

**ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION REPORT**

**CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH KOMODO NATIONAL PARK  
CONSERVATION CAMERAS RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF OECS IN  
THE KOMODO NATIONAL PARK AREA**



**Komodo National Park Center**

Directorate General of Conservation and Natural Resources and  
Ecosystems Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Year 2024

## ENDORSEMENT SHEET

### CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF BEGINNER LEVEL KOMODO NATIONAL PARK CONSERVATION CAMERAS RELATING TO OECMs MANAGEMENT OF THE KOMODO NATIONAL PARK AREA

AUGUST 02 - AUGUST 04, 2024

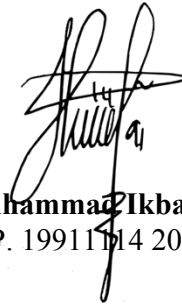
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## FOREWORD

The Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) implemented 10 New Ways of Managing Conservation Areas in Indonesia starting in 2018, emphasizing the benefits of conservation areas for the community through a new paradigm, namely "the community is the subject". The implementation of the paradigm that emphasizes benefits is highly dependent on the level of *public trust* realized through positive interactions built by KLHK with stakeholders, especially communities in and around conservation areas.

In this regard, the Komodo National Park Office seeks to actualize the paradigm of the community as the subject through the implementation of nature development activities in conservation areas. The key actors in the implementation of nature development in conservation areas are conservation cadres, who are people who live in buffer villages and in conservation areas who have dedication and commitment to nature conservation efforts. The role of conservation cadres needs to be revived in the operationalization of Komodo National Park area management to be in line with the Komodo National Park Management Plan 2015-2025 Goal 6, namely: "The realization of benefits for the development of science and technology and education" through the actualization of conservation education programs for the community.

In this regard, the Komodo National Park Office organized a Capacity Building activity for Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level Related to the Management of OECMs Buffer Area of Komodo National Park which targets the addition of JPL (Lesson Hours) for conservation cadres to enter the next level. This activity was held at Zasgo Hotel Labuan Bajo. The Komodo National Park Office and the IN-FORES Project Management Technical Team hope that these entry-level conservation cadres can advance to the Intermediate level so that they can actively participate and support various Komodo National Park management activities and become agents of change and role models for other young people in the future.

Labuan Bajo, August 2024

Compiler

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## CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background.

The Komodo National Park area is an integral part of the IN - FLORES project implementation which is an important focus for project implementation as it is a habitat for various endangered species. Komodo National Park is one of Indonesia's most important conservation areas, known worldwide for its Komodo dragons (*Varanus komodoensis*). Apart from the komodo dragons, the area is also home to many other species of flora and fauna. Komodo National Park is one of Indonesia's most important conservation areas, recognized worldwide for its Komodo dragons (*Varanus komodoensis*) and many other species of flora and fauna. The area faces many challenges, including human-wildlife conflict and threats to biodiversity. To meet these challenges, innovative and collaborative approaches are needed, including the management of *Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures* (OECMs) as a buffer for Komodo National Park. OECMs are areas that are managed in an effective way to conserve biodiversity, even though they are not officially recognized as conservation areas. OECMs around Komodo National Park play an important role in ensuring ecosystem sustainability and reducing pressure on the park's core area. Supporting effective management requires the involvement and capacity building of local communities, especially youth.

Conservation cadres are the spearhead of conservation efforts and human-wildlife conflict management. Upgrading the capacity of entry-level to intermediate-level conservation cadres is a crucial step to ensure they have the necessary knowledge, skills and competencies in OECMs management. With this capacity building, conservation cadres are expected to play a more active and effective role in biodiversity conservation and human-wildlife conflict management.

The training is designed to provide an in-depth understanding of the concepts and practices of OECMs management, including monitoring and evaluation techniques, community engagement strategies, and human-wildlife conflict management. In addition, the training also aims to build environmental awareness and responsibility among conservation cadres, so that they can become agents of change who can educate and inspire their communities. Through this activity, beginner-level conservation cadres will be prepared to advance to the intermediate level, armed with broader and deeper knowledge and skills. Thus, this activity is expected to achieve more effective and sustainable results in Komodo National Park and its buffer zone.

### B. IN - FLORES Project Digest

The Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is implementing the "Investing in the Komodo Dragon and Other Globally Threatened Species in Flores (IN - FLORES)" Project in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Indonesia, and Ministries/Institutions of the Republic of Indonesia to

support the optimization of conservation area management and biodiversity of komodo lizards (*Varanus komodoensis*), yellow-crested cockatoos (*Cacatua sulphurea*), florescent eagles (*Nisaetus floris*), and other important species living in Komodo National Park, Longos Island, and Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province. The project with a total budget allocation of US\$46,695,827 has several project areas consisting of the administrative areas of West Manggarai Regency, Manggarai Regency, East Manggarai Regency, and Ngada Regency - East Nusa Tenggara Province. The success of the project was realized through the implementation of 3 (three) main components, namely:

Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment and introducing new governance models for integrated land and marine landscape management.

Component 2 : Increased private sector, community engagement, and diversified financing for biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement across the land and marine landscape for Komodo dragons and other threatened species.

Component 3: Knowledge management, safeguard management, and monitoring & evaluation.

IN-FLORES project implementation is divided into 3 entities namely: Project Management Unit (PMU) based in Jakarta and 2 (Two) Landscape-Seascape Management Units (LSMU) based in Labuan Bajo (West LSMU) and Ruteng (North LSMU). The IN-FLORES project in the West LSMU plays a role in supporting the management of Komodo National Park and its buffer zone. The various challenges of managing Komodo National Park include optimizing the management of nature tourism visits, protecting forests and waters, preserving species and genetic biodiversity, empowering communities and transforming the education curriculum, and sustainable financing into long-term goals or legacies that need to be realized through the IN-FLORES project in West LSMU.

