

Terms of Reference (TOR)

CSO SUPPORT FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AT SITE LEVEL for project entitled “Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes”

‘Strengthening Technical Capacity on Wetlands Management of Berbak and Sembilang National Parks’

A. Background Information

Sumatra is the sixth largest island in the world spanning 480,848 km². It is characterized by the 1800 km long Bukit Barisan mountain range that runs the length of the island and gives rise to the 3805 m asl Mount Kerinci, the highest point on Sumatra. The main forest types of Sumatra include lowland (0-300m asl), hill (300-800m), submontane (800-1400m), montane (>1400m) and peat swamp (0-50m) and, in part, give rise to the island’s rich and varied biodiversity that is recognized through several international conventions and designations. Sumatra contains 13 Important Bird Areas, two Ramsar sites (the wetlands of Berbak and Sembilang national parks) and the UNESCO World Heritage Site’s Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra sites (covering the national parks of Gunung Leuser, Kerinci Seblat and Bukit Barisan Selatan).

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) has established a wide-ranging protected area network system for Sumatra that covers 4.52 million ha. This includes some of Asia’s largest protected areas, such as Kerinci Seblat National Park (1.39 million ha) and Gunung Leuser National Park (1.01 million ha), which have been shown to significantly lower deforestation rates against comparable areas outside of the network. Nevertheless, deforestation still occurs inside all Sumatran protected areas indicating that they are not entirely secure. From 1985 to 2009, Sumatra lost approximately half (12.8 million ha) of its entire forest estate and from 2000 to 2012 lost 1.5 million ha of primary wetland forest and 1.2 million ha of primary lowland forest. The deforestation was primarily caused by large-scale agricultural plantation expansion.

Across Sumatra a range of barriers undermine efforts to conserve forest and biodiversity. These include poor governance, poor institutional coordination, insufficient resource allocation (both human and financial) and limited monitoring, together with the economic pressures associated with rural poverty and agribusiness growth. The GEF project seeks to consolidate a range of successful site-specific strategies that have been developed and enhanced by the MoEF and NGO partners in Sumatran protected area landscapes through the realization of a fully operational partnership. The project will focus on three levels: i) individual protected areas will receive training and support to strengthen institutional management (technical, administrative and financial) and to prioritize their core activities; ii) landscape sites will be targeted to increase coordination and cooperation between multiple government and civil society organizations to collectively tackle natural resource violations, especially illegal wildlife trade, outside of the project protected areas; and, iii) national support will be provided to effectively coordinate project implementation between multiple landscapes to provide island-wide coverage.

The Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) is Indonesia's last remaining tiger subspecies, since the extinction of its unique subspecies from the island of Bali (*P. t. balica*) in the 1940s and Java (*P. t. sondaica*) in the 1980s. The most commonly used present day estimate for the number of Sumatran tigers is 400-500 adult individuals, even though this figure originates from a 1994 Sumatran Tiger Action Plan. Despite being outdated, this estimate only considered tiger populations in seven protected areas and was therefore conservative. A more recent and reliable estimate does not exist and updating the tiger population size estimate remains a government priority. Nevertheless, recent assessments of Sumatran tiger status have revealed its widespread distribution, being present in 29 of 38 available forest habitat patches that cover 97% of the 144,160 km² available forest. Following on from this, a more detailed island-wide survey was completed in 2009, covered 59% of the available habitat and revealed a high (72%) tiger occupancy here.

