

sector, national park/conservation area managers, research institution, international technical support agency, journalists. The workshop had the full support of the Jambi Governor Province.

The two-day workshop was very dynamic. It was officially opened by the Jambi Governor, followed by a press conference involving the Governor, Head of Jambi Bappeda, Director of Biodiversity Management in the Ministry of Forestry, Director of Natural Resources and Environmental Management BAPPENAS, Prof. Herman Haeruman from the Bogor Agricultural Institute and WARSI.

The next agenda was presentation of ideas by resource persons from national and regional agencies. This was followed by discussions in two groups. Two main issues were raised:

- The need for logging moratorium given the serious degradation of biodiversity in; and
- How to implement the moratorium in conjunction with regional autonomy.

The Workshop issued an agreement titled “**The Sumatra Mandate for IBSAP formulation**”. The declaration was an initial consensus among the workshop participants which stressed the need for logging **moratorium**. The complete report of the workshop is presented as a proceeding.

#### **Supporting Activities**

These activities were undertaken to support the Sumatra regional process, to overcome some technical problems faced by Yayasan WARSI as the Sumatra regional coordinator and as a response to the needs expressed by some stakeholders.

#### ***Leaflet distribution***

A simple leaflet was written to help socialize the BAPI 1993 IBSAP formulation to various stakeholders. This was needed as knowledge about both documents is limited, even among the regional coordinator team. Materials for the leaflet were mostly taken from IBSAP information sheet.

#### ***Biodiversity management exhibition***

The exhibition was held during the regional workshop. The participants were agencies that also participated in the workshop among others, the National Park Management body in Jambi, PT. MHP, PT. WKS, Forestrade, Wetland International, WARSI. Several other agencies contributed materials such as bulletin, brochure, and poster.

The exhibition was aimed at promoting the various forms of natural resource management and creating a venue for sharing of experience.

#### ***Intensive publication in mass media***

Several local and national media reported on the IBSAP, the idea of logging moratorium raised in the regional workshop, and other activities related to nature conservation. During some discussions, the journalists who attended also shared experiences in addition to covering the events.

#### ***Formulation of campaign strategies for saving Sumatra's lowland forest***

The idea of logging moratorium raised during the Sumatra regional workshop was seen by many parties as an important opportunity to save Sumatra's natural resources, particularly its lowland forests which are under serious threats. About 50% of forest degradation occurs in lowland forests, the habitat of 60% of tropical forest species (Sukianto Lusli, pers. comm.). Based on recent data, Sumatra has lost almost 75% of its lowland forests in 1997 (Holmes 2002).

Given the serious situation, some local, national, and international NGOs that conduct activities in or on Sumatra's lowland forests are interested in carrying out further the idea of logging moratorium. Through an intensive dialog, WARSI then cooperated with BirdLife Indonesia Programme to organize a two day workshop (25-26 June 2002) in Jambi to discuss a campaign strategy for saving Sumatra's lowland forest with logging moratorium as an option. The participants consisted of NGOs and journalists from West Sumatra, Jambi, Bengkulu, Lampung, and Riau. Discussions at the workshop indicated the possibility of mobilising all the forces to launch an intensive and well planned campaign for saving Sumatra's lowland forest.

## JAVA-BALI

### Pre-Regional workshop I

The first step was to build common perception among stakeholders about the resource base, and the threats faced by biodiversity. The stakeholders together identified the gaps in the supporting system (institutional capacity and law enforcement, regulatory framework, information base) as the underlying issues in biodiversity management based on facts known to be accurate at this time. The activities conducted during this phase were:

