence of Tobelo Dalam communities within and surrounding the national park. The Tobelo Dalam people are indigenous to Halmahera, who practice hunting and gathering in the island's forests. The presence of these communities is an essential aspect to consider, bearing in mind their lifestyle is directly linked to the forests around them. Consequently, the Burung Indonesia Halmahera Program felt it necessary to conduct anthropological research focussing on aspects of Tobelo Dalam community life. Specific objectives of the research were:

1. to look at the distribution of Tobelo Dalam communities around Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park;
2. to understand the economic, political and socio-cultural (living habitat concept) aspects of daily community life;
3. to understand interaction between their traditional natural resource management practices and the conservation values in national park management;
4. to design adequate patterns for protecting the basic rights of Tobelo Dalam communities, as indigenous people, within the concept of collaborative management of the national park.

**Method**

The research consisted of data collection, analysis, and data presentation that were conducted from January to July 2009. The research sites followed the ALNP area distribution, it can be categorised simply into three areas: around the Aketajawe block, around the Lolobata block and outside the two blocks.

The initial step was to identify key informants, i.e. people that could provide a broad picture of research issues and also provide recommendations for ordinary informants. Then, these



ordinary informants were expected to recommend others to also become informants. Researchers would give special emphasis to female informants in order to accommodate the aspirations of women. Data collection techniques consisted of:

1. Participatory observations

Participatory observations were conducted by staying with the subjects of the study for a particular period of time. This was part of the adaptation process for researchers in order to understand the thought patterns of the research subjects.

2. In-depth interviews

In-depth interviews were conducted to ascertain important issues relating to the research. During interviews, researchers were aided by interview guidelines, with the themes of questions prepared in advance. In-depth interviews were conducted individually once the researcher had been accepted by the research subjects.

3. Focus group discussions

These were held with two or more informants at the same time with more emphasis on understanding traditional natural resource management patterns.

4. Literature studies

Literature studies were conducted to support understanding of research subjects and as information on resource management patterns.

Data analysis was carried out throughout the research and report writing periods. The process involved the following activities:

- (a) Ordering data by issue or by desired understanding;
- (b) Organising data by formation, category or unit in accordance with the researcher's anticipation,
- (c) Researcher's interpretation in connection with the significance of points or data units in line with the desired understanding,
- (d) Evaluation of points or data units to generate conclusions such as appropriate or inappropriate, significant or insignificant.

## Results

The distribution locations of Tobelo Dalam communities are shown in the distribution table below.

Block	Village	Location	Estimated number of households
Aketajawe	Koli and Woda	• Aer tajawi, Bayruray	20
		• Aer Dote, Aer Mein	9
Lolobata	Tutuling Jaya	• Sungai Tutuling	55
		• Tukur-Tukur	41
		• Titipan/Totodoku	43
	Dodaga	• Waisango, Kuli Tiga	10
		• Tanjung Lili	101
	Dorosagu	• Mabulan	10
		• Akegula	8
		• Waleino	58
	Akelamo	• Huhiapot	5
		• Pumlangga dan Kalaibi	6
	Bololo	• Waya	26

	• Sekitar Rorowane	13
Marimoi	• Hole (Uwo)	7
Tatam	• S. Totopaya	18
Labi-Labi	• S. Buli	1
	• Bahuwo	7
Iga	• Tg. Baru	37
Foli	• Logging Company Log Pond	4

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Tobelo Dalam communities currently living around Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park can be divided into at least three categories:

1. The first is those groups that have chosen to settle in villages to live like village people;
2. The second is those groups that choose to hunt and gather in the forest;
3. The third category is those that combine the two, having homes in villages, but still hunt in the forest.

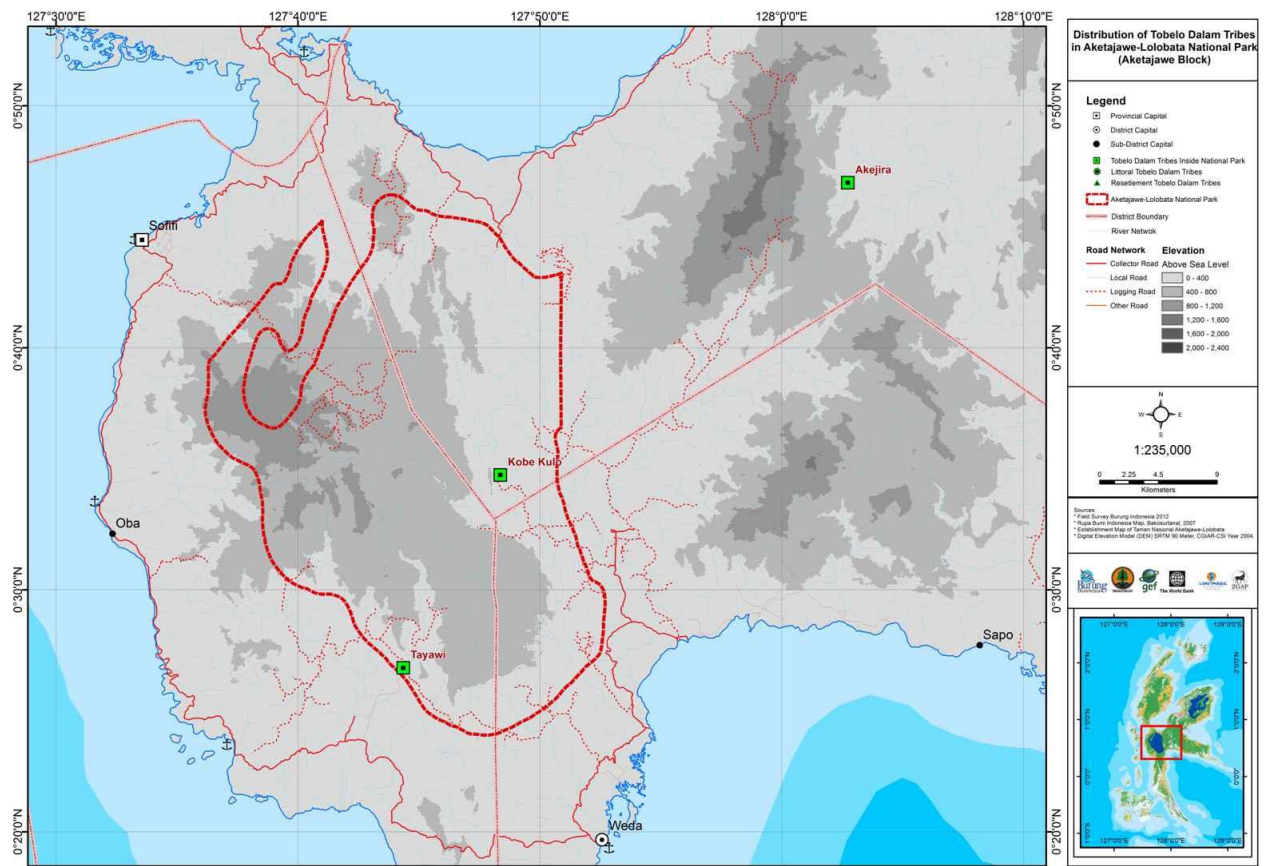
Natural resources management patterns by Tobelo Dalam communities follow the three group categories above. Those living in villages generally depend on copra from their coconut palms and crop yield like other people in villages. Those living in the forest still rely on hunting and gathering for their subsistence. Meanwhile, those combining the two lifestyles have houses, but often go to the forest to hunt for food, as they cannot meet all their needs in the relocation (settlement) areas.

Indications are that some Tobelo Dalam groups conduct hunting and gathering activities inside Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park, so a park management scheme is required that respects ecological conservation values and the human rights of minority groups such as Tobelo Dalam communities. Recommendations that were made for the situation above were:

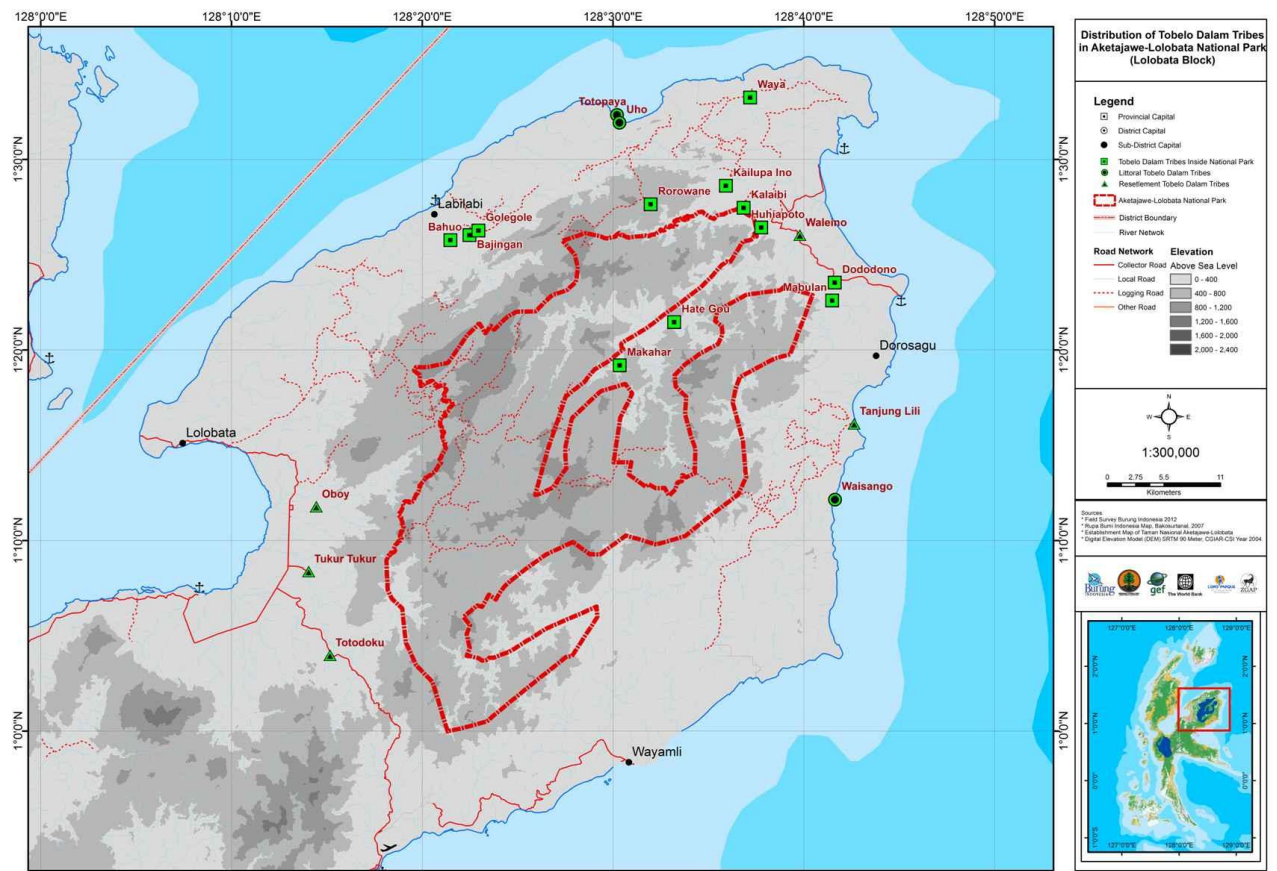
1. Adequate socialisation of human rights and the existence of Tobelo Dalam people around Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park should be addressed to all stakeholders, particularly to the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Office and regional governments, in addition to the general public.
2. A further program is required that specifically facilitates the human rights of Tobelo Dalam communities, particularly those in Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park who choose to stay in the forest.

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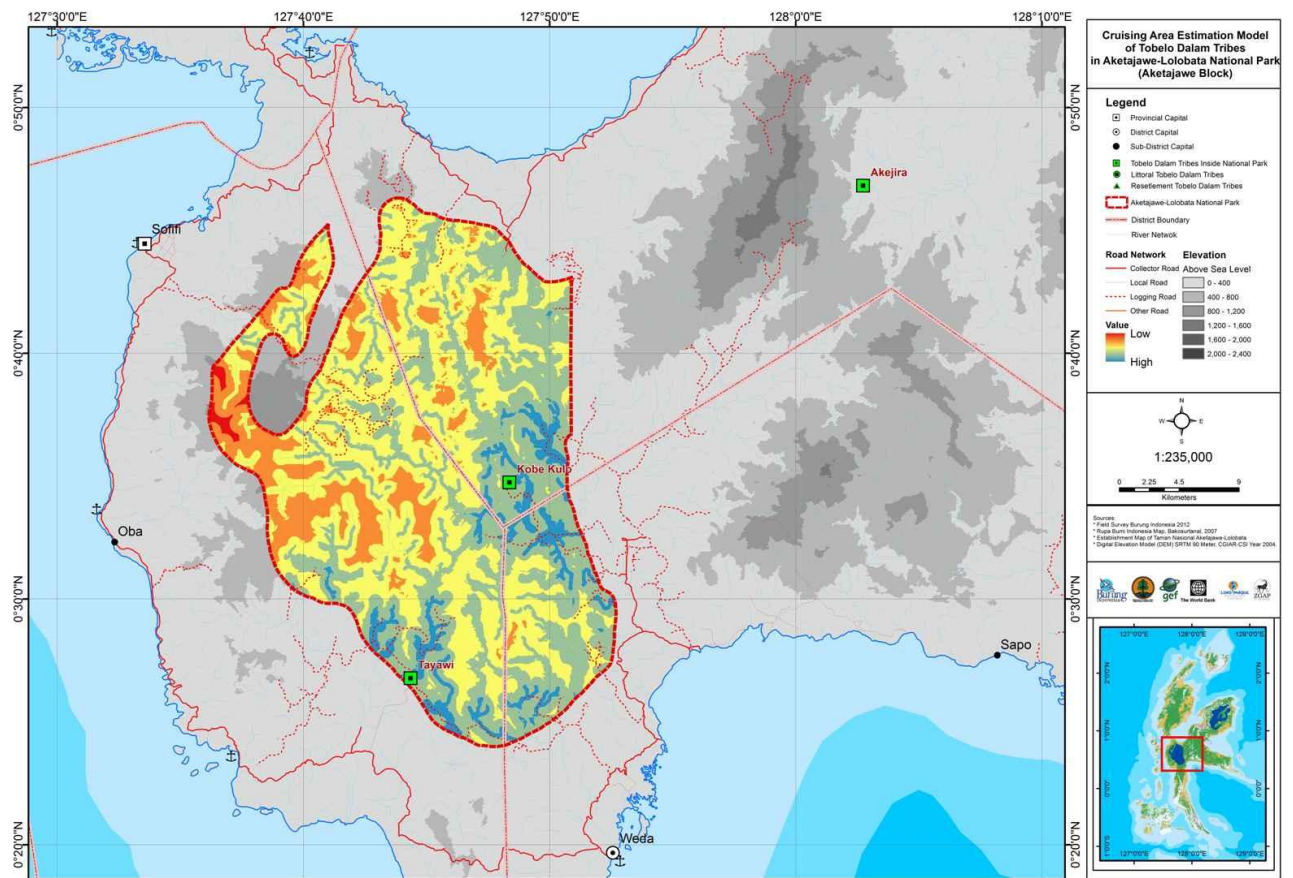
## Annex 08. Map of Distribution of Tobelo Dalam groups in Aketajawe Block of ALNP



# Annex 09. Map of Distribution of Tobelo Dalam groups in Aketajawe Block of ALNP

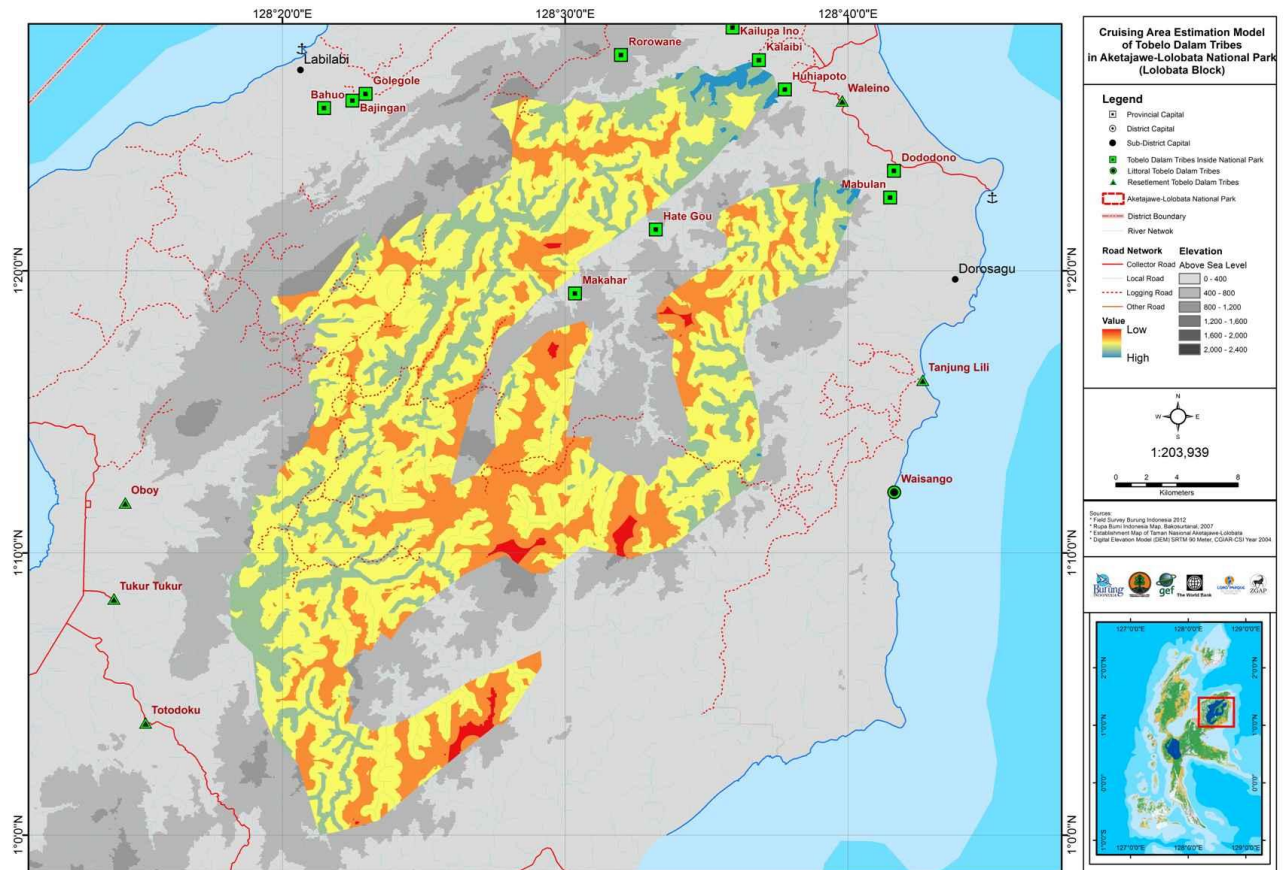


# Annex 10. Map of Estimated Resources Use Tobelo Dalam in Aketajawe Block of ALNP





Annex 11. Map of Estimated Resources Use Tobelo Dalam in Lolobata Block of ALNP



## **AVIFAUNA SURVEY IN AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK, HALMAHERA-NORTH MALUKU (2008-2009)**

### **Introduction**

Based on ornithological studies, North Maluku is one of the 23 Endemic Bird Areas (EBA) in Indonesia (Stattersfield et al, 1998). In the Halmahera group alone there are 11 Important Bird Areas (IBA). Aketajawe and Lolobata are two IBA locations in North Maluku, which have been appointed by the government of the Republic of Indonesia as a national park by the Minister of Forestry Decree No.397/Menhut-II/2004, 19 October 2004 on an area of 167 300 hectares.