The project entitled "Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes" or shortened as the Sumatran Tiger Project will focus on the national parks of Bukit Barisan Selatan (0.36 million ha), Kerinci Seblat (1.39 million ha), Gunung Leuser (1.10 million ha), Berbak (0.14 million ha) and Sembilang (0.20 million ha). Several of these national parks connect to other biodiversity-rich conservation areas; Batang Hari Protection Forest (0.33 million ha) adjoining Kerinci Seblat, and the Ulu Masen ecosystem (0.75 million ha) connecting to the wider Leuser ecosystem (1.25 million ha; which encircles Gunung Leuser National Park). The project will also include a sample of the forest concessions surrounding these national parks, primarily consisting of production forest. Most of these areas will be selected based on an assessment in the project preparation phase. The Kampar-Kerumutan landscape (0.98 million ha) has already been identified as being strategically important because a portion of suitable tiger habitat in Kampar is being transferred from production forest to Ecosystem Restoration Concessions and this would offer an opportunity to manage this area as a tiger source population for the wider landscape and as a pilot for enabling a positive change in its status. Besides conserving wildlife, the project aims to enhance the protection all of the main Sumatran forest types, namely dryland forest types on mineral soils: Lowland Forest (0-300 m asl); Hill Forest (300-800 m asl); Submontane Forest (800-1400 m asl); and Montane Forest (>1400 m asl); Freshwater Swamp Forest, Mangrove, and Peat Swamp Forest.

The proposed long-term solution for securing Sumatra's forests, wildlife and ecosystem services lies in consolidating a network of effectively managed and adequately funded protected areas that are supported by complementary actions in the adjacent forests and communities to achieve sustainably managed landscapes. The project aims to achieve this through strengthening the management effectiveness and sustainable financing of key national parks and by developing multi-agency partnerships across multiple provinces and providing incentives for communities in key areas to reduce forest encroachment and illegal hunting of protected species. At present, the main barriers to achieving this vision are a combination of weak natural resource governance and protected area management capacity, poor inter-agency coordination, and inadequate financial planning and management for protected areas.

B. Scope of Services, Expected Outputs and Target Completion

Under the guidance of the Director of Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), and National Project Manager (NPM) of Sumatran Tiger Project, UNDP, the selected organization will support the implementation of component 1 of the project, namely 'increased effectiveness of key protected area management institutions'. The selected organization will be responsible for achieving following project outputs in coordination with project management unit (PMU) team and authority of Berbak and Sembilang National Parks.

No	Expected Outputs	Key Activities (including but not limited to below list)	Target of Completion
Component 1. Increased effectiveness of key protected area management institutions			
1.1	Curriculums on Capacity Development for Wetlands Managemen are developed for Berbak Sembilang National Parks	By considering result of already conducted need capacity assessment	
1.2	Technical training plans on wetlands management are developed for Berbak Sembilang National Parks	Consultation meeting with Berbak Sembilang National Parks Authority and coordination with Project Management Unit Team to define training schedule and arrangement based the defined curriculum	
1.3	Series of trainings on Capacity Development for Wetlands Managemen are developed for Berbak Sembilang National Parks (with maximum 25 participants)	In-class and field-based training on the main topics on: peatland restoration techniques (including hydrology, revegetation and revitalisation); mangrove restoration, and monitoring and evaluation on biodiversity and biophysics of wetlands; development of innovative learning materia (e.g. model of peatland hidrology)	
1.4	Evaluation Report on the Training Implementation in the Berbak Sembilang National Parks	Compiling result of each training; analysis of training program achievement; evaluation on the training program	
1.5	Lessons learned report on the process of capacity development wetland management for Berbak Sembilang National Parks	Lessons learned meeting on the program achievement; writing workshop for the lessons learned process; final report.	

In addition to the above expected outputs and activities, the selected organization will also provide continuous support and expertise, contribution and participations in relevant event, as requested by Ministry of Environment and Forestry during the course of this project implementation.

C. Institutional Arrangement

The selected organization will work closely with Project Management Unit (PMU) and National Park Authorities in all project sites, under the supervision of Director of Biodiversity Conservation as National Project Director (NPD), Directorate General of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem, Ministry of Environment and Forestry; and Technical Officer for NRM, UNDP Environment Unit. The selected organization has responsibility to submit the expected outputs according to agreed timeline. They required to obtain technical clearance from National Project Manager and seek approval from NPD and Technical Officer for NRM, UNDP Indonesia on each deliverable. It is important to keep active response of the selected organization for any request from the NPM and Head of National Parks in all project sites. Further, they will present report results/outputs to audience as required/asked.