- a. Establishing communications with as many stakeholders as possible in relation to the objective and formulation of IBSAP. This was done through participatory and consultative discussions using postal mail, telephone/fax, and the Internet.
- b. Conducting discussions with and visiting stakeholders to understand their ideas and aspirations about biodiversity issues in Java-Bali region. Results of the discussions were used as main topics for Regional workshop I. This was also the initial stage in consensus building. The areas visited were: Greater Jakarta and the surrounding areas, West Java (Serang, Banten, Ciamis, Indramayu), Central Java (Cilacap, Yogyakarta), East Java (Surabaya, Malang, Jember, Banyuwangi) and Bali (Denpasar, Jembrana, Gianjar). In each area PSBK-UI, the regional coordinator for Java-Bali visited relevant regional government offices (BKSDA, Bapedalda, Bappeda, Forestry Service), universities (environmental study center or the biology division), those who have direct links with conservation (national park, community groups, NGOs) and the local mass media. The majority of them indicated their interest in being involved in building a regional consensus on biodiversity issues.
- c. Conducting a one-day Seminar on Environmental and Natural Resource Journalism, which involved the media in di Java-Bali. The activity was also aimed at involving the media in the socialization of IBSAP. The seminar was attended by, among others: Media Indonesia, Surabaya Post, Republika, Bisnis Indonesia, Sains and data media, and RCTI. The seminar was effective in creating a common understanding on natural resource and environmental issues, and to forge relationship with the media.

### Regional workshop I

The regional workshop I, which involved various stakeholders in Java-Bali had three objectives: to develop common perception on the state of biodiversity in Java-Bali, to provide strategic recommendation for follow up actions, and to build a commitment to “cooperate” in biodiversity management in this region.

The workshop applied two methods in harnessing information from the participants. The first approach was discussion on the ecosystems and the problems faced by the region. The second approach was to identify major issues from those identified in the first method. The next agenda was to discuss alternative solutions.

The Workshop identified six of the most important issues in biodiversity management:

- a. **Legal and Policy matters.** These include weak institutional capacity, limited funding and support, weak policy instruments, inadequate human resources, centralistic policy and poor coordination. The alternatives suggested were to grant greater authority to local institutions, fostering strong leadership, clarifying the legal mandate, and the implementation of good and clean governance.
- b. **Conflicts** that arise because of poor communications and dialog among the various parties, poverty, limited employment opportunities, the reluctance of decision-makers to heed public aspirations, and limited government capacity in biodiversity management. Therefore there is a need to develop a forum for dialog, community economic empowerment, enhance authority and responsibility of local community, and increase the competence of the government in resolving the conflicts.
- c. **Limited awareness and capacity** as reflected in the low awareness of communities, limited skill in the sustainable management of biodiversity, feudalistic culture in the bureaucracy, population, an education system which does not match with the need for human resource

development, global capitalism, and patriarchic culture. The solutions suggested were to improve the education system, empower the community's economic, implement good governance and strengthen law enforcement.

- d. **Institutional weakness** in biodiversity management is caused by overlapping tasks among institutions, poor organizational culture, no accountability process, no long-term orientation, negation of local community rights, inadequate recognition of the role of local institutions and weak leadership. The solutions suggested were to establish a network for village government reform, develop clear local parameters to measure performance, planning process that involves and is evaluated by the public, significant representation of the public, formulate rights and responsibilities of local communities together with other stakeholders, protection of the community's intellectual property rights and equitable sharing of benefits.
- e. **Data and information access** for stakeholders must be made easier. There is a need to make an inventory of the potential of and threats to biodiversity as well as the relevant knowledge about them. Therefore data renewal and evaluation system needs to be developed using user-friendly format. Information in manual and digital forms must be supported by a protocol on data provision and retrieval as well as information flow process. In addition, the institution in charge of managing data must be defined and must have a clear standard operating procedure. The workshop suggested the establishment of the Biodiversity Data and Information Center for Java-Bali.
- f. **Management problems** are caused by, among others, fragmentation of habitat in Java-Bali, thus severing the gene flow and home range of many fauna species. Fragmented ecosystems are facing more serious degradation and conversion, while there are no corridors linking these areas. Inadequate public understanding about the value of natural resources, poor data and information system, weak human resources, and inadequate funding lead to poor management and increase in biodiversity degradation. One way to solve this problem is to identify locations with relatively similar biodiversity and creating the corridor, supported by political will and definite spatial planning.

