



Konservasi
Alam Nusantara
For Sustainable Indonesia



TOWARDS INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE-SCALE NATURE CONSERVATION:

Learning from the Wehea-Kelay
Essential Ecosystem Area

2021



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Foreword by the Governor of East Kalimantan

It is a necessity that the welfare of society requires a quality and sustainable living environment. Hence, these natural resources must be managed sustainably, especially in East Kalimantan. Important takeaways from collaborative management in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) is a key success by bringing together community, economic, environmental, and nature conservation interests into practice at the site. Such an approach should be appreciated and used as an example in other places in East Kalimantan, even Indonesia, more broadly.

The process of implementing this action is undoubtedly challenging. Uniting various perspectives and goals from multiple parties and interests requires a series of efforts and strategies, which I believe have been passed by many participants in this field for quite a long time. Of course, there are plenty of challenges and lessons to be learned, but the process's dynamics and progress are valuable and should be documented as knowledge for all of us.

For that reason, I gladly welcome the presence of this book, "Towards Integrated Landscape-Scale Nature Conservation: Learning from the Wehea-Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area." It is an influential work from writers directly involved in the field, which certainly, has meaning, added value, and strong originality. This book inspires us all about the significance of collaborative action in sustainable natural resource management at the site level to support nature conservation in East Kalimantan and, thus, other places in Indonesia. Future ahead, I hope there will

be many new “Wehea-Kelay” initiatives that fit according to local environmental, social, and cultural characteristics.

Ultimately, I express my congratulations and appreciation for the existence of this book. Hopefully, it can be useful and motivate all of us to commit our endeavors to conservation and preservation that provides actual benefits for both society and nature. Thank you for your attention.

Samarinda, May 2021

Signed and sealed

Isran Noor,
The Governor of East Kalimantan Province

Foreword by the Executive Director of YKAN

Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN) is committed to supporting nature conservation efforts and actions with the government, companies, communities, and other non-governmental organizations. YKAN has a long track record in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape. Starting in 2003, we began by assisting the Wehea indigenous people in protecting the Wehea Forest, covering an area of 38,000 hectares. Until today, we maintain technical assistance to parties who cooperate in managing the Wehea-Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE), covering an area of 532,143 hectares.

The impact of these parties' initiatives has manifested in the form of increasing human resource capacity, strengthening institutions, developing a green economy for the community, and strengthening cultural values as an inseparable part of nature conservation. An area that used to be one of the centers of illegal logging has been transformed into an area with a protection forest that is managed sustainably by the Wehea indigenous people. Furthermore, more parties are making commitments and collaborating on a wider landscape scale to preserve the habitat of the endangered Bornean orangutan.

We give our highest appreciation to the government, companies, and the Wehea indigenous people who were fully involved in piloting the landscape management approach in Wehea-Kelay. This commitment and collaboration not only have a local impact but also produce learnings that can positively impact elsewhere.

These learnings and collaborative management processes in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape are well documented in this book. We are very grateful to the team of authors who dedicated their time and thoughts to packaging and producing this book. We believe this book will enrich perspectives, inspire practitioners, and encourage efforts to protect nature in Indonesia.

Jakarta, 31 May 2021

Herlina Hartanto, Ph.D.
Chairwoman of Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara

A scenic landscape featuring a dense forest of green trees in the foreground and middle ground. In the background, there are rolling hills or mountains under a sky with soft, wispy clouds. The sun is low on the horizon to the right, creating a warm, golden glow and long shadows across the landscape. A thin horizontal line is positioned above the main title.

Preliminary

1

Natural resource management needs to consider various aspects of conservation and the community's socio-cultural for its benefit to be sustainable. This paradigm becomes an important consideration and is applied in development practices throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. More so, given that unrenowable resources keep depleting, the irresponsible exploitation of natural resources could lead to adverse consequences.

The Indonesian government has designated Sanctuary Reserve Areas (*Kawasan Suaka Alam*) and Nature Conservation Areas (*Kawasan Pelestarian Alam*) as national conservation areas and sources of germplasm which takes 14% of the total land area of Indonesia. Conservation areas can be found in the form of Strict Nature Reserves (*Cagar Alam*), Wildlife Sanctuaries (*Suaka Margasatwa*), National Parks (*Taman Nasional*), Nature Recreation Parks (*Taman Wisata Alam*), Grand Forest Parks (*Taman Hutan Raya*), and Grand Hunting Parks (*Taman Buru*). Its management

is regulated by Government Regulation (PP) Number 108 of 2015 on Amendments to PP Number 28 of 2011 on Management of Sanctuary Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas. However, more than conservation areas are needed to preserve Indonesia's diverse and complex biological natural resources. In response to this, environmental activists in East Kalimantan have taken the initiative to internalize the nature conservation aspects in landscape-scale management strategy for natural resources outside conservation areas.

The Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) has prepared several policies and programs related to the indicated management model. This model is designed to manage ecosystems outside conservation areas that are ecologically essential for biodiversity conservation, namely Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE).

On the draft regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Guidelines for Management of Essential Ecosystems, there are five KEE typologies: wetland ecosystems, wildlife corridors, high conservation value areas, biodiversity parks, and unique landscapes (geological and geomorphological). The five typologies are required to be outside the conservation areas.

Although new, this initiative received a positive response from various parties, especially in East Kalimantan. KEE management in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape has become one of the prototypes for sustainable development in the Green Growth Compact in East Kalimantan Province. KEE Wehea-Kelay is located in the districts of Muara Wahau and Kongbeng, East Kutai Regency and Kelay District, Berau Regency, East Kalimantan Province (Figure 1).

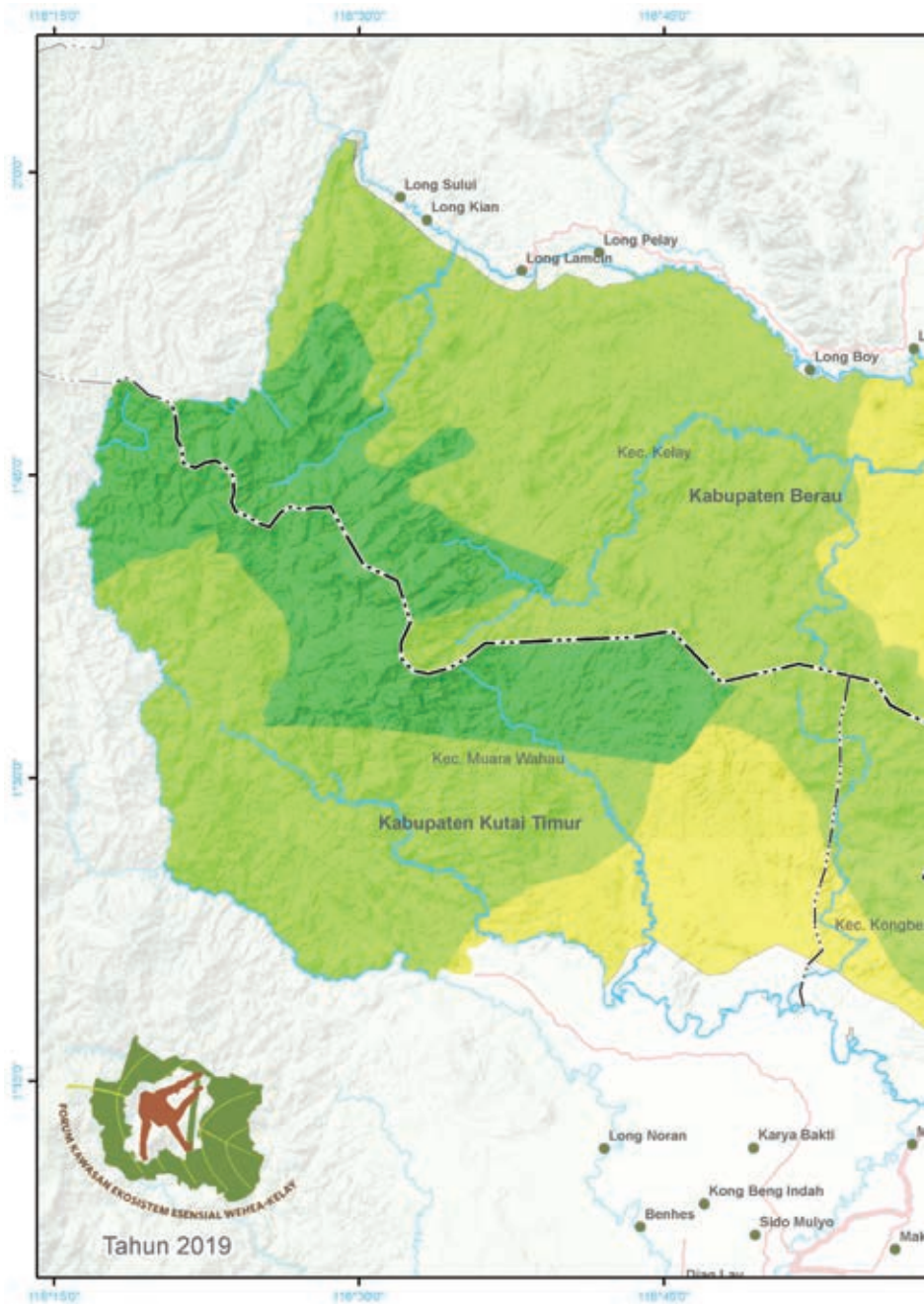
The Provincial Government of East Kalimantan—a province with few remaining lowland forests due to exploitation for the sake of

economic development—considers that collaborative landscape-scale KEE management is significant to be implemented at the site level. The Provincial Government of East Kalimantan is strongly committed to sustainable green development. It is in line with the vision and mission of sovereign East Kalimantan 2018-2023, particularly the fourth mission, which reads “sovereign in the management of sustainable natural resources.”

East Kutai Regency has an area of ±38,000 hectares of rainforest ecosystem, which also acts as an important habitat for the Bornean orangutan. The forested area was originally designated for timber production, which PT Gruti III managed, then continued by a consortium of companies, PT Gruti II and PT Inhutani III, under the name PT Dwiloka Hutani.

PT Dwiloka Hutani stopped operating in 2003. One year earlier, studies conducted by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Indonesia explained that as well as the concession being a habitat for the Bornean orangutan, the area is a watershed (DAS) for the people in Muara Wahau District and its surroundings. So, in the same year, the East Kutai Government, together with partners and the indigenous people of the Dayak Wehea tribe, proposed the area as a protection forest managed by the Wehea Customary Institution.

The experience of managing protection forests in several areas has always led to conflicts among communities and corporations. Thus, in the Wehea Protection Forest, its management is carried out in an inclusive manner by involving the participation of various stakeholders. To that end, the Government of East Kutai Regency together with TNC Indonesia, partners in collaboration with the Wehea customary institution, made regulations for the management of protection forests, one of which contains a patrol team consisting of indigenous people who became known as Petkuq Mehuey (PM).



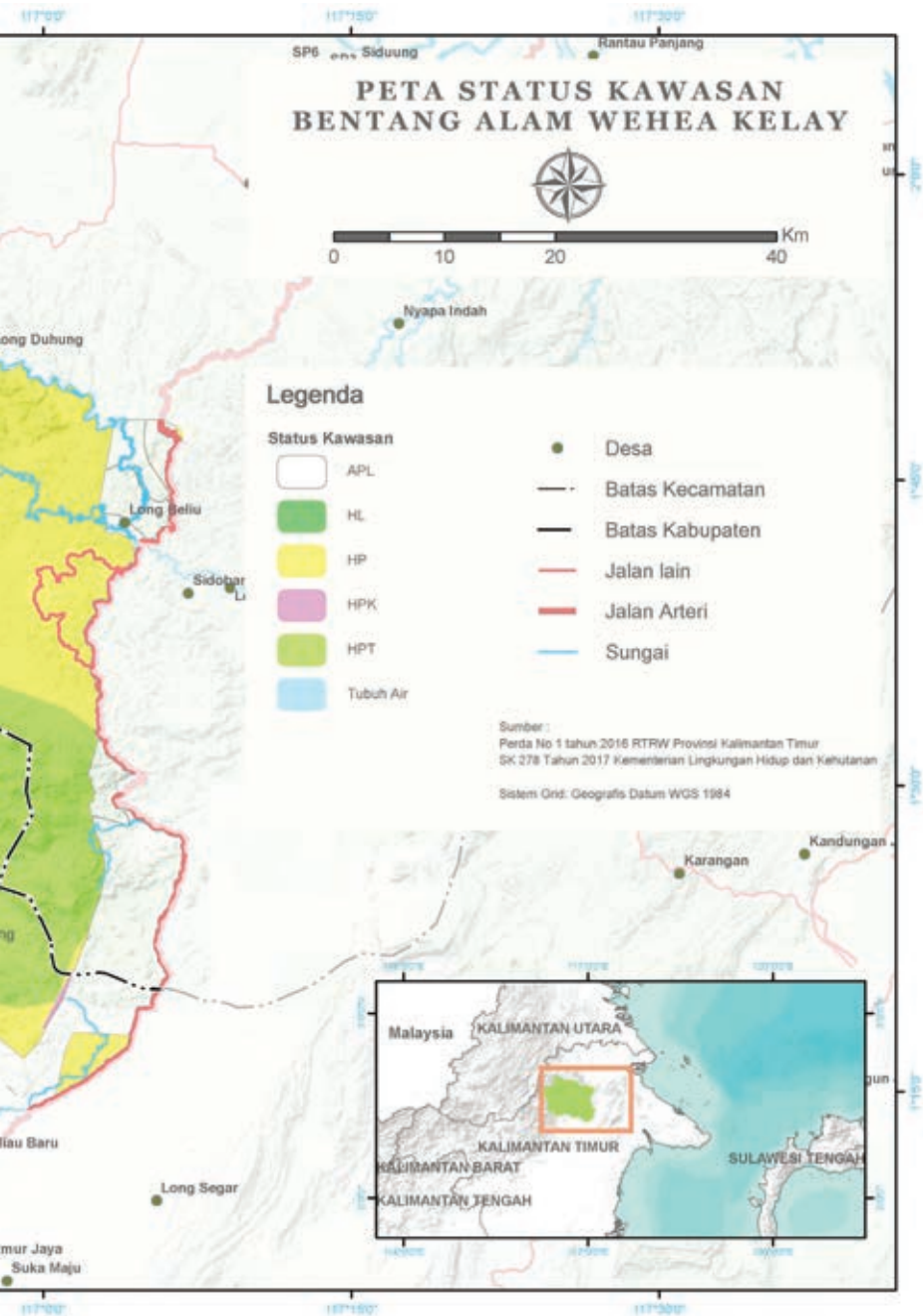


Figure 1. Location of KEE Wehea-Kelay

Along the way, frequent cases of conflict between orangutans and humans began to appear outside protection forest areas, such as in monoculture plantations and cultivated areas. Looking at the cases that emerged, the East Kalimantan Provincial Government together with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, TNC Indonesia, the Wehea Customary Institution, and the private sector agreed to manage ecosystems at the landscape scale by protecting orangutans and their habitats, as well as other ecosystem functions within a landscape.

A landscape is a geographical entity consisting of a mosaic of land use with different functions and licensing statuses. However, the energy, material, organism, and institutional sectors interact with each other in order to provide ecological, socio-economic, and cultural benefits for life.

KEE management at the landscape scale mainstreams the conservation of orangutans and their habitats outside conservation areas. The adjacent forested area is an important habitat for the Bornean orangutan population. It has the potential for biodiversity and high carbon stock content, along with providing environmental services to local, national, and global communities.

The Wehea-Kelay Landscape of ±532,143 hectares is an essential area that proceeds as a corridor for orangutans and another biodiversity. Several fragmented habitats are connected to a large forest area in the middle. As Indonesia's first essential ecosystem area, this landscape is expected to be a model for developing other essential ecosystem areas.

This initiative was begun with a mutual devotion to sustaining landscape-scale habitat management for orangutans. This commitment was marked by the signing a cooperation agreement between the engaged parties, witnessed by the Governor of East Kalimantan on April 17, 2015. A year later, on

April 6, 2016, the Essential Ecosystem Area Forum (FKEE) Wehea-Kelay was inaugurated by the Governor of East Kalimantan.

Currently, KEE initiatives have expanded in multiple places, such as KEE Mesangat and Konohan Suwi in East Kutai, KEE Ketapang and Kayong Utara in West Kalimantan, and KEE Orangutan Corridor in Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan. Based on the data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's Essential Ecosystem Management Development (BPKE), in 2020, there will be more than 50 KEEs. The KEE targets are as many as 55 KEEs in the 2020-2024 period, and the increased effectiveness of the existing KEE management.



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Initiative Foundation

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Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE)

The existence of forests in Indonesia is of strategic value, for it is not only a life support system with ecological, economic, social, and cultural functions but also a key component in efforts to prevent the negative impacts of climate change. Forests are also important as natural habitats for various types of wild plants and animals and germplasm sources.

According to the regulations of Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry, the forest consists of State Forests and Private Forests. Based on its function, it consists of Production Forests, Protection Forests, and Conservation Forests (Figure 2).

Environmental and Forestry Statistics (2017) report that the area of production forests in Indonesia is ±68.8 million ha (57%); protection forests ±29.7 million ha (25%); and conservation forests ±22.1 million ha (18%) (Figure 2). The data shows that of the total land area of Indonesia (±188 million ha), ±120.6 million ha or ± 63% is forest area.

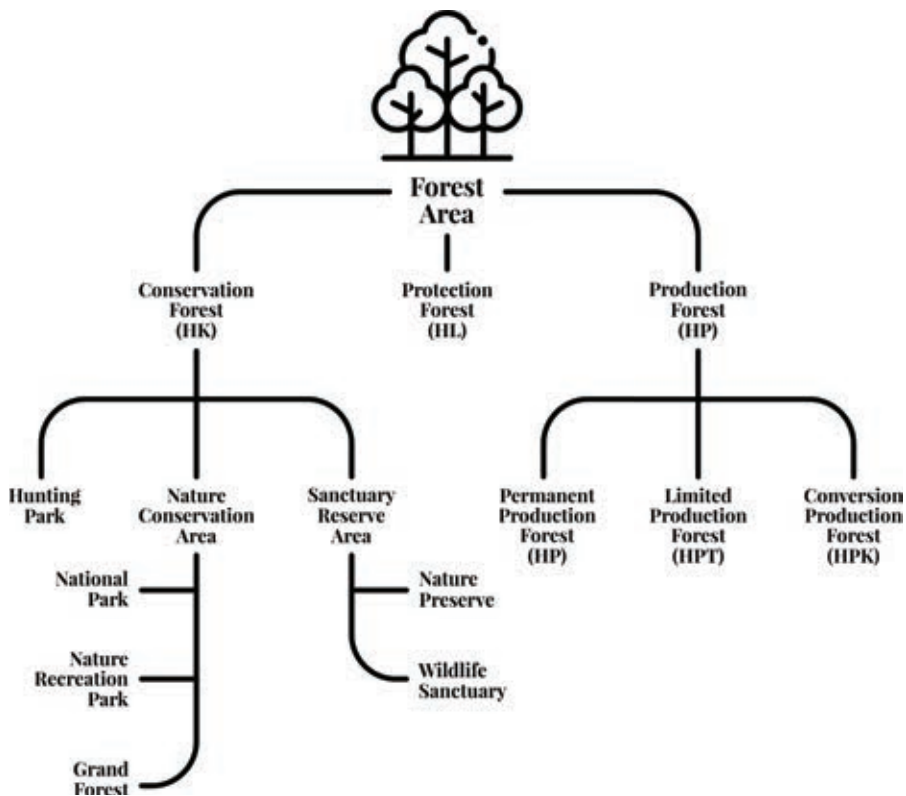


Figure 2. Functions of forest areas based on forestry legislation (UU No. 41/1999)

The proportion of forest areas larger than non-forest areas poses various challenges in managing biodiversity sustainability. Some of the challenges are:

1. Pressure and need to utilize forest areas is a necessity, especially to meet the demands of national development as well as the aspirational demands of the community.
2. Field facts supported by various studies shows that only $\pm 25\%$ of wild orangutan's habitats are located within conservation areas and protection forests. The rest ($\pm 75\%$) are in production forests or outside forest areas, i.e., oil palm plantations (Rijksen and Meijaard, 1999; Wich et al., 2012). The fact that protected wildlife such as orangutans, elephants, or tigers live outside conservation areas is not surprising. Nationally and provincially, the area of Conservation Forest (HK) is smaller than Production Forest (HP) (HK is only 18%, while HP is 57%). On the other hand, the character of these wild animals does have a wide-roaming range, despite their natural habitat is not always in conservation areas or protection forests. For example, in the provinces of East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan, with a total forest area of ± 13.8 million ha, the total protection forest area is only around $\pm 21\%$. In contrast, the conservation area is only around $\pm 12\%$. The rest (67%) are production forests (HP), limited production forests (HPT), and convertible production forests (HPK).
3. The existence of protected and endangered wild animals dwelling outside conservation areas and protection forests is at high risk. At any time, this protected wildlife can encounter and conflict with humans.
4. The biodiversity of valuable or rare flora is threatened with extinction in their natural habitat. They are delicately vulnerable to damage, loss, or even extinction. The reason

is that flora is not always located in conservation areas and protection forests but is spreading in production forest areas and even non-forest cultivation areas.