### **C. Purpose and Objectives**

The purpose of the Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Entry Level Related to the Management of OECMs Buffer of Komodo National Park is to strengthen the competence of entry-level conservation cadres to be able to manage conservation areas, especially OECMs, effectively so that they can maintain areas that have high biodiversity value outside protected areas. The objectives of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building for the Management of Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs are as follows:

1. Providing materials related to OECMs Management at least 9 hours of lessons (JPL) held *in-class* and *out-of-class* to Komodo National Park Conservation cadres.
2. Provide a certificate of appreciation to conservation cadres.

### **D. Outputs**

Expected outputs in the Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level Related to the Management of Buffer OECMs of the Park are

Komodo National Park is the increased capacity of conservation cadres in conservation activities outside the conservation area. Entry-level conservation cadres who are qualified to advance to the intermediate level are ready to contribute more effectively to sustainable conservation efforts. Entry-level conservation cadres have better knowledge and skills in conservation area management and OECMs. And Conservation cadres and local communities have higher awareness and responsibility towards environmental and biodiversity conservation.

#### **E. IN - FLORES Project Target**

The Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level Related to the Management of Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs meets the following indicators and milestones of the IN - FLORES project:

##### **1. Output 1.3**

Under output 1.3 is the improved management of the land - seascape of West and North Flores through the establishment and/or recognition of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). There is an indicative activity under output 1.3 which is to provide training on the establishment of OECMs to managers and staff of protected areas, forest management, local government entities and community organizations (1.3.2).

##### **2. Milestones West LSMU**

Of course, this is also in line with the West Landscape - Seascape Management Unit milestone related to the Establishment of Alternative Destinations. That in the West LSMU milestone of the IN - FLORES project, these activities have actualized the activity input, namely increasing the capacity of OECM managers as Tourism Destinations.

## CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. History of Komodo National Park

Komodo National Park is a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) under the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Prior to its designation as a national park, the area was a wildlife reserve. Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island Wildlife Sanctuary was established based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: 66/Dep.Keh/1965 dated October 21, 1965 with a total area of 40,728 Ha. The Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island Wildlife Sanctuary was designated because it is a habitat for a typical wildlife, the komodo monitor lizard (*Varanus komodoensis*) and has a high potential for natural resources that must be maintained so that it can be utilized for research, science, education, tourism and recreation purposes. In order to improve the status of the area, Komodo National Park was inaugurated as one of Indonesia's first five national parks by the Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Ir. Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, with a total area of 75,000 Ha on March 6, 1980. The existence of Komodo National Park was then reinforced by the issuance of the Minister of Forestry Decree Number: 306/Kpts-II/92 dated February 29, 1992 where the total area increased to 173,300 Ha.

In addition to getting institutional strengthening from within the country, Komodo National Park also received recognition from abroad. The area was designated a 'Man and Biosphere Reserve - Komodo' by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1977. In 1991, UNESCO again added international recognition for Komodo National Park as a World Heritage Site by fulfilling two criteria, namely criterion 7 (has a beautiful landscape ranging from coral reefs, beaches, savannas, and other spiny green vegetation) and criterion 10 (the area includes most of the remaining natural habitat of Komodo dragons in the world). The last international recognition the area received was from the New 7 Wonders Foundation in 2012 as 'The New 7 Wonders of Nature'. The award was based on a global public vote of 25 of the world's most remarkable locations.

### B. OECMs Region

Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) are areas outside of protected areas that are officially recognized for their contribution to biodiversity conservation. Under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), OECMs are defined as areas that do not meet the criteria of protected areas, but significantly contribute to biodiversity conservation. The 11th Aichi Target in the CBD sets a goal to protect 17% of land and inland waters and 10% of marine areas, which includes well-regulated areas including OECMs. In Indonesia, the management of conservation areas, including OECMs, is regulated by several laws and government regulations. Law No. 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and their Ecosystems provides the legal basis for the conservation of living natural resources, which includes the management of OECMs. In addition, Government Regulation No. 28 of 2011 on the Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas regulates the management of these areas.

that have high conservation value. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.106/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/12/2018 on Essential Ecosystem Areas regulates the management of areas that have important functions for biodiversity outside official conservation areas, which fall under the category of OECMs.

The implementation of OECMs management in Indonesia faces several challenges, including the determination of specific criteria for the identification and recognition of OECMs, as well as coordination between government agencies, non-government organizations, and local communities. Monitoring and law enforcement mechanisms also need to be strengthened to ensure that OECMs are protected from threats such as encroachment and overexploitation. In this context, the role of youth as conservation cadres is crucial. Youth have great potential in supporting conservation through active engagement in the field, public awareness raising, and environmental policy advocacy. Youth conservation cadres can play a role in education and outreach on the importance of OECMs, as well as contribute to area monitoring and maintenance activities. For example, youth can be involved in programs such as conservation training, environmental campaigns, and ecosystem restoration projects that support OECMs objectives.

Some case studies in Indonesia show different approaches to OECMs management, for example, the recognition and management of customary forests as OECMs where indigenous communities play an active role in biodiversity conservation, as well as the management of essential ecosystem areas such as wildlife corridors and wetlands that contribute significantly to species conservation. In conclusion, the management of OECMs areas in Indonesia requires collaboration among stakeholders, effective law enforcement, and a comprehensive understanding of the criteria and benefits of OECMs, with conservation cadre youth as one of the important pillars in the effort.

### **C. Conservation Cadres**

Based on the Decree of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number: SK.41/IV-Set/H0/2006 Dated March 24, 2006 on Guidelines for the Establishment of Conservation Cadres, a conservation cadre is a person/group of people who have been educated or appointed by a government agency or non-government institution who voluntarily acts as a successor to conservation efforts of biological natural resources and their ecosystems, willing and able to convey conservation messages to the community. The objectives of establishing conservation cadres include:

- To educate the community about conservation and biological natural resources and ecosystems.
- Educate the community so that they can be independent
- Developing sensitivity and concern for the preservation of biological natural resources and ecosystems
- Become an agent of social change in their area of residence who invites others to care about and appreciate the importance of
- conservation of natural resources and ecosystems

The criteria for conservation cadre members who are actively involved in the management of Komodo National Park include: a minimum age of 15 years - 35 years, good behavior and health, general knowledge of conservation, and a strong commitment and desire to be actively involved in conservation efforts and other environmental preservation.

conservation and other environmental conservation efforts in the Komodo National Park area and in the area where they live.