#### Post-Regional workshop I

After the Regional workshop I the following activities were conducted:

- a. Maintaining communication network
- b. Resuming small group discussions
- c. Formulating proposals for biodiversity action plan in Java-Bali to be incorporated into IBSAP document.
- d. Preparing Regional workshop II, with relatively similar participants and design.

#### Regional workshop II

This workshop was designed to formulate targets to achieve the goal of "zero biodiversity loss" and "reversing biodiversity loss" as well as make a list of commitments of "who does what".

This is a serious challenge and IBSAP is to be used as a tool to achieve the above goals. Therefore there was a need to create a driving force to ensure that IBSAP will be implemented. That driving force is a network of stakeholders that would provide input to the IBSAP process.

#### Post-Regional workshop II

The following activities will be undertaken as a follow-up and as a part of the IBSAP monitoring and evaluation mechanism after the document is published.

- a. Dissemination and socialisation of IBSAP document including information on the condition, value and significance of biodiversity to a wide range of stakeholders in Java-Bali.
- b. Establishment of regular communications to exchange data, ideas, and experience in managing biodiversity in the region.

## KALIMANTAN

In this region discussions were held with various agencies and resource persons dealing in biodiversity, in groups or individually, as well as using the electronic mail and Internet.

The results of these discussions were used as a basis for implementing the Kalimantan Regional workshop on Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan held on 11-12 July 2002. It was organized by the Center for Social Forestry (CSF) of Mulawarman University, Samarinda. Eighty seven participants representing government institutions, NGOs, academics, and the private sector and students of local universities attended the meeting.

The first part of the workshop was presentation by resource persons who are experts on biodiversity issues in Kalimantan. It was followed by discussions in four groups covering forestry, agriculture, wetland, and coastal and marine. Each group identified problems, goals and priorities.

Discussions were held in several stages during the workshop. During the first phase each group discussed the state of Kalimantan biodiversity, the measures have been taken so far, problem identification and formulation of priority issues to manage biodiversity and alternative solutions.

The next phase was a plenary in which each group reported the results of their discussion. The plenary outlined strategies to formulate an action plan based on the five priority issues. This was followed by another group to discuss strategies and actions. Each group then presented the results in a plenary.

The last group formulated Strategy and Action Plan for biodiversity management based on the sharing of discussion results of during the plenary. The results of each group were integrated into a single Strategy and Action Plan for Kalimantan bioregion.

## SULAWESI

The IBSAP process in Sulawesi Bioregion was participatory, open and involved various stakeholders. The activities can be grouped into two stages: pre-workshop process and regional workshop process:

### Pre-Workshop Activities

The activities were:

- Meetings with institutions that are considered as sources of information and have competence in biodiversity issues, such as the regional Environmental Office, the Environmental Study Center, University of Hasanuddin, South Sulawesi Bapedalda, BKSDA II South Sulawesi, South Sulawesi NGO Coalition on Transgenic Organisms.
- Identification of biodiversity stakeholders in Sulawesi.
- Socialization on the formulation of IBSAP documents through seminars and meetings in Manado, Palu, Kendari and Makassar.
- Meeting with the executives of the Sulawesi Regional Development Cooperation Agency (BKPRS) in order to get political support for biodiversity management in Sulawesi.
- One-day seminar on Urban Forests in Makassar, jointly organized by Biro Khusus Pandu Alam and Sylva Indonesia Hasanuddin University. The seminar was held in APTISI building South Sulawesi on 20 April 2002, attended by 97 participants. It recommended the immediate establishment of urban forests in Makassar Municipality.
- Local meetings in the four provinces of Sulawesi with the theme "Building a new paradigm for biodiversity management", to collect information to set priorities for biodiversity conservation in each province.
- Questionnaires on IBSAP were sent by email and not by postal mail as there was limited time. In addition, in-depth interview was also conducted. Despite these, the results were not as hoped, most probably due to the delay in conducting IBSAP socialization through the mass media. At the time of writing this report, favorable response was given only by the South Sulawesi Environmental Assistant Deputy, Environmental Study Center at the University of

Hasanuddin, and South Sulawesi BAPEDALDA, because the regional coordinator, SCENT, conducted in-depth interview with each of them. None of the questionnaire sent by email was returned.