5. Similar threats also occur in unique aquatic ecosystem areas such as peat, mangrove, karst, areas that connect two or more forest areas; conservation area buffer zone; important areas that provide environmental services and social, economic, and cultural values which are also widely scattered in production forest areas; and non-forest cultivation areas, such as oil palm plantations and mining.

The information above describes the future of the biodiversity preservation of flora and fauna in Indonesia, including unique and rare ecosystem areas that are not only located in conservation and protected areas, but also in production forest areas—even outside forest areas such as oil palm plantations and mining concessions. Some of the facts above are taken into consideration by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in preparing and finalizing protection policies for areas identified as ecologically important for biodiversity conservation, but whose existence is outside the conservation area. This policy is better known as the protection of essential ecosystem areas (KEE).

The considerations that form the basis, among others:

1. Integrated Ecosystem Protection

Essential ecosystem management is a management that must be done collaboratively. The basis is that there are variations in land use and area management in an ecosystem or important area outside the conservation area. The KEE Wehea-Kelay, which is located on the border between Berau Regency and East Kutai Regency, is predominantly managed by natural forest concession holders. On the edge of the area are industrial plantation forest concession holders, as well as oil palm and community plantations. At the same time, the middle part of the landscape is the Wehea Protection Forest.

The variety of concession holders makes landscape-scale KEE management a model for integrated ecosystem management. It is good for cross-regional status, cross-manager, cross-interest, and cross-regional administrative boundaries. Beforehand, the boundaries of the KEE Wehea-Kelay were agreed upon based on the natural boundaries of the distribution of the Bornean orangutan habitat, for instance, the presence of large rivers, high mountains, and roads.

2. Anticipate Changes in Area Status

Ecosystem degradation for economic purposes occurs largely when forested areas are converted into plantations, agriculture, and infrastructure development. During the 12-hour road trip from Samarinda City to Muara Wahau District or from Tanjung Redep, Berau Regency, to the same destination via a 6-hour road trip, we can see the relatively dense remaining forest around the Wehea-Kelay Landscape. But on the other side, there are also cultivation complexes generated by forest conversion to meet the community's needs and increase the economy's level. Seeing this condition, anticipatory efforts are needed to prevent ecosystem degradation in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape and its surroundings. Especially the change in land status from previously forest-dominated areas to another designation.

The determination of KEE status does not change the status and function of the area. Instead, it encourages collaborative management with the precautionary principle and best practices. A management model that can synergize sustainable economic development based on the potential of ecosystem services, social and cultural interests of the community, and sustainable forest products.

3. Anticipation of Limited Resources

The management of landscape-scale ecosystems requires four supports, namely a strong scientific foundation, careful planning, commitment from all parties especially the private sector and government as well as effective implementation, and monitoring strategies. These four things can only be achieved with commitment and collaboration.

For example, exploring the potential for biodiversity or other important ecosystem values, requires expertise that KEE Forum members do not always have. So, the contribution of research institutions, universities, professionals, and experts can play a role in this sector. Their existence supports the transfer of knowledge and experience to increase the capacity of the parties collaborating in the forum.

4. Increasing Community Involvement

Landscapes are a source of ecosystem services for the surrounding community and, therefore, an indispensable item. The success of a conservation program is to run a program that provides direct benefits for people who live adjacent to the forest. Those who live around the forest get a lot of pressure to convert the forest into another land. Community involvement is expected to reduce forest clearing, along with economic improvements and community welfare.

5. Collaboratively Mitigation of Human-Wildlife Conflict

Orangutan conflict with humans includes any interaction between humans and orangutans that negatively impact the community's society and economy; orangutans' social, ecology, and behavior; or the conservation of orangutans and their environment. The cause of the conflict between humans and orangutans is the conversion of orangutan habitat into other functions, which causes competition for space and resources between both. The impact of development that is not well planned creates massive externalities in the form of

forest destruction, flooding, forest, and land fires, as well as tenure conflicts that result in conflicts between humans and animals.

Conflicts between humans and orangutans can cause economic and ecological losses. Conflict resolution aims to align human interests without compromising the interests and safety of orangutans.

Conflict mitigation can be preventive (prevention) or curative (remedial). The response must be based on the principles that humans and orangutans are equally important, handling must be done on a landscape scale, handling specific situations at each location, there is no single solution, and the responsibility is due upon collective stakeholders.

6. Supports Effective Business Management

The approach taken in 2015 elaborates on aspects of regional development, namely regional stabilization, community empowerment, partnerships, and fundraising. The existence of management of the Wehea Protection Forest as a unitary forest ecosystem becoming one biophysical, socio-economic, and cultural unit.

In the strategic plan for managing the Wehea Protection Forest, an aspect related to the protection of biodiversity and the benefits of ecosystem services for community livelihoods was added as a target for area conservation. It is because the practice of nature conservation is not enough only in conservation areas but must be reflected in all lines of society so that the economy and protection can go hand in hand.

The six considerations are in line with the legal basis or other related programs, namely:

a. Indonesian Orangutan Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2017

This document is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.53/Menhut-IV/2007 concerning Strategy and Action Plan for Indonesian Orangutan Conservation 2007-2017. The orangutan habitat management initiative in KEE Wehea-Kelay contributed to achieving of two targets from the five goals in the document. The first is target 1, namely the population and natural habitat of the Sumatran and Kalimantan orangutans can be maintained or in a stable condition. Second is target 4, namely local governments and the forestry and plantation industries implement governance that ensures the sustainability of the orangutan population and natural resources. The entire series of implementations of the KEE Wehea-Kelay are related to in-situ habitat management strategies and increasing the involvement of local governments, the private sector, and the community in the conservation of orangutans and their habitats.

b. Berau Forest Carbon Program

The management of KEE Wehea-Kelay is carried out on a landscape scale without being limited by regional administrations. Around 50% of the area is located in the Berau Regency area which is included in the Berau Forest Carbon Program. In general, the KEE Wehea-Kelay management initiative supports the vision of the 2011 – 2015 Berau Forest Carbon Program, namely the realization of Berau Regency as a development model based on sustainable low-emissions natural resource management. More specifically, contributing to the achievement of strategic goal number 4, namely the protection of high-value ecosystems; biodiversity and watershed functions in at least 400,000 ha of the Kelay

and Segah watersheds; and in the habitat of the Bornean orangutan.

c. Regional Medium-Term Management Plans (RPJMD) for East Kutai and Berau Districts

The RPJMD of East Kutai Regency and Berau Regency have adopted the principle of environmental sustainability referring to the 2015-2019 National Development Plan document. Minimizing the impact of development on the environment to a tolerable limit is the key characteristic. The means to improve both qualities of the environment and the ongoing programs have resulted in benefits not only for the current generation but also for future generations. The purpose of implementing this document is to improve the quality of the environment under the authority of the Environmental Services of East Kutai Regency and Berau Regency, both of which are also members of the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum.

d. East Kalimantan Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Regional Spatial Planning

The management of the KEE Wehea-Kelay does not change the spatial status in East Kalimantan. However, it is hoped that there will be no further conversion of forest areas into plantations, agriculture, or settlements, especially in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape. Referring to the Regional Regulation of the Province of East Kalimantan Number 1 of 2016 on the Regional Spatial Plan of the Province of East Kalimantan for the year 2016-2036, the majority of the KEE Wehea-Kelay management area is in the area designated for production forest and partly designated for agriculture. In addition, based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. SK.278/Menhut-II/2017 regulating Forest Areas in East Kalimantan Province and North Kalimantan Province, the Wehea-Kelay Landscape area comprised of limited production forest (54%), protection forest (19.14%), and production forest (17,84%).

e. East Kalimantan Green Development Agreement

The agreement, better known as the Green Growth Compact (GGC), was initiated by establishing a Working Group on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) for East Kalimantan Province in 2008. Then, the Governor of East Kalimantan declared his commitment to make East Kalimantan a 'Green Province' (Green Kaltim) in January 2010 at Balikpapan, which was followed by the formation of a team with senior officials to develop and implement the action plan. The KEE Wehea-Kelay management initiative is in line with the goals of Green Kaltim and GGC. Especially in reducing ecological threats and climate change, reducing damage to terrestrial ecosystems, and increasing knowledge and awareness of institutions and communities on the importance of conserving natural resources.



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A photograph of an orangutan sitting in a tree, surrounded by green leaves and small orange fruits. The background is a soft-focus forest. The text "Ecological Background" is overlaid in the center in a white serif font.

Ecological Background

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3

The Wehea-Kelay Landscape is home to more than 500 species of wildlife, and more than 700 species of plants, has more than 5,000 km of river streams, and has the potential to store 191 million tonnes of carbon. Its role as a provider of ecosystem services for humans is crucial. However, in its management, the parties agreed to make the orangutan conservation an umbrella for protecting the Wehea-Kelay tropical rainforest ecosystem.

All great ape species are currently threatened by extinction due to habitat destruction and loss, poaching, forest fires, disease, and habitat fragmentation. A similar threat occurs to the existence of the Bornean orangutan and the Sumatran orangutan, which are now included in the Red List of The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) with Critically Endangered status. The Bornean Orangutan is one of the protected wildlife species in Indonesia. The Indonesian government has issued several legal standing, including orangutans as protected animals according to Government Regulation Number 7 of 1999 on Preservation

of Plant and Animal Species, and establishing orangutans as priority animals to be protected through the Minister of Forestry Regulation (Permenhut) Number P.57/Menhut-II/2008 on Strategic Directions for National Species Conservation 2008–2018. In addition, in a more focused manner, the Strategy and Action Plan for Orangutan Conservation 2007–2017 is carried out based on the Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.53/Menhut-IV/2007.

The 2007-2017 Indonesian Orangutan Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK) document states that around 75% of wild orangutan habitat is outside conservation areas. Similar findings came from the 2010 Gap Analysis of Indonesian Conservation Areas, which said that up to 80% of orangutans are outside conservation areas.

Orangutan roaming space cannot be administratively restricted. This species of forest-dwelling primate plays an important role and is the best agent in maintaining and regenerating tropical rainforests. Efforts to preserve orangutans and their habitats include measures to protect other wildlife.

Orangutans are frugivorous (animals whose primary food source comes from fruits) and arboreal (animals that spend most of their time in trees). Orangutans require a wide range of land. Since they move arboreal, they also need an interconnected forest canopy. Due to their naturally large bodies, they oblige to feed various and large amounts of food.

As semi-solitary animals, orangutans tend to live alone and only gather with other individuals during the fruiting season. Individual adult males have their own home range and territory, while juvenile males tend to explore and seek territory in other areas. However, the most crucial thing in protecting orangutan habitat is the behavior of adult females who settle in a certain



area, significantly when raising children. The parenting moment for female orangutans is very vulnerable because they are easily killed if habitat destruction is present.

According to the 2016 Orangutan PHVA, the population of the Bornean orangutan subtype *Pongo pygmaeus morio*, whose majority habitat is in East Kalimantan, is estimated to be around 4,800 individuals. Of these, a small proportion lived in conservation areas and protection forests. About seventy-eight percent (78%) of the distribution of orangutan habitat in Kalimantan is outside conservation areas. Most of them lived and settled in production forest areas and outside forest areas, such as oil palm plantations.

The biggest threat to the orangutan population and habitat in East Kalimantan Province is clearing forest areas for economic development, including infrastructure. The economic growth is manifested in the utilization of forest product resources in the form of wood, forest area conversion activities into plantation land, industrial forest plantations, mining land, and agriculture. Meanwhile, infrastructure development established settlements and other supporting public facilities such as roads and others.

Table 1. Summary analysis of potential threats to orangutan populations and habitats in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape

THREAT	POTENTIAL IMPACT THREAT
DIRECT THREAT	
1. Deforestation	1. Changes in vegetation structure; the orangutan habitat is disturbed and the carrying capacity of the habitat is reduced; decline in the population of orangutans and other wildlife.
2. Hunting and illegal trades	2. The decline in orangutan populations and the extinction of orangutans.
3. Forest and land fires	3. Decrease in the area's structure, function, and productivity; vegetation changes; forest fragmentations; orangutan habitats are disturbed and reduced; death of orangutans and other wildlife.
4. Conversion of forest areas into oil palm plantations/ industrial/ agricultural/mining concession, and settlements including infrastructure	4. The structure and function of the area have changed/lost; forest fragmentation; lost/ reduced orangutan habitat; arising potential conflicts between humans and orangutans or other wild animals; death of orangutans and other wildlife.
INDIRECT THREAT	
1. Land Use	1. Deforestation and area degradation; species extinction; loss of forest function; land use conflicts for various interests (social conflicts); orangutan habitats are disturbed and reduced; death of orangutans and other wildlife.
2. Weak law enforcement	2. Illegal logging/hunting and trade in land tenure are increasing; increasing deforestation and forest area degradation; orangutan habitat is disturbed and reduced; death of orangutans and other wildlife.
3. Weak capacity of area management institutions	3. There is a conflict of interest; limited funding; inadequate management capacity; fragile control and weak law enforcement which lead to increased illegal logging/hunting and trade/ land tenure.

Clearing some forest areas for economic and infrastructure development in East Kalimantan Province certainly not only poses threats to the survival of orangutans but also harms the function of the ecosystem that supports the life of fauna and flora species within.

Therefore, the Bornean orangutan has been placed as a flagship species and an umbrella species in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape. The rescue of the Bornean orangutans also aims to maintain the survival of other species. Flag species are featured species that serve as district's symbols for raising public awareness or financial support for conservation. The Bornean orangutan is used as a flag species because this species is the only great ape from non-human primates in Borneo.

Determining umbrella species is related to area management strategies and habitat development. Their role is essential in restoring degraded orangutan habitat to find the most effective method with the best impact. Orangutans have the potential to develop pharmaceutical research from their feeding plants. Several indigenous groups also consider orangutans as a cultural identity handed down by their ancestors, including the Wehea indigenous people who support the management of protection forests as orangutan habitat.

The carrying capacity of the lowland forest ecosystem in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape makes it one of the last strongholds of the habitat for the Bornean orangutans. The high diversity of plant species in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape provides various types of food for orangutans in their habitat. So far, at least 227 species of forage plants have been identified as potential food for orangutans in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape. Most of these plant species come from the Euphorbiaceae family. However, if examined more deeply, perhaps only 134 species are consumed by the Bornean orangutan.

Efforts to enrich plant species as food sources for orangutans in their natural habitat must be continued. For example, to identify in more detail the proportion of orangutans' consumption of plant-based food (fruit, leaves, bark, and flowers). At present, several lianas have not been identified, which are vegetation that is very important in the connectivity between trees for the movement of arboreal animals.

Recent monitoring results have identified ±407,344 ha of potential orangutan habitat in the Wehea-Kelay landscape. Based on the boundaries of large rivers and mountainous landscapes in the middle, it is predicted that there will be three sub-enclaves of habitat (sub-metapopulation) in it.

1. The sub-metapopulation of Kelay-Gie south of the Kelay River and north of the Gie River
2. The Wehea sub-metapopulation in the north-south of the Gie River to the east of the Wahau River,
3. The Telen sub-metapopulation is east of the Wahau River and bounded by the Telen River.

The existence of sub-metapopulations can limit the distribution of orangutans between populations. Although, under certain conditions, for instance, in rivers upstream, it is plausible for orangutans to bridge through canopies connected above the dividing rivers. However, most upstreams reach an elevation over 900 m above sea level and are aggravated by steep topography.

The orangutan population in the Kelay Watershed (DAS) spread in various habitats, such as highland forests, hills, and lowland forests, including in oil palm plantation areas. Habitat types indicate that the Wehea-Kelay Landscape area is the most significant habitat for wild orangutan populations in East Kalimantan Province.

In principle, the most ideal habitat for orangutans is an intact forest. Regardless of its size, an undivided forest is still notably better than a fragmented forest. The threat of habitat loss is currently increasing hence making the Wehea-Kelay Landscape the main habitat corridor for the movement of orangutans.

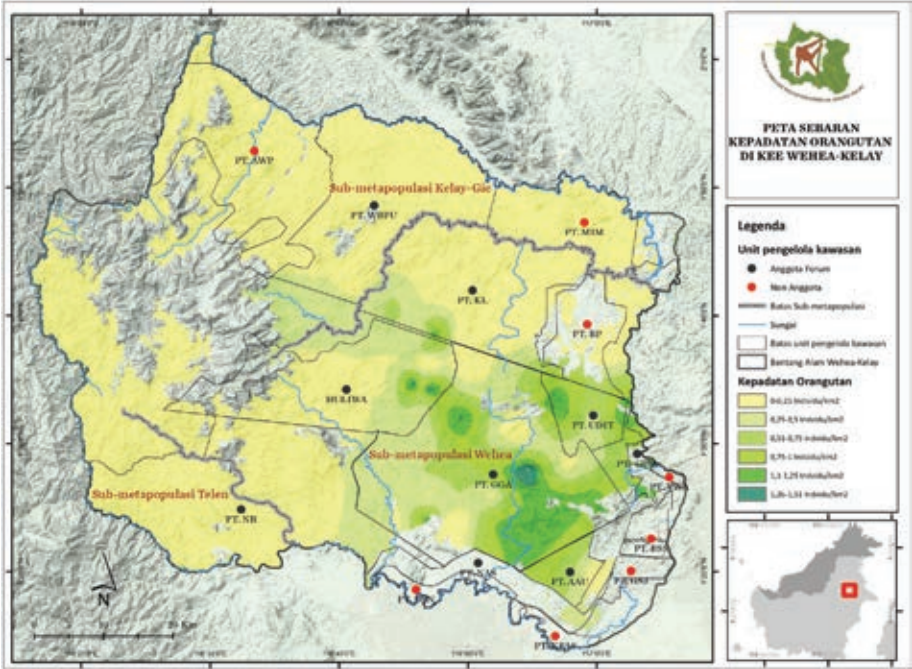


Figure 3. Distribution of Bornean orangutans in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape

Potential Area



4

Essential Ecosystems are ecosystems outside conservation areas that are ecologically important for biodiversity conservation. Meanwhile, the Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) is an essential ecosystem designated as a protected area and managed based on conservation principles as has been adopted in conservation forest management. KEE has become nationally relevant since Indonesia is facing the challenge of limiting large-scale natural resource depletion.

The criteria for areas that can be designated as essential ecosystem areas are of course areas that have high biodiversity potential and are areas that connect two or more conservation areas, e.g., wildlife habitat corridors; habitats of important species or endemic species that are threatened with extinction; conservation area buffer zone; environmental services; or areas with high biodiversity cultural value. Meanwhile, the Wehea-Kelay Landscape is an ecosystem that is an important habitat for orangutans. The quality of the habitat can be seen from the

structural integrity of the composition of the plants in it which are relatively well preserved.

Considering the criteria and biophysical conditions in the field, selecting the Wehea-Kelay Landscape as one of the locations for managing the orangutan corridor essential ecosystem area is very appropriate. In fact, this landscape is an orangutan habitat with the area size, population size, and projected viability are the second largest in East Kalimantan after Kutai National Park.

The Wehea-Kelay landscape has many potentials, among others, as an important habitat for approximately 1,200 individual Bornean orangutans, 507 species of wild animals, 712 species of plants—so that it can become the future of flora and fauna conservation outside the designated conservation areas.

Protecting an area up to the scale of a natural landscape aims to mitigate conflicts between humans and orangutans, including other wildlife outside the conservation area. KEE Wehea-Kelay is no exception. Its establishment contributes to increasing the population of 25 priority endangered species based on data from the Directorate of KSDAE KLHK. This management also contributes to the global commitment to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by increasing the area that can protect endangered species.