Currently, there are 30 young people who have been inaugurated by the Komodo National Park Center as Komodo National Park Center Beginner Level Conservation Cadres. However, to reach the next level, several things are required, namely:

a. Intermediate Level Conservation Cadre

- Have attended training/instruction in forestry and other supporting knowledge totaling 50 hours of lessons
- Have reached the beginner level of conservation cadre
- Know the division of conservation areas based on their functions and know the benefits of each conservation area.
- Able to participate in activities in the context of real natural resource conservation efforts, including: conducting/participating in waste cleanup movements, securing and saving natural resources and other activities.
- natural resources and other related activities.
- Willing to practice conservation knowledge in daily life and willing to disseminate conservation messages in their respective environments.
- The color of the Member Identity Card (KTA) is green

Referring to the Decree of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number: SK.41/IV-Set/H0/2006 Dated March 24, 2006 on Guidelines for the Establishment of Conservation Cadres, the duties of conservation cadres include:

- a. Assist the government in disseminating efforts to conserve natural resources and the environment to the community.
- b. Maintaining and securing biological natural resources and their ecosystems
- c. Implementing personal discipline to love the environment with conservation principles in mind.
- d. Improving exemplary attitude and spirit in conservation efforts
- e. Trying to convey conservation messages to visitors through guiding activities, preventing vandalism and destruction of natural resources.
- f. Play an active role in discussions, seminars, counseling, and other events related to conservation efforts in the region.
- g. Play an active role in mobilizing the community to raise awareness and to live and practice conservation efforts.
- h. Improve insights and knowledge in the field of conservation on their own initiative through both formal and non-formal activities
- i. Strive to coordinate among conservation cadres in order to think about and solve conservation problems in the form of concrete activities.
- j. Take an active role in the activities of nature lovers and nature conservationists groups and actively participate in the management and development of conservation area management.

- k. Make and submit reports on every activity related to conservation efforts that have been carried out to the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) agencies in their respective regions (KSDA Center and National Park Center).

In addition to the obligation to carry out their duties, conservation cadres also have rights including: getting the convenience of entering and utilizing facilities in conservation areas in accordance with their duties and functions, participating in national greening and nature conservation week activities, attending training to a higher level of conservation cadre education, being able to foster lower-level conservation cadres, and being able to obtain awards in the forestry and environment sectors from KLHK.

## CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY

### A. Legal Basis

1. Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems;
2. Law Number 41 of 1999 on Forestry; Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management;
3. Government Regulation No. 108/2015 on the Amendment of Government Regulation No. 28/2011 on the Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas;
4. Government Regulation No. 12 of 2014 Concerning Types and Rates of Non-Tax State Revenue Applicable in the Ministry of Forestry;
5. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 17 of 2022 Dated July 29, 2022 Concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit for Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation;
6. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number P.22/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2018 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessments;
7. Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number SK.2456/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/7/2018 on the Determination of the Function of the Komodo National Park Conservation Area;
8. Regulation of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation No. 7/2011 on Entry to Nature Reserve Areas, Nature Conservation Areas, and Hunting Parks;
9. Regulation of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number: SK.133/IV-SET/2014 Dated June 17, 2014 Regarding Nature Tourism and Hunting Parks for the Imposition of Non-Tax State Revenue;
10. Decree of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number: SK.41/IV-Set/H0/2006 Dated March 24, 2006 Regarding Guidelines for the Establishment of Conservation Cadres.
11. Letter of Plh. KKHSG Director Letter Number: S.144/KKHSG/PSG2/KSA.2/03/2024 Dated March 26, 2024 Inviting *Project Management Unit* (PMU) and *Landscape-Seascape Management Unit* (LSMU) of Project IN-FLORES.

### B. Equipment, Supplies, and Other Needs

Tools and materials used in the implementation of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building Activities for Beginners Related to the Management of Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs, among others:

1. Meeting Room
2. STATIONERY
3. Projector/LCD
4. Accommodation
5. Props/Focused Group Discussion
6. Pretest and Posttest
7. Teaching Materials/Presentation Materials on Komodo National Park Management and Introduction to OECMs

### C. Activity Location and Schedule

Capacity Building for Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level Related to the Management of Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs was held on: Date

: August 2 - August 4, 2024

Location : 1. Zasgo Hotel Labuan Bajo (August 2 and 4, 2024)

2. Resort Loh Buaya SPTN Region I BTNK (August 3, 2024)

The activity schedule is presented in the table below:

<b>August 02, 2024</b>			
<b>No</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description/PIC</b>
1	07:30 - 08:00	Participant Registration	Zasgo Hotel
2	08:00 - 08:30	Opening: 1. MC Opening 2. Indonesia Raya Song 3. Forester's Mars 4. Prayer 5. Report of the Head of Activity Implementation 6. Direction of the Head of Komodo National Park	MC  Ikhwan Syahri Muhammad Ikbal Putera Hendrikus Rani Siga
3	08:30 - 09:00	Conservation Cadre Pre-Test	Daffa Aulia Azkananda
4	09:00 - 10:30	Material I and II 1. Introduction to Komodo Biosphere Reserve 2. Introduction to the Concept of OECMs	West Manggarai Regional Secretariat Muhammad Ikbal Putera
5	10:30 - 12:00	Material III and IV 1. Tourism Village Management as an OECMs Area 2. Ecology of the Great Hornbill	Ikhwan Syahri Fahri Ikhlas
6	12:00 - 13:00	ISHOMA	
7	13:00 - 14:30	Material V 1. Green Tourism Village Promotion Strategy 2. Basic Interpretation and Guiding for Nature Tourism	BPO Labuan Bajo Flores Rawuh Pradana
8	14:30 - 16:00	Practice I <i>Focus Group Discussion:</i> The Role of Conservation Cadres in Tourism Village Management as an OECMs Area	Komodo National Park Center Team West LSMU IN-FLORES Team
8	16:00 - 17:00	Practice II Creating Interpretation Panel Using Canva	Internship Team Komodo National Park Center
11	17:00 - 17:30	Closing of Day 1: 1. Briefing Field Trip to Loh Buaya Resort 2. Closing	Ikhwan Syahri MC
<b>August 03, 2024</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description/PIC</b>
1	07:00 - 09:00	<i>Field Trip</i> to Loh Buaya Resort - Rinca Island	
2	09:00 - 12:00	Observation of Loh Buaya Resort Interpretation Facilities	Ikhwan Syahri
3	12:00 - 13:00	ISHOMA	
4	13:00 - 14:00	Loh Buaya Resort Forest Walk Observation	Ikhwan Syahri
5	14:00 - 15:00	<i>Harvesting</i> Observation and Learning Outcomes	Muhammad Ikbal Putera
6	15:00 - 17:00	Journey to Labuan Bajo	
<b>04 Agustus 2024</b>			
1	09:00 - 11:00	Presentation of Interpretation and Vlogging Panel Results	Komodo National Park Center Team West LSMU IN-FLORES Team
2	11:00 - 12:00	Closing Ceremony: 1. Certificate Awarding 2. Closing	Fajra Farhan Ekadj MC