#### Sulawesi Regional workshop

The Regional workshop was designed by the Sulawesi IBSAP team, with the following objectives:

- To present main issues in each of the provinces in Sulawesi and to formulate regional Vision, Mission and Objectives.
- To gather information on environmental management based on traditional community/ local wisdom,
- To formulate the Sulawesi Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity management by identifying cross-sectoral issues in the main ecosystems of Sulawesi, and
- To formulate the Sulawesi Regional Consensus.

The workshop was held on 26-28 June 2002 in Makassar, attended by participants representing government institutions, indigenous community, local and international NGOs, private sector, and the general public. It was organized in a participatory manner through group and plenary discussions combined with rapid reporting technique to ensure that the forum was dynamic, accommodative and taking people's aspiration.

There were two stages of group discussion. During the first phase, five groups were formed based on ecosystems, i.e. marine and coastal, forest, wetland, karst and agriculture. Each group discussed vision, mission, and objectives of biodiversity management based on one of those ecosystems.

In the second phase, participants were divided into four groups, each group consists of a mixture of representatives from the previous five groups. The groups and main discussions covered were as follows:

- **CONSERVATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

Theme of discussion:

**Biodiversity Conservation and Utilisation:**

- a. In-situ conservation including community involvement.
- b. Ex-situ conservation: live, active and dead collections.
- c. Sustainable management.

**Capacity Building:**

- a. Legal development, enforcement and socialisation, increasing the willingness to comply with laws and regulations, including adat, traditional and religious laws.

- b. Strengthening institutions responsible for biodiversity management.
- c. Enhancing knowledge, awareness and skill of communities through campaign on sustainable natural resource utilisation.
- d. Development of community development programs and enhancing the participation of local NGOs and communities in biodiversity management.
- e. Developing educational program on biodiversity for all ages.
- f. Monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity management program.

- **REHABILITATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Theme of discussion:

**Rehabilitation and Biodiversity Enrichment:**

- a. Improving the programs for ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration: reforestation and regreening, restocking.
- b. Development of arboretum, Urban forests, breeding programs and botanical gardens.

**Research and Development:**

- a. Inventory and monitoring of biodiversity dynamics.
- b. Monitoring the economic impact and climate change due to biodiversity degradation.
- c. Documentation of the potential of natural resource (for food, medicine, chemicals, bioprospecting, etc.).

- **BENEFIT SHARING AND FUNDING MECHANISM**

Theme of discussion:

**Equitable sharing of benefits:**

- a. Biodiversity economic valuation.
- b. Mechanism for bioprospecting and access to genetic resource.
- c. Intellectual property rights which prioritize traditional knowledge and wisdom.

**Funding Mechanism**

- a. Certification, conservation concession area.
- b. Taxes for multinational, national, and state owned companies.
- c. Establishment of National Environmental Fund.
- d. Debt for nature swap, with the supporting banking system.
- e. Funding mechanism through state budget, grants, etc.

- **COLLABORATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM**

Theme of discussion:

**Collaboration frame work:**

- a. Strengthening institutions charged with biodiversity management at the provincial and regional levels.
- b. Policy reform, integration or synergy.

**Information system:**

- a. Development of biodiversity data base and clearing house for Sulawesi.
- b. Development of network, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity management in Sulawesi.

**Building Regional Consensus**

Consensus building was initiated during an informal meeting between the Sulawesi regional coordinator with representatives from five provinces on 27 June 2002. The meeting discussed strategic framework and priority actions to be taken in Sulawesi based on the results of the regional needs assessment as revealed during the group and plenary discussions on 26 and 27 June 2002. The meet-

ing then produced a draft consensus titled “MAKLUMAT SULAWESI” (Sulawesi Manifesto).

