

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

1. Project Identification

- 1.1 Title : Development of Lanjak Entimau
Wildlife Sanctuary as Totally Protected
Area Phase IV (Final Phase)
- 1.2 Serial No. : PD288/04 Rev. 2 (F)
- 1.3 Implementing Agency : Forest Department , Sarawak
- 1.4 Host Government(s) : Government of Malaysia
- 1.5 Starting Date : 1st April 2007
- 1.6 Duration : 24 months
- 1.7 Project Cost : US\$917, 232

2. Period Covered by this Report

This report covers the period from 1 February 2009 to 31 July 2009.

3. Description of Work Implemented on the Period

4. Execution of the Work Plan

4.1 Work Plan Review

No review of plan work was necessary.

4.2 Progress in Implementation of Activities

The progress is summarized in the table below.

No	Activities	Percentage Executed
1	Wildlife resource survey in the corridor of LEWS	100
2	Forest ecological and resource use studies at BANP	100
3	Environmental education programme	100
4	Community-based activities	100
5	Establishing plant nursery at Ulu Ngemah	100
6	Management plan	100
7	Printing of technical reports	70

4.3 Input Applied

This is given in the Appendices attached.

4.4 Output Achievements

4.4.1 Wildlife Resource Survey in the Corridor of LEWS

Final technical report is being printed. The report consists of two parts covering mammals and birds. Significance of the study and importance of the periphery zone as a wildlife corridor was discussed.

4.4.2 Forest Ecological and Resource Use Studies at Batang Ai N.P.

The final technical reports are being printed. The study focussed on uses of forest plants for spices, perfumes, food flavouring and herbal medicine.

4.4.3 Environmental Education Programme

This was probably the most intensive programme that has ever been conducted in the State. The programme covered 14 rural schools and 64 longhouses located in the periphery of LEWS and took nine months to complete. The participants concluded that it was the first time that they were introduced to the programme, and they had derived many benefits from it especially in learning about government policies in resource management and conservation, rules and regulations, and the roles they could play as a local community. A final report is being printed and copies will be distributed to the participating schools and communities.

4.4.4 Community Based Activities

A total of 13 valley ponds and one concrete pond for fish culture were constructed for longhouses and schools at the Nanga Ju Primary School at Ulu Mujok, making the total to 24 from previous phases. In addition, a *tagang* system was introduced in Ulu Engkari to help the local people to conserve fish resource in the rivers.

Altogether 3,925 fruit tree seedlings were issued to farmers in longhouses Ulu Mujok, Ulu Ngemah and Nanga Delok. Theory and practical training on budding of fruit trees was conducted with the help of the Department of Agriculture in order to enhance the communities' knowledge and skill in fruit tree cultivation.

Many early participants from previous phases have derived significant cash income from sales of their products. They have served as a good example and model for the Ulu Kanowit communities to follow suit.

A nursery was developed in Ulu Kanowit to support the communities' and schools' effort in crop cultivation. It will be maintained by a local committee appointed by the communities.

The project staff and the local communities were very pleased that Dr Hwan Ok Ma, the Project manager for RFM for the Asia-Pacific Region was able to visit the project sites at Ulu Mujok and Ulu Kanowit after the PSC meeting on

17 February 2009 and to officiate in the launch of two new fish culture projects.

4.4.6 Collaborative activities with BKNP pursued under the TBCA Initiative

Joint Workshop. A joint workshop with the theme “Sharing Experience in Conservation Management and Community Participation“ was successfully conducted in Kuching from 16 to 17 March 2009. It was attended by 13 participants from Indonesia and 42 from Sarawak. Both LEWS and KMNP presented their experience on TPA management. The workshop was divided into the following sub-themes:

- a. Managing totally protected areas: Challenges and opportunities
- b. Community-based activities: Fish culture and crop cultivation in LEWS and agro-forestry in KMNP
- c. Views and perspectives of local communities towards conservation
- d. Awareness education programme

The workshop participants agreed that (i) Cross-border collaboration should continue through research, exchange of information and visits to learn from each other regarding TBCA management; (ii) Local community participation was crucial to ensure effective protected areas management and to improve social economic situation through sustainable utilization of forest resources; (iii) Wildlife corridors or buffers are important in safeguarding biodiversity; (iv) Awareness education was crucial and should be extended to other stakeholders like government officers and timber licensees. Joint awareness education was also proposed.

After the workshop the Indonesian participants visited Mujok in LEWS to see various community-based activities developed for the local communities.

Orangutan Strategic Plan. Orangutan conservation must consider the TBCA between Lanjak Entimau W.S., Batang Ai N.P. and Betung Kerihun N.P. as a borderless sanctuary for the primate in order to achieve the desired conservation objectives. A workshop was organized to discuss and improve on the plan before submitting to the government. The plan will be published in due course.

4.4.7 Management Plan for LEWS and BANP

The first management plan for LEWS was prepared in 1995. The present exercise was to up-date this plan and to include the adjacent Batang Ai N.P. as an integrated part of the ecosystem landscape. A workshop had been held to discuss and improve the plan for final approval by the government.