The avifauna survey conducted within the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park (ALNP) was aimed to:

- Determine the diversity of bird species in the ALNP
- Understand the status of the density, population, and the distribution of some important bird species in the ALNP
- Evaluate several threats to the preservation of biodiversity in this region.

### **Methodology**

Burung Indonesia-Halmahera Programme conducted an avifauna survey together with the ALNP Office in May 2008-April 2009. It was performed in six primary locations, including three locations in the Aketajawe block and three locations in the Lolobata block. Besides the six primary locations, short visits were also conducted in several added locations inside ALNP. The altitude of survey areas ranged from 7-1,098 meters above sea level, which included habitats such as primary forest, secondary forest, gardens, cogon grass areas, and hamlets or small settlements.

In each primary survey site, bird data was obtained using three methods that were:

1. Variable Circular Plot (VCP)
2. List of 15
3. Daily List

A general observation (present-absent) that was performed in additional locations gave an Additional Species List. Nearly all of the analyses were split between Aketajawe and Lolobata blocks. The species richness value was a combination from all listed species, especially from the Daily List in primary locations and the Additional Species List.

The results from VCP method were used to analyze the bird density and population. Distance 5.0 computer programme (Thomas *et al*, 2006) was used to estimate the density of high encountered species. The population estimation was also separated by area block.

### **Results**

During the survey, 104 avian species were encountered in the ALNP area (39 families). More species were encountered in Aketajawe block (82 species) than in Lolobata block (77

species). Although the Lolobata block recorded fewer species than the Aketajawe Block, the Lolobata block is important for the protection of some key species. Also, the very rarely encountered Drummer Rail (*Habroptila wallacii*) was seen very clearly in the Lolobata block, while at the Aketajawe block it was only based on sound reported.

Czekanowsky similarity index (Bibby *et al*, 2000) was used to obtain the similarity value, which was 0.692 for the comparison between Aketajawe and Lolobata blocks. If the 0.75 limit value was used to show the similar diversity, it would show that Aketajawe blocks differed to Lolobata block.

The species richness was sorted based on altitude distribution analysis. The altitude was divided in 50 meter range. The results showed lush species richness at 0-750 meters above sea level altitude and gradually diminished according to the increased altitude.

A few endemic species were evenly distributed from lowland to highland. Some species were very specific in certain altitude, such as Moluccan Cuckoo *Cacomantis heinrichi* at 600-650 meters above sea level, White-and-blue Kingfisher *Todiramphus diops* at 0-50 meters above sea level, and Dusky Friarbird *Philemon fuscicapillus* at 650-750 meters above sea level.

The two blocks had similar Shanon-Wiener similarity index that were 3.762 for Aketajawe block and 3.779 for Lolobata block. But the species compositions were quite different. There were only four species that belonged to the top ten species with the highest abundance value based on the relative frequency existed both in Aketajawe and Lolobata blocks.

The commonly encountered species in Aketajawe block were Dusky Scrubfowl *Megapodius freycinet*, White Cockatoo *Cacatua alba*, and Eclectus Parrot *Eclectus roratus*; but they were not commonly seen in Lolobata block. On the contrary, the most encountered species in Lolobata block (Standarwing *Semioptera wallacii* and Paradise-crow *Lycocorax pyrrhopterus*) were uncommonly seen in Aketajawe block; even the species endemic such as Chattering Lory *Lorius garrulus* also rarely seen in Aketajawe block.

The parrot species (*Psittacidae*) is the most endangered species in North Maluku, especially in Halmahera. This parrot species is the most trapped and locally (inside North Maluku or between regions in Indonesia) or internationally traded. There were only seven parrot species encountered in Aketajawe block, but the whole species (nine) were seen in Lolobata block.

Survey in Primary Locations		
	Aketajawe Block	Lolobata Block
Survey duration	25 days	26 days
Estimated species*	80	84
Species encountered in primary locations	69 (86.36% out of estimated number)	77 (91.99% out of estimated number)

\*estimated species numbers were obtained from the Daily List data and EstimateS 7.5 computer programme



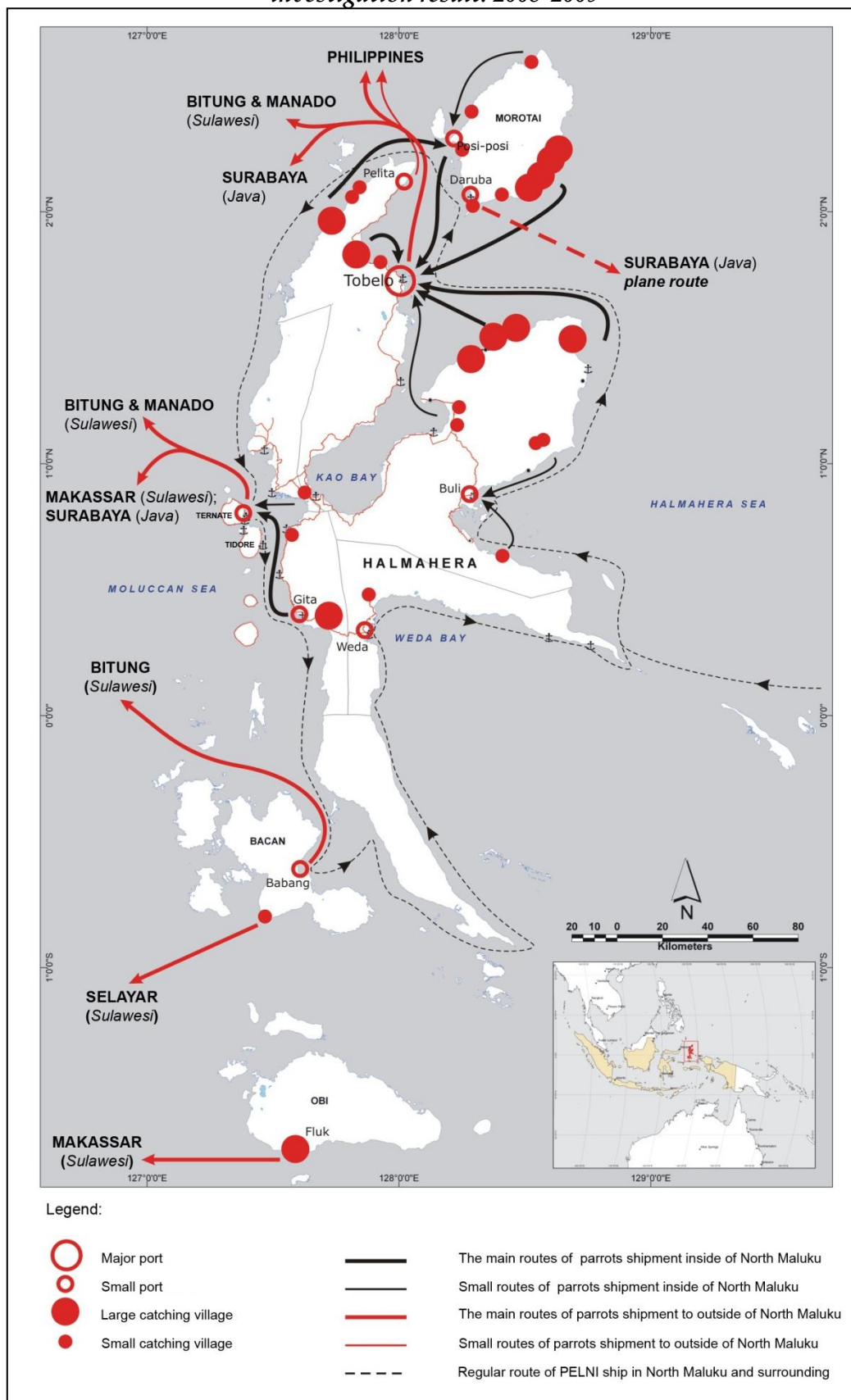
There were only 23 bird species that were able to be analyzed for its density; 12 of it were North Maluku endemics. Chattering Lorry and Paradise-crow were North Maluku endemics with the highest density, especially in Lolobata Block. The density sequence was nearly the same as the relative frequency value.

There were five globally endangered bird species (IUCN, 2008) encountered during the survey that were *Habroptila wallacii* (in both blocks), *Lorius garrulus* (in both blocks), *Cacatua alba* (in both blocks), *Todiramphus fenubris* (only in Aketajawe block), and *Philemon fuscicapillus* (only in Lolobata block).

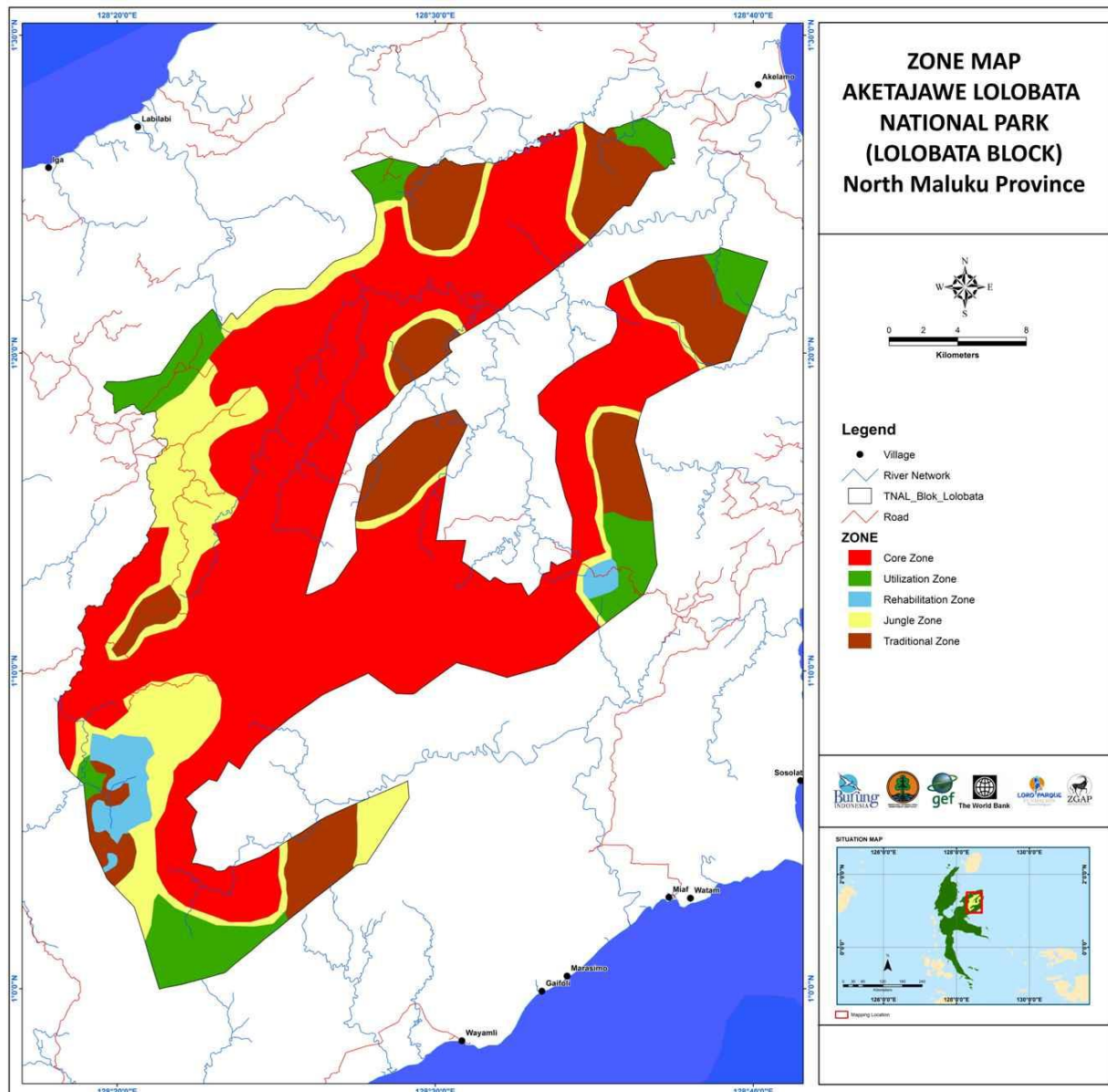
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Annex 13. Map of Parrot Trade Routes in North Maluku

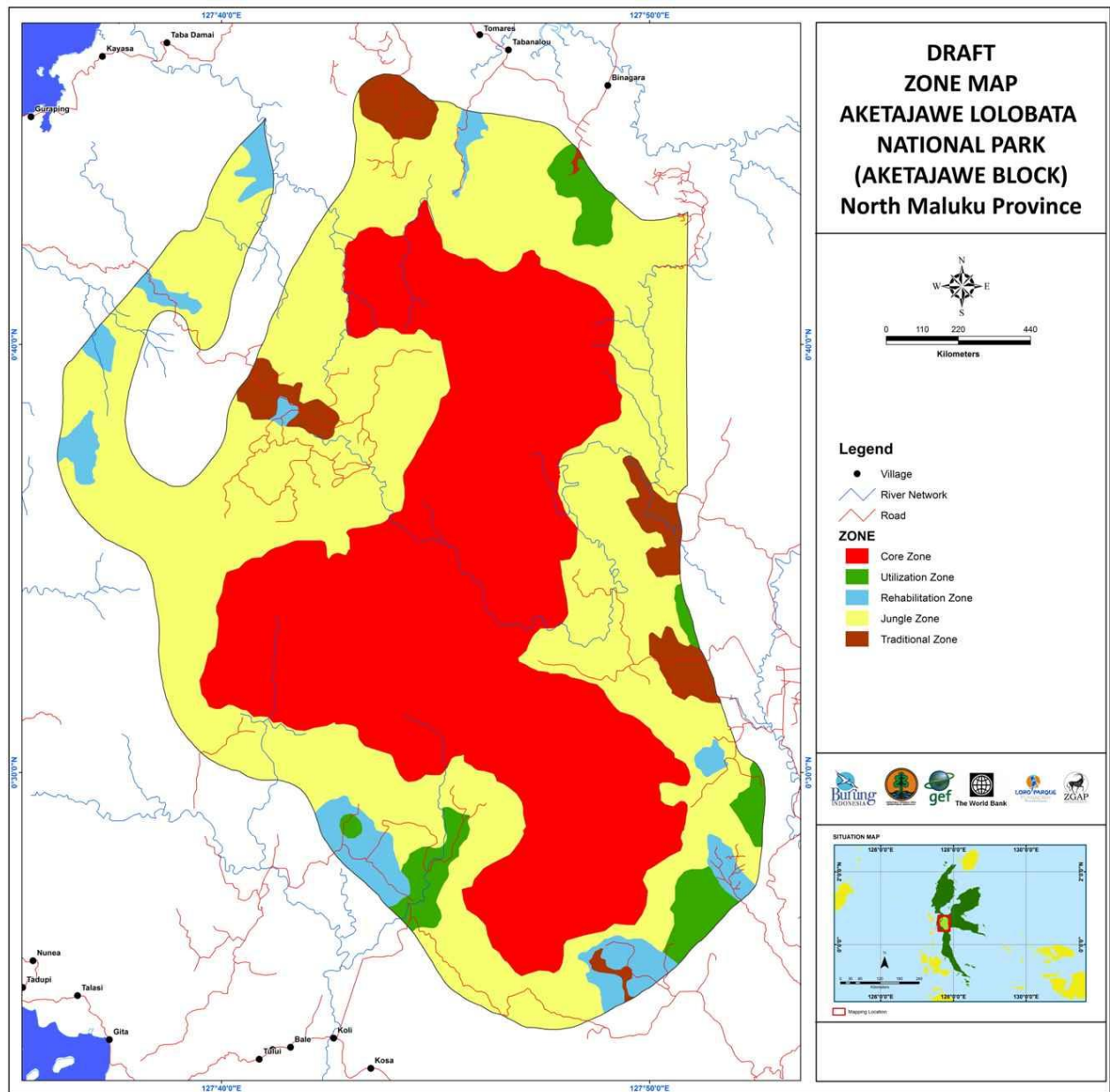
**MAP OF PARROTS TRADE ROUTES IN NORTH MALUKU,**  
*investigation result: 2008-2009*



Annex 14. Map of the Lolobata's Zonation of the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park



Annex 15. Map of the Draft Aketajawe's Zonation of the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park



Annex 16. List of Villages Surrounding the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park