### D. Target Activity Participants

Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level Related to the Management of Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs is for 40 members of Komodo National Park conservation cadres at the beginner level, consisting of 10 Conservation Cadres Batch I and 30 Conservation Cadres Batch II;

## E. Implementation Team and Resource

### Persons Activity Implementation Team

The implementation team in the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building Activity for Beginners Related to the Management of the Park's Buffer OECMs will be appointed based on a letter of assignment from the Head of Komodo National Park. Komodo National Park will be appointed based on a letter of assignment from the Head of Komodo National Park who has the technical competence.

### Resource Persons

The resource persons for the Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level Related to the Management of OECMs Buffer of Komodo National Park are divided into internal and external resource persons, namely:

#### a. Internal Komodo National Park Office

1. Name : Muhammad Ikbal Putera, S.Hut., M.Sc.  
Material : Introduction to OECMs
2. Name : Ikhwan Syahri, S.Hut.  
Material : Tourism Village Management as an OECMs Area
3. Name : Fahri Ikhlas, S.Hut.  
Material : Ecology of the Great Hornbill
4. Name : Rawuh Pradana, S.H.  
Material : Basic Interpretation and Nature Tourism Guiding

#### b. External Komodo National Park Center

1. Regional Secretary of West Manggarai Regency  
Field of Expertise : Komodo Biosphere Reserve  
Introduction Financing : IN - FLORES West LSMU Budget
2. Labuan Bajo Flores Authority Implementing Agency  
Areas of Expertise : Green Tourism Promotion Strategy  
Financing : IN - FLORES West LSMU budget

## F. Activity Method

The implementation method of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building Activity for Beginners Related to the Management of Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs is as follows:

### 1. *In-Class and Out-Class Coaching*

*In-class coaching* and *out-class coaching* materials are provided with the aim of educating activity participants who are conservation cadres of the Komodo National Park Office regarding the Management of OECMs Buffering Komodo National Park. The total lesson hours (JPL) reached 9 JPL *In-class* and 9 JPL *Out-class*. This material was provided directly by expert resource persons/practitioners in related fields.

### 2. Learning *Harvesting*

This technique is used to measure the level of understanding and paradigm shift in thinking of the participants, who are the conservation cadres of the Komodo National Park Office, regarding the Management of Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs.

### 3. Pre-test and Post-Test

This is done to measure the level of understanding and knowledge of prospective Komodo National Park conservation cadre members in following the forestry and other conservation fields presented in and out of class. This instrument is used as an evaluation instrument for activity facilitators.

## G. Funding

The activity of Capacity Building for Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level Related to the Management of Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs is funded by the IN - FLORES West Landscape - Seascape Management Unit Project Overseas Grant for Fiscal Year 2024. The cost details are as follows:

<b>521211 Material Expenditure</b>			
Activity Materials	1.0 Keg	Rp 1,130,000	Rp 1,130,000
Report binding	1.0 Keg	Rp50,000	Rp50,000
<b>522151 Professional Services Expenditure</b>			
Resource Person/Discussionist (2 persons x 2 hours x 1 day)	4.0 OJ	Rp700,000	Rp2,800,000
<b>522141 Rental Expenditure</b>			
Boat Rental	3.0 Units	Rp3,000,000	Rp 9,000,000
<b>524114 Office Travel Expenditure for In-City Meeting Package</b>			
Fullboard Team Daily Allowance [7 people x 1 day x 1 keg]	7.0 OH	Rp100,000	Rp700,000
Daily Team Allowance [7 people x 1 day x 1 keg]	7.0 OH	Rp170,000	Rp1,190,000
Fullday Team Daily Allowance [7 people x 1 day x 1 keg]	7.0 OH	Rp100,000	Rp700,000
Participant's Pocket Money (40 People x 3 Days x 1 Keg)	120.0 OH	Rp50,000	Rp6,000,000
Transportation Fees for Participants (40 People x 3 Days x 1 Keg)	120.0 OH	Rp 50,000	Rp 6,000,000
In-City Meeting Package Fullday Meeting (47 People x 1 Day x 1 Keg)	47.0 OH	Rp 440,000	Rp 20,680,000
Halfday Meeting Package (47 People x 1 Day x 1 Keg)	47.0 OH	Rp 250,000	Rp 11,750,000
<b>Total Budget</b>			<b>Rp 60,000,000</b>

## H. Activity Personnel

Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level Related to the Management of Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs are personnel of the Komodo National Park Office and the IN-FLORES project determined based on the Komodo National Park Office Head Task Letter Number: ST.897/T.17/TU/KSA.3.7/B/07/2024 Dated July 29, 2024. The document of the letter of assignment of the Head of Komodo National Park is presented in the attachment section.