4.4.8 Final Technical Reports

The following reports will be published:

- (i) A Study on the Ecotourism Potentials of the Batang Ai National Park;
- (ii) Environmental Conservation Education Programme in Lanjak Entimau Wild Life Sanctuary;
- (iii) Importance of community-use zone in the periphery of the Lanjak-Entimau Wild Life Sanctuary as a Wild Life Corridor for Mammals and Birds;
- (iv) Traditional use of Non-Timber Forest Products among the Iban Communities in the Periphery of Batang Ai National Park.

5 Critical Analysis of Progress and Lessons Learned

The six-month extension from April to September 2009 enabled all field work to be completed and final reports written. Field activities were sometimes hampered by poor weather and low water condition of rivers leading to the project sites. With the exceptions of the management plan and orang-utan strategic plan, all other technical reports are in various stages of being published. The need to edit each technical report had caused some delay in publication.

The community-based activities in Ulu Mujok and Ulu Kanowit have been the most successful due primarily to the interest, commitment and full cooperation of the participants there. These were some of the very few similar projects in Sarawak that had become sustainable after receiving initial support from the government or private sector, and had continued to bring steady incomes to the participants. It was very encouraging to note that the participating communities in the two areas have actually been able to maintain joint bank accounts to save a significant portion of their incomes from sales of the products.

Important lessons learned were:

- (a) Establishing collaborative effort with the participants and sustaining it was most crucial, as the people needed continuous support and advice especially at the beginning;
- (b) Effective planning was important to ensure successful implementation;
- (c) Strong and effective leadership among the participating communities was necessary for success;
- (d) Commitment of all staff involved in implementing the project was crucial;
- (e) Sustainability of the project after ITTO is important, not only in rendering continued support to and monitoring of the community-based activities, but also to ensure that collaborative management effort between the EA and the local populations is maintained and strengthened. Some communities have taken the initiative to keep un-authorized visitors from entering the sanctuary to hunt and fish. If this initiative is not supported the people may eventually lose interest;
- (e) Awareness education was useful and necessary and should be sustained;

- (f) The local populations could benefit from sustainable use of forest plants based on local knowledge but would need government or private support to develop a cottage industry;
- (g) The people living outside the Batang Ai N.P. could derive greater benefit from eco-tourism if better infrastructure was developed;
- (h) Continued collaboration in the TBCA was crucial as there were issues like cross-border illegal activities and enforcement that required the attention of the authorities. On research, LEWS and KMNP should develop joint activities to protect the orangutan and many other threatened or endangered species like the langurs, gibbons, hornbills and argus pheasant, and tree species such as agar wood (*Aquilaria* spp.) The ultimate aim is to safeguard and maintain the TBCA as a natural habitat for biodiversity conservation in Borneo.

6 Conclusion

This Phase IV of the LEWS project brought to a conclusion implementation of activities that resulted from the findings of previous phases, covering the areas of baseline research, conservation management and sustainable utilization of forest resources to reduce local community dependence on the forests. Collaborative management of the TBCA was also an important agenda. The project cannot claim to have fully succeeded in this endeavour due to differences in perception and expectations of the project by different stakeholders from across the common border. It is important that the ITTO-supported project has laid the foundation for strengthening collaborative management of LEWS and BANP, by getting the local people to be actively involved. Sustained efforts after the ITTO project will ensure that the conservation objectives of not only LEWS and BKNP but also the entire TBCA are fully achieved.

To promote the rich biodiversity of LEWS and BANP and to improve the livelihoods of the local communities, there are many potential plant species that can be usefully developed and promoted as non-timber forest products (NTFP), such as agar wood and other scented or aromatic plants including wild ginger, pepper and trees. There is increasing demand for materials in herbal medicine, perfume and essential oil industries. Numerous edible plants can similarly be promoted as chemical-free jungle vegetables and fruits or made into health supplements.

Another way to sustain the project after ITTO is for the EA to fully implement the projects on Centre for Plant Research and Centre for Orangutan Research, based respectively in LEWS and BANP. Through these projects additional fund and management staff can be acquired.

Ultimately, success will depend on a full appreciation and recognition of the importance of LEWS and BANP as TPAs, and the political will and commitment of the government to ensure their existence. Forest Department and Sarawak Forestry Corporation are directly in charge of their total protection and development.

It has been possible to complete the project largely with the encouragement and support of the Executive Director of ITTO and Director of Forests, and staff of the Forest Department and Sarawak Forestry Corporation who were directly or indirectly involved in the project. Contributions by the technical and administrative staff of the ITTO office in the Kuching office are also greatly appreciated.