No	Village	Sub-district	Population			Remarks
			Male	Female	Total	
Tidore Islands Municipality :						
1	Sofifi	North Oba	808	765	1,573	
2	Aketobatu	North Oba	287	278	565	
3	Kosa	Oba	440	430	870	
4	Koli	Oba	295	304	599	
5	Woda	Oba	170	171	341	VNCA village
6	Akeguraci	Central Oba	455	429	884	
7	Akelamo	Central Oba	579	575	1,154	VNCA village
8	Aketobololo	Central Oba	456	425	881	
9	Akesai	Central Oba	376	347	723	
10	Togeme	Central Oba	491	464	955	
11	Oba	Central Oba	307	299	606	
12	Bukit Durian	North Oba	477	576	1,053	
13	Payahe	Oba	1,287	1,230	2,517	
14	Bale	Oba	629	536	1,165	
15	Akekolano	North Oba	394	362	756	
Central Halmahera District :						
16	Weda	Weda	737	759	1,496	
17	SP-2 Kobe Trans	Weda	518	629	1,147	
18	Nur weda	Weda	536	442	978	
19	Nusliko	Weda	209	198	407	
20	Woekob	Central Weda	229	211	440	
21	Woejerana	Central Weda	177	174	351	VNCA village
22	Kobe	Central Weda	225	198	423	
23	Sawai	Central Weda	308	306	614	
24	Sidanga	Central Weda	302	294	596	
East Halmahera District :						
25	Nusa Jaya ( Ekor )	South Wasile	749	722	1,471	
26	Binagara	South Wasile	643	553	1,196	
27	Pintatu	South Wasile	389	336	725	VNCA village
28	Tutuling Jaya	South Wasile	639	611	1,250	VNCA village
29	Wasileo	North Maba	420	410	830	
30	Pumlanga	North Maba	304	285	589	
31	Bangul	Central Maba	157	159	316	
32	Beringin Lamo	Central Maba	424	367	791	
33	Beksili	Central Maba	117	102	219	
34	Gefoli	Central Maba	252	231	483	

35	Maratana Jaya	Central Maba	662	475	1,137	
36	Dorolamo	Central Maba	116	126	242	
37	Bumi Restu	Wasile	1,013	972	1,985	
38	Dodaga	East Wasile	945	881	1,826	
39	Batu Raja	Wasile	861	797	1,658	
40	Labi-labi	North Wasile	462	418	880	VNCA village
41	Iga	North Wasile	457	410	867	
42	Bololo	North Wasile	303	280	583	
43	Marimoi	North Wasile	263	211	474	
44	Tatam	North Wasile	418	366	784	
45	Helitetor	North Wasile	313	319	632	
46	Patlean	North Maba	469	386	855	
47	Jara-jara	North Maba	406	372	778	
48	Sosolat	North Maba	461	378	839	
49	Lolasita	North Maba	466	451	917	
50	Dorosagu	North Maba	883	770	1,653	
51	Buli	Maba	1,182	1,102	2,284	
52	Geltoli	Maba	848	786	1,634	
53	Baburino	Maba	159	146	305	
54	Pekaulang	Maba	175	145	320	
55	Lolobata	Central Wasile	443	421	864	
56	Kakaraino	Central Wasile	205	196	401	
57	Fuao	Central Wasile	307	306	613	
58	Silalayang	Central Wasile	271	249	520	
59	Nyaolako	Central Wasile	125	127	252	
60	Bokimaake	Central Wasile	327	325	652	
61	Foli	Central Wasile	417	399	816	
62	Tomares	South Wasile	266	256	522	
63	Dodaga	East Wasile	985	910	1,895	
64	Tabanalou	South Wasile	206	180	386	

## Annex 17. Summary of Points of Six Village Nature Conservation Agreements

### POINTS OF THE VILLAGE NATURE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT FOR VILLAGES SURROUNDING THE AKETAJAWE LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK

There are six villages that have been assisted by Burung Indonesia's Halmahera Programme in creating a Village Nature Conservation Agreement. They are WJ – Woejerana (Central Halmahera District); WD – Woda (Tidore Islands Municipality); AL – Akelamo (Tidore Islands Municipality); PT – Pintatu (East Halmahera District); TJ – Tutuling Jaya (East Halmahera District); LL – Labilabi (East Halmahera District).

In total there are 19 points of agreement, which are set forth in the rules agreement or expectations. There are 7-11 agreements in each village. The points and the establishment of the agreements in each village are as follows:

General Agreements	General Expectations	Conservation Aspects	WJ	WD	AL	PT	TJ	LL
<b>A. Community social life</b>								
1 Visitors and programmes from outside the village	The goal and programme are well planned, accurate, and useful for the village.	To be able to control the utilization of village natural resources.	x			x		
2 Community arable land	No boundary conflicts occur among the villagers or with the ALNP.	To maintain the stability of ALNP boundary.	x					
3 Livestock rearing	The optimization of livestock products and zero conflict between owners.	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
4 Market, crops marketing, and independent economic work	The villagers have opportunities to improve the village economy.	-	x		x	x	x	x
5 Community education	The formal education of the villagers is well run and is supported by adequate building facilities and a teacher.	Good education is expected to support better conservation efforts.	x		x	x	x	x
6 Environmental hygiene	Clean village environment.	Cleanliness practices are the 1st step of environment conservation actions.		x	x	x		x
7 Community health	The communities obtain a better health service from	-			x		x	

General Agreements		General Expectations	Conservation Aspects	WJ	WD	AL	PT	TJ	LL
		the government.							
8	Agricultural business development	Increasing agricultural production.	The increase of agricultural businesses are hoped to minimize the destruction of the forest.					x	
9	Clean water	To fulfil the need of clean water in the village.	The community is expected to care more about the forest and the importance of caring for the environment.						x
10	Energy and electricity	To fulfil the village electrical needs.	-						x
11	Talud	To avoid coastal abrasion in the village.	-						x
12	Farming pest extermination	Agricultural products are saved from pests	Agricultural products increase without disturbing the environment				x		
13	Village infrastructure	A well prepared funeral ground and a place for religious services is established.					x		
<b>B. Village natural biological resource utilization</b>				<b>WJ</b>	<b>WD</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PT</b>	<b>TJ</b>	<b>LL</b>
14	Catching fish in the river	No electrocution and poisoning until sustainable products are achieved.	The sustainability of the environment and natural resource utilization	x	x		x		
15	Tree cutting	Cutting is allowed with specific regulations and must not inflict damages onto the environment.	To prevent floods, landslides and to preserve the village water sources.	x	x	x	x	x	x
16	Capturing wild animals	To preserve wild animals (birds, etc.) in the village and the surrounding environment.	Preservation of the animals (birds, etc.) in the village and surrounding area.	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>C. Village natural non-biological resource utilization</b>				<b>WJ</b>	<b>WD</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PT</b>	<b>TJ</b>	<b>LL</b>
17	Rock and sand	To prevent village	To prevent rock	x	x	x	x	x	x



General Agreements	General Expectations	Conservation Aspects	WJ	WD	AL	PT	TJ	LL
mining.	environmental deterioration and to increase the village income.	and sand mining in areas that are classified as hazardous locations.						
<b>D. Aketajawe Lolobata National Park</b>			<b>WJ</b>	<b>WD</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PT</b>	<b>TJ</b>	<b>LL</b>
18 Clear boundaries and boundary markers	Communities must not undertake activities inside the NP area, due to the marked boundaries.	To preserve the stability of the ALNP boundaries.	x		x			x
19 Tree cutting in the ALNP	No one is allowed to cut down trees in the ALNP area for any reason.	Direct conservation in the ALNP area.		x			x	
Total of agreements and expectations			10	7	9	11	9	11

*x : the points of agreement are implemented in the village*

ooOoo

## Annex 18. Summary of Minutes of Meeting

### **Facilitation of Boundary Demarcation Conflicts between Aketajawe Lolobata National Park (ALNP) and Four Villages in East Halmahera District**

Date: 29 May 2012

Venue: East Halmahera District Regent's Office Meeting Hall

Participants:

- Assistant III of East Halmahera District Secretary (Heriyanto Umar)
- Head of District Advisory Staff (H. Husni Komdan)
- Head of ALNP (Ir. Ari Subiantoro, MP)
- Forest Ranger of ALNP (Raduan, SH)
- Head of Section III Maba of ALNP (Ir. Zaenabun)
- ALNP staff (Nurpana S.)
- ALNP staff (Jarot T.)
- Head of Pintatu Village Governance (Jefrison Korowoceng)
- Head of Pintatu Village Assembly (Erasmus Popala)
- Head of Tomares Village (Adolf Masela)
- Secretary of Tomares Village Assembly (Malderius M.)
- Head of Binagara Village (Sugito)
- Head of Binagara Village Assembly (Sakri)
- Head of Tabanalou Village (Muhamad A. Gani)
- Head of Tabanalou Village Governance (Sarjan)
- Burung Indonesia (Ria Saryanthi, Grace Ellen, Kino Sebayang, Darmin Hi Hasim and Akmal Kadir)

Objective:

To facilitate the conflict of national park boundary demarcation between four villages: Pintatu, Tomares, Tabanalou, Binagara) and the ALNP.

Points of discussion:

- The village representatives agreed that national park is important and it is the best alternative in preserving the ecosystem and forest to support the nature balance.
- Regarding the national park boundary demarcation, the villagers from Pintatu, Tomares, Tabanalou, and Binagara asked that the boundary markers on or near their land to be moved further into the forest. Reasons of their resentment were:
  1. They wanted to follow the old boundary markers that were placed in the era of Dutch colonial.
  2. They were not informed in the first place about the national park boundary demarcation in their area, and there were no socialization events held by the BPKH/ALNP. They only knew Burung Indonesia organization as the staffs of Burung Indonesia often went to the villages to do socialization and mediation regarding the boundary issue as well as the awareness activities.

ooOoo

**Pilot Project for Village Initiative Programme Development:  
Durian Tree Planting in Woda Village**

**Project Location**

Woda Village, Oba sub-district, Tidore Island Municipality, North Maluku

**Project Details**

The initiative programme was one of Burung Indonesia programmes in Halmahera to support the national park conservation by assisting the surrounding villages' development to improve their economy. Hopefully along with the economy improvement, the villagers were getting less depended on the forest.

Woda village is one of the nearby villages around Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) that is also one of ALNP access points. It was selected as one of the pilot project location based on its active performance during the assisting process.

Durian tree planting was chosen with following considerations:

1. Environment aspect: Bairorai riverbanks were selected as the planting location to prevent flood and landslides which were frequently happened, afterwards the planting locations also had to be expanded to the old village area.
2. Economic value: the trees also had to meet the economic value to increase the villagers' income.

Burung Indonesia roles in the process were:

1. Assisting in the Karidahe farming group establishment (20 members). The group was responsible in performing the planting process;
2. Coordinating the seeds collecting and seedling. There were 2,000 seeds that were collected independently by the farming group from mother plants in the village area;
3. Coordinating the clearing of the planting locations. The areas that were selected as priorities were the riverbanks and derelict land (approximately 5 ha in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase);
4. Coordinating the planting process. The farming group planted the seeds gradually according to its readiness. During the 1<sup>st</sup> phase in March 2012 the group had planted 200 seeds.
5. Providing the needed knowledge for the planting and caring. Burung Indonesia did not provide physical assistant in the project, the villagers performed all the physical work. Both the farming group and the derelict land owners were responsible for the tree caring.

Expected outcome

1. The critical lands in the village are green again and the villagers are saved from flood.
2. The villagers become more aware about the environment.
3. The villagers gain better income by selling durian so that they do not need to go into the forest to trap birds or open farming area.

**Pilot Project for Village Initiative Programme Development:  
*Pterocarpus indicus* Planting and Peanut Cultivation in Woejerana Village**

**Project Location**

Woejerana Village (formerly known as Kobe Kulo SP-2), Central Weda sub-district, Central Halmahera District, North Maluku

**Project Details**

The Village Initiative Programme was one of Burung Indonesia programmes in Halmahera to support the national park preservation by assisting the surrounding villages' development to improve their economy based on environment and conservation aspects. Hopefully along with the economy improvement, the villagers were getting less depended on the forest. The programme focused on upgrading the villagers' capacity and developing green mindset and mentality.

Woejerana village is one of the nearby villages around Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP). It was selected as one of the pilot project location based on its active performance during the assisting process. The whole project activities, which included meeting and field activities facilitation, took place in November 2011 – May 2012.

After some meetings, the villagers through Sejahtera and Tunas Harapan farming groups agreed to:

1. Cultivate peanuts;
2. Plant linggua trees (*Pterocarpus indicus*);  
Linggua tree was chosen because it has good quality, easy in propagation (cutting was used as its reproduction method and it is ready to be planted in short time), also the plants were easily found in the forest nearby the village. There were 1,500 cutting plants that were able to be collected and they were predicted to be ready to be planted in three months. The farming groups would supervise the cutting and planting.

The selected locations to plant linggua trees were:

- 1) Along the Soloi and Akejira riverbanks to prevent flood
- 2) Unproductive lands that were not owned by the villagers

Burung Indonesia roles in the process were:

1. Facilitating the peanut seed procurement;
2. Coordinating the linggua seeds collecting;
3. Coordinating the clearing of the planting locations;
4. Providing the needed knowledge for the planting and caring. Burung Indonesia did not provide physical assistant in the project, the villagers performed all the physical work. They were also responsible for the tree caring.

### Expected outcome

1. The critical lands in the village are green again
2. The villagers are saved from flood
3. Peanuts can be one of the village main agriculture commodities
4. The tree planting was hoped to be a continuous activity that will be conducted independently by the villagers to other important locations, including the forest around ALNP.

ooOoo



**THE MAJOR OF THE TIDORE ISLES**  
**DECREE OF THE MAJOR OF THE TIDORE ISLES**  
Number: 70.2 of 2009

ON

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK  
MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION FORUM OF TIDORE ISLAND MUNICIPALITY**

THE MAJOR OF THE TIDORE ISLES,

Considering :

- a. that in order to be able to give sustainable benefit for the society welfare, the preservation effort of The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park in Halmahera Island, North Maluku Province need to be consistently coordinated and supported by stakeholders;
- b. that to anticipate the forthcoming problems in the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park management, a communication forum is needed as multi stakeholder coordination media based on values of transparency, participatory, and responsibility;
- c. that based on the consideration above in letter a and b it is necessary to stipulate the Decree of The Major of The Tidore Isles on the Establishment of The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum of Tidore Island Municipality;

In view of :

1. Law Number 5 of 1990;
2. Law Number 23 of 1997;
3. Law Number 41 of 1999;
4. Law Number 1 of 2003;
5. Law Number 32 of 2004;
6. Law Number 26 of 2007;
7. Government Regulation Number 68 of 1998;
8. Government Regulation Number 7 of 1999;
9. Government Regulation Number 8 of 1999;
10. Government Regulation Number 45 of 2004;
11. Government Regulation Number 79 of 2005;

HAS DECIDED

To stipulate:

- FIRST : Establishing the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum of Tidore Island Municipality with membership composition as contained in the Attachment of this Decree.
- SECOND : The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum of Tidore Island Municipality as referred to in the FIRST dictum has task:
1. To coordinate and mediate the resolutions of the forthcoming conflicts between related stakeholders according to the prevailing law.
  2. To assist the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park in implementing good governance policies
  3. To enhance security system of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park area based on supports of the community and related stakeholders in North Maluku Province
  4. To report all its activities to the Major of Tidore Isles through the Secretary of Tidore Island Municipality.
- THIRD : Expenses appeared as the result of this stipulation of Decree shall be borne to the Annual Budget of Tidore Island Municipality.
- FOURTH : This Decree shall come into force as from the stipulation date.

Stipulated in : Tidore  
On : 8 December 2009

**THE MAJOR OF THE TIDORE ISLES**

signed  
**ACHMAD MAHIFA**

**Copy to**

1. Chairman of DPRD of Tidore Island Municipality
2. Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation in Jakarta
3. Head of Tidore Island Municipality Inspectorate in Tidore
4. Head of Finance Division of Tidore Island Municipality Secretary in Tidore
5. Related parties

## **ATTACHMENT OF THE DECREE OF THE MAJOR OF THE TIDORE ISLES**

NUMBER: 70.2 of 2009  
DATED : 8 December 2009  
ON : THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA  
NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION FORUM  
OF TIDORE ISLAND MUNICIPALITY

### **MEMBERSHIP COMPOSITION OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION FORUM OF TIDORE ISLAND MUNICIPALITY**

Advisor : The Major of The Tidore Isles  
Coordinator : 1. Chief of Tidore Island Municipality Police  
2. Secretary of Tidore Island Municipality  
3. Head of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park  
Chairman : Assistant Secretary of Economy and Welfare Agency  
Vice : Head of Agriculture and Forestry Agency  
Secretary : 1. Sub-unit Head of Forestry Agency (of Agriculture and Forestry  
Agency)  
2. Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia (Burung  
Indonesia)  
Member : 1. Regional Development Planning Agency of Tidore Island  
Municipality  
2. Mining and Energy Agency  
3. Environment Agency  
4. Public Works Agency  
5. Social, Labour, and Transmigration Agency  
6. Education, Youth, and Sports Agency  
7. Cultural Affairs and Tourism Agency  
8. Head Division of Aketajawe National Park  
9. Public Figures and Traditional Leaders  
10. DPRD of Tidore Island Municipality (commissions in charge)  
11. Tidore Island Municipality Police  
12. Non Governmental Organizations  
13. Public Relation Division of Tidore Island Municipality  
Secretary  
14. Head of North Oba Sub-district  
15. Head of Central Oba Sub-district  
16. Head of Oba Sub-district  
17. Head of South Oba Sub-district

THE MAJOR OF THE TIDORE ISLE

signed  
**ACHMAD MAHIFA**





**THE REGENT OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT**  
**DECREE OF THE REGENT OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT**  
Number: 188.45/107-860/2009

ON

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK  
MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION FORUM OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT**

THE REGENT OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT,

Considering :

- a. that in order to be able to give sustainable benefit for the society welfare in present times and for the future generation, the preservation effort of The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park in Halmahera Island, North Maluku Province need to be consistently coordinated and supported by stakeholders;
- b. that to materialize the aforementioned support, it is deemed necessary to establish The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum of East Halmahera District of North Maluku Province;
- c. that based on the consideration above, it is necessary to stipulate the Decree of The Regent of East Halmahera District on:

In view of :

1. Law Number 5 of 1990;
2. Law Number 23 of 1997;
3. Law Number 41 of 1999;
4. Law Number 1 of 2003;
5. Law Number 26 of 2007;
6. Government Regulation Number 68 of 1998;
7. Government Regulation Number 7 of 1999;
8. Government Regulation Number 8 of 1999;
9. Government Regulation Number 45 of 2004;
10. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.03/Menhut-II/2007;

Observing :

1. Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number SK.397/Menhut-II/2004;

2. The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Planning of 2006 – 2031 of Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation of 2006;
3. Stakeholders Recommendation as result of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum Establishment Meeting in Maba, East Halmahera District dated 24 June 2009.