The draft was presented during the plenary session on 28 June 2002, which was agreed by all of the workshop participants to be called the SULAWESI DECLARATION and was signed by them. The declaration contained the commitment of the participants to implement the IBSAP documents at the regional level as well as the agreement to establish the SULAWESI BIODIVERSITY FORUM (FKS). The Forum is charged with the following functions:

- Developing information and communication system for biodiversity management at the regional level.
- Formulating a guideline for regional biodiversity management.
- Formulating code of ethics for regional biodiversity management.
- Advocating for law enforcement and institutional building related to regional biodiversity management.

#### **Environment Journalist Workshop**

In order to communicate the results of the regional workshop to the general public, the Sulawesi Bioregion Coordinator cooperated with the South Sulawesi BAPEDALDA to organize the environmental journalism workshop on 5 August 2002, at the BAPEDALDA auditorium in Makassar. Twenty seven journalists from local/national media in South Sulawesi and members of several local NGOs attended the workshop.

#### **Presentation of the results of LIPI expedition**

This activity was conducted in cooperation with the expedition team of the National Sciences Institute (LIPI) and South Sulawesi Bapedalda. The result of the expedition around Maros karst area was presented on 30 August 2002 at the Governor office of South Sulawesi Province. There were 75 participants attended this meeting, representing government agencies, private sector, academics, university students, NGOs, and some members of the public.

#### **Formulation of Regional Process Report**

The information obtained during the pre-workshop, regional workshop and other regional processes were summarized and the written by a team, based on the following guidelines:

- As far as possible, the language is not to be changed.
- If there is a need to change the language, it must be done as prudently as possible and without changing the contents or substance.
- The addition of an issue which is not contained in the written document may be done as long as it is through consultation with individual participant, or based on records of the meetings.
- Issues raised during the meetings in each province, the environmental journalism workshop, seminars and personal communications may also be used as a reference to revise or add information to the report.

### **NUSA TENGGARA**

The IBSAP formulation process in Nusa Tenggara bioregion is bottom-up, and transparent, involving various stakeholders. Four workshops were held, one in each subregion i.e. Sumba, Timor, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), and Flores.

#### **Workshops**

The workshops were held during July 2002 in the four areas mentioned above. The reasons for having four instead on one workshops are: 1) The area consists of small islands with their own characteristics, 2) Each subregion has unique ecosystem and biodiversity, and 3) The need to reach out to all the subregions.

Each workshop consisted of the following:

1. Presentations on the potentials and important issues in each subregion of Nusa Tenggara.
2. Group and plenary discussions to identify biodiversity management issues and formulate appropriate measures for each priority issue.
3. Consensus to address priority issues.

In each workshop, participants were divided into three to four discussion groups: forestry, agriculture, and marine and coastal. Each group discussed five issues: 1) habitat degradation as a direct threat to biodiversity, 2) policy and institutional arrangements, 3) networking, 4) law enforcement, and 5) technology. These issues were simplified from the 11 issues identified as priorities in the draft national IBSAP document (draft 3). In Flores, the institutional aspect was discussed in a separate group.

The series of workshops began in Waingapu, Sumba, 1-2 July 2002 for the Sumba area (Kab. Sumba Barat and Kab. Sumba Timur) in the form of open discussion among the participants. Presentations on the potentials and biodiversity management issues were conducted during the workshops in Kupang (Timor), Mataram (NTB), and Maumere (Flores). A brief description of the workshop agenda and the resource persons is given below:

#### **Kupang**

Timor, 9-10 July 2002 for the western part of Timor island (Kab. Kupang, Kab. Timor Tengah Selatan, Kab. Timor Tengah Utara, Kab. Belu; Pulau Rote and Pulau Sabu, part of Kabupaten Kupang).

1. Dr. Leo Banilodu (Professor at Widya Mandira University, Kupang), presented the potentials and information needed to support biodiversity management particularly in Timor and Flores islands (For Sumba, it is relatively complete).
2. Ir. Widodo Prayitno (Director of WWF NTB) provided description on the biodiversity of Nusa Tenggara and the concept of biodiversity management in small islands.



#### **Mataram**

Lombok, 24-25 July 2002 for NTB area (Kab. Lombok Barat, Kab. Lombok Timur, Kab. Lombok Tengah, Kab. Sumbawa, Kab. Dompu and Kab. Bima).