## CHAPTER IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Komodo National Park Office seeks to realize 10 New Ways of Managing Conservation Areas in Indonesia by emphasizing the benefits of conservation areas for the community and actualizing the paradigm of the community as the main subject of conservation area management. One of the efforts in realizing the implementation of the new paradigm is through capacity building of conservation actors. The main actors in conservation areas are conservation cadres, which are people living in buffer villages and within conservation areas who have dedication and commitment in nature conservation efforts. The role of conservation cadres needs to be revived in the operational management of the Komodo National Park area in order to comply with the Objectives of the Komodo National Park Management Plan 2015-2025 Point 6, namely: "Achieving benefits for the development of science and technology and education" through conservation education programs for the community. Not only that, it is necessary to build cooperation and increase the level of public trust in the performance of the Komodo National Park Office as a KLHK UPT in West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province.

The implementation of *fostering* nature love activities whose implementation is also supervised by the Directorate General of KSDAE in this case the Directorate of KKHSB through the *Investing in The Komodo Dragon and Other Globally Threatened Species in Flores* (IN - FLORES) Project was held on August 02 - August 04, 2024 at Zasgo Hotel Labuan Bajo and Resort Loh Buaya SPTN Region I Komodo National Park Office, West Manggarai, East Nusa Tenggara Province. With regard to this matter, the Komodo National Park Office, through the IN - FLORES budget source, organized the Capacity Building for Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level related to OECMs Buffering the Komodo National Park Area which took place at Zasgo Hotel Labuan Bajo and Resort Loh Buaya SPTN Region I of the Komodo National Park Office from August 02 - August 04, 2024 with the following activity results:

### A. Demographics of Participants

The Komodo National Park Office targets the Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level related to OECMs Buffering the Komodo National Park Area to reach at least 40 personnel consisting of 10 members of Conservation Cadres Batch I and 30 members of Conservation Cadres Batch II. The coordination and confirmation process began with the Komodo National Park Office issuing a letter from the Head of the Komodo National Park Office Number: S.249/T.17/TU/KSA.3.7/B/07/2024 Dated July 26, 2024 Regarding Capacity Building for Conservation Cadres of the Komodo National Park Office and distributing the letter to the Village Heads that are the locus of the Komodo National Park buffer zone, namely:

1. Labuan Bajo Village Head
2. Head of Wae Kelambu Village
3. Pasir Panjang Village Head
4. Komodo Village Head
5. Head of Papagarang Village
6. Head of Pasir Putih Village
7. Head of Macang Tanggar Village
8. Head of Pasir Putih Village

9. Head of Golomori Village
10. Warloka Village Head
11. Head of Warloka Pesisir Village
12. Gorontalo Village Head
13. Batu Cermin Village Head
14. Scoutmaster of Saka Wanabakti 2416 Kwartir Cabang Manggarai Barat

From the details of the invitation of representatives of buffer villages and scouting organizations above, the number of participants who attended was in accordance with the predetermined target participants, except for Macang Tanggar Village which did not send its representatives, but we provided an additional slot for the West Manggarai Branch Scout Movement Saka Wanabakti 2416, so that the participation/attendance rate reached 100% or met the target participants determined in the RPK document. Of the total participants who attended, there were 20 (50%) male participants and 20 (50%) female participants. The target attendance has reached the target participation of conservation cadre members set in the Activity Implementation Plan (RPK) document for Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level related to OECMs Buffer Area of Komodo National Park, which is 40 conservation cadre members. The achievement of this percentage figure is an added value for the performance of the Komodo National Park Office in the implementation of the 2024 fiscal year.

#### B. Capacity Building Resource Persons

This activity presents capacity building resource persons who come from within the Komodo National Park Office and external fields of Tourism, Forestry and Environment. The list of invited speakers at the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building for Beginners Level related to OECMs Buffer Area of Komodo National Park are:

<b>Internal</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Name of Resource Person/Agency</b>	<b>Topic</b>
1	Muhammad Ikbal Putera, S.Hut., M.S NIP. 19911114 201502 1 002 Komodo National Park Center	Introduction to the Concept of OECMs
2	Ikhwan Syahri, S.Hut. NIP. 19900705 201902 1 004 Komodo National Park Center	Tourism Village Management as an OECMs Area
3	Fahri Ikhlas, S.Hut. NIP. 19960212 201902 1 001 Komodo National Park Center	Ecology of the Great Hornbill
4	Rawuh Pradana, S.H. NIP. 19910809 201902 1 002 Komodo National Park Center	Basic Interpretation and Guiding for Nature Tourism
<b>External</b>		
1	Drs. Fransiskus Sales Sodo NIP. 19760728 199511 1 002 Regional Secretary of West Manggarai Regency	Introduction to the Biosphere Reserve
2	Constant Mardinandus Nandus, S.E. NIP. - BPOLBF Destination Director	Strategy Primosi Village Green Tourism

### C. Presentation of In-Class and Out-Class Coaching

The implementation of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities at the Beginner Level related to the Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs is presented with an in-class and out-of-class implementation scheme packaged in a workshop or theater and practice activities held on August 02 - August 04, 2024 at the Horizon Meeting Room, Zasgo Hotel Labuan Bajo and Resort Loh Buaya SPTN Region I BTN Komodo in West Manggarai Regency, NTT Province. Participants are required to take part in the entire series of activities concentrated at the designated activity location. The participants stayed in hotel rooms facilitated by the Komodo National Park Office through the IN - FLORES Project budget at Zasgo Hotel Labuan Bajo.