#### HAS DECIDED

To stipulate: DECREE OF THE REGENT OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION FORUM OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT

FIRST : Establishing the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum of East Halmahera District.

SECOND : The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum will be headed by a Forum Chairman who will be under and responsible to the Regent;

THIRD : The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum will be located in Maba, East Halmahera District;

FOURTH : The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum of East Halmahera District has task:

1. To coordinate and mediate the resolutions of the forthcoming conflicts between related stakeholders according to the prevailing law.
2. To assist the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park in implementing good governance policies.
3. To enhance security system of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park area based on supports of the community and related stakeholders in North Maluku Province.
4. To report all its activities related to boundary issue resolution to the Regent of East Halmahera Regent.

FIFTH : The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum of East Halmahera District is a joint media of Government, Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park, Non Governmental Organization, Local Communities, Private Sector, and Academics to collaborate in order to strengthen the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park management to be able to provide sustainable benefit;

SIXTH : The names contained in the inseparable attachment of this Decree are the names of membership composition of The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication Forum of East Halmahera District.

- SEVENTH : Expenses appeared as the result of this stipulation of Decree shall be borne to the District Annual Budget of 2009;
- EIGHTH : This Decree shall come into force as from the stipulation date; any error arising at future date will be improved as required.

Stipulated in : Maba  
On : 7 August 2009

**THE REGENT OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT**

signed  
**WELHELMUS TAHALELE**

**Copy to**

1. Regent of East Halmahera District in Maba
2. Head of East Halmahera District Inspectorate in Maba
3. Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation in Jakarta
4. Head of Finance and Natural Resource Management Agency of East Halmahera District in Maba
5. Related parties
6. Archives

## **ATTACHMENT OF THE DECREE OF THE REGENT OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT**

NUMBER: 188.45/107-860/209  
DATED : 7 August 2009  
ON : THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA  
NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION FORUM  
OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT

### **MEMBERSHIP COMPOSITION OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION FORUM OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT**

Advisor : 1. The Regent of East Halmahera District  
2. Head of DPRD of East Halmahera District  
Coordinator: 1. Chief of East Halmahera District Police  
2. Secretary of East Halmahera District  
3. Head of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park  
Chairman : Assistant III of East Halmahera District Secretary  
Vice : Head of Forestry and Plantation Agency of East Halmahera District  
Secretary : Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia (Burung Indonesia)  
Member : 1. Regional Development Planning Agency of East Halmahera District  
2. Forestry and Plantation Agency of East Halmahera District  
3. Mining and Energy Agency of East Halmahera District  
4. Agriculture and Plants Agency of East Halmahera District  
5. Environment Agency of East Halmahera District  
6. Labour and Transmigration Agency of East Halmahera District  
7. Education, Youth, and Sports Agency of East Halmahera District  
8. Tourism Agency of East Halmahera District  
9. Social Affairs Agency of East Halmahera District  
10. Head Division of Aketajawe National Park Management for Subaim  
Area I and Maba Area III  
11. Public Figures  
12. DPRD of East Halmahera District  
13. East Halmahera District Police  
14. Local NGO – AMPERA  
15. Public Relation Division of Central Halmahera District Secretary  
16. PT. Nusa Padma Co. and Wana Kencana Sejati  
17. PT. Kirana Cakrawala and PT. Taiwi  
18. PT. Weda Bay Nickel

**THE REGENT OF EAST HALMAHERA DISTRICT**

signed  
**WELHELMUS TAHALELE**



**THE REGENT OF CENTRAL HALMAHERA DISTRICT**  
**DECREE OF THE REGENT OF CENTRAL HALMAHERA DISTRICT**  
Number: 556.105/KEP/200/2010

ON

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK  
MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION FORUM OF  
CENTRAL HALMAHERA DISTRICT**

THE REGENT OF CENTRAL HALMAHERA DISTRICT,

Considering :

- a. that in order to be able to give sustainable benefit for the society welfare, the preservation effort of The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park in Halmahera Island, North Maluku Province need to be consistently coordinated and supported by stakeholders;
- b. that to anticipate the forthcoming problems in the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park management, a communication forum is needed as multi stakeholder coordination media based on values of transparency, participatory, and responsibility;
- c. that based on the consideration above in letter a and b it is necessary to stipulate the Decree of The Regent of Central Halmahera District on the Establishment of The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication and Coordination Forum of Central Halmahera District;

In view of :

1. Law Number 5 of 1990;
2. Law Number 6 of 1990;
3. Law Number 23 of 1997;
4. Law Number 41 of 1999;
5. Law Number 1 of 2003;
6. Law Number 17 of 2003;
7. Law Number 10 of 2004;
8. Law Number 32 of 2004;
9. Law Number 33 of 2004;
10. Law Number 26 of 2007;
11. Government Regulation Number 68 of 1998;
12. Government Regulation Number 7 of 1999;

13. Government Regulation Number 8 of 1999;
14. Government Regulation Number 45 of 2004;
15. Government Regulation Number 79 of 2005;

HAS DECIDED

To stipulate :

- FIRST : Establishing the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication and Coordination Forum of Central Halmahera District with membership composition as contained in the Attachment of this Decree.
- SECOND : The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Management Communication and Coordination Forum of Central Halmahera District as referred to in the FIRST dictum has task:
1. To coordinate and mediate the resolutions of the forthcoming conflicts between related stakeholders according to the prevailing law.
  2. To assist the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park in implementing good governance policies
  3. To enhance security system of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park area based on supports of the community and related stakeholders in North Maluku Province
  4. To report all its activities to the Regent through the Secretary of Central Halmahera District.
- THIRD : Expenses appeared as the result of this stipulation of Decree shall be borne to the Annual Budget of Central Halmahera District.
- FOURTH : This Decree shall come into force as from the stipulation date.

Stipulated in : Weda  
On : 12 July 2010

**THE REGENT OF CENTRAL HALMAHERA DISTRICT**

signed  
**M. AL YASIN ALI**

**Copy to**

1. Chairman of DPRD of Central Halmahera District in Weda
2. Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation in Jakarta
3. Head of Central Halmahera District Inspectorate in Weda
4. Head of Finance Division of Central Halmahera District Secretary in Weda
5. Head of Legal Division of Central Halmahera District Secretary in Weda
6. Related parties

**ATTACHMENT OF THE DECREE OF THE REGENT OF CENTRAL HALMAHERA DISTRICT**

NUMBER : 556.105/KEP/200/2010  
DATED : 12 July 2010  
ON : THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION FORUM OF CENTRAL HALMAHERA DISTRICT

**MEMBERSHIP COMPOSITION OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION FORUM OF CENTRAL HALMAHERA DISTRICT**

Advisor : The Regent of Central Halmahera District  
Coordinator : 1. Chief of Central Halmahera District Police  
2. Secretary of Central Halmahera District  
3. Head of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park  
Chairman : Head of Regional Development Planning Agency of Central Halmahera District  
Vice : Head of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Agency of Central Halmahera District  
Secretary : 1. Head of Forestry Agency of Central Halmahera District  
2. Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia (Burung Indonesia)  
Member : 1. Environment Management Agency  
2. Mining and Energy Agency  
3. Cultural Affairs and Tourism Agency  
4. Social Affairs Agency  
5. Education, Youth, and Sports Agency  
6. Public Works Agency  
7. Plantation Agency  
8. Labour and Transmigration Agency of Central Halmahera District  
9. Public Relation Division of Central Halmahera District Secretary  
10. DPRD of Central Halmahera District  
11. Central Halmahera District Police  
12. Head of Weda Sub-district  
13. Head of Weda Division of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park  
14. Public Figures  
15. PT Weda Bay Nickel

THE REGENT OF CENTRAL HALMAHERA DISTRICT

signed  
**M. AL YASIN ALI**

## Annex 24. Summary of Report

### The Multi-stakeholder Forum (MSF) Evaluation

	Central Halmahera District	East Halmahera District	Tidore Island Municipality
Establishment Date	12 July 2010	07 August 2009	08 December 2009
Decree	Central Halmahera Regent Decree No. 556.105/KEP/200/2010	East Halmahera Regent Decree No. 188.45/107-860/2009	Tidore Isle Major Decree No. 70.2 Year 2009
<b>POINTS of EVALUATION</b>			
<b>Activities (*seldom, **often, ***always)</b>			
Coordination meeting with Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) and Burung Indonesia	*	**	*
ALNP and MSF socialization with community and local government	***	**	*
VNCA socialization with villagers and local government	V		
Socialization of meeting and study visits results	**	*	*
Involved in implementing local content programme		V	
<b>Achievements</b>			
Assisted in VNCA establishment	V		
Assisted in solving boundaries issue	V	V	V
Assisted in solving problems in Tobelo Dalam community regarding education, health, and settlement issues		V (health issue)	
Overcome illegal mining problem in coordination with ALNP		V (in Miaf)	V
<b>Suggestions/Inputs in General</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ALNP needs to be more active in socialization and coordination with local government, MSF, and the community;</li> <li>A framework needs to be formulated for MSF work plan;</li> <li>Regular MSF meeting to be held at least once a month;</li> <li>MSF budgeting to be included in district government annual budget for District Development Planning Agency;</li> <li>MSF needs to be involved more in ALNP activities in order to be able to help as mediators for the upcoming problems occurred on fields with the community;</li> <li>MSF needs intense socialization with the community and local governments;</li> <li>The Head of MSF must be a key figure with the capacity for making final decision, such as Head of District Development Planning Agency as Head of MSF in Central Halmahera, in order to be able to make rapid movements needed in solving problems;</li> <li>MSF follow-up meetings need to be monitored;</li> <li>MSF and ALNP need to promote VNCA as Village Regulation to be implemented in other villages;</li> <li>Private sectors, academics, community agencies, and public figures need to be more active in the MSF;</li> <li>Regular meetings between three existed MSF to be held to synchronize the activities and problems solving regarding ALNP management issues.</li> </ul>			



**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM TRAINING  
to Build the Capacities of Related Stakeholders  
(Ternate, 10 – 14 August 2009)**

Burung Indonesia has implemented the **Partnership for Conservation Management of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park** programme with support from the Global Environment Facilities (GEF)/World Bank. All the related stakeholders were expected to provide positive contributions for the conservation of ALNP through this programme. One of the suggestions from Burung Indonesia was the upgrading of the capacities of related stakeholders around the ALNP in Geographic Information System (GIS) through organizing a training workshop.

The training was held at the Surya Pagi Hotel, Ternate from 10 - 14 August 2009. The participants were from:

- Aketajawe Lolobata National Park Office
- Provincial Development Planning Agency
- District and Municipal Development Planning Agencies
- Provincial Forestry Office
- District and Municipal Forestry Offices.

Ten participants attended this training and they were selected based on their administrative locations in relation to the ALNP, and were based in the Central and Eastern Halmahera Districts and the Tidore Archipelago Municipality.

In general the participants could follow the sessions well from the first to the final day of the training. The participants' general understanding of ArcMap increased dramatically and they were able to understand the materials presented. Only during the 'creating spatial data' and 'vector data editing' sessions were their skills noticeably different; some understood this technology more rapidly than others. Nevertheless, each participant was able to complete their assigned tasks and present them as hardcopy maps.

The top three participants were recognised for their hard work during the 5-day training. Awards were given to:

1. Sitti Nadiyah Nasaruddin (East Halmahera District Development Planning Agency Staff)
2. Meity M. Tubagus, STP (North Maluku Development Planning Agency Staff)
3. Yusuf Palulla, S.Hut (Central Halmahera District Forestry Office Staff)

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**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM TRAINING FOR ANALYSTS**  
**(Ternate, 26-30 March 2012)**

The GIS training to upgrade the technical capacities of ALNP Office Staff, Regional Development Planning Agencies Staff, and North Maluku Provincial, District, and Municipal Forestry Office Staff was held in Ternate for five days, from 26 - 30 March 2012. This was organized by Burung Indonesia's Halmahera Programme and was fully funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)/World Bank, and Loro Parque Foundation through the **Partnership for Conservation Management of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park** programme.

The participants came from government institutions in North Maluku Province who had established partnerships with Burung Indonesia in order to implement the national park programme, and were from East and Central Halmahera Districts, the Tidore Archipelago Municipality and North Maluku Province. They were expected to gain an increased knowledge in advanced GIS application through the training, especially in spatial data analysis to better assist the institutions where they were employed. The institutions that participated in the training were:

1. Regional Development Planning Agencies
2. Forestry and Agriculture Office
3. ALNP Office

In total, there were eleven participants who attended the training. Most of the participants already had a basic knowledge of operating computers, but not all of them understood the basic use of GIS.

The training was intended to continue on from the previous GIS training that was held in Ternate from 10 - 14 August 2009. The materials in the latest training session were aimed to analyze spatial data and geo-databases with a short introduction to remote sensing technology. However, basic training was also provided to participants in order to refresh their knowledge from the previous training session and to expand their technical capacities.

The trainers at this event were:

1. Bambang Tetuka (Burung Indonesia GIS & Mapping Officer)
2. Mahendra Primajati (Burung Indonesia Halmahera Programme GIS & Mapping Officer)
3. Markus Ratriyono (Guest speaker from Forest Watch Indonesia/FWI)

According to the questionnaire distributed at the conclusion of the training, the majority of the participants gained sufficient knowledge to support their work and their institutions. The participants' skills in mapping, GIS analysis and GPS were also increased as a result of the materials provided and the training itself.

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## Annex 27. Handover letter of equipment

### MINUTES of HANDOVER

The Minutes of Handover is held on Thursday, dated the second day of February two thousand and twelve, by and between:

1. Name : Agus Budi Utomo  
Position : Executive Director  
hereinafter referred to as the **First Party**.

In this event acts for and on behalf of Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia (BirdLife Indonesia Association), renown as Burung Indonesia, a nonprofit organisation which arrange and implement its objectives according to articles of association in H. AZHAAR ALIA, SH No. 28, 15 July 2002 notaries deed as amended in HERLINA PAKPAHAN, SH., MA. No. 02, 11 July 2005 notaries deed, in furtherance convey to:

2. Name : Ir. M. Tabur  
Position : Head of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park  
Place, date of birth :  
Gender : Male  
Address :  
ID number :  
Acts for and on behalf of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park and hereinafter referred to as the **Second Party**.

Both parties take into account:

The cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Forestry- Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation and BirdLife Indonesia Association for **bird and habitat conservation partnership programme in Indonesia**.

Pursuant to the above issue, the First Party hereby conveys the equipments that the Second Party will be held liable for. The conveyed equipments are as follows (enclosed):

- Nikon Binocular Monarch 8X42 DCF - 2 Units  
Inventory No.: II/Binocular/01/10/BI
- GPS ; Garmin GPSMAP 60CSx - 1 Unit  
Inventory No.: VII/GPS/12/09/BI
- Dome Tent Lafuma Summertime  $\frac{3}{4}$  - 1 Unit  
Inventory No.: VII/Tenda/12/09/BI

All the above equipments are conveyed to the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park after being checked by the Second Party.

By accepting the above equipments by the Second Party or proxy, the Second Party states that all the above descriptions are correct.

The First Party in furtherance shall convey all the responsibility to the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park calculated from the moment this Minutes of Handover being signed.

First Party or proxy :	Second Party:
1. <u>Agus Budi Utomo</u> Conveyor	2. <u>Ir. M. Tabur</u> Recipient

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### MINUTES of HANDOVER

The Minutes of Handover is held on Tuesday, dated the eleventh day of December two thousand and twelve, by and between:

3. Name : Agus Budi Utomo  
Position : Executive Director

In this event acts for and on behalf of Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia (BirdLife Indonesia Association), renown as Burung Indonesia, a nonprofit organisation which arrange and implement its objectives according to articles of association in H. AZHAAR ALIA, SH No. 28, 15 July 2002 notaries deed as amended in HERLINA PAKPAHAN, SH., MA. No. 02, 11 July 2005 notaries deed in furtherance being represented by:

Name : Ria Saryanthi  
Position : Head of Conservation Programme Burung Indonesia  
hereinafter referred to as the **First Party**.

4. Name : Zainabun S.Hut  
Position : Head of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Administrative Subdivision  
Place, date of birth : Ambon, 21 October 1970  
Gender : Female  
Address : Jl. Baddarudin Jalur Lintas Halmahera  
ID number : 8271036110700002  
Acts for and on behalf of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park and hereinafter referred to as the **Second Party**.

Both parties take into account:

The cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Forestry- Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation and BirdLife Indonesia Association for **bird and habitat conservation partnership programme in Indonesia**.

Pursuant to the above issue, the First Party hereby conveys the equipments that the Second Party will be held liable for. The conveyed equipments are as follows (enclosed):

- 1 unit of DELL Vostro Desktop PC complete with Operating System Windows 7 Professional SP1;
- 1 book of DELL Vostro PC manual;
- 3 CDs Backup System;
- 1 Esri ArcGIS 10.1 Basic Licensed Software

All the above equipments are conveyed to the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park after being checked by the Second Party.

By accepting the above equipments by the Second Party or proxy, the Second Party states that all the above descriptions are correct.

The First Party in furtherance shall convey all the responsibility to the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park calculated from the moment this Minutes of Handover being signed.

First Party or proxy :	Second Party:
<b>2. Ria Saryanthi</b> Conveyor	<b>2. Zainabun, S.Hut</b> Recipient

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### **BIODIVERSITY SURVEY TECHNIQUES TRAINING (2008)**

According to the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.397/Menhut-II/2004, Aketawaje-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) was established with a total area of 167,300 ha. It consists of two blocks: Aketajawe block covering 77,100 ha and Lolobata block covering 90,200 ha. The national park was predicted as a habitat for 24 North Maluku endemic bird species; four of it is endemics to Halmahera Island. The last biodiversity survey in Halmahera Island was conducted by Birdlife International Indonesia Programme in collaboration with the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry in 1994-1999.

To perform a biodiversity survey, proper knowledge and skills about standard and adequate survey techniques are needed to do simple biodiversity assessment, monitoring to certain species or a complete biodiversity survey. Therefore, a preliminary biodiversity survey techniques training was held to upgrade the ALNP management capacity in Burung Indonesia Halmahera Programme office at Sultan Khairun Street no.36, Ternate for five days (2-4 June and 16-17 June 2008).