The Wehea-Kelay landscape is also a habitat for clouded leopard (*Neofelis diardi*), northern grey gibbon (*Hylobates funereus*), Miller's langur (*Prebyttis canicrus*), helmeted hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*), and several other protected animals.

This area has a high diversity of fauna species. Based on the report on the identification of high conservation value areas in the management units of PT Narkata Rimba, PT. Gunung Gajah Abadi, PT Karya Lestari, and the Wehea Protection Forest — apart from the animals mentioned above, there are also maroon

langur (*Presbytis rubicunda*), white-fronted langur (*Presbytis frontata*), sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), and several species of birds such as the white-crowned shama (*Copsychus stricklandii*), black-sided flowerpecker, (*Dicaeum monticolum*), dusky munia (*Lonchura fuscans*).

Apart from being a habitat for orangutans and another biodiversity, KEE Wehea-Kelay functions as a watershed buffer area. There are three important sub-watersheds in the Muara Wahau area, namely the Seleq sub-watershed, the Melenyu sub-watershed, and the Sekung sub-watershed which flows into the Mahakam River. This watershed is a source of livelihood for at least 20-25 thousand people in three districts, namely Muara Wahau District (10 villages), Kongbeng District (7 villages), and Kelay District (5 villages). Collaborative management must encompass a contribution to mitigating natural disasters and improving community welfare, both financially and in terms of increasing human resource capacity.

The people whose settlements are located on the edge of this area are the majority of the Dayak tribes: Wehea, Kayan, Kenyah, Modang, Basap, Punan Kelay, Punan Lebo, and Gaai. Their livelihoods are in the agricultural, forestry, mining, fisheries, trade, transportation services, and government sectors as civil servants and the military/police members of the TNI/Polri. Some communities in the districts of Muara Wahau, Kongbeng, and Kelay also catch fish with nets, fishing rods and trawls. They also hunt wild animals, looking for honey, aloes, and swallow nests.

Communities in the districts of Muara Wahau, Kongbeng, and Kelay still apply the 'turnover' cultivation system or shifting cultivation. Some communities have permanently changed their farming systems by planting various secondary and perennial crops, such as oil palm and rubber.



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Nature is the core of their civilization. Forests for the Dayak people function as a “supermarket” and a “university of nature”. Forests are supermarkets because they are a source of food for people who use hunting, fruit gardening, and wood for materials for making houses, sources of medicines, and materials for cultural and traditional events. Forests are natural universities because that is where people learn about various plants and animals. The forest has given many gifts, ranging from fruits, games, water, rattan, to building materials.

Social interaction between indigenous people and immigrants is also going very well. Most migrants came from Java, Bugis, Toraja, Batak, Bali, and Timor and settled in the districts of Muara Wahau, Kongbeng, and Kelay were transmigration participants. Although different ethnic groups, immigrants greatly appreciate the local indigenous culture. It is shown by their acceptance of the application of customary law in addition to positive law.



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Process Overview



Wehea Protected Forest Management

The orangutan habitat management in the Wehea-Kelay landscape has been carried out since the early 2000s by joint parties, particularly indigenous peoples, NGOs, and concession permit holders. However, the action is still partial to certain area managers.

The cornerstone of KEE Wehea-Kelay began with establishing the Wehea Protection Forest, covering a former area of Gruti III HPH as much as ±38,000 ha in 2003. At that time, the company was no longer operating in the area due to the land topography and policy turbulence in the forestry sector that grants individuals business permits of 100 hectares of area. The permit to the individual has led to business uncertainty and the company's claim to land management of around 100 hectares. Several companies are also taking advantage of small-scale permits to get faster timber.

In 2003, based on a field review by the Forestry Service team consisting of the Faculty of Forestry, Mulawarman University (Fahutan Unmul), the East Kutai Regency Government, and TNC Indonesia, it was found that there were no forest management activities by the company.

The findings also confirm the forest condition is quite suitable for protecting key wildlife, and the area still has a hydrological support function for several watersheds in East Kutai Regency. However, the field survey also found illegal logging activities and area plots on behalf of farmer groups. Whereas the condition of the forest, which is still good, is undoubtedly very suitable as a natural habitat for the Bornean orangutans.

Responding to the results of the field survey, Fahutan Unmul submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Forestry regarding the status of the former PT Gruti III area. It contains a proposal to convert the area into a Special Purpose Forest Area (KHDTK) as a Research Area and Orangutan Habitat. Efforts to change the status of forest areas to KHDTK did not run smoothly. This process stops at the issuance stage of the Decree for the revocation of the Gruti III HPH, even though the fact that the forest area is situated on a slope and steep topography is widely scattered makes the area unsuitable for a forest cultivation area with a production function.

In 2004, the Wehea community began to discern the importance of forest conservation, because they saw the surrounding forest had been converted into a plantation area. The community agreed to manage the remaining forest.

On November 5, 2004, a customary meeting was held and attended by all tribes (both Dayak, Javanese, Timorese, etc.) and companies located in Muara Wahau District (before it split into Kombeng District).



The results of the deliberations decided the Wehea indigenous people to protect the former forest of PT Gruti III and appointed the Dayak Wehea tribe living in Nehas Liah Bing Village as the manager of the ±38,000-ha area because it is in their customary territory. The meeting also decided that the name of the protection forest was Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung-Metgueen (Wehea Forest area between the Skung River and the Metgueen River).

On November 6, 2004, a traditional ceremony was held by sticking a pair of male statues named Jod Blie and female statues named Hong Nah and sacrificing pigs and chickens. All participants in the ceremony smeared the two animals' blood onto statues plugged in. Assistant I of the East Kutai Regent, the Head of the East Kutai Regency Environmental Service, and people of all ethnic groups in Muara Wahau District, Kong Beng District and Telen District attended the traditional ceremony. Participants in the ceremony witnessed the planting of a statue of the Dayak Wehea tribe, who first inhabited the area. The ritual of planting the statue becomes momentum for implementing customary law. Illegal logging actors who previously were active are asked to come out and bring the results before the statute is inserted. If the statue has been planted, all the results of its activities will be confiscated by the custom.



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Figure 4. The atmosphere of the customary ceremony of establishing the Wehea Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung-Metgueen Forest

Seeing that there was no progress on the KHDTK proposal by Fahutan Unmul in 2005, the East Kutai Regency Government asked Fahutan to withdraw the proposal. The government then submitted a proposal to change the area's status from a production forest to a protection forest that the Wehea Protection Forest Management Agency would manage. This Management Body consists of the government, universities, as well as indigenous peoples and non-governmental organizations.

Running with the same process time, in 2004-2005, the Independent Assessment Institute (LPI) and a panel of experts formed by the Ministry of Forestry conducted an assessment of PT Dwiloka Hutani Raya which is a joint venture between PT Gruti III and PT Inhutani I. The results of the field assessment and recommendations from the LPI team and the expert panel recommend not extending the company's permit.

While proposing protection forest status at the Ministry of Forestry by the East Kutai Regency Government, TNC Indonesia provided assistance and strengthening of traditional and village institutions, drafted a management plan for the Wehea Protection Forest area that was integrated with the Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM), strengthening alternative community economies, and train the community to protect the forest.

Through the Decree of the Head of the Wehea Customary Tribe of Nehas Liah Bing Village Number 01 of 2005 on the Protection and Limited Use of Keledung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween (attached), it is regulated on what and how to manage forests, and a team of Petkuq Mehuey (Protection Forest Guards) was formed. This forest ranger consists of leaders and young people from the Dayak Wehea tribe who are on patrol duty and live in the forest alternately. This activity has been started since 2005 and is still ongoing.

Along with the Indigenous Peoples, the East Kutai Regency Government also issued a Regent Decree regarding the establishment of a Management Agency (BP) under the name BP Wehea Long Skung Metgween which was confirmed through a Decree (SK) of the East Kutai Regent in 2005, and consists of representatives of relevant agencies in the districts. East Kutai Regency, universities, NGOs and the Dayak Wehea Indigenous Community (SK attached). Since 2005, the Wehea Protection Forest Management Agency has developed and established an institutional vision and mission with a landscape perspective.

In line with this process, the East Kutai Regency Government included an area of 38,000 ha as a protection forest in the Regency's Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW). The proposal is accommodated in the revised RTRW of East Kalimantan Province and proposed to the Ministry of Forestry. From the proposed amendment to the RTRW of East Kalimantan Province, the Wehea forest area of ±29,000 ha is protection forest. The difference in the area proposed by the East Kutai Regency Government considers the boundaries of the East Kutai Regency and Berau Regency.

In addition to the Wehea Protection Forest, in the period prior to 2015, area managers such as forestry concessions and plantations had identified areas of high conservation value, and some of them already had plans for managing wildlife, plants, and forest ecosystems. However, the distribution of key wildlife such as the Bornean orangutan does not look at concession boundaries, so that management in one area will have a reciprocal impact on other areas around it in one landscape.





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Wehea-Kelay KEE Initiation

The Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) initiative is based on a multi-stakeholder agreement from the government, private sector, community, and non-governmental organizations to collaboratively manage orangutan habitat in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape. They signed an agreement on the Management of High Conservation Value Areas in the Wehea Landscape covering an area of ±264,480 ha in Muara Wahau District and Kongbeng District of East Kutai Regency and Kelay District of Berau Regency on 17 April 2015 witnessed by the Regional Secretary and the Governor of East Kalimantan Province (**attached**).

Following this agreement, KEE management established of the Wehea-Kelay Orangutan Corridor Essential Ecosystem Area Management Forum in East Kutai Regency and Berau Regency through the Decree of the Governor of East Kalimantan No.660.1/K.214/2016 (**attached**). To accommodate the

development of membership, the decree was revised through the Decree of the Governor of East Kalimantan No.660.1/K.347/2020 (**attached**).

The Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (Directorate General of KSDAE) KLHK then facilitated the establishment of the Wehea-Kelay Landscape management institution by forming a Working Group (Pokja) based on the Decree of the Director General of KSDAE No.SK.112/KSDAE/SET/KSA.4/4/ 2016 (**attached**). This working group is tasked with drafting an action plan for KEE management, collecting data and information related to the KEE Wehea-Kelay, and compiling a draft decision from the Governor of East Kalimantan on the designation of essential ecosystem areas. Then, in the action plan developed for the management of the Wehea Protection Forest, an aspect related to the protection of biodiversity and the benefits of ecosystem services for community livelihoods is added as part of the area conservation target.

The Wehea-Kelay Landscape KEE management action plan document 2019-2021 was completed for collective and participatory discussion by forum members in November 2018. Then, the action was finalized in January 2019. This document became the basis for the management of the KEE Wehea-Kelay for the second period until this book was published.

The world of conservation may continue to evolve. The arrangement of this action plan, leastwise, is an act of pre-active, pro-active, and anticipatory by forum members toward changes that can trigger uncertainty over the ecological, social, economic, and institutional dimensions.

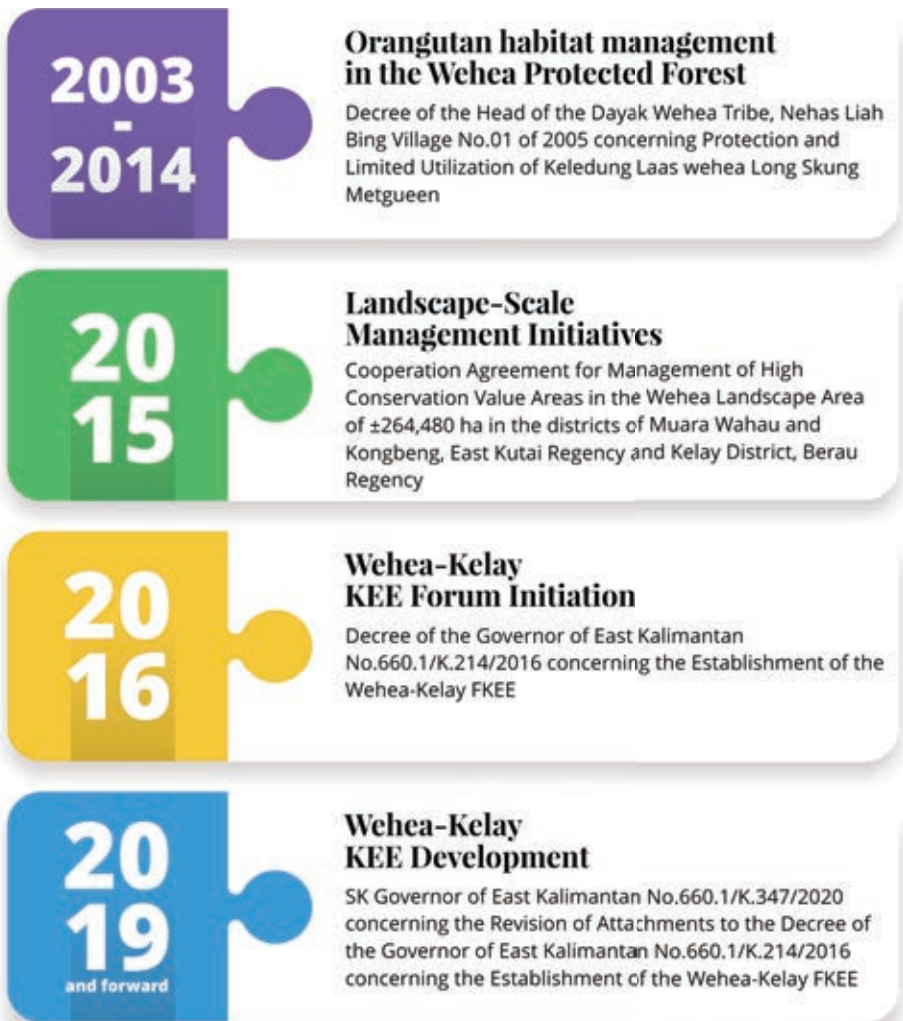


Figure 5. Initiation process of Wehea-Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area

Management Objectives

The Wehea-Kelay Landscape Management in the KEE scheme is expected to be able to create good integration between management units that are members of the KEE Wehea-Kelay forum. Forum management plan, including:

1. Encouraging parties to implement best management practices in managing natural resources in a sustainable manner.

KEE's dream is to unite strategic economic and environmental strategic areas where people live. The practice of nature conservation is not enough only in conservation areas, but must be reflected in all lines of society, so that the economy and conservation can go hand in hand. The protection of species is not only for orangutans, but the entire ecosystem and the species in it, along with the surrounding communities will also benefit.

2. Maintain the protected function in areas outside the conservation area in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape.

Forest areas dominate land cover in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape, partly outside the conservation area. The site has a high diversity of flora species. The diversity of species, distribution, structure, and abundance of this flora determine the hue and dynamics of life in it. The forest ecosystem that is formed will create niches of habitat for various types of wildlife in it.

3. Promote collaborative management of orangutan habitat at the landscape scale and support long-term population viability.

Why is it not enough to protect biodiversity and ecosystems only in conservation areas, but need other regions that also develop with the principle of sustainability? The answer is that orangutans are nomadic creatures with roaming space that knows no administrative boundaries. In the future, the Wehea-Kelay Landscape is expected to become the primary

habitat for the surrounding fragmented populations, which is also related to the implementation of wildlife corridors.

KEE Wehea-Kelay can be a model and guide for implementing the concept of development that pays attention to ecological aspects. The focus of the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum is to prioritize development, economic aspects, and harmony with ecological, social and cultural aspects.



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Stages of Initiation and Development

PERTEMUAN TAHUNAN
FORUM KAWASAN EKOSISTEM ESSENSIAL WEHEA-KELAY

Protection of Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE)

KEE Wehea-Kelay is unique in that it was built on initiatives from the community, private sector and NGOs; then submitted to the Governor of East Kalimantan and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (grass-root initiative).

The Provincial Government of East Kalimantan strongly supports the KEE Wehea-Kelay model initiative as part of the implementation of the East Kalimantan Green Development Agreement. Because this is in line with the vision and mission, and has been supported by several regional policies and regulations. Meanwhile, the private sector supports this initiative because it will build a mutually beneficial collaboration, considering that the area includes Production Forest (HP) areas managed by several IUPHHK, Wehea Protection Forest (HL), and oil palm plantations.

The development of KEE initiatives in Indonesia began with the establishment of the Wehea-Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area

Forum (FKEE) by the Governor of East Kalimantan Province on April 6, 2016. The management of the orangutan corridor in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape is currently supported by the KEE forum consisting of multi-stakeholders with *ex officio* by the Head of the Environment Agency of East Kalimantan Province.

The stages in the pilot process and forum development in principle prioritize collaborative principles for landscape-scale management. Technically, as follows:

Basic Analysis of Ecosystem Potential and Stakeholders

The Wehea-Kelay Landscape in East Kutai Regency and Berau Regency-East Kalimantan Province is the location for managing the orangutan corridor essential ecosystem area. This area is one of the important habitats for the orangutan population in East Kalimantan Province and has high biodiversity and carbon stock content and is important as a provider for environmental services for the social, economic and cultural life of the local community.

The landscape area of KEE Wehea-Kelay is ±532.143 ha. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. SK.718/MenhutII/2014 concerning Forest Areas of East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan Provinces, the status and function of the area in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape is predominantly limited production forest (54%), followed by protection forest areas (19%) and production forest (17.84%). The results of the 2014 land cover interpretation show that the Wehea-Kelay Landscape is still dominated by various types of forest ecosystems. Of the total area of ±532,143 ha, the forest cover is 463,788 ha (87%), while the remaining 68,355 ha (13%) are in a non-forested condition.

The typology of landscapes needs to be followed up by dividing the roles of managers. Considering that the KEE Wehea-Kelay is managed by multiple parties, it is necessary to identify the parties, both individuals and groups. The results of the analysis

will help determine their involvement in planning, program implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Identification analysis shows that stakeholders in this area consist of local government (provinces and regencies), central government, including research institutions, universities, traditional institutions, and community social institutions (NGOs).

Each of these stakeholders attended the inaugural meeting of the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum in 2016. At the beginning of the meeting, there were many agencies present—starting from the business world, government, community, academia, and non-governmental organizations— bringing their respective interests in orangutan rescue program. However, the KEE Forum will remain in unity and the ecosystem will be managed as an Essential Ecosystem Area for the Orangutan Corridor in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape.

Mapping of actors and interests in the Wehea-Kelay area is an important step to identify and build commitments based on authority, role, influence, and business in the area. It is hoped that all activities will run by building the principles of prudence in operations in the field.

Baseline Documentation, Determination of Landscape Scope and Boundaries

Field studies to strengthen the baseline for future area management are activities in the initial phase of KEE Wehea-Kelay management. The activity was continued by determining locations. Its boundaries covering an area of ±532,143 ha based on the basic considerations of the distribution of the Bornean orangutans of the Morio sub-species as well as the characteristics of the landscape.

Administratively, KEE Wehea-Kelay is located in East Kalimantan Province, namely Muara Wahau District and Kongbeng District (East Kutai Regency), and Kelay District (Berau Regency). The determination of landscape boundaries in which based on district administrative boundaries and natural boundaries (rivers and provincial roads) is more about considering operational convenience in the field e.g., aspects of planning, implementation, monitoring, and program evaluation.

Based on the incorporation of ecological aspects of orangutan habitat distribution, district administrative boundaries, and natural boundaries, the outer boundary of the Wehea-Kelay Landscape was determined as follows:

- To the north by the Kelay River
- To the south by the Wahau River and the concession boundary of PT Narkata Rimba
- To the west by the Telen River, and the Lu Besar River
- In the east with the provincial road that connects Muara Wahau with Tanjung Redeb

The determination of the agreed boundaries and area is still open for correction as needed in the future. The basis for consideration is the field study of orangutan ecology, in the form of preliminary studies and systematic studies, as well as strengthening the baseline showing the distribution of orangutans in various areas including protection forests, production forests, and non-forest cultivation areas.

The determination of the management area for the Orangutan Corridor Essential Ecosystem Area in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape is crucial in deciding the management strategy, including in planning and classifying interested parties.

Building Collective Awareness and Commitment from the Site

The presence of the Wehea-Kelay Landscape KEE Forum is an initiative to apply a landscape-based multi-stakeholder habitat management approach and best management practices approach in saving orangutans and their habitat at the site level. This initiative is also a compromise in the management of areas that have high ecological value, but are outside conservation areas.