This activity presents capacity building resource persons who come from internal Komodo National Park Office and external fields of Tourism, Forestry and Environment. The list of invited speakers at the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building for Beginners related to OECMs Buffering the Komodo National Park Area are:

<b>Internal</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Name of Resource Person/Agency</b>	<b>Topic</b>
1	Muhammad Ikbal Putera, S.Hut., M.S NIP. 19911114 201502 1 002 Komodo National Park Center	Introduction to the Concept of OECMs
2	Ikhwan Syahri, S.Hut. NIP. 19900705 201902 1 004 Komodo National Park Center	Tourism Village Management as an OECMs Area
3	Fahri Ikhlas, S.Hut. NIP. 19960212 201902 1 001 Komodo National Park Center	Ecology of the Great Hornbill
4	Rawuh Pradana, S.H. NIP. 19910809 201902 1 002 Komodo National Park Center	Basic Interpretation and Guiding for Nature Tourism
<b>External</b>		
1	Drs. Fransiskus Sales Sodo NIP. 19760728 199511 1 002 Regional Secretary of West Manggarai Regency	Introduction to the Biosphere Reserve
2	Constant Mardinandus Nandus, S.E. NIP. - BPOLBF Destination Director	Strategy Primosi Village Green Tourism

Participants participated in the implementation of *in-class* and *out-class coaching* activities for teaching and learning activities (KBM) at the Horizon Meeting Room, Zasgo Hotel Labuan Bajo. The use of this meeting room was also facilitated by the IN - FLORES Project for the implementation of activities on August 02 - August 04, 2024. This activity was opened by singing Indonesia Raya and Mars Rimbawan, followed by an activity report submitted by the Chief Executive of the Activity, as well as direction given directly by the Head of the Komodo National Park, Mr. Hendrikus Rani Siga. After obtaining

After the enlightenment from the leadership, participants continued the learning session in the classroom on forestry and environment delivered by resource persons from the Komodo National Park Center, the Regional Secretary of West Manggarai Regency and the Director of Destinations of the Labuan Bajo Flores Authority Implementing Agency in turn. The delivery of material inside and outside the classroom takes place from morning to evening in accordance with the *rundown of* activities that have been prepared. To fulfill the Number of Lesson Hours (JPL) of conservation cadre members from beginner to intermediate level, it is necessary to reach 50 JPL according to applicable regulations. However, in the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Beginner Level Capacity Building activities related to OECMs Buffering the Komodo National Park Area, members of the first and second batch of beginner-level conservation cadres have achieved 18 additional JPLs. This number of JPLs has been fulfilled during the implementation of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building Activity for Beginner Level Conservation Cadres related to OECMs Buffering the Komodo National Park Area.

#### **D. Mindfulness Practice**

As an *added value for* the implementation of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building for Beginners related to the Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs, the organizers implemented mindfulness practices as additional teaching content for the participants. This practice aims to dig deeper into the participation intentions of prospective conservation cadre members in the management of Komodo National Park, explore more about the inner-self through the "Who We Are" approach, be able to map out future career commitments and visions, and form relationships of trust and kinship between conservation cadre members and the Komodo National Park Office. This *mindfulness* session was held on August 02 - 03, 2024 at the Horizon *Meeting Room* with a duration of 2 - 3 hours of lessons outside the core KBM. The facilitators of the mindfulness practice were Muhammad Ikbal Putera (Junior Expert Ecosystem Controller) and Yudha Pamungkas (*West Landscape - Seascape Assistant*). The facilitators of the *mindfulness* session attempted to map the thoughts of the prospective conservation cadre members through a "*scrap your future*" activity in the classroom. After mapping the dream projections, the participants were invited to do journaling, which is to write answers/responses in a journal book that has been distributed by the committee on several key questions asked by the mindfulness facilitators. This journaling activity was held outdoors where participants were free to choose their most comfortable location to write all their hearts and thoughts freely without being judged in their respective journals.

After this activity was completed, the *harvesting* session was held. This session is intended to harvest the learning outcomes of each participant from the *journaling* activity that has been carried out. The facilitator invited participants to choose and share one answer from the four questions that had been responded to without coercion in turn. This session was very solemn and profound as participants slowly opened up to other participants about what they felt and thought. The facilitator observed many feelings and *silent* voices from each participant that needed to be heard without judgment so that the intention and commitment to participate as 30 Komodo National Park conservation cadres would be more unanimous and stronger. A sense of family began to strengthen among the participants, which was also interspersed with laughter and emotion over the stories that had been shared.

stories that have been shared. Observing the results of observations from all *mindfulness* practices, the organizers felt that the participants were able to better understand themselves and map out their career direction and life motivation in the future. The participants also have a more sincere intention to participate in the management of Komodo National Park, which is in line with the principle of *voluntary* involvement of conservation cadres. Therefore, it is recommended that the *mindfulness* approach and practice, which is an added value of this activity, be implemented in various Komodo National Park management activities in order to better recognize community audiences as future Komodo National Park management partners.

#### **E. *Harvesting Learning***

One of the key lessons learned from this activity was a deeper understanding of the importance of OECMs (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures) in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. OECMs serve as complementary measures to existing conservation areas, ensuring that areas outside the core area also support conservation goals. Tourism village management as part of OECMs was a key focus, demonstrating how local communities can play an active role in protecting the environment while benefiting economically from tourism. Participants also gained insight into the ecology of key species, such as the Great Hornbill. This knowledge is critical to the overall health of the ecosystem. Understanding the role and behavior of these species helps in designing more effective conservation strategies. This ecological knowledge is not only beneficial for park managers but also for local communities involved in conservation efforts.

Developing skills in interpreting the natural environment and guiding tourists is an integral part of this activity. Participants learn how to convey information about nature in an interesting and informative manner to visitors. These skills are essential for raising conservation awareness among tourists and the general public. As such, participants can contribute more effectively to conservation efforts through education and awareness. Learning about green tourism village promotion strategies is also an important lesson. Participants learned how to develop and implement promotional strategies that combine economic benefits and conservation goals. These strategies not only increase tourist attraction but also ensure environmental sustainability. With proper promotion, green tourism villages can serve as models for other communities in their efforts to achieve a balance between conservation and economic development. Through this series of activities, participants not only gained new knowledge and skills but also strengthened their commitment to conservation efforts. This experience demonstrates the importance of education and training in developing the capacity of effective and dedicated conservation cadres.