There were seven participants in the training who came from institutions as follows:

1. Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Office (four people)  
The staffs participated in the training were hoped to be able to assist in conducting biodiversity survey in ALNP.
2. Natural Resource Conservation Office -Ternate Section (two people)  
The staffs joined the training in order to be able to perform similar biodiversity survey in their protected areas according to the activity required.
3. Non-institution (one person)

The training materials were:

1. Bird bio ecology
2. Bird observation
3. Bird biodiversity survey design
4. Bird inventory technique
5. Mapping and GPS usage

Some materials needed field training to enhance the participants' ability in using some survey methods to do proper bird observations and data analysis for the upcoming biodiversity survey.

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## **BIODIVERSITY SURVEY TECHNIQUES TRAINING**

**Bidadari Meeting Room, Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Office, Sofifi**

**25 - 27 January 2012**

During the implementation of **Partnership for Conservation Management of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP)** programme, Burung Indonesia's Halmahera programme together with the ALNP Office regularly conducted biodiversity surveys that observed birds in particular. The surveys were performed twice as efforts to assess the tendency of the biodiversity sustainability in ALNP area, the preliminary survey was conducted in the beginning of the programme (2008) and the final survey was conducted in the end of the programme (2012). Biodiversity survey techniques trainings were held as the survey preparations.

The second biodiversity survey techniques training as preparation for the final survey was to upgrade and equalize the ALNP Office staffs' capacity so they would gain adequate basic knowledge and standardized skills to conduct monitoring and biodiversity survey in their area with good methods.

After the training, the participants were expected to be able to:

1. Understand the basic bio ecology knowledge for the targeted survey object
2. Know some biodiversity survey techniques (a few methods are applied for some species)
3. Design a survey according to the ALNP needs
4. Correctly and precisely analyze the biodiversity survey result
5. Conduct a biodiversity survey in ALNP
6. Create an ALNP biodiversity monitoring design to be used continuously in the future

There were 19 participants in the training; all of them were internal staff of the ALNP Office:

1. Forest Ecosystem Controller (four people)
2. Forest Ranger (14 people)
3. Forestry Extension Officer (four people)
4. Office Management (one person)

All trainers were from Burung Indonesia Halmahera Programme:

1. Hanom Bashari (Biodiversity Analyst)
2. Irfan Rosyadi (Parrot Conservation Officer)
3. Mahendra (Geographic Information System & Mapping Officer)

The training materials were:

1. Bird bio ecology introduction
2. Bird conservation efforts in Indonesia
3. The bird diversity in Indonesia and North Maluku
4. Bird observation techniques
5. Simple bird survey technique
6. Knowing the details of bird survey tools



7. Line Transect and Point Count Techniques to acquire field data
8. Simple survey data analysis techniques (data obtained using Line Transect and Point Count techniques)
9. Diversity value analysis
10. Density analysis using Distance 5.0 computer programme

The biodiversity monitoring system that was going to be performed by ALNP Office would be further discussed.

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### **PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA) ACTIVITY (2009)**

In order to achieve satisfying results in the **Partnership for Conservation Management of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP)** programme implementation in North Maluku province, the role of the local community was crucially needed to ensure a sustainable ALNP conservation and management. Therefore a mutual consensus was made with the villagers surrounding the ALNP, known as the Village Nature Conservation Agreement (VNCA).

In the process of composing VNCA, an assessment was performed in the selected villages using PRA method to collect the complete needed information, such as: village history, village area, population, villagers' livelihood, village potentials, problems occurred, respected village figures, the village infrastructure, etc. During the PRA facilitating process, the facilitators did not give commands but they listened to the villagers and acted as equal, they shared related experience and endorsed the villagers to be active.

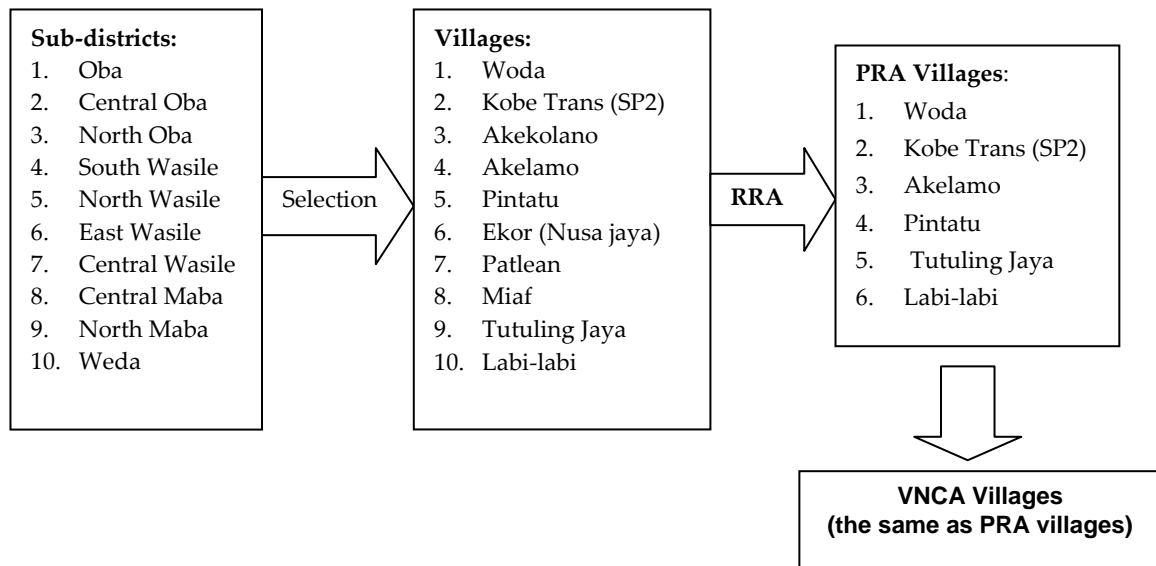
The goals of the Participatory Rural Appraisal were:

- Practical Goals (Short term):  
To support the practical needs fulfillment and welfare improvement through communal activity
- Strategic Goals (Long term):  
To support community empowerment and fortification by encouraging the community to discover their potential and take actions to improve their lives quality through continuous learning and social or lifestyle changing.

The end result of PRA was the villagers could design the work plan to solve their problems using their own potentials and it would be arranged in VNCA.

To identify the selected village where PRA was to be conducted, the Rapid Rural Assessment (RRA) method was used. Ten villages were picked out of ten sub-districts that surrounded ALNP as targets of RRA, they were: Woda, Kobe Trans (SP2), Akekolano, Akelamo, Pintatu, and Ekor (Nusa Jaya) villages from Aketajawe Block and Patlean, Miaf, Tutuling Jaya, and Labi-labi villages from Lolobata Block. After RRA was performed, six villages were chosen for PRA process, they were: Akelamo, Woda, Kobe Trans (SP2), Pintatu, Tutuling Jaya, and Labi-labi villages. They were chosen according to survey results and to represent the administrative areas where the ALNP exists.

Diagram of selection and PRA process:



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## **PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL TRAINING**

**Bolote Hotel, Sofifi, North Maluku**

**22 – 25 May 2012**

The workshop was facilitated by Amsurya Warman Amsa (Burung Indonesia) and M. Jufryhard (Telapak) assisted by Mu'min Wahid, Akmal Kadir, and Bahri Hi. Saleh from Burung Indonesia Halmahera Programme.

In total there were 30 training participants who came as representatives from related stakeholders, such as North Maluku local governments, village assemblies, and the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park (ALNP) staffs.

The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) training was held by Burung Indonesia and the ALNP as one of the main steps in formulating Village Nature Conservation Agreement (VNCA) to achieve a participatory community development based on village nature conservation.

The objectives of PRA training were as follows:

1. To enhance the stakeholders comprehension about the VNCA process and its significant role in promoting green village development;
2. To share relevant experience regarding PRA facilitating process that requires main involvement of the villagers to analyze their lives and conditions in order to design plans of actions based on their potentials with the help of facilitators as equal through discussions;
3. To equip the participants with PRA facilitating comprehension and skills to develop VNCA in non-VNCA villages.

The training materials were as follows:

- Socialization of ALNP and Burung Indonesia Halmahera Programme
- Introduction to VNCA
- Introduction to PRA
- Tools of PRA
- Discussions, simulations, and practices through site visits

The expected results to be achieved from the training were:

1. The participants gained facilitating skills in VNCA composing and implementation in their own villages and working areas
2. The participative village development would be implemented based on village nature conservation as its main aspect.
3. The number of VNCA villages would be increasing every year.

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## Annex 33. Summary of Report

### **MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION TRAINING Surya Pagi Hotel in Ternate, North Maluku 29 April – 3 May 2012**

#### Aims of the training:

- The participants to gain knowledge on the types of communication media;
- The participants have the capacity to select effective communications media for promotion and dissemination of information;
- The participants have the capacity to document knowledge and lessons learned from the field and share this with the public through effective use of the media.

The training was attended by 15 people, representing local government, national parks, local NGOs, the media and Burung Indonesia.

#### List of participants:

- 2 Public affairs staff from the North Maluku Province;
- 2 Public affairs staff from the Central Halmahera District;
- 1 Public affairs staff member from the Tidore Municipality;
- 4 staff from the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park;
- 2 staff from local NGO Pilas;
- 1 staff member from Maluku Utara (Malut) Pos newspaper;
- 2 staff from the local NGO Lembaga Mitra Lingkungan;
- 1 staff member from Burung Indonesia.

The training was lead by Bayu Dwi Mardhana Kusuma from National Geographic Indonesia in Jakarta, Fahrul P. Amama and Astrid Leoni, the communications staff from Burung Indonesia in Bogor. The teaching method used a combination of theory, with the focus on participants having time to put their skills into practice.

#### The lessons covered:

- Developing effective writing;
- Editing of articles;
- Visual communication tools;
- Assessment of the aesthetics of visual media design;
- Conceptualising ideas/concepts into visual media;
- Developing visual design; and
- Formulating appropriate communication strategies based on target audiences.

#### Training outcomes:

- *The concept of communications*

The participants studied the basic elements of effective communication which always contain the communicator, the message, the communicant and the type of media. These communication elements should be used as a baseline when the communications material is

developed. In creating a message, the communicators need to consider the target audiences they want to communicate with.

- *Effective writing*

When a message is conveyed through writing, participants are now able to use writing as an effective tool using the 5W + 1H principles (Who, What, Where, When, Why + How). Through individual and group exercises, participants are able to write about issues and events using these principles. Participants can write more effectively by making sure to address these questions: **who** is doing **what**, **where** it happened, **when** it happened, **why** it happened, and **how** it happened.

- *Visual communication*

The participants gained knowledge and a high understanding of the fundamentals of visual communication, visual design elements, and design aesthetics. Through group exercises the participants could make a visual design assessment of some prepared product materials. Additional technical study of graphic design software was provided outside of the training activity time to expand the participants' knowledge.

- *Communication strategies (goals, objectives, key messages, and media selection)*

The trainees understand that key messages will be delivered through various forms of visual media production within the framework of communication strategy development. During the visual media design process, the key messages and what issues need to be conveyed to audiences should be considered. Discussions and brainstorming with various stakeholders need to be carried out to communicate the most clear and effective messages.

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### **PARTICIPATORY MONITORING TRAINING**

**Bolote Hotel, Sofifi, North Maluku**

**11 – 12 September 2012**

The workshop was facilitated by Amsurya Warman Amsa (Burung Indonesia) and M. Jufryhard (Telapak) assisted by Akmal Kadir and Bahri Hi. Saleh from Burung Indonesia Halmahera Programme.

This workshop was participated by representatives from village assemblies (4 people), the Aketajawe Lolobata National Park (ALNP) staffs (2 people), Central Halmahera government (1 person), and Tidore Municipality government (1 person).

The objectives of participatory monitoring workshop were as follows:

1. To formulate a framework of VNCA monitoring tool that applicable implemented in village level;
2. To share experiences of nature conservation monitoring implementation.

The training materials were as follows:

- Introduction to participatory monitoring tools
- Discussions, simulations, and practices

The expected results to be achieved from the training were:

1. The participants would be able to formulate tools for monitoring of VNCA implementation;
2. The participants would be able to implement participatory monitoring of VNCA at village level.

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## Annex 35. Summary of Report

### **Focus Group Discussion (FGD) “Connecting with Tobelo Dalam Community” Surya Pagi Hotel, Ternate 16 -17 October 2012**

The existence of Tobelo Dalam community within and surrounding the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) is highly important to its management aspect regarding their traditional values and ways of living that directly related to the forest. The ALNP management needs to accommodate a synergetic long term management with the local tribe that ensures them to acquire a better life. In order to be able to involve the Tobelo Dalam community in the ALNP management, an effective way of communication was needed to build a good relation with the community. Therefore the forum discussion was held with objectives as follows:

- To enhance the participants’ comprehension of communication models and how to build relations with Tobelo Dalam community;
- To upgrade the participants’ technical capacity in building communication and interaction with Tobelo Dalam community;
- To support the performance of individuals or institutions that directly connected with Tobelo Dalam community.

In total there were 13 participants who attended the Focus Group Discussion. The participants came from various backgrounds such as: government officials, ALNP staffs, academics, NGO’s, and students. The expected results to be achieved by the participants were as follows:

- The participants understood how to build an effective and better communication with Tobelo Dalam community;
- The participants could build a better relationship with Tobelo Dalam community in their working area;
- The participants could give significant inputs to their institutions in order to be able to make functional and accurate programmes for Tobelo Dalam community according to their given authorities.

During the events, several points were taken into consideration. The points were regarding:

#### 1. Health Issue

##### 1) Clean and Healthy Life

- More socialization needed about: clean water usage, self hygiene practice, healthy food consumption, smoking side effects, and mosquito larva extermination to prevent disease transmission;



- Maternal health and babies also needed attention from health worker, socialization needed for breastfeeding and monthly check-up for babies.

## 2) Access to Health Services

- Poor infrastructure prevented the community from accessing modern medicine and health service, to overcome the situation the Village Health Centre needed to operate with maximum efforts.

## 3) Traditional Medicine Utilization and Preservation

- A numerous medicinal plants exist in the forests of Halmahera and they are always used by Tobelo Dalam community. But industrial activities has been threatening their existence, therefore means of preserving them need to be implemented (such as documentation and socialization).

# 2. Social and Economy Issue

## 1) Food Consumption Pattern

- The existed dietary patterns did not need any changes, but healthy food intake must be in balance composition to maintain the health of Tobelo Dalam community.

## 2) Community Settlement

- The intended resettlement must consider their previous settlement character.
- A sampling village needed to be made to measure the development of Tobelo Dalam community.

## 3) Environment Conservation/Living Space

- Non-environmental policies, such as mining license and other permits, needed to be reviewed as it can affect the forest conservation area that serve as the Tobelo Dalam custom rights area.

# 3. Culture and Education Issue

## 1) Community Education Model

- Learning process in Tobelo Dalam community must use a less formal method; it should be fun and conducted outdoors as adjustment to their live patterns that prefer to interact with nature.
- The educators should be able to communicate in Tobelo language to interact more easily.

## 2) Population Register

- To support the education promotion, the government is needed to conduct population register that including the schooling age classification.

**STUDY VISIT:  
MOUNT HALIMUN SALAK NATIONAL PARK, WEST JAVA-BANTEN  
2 – 6 November 2009**

Participants:     - Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) Staffs (3 people)  
                      - Related government office officials around ALNP (5 people)  
                      - Staff members from Burung Indonesia (3 people)

Objectives: to obtain useful inputs and information as learning materials for a better accelerated management in ALNP.

How to build a balance, well managed partnership that is fully supported by all stakeholders (regional government, private sectors, NGOs, communities around national park, also other parties that are yet to be identified) is one of the national park management aspects that was needed to be learned by ALNP as a new established national park. Therefore a study visit was conducted to Mount Halimun Salak National Park (MHSNP) which considered having good management and relevant experience that were useful for ALNP improvement.

Topics studied during the study visit were as follows:

1. Partnership management model developed by MHSNP with local partners (companies, community agencies, and regional government);
2. Technical aspects in MHSNP management, such as National Park Management Plan, park zoning system, and security system;
3. Biodiversity monitoring system.

Activities conducted during the study visit were as follows:

1. Presentation about Good Park Governance by Head of MHSNP;
2. Discussions with partners of the MHSNP (NGOs, Islamic boarding schools, and companies around MHSNP);
3. Discussion about technical aspects in MHSNP management;
4. Field trips to:
  - a. Cikaniki Research Station to learn the biodiversity monitoring system that is already conducted there.
  - b. A few villages that are supported by the MHSNP Office.
  - c. MHSNP Region III Conservation Management Section Office in Sukabumi to study resort based management and partnership model between MHSNP and Regional Government of Sukabumi.
  - d. Eagle Sanctuary, an eagle rehabilitation centre located in Mount Salak I Resort.

After the study visit, the participants from ALNP Office did a presentation about the obtained results to other ALNP staffs in Ternate. A discussion between the ALNP and Burung Indonesia was also going to be held to talk about the National Park Management Plan, zoning system, and ALNP multistakeholder forum.

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## Annex 37. Summary of Report

### STUDY VISIT: LORE LINDU NATIONAL PARK, CENTRAL SULAWESI 1 – 5 December 2010

Participants:     - Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) staffs (4 people)  
                      - Related government office officials around ALNP (4 people)  
                      - Staff members from Burung Indonesia (4 people)

#### Objectives:

- ALNP Management Unit could adopt and adapt the local principles to develop a better and synergetic partnership with the central government and local partners in North Maluku province (regional government, private sectors, NGOs, and community around ALNP);
- The North Maluku provincial government could synchronize the area development plans with the ALNP management.

According to the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.397/Menhut-II/2004, ALNP was established with a total area of 167,300 ha. The management unit of the national park area was established for sure in 2007. As a new national park, a partnership based management is crucially needed to gain public support in conserving the area.

Activities conducted during the study visit were as follows:

1. Introduction and presentations about national park area management by the Head of Lore Lindu National Park (LLNP) and ALNP at the LLNP Office;
2. Discussions about area management system and park area security;
3. Field trips to several locations.