6 Responsible for the Report

Names : Zarina Shebli and Dr Paul Chai P.K.
Date : 12 August 2009
Positions Held : Project Managers (LEWS and PTNP)

Appendix 1

CASH FLOW STATEMENT - PERIOD ENDING 31 JULY 2009

PD 288/04 Rev.2(F) - Dev't of LEWS as a Totally Protected Area, Phase IV (Final Phase)

Component	Reference	Date	Amount	
			in US\$	in R.M.
Funds received from ITTO				
1. First Installment	TT From Japan	23.04.2007	\$ 119,995.00	RM 408,817.97
2. Second Installment	TT From Japan	31.10.2007	\$ 139,995.00	RM 462,958.47
3. Third Installment	TT From Japan	10.06.2008	\$ 96,995.00	RM 313,579.84
4. Fourth Installment	TT From Japan	11.02.2009	\$ 90,095.00	RM 322,084.63
5. Interest Earned				RM 5,526.47
6. Opening Balance				RM 10.00
Total:			\$ 447,080.00	RM 1,512,977.38
Expenditures by Executive Agency:				
A. Personnel - Local	-	-	377,067.57	1,276,046.14
B. Field Transportation / Duty Travel	-	-	22,535.76	76,263.96
C. Capital Items	-	-	6,173.94	20,893.41
D. Air Travel Within Malaysia	-	-		
E. Office Expenses			14,132.51	47,826.26
F. Miscellaneous			10,361.70	35,065.34
Total:			\$ 430,271.47	RM 1,456,095.11
REMAINING BALANCE:			\$ 16,808.53	RM 56,882.27

The exchange rate \$ to RM is 3.3841

Appendix II A

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - PERIOD ENDING 31 JULY 2009
PD 288/04 Rev.2(F) - Dev't of Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary as a Totally Protected Area, Phase IV
(Final Phase)

ITTO Contribution - Breakdown of expenditure (in US\$)

COMPONENTS	# CONTRIBUTION U.S. \$ (A)	UP TO DATE			BALANCE OF FUNDS (A)-(D)
		Committed (B)	Spent (C)	Committed & Spent (D)=(B)+(C)	
I. Funds managed by Executing Agency					
A. PERSONNEL - LOCAL					
Project Manager	156,000.00	-	155,940.76	155,940.76	59.24
Sub-contracts	232,800.00	-	221,126.82	221,126.82	11,673.18
B. DUTY TRAVEL	19,000.00	-	22,535.76	22,535.76	(3,535.76)
C. CAPITAL ITEMS	6,500.00	-	6,173.94	6,173.94	326.06
D. CONSUMNABLES	23,300.00	-	14,132.51	14,132.51	9,167.49
E. MISCELLANEOUS	9,500.00	-	10,361.70	10,361.70	(861.70)
Total :	447,100.00				
Allocation Received	447,080.00	-	430,271.49	430,271.49	16,808.51
Bank Interest	1,545.89				
Deposit	2.80				
Total in Vote Ledger	448,628.69		430,271.49	430,271.49	18,357.20
II. Funds Retained By ITTO					
D. ITTO MONITORING, REVIEW & EVALUATION	27,000.00	-	-	-	a/
E. ITTO PROGRAMME SUPPORT COST (5.5%) CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)	38,775.00	-	-	-	a/
sub - Total :	53,775.00	-	-	-	a/
TOTAL IN VOTE LEDGER :					

Note : Balance in Ledger Book as at 31.07.2009 - RM 56,882.29 USD 18,357.20

a/ Funds retained and accounted by ITTO - details not available with Executing Agency

Appendix II B

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - PERIOD ENDING 31 JULY 2009

PD 288/04 Rev.2(F) - Dev't of Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary as a Totally Protected Area, Phase IV
(Final Phase)

ITTO Contribution - Breakdown of expenditure (in RM)

COMPONENTS	# CONTRIBUTION RM (A)	UP TO DATE			BALANCE OF FUNDS (A)-(D)
		Committed (B)	Spent (C)	Committed & Spent (D)=(B)+(C)	
I. Funds managed by Executing Agency					
A. PERSONNEL - LOCAL					
Project Manager	547,560.00	-	527,723.96	527,723.96	19,836.04
Sub-contracts	1,356,073.51	-	728,322.16	748,322.16	607,751.35
B. DUTY TRAVEL	100,079.23	-	76,263.96	76,263.96	23,815.27
C. CAPITAL ITEMS	35,027.73	-	20,893.41	20,893.41	14,134.32
D. CONSUMABLES	211,500.76	-	47,826.26	47,826.26	163,674.50
E. MISCELLANEOUS	99,912.43		35,065.34	35,065.34	64,847.09
Meeting & Staff exchange					
sub - Total :	2,350,153.66				
Bank Interest	5,526.47				
Deposit	10.00				
TOTAL in VOTE LEDGER	1,512,977.38	-	1,436,095.09	1,456,095.09	56,882.29
II. Funds Retained By ITTO					
D. ITTO MONITORING, REVIEW & EVALUATION	15,000.00	-	-	-	a/
E. ITTO PROGRAMME SUPPORT COST (5.5%)	38,775.00	-	-	-	a/
CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)					a/
sub - Total :	53,775.00	-	-	-	a/
TOTAL IN VOTE LEDGER :					

Note : Balance in Ledger Book as at 31.07.2009-

RM 56,882.29

USD 18,357.20

a/ Funds retained and accounted by ITTO - details not available with Executing Agency