The indigenous people of the districts of Muara Wahau and Kongbeng are the Dayak tribe with several sub-tribes. In Muara Wahau District and Kongbeng District there are at least five sub-tribes, namely Dayak Wehea, Dayak Kayan, Dayak Kenyah, Dayak Modang, and Dayak Basap. In Kelay District there are at least four sub-tribes, namely the Dayak Punan Kelay, Dayak Lebo Punan, Dayak Kenyah, and Dayak Gaai. From the aspect of culture and local wisdom, each tribe has customs and norms that are different or similar to one another.

Traditional rituals as one of the cultural activities are still maintained. In addition, the values of local wisdom in managing and maintaining forest areas are still valid and upheld by the local community. Especially in the Dayak Wehea tribe, the awareness to protect the forest is shown by the existence of customary law and forest guard troops known as Petkuq Mehuey.

Creating a Memorandum of Understanding for Collaborative Management

On April 17, 2015, a Cooperation Agreement for the Management of High Conservation Value Areas (KBKT) was agreed upon in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape covering an area of 264,480 ha. This agreement was signed by the Head of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) of East Kalimantan, the Head of the Environmental Service of the Province of East Kalimantan, the Head of the Wehea Protection Forest Management Agency,

the Wehea Indigenous Community Institution, and the Business Permit for the Management of Natural Forest Products (IUPHHK-HA). PT Gunung Gajah Abadi, PT Karya Lestari IUPHHK-HA, PT Narkata Rimba IUPHHK-HA, PT Acacia Andalan Utama IUPHHK-HTI, PT Nusantara Agro Sentosa (currently PT Nusaraya Agro Sawit) oil palm plantations, and The Nature Conservancy Indonesia which is known by the Governor of East Kalimantan Province.

They agreed to develop a work program which upgrades activities based on this agreement. Any data and results generated from the agreement become common property and can be used for conservation purposes or non-commercial use.

Institutional Form Initiation

The commitment of stakeholders to sign the 2015 agreement stimulated the issuance of the Decree of the Governor of East Kalimantan No.660.1/K.214/2016 on the establishment of the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum on April 6, 2016. At the same time, the Decree of the Director General of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem No. SK.122/KSDAE/SCT/KSA.4/4/2016 on establishing a working group to facilitate the establishment of wildlife management institutions in the Wehea-Kelay landscape in East Kutai Regency and Berau Regency, East Kalimantan Province was issued. The working group has main tasks to draft an action plan for KEE management in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape and to coordinate and communicate, not only to the parties who have agreed to the cooperation agreement but also to the parties who have yet to join the management of the KEE.

Based on the two decrees, the Directorate for the Management of Essential Ecosystems of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the East Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service, East Kutai BLH, Berau BLH, the Kalimantan Ecoregion Development Control Center, the Research and Development Center for Natural Resources Conservation Technology, and PT Wana

Bakti Persada joined the forum. The tasks of the Wehea-Kelay Landscape KEE Forum are as follows:

1. Preparing a work plan for the management and rescuing of orangutans and their habitat
2. Protecting, fostering, and managing orangutan habitats, including monitoring orangutan populations
3. Facilitating and assisting in planning the development of the orangutan corridor, including its management
4. Facilitating dialogue between the parties as efforts to manage corridors and save orangutans
5. Facilitating the formation of a task force (satgas) and a Coordinating Team for Conflict and Wildlife Management whose functions as a technical unit are managing conflict and rescuing orangutans, and protecting and maintaining corridors in the field
6. Facilitating human resources capacity building for the orangutan task force and other stakeholders
7. Assisting in the handling of orangutan conflicts and contributing solutions to disputes between corporates and communities
8. Monitoring and evaluating work plans, task force activities, and implementation in the field
9. Developing the Vision and Mission as the direction and purpose of management
10. Developing a working relationship in the organization of the forum.

Strengthening Through Legality

The policy for the management of the Essential Ecosystem Area in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape is based on several legal sources, including:

1. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems;

3. Law Number 41 of 1999 on Forestry, as amended by Law Number 19 of 2004 concerning amendments to Law Number 41 of 1999;
4. Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning;
5. Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management;
6. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, as amended by Law Number 9 of 2015 as the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government;
7. Government Regulation Number 7 of 1999 on Preservation of Plant and Animal Species;
8. Presidential Regulation Number 03 of 2012 on Spatial Planning (RTR) of Kalimantan Island;
9. Government Regulation Number 28 of 2011 on Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas;
10. Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 on National Spatial Planning;
11. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.53/Menhut-IV/2007 on Strategy and Action Plan for Indonesian Orangutan Conservation 2007–2017;
12. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.53/Menhut-II/2014 on Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.48/Menhut-II/2008 on Guidelines for Resolving Conflicts between Humans and Wild Animals;
13. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.101/Menhut-II/2014 on Guidelines for the Implementation of the Delegation of Partial Government Affairs (Deconcentration) in the 2015 Forestry Sector which was Delegated to the Governor as the Government Representative;
14. Decree of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number SK.718/Menhut-II/2014 on Forest Areas of East Kalimantan Province and North Kalimantan Province;
15. Regulation of the Governor of East Kalimantan Number 54 of 2012 on Regional Action Plans for Reducing Greenhouse Gases (Regional Gazette of East Kalimantan Province of

- 2012 Number 39; replaced with Regulation of the Governor of East Kalimantan Number 39 of 2014 concerning Regional Action Plans for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions;
16. Regional Regulation of East Kalimantan Province Number 1 of 2014 on Environmental Protection and Management;
 17. Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2016 on Spatial Planning for the Province of East Kalimantan for 2016–2036.

Preparation of Management Action Plan

After institutional legalization, the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum made a management action plan for 2016-2018 with adaptive and participatory working principles. The method of preparing the action plan was a gap analysis. The focus of this analysis was to find or compare differences or similarities between programs regarding management and orangutan conservation from one management unit versus another.

The gap analysis method was chosen because it can reduce the repetition of orangutan or wildlife corridor management programs in each management unit and at the landscape scale. Some members of the KEE Forum have identified and managed areas of high conservation value, such as the IUPHHK-HA PT Narkata Rimba, the IUPHHK-HA PT Gunung Gajah Abadi, the IUPHHK-HA PT Karya Lestari, and the IUPHHK-HT Acacia Andalan Utama. As for IUPHHK-HA PT Wana Bakti Persada Utama and PT Nusantara Agro Sentosa are still in the process of being assessed and identified in the field.

The KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum held a meeting with all members and supporting parties to obtain constructive inputs in strengthening the strategy to implement the action plan. Currently, the KEE Forum is entering an action plan for the 2019-2021 period, which is participatory based on lessons learned from the previous period and the latest developments. The 2019-2021 action plan was decided through workshops in November 2018 and January 2019.

The multi-criteria prospective analysis approach in the KEE Forum action plan does not claim to be able to remove all uncertainty with predictions. Alternatively, it looks for ways to limit uncertainties as less as possible and create enabling factors so that members of the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum together make strategic decisions in building habitat connectivity, protecting orangutan populations, and mitigating human conflicts with wildlife.

The focuses of the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum Action Plan are:

1. Research and Learning Publications
2. Development of Best Management Practices
3. Capacity Building for Human Resources and Institutions
4. Ecosystem Protection
5. Partnership Development

Action Plan Implementation

The management of the Wehea-Kelay KEE for the 2016-2018 period is arranged based on the program typology grouping. There are 29 types of activity plans classified into four management plans:

1. Orangutan conservation program with 15 activities
2. Education, research, capacity building and awareness raising as many as 7 activities
3. Strengthening data and institutions by 3 activities
4. Making standard operational procedures as many as 4 topics

Table 2. Priority action plan for management of essential areas in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape

NO.	PRIORITY ACTION PLAN
ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION PROGRAM AT WEHEA-KELAY LANDSCAPE	
1.	Survey of orangutan population estimates
2.	Orangutan distribution mapping
3.	Monitoring the population and distribution of orangutans on a regular basis
4.	Identify and map high conservation value areas
5.	Management and protection of high conservation value areas
6.	Management and protection of protected areas (watersheds and buffer zones)
7.	Mapping of threats to orangutan populations and habitat
8.	Identification and mapping of orangutan habitat suitability
9.	Protection of orangutans' important ecological areas (food sources and nesting trees)
10.	Management of conflict mitigation and orangutans rescue
11.	Survey for potential corridor development between orangutan habitat patch
12.	Determination of corridors and their implementation in the field
13.	Corridor enrichment including protecting and monitoring the effectiveness of corridor construction
14.	Improve communication, coordination, and cooperation in orangutan conservation efforts with other stakeholders
15.	Establishment of a Task Force (SatGas) (anti-poaching, habitat protection, conflict management)

NO.	PRIORITY ACTION PLAN
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH/CAPACITY BUILDING/COMMUNITY AWARENESS	
1.	Increase collaboration with universities and research institutes to research on conservation of orangutans and other wildlife
2.	Construction of a public information center as a forum for education and counseling
3.	Development of community empowerment programs (ecotourism, utilization of non-timber forest products, etc.)
4.	Dissemination on the ecology/critical habitat of orangutans to all parties
5.	Outreach on orangutan conservation regulations and programs to the community/stakeholders
6.	Training on orangutan population survey techniques, mapping, and other field monitoring to stakeholders
7.	Training on designing monitoring program and evaluation reports
DATA AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	
1.	Development of databases and informations related to essential ecosystem areas
2.	Development of sustainable funding schemes to support essential ecosystem area management plans
3.	Regular coordination meetings between parties in the context of program monitoring and evaluation
STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE (SOP)	
1.	SOP for surveying and monitoring orangutans (population and distribution) and other wildlife
2.	SOP for mitigation and handling conflict between humans and orangutans (nuisance and threats)
3.	SOP for rescue and translocation
4.	SOP for Patrol Forest and Orangutan Important Habitat

The management plan for the 2019-2021 period is grouped into four dimensions, namely ecological, social and cultural, economic, and institutional.

The ecological dimension covers ecosystem management with research and management of orangutan populations and habitats; the social dimension covers socio-anthropological and cultural aspects; the economic dimension covers the initiation and development of community empowerment programs and sustainable funding; institutional dimensions covers aspects of knowledge development, institutional capacity, human resources, and communication networks in the management of the Wehea-Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area 2019-2021.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Based on the Wehea-Kelay KEE Forum meeting on November 1, 2018 in Samarinda City, it was found that 62% of the planned activities had been carried out properly. Meanwhile, the rest are categorized as unsuccessful, although some of them are continuity.

There is some adjustment of activities by integrating similar activities. Among other things, the achievement of the orangutan ecology field study program and baseline strengthening, sharing of lessons learned and capacity building for forum members, as well as publications covering detailed activities on priority action plans A, B and C. However, the activity of creating a task force or coordination unit for handling mitigation of human orangutan conflicts as well as evaluation and development of SOPs, can be implemented further.

Forum members have perceptions about the sustainability of the management plan for the 2019-2021 period. There were only two activities in the previous period that did not need to be continued, namely mapping of habitat suitability and protecting important ecological areas for orangutans. Both are considered to have been accommodated in other similar activities.

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Analysis of Potential Benefit



Many potential benefits can be obtained from collaborative management of the Wehea-Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area, which each stakeholder group reviewed. In summary, the potential benefits of management are presented in Table 3.

As the inter-agency coordinator, the government has benefited from the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum. The agenda of regular forum meetings for monitoring and evaluating the progress development of forum members facilitates joint problem-solving. The government is also assisted in implementing regulations and policies, which must be monitored continuously. This is because the commitment and symbiosis of various parties in the KEE Forum strengthen supervision and law enforcement effectiveness. Another benefit of the forum is the development of KEE schemes and applying similar models in other places to support efforts to save wild orangutans and other threatened animals from extinction.

Table 3. Analysis of the potential benefits and contributions of the parties in the collaborative management of Wehea-Kelay KEE

	STAKEHOLDER GROUP				
	GOVERNMENT	PUBLIC	COMPANY	NGO	HIGHER EDUCATION
POTENTIAL BENEFITS	Strengthening institutional collaboration	Increasing HR capacity	Increasing HR capacity	Supporting replication	Expanding the development of science and technology
	Implementing and monitoring regulation	Increasing community engagement	Reducing partial expenditures on orangutan monitoring and conflict mitigation	Supporting the development of the company's BMP	Supporting the attainment of the <i>Tri Dharma</i>
	Carrying out joint development of models and replication	Benefiting from CBNRM	Achieving BMP to integrate economy and ecology	Helping to increase the program's sustainable impact	Providing scientific references as a basis for management
	Realizing effective supervision and law enforcement	Being a part of promotion and status upgrade	Creating a better investment	Raising public awareness	Building strategic partnerships
	Reducing the potential decline in the orangutan population			Supporting the reduction of the potential decline of the orangutan population	

As for the community, they get added value in increasing knowledge capacity after establishing a network between management units. Human resource capacity increases as the process of interaction, exchanging knowledge and ideas with various communities and institutions and receiving trainings. In addition, for the socio-economic aspect of culture, orangutan conservation is a symbol of capital strength and an icon of ecotourism. There is potential for ecotourism development through a community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) approach. Conservation and culture will continue to develop in line with the use of economic value through ecotourism. Thus, cooperation among members of the KEE forum can not only strengthen the protection of orangutans, but also create new jobs, make the area more developed, and improve the welfare status of the local community.

For concession holders in Wehea-Kelay, collaborative management supports best management practices (BMP) for sustainable natural resources in a multifunctional landscape based on scientific research. This criterion serves as the estuary for balancing economic and ecological aspects. Talking about the BMP context, this also has the potential to bring in better investment to the company. Because it supports the prerequisites for achieving concession management certification—both mandatory and voluntary.

Landscape-scale orangutan habitat management is included in the prerequisites and indicators for Sustainable Production Forest Management (PHPL), FSC Certification for IUPHHK-HA and IUPHHK-HTI, and Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification for palm oil products and oil palm plantations. Among other things, achieving the targets of protecting Bornean orangutans through human-orangutan conflict mitigation, and maintaining and developing the value of biodiversity, are related to the prerequisites 3.4 ecology section in PHPL criteria and indicators 1.3, 6.2, and 9.1 in FSC, and 2.1 and 5.2 in RSPO certification.

By involving in the forum, companies receive technical assistance, human resource capacity improvement, and lighten the partial expenditures on orangutan monitoring and conflict mitigation due to the support from training on orangutan protection and other biodiversity.

Non-governmental organizations see collaborative management as beneficial in sustaining the program and increasing public awareness of the decline in the orangutan population as an umbrella species, a symbol of ecosystem protection. The orangutan population is reported to remain in decline due to poaching or natural habitat degradation.



Stakeholders in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape shares resources, including joint research activities. Research data is distributed to academic institutions or research institutions that are also members of the forum. Their presence builds a mutually beneficial partnership by expanding access to their natural laboratory to conduct research on orangutan conservation and biodiversity in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape. Thus, the research results are expected to be a scientific reference for the management basis and a database that supports long-term nature conservation. This collaboration also applies the *Tri Dharma* of Higher Education on research and development and community service points.



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Forum Management Progress



Increased Stakeholder Engagement and Impact of Landscape Management

The successful management of the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum is reflected in the increased involvement of stakeholders. Of the 17 parties that have agreed on landscape-scale management, currently, 23 parties have joined the KEE Forum. The effectively managed areas have also increased from 260,000 ha to 471,000 ha (Figure 6).

Programmatic Progress

On April 6, 2016, the Wehea-Kelay Landscape Orangutan Corridor Essential Ecosystem Management Forum was officially formed. In its journey, the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum has implemented programs based on a joint management plan. A number of related programs include orangutan ecology and habitat field studies databases strengthening, study of population identification and distribution of orangutans and other biodiversity.

A series of activity records have been published, including a book entitled Management of Essential Ecosystem Areas for the



Figure 6. Summary of progress and development targets of the Weheia-Kelay KEE Forum

Orangutan Corridor of the Weheia-Kelay Landscape in mid-2016. In addition to revealing the potential of living natural resources in the ±532,143 Weheia-Kelay Landscape, this book conveys the importance of preserving natural heritage for future generations.

A group of researchers from the Research and Development Institute for Natural Resources Conservation Technology (Balitek KSDA) and TNC Indonesia has also published and distributed a book based on a series of research results on the diversity of fauna and flora in the Weheia-Kelay Landscape, complemented by current pictures of field conditions. The material from the book entitled Weheia-Kelay Natural Heritage is a compilation of field data collection in several locations and various High Conservation Values (HCV) documents in several companies holding Timber Forest Product Management Business Permits (IUPHHK) and plantations that are members of the KEE Weheia-Kelay Forum. At the end of this book, an overview of the conservation biology of the Bornean orangutan is discussed.

Another thing that has been done is disseminating institutional profiles and forum programs and sharing the gained lesson. The

types of publications carried out are in the form of books and leaflets.

The series of activities of the 2016-2019 KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum has received attention from the mass media. At least 28 times, the coverage was carried out by print and electronic media. Most news about KEE is covered by local (53%) and national (29%) media. It is also found on the institution's official website (14%) and international media (4%).

When viewed from the amount of coverage each month, the increase in number co-occurred with forum activities. June-August 2016, along with the contribution of the forum on National Nature Conservation Day 2016 in Baluran National Park and April-May 2018, was the result of a journalist's visit to KEE Wehea-Kelay. The impact of this media coverage is to disseminate the profile of KEE Wehea-Kelay, transmit positive messages and lessons learned, especially about models and mechanisms for managing orangutans and their habitats outside conservation areas with landscape-based stakeholders.

Sharing Learning Through Discussion and Literacy

Activities of the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum in the early stages have resulted in several lessons, especially for the development of KEE in Indonesia. These lessons include the initiation of multi-stakeholder understanding, forum legalization, institutional development, and field activity notes.

The representation of KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum was shown by attending as a speaker at seminars, including the RSPO Remediation and Compensation Scheme Workshop and Compensation Support Facilities for Conservation Programs in East Kalimantan in 2018, and the National Discussion in Jakarta on "Protection of Important Ecosystems Outside Conservation Areas (KEE) to Support Green Development" in the same year.

Internal learning is carried out to increase the capacity of forum members. Based on field conditions, the potential conflict between humans and orangutans is one of the main issues at the site level of orangutan conservation. Conflict mitigation capacity and skills for management units at the site level are still needed when conflicts occur.

The forum has held training on conflict mitigation between humans and orangutans several times for members of oil palm concessions and timber companies separately. It is due to variations in concession management models and different mitigation techniques. Oil palm concessions carry out land clearing, so they require more active (curative) conflict mitigation techniques than natural forest concessions.

KEE Wehea-Kelay will not be realized if it puts aside science as the foundation of management. Therefore, the aspect of capacity building includes the researchers. In March 2018, a Geographic Information System training with the case study method was conducted for natural resource conservation researchers at the Samboja Natural Resources Conservation Technology Research and Development Center (Balitek KSDA). The focus and objective of the training are to increase the integration of spatial aspects in research using open-source software. Several case studies were studied, including measuring the threat level of orangutan habitat using a scoring system and introducing habitat suitability analysis using the maximum entropy system.

Since 2016, the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum, together with publishing partners, has published the learning outcomes in several articles and books as shown in Table 4. In addition to the nine lists mentioned above, there are several learning tools through discussions, workshops, and media reviews. The KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum has shared about the KEE Wehea-Kelay

Table 4. List of types of publication of learning outcomes from Wehea-Kelay KEE

NO.	PUBLICATION	TITLE	ISSUED	SUMMARY
1	Book	<i>Pengelolaan Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Koridor Orangutan Bentang Alam Wehea-Kelay di Kabupaten Kutai Timur dan Kabupaten Berau, Provinsi Kalimantan Timur</i>	2016	Discussing the background of the KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum and action plans for the 2016-2018 period
2	Book	<i>Warisan Alam Wehea-Kelay</i>	2018	Uncovering the ecosystem's potential and biodiversity in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape. Published by FORDA Press
3	Article	<i>Kemitraan Pengelolaan Habitat Orangutan</i>	2018	Opinion on the importance of multi-stakeholder cooperation in orangutan habitat management. Published in Kaltim Post Main Report, 24 April 2018.
4	Article	A Conservation Stronghold in Remote Kalimantan	2018	A review of the collaborative management process in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape. Published by Tempo English Magazine, 27 May 2018.
5	Book	<i>Panduan Pengelolaan Habitat Orangutan di Bentang Alam Wehea-Kelay</i>	2019	Discussing the principles of landscape-scale orangutan conservation and five types of procedures for managing orangutan habitat in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape.
6	Article	<i>Rencana Aksi Pengelolaan Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Wehea-Kelay, Kabupaten Berau dan Kabupaten Kutai Timur, Provinsi Kalimantan Timur Periode 2019-2021</i>		Discussing the brief achievements of the 2016-2018 KEE Wehea-Kelay Forum action plan and action plans for the next period.
7	Book	Avifauna in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape, East Kalimantan Indonesia	2020	Revealing the diversity of bird species in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape, Published in the proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Global Resource Conservation, 28-29 July 2020.
8	Book	<i>Orangutan Kalimantan dan Habitatnya di Bentang Alam Wehea-Kelay</i>	2020	Describing the current situation of orangutan population, habitat and conservation in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape.
9	Book	<i>Kanvas Alam Wehea-Kelay</i>	2020	Revealing the potential of landscapes from the aspect of forests, wildlife, and communities through photographic documentation.



initiative at the Wehea-Kehay KEE Learning National Level Dialogue in Samarinda on 15 May 2019, the Indonesian Primate Congress and Symposium in Yogyakarta on 18-20 September 2019, and several other discussion activities. Other publications and discussion forums will continue to exist in the future, one of which is the preparation of guidelines for managing endangered animal habitats based on experiences from orangutan habitat management in KEE Wehea-Kelay.