No.	Field Trips Locations	Activities
1	Sigi District Regional Government Office	Discussed the partnership between LLNP and the regional government in Sigi District.
2	Bobo Village	Held a discussion with the local community and village apparatus about the: - Community Conservation Agreement; - Nature Conservation Community Group (KSM Tarsius) management; - Role of traditional leaders in nature conservation.
3	Honey bee farmers	Discussed partnership management between the farmers and the LLNP.
4	Toro Village	Discussed the village customary community local wisdom in preserving the forest of the village and the LLNP area.
5	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i> hatching area in Saluki	Discussed the location management system.
6	Kulawi section	Learned the wild orchid breeding management.
7	Lindu resort	Learned the enclave and resort management within the LLNP area.

The follow up activities that were hoped to be conducted afterwards:

1. Presentation about the information obtained from the study visit to all ALNP staffs in Halmahera and Burung Indonesia Halmahera Programme.
2. Discussions about the key species habitat management planning, management for the villages that were supported by ALNP, and the ALNP multistakeholder forum roles improvement.

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**STUDY VISIT: BUILDING PARTNERSHIP WITH LOCAL STAKEHOLDER  
IN MANAGING NATIONAL PARK  
IN BUKIT DUABELAS NATIONAL PARK, SAROLANGUN-JAMBI**

Date : 20-24 February 2012

Participants : - Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) staffs (2 people)  
- Provincial and district government agencies in North Maluku (4 people)  
- Staff members from Burung Indonesia (3 people)  
- Representatives of Tobelo Dalam tribe community (1 person)  
- Halmahera University staffs (2 people)

Objectives :

1. To study the partnership model used by Bukit Duabelas National Park (BDNP) with related stakeholders;
2. To study the partnership model used by BDNP to deal with Anak Dalam tribe community who keep the traditional ways of living inside the national park;
3. To study the system used by WARSI (Indonesian Conservation Community) in assisting Anak Dalam tribe community to keep their traditional values;
4. To study the partnership between BDNP with the local government in accommodating a synergetic long term management for the local tribe community who live within the national park area

The study visit to Bukit Duabelas National Park was hoped to give significant inputs for the ALNP Managament Unit in improving the partnership with local partners, especially in order to absorb, adapt, and apply the BDNP management model for the local tribe around the national park in the ALNP area, which is the Tobelo Dalam tribe community. The regional government and other stakeholders were also hoped to be able cooperate with ALNP to plan a synergetic long term development that give positive impacts to the Tobelo Dalam tribe community.

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**STUDY VISIT:  
COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT  
IN KUTAI NATIONAL PARK, BONTANG-EAST KALIMANTAN**

Date: 5-8 November 2012

Participants: - Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) staffs (2 people)

- Head of East Halmahera Multistakeholder Forum
- Head of Central Halmahera Multistakeholder Forum
- Burung Indonesia staffs (4 people)

Objectives :

1. To obtain information about the Kutai National Park relevant experience in establishing partnership with multistakeholder to endorse the conservation area management.
2. To increase the motivation and comprehension of the ALNP Management Unit and Multistakeholder Forum in order to improve their collaboration in supporting the ALNP management that is well integrated and synchronized with the regional development.
3. To make comparison and conclusion from the study visit results as inputs and recommendations for the ALNP collaborative management model.

The expected results obtained from the study visit were as follows:

1. To construct an ALNP collaborative management model that is synergetic, effective, and adjusted to the area condition;
2. To build effective communication and partnership with related stakeholders (the local communities, private sectors, state owned enterprises, and regional government) to support the ALNP management in Halmahera;
3. To endorse the conservation area collaborative management model as one of main issues in the North Maluku regional government agenda.

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## Annex 40. Summary of Report

### ENUMERATOR TRAINING for AWARENESS SURVEY and VILLAGE MONOGRAPH SURVEY

One of the components in Partnership for Conservation Management of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) programme was to raise public awareness and support towards conservation in general and ALNP preservation in particular. An awareness survey was used as the measuring instrument to know the community perception change level towards the national park conservation efforts. It was performed in the beginning, middle, and end of the project using questionnaire.

The awareness survey would measure the community knowledge, attitude, and practice levels towards forest preservation, wild animals (bird in particular), and the ALNP existence. The results would be very useful in composing the campaign strategies used in the communities around ALNP area and North Maluku in general. It would also become evaluation and reference materials for the campaign success rate.

During the survey, the enumerators were assigned to collect data in specified target locations. They had to find the respondents and write down their answers. An enumerator training was held to accommodate the needed knowledge for them in order to acquire satisfying results. The training was held in Burung Indonesia-Halmahera Programme office at Jl. Sultan Khairun no.36, Ternate. The training was also a preparation for the village monograph survey.

The enumerators who attended the all trainings were listed in the following table.

No.	Name	M/F	Age	Institution	Address
1	Ikhsan Saleh	M	23	Public (Scholar of Animal Husbandry of Khairun University, Ternate)	Maliaro, Ternate
2	Bardi Rakhman	M	24	Public (Undergraduate Student of Khairun University , Ternate)	Fitu, Ternate
3	Salma Tomagola	F	28	Public (Scholar of Animal Husbandry of Khairun University, Ternate)	Tafure, Ternate
4	Umra Mesir	M	26	Public (Undergraduate Student of Khairun University , Ternate)	Gambesi, Ternate
5	Yusnan Humah	M	39	Nature Resource Conservation Staff of Ternate	Akehuda, Ternate
6	Herdi Dwi Hariyanto	M	27	ALNP Staff	Akehuda, Ternate
7	Pythagoras A. Habibi	M	22	ALNP Staff	Akehuda, Ternate
8	M.Sofyan Ansar	M	24	ALNP Staff	Sangaji, Ternate
9	Hasan Madilis	M	30		Ternate
10	Iskandar H. Abdullah	M	35	Public (Undergraduate Student of Khairun University , Ternate)	Mangga Dua, Ternate
11	Indriyanti A Yusuf	F			Ternate
12	Nyong Barakati	M			Ternate
13	Irwan ST	M			Ternate
14	Rusdi ST	M			Ternate
15	Junaidi Ay	M			Ternate
16	Sarfan Tidore	M			Ternate



17	Risman Rais	M			Ternate
18	Fahri Radja	M			Ternate
19	Sukran Bambang	M			Ternate
20	Asniar Wahab	F			Ternate

The training materials were:

1. Introduction to Burung Indonesia
2. Introduction to key bird species in North Maluku
3. Introduction to ALNP
4. KAP questionnaire design technique
5. Interview technique
6. Introduction to surveyPro computer programme
7. Designing questionnaire using surveyPro
8. How to enter questionnaire results into surveyPro programme
9. Introduction to GPS and GPS usage

The training was also meant to increase the ALNP Office and Natural Resource Conservation Office-Ternate Section Staffs capacity. The obtained knowledge was hope to better assist the institutions where they were employed in performing similar survey with different topics in different locations according to their work programme.

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## Annex 41. Summary of Report

### **Land Use Monitoring and the Forest Cover Change Tendency in Halmahera and Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Area, North Maluku Province**

The land use monitoring was performed to analyze the forest cover change and its tendency in Halmahera Island and Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park, North Maluku. The data obtained was used to predict the forest cover change in the future and the implication it may cause.

The study was using the 2007 and 2010 serial data of satellite images obtained from Landsat7 ETM+ and the Geographic Information System technology to create and analyze the spatial data of various land cover classifications. The Taiga IDRISI Software with Land Change Modeller algorithm facility was used to predict the forest cover change.

The Halmahera Island has a varied altitude, from 0 to 1,500 meter above the average sea level. Geographically, it lies in the coordinates as follows:

- -1°0'00" Southern Latitude and 2°10'00" Northern Latitude
- 127°0'00" - 129°0'00" Eastern Longitude

The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park area is located inside the Halmahera Island that consists of two different blocks: Aketajawe Block and Lolobata Block.

The analysis of land cover change and use was using the analysis and interpretation of the Landsat7 ETM+ satellite images in 2007 and 2010 along with the 2012 land cover prediction. The results came as follows:

Land Cover	Area (ha)		Remarks*	Percentage (%)
	2007	2010		
Primary Forest	405,023.00	269,959.00	D	8%
Secondary Forest	315,071.00	755,353.00	I	7%
Bush	286,116.00	213,941.00	D	4%
Mix Garden	373,022.00	275,655.00	D	6%
Rice Fields	177,278.00	79,478.00	D	5%

\* D = decreased, I = increased

The results for other classes of land cover (Settlement, Water Body, Mangrove, and Open Clearing) were insignificant. The data from 2012 could not be used since the area that was covered by clouds and cloud shadow reached 20%.

Historically, the land cover predictions for 2015, 2020, until 2025 show a relative high land cover change rate. The changes particularly occur from primary forest or bush into secondary forest. A significant change happens in the coastal area for open clearing/area and bush in 2012-2025. This condition shows that since the very beginning, the Halmahera Island

inhabitants are more likely to have activities in the coastal area where the majority of city/settlement areas are located, facing the gulf or open sea.

The results of the study can be used as discussion and communication materials with the regional stakeholders as efforts to give inputs regarding the land and forest use in Halmahera Island. Hopefully, the upcoming spatial zoning plan will consider the natural resource conservation aspect in accommodating the economic development interest.

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**AVIFAUNA SURVEY in  
AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK, HALMAHERA, NORTH MALUKU  
(November 2011-August 2012)**

## **Introduction**

Based on ornithological studies, Indonesia has the biggest number of Endemic Bird Area-EBA in the world (23 EBA). North Maluku (EBA: 171) is one of the EBA that is on the 10<sup>th</sup> rank as the most important EBA in the world according to the number of Restricted-range Birds species.

Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) is located in Halmahera Island, North Maluku. It is divided into two blocks: Aketajawe Block (77,100 ha) and Lolobata Block (90,200). The Aketajawe Block lies exactly on the intersection of four great peninsulas in Halmahera Island (0-1,100 meters above sea level). And the Lolobata Block is in the middle of the northeast peninsula land (100-1,200 meters above sea level).

The second avifauna survey was performed inside the ALNP area by Burung Indonesia-Halmahera Programme in collaboration with ALNP Office as the area management authority. The objectives of the survey were to:

- determine the diversity of bird species in the ALNP;
- understand the status of the density, population, and the distribution of some important bird species in the ALNP with the progress status compared to the previous survey results in 2008-2009;
- evaluate several bio-ecology aspects for some bird species in Halmahera.

## **Methodology**

### Survey locations

The survey was conducted in six major locations, including three locations in the Aketajawe Block and three locations in the Lolobata block. But surveys were also conducted in some areas outside these six major locations that are easily reached, where short visits were conducted. Survey areas ranged from 0-1,100 meters above sea level, which included habitats such as primary forest, secondary forest, mixed gardens, cogon grass areas, sago swamps, rivers, and hamlets or small settlements.

### Methods

There were two methods that were used in obtaining bird data in the six major locations.

#### 1) Point count with distance calculation (Variable Circular Plot-VCP)

In VCP method, the observations and bird data collection were conducted in the morning (06.30-10.30am) and in the afternoon (15.30-18.00am) on the days when the survey was performed.

#### 2) Daily Listing

Daily Listing can be done by every team survey member. It was excellent in accommodating the species that were seen outside the counting point or the species

that were observed not by the main observer, so every species that were presence during the survey were listed.

For the additional locations that were still inside ALNP area, observation was conducted in general (present-absent) with Daily Listing method.

### Analysis

Almost all of the analysis was separated between Aketajawe and Lolobata Blocks. The points that were analyzed were as follows:

- Similarity value that was analyzed from the species richness value using Czekanowsky similarity index
- Bird encounter rate that was analyzed from the results of time based VCP point count observation
- Relative bird encounter rate (the total encounter number divided with the total time used in the observation using VCP method)
- Diversity value that was analyzed using Shannon-Wiener diversity index
- Density and population value that were analyzed from the data obtained with VCP method. Estimated density will be determined using the Distance 5.0 computer program.

### **Results**

	ALNP	
	Aketajawe Block	Lolobata Block
<b>Encountered bird species</b>	98 species, 41 family	78 species, 30 family
<b>Total encountered bird species</b>	109 species, 42 family (in both blocks)	
<b>Most encountered species</b>	Papuan Hornbill <i>Aceros plicatus</i>	Chattering Lorry <i>Lorius garrulus</i>
<b>Most encountered species in ALNP</b>	Spangled Drongo <i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	
<b>Czekanowsky similarity index</b>	0.76136 (76.136%)	
<b>Shannon-Wiener diversity index</b>	3.323	3.274
<b>Common Species with the highest number of population</b>	Golden Bulbul <i>Alophoixus affinis</i> (710.682 birds) Black Sunbird <i>Nectarinia aspasia</i> (702.997 birds) Spectacled Monarch <i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i> (365.664 birds)	
<b>North Maluku Endemic Species with the highest number of population</b>	White-streaked Friarbird <i>Melitograis gilolensis</i> (205.117 birds) Paradise-crow <i>Lycocorax pyrrhopterus</i> (199.246 birds) Chattering Lorry <i>Lorius garrulus</i> (133.106 birds)	
<b>Density rank</b>	1. Golden Bulbul 2. Spectacled Monarch 3. Black Sunbird	1. Black Sunbird 2. Golden Bulbul 3. Golden Whistler <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>

Even though there were fewer species encountered in Lolobata Block, this block is vital to the North Maluku key species protection since more of North Maluku endemic and sub-species endemic were found there.

Through the species abundance distribution analysis according to altitude difference with 50 meters asl intervals, there were points taken as results:

- The survey took place at 0-1,100 m asl altitude with 22 intervals and data from the previous survey in 2008-2009 was also used to get a better distribution overview

- Stable species amount was reckoned at 0-650 m asl that was 70-80 species
- The amount then gradually diminished according to the increased altitude, there were only about 30 species encountered above 1,000 m asl

## **Discussion and Conclusion**

ALNP is the best location for all North Maluku endemic species. There has been a lot of information regarding the bird diversity and some important species bio-ecology aspects collected from there. Nearly all the Drummer Rail encounters within the past five years took place in this area. The best wetland areas that serve as its habitat, such as the sago swamps, are very much available in the ALNP area. The national park is also the best representation site for lime stone forest and rainforest on low and highland in Halmahera. A well planned and executed management is crucially needed to manage the species and its habitat in the ALNP area.

The ALNP area management was effectively started in 2007 since the ALNP Office establishment. It was extremely helpful to the conservation and area protection efforts. It helped in suppressing the endemic species hunting in North Maluku that is still known as one of the most vulnerable locations to parrot species trapping and trading attempts in Indonesia. Thousands of parrots such as the White Cockatoo and Chattering Lorry are predicted to be hunted and traded to outside North Maluku every year up until now. Even the areas within and surrounding ALNP were formerly known as some of the trapping locations.

The ALNP management system continuance needs to be ensured as the symbol of all conservations efforts in North Maluku. It has been quite successful in implementing conservation efforts along with raising awareness activities to related stakeholders in North Maluku to suppress the illegal and non-conservation activities. During the last five years the numbers for bird trapping and trading as well as the illegal logging inside ALNP area has been decreasing. The protection efforts for various endemic species inside ALNP have become main priority in North Maluku endemic species conservations campaign in Halmahera and North Maluku in general.

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## STRATEGY OF PARROTS CONSERVATION IN NORTH MALUKU

In general there are four strategies that are needed to be developed in parrots' conservation efforts. The strategies are as follows:

1. To decrease the number of bird trappers

Bird trappers hold significant role in bird trading, efforts to guide them to stop trapping birds are more effective than law enforcement. Actions to be taken are depended on the trapper categories that are economically classified as:

- Trapping as side jobs, usually performed by villagers who have other source of living from farming or gardening. The perfect action to be done is to raise awareness through agricultural counseling.
- Trapping as subsistence acts in order to survive, usually performed by Tobelo Dalam community. The approaches to be conducted are to raise awareness along with providing education improvement and alternative way to earn money, as well as to sever their connection to the bird collectors who contact them to buy birds.
- Trapping as real business, usually performed by people from Sangihe and the Philippines; law enforcement need to be performed with constant supervision and also raising awareness along with building good relation to the village apparatus.

2. To promote the good practice of legal system enforcement by:

- Ensuring the protection status of parrots; some species are not protected yet
- Conducting law enforcement.
- Raising awareness to the community and related stakeholders about legal implications related to environmental crimes.

3. To decrease the demand for parrots.

4. To decrease the number of bird traders.

For strategies number 3 and 4 it is almost the same as the previous points, by raising awareness and performing law enforcements to involved parties to achieve the expected results. The targets for raising awareness are the non-trappers communities in order to build awareness that bird trapping behaviour is an illegal act that impacts on nature destruction and compromise human life, the community support can be effective tool to control that among them.

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## AVIFAUNA in AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK and NORTH MALUKU ENDEMIC SPECIES

### Introduction

Based on ornithological studies, Indonesia has the most Endemic Bird Area (EBA) in the world with 23 EBA. North Maluku (EBA:171) is on the 10<sup>th</sup> rank of the most important EBA according to the amount of restricted-range bird species (Stattersfield et al, 1998). In the Halmahera group alone there are 11 Important Bird Areas (IBA) that accommodate at least 43 restricted-range species (BirdLife International, 2004), 27 of it are endemics to Halmahera group (Coates & Bishop, 1997; BirdLife International, 2012).

Halmahera is the largest island in North Maluku. Covering an area of approximately 18,173 km<sup>2</sup> (Defence Mapping Agency, 1995). Geographically it is located at the coordinates of E: 127° 24' 00" – 128° 54' 50" and N: 0° 54' 50" – 2° 13' 20". The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (ALNP) is located on the island of Halmahera that is covering 9% of its total landmass (Susanto, 2009).