#### **F. *Pre-Test and Post-Test***

The Komodo National Park Office sought to measure changes in the knowledge of Komodo National Park conservation cadre capacity building participants before and after attending the 18 JPL KBM. To achieve this goal, *pre-test* and *post-test* instruments totaling 30 multiple-choice questions each were used to

purposes. The average *pre-test* score of the participants was 62 with the highest score reaching 90 and the lowest reaching 40, while the average post-test score was 74 with the highest score reaching 100 and the lowest reaching 55. Based on the average scores of the pre-test and post-test, it is known that the percentage of changes in participants' knowledge reached 80%. The average score on the post-test has passed and met the expectations and minimum learning target of 70. The recapitulation of the pre-test and post-test scores is presented in the table below:

No.	Name	Pretest score	Post test score
1	Eliza Fauzi Yulinar	55	66
2	Rasma Islamiah	52	62
3	Siti Hajar	52	62
4	Paulino Oktofander Haryoti	55	66
5	Puja Lestari	58	70
6	Nurafni Hakim	40	48
7	Muhammad Arman	45	54
8	Suhardin	58	70
9	Nasrun	60	72
10	Indriani	68	82
11	Ramita Sari	45	54
12	Hadira Wahyuni	58	70
13	Julia Citra Lestari	56	67
14	Asgar Riswandi	46	55
15	Kasmi	46	55
16	Fransiska Kamilia Siham	54	65
17	Anton	62	74
18	Ira Santika	72	86
19	Niken Andini	70	84
20	Andi Afdal	73	88
21	Fahril Fakhi	84	100
22	Nabil	72	86
23	Fransiska Jedia	68	82
24	Adelbertin Aprilia Pedon	60	72
25	Darius Efendi Dugis	90	100
26	Yohana Marsela Molo	56	67
27	Paskalia Verando Aning	56	67
28	Ulfa Ramdhani	70	84

29	Julio Cundawan	70	84
30	Veronika G. Laja	68	82
31	Sahdun	60	72
32	Yusril	78	94
33	Maria Goreti Evalis	76	91
34	Dandi	78	94
35	Fransiska Roveinita	60	72
36	Ikbal Saputra	62	74
37	Albertgehan Georgenero Bekers	62	74
38	Bahari	60	72
39	Florianus Vemi Arisky	58	70
40	Fajrin	60	72

*Table 1 Recapitulation of Exam Scores of Conservation Cadre Members of Komodo National Park Office Batch I and II Year 2024 in the Capacity Building of Conservation Cadres Related to OECMs Activity*

#### **G. Awarding Certificate**

On August 4, 2024, the Komodo National Park Office presented certificates of appreciation to 40 conservation cadre members who had successfully completed the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building program at the beginner level. This program focuses on the management of OECMs (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures) in the buffer zone of Komodo National Park.

This award was given as a form of appreciation for the dedication and commitment of the cadres in participating in the entire series of activities that were held from August 2 to 4, 2024 in Labuan Bajo. During the program, the cadres gained essential knowledge and skills in conservation area management, including tourism village management as part of OECMs and an in-depth understanding of ecology and nature tourism guiding.

The awarding ceremony took place solemnly at the Horizon Meeting Room, Zasgo Hotel Labuan Bajo, attended by Komodo National Park officials, resource persons, and other invited guests. Each cadre received a certificate of appreciation marking their success in this training program, and is expected to apply the knowledge gained in efforts to preserve the environment and develop sustainable tourism in the Komodo region and its surroundings. The award is also expected to motivate other cadres to continue improving their capacity to support biodiversity conservation.

## CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION

### A. Conclusion

The Capacity Building Activity for Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level related to OECMs Buffer Areas of Komodo National Park has been implemented with the following objective achievements:

1. The number of entry-level Komodo National Park conservation cadres who have participated in forestry and knowledge training/instruction is 40 people out of a minimum target of 40 people from 10 conservation cadres of the first batch and 30 conservation cadres of the second batch from the buffer zone of Komodo National Park and the Saka Wanabakti Scout Movement.
2. The entry-level Komodo National Park conservation cadres have received training and information enrichment for > 18 JPL with the following material details:
  - Introduction to Komodo Biosphere Reserve (Theory/1 JPL)
  - Introduction to the Concept of OECMs (Theory/1 JPL)
  - Tourism Village Management as OECMs Area (Theory/1 JPL)
  - Ecology of the Great Hornbill (Theory/1 JPL)
  - Promotion Strategy of Green Tourism Village (Theory / 1 JPL)
  - Basic Interpretation and Guiding for Nature Tourism (Theory/1 JPL)
  - Focus Group Discussion: The Role of Conservation Cadres in Tourism Village Management as an OECMs Area (2 JPL)
  - Making Interpretation Panel Using Canva (Theory/1 JPL)
  - Observation of Loh Buaya (Practice/9 JPL)
3. Certificates were given to Komodo National Park conservation cadres by Muhammad Ikbal Putera, as the chief executive of the activity. Certificates have been given to all conservation cadre members as official proof of their participation in forestry training and other knowledge so that it can be an asset towards intermediate level conservation cadres.
4. Based on anecdotal observations by the implementation team, participants are getting to know each other and are committed to being actively involved in the management of Komodo National Park in the future. This is social capital to build interpersonal relationships and increase public trust among communities within the Komodo National Park.

### B. Recommendations

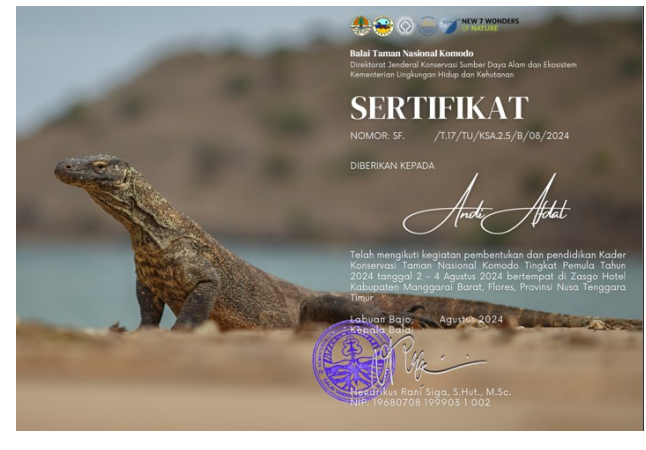
The recommendations for improving the quality of the implementation of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities at the Beginner Level related to the Komodo National Park Buffer OECMs are as follows:

1. The Komodo National Park Office needs to hold a meeting with members of the Komodo National Park conservation cadres to discuss annual action work plans that support the management of the Komodo National Park area that can be carried out jointly either financed by the APBN or the IN - FLORES Project Foreign Direct Grant. Regular meetings should be scheduled to be held at least once a month at the Komodo National Park Office to strengthen relationships and communication among Komodo National Park conservation cadre members.