1. Ir. Badrun Zainal (NTB Forestry Service) presented the community forestry philosophy (HKM or Hutan Kemasyarakatan).
2. Taufik Hizbul Haq (Juang Lestari, a local NGO), discussed the potentials and main problems in the management of marine and coastal natural resources.
3. Yani Sagaroa (Lembaga Olah Hidup, an NGO from Sumbawa), presented the possible implications of mining activities, particularly on Sumbawa island.

#### **Maumere**

Flores, 30-31 July 2002 for islands from Flores to Alor (Kab. Manggarai, Kab. Ngada, Kab. Ende, Kab. Sikka, Kab. Flores Timur, Kab. Lembata, and Kab. Alor).



1. Jan Manuputty (staff at WWF Nusa Tenggara, Riung), explained the marine and coastal management concept at Riung Marine Recreation Park (Kabupaten Ngada) and the importance of integrated coastal management in Flores.
2. Jeni Pareira (staff at BirdLife Indonesia in Ruteng), described four important areas for conservation of biodiversity in Flores and the concept of Mbeliling area management in Kabupaten Manggarai, the northern part of Flores.

The participants of the Nusa Tenggara regional workshop consisted of regional government, relevant institutions, the private sector, NGOs, local academics and community figures. Five experienced facilitators facilitated the meeting.

## PAPUA

Before the IBSAP process began in 2002, there were several other meetings to discuss issues of biodiversity in Papua. For instance the workshop on 21-24 March 2000 organized by the Papua Environmental Impact Management Agency (Bapedalda Papua), in cooperation with relevant government institutions (Bappeda, Balai KSDA Papua II), Cendrawasih University, and NGOs (WWF Bioregion Sahul, CI Papua Program, Yayasan Pengembangan Masyarakat Desa Papua and NRM2/EPIQ). The objective was to formulate a strategy for biodiversity management in Papua.

The workshop, attended by 70 participants, reviewed the threats and problems in conservation efforts in Papua, and revised the existing conservation strategies. It also raised major issues with which to measure the success of conservation and elaborated strategic actions. It produced a draft on **Biodiversity Management Strategy in Irian Jaya** (Bapedalda of Papua 2000) and established a small team whose tasks were to:

1. Review biodiversity management in Papua (particularly threats and constraints).
2. Revise the various conservation strategies, especially related to the management of the existing protected areas in Papua.