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A lush green forest with a clear stream flowing through it. The water is crystal clear, reflecting the surrounding greenery. The forest is dense with various types of trees and plants, creating a vibrant and natural setting.

Forum Management Challenges

The Wehea-Kelay KEE Forum faces the following future challenges:

1. Increased involvement of stakeholders in participatory landscape-based management

Stakeholder involvement is fundamental. Currently, there are still eight oil palm concessions, IUPHHK-HTI, and IUPPHK-HA which are in the KEE Wehea-Kelay delineation and have not joined the forum members with a total area of 97,419 ha (18%). In addition, there are 149,104 hectares (28%) of multi-status areas in the KEE Wehea-Kelay that are managed by the community (APL) and KPH (protection forest, production forest, conversion production forest and limited production forest).

In the future of KEE management, the involvement of many parties is needed to build harmony. The parties that should be more involved are the community, government and concessions to achieve the main objective of the Wehea-Kelay KEE forum, i.e., intact area management or participatory

landscape-based management. It means that they are not only involved, but they also need to increase the active participation of forum members under the agreed forum activities and industry activities that apply the principles of best management practices.

2. There is certainty of the status of the area in the long term

The distribution of land cover in KEE Wehea-Kelay includes several forest areas, i.e., production forests (17%), limited production forests (54.13%), conversion production forests (0.04%), and protection forests (19.14%). At the same time, the rest are other use areas (8.78%) and water bodies (0.07%). The majority of land cover forests, thus, making it one of the main habitats for orangutans in East Kalimantan. However, there is still a possibility of spatial changes, which widen the other use areas and reduce effective areas of orangutan habitat. Therefore, the status of the forest area must be unquestionable to continue the development of the implementation of the KEE Wehea-Kelay.

3. Institutional and funding sustainability

The source of funding, one of the motors of forum activities, is still very limited and comes from certain parties. Therefore, sustainable funding sources and mechanisms are needed so that they can support institutional development and implementation of the forum's work program.

4. Initiation of rewards for management units that are committed to managing orangutan habitat

There is no reward scheme for each management unit committed to managing the habitat of the Bornean orangutan, especially on the landscape scale. Therefore, the commitment to managing the orangutan habitat and population in KEE Wehea-Kelay so far has tended to fulfill obligations and



commitments to social and natural responsibilities, not productive activities.

5. Illegal logging, illegal mining and hunting of wildlife

Illegal logging and illegal mining still occur in the KEE Wehea-Kelay area. A large number of access roads and the large area that is not managed effectively are the main sources, especially in areas that are not licensed and bordered by roads.

In addition, wildlife hunting still occurs on the border with the Wehea Protection Forest. The presence of a forest ranger (Petkuq Mehuey) who patrols intensively in the Wehea Protection Forest can prevent the entry of wildlife hunters from outside.

6. Implementation of corridor functions to support the preservation of fragmented populations

The corridor implementation is useful in supporting the preservation of fragmented orangutan populations such as the Sungai Lesan Protection Forest and forest blocks in the surrounding monoculture concessions. Between the Wehea-Kelay Landscape and the Sungai Lesan Protection Forest, there is potential for reconnectedness that supports the viability of the orangutan population. This potential can be seen from the sufficient tree canopy and the use of trees around

the Muara Wahau-Berau road axis as nests and places for orangutans to eat. In fact, in this area, it is not uncommon to find orangutans eating or resting.

Recent research shows that orangutan population density at Sungai Lesan Protection Forest is 0.81 individuals per square kilometer. The 2016 Orangutan Population and Habitat Viability Analysis (PHVA) data shows that this area is part of the Wehea-Lesan metapopulation. Therefore, developing partnerships that includes the management of the two areas will have a better impact on the viability of the orangutan population in East Kalimantan in the future.

7. Legal standing status for the Essential Ecosystem Area

The Wehea-Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area is implemented although it does not have a specific legal standing. Since the forum's initiation, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has been in the process of enacting the Minister of Environment and Forestry's Regulation on Essential Ecosystem Areas.

As of now, the draft regulation has been discussed at the Legal Bureau of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and is awaiting ratification. This legality is important to strengthen references, in the planning stages, program implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting of the Essential Ecosystem Area. Legal certainty in the implementation of the Essential Ecosystem Area at the site level can provide and guarantee the role of parties, including the community, in biodiversity conservation efforts in Indonesia.

These challenges may be faced by other parties in Indonesia who have the same initiative. Therefore, based on the conditions mentioned earlier, and to conserve orangutans in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape, all management units need to work together on their vision and mission to maintain good orangutan habitat conditions.



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Closing

10

Landscapes and biodiversity are a unified natural system that produces benefits called environmental services. Collaborative management at the landscape scale is successful for integrated natural resource conservation.

The management plan for the Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape is supported by an approach that promotes best management practices for the conserving populations and habitats of the Bornean orangutan and the morio sub-species that can only be found in East Kalimantan and Sabah. The management is initiated by stakeholders and carried out on a progressive scientific basis. It is a model for protecting wild orangutans in their natural habitat, which is the most ideal at this time. Thus, the establishment of an integrated orangutan habitat in the Wehea-Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area becomes a model reference for saving wild orangutans.

The integration of activities and programs must be well communicated and implemented to create effective and efficient



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management. The local and central governments need to work together to facilitate good management. It is necessary to increase the participation of local communities in the protection and management of the Wehea-Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area. Although it is still in progress, Wehea-Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area is expected to be an example for the development of other collaborative management.

Based on the mentoring process applied in developing the Essential Ecosystem Area in the Wehea-Kelay Landscape, the following is briefly presented in Appendix 7 regarding the proposed Essential Ecosystem Area in the protection stage scheme. Based on the proposed Essential Ecosystem Area scheme is expected to provide additional input or information, especially in the completion of a draft regulation on the Protection of Essential Ecosystem Areas currently in process at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.



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List of Appendices

A photograph of a wooden sign in a lush green forest. The sign is mounted on two wooden posts and has a decorative, wing-like shape. It is flanked by two tall, slender wooden statues of human figures with large eyes and traditional headgear. The background is a dense thicket of green foliage.

LEMBAGA ADAT DESA NEHAS LIAH BING
KAWASAN HUTAN DENGAN TUJUAN KHUSUS
PERLINDUNGAN HUTAN & HABITAT ORANG UTAN

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. Decree of the Nehas Liah Bing Customary Chief Number 01 of 2005 concerning the Protection and Limited Utilization of Keledung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween.
2. Decree of the Regent of East Kutai regarding the establishment of the Wehea Long Skung Metgween Management Agency in 2005.
3. Document of Cooperation Agreement for the Management of High Conservation Value Areas in the Wehea Landscape Area of 264,480 hectares in the districts of Muara Wahau and Kongbeng, East Kutai Regency and Kelay District, in Berau Regency, East Kalimantan Province.
4. Decree of the Governor of East Kalimantan No. 660.1/K.214/2016 concerning the establishment of the Forum for the Management of Essential Ecosystem Areas in the Orangutan Corridor of the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in East Kutai Regency and Berau Regency.
5. Decree of the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Number SK.112/KSDAE/SET/KSA.4/4/2016 concerning the Establishment of a Working Group to Facilitate the Establishment of Institutional Management of the Wehea-Kelay Wild Life Landscape Corridor in East Kutai Regency and Berau Regency, East Kalimantan Province.
6. East Kalimantan Governor Decree No.660.1/K.347/2020, the Amendment to the Attachment to East Kalimantan Governor Decree 660.1/K.214/2016 concerning the establishment of the Forum for Management of Essential Ecosystem Areas for the Orangutan Corridor of the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in East Kutai Regency and Berau Regency.
7. Schematic of protection stages of the Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE)

Appendix 1. Decision of the Chief of Tribal Council of Nehes Liah Bing Number 01 of 2005 on Protection and Limited Use of Keledung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgueen

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION OF KUTAI TIMUR

TRIBAL COUNCIL

DESA (VILLAGE) NEHES BING KECAMATAN (SUB-DISTRICT) MUARA WAHAU

DECISION OF TRIBAL COUNCIL OF DESA (VILLAGE) NEHES LIAH BING

KECAMATAN (SUB-DISTRICT) MUARA WAHAU

KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR

Number: 01 Tahun 2005

On

PROTECTION AND LIMITED USE OF

"KELDUNG LAAS WEHEA LONG SKUNG METGUEEN"

BY THE GRACE OF THE ONE SUPREME GOD

Chief of Tribal Council of Desa (Village) Nehes Liah Bing

Considering:

- a. that, Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgueen is a gift from God Almighty whose functions and preservation shall be maintained for the security and welfare of the Wehea dayak community in the present and in the future;

I, Indra Syahriza, a sworn and authorized translator, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the foregoing document is a true and faithful translation from Indonesia into English of the original version.

September 26, 2022

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- b. that, Tribal Council Meeting of Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau, Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kombeng and Kecamatan (Sub-district) Telen on 5-6 November 2004 has determined a forest area status of ex-Forest Concession of PT Grutti III as a conservation area by bearing name Letaah Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween;
- c. that, Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween shall be managed wisely for sustainability and benefits for future generation;
- d. that, therefore, it is necessary to issue a written decision of the chief of tribal council of Desa (Village) Nehes Liah Bing Bing on protection and limited use of Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween.

In view of:

- 1. Article 18, article 18A, article 18B, article 281 paragraph (3) and article 33 paragraph (3) of the Constitution 1945;
- 2. Resolutions of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number IX/MPR/2000 on Agrarian Reform and Natural Resource Management;
- 3. Law Number 5 Of 1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (State Gazette Of 1990 Number 49, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3419);
- 4. Law Number 23 Of 1997 on Environmental Management (State Gazette Number: 68 Of 1997,

I, Indra Syahriza, a sworn and authorized translator, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the foregoing document is a true and faithful translation from Indonesia into English of the original version.
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5. Law Number 41 Of 1999 on Forestry (State Gazette of 1999 Number 167, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3888);
6. Government Regulation Number 28 Of 1985 on Forest Protection (State Gazette Of 1985 Number 39, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3294);
7. Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 Of 1990 on Protected Forest Area Management;
8. Regional Regulation of Kutai Timur Number 06 Of 2004 on Spatial Layout Plan;
9. Letter of the District Head of Kutai Timur No. 089/660.1/522.51/BUP-KUTIM/I/2004 to the Minister of Forestry on proposed use of ex-Forest Concession area of PT. Grutti III for Orangutan habitat;
10. Letter of the Chairman of District House of People's Representatives of Kutai Timur No. 14/UM/DPRD-Kutim/I/2004 to the Minister of Forestry on Recommendations of the Kutai Timur District House of People's Representatives to the proposed use of ex-Forest Concession area of PT. Grutti III for Orangutan habitat;
11. Decision of the District Head of Kutai Timur No. 44/02.188.45/HK/II/2005 on Formation of Wehea "Long Skung Metgween" Protected Forest Management Agency;
12. Decision of the Chief of Besar Dayak Tribal Council of Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur No. 095/LAB-D/KT-SK/XI/2004

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dated 5 November 2004 on determination of area naming, personnel in the protection and security of ex-Forest Concession area of PT. Grutti III as a Protected Forest Area;

Taking into account:

1. Results of the Tribal Council Meetings of Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau, Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kombeng and Kecamatan (Sub-district) Telen on 5 -6 November 2004 have determined forest area status of ex-Forest Concession of PT Grutti III as a conservation area by bearing name Letaah Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween and mandated the protection of the area;
2. Meeting Results of the Wehea tribal management and community of Desa (Village) Nehes Liah Bing on 18 October 2005.

HAS DECIDED:

To stipulate:

DECISION OF THE WEHEA TRIBAL COUNCIL OF DESA (VILLAGE) NEHES LIAH BING ON PROTECTION AND LIMITED USE OF KELDUNG LAAS WEHEA LONG SKUNG METGWEEN

Towards the Landscape Scale Integrated Nature Conservancy:

Lessons Learned from KEE Wehea-Kelay

General Provisions

In this Decision, by:

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- a. Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween, we mean a traditionally protected forest area, located between Skung River and Metgween River being an ex-Forest Concession area of PT Grutti III extending to 38,000 ha already determined by the District Administration of Kutai Timur as Wehea protected forest.
- b. Chief of Tribal Council, we mean Chief of Tribal Council of Desa (Village) Nehes Liah Bing.
- c. Rural Administration, we mean Rural Administration of Nehes Liah Bing.
- d. Wehea Community, we mean those who first inhabited Wehea area and newcomers who are subject to the regulations of the Wehea dayak tribal council.
- e. Wehea "Long Skung Metgween" Protected Forest Management Agency, we mean an agency formed by the District Head of Kutai Timur to manage Wehea "Long Skung Metgween" Protected Forest.
- f. Petkuq Meuhey, we mean a community group formed by a tribal council to secure Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween area.

Article 2

Functions of Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween

Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween functions as:

- a. Peaplai or Wehea community's source of life.

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- b. Hengea/hengel or protected area against natural disasters.
- c. Protected area for the springs of Wehea Rivershed area;
- d. Protected forest for the types of plants/trees and animals.

Article 3

Use Rules

- 1) In the Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metqueen area, the following Wehea Tribal Law shall apply:
 - a. Opening the land for farming and estate activities in the Keldung Laas Wehea area shall be prohibited.
 - b. Lighting a fire inside or outside the Keldung Laas Wehea area that can cause forest fires shall be prohibited, except for cooking purposes and make sure that the fire is extinguished before leaving the place to spend the night.
 - c. Cutting down trees to take the wood or parts thereof (non-timber forest products) in the Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metqueen area for personal purposes or for sale shall be prohibited.
 - d. Hunting animals and taking trees/plants protected by the law and/or tribal law in the Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metqueen area shall be prohibited.
 - e. Non-timber forest products such as rattan, resin, fruits and agarwood (gaharu) can be used by the community after they obtain approval in the form of written permits from

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Wehea Protected Forest Management Agency, the Chief of Tribal Council, Rural Administration and Petkuq Mehuey Laas Wehea.

- f. Timber forest Products can be used by the community only for the construction of public facilities (eweang/tribal council hall and serapoh/rural hall) in limited quantity after obtaining approval in the form of written permits from Wehea Protected Forest Management Agency, the Chief of Tribal Council, Rural Administration and Petkuq Mehuey Laas Wehea.
 - g. Use of timber forest products as referred to in the point a above is allowed only in the use area of Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween.
 - h. Animal Hunting is allowed only in case of Pig hunting (Jiem) after obtaining approval in the form of written permits from Wehea Protected Forest Management Agency, the Chief of Tribal Council, Rural Administration and Petkuq Mehuey Laas Wehea.
 - i. Hunting permits as referred to in the point h shall be granted in limited quantities and in certain times to give animals the opportunity to breed.
- 2) In case of violation of the tribal rules as referred to in the paragraph (1), Wehea Tribal Sanctions shall be imposed in the form of:

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- a. Seizure of the products taken from the area and;
 - b. Tribal penalty in the form of pigs shall be imposed and bearing all tribal ceremony costs to recover the mistake.
- 3) Tribal sanctions shall be adjusted to the severity of violation committed.

Article 4

Settlement of violations

- 1) Any violation against the tribal rules in the Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween shall be settled through the tribal court/pekhea.
- 2) If the settlement at the tribal level fails, the chief of tribal council shall report the same to the village head to forward to a higher level (law enforcers).

Article 5

Formation of Petkuq Mehuey

- 1) As a form of participation of the Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween management, the Tribal Council shall form Petkuq Mehuey assigned to traditionally secure the area.
- 2) Petkuq Mehuey shall work under the coordination of the Wehea protected forest management agency.
- 3) Total members of Petkuq Mehuey shall be 30 consisting of the Wehea tribal community of Desa (Village) Nehea Liah Bing

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coordinated by 1 (one) coordinator elected by the tribal community.

- 4) Membership of Petkuq Mehuey shall be formed and elected every 3 (three) years by the tribal community and can be re-elected for 2 (two) periods.
- 5) Job division and security schedules shall be determined by the coordinator of Petkuq Mehuey through the meeting of members of Petkuq Mehuey.
- 6) Petkuq Mehuey shall report the results of their work to the Management Agency and tribal council.

Article 6

Community Participation

- 1) Wehea Dayak community can benefit the Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween area to the extent that they are not in contravention of the provisions herein.
- 2) Community members originating from inside and outside the Wehea dayak tribe shall participate in maintaining and protecting Keldung Laas Wehea Long Skung Metgween.

Article 7

Particulars not yet regulated herein shall be further regulated through the tribal deliberation and according to the agreement of both parties.

This decision shall become effective after the date of stipulation.