Aketajawe and Lolobata are two IBA locations in North Maluku, which have been appointed by the government of the Republic of Indonesia as a national park by the Minister of Forestry Decree No.397/Menhut-II/2004 on 19 October 2004 covering an area of 167 300 hectares. It consists of two area block, Aketajawe and Lolobata Blocks that are separated by 75 km. Geographically, the positions of the two blocks are:

	Position	Altitude (m)
<b>Aketajawe</b>	E: 127° 36' 1,32" - 127 °52' 43,57"; N: 0° 24' 17,23" - 0° 46' 45,61"	0 – 1.100
<b>Lolobata</b>	E: 128° 18' 33,85" - 128° 40' 31,87"; N: 1° 0' 41,46" - 1° 27' 28,15"	100-1.200

### Aketajawe Lolobata National Park Avifauna Diversity

	ALNP	Aketajawe	Lolobata
Species	128	114	89
Endemic to Halmahera	4	4	4
Endemic to North Maluku	25	24	25
Sub-species endemic to Halmahera	5	5	5
Sub-species endemic to North Maluku	36	34	34
Restricted range bird	36	34	35
Threatened species (IUCN: VU, EN, CR)	6	6	5
Migrant	19	13	9



## North Maluku Endemics in Aketajawe Lolobata National Park

### 1. MOLUCCAN GOSHAWK *Accipiter henicogrammus*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behaviour:** Rarely seen but it was commonly seen in Lolobata block, mostly alone but sometimes in pairs or two individuals who call each other (probably the pair).

**Habitat:** 90-900 masl in primary forest.

**Breeding:** In May 2012—a female was seen brooding in a nest on *Syzigium* sp around 15 metres above the ground. The nest was made from dry twigs, sitting beneath the tree branches.

### 2. INVISIBLE RAIL *Habroptila wallacii*

IUCN: Vulnerable. (Endemic to Halmahera)

**Status and behavior:** Rarely seen in both blocks.

**Habitat:** 70 - 700 masl (dried swamp and little streams in Aketajawe block, as in Lolobata block in the river branches in primary forest)

**Breeding:** In November 2011, there was a female with two chicks encountered in a nest that was roughly 20 metres from an old disused logging rail. The nest was in an old *Calophyllum inophyllum* stump around one metre above the ground.

### 3. SCARLET-BREASTED FRUIT-DOVE *Ptilinopus bernsteinii*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behavior:** Rarely seen but more encounters took place in Aketajawe block, mostly alone or in pairs. They usually perched on medium-height trees or liana.

**Habitat:** 0-920 masl in primary and secondary forest.

**Breeding:** In February 2012—a female was seen brooding one egg. The diameter of the egg was about 2 cm; it was a flawless white egg. The nest was on top of *Pinanga rumpiana* palm leaves, made of stacked little twigs. It was about 1.5 metre above the ground, roughly 300 metres from one major river that was far from human activity.

### 4. GREY-HEADED FRUIT-DOVE *Ptilinopus hyogastrus*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behavior:** Rarely seen but it was seen more in Aketajawe Block than in Lolobata block. It was uncommon to be seen alone, mostly in tens of birds eating various kinds of fruits from *Ficus* spp. and palm *Pigafetta filaris*.

**Habitat:** 0 – 1.100 masl in primary and secondary forest, even in gardens.

### 5. BLUE-CAPPED FRUIT-DOVE *Ptilinopus monacha*

IUCN: Near threatened.

**Status and behavior:** Rarely seen but it was easily found in Aketajawe block. The species was seen alone, in small groups that are less than 10 or in large groups consist of tens of birds. Their food is various kinds of *Ficus* spp. fruits.

**Habitat:** 0 – 1.050 masl in primary and secondary forest.

### 6. CINNAMON-BELLIED IMPERIAL-PIGEON *Ducula basilica*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behavior:** Uncommonly seen species that was seen more in Aketajawe block, mostly alone but sometimes in pairs or a couple of pairs eating various kinds of fruits, such as *Ficus* spp. and *Annonaceae* fruits.

**Habitat:** 0 – 1.050 masl in primary and secondary forest

**Breeding:** In April 2012—an individual was seen flying with small dry twig that was probably used to make nest.

7. **MOLUCCAN HANGING-PARROT** *Loriculus amabilis*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behavior:** Rarely seen. It was commonly seen alone on three tops or on dry branches. It usually produced quite long high-pitched cries. It was seen pecking *Ficus* sp. trunk as for finding and eating insects. It was also seen on *Cocos nucifera* flower in the garden, sucking its nectar.

**Habitat:** 0 – 1.000 masl in primary and secondary forest, along with gardens and area surrounding settlement

**Breeding:** In November 2011— a female was seen making a hole in a dry tree trunk, possibly to make a hole for nest around 5 metres above the ground.

8. **WHITE COCKATOO** *Cacatua alba*

IUCN: Vulnerable.

**Status and behavior:** Uncommonly seen species that was seen more in Aketajawe block. It was seen alone but more often encountered in small groups of up to eight birds, eats various kinds of forest fruits on trees or lianas.

**Habitat:** 0 – 1.000 masl in primary and secondary forest.

**Breeding:** • in November 2011--, two individual fought, possibly for a female • in February 2012, a pair of White Cockatoo acted as to defend a tree from the observers' presence by constantly producing loud voice and breaking small twigs on that tree to be thrown at, a hole was seen on the tree about 8 metres above the ground. • in April 2012, a group was seen, two individual of it were as to dig a hole on *Pimelodendron amboinicum* about 15 metres above the ground.

9. **CHATTERING LORY** *Lorius garrulus*

IUCN: Vulnerable.

**Status and behavior:** Quite common, most common in Lolobata. Seen mostly in pairs, but also in groups of dozens visiting fruiting and flowering trees; often accompanied by Violet-necked Lory.

**Habitat:** 0 – 1.100 masl in primary and secondary forest

10. **GOLIATH COUCAL** *Centropus goliath*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behavior:** Scarce, but rather easily encountered in Aketajawe block, generally seen in a group of up to eight birds.

**Habitat:** 0 – 1.070 masl in primary and secondary forest, sometimes around gardens and human settlements; never seen feeding

**Breeding:** In July 2008 a fledgling unable to fly yet was seen.

11. **MOLUCCAN CUCKOO** *Cacomantis heinrichi*  
 IUCN: Near threatened.  
**Status and behavior:** Rarely seen and only found in Lolobata block primary forest; can be detected by long extended song sometimes more than 100 notes in a series.  
**Habitat:** 440 – 1.100 masl in primary forest.
  
12. **LONG-WHISKERED OWLET-NIGHTJAR** *Aegotheles crinifrons*  
 IUCN: Least Concern.  
**Status and behavior:** Scarce throughout, always encountered singly; once caught in Rorai weighed 86 gram.  
**Habitat:** 0 – 450 masl in primary forest
  
13. **PURPLE DOLLARBIRD** *Eurystomus azureus*  
 IUCN: Near threatened.  
**Status and behavior:** Scarce throughout, seen in singles and pairs in open areas on dried branches.  
**Habitat:** 0 – 790 masl in secondary forest
  
14. **BLUE-AND-WHITE KINGFISHER** *Todiramphus diops*  
 IUCN: Least Concern.  
**Status and behavior:** Rarely seen during the surveys, more common in Aketajawe block; mostly singly, sometimes in pairs, perched on dead branches in open canopies.  
**Habitat:** the secondary forests in the lowlands, plantations, forest edge and even near villages, up to 640 masl
  
15. **SOMBRE KINGFISHER** *Todiramphus funebris*  
 IUCN: Vulnerable. (Endemic to Halmahera)  
**Status and behavior:** Rare, mostly seen in Aketajawe alone or in pairs, on branches or palm fronds at mid level. Usually heard around dawn and dusk with characteristic song a descending, slow “ki, ki, ki” (Heinrich 1956).  
**Habitat:** 0 – 650 masl in open areas of primary and secondary forest, sometimes seen in coconut field, even on trees surrounding settlement.
  
16. **IVORY-BREASTED PITTA** *Pitta maxima*  
 IUCN: Least Concern.  
**Status and behavior:** Common to very common, easily heard in Aketajawe calling out each other also often seen walking on the grounds.  
**Habitat:** in primary forest, up to 0 – 1.100 masl. They like humid locations such as valleys, ex-swamp area, swamp edges, etc.  
**Breeding:** in February 2012--, a featherless chick was found in a nest between buttress made of dried grass and litter mixed with some fresh leaves. The nest was attached to a tree bark about 30 cm above the ground.
  
17. **WHITE-STREAKED FRIARBIRD** *Melitograis gilolensis*  
 IUCN: Least Concern.  
**Status and behavior:** Rare but distributed evenly in both blocks. Only vocalisation known with certainty is a characteristic, somewhat throaty “keek ... keek ...” repeated

with short intervals (Heinrich 1956); always seen singly in medium tall bushes and trees; and in particular frequenting banana *Musa* sp, guava *Syzigium* sp and liana blossoms.

**Habitat:** in primary and secondary forest up to 1060 masl

18. **DUSKY FRIARBIRD** *Philemon fuscicapillus*

IUCN: Vulnerable.

**Status and behavior:** Very rare; always seen singly and several times observed at Makokiyaw (December 2008), Gofasa Gotogoto (February 2012) and Kilo 32 Maratanajaya (May 2012). Note: Data-deficient on this species.

**Habitat:** 100 – 700 masl in primary forest

19. **HALMAHERA CUCKOOSHRIKE** *Coracina parvula*

IUCN: Least Concern. (Endemic to Halmahera)

**Status and behavior:** Rarely seen. Usually in small flocks of 4-6 birds sometimes associated in mixed flocks with Slender-billed Cuckoo *Coracina tenuirostris*, Rufous-bellied Triller *Lalage aurea* or other species hunting insects together; often seen perched in bare branches in the canopy, sometimes produced sounds while flying.

**Habitat:** in primary and secondary forest, 0 – 1.070 masl, but more easily found at 700 masl and above.

20. **RUFIOUS-BELLIED TRILLER** *Lalage aurea*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behavior:** Scarce, seen in pairs, singletons, but also in mixed species flocks.

**Habitat:** in primary and secondary forest, and gardens near settlements, in rather open areas, but also low garden trees, up to 1070m a.s.l

21. **DUSKY-BROWN ORIOLE** *Oriolus phaeochromus*

IUCN: Least Concern. (Endemic to Halmahera)

**Status and behavior:** Scarce but widespread throughout, commonly recognized from its quite loud sound; seen in singles or in pairs, sometimes in mixed flocks with other insectivorous birds in dense canopy.

**Habitat:** 0 – 1.070 masl in primary and secondary forest

**Breeding:** in November 2011, an active nest was found at Kilotin Binagara.

22. **LONG-BILLED CROW** *Corvus validus*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behavior:** Scarce but widespread in the NP; not shy, often in pairs, sometimes singly, usually in groups of less than eight birds. Once two individuals observed attacking Gurney's Eagle *Aquila gurneyi* on air.

**Habitat:** 0 – 1.100 masl in primary and secondary forest, gardens, and around settlement.

**Breeding:** April-May 2012--, an adult was seen on a nest made of rather big dried twigs heavily stacked on a medium sized branch about 15 metres above the ground.

23. **PARADISE-CROW** *Lycocorax pyrrhopterus*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behavior:** Common throughout, especially in Lolobata. In primary as well as secondary forest, coconut estates, abandoned gardens, even close to settlements.

Occasionally seen with other insectivorous birds, once observed eating fruits from Zingiberaceae herbs. Commonly seen in pairs or a few pairs perched on medium height trees in open canopies.

**Habitat:** 0- 1.100 masl in primary and secondary forest, gardens, even around settlement.

**Breeding:** in April 2012--, two adults were seen on a nest made of weaved grass, small lianas, litter, and small dried and fresh leaves; hanging between two branches of *Duabanga moluccana* tree about 4 metres above the ground.

24. **STANDARDWING** *Semioptera wallacii*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behavior:** Scarce to uncommon, but widespread, more easily seen in Lolobata than Aketajawe singly or in pairs, sometimes in mixed-species flocks; always moving fast. The species a few times observed eating palm and *Ficus* sp. fruits, along with other kinds of fruits in the forest.

**Habitat:** 0 – 1.100 masl in primary and secondary forest.

**Breeding:** they never seen mating or nesting directly, but some display trees were found: *Pometia pinnata*, *Vatica papuana*, *Diospyros* sp., *Canarium* sp., *Palaquium* sp., *Alangium javanicum*, *Helicia moluccana*, *Diospyros pilosanthera*, *Myristica* sp., dan *Syzigium* sp.

25. **CREAMY-THROATED WHITE-EYE** *Zosterops atriceps*

IUCN: Least Concern.

**Status and behavior:** Scarce, singly, sometimes in mixed species flocks foraging in tree canopies down to lianas close to the ground,

**Habitat:** 100 – 1.100 masl in primary and secondary forest, forest edge and gardens

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Annex 45. List of Internal Publication

**Burung NewsLetter**

<b>Edition</b>	<b>Halmahera</b>
1(September 2009)	Dialog Ramadhan : Pelestarian Alam Menurut Islam (Iskandar Sangaji)
2 (October 2009)	Forum Multipihak demi TN Aketajawe Lolobata (Hanom Bashari)
3 (November 2009)	“Berguru” ke TN Gunung Halimun- Salak (Hanom Bashari)
4 (December 2009)	Menjaga Aketajawe-Lolobata untuk Generasi Mendatang (Iskandar Sangaji)
5 (February 2010)	Pengamatan Burung di Tanah putih (Irfan Rosyadi)
6 (May 2010)	Status Perlindungan Kakatua Putih (Fahrul Amama)
7 (July 2010)	Interaksi dengan Suku Togutil (David Purmiasa)
8 (September 2010)	Identifikasi Pengembangan Masyarakat Oboy (Chairul Abdul Halik)
9 (November 2010)	Semiloka Pelestarian Paruh Bengkok (Irfan Rosyadi)
10 (January 2011)	Di Halmahera, Ada Bidadari Menari (Hanom Bashari)
11 (March 2011)	Dialog Paruh Bengkok di Radio (Irfan Rosyadi)
12 (May 2011)	Kajian Cepat Sosial Masyarakat (Umbu Rihimeha M)
13 (July 2011)	Melihat Burung Migran di Kastela (Hanom Bashari dan Irfan Rosyadi)
14 (September 2011)	23 Ekor Paruh Bengkok Disita (Irfan Rosyadi)
15 (November 2011)	Pesona Tolire di Bumi Ternate (Irfan Rosyadi)
16 (January 2012)	Membelah Jantung Halmahera (Hanom Bashari)
17 (March 2012)	Wanatani untuk Ekonomi dan Ekosistem (M. Muslich)
18 (May 2012)	Pelatihan Sistem Informasi Geografis (Bambang Tetuka)
19 (July 2012)	Tolire: Pusat Ragam Hayati Ternate (Irfan Rosyadi)
20 (September 2012)	Sekilas Suku Tobelo Dalam (Darmin Haji Hasim)
21 (November 2012)	Melihat Bidadari Menari (Hanom Bashari)
22 (January 2013)	Penyadartahuan di Togawa (Irfan Rosyadi)

**Burung Magazine**

<b>Edition</b>	<b>Halmahera</b>
VI/July 2007	Bumi Maluku Surga Peneliti
VI/July 2007	Bidadari Halmahera
VI/July 2007	Anu dan Masa Depan Burung Halmahera
4/TH III/October 2009	Bidadari Halmahera

## Annex 46. Summary of Report

### KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, and PRACTICE (KAP) SURVEY IN NORTH MALUKU (2008-2010-2012)

The KAP surveys were conducted to measure the community perception change level towards the nature conservation efforts regarding the existence of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park, animals, and the forest itself. The results from KAP survey were also considered as base information to arrange the proper campaign strategies in raising awareness.

	April – December 2008	February – April 2012
Enumerator	18	8
Survey locations	32	34
Respondent	496	505
<b>RESULTS (%)</b>		
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>		
<b>Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (NP) and Its Preservation</b>		
-Know the exact definition of NP	0.45	0.60
-Know the name of NP in North Maluku	8.50	17.10
-Know the function of NP (various answers)	47.00	54.00
<b>Bird and Its Preservation</b>		
-Know about the White Cockatoo	83.00	75.00
-Know about the Chattering Lory	73.00	39.00
-Know about the Standardwing	7.50	12.00
-Know about Sombre Kingfisher as Halmahera endemic	7.50	3.80
-Know about Sombre Halmahera Cuckoo-shrike as Halmahera endemic	1.00	0.20
-Know about Sombre Drummer Rail as Halmahera endemic	0.80	-
-Know about Sombre Dusky-brown Oriole as Halmahera endemic	0.40	0.40
<b>The Forest, Animals, and Its Preservation</b>		
-The function of the forest is to prevent flood / landslides	50.00	52.00
-The function of the forest is as a place to grow crops	24.00	45.00
-The forest is a source for timber	19.00	34.00
-Birds are useful to spread the tree seeds	23.00	36.00
-Birds are needed to keep the nature balance	20.00	34.00
-Birds are useful to control pest	8.70	22.00
<b>ATTITUDE</b>		
<b>Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (NP) and its preservation</b>		
-Agree with the NP establishment in Halmahera	85.00	88.00
-Agree that the community is also responsible for the NP management	41.00	55.00
<b>Bird and its preservation</b>		
-Not agree with bird trapping and trading	63.00	72.00
-Agree that bird trapping and trading can lead to species extinction	66.00	73.00
-Agree that the community is responsible for bird preservation	56.00	60.00
<b>The Forest, Animals, and Its Preservation</b>		
-Birds can not live without the forest	81.00	80.00
-It is important to preserve the forest and the animals inside the forest	90.00	97.00
<b>PRACTICE</b>		
<b>Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park (NP) and its preservation</b>		
-Will not cut trees in NP area	32.00	29.00

-Will plant trees in NP area	21.00	24.00
<b>Bird and its preservation</b>		
-Have not trapped, sold, or bought bird from the forest in the last 12 months	64.00	66.00
<b>The Forest, Animals, and Its Preservation</b>		
-Prevent somebody else from cutting trees in NP area	46.00	53.00
-Let people cut trees in NP area	13.00	6.00



## Annex 47. Summary of Report

### **Natural Resources and Ecosystem Service Assessment in Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park, Halmahera, North Maluku**

In general, the research was to provide valid information regarding Aketajawe Lolobata National Park natural resource and ecosystem service value as input for the ALNP zoning system implementation. Specifically, the objectives of the research were as follows:

5. To assess the ALNP natural resource immediate utilization value of *Non-Timber Forest Product* (NTFP) that is managed by local communities around ALNP.
6. To value the indirect utilization of ALNP ecosystem service, such as carbon sequestration and water catchment area
7. To value the alternative value of natural resource and ALNP ecosystem service that are not utilized yet by individuals around ALNP
8. To assess the ALNP non-utilization value, that is the value of ALNP existence so it would be constantly retained

The data was collected using methods:

- direct observation to assess the NTFP economic value
- direct hypothesis using questionnaire to assess ALNP indirect utilization value

Basically, two techniques were used to calculate the economic value of ALNP natural resource and ecosystem service: regression and benefit transfer techniques.