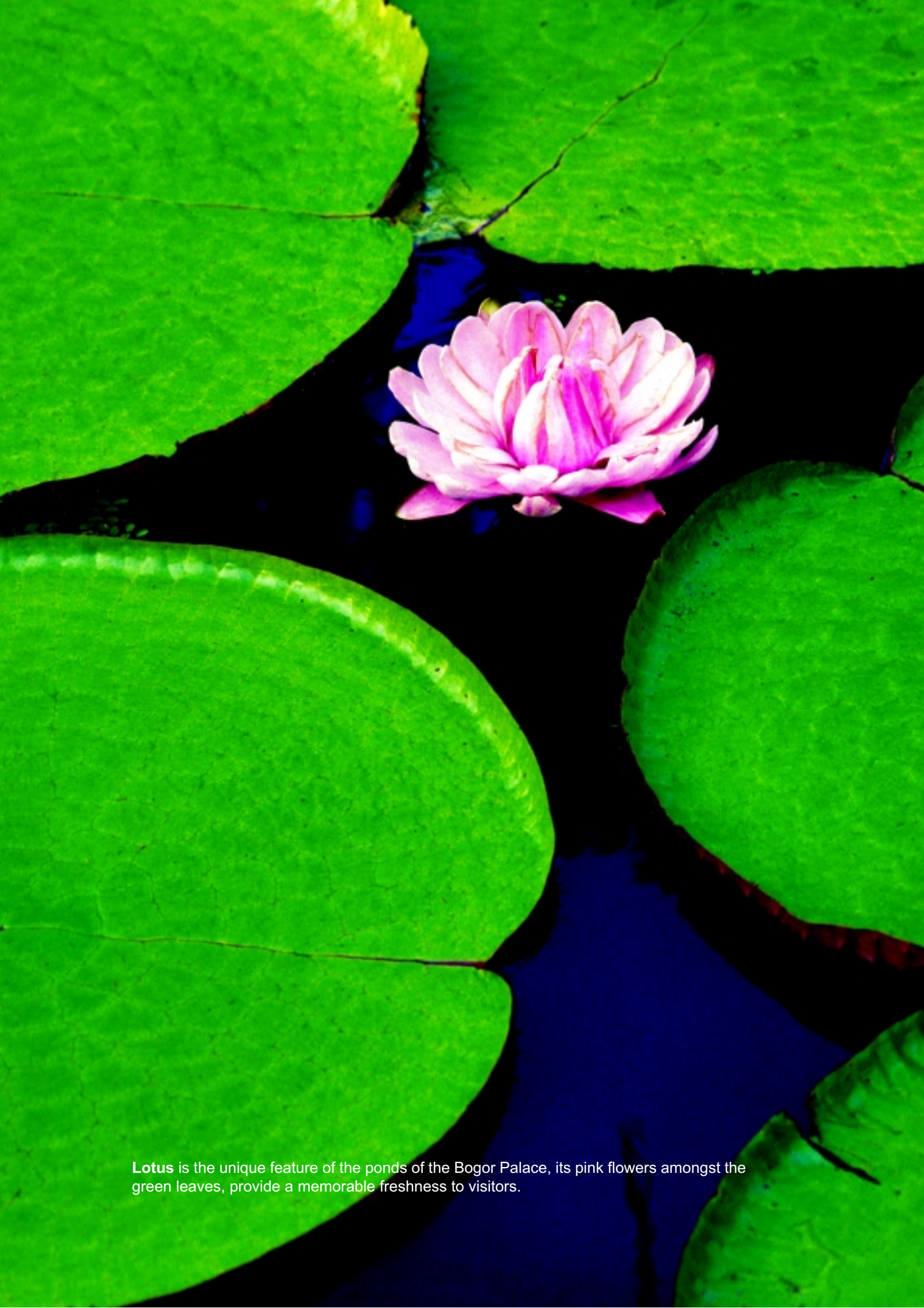
The review of conservation strategies showed that many of those strategies have strong scientific basis that is used to determine a protected area. The main weaknesses are the unclear follow up plans, and inadequate discussions on economic and cultural issues in conservation programs, as well as on institutional arrangements. Therefore the draft document produced above incorporated those issues.

The Papua IBSAP document, compiled based on input from stakeholders during the Papua Regional Workshop, also incorporated a brief analysis on the impact of the implementation of Act No. 22/1999 on Regional Government, Act No. 25/1999 on Fiscal Balance between Central and Regional Government and Act No. 21/2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua. The workshop also established the Team 7 (consisting of 7 members) and formulated a work plan for Papua. A summary is presented in Appendix 1 of the Regional document related to Papua bioregion.

The objectives of the Papua Regional Workshop were to get input on the strategic issues related to biodiversity management, and build consensus among the stakeholders on the objectives of biodiversity management in Papua and the strategies to achieve them. It also provided a venue for creating awareness and participation in biodiversity management. Representatives of government, NGO, private sector, educational and research institution, community figures, religious figures and the mass media attended this workshop.

The workshop consisted of two parts. The first part was presentations on the objectives of IBSAP, policies of the regional government in biodiversity management, and the progress and constraints in implementation. The second part was devoted to group discussions on biodiversity management strategic issues followed by presentations of the results by each group.

Participants were divided into four groups, with four different topics, i.e. Biodiversity, Social Culture, Economy and Institution. The strategic issues that arose from each group were capacity building, fund raising for conservation activities, improvement in the morality and responsibility of law enforcement personnel, and partnership development.



**Lotus** is the unique feature of the ponds of the Bogor Palace, its pink flowers amongst the green leaves, provide a memorable freshness to visitors.

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