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Stipulated in : Nehes Liah Bing

On : 27 October 2005

The Chief of Tribal Council of Desa (Village) Nehes Liah Bing

Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wajau

Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur

signed & sealed

Ledjie Taq

Prepared and formulated by Team 11

1. Ledjie Taq (Chief of Tribal Council) signed
2. Tepguen Daq (Secretary of Tribal Council) signed
3. Wang Peg (Member of Tribal Council) signed
4. Ledjie Kuh (Member of Tribal Council) signed
5. Kristian Hasmadi (Village Head) signed
6. Liah Ba (Village Secretary) signed
7. Mat Hiq (Head of Administration Affairs) signed
8. Abdul Azis (Chairman of BPD) signed
9. Andreas An (Member of BPD) signed
10. Bit Tot (Chairman of LPM) signed
11. Ing Dom (Coordinator of Petkuq Mehuey) signed

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**Appendix 2. Decision of the District Head of Kutai Timur on
Formation of Wehea Long Skung Metgween Management Agency Of 2005**

DISTRICT HEAD OF KUTAI TIMUR

DECISION OF DISTRICT HEAD OF KUTAI TIMUR

NUMBER 227/02.188.45/HK/V/2007

ON

AMENDMENT TO THE DECISION OF DISTRICT HEAD OF KUTAI TIMUR

NUMBER 44/02.188.45/II/2005 ON WEHEA LONG SKUNG METGWEEN

PROTECTED FOREST MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISTRICT HEAD OF KUTAI TIMUR,

Considering : a. that pursuant to Article 5 point e of the Government Regulation Number 62 Of 1998 on Delegation of Part of Government Affairs on Forestry to the Regions, then the change in the status of ex-Forest Concession Area of PT Grutti III (PT. Loka Dwihutani Raya) to Wehea "Long Skung Metgween" Protected Forest has become the authority of the District Administration of Kutai Timur;

b. that the condition of the ex-Forest Concession area of PT. Grutti is quite worrying due to continuous reduction in area both due to encroachment and illegal

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logging impacting on the destruction of flora and fauna ecosystems, loss of economic value of non-timber forest products as well as loss of places used as the objects of researches;

- c. that to prevent the conditions relating to the ex-Forest Concession area of PT. Grutti III, it is necessary to take sustainable, consistent, planned, integrated and professional measures for public welfare and other purposes.
- d. that there has been a change in the Wehea Protected Forest management agency where some members thereof are assigned out of the Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and some others fail to perform their tasks well;
- e. that, therefore, it is deemed necessary to amend the Decision of the District Head of Kutai Timur Number 44/02.188.45/HK/II/2005 on Wehea "Long Skung Metgween" protected Forest Management Agency;

In view of : 1. Law Number 5 of 1960 on Basic Agrarian Principles (State Gazette Number 1960

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- Number 104, Supplement to State Gazette Number 2034);
2. Law Number 5 Of 1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof (State Gazette Of 1990 Number 49, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3419);
 3. Law Number 9 Of 1990 on Tourism (State Gazette Of 1990 Number 78, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3427);
 4. Law Number 24 of 1992 on Spatial Layout Plan (State Gazette Of 1992 Number 115, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3501);
 5. Law Number 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management (State Gazette Of 1997 Number 68, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3699);
 6. Law Number 41 Of 1999 on Forestry (State Gazette of 1999 Number 167, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3888);
 7. Law Number 47 Of 1999 on Formation of Kabupaten (District) Nunukan, Kabupaten (District) Malinau, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Barat, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Bontang City (State Gazette of

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1999 Number 175, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3896), as already amended by virtue of Law Number 7 Of 2000 (State Gazette of 2000 Number 74, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3962);

8. Law Number 32 Of 2004 on Regional Administrations (State Gazette of 2004 Number 125, Supplement to State Gazette Number 4437), as already amended by virtue of Law Number 8 Of 2005 on Stipulation of Government Regulation In Lieu Of Law Number 3 Of 2005 on Regional Administrations to Law (State Gazette of 2005 Number 108, Supplement to State Gazette Number 4548);
9. Law Number 33 of 2004 on Financial Balance between Central Government and Regional Administrations (State Gazette of 2004 Number 126, Supplement to State Gazette Number 4438);
10. Government Regulation Number 28 Of 1985 on Forest Protection (State Gazette of 1985 Number 39, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3294);

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11. Government Regulation Number 62 Of 1998 on Delegation of Part of Part of Government Affairs in the Forestry Sector to the Regions (State Gazette of 1998 Number 106, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3769);
12. Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 Of 1990 on Protected Forest Area management;
13. Regional Regulation of Kutai Timur Number 06 Of 2004 on Spatial Layout Plan;
14. Decision of the District Head of Kutai Timur Number 44/02.188.45/HK/II/2005 on Wehea "Long Skung Metgween" Protected Forest Management Agency;

HAS STIPULATED:

To stipulate : DECISION OF DISTRICT HEAD OF KUTAI TIMUR ON AMENDMENT TO DECISION OF DISTRICT HEAD OF KUTAI TIMUR NUMBER 44/02.188.45/HK/II/2005 ON WEHEA "LONG SKUNG METGUEEN" PROTECTED FOREST MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Article 1

Some of the provisions in the Decision of District Head of Kutai Timur Number 44/02.188.45/HK/II/2005 on WEHEA "LONG SKUNG

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METGUEEN" PROTECTED FOREST MANAGEMENT AGENCY SHALL BE AMENDED as follows:

1. CHAPTER V Advisory Board Article 10 shall be amended so as to henceforth read as follows:

CHAPTER V

ADVISORY BOARD

Article 10

- (1) Advisory Board shall consist of: Natural Resource Conservation Centre of East Kalimantan, Faculty of Forestry of Mulawarman University, STIPER Kutai Timur, Dayak Tribal Council of Kutai Timur, Kutai Timur Environmentalists.
 - (2) Advisory Board shall be assigned to give scientific and technical considerations to the Management Agency.
2. Appendix 1 Composition of the Wehea "Long Skung Metgween" Protected Forest Management Agency shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Advisory Board:

1. Dr. Ir. Sigit H (Fahutan UNMUL)
2. Prof. Dr. Daddy Ruhiyat (STIPER Kutai)
3. Ir. H. Riza Indra Riadi, M.Si
4. Dayak Tribal Council of Kutai Timur,
5. Natural Resource Conservation Centre of East Kalimantan

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- Chairman : Head of District Environmental Service
(BLH) of Kutai Timur
- Secretary : Head of Sub-Service of Control and
Restoration within the District
Environmental Service of Kutai Timur
- Members : 1. Ir. Rory Taufani, MT (District Public
Works Service of Kutai Timur)
2. Ir. Imam Hidayat (District Development
Planning Agency of Kutai Timur)
3. Ir. Ordiansyah, MP
4. Kutai Timur Police Precinct (Head of
Partnership)
5. Ahmadan Noor (Forestry Service of Kutai
Timur)
6. Bambang MJ, S.Hut (Environmental
Service)
7. Kristian Hasmadi (Village Head of Nehes
Liah Bing)
8. Ledjie Taq (Tribal Council of Desa
(Village) Nehes Liah Bing)
11. LKM Wawasan
12. The Nature Conservancy

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13. Forest Concession of PT. Gunung Gajah
Abadi

Secretary : 1. Wahyu Wardhana, S.Hut
2. Tufiq Hidayat, S.Hut

Article 2

All costs pertaining to the issue of this Decision shall be charged to the District Expenditures of Kutai Timur and/or other legitimate sources of income.

Article 3

Particulars not yet regulated herein insofar as they relate to the implementation thereof shall be further regulated by agreement between the parties hereto to the extent they are not contravening to applicable Legislation.

This decision shall become effective after the date of stipulation.

Stipulated in Sangatta

on 29 May 2007

DISTRICT HEAD OF KUTAI TIMUR

signed & sealed

H. AWANG FAROEK ISHAK

cc:

1. Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, in Jakarta
2. State Minister for Environment, in Jakarta

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3. Head of National Development Planning Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, in Jakarta
4. Governor of East Kalimantan, in Samarinda
5. Head of Provincial Forestry Service of East Kalimantan, in Samarinda
6. Head of the Provincial Service for Environmental Impact Control of East Kalimantan, in Samarinda
7. Head of District Development Planning Agency of Kutai Timur)
8. Rector of Mulawarman University, in Samarinda
9. Head of Natural Resource Conservation Centre of East Kalimantan, in Samarinda
10. Head of Forest Research and Development Agency of East Kalimantan, in Samarinda
11. Chairman of Provincial House of People's Representatives of East Kalimantan, in Samarinda
12. Chairman of District House of People's Representatives of Kutai Timur, in Samarinda
13. Head of District Environmental Service of Kutai Timur, in Sangatta
14. Head of District Public Works Service of Kutai Timur, in Sangatta
15. Head of District Forestry Service of Kutai Timur, in Sangatta
16. Head of District Forestry Service of Kutai Timur, in Sangatta

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17. Head of District Development Planning Agency of Kutai Timur,
in Sangatta
18. Head of District Land Service of Kutai Timur, in Sangatta
19. Head of District Tourism Service of Kutai Timur, in Sangatta
20. Rector of STIPER of Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur, in
Sangatta
21. Head of the Police Precinct of Kabupaten (District) Kutai
Timur, in Sangatta
22. The Nature Conservancy, in Samarinda
23. LKM Wawasra
24. Dayak Tribal Council of Kutai Timur, in Sangatta
25. Forest Concession of PT. Gunung Gajah Abadi
26. IR. H. Riza Indra Rindi, M.Si

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Appendix 3. Cooperation Agreement for the Management of High Conservation Value Areas at the Wehea Landscape Extending to 264,480 hectares at Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau and Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kongbeng, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kelay, Kabupaten (District) Berau, East Kalimantan Province

Appendix 1. Cooperation Agreement for the Management of High Conservation Value Areas at the Wehea Landscape

DOCUMENT

COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Management of High Conservation Value Areas

At the Wehea Landscape Extending to 264,481

(Two Hundred Sixty Four Thousand Four Hundred Eighty) Hectares

at Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau and Kecamatan (Sub-

district) Kongbeng, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and

Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kelay, Kabupaten (District) Berau,

East Kalimantan Province

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

SAMARINDA, 17 APRIL 2015

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COOPERATION AGREEMENT
NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION CENTRE
EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE
PROVINCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY OF EAST KALIMANTAN
WEHEA LONG SKUNG METGUEEN PROTECTED FOREST MANAGEMENT AGENCY
hereinafter referred to as **FIRST PARTY**

AND

PT. GUNUNG GAJAH ABADI

PT. KARYA LESTARI

PT. NARKATA RIMBA

PT. ACACIA ANDALAN UTAMA

PT. NUSANTARA AGRO SENTOSA

hereinafter referred to as **SECOND PARTY**

WITH

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

hereinafter referred to as **FOURTH PARTY**

ON

**The Management of High Conservation Value Areas at the Wehea
Landscape Extending to 264,480 (Two Hundred Sixty Four
Thousand Four Hundred Eighty) Hectares at Kecamatan (Sub-
district) Muara Wahau and Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kongbeng,
Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kecamatan (Sub-district)
Kelay, Kabupaten (District) Berau, East Kalimantan Province**

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On this day, Friday, the **Seventeenth** day of **April Two Thousand Fifteen**, the undersigned:

1. **Ir. Y. Hendradi Kusdihardjo, M.M.** In his capacity of Head of Provincial Natural Resource Conservation Centre (BKSDA) of East Kalimantan, in this case acting for and on behalf of BKSDA of East Kalimantan Province, having its address at Jl. M. T. Haryono, Rawa Indah, Samarinda, East Kalimantan.

2. **Ir. Riza Indra Riyadi, M.S.** In his capacity of Head of Provincial Environmental Service of East Kalimantan, in this case acting for and on behalf of the Provincial Environmental Service of East Kalimantan, having its address at Jl. M. T. Haryono, Rawa Indah, Samarinda, East Kalimantan.

3. **Ir. H. Ismunandar, M.T.** In his capacity of Chairman of Wehea Long Skung Metgueen Protected Forest Management Agency, in this case acting for and on behalf of the Wehea Long Skung Metgueen Protected Forest

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Management Agency, having its address at the Office of District Head of Kutai Timur Kompleks Perkantoran Bukit Pelangi, Sangatta, East Kaliamnatan.

hereinafter jointly referred to as "**FIRST PARTY**".

3. **Ir. H. Asripin, M.Si.** In his capacity of President Director, in this case acting for and on behalf of the holder of Natural Forest Timber Use Permit ("IUPHHK-HA") of PT. Gunung Gajah Abadi, having its address at Jl. Rahman Hakim, Samarinda, East Kalimantan;
4. **Ir. Totok Suropto** In his capacity of Director of Production, in this case acting for and on behalf of the holder of IUPHHK-HA of PT. Karya Lestari, having its address at Jl. Rahman Hakim, Samarinda, East Kalimantan;
5. **Dr. Untung Iskandar** In his capacity of President Director, in this case acting for and

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on behalf of the holder of IUPHHK-HA of PT. Narkata Rimba, having its address at Kompleks Pesona Mahakam, Ruko No. 9, Jl. Pelita, Kelurahan (Village) Harapan Baru, Samarinda, East Kalimantan;

6. **Suhandi Kosasih**

In his capacity of President Director, in this case acting for and on behalf of the holder of Business Permit for the Use of Industrial Forest Plantations ("IUPHHK-HTI") of PT. Acacia Andalan Utama, having its address at Jl. Camar No. 95, Kelurahan (Village) Bandara, Samarinda, East Kalimantan, and

7. **Arif Purwoko**

In his capacity of Operational Director, in this case acting for and on behalf of PT. Nusantara Agro Sentosa, having its address at Jl. Cipto Mangunkusumo No. 99, Kelurahan (Village) Sungai Keledang, Kecamatan (Sub-district) Samarinda Seberang, Samarinda, east Kalimantan;

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hereinafter jointly referred to as
"SECOND PARTY"

8. **Ledjie Taq**

In his capacity of Chief of Dayak Wehea Tribal Council, in this case acting for and on behalf of the Dayak Wehea Tribal Council, having its address at Nehes Liah Bing, Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur, East Kalimantan, hereinafter referred to as "THIRD PARTY".

9. **Herlina Hartanto,**
Ph. D.

In his capacity of Director of Terrestrial Program, The nature Conservancy Program Indonesia ("TNC"), in this case acting for and on behalf of TNC, having its address at Graha Iskandarsyah 3rd Floor, Jl. Iskandarsyah Raya No. 66 C, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12160, hereinafter referred to as "FOURTH PARTY".

The FIRST PARTY, the SECOND PARTY, the THIRD PARTY, and the FOURTH PARTY shall severally be referred to as "PARTY" and jointly "PARTIES".

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The PARTIES hereto shall first of all declare as follows:

1. That the **FIRST PARTY** shall constitute a government organization as a technical executive unit under:
 - a. The Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia
 - b. The Provincial Administration of West Kalimantan whose functions, tasks, and abilities are to supervise, monitor, and manage the environment, both plants and/or wild animals included in the protected list.
2. That the **SECOND PARTY** shall be companies as the holders of IUKHHK-HA and HTI as well as oil palm estate and industry whose operation area is at the Wehea Landscape extending to 264,480 (two hundred sixty four thousand four hundred eighty) hectares located at Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau and Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kongbeng, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur as well as Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kelay, Kabupaten (District) Berau, East Kalimantan Province, namely:
 - a. PT. Gunung Gajah Abadi based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. SK. 469/Menhut-II/2012 dated 29 August 2012 with the IUPHHK-HA area extending to 74,980 hectares at Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau and

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Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kongbeng, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur.

- b. PT. Karya Lestari based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 846/Kpts-VI/1999 dated 8 October 1999 with the IUPHHK-HA area extending to 49,123 hectares at Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kelay, Kabupaten (District) Berau.
- c. PT. Narkata Rimba based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. SK. 116/Menhut-II/2014 dated 30 January 2014 with the IUPHHK-HA area extending to 65,925 hectares at Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur.
- d. PT. Acacia Andalan Utama based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. SK. 620/Menhut-II/2010 dated 4 August 2010 with the IUPHHK-HA area extending to 21,965 hectares in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur.
- e. PT. Nusantara Agro Sentosa based on the Decision of District Head of Kutai Timur No. 525.26/K.260/HK/2011 dated 2 May 2011 on site permit for oil palm estate to PT. Nusantara Agro Sentosa extending to +/- 14,487 hectares at Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau dan Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kongbeng, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur.

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3. That the **THIRD PARTY** shall be Wehea Dayak Tribal Community domiciled at Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara wahau, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur, East Kalimantan committed to environmental and biodiversity conservation.
4. That the **FOURTH PARTY** shall be international non-government organization registered with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and operating in Indonesia based on Memorandum of Understanding between TNC and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries on Collaboration Programs in Sustainable Management of Marine Waters and Land Conservation in Indonesia dated 14 February 2013.
5. That the PARTIES hereto shall intend to collaborate in the management of high conservation Value Areas at the Wehea Landscape (Appendix).

Based on the foregoing, the PARTIES hereto shall agree and covenant to enter into Cooperation Agreement ("Agreement") under the conditions as stipulated in the following articles:

Article 1

DEFINITION

1. Wehea Lanscape shall be ecosystem area being the habitat of orangutans covering production forest area, Wehea Protected Forest, and estate at the Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau and Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kongbeng in the Kabupaten

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(District) Kutai Timur as well as Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kelay in the Kabupaten (District) Berau.

2. High Conservation Value ("NKT") Area shall be an area with high conservation value based on biodiversity, environmental, social and cultural services at the local, regional or global levels.
3. Natural Resource Conservation Centre of East Kalimantan shall be a technical executive unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry assigned to conserve biological natural resources and ecosystems thereof inside and outside the conservation area in the East Kalimantan Province based on applicable legislation.
4. Provincial Forestry Service of East Kalimantan shall be a government institution assigned to manage the environment in the East Kalimantan Province based on applicable legislation.
5. Wehea Long Skung Metgween Protected Forest Management Agency shall be an agency formed under the Decision of District Head of Kutai Timur No. 660/K.472/2014 on Amendment to Appendix of the Decision of District Head of Kutai Timur No. 44/02.188.45/HK/II/2005 on Wehea Long Skung Metgween Protected Forest Management Agency responsible for the management of Wehea Protected Forest at the Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau.

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6. Biodiversity shall be the diversity among living things from all sources, including, among others, interaction of land, coastal and marine ecosystems, and other aquatic ecosystems as well as ecological complexes being a part of the diversity thereof; it comprises diversity within species, between species and ecosystems.
7. Conservation of Biological Natural Resources shall be wise management of biological natural resources for stock balance by remaining maintaining and improving the quality of diversity and life, preservation of plant and animal species and Ecosystems and sustainable use of biological natural resources and ecosystems thereof.
8. Animal rescue shall be one of the rescue actions in the form of preventive actions and animal rescue actions, particularly orangutans experiencing habitat disturbance and threats due to land clearing for non-forestry purposes.
9. Forest fire prevention and control shall be all actions to prevent, extinguish, handle post-forest fire, and rescue.
10. Forest encroachment prevention and control shall be all actions to prevent encroachment of the landscape by other parties.

Article 2

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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1. The aims of this Agreement shall be to build a synergy between the PARTIES hereto in the framework of managing conservation areas for orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and protected wild animals, prevent and control the encroachment, as well as control forest and land fire at the concession area of the SECOND PARTY in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur, East Kalimantan Province;
2. The objectives of the collaboration shall be to:
 - a. Jointly manage conservation areas for orangutans and protected wild animals, particularly orangutans at the concession area of the SECOND PARTY;
 - b. Collaborate to manage the KNT area at the concession area of the SECOND PARTY by applying the best management models of protected animals in the area, including animal protection from hunting encroachment as well as build landscape-based animal corridors between management units at the concession area of the SECOND PARTY.
 - c. Improve human resource capacity in the operational environment of the PARTIES hereto by conducting trainings related to technical matters of conservation of orangutans and other protected wild animals as well as prevent and control forest and land fire at the concession area of the SECOND PARTY;

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- d. Improve community participation to be involved in handling orangutan and human conflicts by forming Task Forces to handle orangutan conflicts, manage the Wehea Protected Forest, and manage orangutan corridors to support the efforts to conserve orangutans and other protected wild animals, as well as prevent and control fire and land fires;
- e. Socialize applicable legislation relating to Biological Natural Resource Conservation and forest and land fire prevention and control; and
- f. Serve as models of scientific development and research and shared learning in the management and protection of landscape-based orangutans.

Article 3

SCOPE OF COOPERATION AGREEMENT

The PARTIES hereto shall agree that the scope of this Agreement shall cover the management and security of NKT area, particularly important habitat areas for orangutans and other protected wild animals, as well as prevention and control of forest encroachment and fire at the concession area of the SECOND PARTY in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur dan Kabupaten (District) Berau, East Kalimantan Province, with activity priorities in the form of:

- a. building NKT area planning and management;

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- b. socializing the orangutans and other protected wild animals to the public and the PARTIES hereto;
- c. preventing and controlling conflicts between wild animals and humans and protecting the landscape;
- d. monitoring the hunting and circulation of protected plants and wild animals;
- e. monitoring the population of orangutans and other wild animals, and applying orangutan conservation management by building orangutan corridors (crossing and space for orangutans to move between landscape-based conservation); and
- f. building public awareness of conservation and developing training and skills activities related to the prevention and/or control of forest and land fires;

Article 4

ANNUAL WORKD PROGRAMS AND PLANS

- 1. Detailed description of each activity based on this Agreement shall be contained in work programs ("Work Programs") being an integral part of this Agreement.
- 2. The PARTIES hereto shall agree to make Work Programs beneficial to the PARTIES hereto to develop activities relating to this Agreement.
- 3. The PARTIES hereto shall agree to prepare Annual Work Plans.

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Article 5

OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES HERETO

1. Obligations of the FIRST PARTY:
 - a. To perform their functions to be mainly in charge of biodiversity conservation management and forest and land fire and encroachment at the concession area of the SECOND PARTY.
 - b. To prepare all documents as referred to in Article 4 jointly with the SECOND PARTY, THIRD PARTY, and FOURTH PARTY;
 - c. To provide human resources with sufficient competence to directly coordinate with the SECOND PARTY, THIRD PARTY, and FOURTH PARTY to support the implementation of this Agreement;
 - d. To coordinate for effective implementation of this Agreement;
 - e. To monitor and evaluate any activities that have been performed or those in progress jointly with the SECOND PARTY, THIRD PARTY, and FOURTH PARTY;
 - f. To publish, clarify, confirm or ensure the results of activity performed by the FIRST PARTY based on this Agreement or anything relating to the conservation of orangutans and other wild animals in general to any other parties.

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2. Obligations of the SECOND PARTY:

- a. To facilitate the implementation of collaboration as referred to in Article 3 at each concession are of the SECOND PARTY;
- b. To prepare all documents as referred to in Article 4 jointly with the FIRST PARTY, THIRD PARTY, and FOURTH PARTY;
- c. To provide human resources with sufficient competence to directly coordinate with the FIRST PARTY, THIRD PARTY, and FOURTH PARTY to support the implementation of this Agreement;
- d. To coordinate for effective implementation of this Agreement;
- e. To monitor and evaluate any activities that have been performed or those in progress jointly with the FIRST PARTY, THIRD PARTY, and FOURTH PARTY.