While to calculate the alternative and existence of ALNP, contingent valuation was used. The economical value of the two categories were estimated using the average value given by the respondent based on the willingness to pay (WTP) of the individuals around ALNP for its natural resource and ecosystem service utilization with its existence in the future.

In total, the whole value of natural resource and ecosystem service that was restrictedly estimated was amounting to Rp 95,365,311,757 per year with percentage as follows:

- 2.26% of immediate utilization value
- 92.75% of indirect utilization value
- 2.46% of alternative value
- 2.54% of non-utilization value

The alternative value represents the protection towards ALNP biodiversity. The results of ALNP existence and alternative value were relatively low compared to other value, it showed the protection of the ALNP and its biodiversity was not a priority to the community around ALNP.

In order to improve the commitment of the community around ALNP to preserve the area for their own and the future generations benefit, efforts to improve their knowledge about the biodiversity benefits are imperative. Plans to develop ecotourism and research/educative activities need to be composed so the community gains more wide benefit from the ALNP existence. The plans also need to be spatially identified and to be proposed in the utilization zone in the ALNP zoning system.

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## Annex 48. List of Awareness Materials

**LIST OF AWARENESS MATERIALS (2008-2012)**

No.	Date	Description	Q (pcs/units)
1	17/11/08	Standardwing T-shirt	6
2		Salmon-crested Cockatoo T-shirt	3
3		Bird Pin Badges	7
4		Burung Indonesia Cap	2
5		Sling Bag	2
6	29/02/09	Wall Calendar 2009	300
7		Table Calendar 2009	100
8	20/04/09	Bird T-shirt	150
9		Bird Pin Badges	200
10		Bird Bookmark	1,000
11	16/09/09	Halmahera Parrots Leaflet Poster	1,000
12	02/10/09	National Park and Birds of Halmahera Banner	2
13	23/11/09	National Park and Birds of Halmahera Billboard	2
14	26/01/10	National Park and Birds of Halmahera Banner	2
15	08/02/10	National Park and Birds of Halmahera Billboard	1
16	25/02/10	National Park and Birds of Halmahera Banner	4
17	11/05/10	National Park and Birds of Halmahera Banner	3
18		Standardwing Frame + Picture	1
19		National Park and Birds of Halmahera Billboard	1
20		Climate Change Leaflet	1,000
21	29/10/10	National Park and Birds of Halmahera Banner for billboard	7
22	04/11/10	National Park and Birds of Halmahera Banner	1
23	31/12/10	Calendar 2011	500
24	01/07/11	National Park and Birds of Halmahera Billboard	1
25	19/08/11	Lebaran Card	1,000
26	15/12/11	National Park and Birds of Halmahera Roll Banner	4
27	16/12/11	Bird T-shirt	300
28	28/12/11	Moluccan Hanging-parrot Pin Badges	7,000
29	30/12/11	Table Calendar 2012	100
30	27/01/12	27 Moluccan endemic birds Poster	3,000
31	16/02/12	Halmahera Bird Poster	4,000
32	05/03/12	Halmahera Bird Bookmark	1,000
33	22/03/12	Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park / Multi Stakeholder Forum Roll Banner	20
34	05/04/12	Banner for workshop	1
35	18/04/12	Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park / Multi Stakeholder Forum Roll Banner	6
36	07/05/12	Banner for workshop	1
37	28/05/12	Fruit-dove Sticker	1,000
38	29/05/12	Bird Pin Badges	4,500
39	21/06/12	Bird Bookmark	1,000
40	25/06/12	Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park / Multi Stakeholder Forum Roll Banner	2
41	29/10/12	Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park / Multi Stakeholder Forum Billboard	5
42	02/11/12	Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park / Multi Stakeholder Forum Banner	5
43	04/12/12	Bird facts	4
44	07/12/12	Calendar 2013	400

## Annex 49. List of External Publication

### Press Cutting – 2008

No	Edition/Date	Title	Source	Page
1	Thursday, 06 March 2008	Halmahera Menyimpan 26 Jenis Burung Endemik	Malut Post	3 and 4
2	Saturday, 08 March 2008	Cegah Penyelundupan Burung ; KSDA ternate	Malut Post	1 and 2
3	Tuesday, 25 March 2008	Sorotan IPK di Kota Tidore Kepulauan	Malut Post	3 and 4
4	Friday, 28 March 2008	Menhut Jamin Tak Ada Izin Baru Hutan untuk Pertambangan	Malut Post	
5	Saturday, 29 March 2008	Pemberantasan Ilegal Logging Bikin Kayu Langka	Malut Post	3 and 4
6	Monday, 07 April 2008	Perencanaan Kota baru, Perhatikan Kelestarian Lingkungan	Malut Post	
7	Wednesday, 09 April 2008	Dewan Burung Indonesia Minta Hutan Halmahera Dijaga	Malut Post	3 and 4
8		Lingkungan : kakatua Halmahera Sudah Nyaris Punah	Malut Post	1 and 2
9	Tuesday, 29 April 2008	Jejak Perjalanan Wallace Dalam Keragaman Hayati Di Maluku Utara	Malut Post (Hanom B)	
10	Wednesday, 30 April 2008	Jejak Perjalanan Wallace Dalam Keragaman Hayati Di Maluku Utara	Malut Post (Hanom B)	
11	Friday, 02 May 2008	Jejak Perjalanan Wallace Dalam Keragaman Hayati Di Maluku Utara	Malut Post (Hanom B)	
12	Saturday, 03 May 2008	Khawatirkan Senso makin Merusak Hutan	Malut Post (Gani Abas)	
13	Thursday, 08 May 2008	Seluruh Kayu dan aktifitas di Hutan Didata	Malut Post	
14	Monday, 19 May 2008	Pencanangan Penghijauan di Pelabuhan Bastiong	Malut Post	
15	Monday, 02 June 2008	Peringati Hari Lingkungan Hidup Sedunia	Malut Post	
16	Friday, 08 August 2008	Bahas Taman Nasional Aketajawe-Lolobata	Malut post	
17	Saturday, 09 August 2008	Di Halmahera kakatua/nuri hanya Rp. 60 .000/ekor, di Filipina capai Rp 1 juta per ekor	Malut post	1 and 2
18	Thursday, 11 September 2008	Polres Menduga Penebangan di Hutan Lindung	Malut post	
19	Saturday, 29 November 2008	Bincang-bincang dengan Demianus, sang Penjaga Burung Bidadari	Malut post (Poerwanto Ng)	
20	Monday, 01 December 2008	Darwin Bukan Penemu Teori Evolusi	Malut post	5 and 6
21	Tuesday, 02 December 2008	Guru Wallace dan Pariwisata Ternate	Malut post (M.Assagaf )	1 and 2
22	Friday, 05 December 2008	6 Bulan; 329 ekor burung Malut keluar Ilegal	Malut post	5 and 6
23	Saturday, 06 December 2008	Dekot Ternate Dukung Pra Symposium Wallace	Malut post	
24	Thursday, 11 December 2008	Dari Makassar Ternate Go International	Malut post	
25	Friday, 12 December 2008	Wallace Jadikan Posisi Ternate Icon Ilmu Pengetahuan Global	Malut post	1 and 2
26	Saturday, 13 December 2008	Konferensi Wallace : Hadirkan 35 Pembicara dari 9 Negara	Malut post	
27	Tuesday, 16 December 2008	Wallace, Spirit of Ternate	Malut post (Jusuf Sunyi)	
28	Thursday, 18 December 2008	Ternate dan Wallace : Hot Spot Dunia	Malut post (Jusuf Sunyi)	

### Press Cutting – 2009

No	Edition/Date	Title	Source	Page
1	22 April 2009	Perjalanan Tertahan 2-3 jam, Ditemani Suku Togutil	Malut post	
2	23 April 2009	Ini Harusnya Jadi Pembelajaran Hukum Bagi Pengelola Hutan	Malut post	1 and 13
3	Wednesday, 29 April 2009	Pembelaan Pribadi Mantan Kadishut Halsel di Persidangan Kasus Illegal Logging ( Bag. 1)	Malut post	
4	Thursday, 30 April 2009	Pembelaan Pribadi Mantan Kadishut Halsel di Persidangan ( Bag. 2)	Malut post	
5	Saturday, 02 May 2010	Pembelaan Pribadi Mantan KadisHut Halsel di Persidangan (Bag 3)	Malut post	
6	Monday, 04 May 2009	Pembelaan Pribadi Mantan KadisHut Halsel di Persidangan (Bag 4 habis)	Malut post	
7	Wednesday, 06 May 2009	Dinas Kehutanan Sosialisasi Batas Hutan Lindung	Malut post	
8	Thursday, 07 May 2009	Banyak Penebangan Liar di Hutan Oba	Malut post	
9	07 June 2009	Pembalakan Hutan di Oba sulit dikendalikan	Malut post	
10	Saturday, 13 June 2009	Berburu Burung Bidadari Bersama Kru VPRO di Hutan Tanah Domato	Malut post (Poerwanto Ng)	
11	Thursday, 29 October 2009	Akhirnya Burung Bidadari Resmi Dilindungi	Malut post	
12	10 December 2009	Pemkot Lindungi Flora dan Fauna	Malut post	

### Press Cutting – 2010

No	Edition/Date	Title	Source	Page
1	23 February 2010	Pohon Berurat di Keramaian Ternate	Malut post (Hanom Bashari)	
2	06 June 2010	Syaiful Pimpin FMPAL Halteng	Malut post	
3	07 June 2010	Yang Terlupakan dari Seekor Burung dan Teman-Temannya	Malut post (Hanom Bashari)	
4	26 June 2010	Ketemu Walikota, utusan Bank Dunia bicarakan TN AL	Malut post	
5	13 August 2010	Sungai Ake Jira Mulai Tercemar	Malut post	5 and 6
6	21 October 2010	Peluang Pengembangan Hutan Kemasyarakatan di Maluku Utara	Malut post (Iwan J Marsaoly)	
7	18 November 2010	Kawasan hutan konservasi Burung Bidadari bakal menjadi kawasan wisata alam	Malut post	

### Press Cutting – 2011

No	Edition/Date	Title	Source	Page
1	12 January 2011	Jelajahi Belantara Halmahera, Sukses abadikan Burung Bidadari	Malut post	1 and 13
2	Saturday, 21 May 2011	Banyak Burung yang dilindung di Halut Terancam Punah	Radar Halmahera	
3	23 September 2011	Haltim Siap Jadikan TNAL Objek Wisata	Malut post	2
4	23 September 2011	40% Hutan Mangrove Rusak Parah	Malut post	3

### Press Cutting – 2012

No	Edition/Date	Title	Source	Page
1	27 March 2012	Diperkirakan, 16.560 Ekor Ditangkap Tiap Bulan	Malut post	
2	30 March 2012	Burung Indonesia Gelar Pelatihan SIG	Malut post	2
3	30 March 2012	Lindungi Taman Aketajawe Lolobata	Malut post	
4	02 June 2012	"O Hongana Ma Nyawa" di Persimpangan Jalan	Malut post ( Darmin Hi Hasim)	14
5	06 June 2012	FGD Promosi Taman Nasional Aketajawe Lolobata	Posko Malut	
6	14 July 2012	Melihat Sisi Lain Danau Tolire	Malut post	19
7	17 July 2012	Tuogutil, Penjaga Hutan Halmahera	Kompas	1 and 15
8	Wednesday, 26 September 2012	Pemkab Haltim Gandeng Burung Indonesia dan TN Aketajawe	Malut post	
9	17 October 2012	Burung Indonesia Gelar FGD Soal Komunitas Tobelo Dalam	Malut post	
10	29 October 2012	Penangkapan dan Penjualan Burung di Morotai Bebas Dilakukan	Malut post	
11	24 November 2012	Kebijakan Pengelolaan Taman Nasional dan Masyarakat Adat	Malut post (Radios S)	
12	24 November 2012	Perbaiki Danau Tolire Secara Bersama	Malut post	
13	28 November 2012	Kawasan Taman Nasional Aketajawe Lolobata Terancam	Malut post	
14	06 December 2012	Burung Indonesia Intens Sosialisasi Taman Nasional Aketajawe Lolobata	Malut post	
15	06 December 2012	Maraknya Penangkapan Burung di Morotai	Malut post	
16	08 December 2012	Pemda Didesak Buat Perda Perlindungan Burung	Malut post	
17	14 December 2012	Burung Indonesia Lakukan Paparan Akhir Program	Malut post	

## Halmahera Programme Publication

[illegible]

## Annex 50. List of Project Staff

### Burung Indonesia-Halmahera Programme Staff of 2008 - 2012

No	Name	Position	Period
1	David Purmiasa	Team Leader	1 January 2008 - 3 February 2012
2	Hanom Bashari	Biodiversity Officer	3 March 2008 - present
3	Kino Sebayang	Project Administration and Finance Officer	1 August 2008 - 31 March 2013
4	Luluk Maghfiroh	Liaison and Participatory Officer	3 March 2008 - 3 September 2009
5	Kasman Nurdin	Parrot Conservation Officer	5 March 2008 - 4 September 2009
6	Budi Susanto	GIS and Mapping Officer	21 April 2008 - 20 April 2011
7	Alvian Aljogja	Night Watchman	2 June 2008 - 1 June 2009
8	Reno Arif	Office Support	2 June 2008 - 31 December 2012
9	Iskandar Sangaji	Awareness Officer	4 August 2008 - 23 February 2011
10	Irfan Rosyadi	Parrot Conservation Officer	12 January 2009 - 10 March 2014
11	Jefry Ronald Umar	Community Development Officer	1 June 2009 - 30 May 2010
12	Mu'min Wahid	Village Facilitator	1 June 2009 - 30 June 2012
13	Nasdianti	Village Facilitator	1 June 2009 - 3 February 2010
14	M Lail Wahid	Village Facilitator	1 June 2009 - 11 December 2011
15	Khairil Anwar	Village Facilitator	3 May 2010 - 2 May 2011
16	Siswati Rahman	Village Facilitator	3 May 2010 - 2 May 2011
17	Tri Eviani	Liaison and Participatory Officer	10 March 2010 - 9 March 2011
18	Hafid Hamid	Night Watchman	9 June 2009 - 8 July 2013
19	Elfridus Siuk Berkanis	Awareness Officer	11 April 2011 - 31 May 2012
20	Mahendra Primajati	GIS and Mapping Officer	18 August 2011 - 18 November 2012
21	Florita Grace Santi	Liaison and Participatory Officer	1 June 2011 -30 September 2013
22	Darmin Hi Hasim	Field Assistant Officer	1 June 2011 -31 May 2013
23	Akmal Kadir	Village Facilitator	1 June 2011 -31 December 2012
24	Bahri Hi Saleh	Village Facilitator	1 June 2011 -31 December 2012
25	Ria Saryanthi	Interim Team Leader	4 February 2012 - present



**THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL  
OF FOREST PROTECTION AND NATURE CONSERVATION**

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**DECREE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL  
OF FOREST PROTECTION AND NATURE CONSERVATION**

Number: SK.110/10-KK/2008

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE PARTNERSHIP FOR  
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT OF THE AKETAJAWE-LOLOBATA NATIONAL  
PARK PROGRAMME

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL  
OF FOREST PROTECTION AND NATURE CONSERVATION,

Considering :

- d. that based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number 397/Menhut-II/2004 dated 18 October 2004, The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park has been declared of  $\pm 167,300$  (one hundred sixty seven thousand three hundred) hectares.
- e. that in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.03/Menhut-II/2007 dated 1 February 2007, The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park has been managed by The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Office.
- f. in order to support The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park management, the collaborative conservation management has been implemented in The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park in cooperation with Burung Indonesia that supported by GEF/MSP-World Bank.
- g. that to materialize an effective collaborative conservation management programme implementation, it is deemed necessary to establish The Steering Committee of The Partnership for Conservation Management of The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Programme.

In view of :

- 12. Law Number 5 of 1990;
- 13. Law Number 41 of 1999;
- 14. Government Regulation Number 68 of 1998;
- 15. Government Regulation Number 7 of 1999;
- 16. Government Regulation Number 8 of 1999;



## HAS DECIDED

To stipulate :

- FIRST : Establishing The Steering Committee of The Partnership for Conservation Management of The Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park Programme with organizational structure as contained in the Attachment of this Decree.
- SECOND : The Steering Committee has task:
- a. To give programme advice and technical input to the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park development and management policies
  - b. To provide clarification regarding government regulations related directly or have impacts to the partnership programme.
  - c. To deliver recommendation to the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation on policies constitution related to the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park management.
  - d. To held meeting at least once a year to discuss the results and confronted problems, and to solve the aforementioned problems.
- THIRD : The Steering Committee will be responsible to the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation;
- FOURTH : Expenses appeared as the result of the activities of the Steering Committee shall be managed from GEF/MSP-WB project until 2011 and other legal and non-binding source of funding;
- FIFTH : This Decree shall come into force as from the stipulation date; any error in stipulation arising at future date will be improved as required.

Stipulated in : Jakarta  
On : 9 September 2008

**THE DIRECTOR GENERAL**

signed  
**Ir. DARORI, MM**

### Copy to

6. Secretary of Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
7. Directors in scope of Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
8. Related parties

Attachment of the Decree of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation

Number : SK.110/10-KK/2008

Dated : 9 September 2008

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**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE  
PARTNERSHIP FOR CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT OF THE AKETAJAWE-  
LOLOBATA NATIONAL PARK PROGRAMME**

Parties legally responsible:

Director of Area Conservation

Chairman:

Head of Nature Conservation Area and Hunting Reserve Sub-directorate

Vice:

Head of Species and Genetics Conservation Sub-directorate of Biodiversity  
Conservation Directorate

Secretary:

Head of Technical Cooperation Sub-division of Directorate General Secretariat of  
Forest Protection and Nature Conservation

- Member : 1. Head of Conservation Area Patterning and Development Sub-directorate  
2. Head of Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park  
3. Head of National Park Section of Area Conservation Directorate  
4. Executive Director of Burung Indonesia  
5. Team Leader of Burung Indonesia-Halmahera Programme

Stipulated in : Jakarta

On : 9 September 2008

**THE DIRECTOR GENERAL**

signed  
**Ir. DARORI, MM**