The selected organization will closely collaborate/work, liaise and meet with relevant line national ministries, i.e Bappenas (Ministry of National Development Planning), Peatland Restoration Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs, LIPI and respected local and provincial government offices and other potential partners such as research institutions and NGOs/CSOs.

D. Duration of the Work

The assignment will cover for approximately 12 months of work, from June 2018 to May 2019. Detail estimate time table as below:

No	Expected Outputs	Expected Date of Submission
Component 1. Increased effectiveness of key protected area management institutions		
1.1	Curriculums on Capacity Development for Wetlands Management are developed for Berbak Sembilang National Park	August 2018
1.2	Technical training plans on wetlands management are developed for Berbak Sembilang National Parks	August 2018
1.3	Series of trainings on Capacity Development for Wetlands Management are developed for Berbak Sembilang National Park	February 2019
1.4	Evaluation Report on the Training Implementation in the Berbak Sembilang National Park	April 2019
1.5	Lessons learned report on the process of capacity development wetland management for Berbak Sembilang National Park	April 2019

The above timetable has considered lead time needed by the NPD and Technical Officer for NRM, Environment Unit, UNDP to review outputs, provide feedback and certify on the outputs/works done. Delay on the completion of the work might affect total budget approved unless it is due to reasons beyond the selected organization's control.

E. Location of Work

The selected organization will mainly work in Jambi, in coordination with the Regional Project Office located at Berbak Sembilang National Park and the Project Management Unit which is based at Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation Ministry of Environment and Forestry premises. They shall responsible for its own logistic arrangements for necessary field work.

F. Qualifications of the Successful Service Provider at Various Levels

Institutional Experience:

- At least 5 years or more of work experience in the area of wetlands management, includings wetlands conservation, biodiversity conservation in general, and protected area management. The proposal shall includes structure of Team Leader and members and their background and areas of expertise.
- At least 5 years experiences working with the Government of Indonesia at national park and/or protected areas, with strong understanding of Indonesian key policies related to biodiversity conservation and management effectiveness of protected areas would be an advantage.

G. Scope of Proposal Price and Schedule of Payments

A result-based budget proposal shows amount required to achieve each output and a breakdown of cost of inputs for each activity to be carried out for a given output should be submitted. The budget should also specify cost component items, i.e: professional fees, travel, living allowances, etc.

The schedule of payment will be made as per following timetable:

No	Expected Deliverables and Indicators	Target Date	Payment (%)
1.	1 st payment: upon signing of contract	June 2018	40
2.	2 nd payment shall be made upon submission of satisfactory outputs and approval by UNDP and Implementing Partner on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Curriculums on Capacity Development for Policy Making and Implementation Curriculums are developed for Berbak Sembilang National Parkb. Technical training plans in of Berbak Sembilang National Park, including detail of training schedule and arrangement in each sitec. Progress reports on the preparation and implementation of trainings on Capacity Development	September 2018	40

No	Expected Deliverables and Indicators	Target Date	Payment (%)
	for Wetlands Management of Berbak Sembilang National Park		
3.	<p>3rd payment shall be made upon submission of satisfactory outputs and approval by UNDP and Implementing Partner on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Final reports on the implementation of trainings on Capacity Development for Wetlands Management of Berbak Sembilang National Park a. Evaluation Report on the Training Implementation in the Berbak Sembilang National Park b. Lessons learned on the process of capacity development of the Berbak Sembilang National Park including recommendation for exit strategy 	May 2019	20

H. Recommended Presentation of Proposal

Given the attached Terms of Reference, the candidate should submit technical and financial proposal form as provided in the procurement link of UNDP.

Where and When

Applicants are expected to submit proposals both via email and in hard copy. Project proposals must be submitted in English language.

The deadline for submission of the Project Proposal is 6 June 2018.

Project Proposals received after the deadline will not be considered.