3. Obligations of the THIRD PARTY:

- a. Jointly with the FIRST PARTY and the SECOND PARTY, to manage biodiversity conservation and prevent and control forest and land fire and encroachment at the concession area of the SECOND PARTY and the Wehea Protected Forest;
- b. To prepare all documents as referred to in Article 4 jointly with the FIRST PARTY, SECOND PARTY, and FOURTH PARTY;

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- c. To provide human resources to join in the Task Forces jointly with the PARTIES hereto;
 - d. To build local rules to prevent the hunting, forest and land encroachment and to control fires;
 - e. To build local rules to protect orangutans and other wild animals, particularly those relating to this Agreement;
 - f. To socialize the protection of the Wehea Landscape and preservation of orangutans to the community at Kecamatan (Sub-district) Muara Wahau and Kecamatan (Sub-district) Kongbeng; and
 - g. To monitor and evaluate any activities that have been performed or those in progress jointly with the FIRST PARTY, SECOND PARTY, and FOURTH PARTY.
4. Obligations of the FOURTH PARTY:
- a. To facilitate the implementation of collaboration as referred to in Article 3 in cooperation with the FIRST PARTY, SECOND PARTY, and THIRD PARTY.
 - b. To accompany and facilitate landscape-based conservation planning at the concession area of the SECOND PARTY based on scientific studies;
 - c. To provide human resources with sufficient competence to directly coordinate with the FIRST PARTY, SECOND PARTY, and THIRD PARTY in the implementation of this Agreement;

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- d. To cooperate with the FIRST PARTY, SECOND PARTY, and THIRD PARTY to improve the management capacity of orangutans and orangutan habitats and other wild animals, and to improve the capacity of human resources of the FIRST PARTY, SECOND PARTY, and THIRD PARTY, and the community in the management of orangutans and wild animals as well as the habitats thereof;
- e. To facilitate the formation of TASK FORCES of orangutans in the community;
- f. To facilitate a collaboration between the SECOND PARTY and the community in the management of conflict resolutions between animals and humans; and
- g. To monitor and evaluate any activities that have been performed or those in progress jointly with the FIRST PARTY, SECOND PARTY, and THIRD PARTY.

5. Rights of the FIRST PARTY:

To obtain accommodation and transportation facilities from the SECOND PARTY in the framework of performing the activities based on the Agreement from the SECOND PARTY.

6. Rights of the SECOND PARTY:

To obtain technical secondment and capacity improvement from the FIRST PARTY and the FOURTH PARTY in relation to those as referred to in Article 3.

7. Rights of the THIRD PARTY:

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- a. To obtain capacity improvement in handling the conflicts between orangutans and humans and managing orangutans habitats including orangutan corridors;
 - b. To obtain accommodation and transportation facilities from the SECOND PARTY in the framework of performing the activities based on the Agreement; and
 - c. To obtain information on applicable legislation.
8. Rights of the FOURTH PARTY:
- To obtain accommodation and transportation facilities from the SECOND PARTY in the framework of performing the activities based on the Agreement.

Article 6

TERM OF COOPERATION AGREEMENT

1. The PARTIES hereto shall agree that the term of this Agreement shall be 5 (five) years and become effective after the signing of this Agreement and expire on the seventeenth day of April two thousand twenty.
2. The PARTIES hereto shall agree that anything relating to the extension of or the intention not to extend this Agreement shall be notified to other parties at the latest 3 (three) months before the termination date of this Agreement that shall be further contained in a written agreement of the PARTIES hereto being an integral part of this Agreement.

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3. One of the parties hereto can terminate this Agreement with at least sixty (60) days' written notification to other parties before the effective termination that shall be further contained in a termination agreement being an integral part of this Agreement.
4. In case of delay in performing this Agreement due to the factors beyond the control of the PARTIES hereto, then the term of this Agreement shall be further regulated based on the decision of the PARTIES hereto, for further inclusion in an addendum to this Agreement being and integral part hereof.

Article 7

FINANCING

The PARTIES hereto shall agree that the PARTIES shall be responsible for the financing of this Agreement according to the capability of the PARTIES as included in Annual Work Plans prepared and agreed by the PARTIES hereto and any assistance and collaboration with the FOURTH PARTY shall be made according to the capability of the FOURTH PARTY funds and resources.

Article 8

REPORTING AND EVALUATION

1. Reporting
 - a. Reports shall be prepared annually at the end of November by the PARTIES hereto and can be submitted to other third

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parties if deemed necessary at the written approval of the PARTIES hereto.

- b. Reports as referred to in point (a) above shall contain progress of the Agreement including problems encountered.
- c. Final reports shall be prepared by the PARTIES hereto before the expiry of this Agreement.
- d. Reports as referred to in points (a) and (b) can be used as evaluation materials in the implementation of this Agreement.

2. Evaluation

- a. Evaluation shall be made regularly for smooth implementation of this Agreement, at least once a year and approaching the expiry of this Agreement.
- b. Evaluation shall be made by the PARTIES hereto and serve as a basis for the extension of this Agreement.

Article 9

CONFIDENTIALITY

1. The PARTIES hereto shall agree not to use confidential data and/or information of other PARTIES, except for attaining the objectives as referred to in Article 2 above.
2. In the event that one of the PARTIES hereto shall intend to disclose any confidential information to any third parties, then the disclosing PARTY shall obtain written approval from

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the OWNER of the confidential information before disclosing the information, provided that:

- a. The recipient of the confidential information shall use the confidential information only for those directly relating to the implementation of this Agreement and not for other purposes, and particularly, without prejudice to the generality of the particular above, not use the confidential information for self-interested commercial purposes of the recipient of the confidential information without any written approval of the owner of confidential information.
- b. After termination of this Agreement, the recipient of the confidential information shall return all confidential information he/she received in writing or if requested by the owner of confidential information, destroy all confidential information in his/her possession or control and also permanently remove all confidential data and information maintained in the computers or word processing system, whether or not in machine-readable form, and make a written official statement to the owner of confidential information that all confidential information have been wholly destroyed.
- c. If after obtaining a prior written approval of the owner of confidential information, it appears that the

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recipient of confidential information discloses certain confidential information approved by the provider of confidential information to disclose to other third parties, then the recipient of confidential information shall be further responsible to the owner of confidential information to ensure that those receiving the confidential information understand the significance of the confidential nature of this confidential information based on "the need to know". The provider of confidential information shall be entitled to request and the recipient of confidential information shall provide non-disclosure agreement directly from the person at the request of the provider of confidential information.

3. Termination of this Agreement shall not affect the rights and/or obligations under this Article.

Article 10

USE OF COOPERATION RESULTS

1. Any intellectual Property Rights (HAKI) brought by each PARTY in the implementation of this Agreement shall remain the property of the relevant PARTY. A party who brings the HAKI shall guarantee that the HAKI is his/her property and be responsible for all lawsuits possibly arising from the use of the HAKI.

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2. Any data, result, or HAKI produced from the cooperation under this Agreement shall become joint property of the PARTIES hereto and can be used by each PARTY for non-commercial conservation purposes.
3. Use for purposes other than those as referred to in paragraph (2) above shall obtain written approval from other PARTIES hereto.
4. Termination of this Agreement shall not affect the rights and obligations of the PARTIES hereto stipulated in this article.

Article 11

TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

1. Deviating from the provisions in Article 6 paragraph (3) of this Agreement, each PARTY shall be entitled, with immediately effective written notice shall unilaterally terminate this Cooperation Agreement, in the event that:
 - a. One of the PARTIES hereto deliberately, without prior written approval of other parties, divulges, announces, and submits confidential information of one of the PARTIES hereto and/or the PARTIES hereto to other third parties in manners contravening to the provisions in this Agreement; and/or
 - b. One of the PARTIES fails to make any activity in accordance with Annual Work Programs and Plans; and/or

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- c. One of the PARTIES proves to violate legislation on conservation of natural resources and ecosystems thereof and/or legislation relating to this Agreement.
2. In case of termination of Agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) above, then this Agreement shall cease to the PARTY unilaterally terminating this Agreement and this Agreement shall remain binding the remaining PARTIES. The PARTIES hereto shall relinquish themselves from all obligations and rights against the PARTY unilaterally terminating this Agreement.
3. In the event that one of the PARTIES hereto resigns, then the relevant company shall not be bound by this Agreement.

Article 12

TERMINATION OF COOPERATION

The PARTIES hereto shall agree that this Agreement shall automatically terminate if:

1. The term of this Agreement expires and the PARTIES hereto agree not to extend the term of this Agreement; and/or
2. One of the PARTIES hereto ceases operating, is ceased and/or subject to revocation of business permit by the competent officials, then this Agreement shall automatically terminate to the PARTY, and this Agreement shall remain binding the remaining PARTIES.

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Article 13

FORCE MAJEURE

1. Deviation from the provisions of this Agreement shall apply in case of force of majeure, namely any condition occurring beyond the control of the affected Party resulting in delay in or failure to perform the obligations in this Agreement, such as: earthquake, hurricane (storm), epidemic, insurrection, riot, war, and government actions in the economy and monetary sectors significantly affecting the implementation of this Agreement.
2. Force majeure shall be reported by the affected PARTY to other PARTIES within 5 x 24 (five times twenty four) hours accompanied by written evidences from the competent officials. Failure to report the force majeure shall be considered not to constitute event of force majeure and not affect the implementation of this Agreement unless the affected PARTY can prove that the failure to fulfill the term of notification to other parties is beyond the control of the affected PARTY so that the affected PARTY cannot be blamed and shall be protected and cannot be sued in any form inside and outside the court of justice by other PARTIES inflicting a loss.

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3. In case continuous force majeure for more than 30 (thirty) days, the PARTIES hereto can jointly agree to terminate this Agreement.

Article 14

CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

1. The PARTIES hereto shall agree to resolve on amicable basis all possibly arising conflicts in the framework of implementing this Agreement.
2. In case of difference between the appendices to this Agreement and the articles in this Agreement, the PARTIES hereto shall agree to apply the articles in this Agreement.
3. In case of difference in the mention of number, size, and others in the mention of number and letter, then the PARTIES hereto shall agree to use the mention with letter.

Article 15

NAME AND LOGO

The use of name and/or logo of one of the PARTIES hereto by other PARTIES in this Agreement shall obtain written approval of the PARTY who possesses the name/logo.

Article 16

MISCELLANIES

1. The implementation of this Agreement shall not be affected by the replacement of management of each PARTY.

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2. The PARTIES hereto shall accept other parties intending to join the management of the Wehea Landscape based on written mutual agreement of the PARTIES hereto.
3. Particulars not yet regulated or not yet sufficiently regulated in this Agreement shall be further regulated in an addendum being an integral part of this Agreement.
4. Any amendment to this Agreement shall be approved and made in writing as well as signed by the PARTIES hereto.

This Agreement shall be signed on the date, in the month and year as mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, drawn up in 10 (ten) true copies, each with equal force of law.

FIRST PARTY,

signed

signed

Ir. Y. Hendradi Kusdinardjo, M.M.

Ir. Riza Indra Riyadi, M.S.

Head of BKSDA of East Kalimantan

Head of BLH of East Kalimantan

Province

signed

Ir. H. Ismunandar, M.T.

Chairman of the Wehea Long Skung Metgween Protected Forest

Management Agency

SECOND PARTY,

signed

signed

I, Indra Syahriza, a sworn and authorized translator, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the foregoing document is a true and faithful translation from Indonesia into English of the original version.

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Ir. H. Asripin, M.Si.

President Director of

PT. Gunung Gajah Abadi

signed

Ir. Totok Suripto

Director of Production of

PT Karya Lestari

signed

Dr. Ir. Untung Iskandar

President Director of

PT. Narkata Rimba

Suhendi Kosasih

President Director of

PT Acacia Andalan Utama

signed

Arif Purwoko

Operational Director of PT. Nusantara Agro Sentosa

THIRD PARTY,

signed

Ledjie Tag

Chief of Wehea Dayak Tribal Council

FOURTH PARTY,

signed

Herlina Hartanto, Ph.D.

Director of Terrestrial Program of TNC Program Indonesia

ACKNOWLEDGED BY,

signed

DR. H. Awang Faroek Ishak, M.Si.

Governor of East Kalimantan Province

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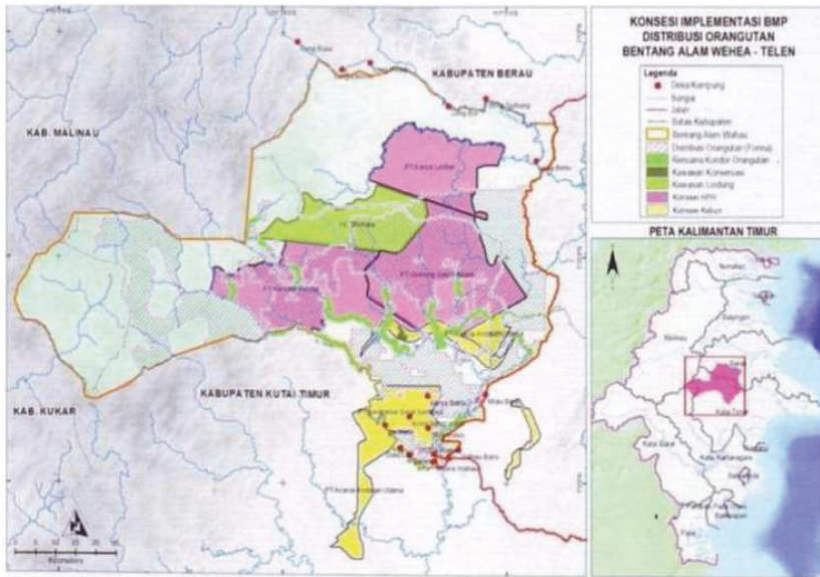
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WEHEA LANDSCAPE AREA MAP



BMP IMPLEMENTATION CONCESSION ORANGUTAN DISTRIBUTION WEHEA -

TELEN LANDSCAPE

Legend

Desa (Village) Kampung

Road

District Boundary

Wehea Landscape

illegible

EAST KALIMANTAN MAP

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Appendix 4. Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan No. 660.1/K.214/2016 on Formation of an Essential Ecosystem Area Management Forum for Orangutan Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten (District) Berau

GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN

COPY

DECISION OF THE GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN

NUMBER 660.1/K.214/2016

ON

FORMATION OF AN ESSENTIAL ECOSYSTEM AREA MANAGEMENT FORUM FOR ORANGUTAN CORRIDORS AT THE WEHEA-KELAY LANDSCAPE IN KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR AND KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) BERAU

GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN,

Considering: a. that, East Kalimantan orangutans Pongo Pygmaeus Morio shall constitute wild animals protected by Law and most of their life is currently outside the conservation area or protected forest and their existence/areal status is not officially protected by the Government and potentially causes conflicts between orangutans and humans;

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- b. that, the management of orangutan population and habitats, both at the IUPHHK-HA area, IUPHHK-HTI area, Oil Palm Estate, Protected Forest and Other Use Areas being a unity of landscape in the management thereof shall be made collaboratively with the parties;
- c. that, based on the foregoing, it is necessary to form an Essential Ecosystem Area Management Forum for Orangutan Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten (District) Berau by stipulating Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan;
- d. that, those whose names and positions are contained in the appendix of this decision in accordance with their functions and tasks shall be deemed able to be assigned in the Forum;

- In view of:
- 1. Law Number 25 Of 1956;
 - 2. Law Number 5 Of 1990;
 - 3. Law Number 19 of 2004, jo. Law Number 41 Of 1999;
 - 4. Law Number 32 Of 2009;
 - 5. Law Number 12 Of 2011;
 - 6. Law Number 3 Of 2014, jo. Law Number 9 Of 2015;

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7. Government Regulation Number 7 Of 1999;
8. Government Regulation Number 28 Of 2011;
9. Presidential Regulation Number 87 Of 2014;
10. Presidential Decree Number 137/P Of 2013;
11. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.53/Menhut-IV/2007;
12. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.48/Menhut-IV/2007;
13. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.101/Menhut-II/2014;
14. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 Of 2015;
15. Regional Regulation of East Kalimantan Province Number 08 Of 2008;
16. Regional Regulation of East Kalimantan Province Number 1 Of 2014;
17. Regional Regulation of East Kalimantan Province Number 8 Of 2015;
18. Regulation of the Governor of East Kalimantan Number 39 Of 2014;

Taking into Account: Agreement on the Management of High Conservation Value Areas at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape Extending to 264,480 Hectares, dated 17 April 2015 signed by the Parties from the

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Companies of IUPHHK-HA PT. Gunung Gajah Abadi and PT. Narkata Rimba, PT. Karya Lestari, as well as IUPHHK-HTI PT. Acacia Andalan Utama, Oil Palm Estate PT. Nusantara Agro Sentosa, Wehea Management Agency, Wehea Tribal Council, The Nature Conservancy, Natural Resources Conservation Centre (BKSDA) of East Kalimantan Province, Provincial Environmental Service of East Kalimantan and IUPHHK-HA PT. Wanabhakti Persada Utama with the Extent of 44,402 Hectares;

HAS DECIDED:

To stipulate:

FIRSTLY: To form an Essential Ecosystem Area Management Forum for Orangutan Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten (District) Berau, East Kalimantan Province, with the composition of personnel as contained in the appendix to this decision.

SECONDLY: Forum as referred to in Dictum ONE shall be assigned to:

- a. prepare work plans relating to the management and rescue of orangutans and their habitats at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape;

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- b. protect, develop and manage orangutan habitats as well as monitor orangutan population at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape;
- c. facilitate and assist in planning the development orangutan corridors including the management thereof at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape;
- d. facilitate dialogue processes of the parties in the efforts of managing the corridors and rescuing orangutans at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape;
- e. facilitate the formation of Task Forces and Coordination Teams for Conflict Controls and Wild Animals at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape functioning as a technical unit with capabilities and skills in managing conflicts and rescuing orangutans, protecting and maintaining the existence of the corridors at the area;
- f. facilitate the improvement of human resource capacity of the task forces of orangutans and the parties;
- g. assist in the conflict resolution processes at the Wehea landscape both handling orangutan

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- conflicts and assisting in finding solutions to conflicts between companies and community;
- h. monitor and evaluate work plans, task forces' activities and field implementation;
 - i. prepare Joint Visions and Missions to serve as the aims and objectives of co-management cooperation of Wehea-Kelay Landscape;
 - j. prepare working procedures in a forum organization to facilitate a collaborative forum;
 - k. continuously study and find solutions to funding of orangutan management at the landscape;
 - l. accept other parties intending to join the Wehea-Kelay Landscape management based on the agreement in the forum; and
 - m. report the activities to the Governor at least once a Year.

THIRDLY: In performing their tasks, the Forum shall always be based on applicable legislation and responsible to the Governor of East Kalimantan.

FOURTHLY: All costs incurred relating to the stipulation of this Decision shall be charged to national Budget, Regional Budget of East Kalimantan Province,

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Private Parties and other legitimate and unbinding sources of funds.

FIFTHLY: This Decision shall become effective after the stipulation date, provided that in case of any errors found herein the future, proper corrections shall be made accordingly.

For true copy	Stipulated in Samarinda
PROVINCIAL SECRETARIAT OF EAST KALIMANTAN	on 6 April 2016
HEAD OF BUREAU FOR GENERAL AFFAIRS,	GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN,
signed & sealed	signed
<u>H. SUROTO, SH</u>	DR. H. AWANG FAROEK ISHAK
Junior Administrator	

Nip: 19620527 198503 1 006

cc:

1. Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in Jakarta;
2. Minister of Environmental of the Republic of Indonesia in Jakarta;
3. Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in Jakarta;
4. Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia in Jakarta;
5. Chairman of Provincial House of People's Representatives of East Kalimantan in Samarinda;

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6. Chairman of District House of People's Representatives of Kutai Timur in Sangatta;
7. Chairman of District House of People's Representatives of Berau in Tanjung Redeb;
8. District Head of Kutai Timur in Sangatta;
9. District Head of Berau in Tanjung Redeb;
10. Provincial Inspector of East Kalimantan in Samarinda;
11. Head of Provincial Environmental Service of East Kalimantan in Samarinda;
12. Head of Provincial Forestry Service of East Kalimantan in Samarinda;
13. Head of District Environmental Service of Kutai Timur in Sangatta;
14. Head of District Environmental Service of Berau in Tanjung Redeb;
15. Head of District Forestry Service of Kutai Timur in Sangatta;
16. Head of District Forestry Service of Berau in Tanjung Redeb;
17. The concerned parties.