2. The Komodo National Park Office should appoint staff as conservation cadre coaches to serve as a communication bridge between conservation cadre members and the Head of Komodo National Park Office as the person in charge of nature development activities in Komodo National Park.
3. The Komodo National Park Office needs to provide opportunities for human resource capacity building for entry-level Komodo National Park conservation cadre members through comparative study activities, in-class and out-of-class training, seminars/workshops, and exhibitions funded by the APBN and other funding sources. This is important to enrich the insights and knowledge of Komodo National Park conservation cadre members through learning across conservation areas in Indonesia.
4. The Komodo National Park Office needs to provide opportunities for participation and involvement of Komodo National Park conservation cadre members in Komodo National Park area management activities at the site level funded by the APBN. This is important to encourage and strengthen the intention of Komodo National Park conservation cadres as agents of change in their respective communities.
5. The formation and development of Komodo National Park conservation cadres at the beginner and intermediate levels should be proposed in the DIPA of the Komodo National Park Office for FY 2025 to follow up on the development of love for nature in Komodo National Park.

# APPENDIX

Attachment to the certificate of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building Activity for Beginners related to OECMs Buffer Area of Komodo National Park:



## LETTER OF TASK



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

### BALAI TAMAN NASIONAL KOMODO

Number: ST. SQ/T. 17/TU/ KSA.3.7/B/07/2024

- Meinbang:
1. That in order to increase community involvement in the implementation of nature conservation efforts in and around the Komodo National Park area, the IN - FLORES West LSMU Project together with the Komodo National Park Office (BTNK) carry out activities to increase the capacity of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level related to the Management of OECMS Buffer Area of Komodo National Park;
  2. That prospective members of entry-level conservation cadres need to receive in-class and out-class training with a combined training duration of at least 50 lesson hours (JPL) to become Intermediate Level Conservation Cadres referring to the curriculum/guidelines for the formation of Conservation Cadres;
  3. That in order to carry out the aforementioned activities, it is necessary to assign personnel who have the skills to carry out the aforementioned activities through the Head of the Center's Tugss Letter.

- Dair
1. Decree of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number: SK.41/IV-Set/H0/2006 Dated March 24, 2006 Regarding Guidelines for the Formation of Conservation Cadres;
  2. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2022 dated July 29, 2022 concerning Organizations and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit for Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems;
  3. Letter Plh. Director KKHSG Number: S. 144/KKHSG/PSG2/KSA.2/02/2024 Dated March 26, 2024 Invitation to Project Implementation (PMU) and Funding - Seosc pe nnonnement tfrtit (LSMU) Project IN - FLORES;
  4. Letter Head of Balai NATIONAL PARK Komodo Number: S.249/T.17/TU/KSA.3.7/B/07/2024 Dated July 20, 2024 Regarding the Capacity Building of Conservation Cadres of Komodo National Park Office at the Beginner Level in 2024.

#### ASSIGNMENT

To (Name List Attached)

- For
1. Carry out Capacity Building activities for Beginner Level Conservation Cadres of Komodo National Park Balai located at Zasgo Hotel Labuan Bajo and Resort Loh Buaya SPTN Region I Komodo National Park Office;
  2. Implementation date August 02 - August 04, 2024;
  3. Costs are charged to the IN - FLORES West LSMU Project budget for Fiscal Year 2024;
  4. Report the results as soon as possible after carrying out the task.

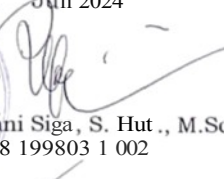

Thus to be carried out with full **responsibility** and immediately report the results after carrying out the task.

Labuan Bajo, 29 Juli 2024  
Kepala Balai  
Hendrikus Rani Siga, S.Hut., M.Sc.  
NIP. 19680701199 803 1002

Attachment to the Letter of **Assignment**  
 Number :ST. /T. 17/TU/ KSA.3.7/B/07/2024  
 Date: July 2024

LIST OF TASK IMPLEMENTERS OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR BEGINNER-LEVEL  
 CONSERVATION CADRES AT THE KOMODO NATIONAL PARK HALL

No.	Name/NIP	Rank/Gol	Position	Ket.
1.	Muhammad Ikbal Putera, S.Hut., M.S/ 19911114 201502 1 002	Penata/III c	Junior Expert Forest Ecosystem Controller	
2.	Naoma Y. Banamtuan, A.Md / 19870608 201012 2 008	Penata Junior Tk.I/III b	Forestry Police <b>Proficient</b>	
3.	Ikhsvan Syahri, S. Hut. 19900705 201902 1 004	Organizer <b>Junior</b> Tk.I/III b	Forestry Police First Ahti	
4.	Rawuh Pradana, S.H/ 19910809 201902 1 002	Organizer Junior Tk./III b	Expert Forest Ranger First	
5.	Suaidi / -		Tenaga Forest Guard	
O.	Fajra Farhan <b>Ekadj</b> , S.Sos., M. Si		<b>West Landscape Seascape Coordinator</b>	
7.	Yudha Pamungkas, S.Tr.Par		West Landscape Scascape Assistant	

Labuan Bajo, Juli 2024  
 Kepala Balai  
  
 Hendrikus Rani Siga, S. Hut., M.Sc  
 NIP. 19680708 199803 1 002  


## ACTIVITY DOCUMENTATION



Figure 1 The Regional Secretary of West Manggarai Regency is a resource person in the Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level related to the Management of OECMs Buffering the Komodo National Park Area.



Figure 2 Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres at the Beginner Level are following the presentation from the resource person



Figure 3 Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre beginner members pose for a photo at Loh Buaya Resort



Picture 4 Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre members discussing interpretation at Loh Buaya Resort