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APPENDIX: DECISION OF THE GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN NUMBER 660.2/K.214/2016 ON FORMATION OF AN ESSENTIAL ECOSYSTEM AREA MANAGEMENT FORUM FOR ORANGUTAN CORRIDORS AT THE WEHEA-KELAY LANDSCAPE IN KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR AND KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) BERAU, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

COMPOSITION OF PERSONNEL IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF ESSENTIAL ECOSYSTEM AREA MANAGEMENT FORUM FOR ORANGUTAN CORRIDORS AT THE WEHEA-KELAY LANDSCAPE IN KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR AND KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) BERAU, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

Patrons: 1. Governor of East Kalimantan

2. Director General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia

Advisors: 1. Director of Essential Ecosystem Management

2. Director of Biodiversity Conservation

3. Head of Provincial Forestry Service of East Kalimantan

Chairman: Head of Provincial Environmental Service of East Kalimantan

Vice Chairman: Head of Natural Resource Conservation Centre of East Kalimantan

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Secretary: The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

- Members:
1. Head of Eco-regional Development Control Centre
 2. Research and Development Center for Natural Resource Conservation Technology of Samboja
 3. Head of District Environmental Service of Kutai Timur
 4. Head of District Environmental Service of Berau
 5. Wehea Protected Forest Management Agency of Kabupaten (District) Berau
 6. PT. Gunung Gajah Abadi
 7. PT. Karya Lestari
 8. PT. Narkata Rimba
 9. PT. Nusantara Agro Sentosa
 10. PT. Acacia Andalan Utama
 11. PT. Wanabakti Persada Utama
 12. Wehea Tribal Council of Kecamatan (Sub-district) Wahau, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur

For true copy

Samarinda, 6 April 2016

PROVINCIAL SECRETARIAT OF EAST KALIMANTAN GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN,
HEAD OF BUREAU FOR GENERAL AFFAIRS,

signed & sealed

signed

H. SUROTO, SH

DR. H. AWANG FAROEK ISHAK

Junior Administrator

Nip: 19620527 198503 1 006

I, Indra Syahriza, a sworn and authorized translator, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the foregoing document is a true and faithful translation from Indonesia into English of the original version.

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Appendix 5: Decision of the Director General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof Number SK.112/KSDAE/SET/KSA.4/4/2016 on Formation of a Working Group to Facilitate the Formation of a Management Agency for Wild Life Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten (District) Berau, East Kalimantan Province.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS THEREOF

DECISION OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS THEREOF

NUMBER: SK.122/KSDAE/SCT/KSA.4/4/2016

ON

FORMATION OF A WORKING GROUP TO FACILITATE THE FORMATION OF A MANAGEMENT AGENCY FOR WILD LIFE CORRIDORS AT THE WEHEA-KELAY LANDSCAPE IN KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR AND KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) BERAU, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ECOSYSTEMS THEREOF,

Considering: a. that with the Activity Performance Indicators (IKK) of the Directorate of Essential

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Ecosystem Management Of 2016 and Strategic Plans of the Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof Of 2015-2016, there is Facilitation to Form a Management Agency for Wild Life Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten (District) Berau, East Kalimantan Province;

- b. that in the framework of attaining the IKK as referred to in point a, it is necessary to form a Working Group to Facilitate a Management Agency for Wild Life Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten (District) Berau, East Kalimantan Province;
- c. that, based on the foregoing, it is necessary to stipulate Decision of the Director General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof on formation of a Working Group for Wild Life Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten (District) Berau, East Kalimantan Province.

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In view of:

1. Law Number 5 Of 1990 on Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof;
2. Law Number 41 Of 1999 on Forestry (State Gazette Of 1999 Number 167, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3888) as already amended by virtue of Law Number 19 Of 2004 on Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 Of 2004 on Amendment to Law Number 41 Of 1999 on Forestry to Law;
3. Law Number 32 Of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 140);
4. Law Number 23 Of 2014 on Regional Administrations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Of 2014 Number 244) as already amended by virtue of Government Regulation in Lie of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 on Amendment To Law Number 23 Of 2014 on Regional Administrations and further already amended by virtue of Law of the Republic of

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Indonesia Number 9 Of 2015 on Second Amendment To Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Administrations;

5. Government Regulation Number 28 Of 2011 as already amended by virtue of Government Regulation Number 108 of 2015 on Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas;

6. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 Of 2012 on Spatial Layout Plans of Kalimantan Island;

7. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.18/MenLHK-II/2015 on Organization and Work Systems of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

HAS DECIDED:

To stipulate: DECISION OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS THEREOF ON FORMATION OF A WORKING GROUP TO FACILITATE THE FORMATION OF A MANAGEMENT AGENCY FOR WILD LIFE CORRIDORS AND HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREASS AT THE WEHEA-KELAY LANDSCAPE IN KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR AND KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) BERAU, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE.

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FIRSTLY: To form a Working Group to Facilitate the Formation of a Management Agency for Wild Life Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten (District) Berau, East Kalimantan Province with the composition of membership as contained in the appendix to this decision.

SECONDLY: The Working Group as referred to in Dictum ONE shall be assigned to:

1. prepare draft of the Decision of Governor of East Kalimantan on formation of a collaboration forum for essential ecosystem area management;
2. prepare action plan draft for the management of essential ecosystem areas;
3. prepare draft of the Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan on stipulation of essential ecosystem areas;
4. submit final document of the Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan on formation of a collaboration forum for the management of essential ecosystem areas to the Governor of East Kalimantan;

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5. submit action plan draft for the management of essential ecosystem areas to the chairman of collaboration forum for the management of essential ecosystem areas;
6. submit the draft of the Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan on stipulation of essential ecosystem areas to the chairman of collaboration forum for the management of essential ecosystem areas;
7. prepare activity plans during the term of service of the working group;
8. collect data and information relating to essential ecosystem areas for wild life corridors and high conservation value areas at the Wehea-Keley landscape;
9. coordinate and consult.

THIRDLY: In performing their tasks, the working group as referred to in Dictum ONE can be assisted by source persons or experts and involve Colleges, Non Government Organizations or business world.

FOURTHLY: The Working Group as referred to in Dictum ONE shall, in performing their tasks, be responsible to the Director General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof and

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submit progress reports to the Director General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof;

FIFTHLY: Any costs incurred from the stipulation of this decision shall be charged to the DIPA of the Directorate of Essential Ecosystem Management of Fiscal Year of 2016.

SIXTHLY: This decision shall become effective at the date of stipulation.

Stipulated in : Jakarta

On : 21 April 2016

DIRECTOR GENERAL,

signed & sealed

Dr. Ir. TACHRIR FATHONI, M.Sc.

NIP. 19560929 198202 1 001

cc:

1. Governor of East Kalimantan;
2. Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry;
3. Director of Essential Ecosystem Management;
4. Head of Provincial Forestry Service of East Kalimantan;
5. Head of Provincial Environmental Service of East Kalimantan;
6. The concerned parties.

I, Indra Syahriza, a sworn and authorized translator, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the foregoing document is a true and faithful translation from Indonesia into English of the original version.

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APPENDIX: DECISION OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CONSERVATION OF
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS THEREOF

NUMBER : SK.122/KSDAE/SCT/KSA4/4/2016

DATED : 21 APRIL 2016

SUBJECT: FORMATION OF A WORKING GROUP TO FACILITATE THE
FORMATION OF A MANAGEMENT FORUM FOR WILD LIFE
CORRIDORS AT THE WEHEA-KELAY LANDSCAPE IN KABUPATEN
(DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR AND KABUPATEN (DISTRICT)
BERAU, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

COMPOSITION OF A WORKING GROUP TO FACILITATE THE FORMATION OF
A MANAGEMENT FORUM FOR WILD LIFE CORRIDORS AT THE WEHEA-KELAY
LANDSCAPE IN KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR AND KABUPATEN
(DISTRICT) BERAU, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

1. Director : Director General of Conservation of
Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof
2. Person-in-charge : Director of Essential Ecosystem
Management
3. Chairman : Head of Provincial Environmental Service
of East Kalimantan
4. Vice Chairman : Head of Natural Resource Conservation
Centre of East Kalimantan
5. Secretary : 1. Section Head of High Conservation
Value Areas, Directorate of BPEE

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2. Partnership Manager The Nature Conservancy
- 6.Members : 1. Head of Technical Executive Unit of Nature Development and Conservation Areas of East Kalimantan Province;
2. Head of Environmental Damage Control of East Kalimantan Province;
3. Head of District Environmental Service of Kutai Timur;
4. Head of District Environmental Service of Berau;
5. Head of the Wehea Protected Forest Management Agency of Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur;
6. Head of Sub-Sector of Marine and Coastal/Marine Damage Control within the Provincial Environmental Service of East Kalimantan;
7. Head of Sub-Sector of Mining, Energy, Agricultural and Marine Management Planning - Eco-regional Development Control Centre of Kalimantan;

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8. Dr. Ishak Yassir, S.Hut., MSi.
(Research Center for Natural Resource
Conservation Technology);
9. Fitriani M., S.Hut. (BKSDA of East
Kalimantan);
10. Prof. Soeyitno Soedirman (PT. Gunung
Gajah Abadi);
11. Ir. Totok Suropto (PT. Karya Lestari);
12. Dr. Untung Iskandar (PT. Narkata
Rimba);
13. Arif Purwoko (PT. Nusantara Agro
Sentosa);
14. Suhadi Kosasih (PT. Acacia Andalan
Utama);
15. Ir. H. Permana Nuryayi (PT. Wanabhati
Persada Utama);
16. Ledjie Taq (Wehea Tribal Council,
Kecamatan (Sub-district) Wehea, Kutai
Timur).

DIRECTOR GENERAL,

signed & sealed

Dr. H. TACHRIR FATHONI, M.Sc.

NIP. 19560929 198202 1 001

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Appendix 6. Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan No. 660.1/K.347/2020 Amendment to Appendix to the Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan 660.1/K.214/2016 on Formation of an Essential Ecosystem Area Management Forum for Orangutan Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten (District) Berau

GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN

COPY

DECISION OF THE GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN

NUMBER 660.1/K.347/2020

ON

AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX TO THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN NUMBER 660.1/K.214/2016 ON FORMATION OF AN ESSENTIAL ECOSYSTEM AREA MANAGEMENT FORUM FOR ORANGUTAN CORRIDORS AT THE WEHEA-KELAY LANDSCAPE IN KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR AND KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) BERAU

EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN

Considering: a. that in relation to the addition to the members of Essential Ecosystem Area Management Forum for Orangutan Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten

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(District) Berau in East Kalimantan Province as already stipulated by virtue of Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan Number 660.1/K.214/2016, it is deemed necessary to amend the Appendix to the Decision;

- b. that based on the foregoing, it is deemed necessary to amend the Appendix to the Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan Number 660.1/K.214/2016 on Formation of an Essential Ecosystem Area Management Forum for Orangutan Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten (District) Berau in East Kalimantan Province by stipulating Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan;

- In view of:
1. Law Number 25 Of 1956 on Formation of Autonomous Regions of West Kalimantan Province, South Kalimantan Province and East Kalimantan Province (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Of 1956 Number 65, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Of 1106);

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2. Law Number 5 Of 1990 on Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof (State gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Of 1990 Number 49);
3. Law Number 41 Of 1999 on Forestry (State Gazette Of 1999 Number 167, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3888);
4. Law Number 32 Of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Of 2009 Number 140, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059);
5. Law Number 23 Of 2014 on Regional Administrations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587), as already amended several times recently by virtue of Law Number 9 Of 2015 on Second Amendment To Law Number 23 Of 2014 on Regional Administrations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);

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6. Government Regulation Number 7 of 1999 on Preservation of Plant and Animal Species (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Of 1999 Of 14);
7. Government Regulation Number 28 Of 2011 on Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Of 2011 Number 56, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5217);
8. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.53/Menhut IV/2007 on Indonesian Orangutan Conservation Strategies and Action Plans of 2007-2017);
9. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.48/Menhut II/2008 on Guidelines for Controlling Conflicts between Humans and Wild Animals as already amended recently by virtue of Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.53/Menhut-II/2014);
10. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.101/Menhut-II/2014 on Implemental Guidelines for Delegation of Part of Government Affairs (De-

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concentration) on Forestry Of 2015 Delegated To Governors as Representatives of the Government);

11. Provincial Administration of East Kalimantan Number 1 Of 2014 on Environmental Protection and Management (Provincial Gazette of east Kalimantan Of 2014 Number 1, Supplement to Provincial Gazette of East Kalimantan Number 62);
12. Provincial Regulation of East Kalimantan Number 9 Of 2016 on Formation and Composition of Provincial Administration Agencies of East Kalimantan (Provincial Gazette of east Kalimantan Of 2016 Number 9);
13. Governor Regulation of East Kalimantan Number 39 of 2014 on Provincial Action Plans for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Provincial Official Gazette of East Kalimantan Of 2014 Number 39);

Taking into Account: Agreement on the Management of High Conservation Value Areas at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape extending to 264,480 Hectares, dated 17 April 2015 signed by the parties

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from the Companies of IUPHHK-HA PT. Gunung Gajah Abadi, PT. Narkata Rimba, PT. Karya Lestari, as well as IUPHHK-HTI PT. Acacia Andalan Utama, Oil Palm Estate PT. Nusantara Agro Sentosa, Wehea Management Agency, Wehea Tribal Council, The Nature Conservancy, Natural Resources Conservation Centre (BKSDA) of East Kalimantan Province, Provincial Environmental Service of East Kalimantan and IUPHHK-HA PT. Wanabhakti Persada Utama with the Extent of 44,402 Hectares;

HAS DECIDED:

To stipulate:

FIRSTLY: To amend Appendix to the Decision of the Governor of East Kalimantan Number 660.1/K.214/2016 on Formation of Essential Ecosystem Area Management Forum for Orangutan Corridors at the Wehea-Kelay Landscape in Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur and Kabupaten, East Kalimantan Province, with the composition of personnel as contained in the Appendix to this Decision.

SECONDLY: This Decision shall become effective at the date of stipulation.

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Stipulated in Samarinda

on 19 May 2020

GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN,

signed

ISRAN NOOR

cc:

1. Provincial Inspector of East Kalimantan in Samarinda;
2. Head of Provincial Financial and Assets Management Agency of East Kalimantan in Samarinda;
3. Head of Provincial Environmental Agency of East Kalimantan in Samarinda;
4. The concerned parties.

For true copy

PROVINCIAL SECRETARIAT OF EAST KALIMANTAN

HEAD OF BUREAU FOR GENERAL AFFAIRS,

signed & sealed

H. SUROTO, SH

JUNIOR ADMINISTRATOR

Nip: 19620527 198503 1 006

I, Indra Syahriza, a sworn and authorized translator, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the foregoing document is a true and faithful translation from Indonesia into English of the original version.

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APPENDIX: DECISION OF THE GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN NUMBER 660.1/K.347/2020 ON AMENDMENT TO THE APPENDIX TO THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN NUMBER 660.1/K.214/2016 ON FORMATION OF AN ESSENTIAL ECOSYSTEM AREA MANAGEMENT FORUM FOR ORANGUTAN CORRIDORS AT THE WEHEA-KELAY LANDSCAPE IN KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR AND KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) BERAU, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

COMPOSITION OF PERSONNEL IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF ESSENTIAL ECOSYSTEM AREA MANAGEMENT FORUM FOR ORANGUTAN CORRIDORS AT THE WEHEA-KELAY LANDSCAPE IN KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) KUTAI TIMUR AND KABUPATEN (DISTRICT) BERAU, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

Patrons: 1. Governor of East Kalimantan

2. Director General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia

Advisors: 1. Director of Essential Ecosystem Management of the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry

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2. Director of Biodiversity Conservation of the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Thereof within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry

3. Head of Provincial Forestry Service of East Kalimantan

Chairman: Head of Provincial Environmental Service of East Kalimantan

Vice Chairman: Head of Natural Resource Conservation Centre of East Kalimantan

Secretary: Nusantara Nature Conservation Foundation

Members: 1. Head of Eco-regional Development Control Centre of Kalimantan

2. Research and Development Center for Natural Resource Conservation Technology of Samboja

3. Head of District Environmental Service of Kutai Timur

4. Head of District Environmental Service of Berau

5. Wehea Protected Forest Management Agency of Kabupaten (District) Berau

6. Head of Santan-..... Forest Management Unit

7. Head of Berau Barat Forest Management Unit

8. Forestry Faculty of Mulawarman University Samarinda;

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9. IUPHHK-HA of PT. Gunung Gajah Abadi
10. IUPHHK-HA of PT. Karya Lestari
11. IUPHHK-HA of PT. Narkata Rimba
12. IUPHHK-HA of PT. Wanabakti Persada Utama
13. IUPHHK-HA of PT. Utama Damai Indah Timber
14. IUPHHK-HA of PT. Acacia Andalan Utama
15. Oil Palm Estate of PT. Nusantara Agro Sentosa
16. Oil Palm Estate of PT. Global Primatama Mandiri
17. Wehea Tribal Council of Kecamatan (Sub-district)
Wahau, Kabupaten (District) Kutai Timur

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PROVINCIAL SECRETARIAT OF EAST KALIMANTAN GOVERNOR OF EAST KALIMANTAN,

HEAD OF BUREAU FOR GENERAL AFFAIRS,

signed & sealed

H. SUROTO, SH

JUNIOR ADMINISTRATOR

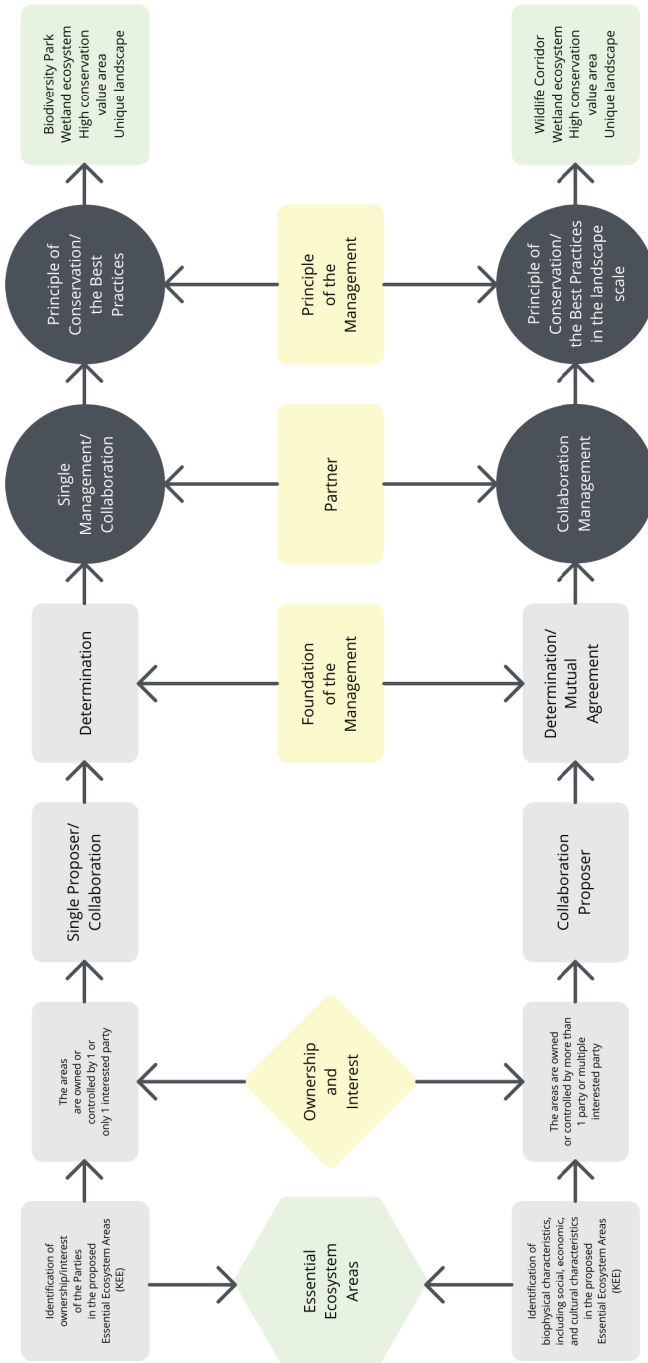
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signed

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Appendix 7. Schematic of protection stages of the Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE)





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For Sustainable Indonesia

