

**1997 Performance Monitoring Report
Biodiversity Support Program**

FY97 Actual Results and FY98 Anticipated Results

submitted to

The Global Bureau, Environment Center, Office of Environment and
Natural Resources of USAID

December 15, 1997

The Biodiversity Support Program is a consortium of
World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and
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A

Biodiversity Support Program



A U.S.A.I.D.-funded consortium of World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and World Resources Institute

December 15, 1997

Mr. Jerry Bisson
Project Officer, USAID
Global Bureau/Environment Center
Ronald Reagan Building, 3rd Floor
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Re: 1997 Performance Monitoring Report

Dear Jerry,

I am pleased to submit the attached 1997 Performance Monitoring Report from the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP). This report fulfills the cooperative agreement requirement that we submit a semi-annual report of progress by December 15.

The 1997 Performance Monitoring Report represents a significant improvement in the way BSP conducts and reports on its performance monitoring efforts. As you are aware, BSP is a dynamic and multi-dimensional program with four regional divisions, three cross-cutting programs, and a multitude of regional and site-specific projects. It is clear from the 1997 Performance Monitoring Report that BSP implements, supports, and promotes a wide variety of strategies to achieve its ultimate goal of conserving the world's biodiversity. Given its complex nature, BSP is faced with a particularly challenging task of carrying out performance monitoring in a consistent and meaningful way.

Preparation of the first Indicators Report to USAID for FY96 (the 1996 Performance Monitoring Report submitted last year) was a time-intensive task, made more challenging by the need to reconcile the different approaches to indicator estimation, summarization, and presentation adopted by each BSP division. In addition, BSP discovered that manually compiling data from the various divisions required an enormous amount of time and effort.

Based on its experience from last year, BSP realized the need to further refine and focus performance monitoring by standardizing: 1) the scale at which data are reported; 2) the definitions of the data being collected and recorded; 3) the methods with which data are collected and analyzed; and 4) the way in which data and information are reported. BSP determined that standardization of the process and focus of staff time on performance monitoring could best be accomplished by automating the process.

To this end, during FY97 BSP computerized its performance monitoring using the industry-standard database management software, MS-Access. Each division of BSP maintains its own database to help serve its performance monitoring needs. The division databases are then compiled automatically into a BSP-wide database with which we generate the final annual Performance Monitoring Report. In this report, you will find 1) a brief introduction (including estimations of carbon sequestration attributable to BSP activities); 2) summary tables and narratives for all BSP Strategic Objectives and Intermediate Results; 3) worksheets that provide the details of how each value in the summary tables was obtained; and 4) a description of the assumptions used to collect and record data. The worksheets represent the computerized output of the BSP Performance Monitoring Database.

Computerization of BSP's Performance Monitoring has led to greater efficiencies in the way data are collected, recorded, analyzed, and reported. Most of the inconsistencies found in previous reports have been eliminated because of BSP's standardization and automation efforts. As a result of the investments we have made this year in our Performance Monitoring Database, we feel the results are as reliable and precise as they can be. We plan to continue to refine our performance monitoring activities each year.

We look forward to any comments you may have on the 1997 Performance Monitoring Report or the process we undertook this year to increase the utility and accuracy of our reporting.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathryn Saterson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Kathryn A. Saterson
Executive Director

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ACRONYMS

AAM	Analysis and Adaptive Management Division of BSP
A/C	Analysis and Communications
AFR	Africa and Madagascar Division of BSP
A&P	Asia and Pacific Division of BSP
BAA	Biodiversity Analysis for Africa Project of BSP
BCN	Biodiversity Conservation Network
BCPP	Biodiversity Conservation Priorities Project
BIOME	Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Project of BSP
BSP	Biodiversity Support Program
BU	Jointly managed BSP-New ERA Ban Udyam Project
CABI	Capitanía del Alto y Bajo Izozog
CADCs	Certificates of Ancestral Domain
CARPE	Central African Regional Program for the Environment Project of USAID
CBD	Conservation of Biological Diversity Project of USAID
CBFE	Community-based Forest Enterprises
CBFM	Community-based Forest Management
CDPC	Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera
CEFDHAC	Conference on the Ecosystems of Dense Humid Forests in Central Africa
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CIPA-MEX	Birdlife International (Sección Mexicana del Consejo Internacional para la Preservación de las Aves)
CITES	Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species
CNA	Conservation Needs Assessment
COM	Communications Division of BSP
CONAP	Confederation of Amazonian Peoples of Peru
DENR	Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources
EAWLS	East African Wild Life Society
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FPK	Forum Petaupan Katouan
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1 to September 30)
GCC	Global Climate Change
GEF	Global Environment Facility

G/ENV/ENR	Global Bureau, Environment Center, Office of Environment and Natural Resources of USAID
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
IABIN	Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network
IIPAM	Indonesia Integrated Protected Area Management
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMAZON	Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente du Amazônia
IPERA	Inter-University Programme for Environmental Risk Assessment
IR	Intermediate Result
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
KEMALA	Kelompok Masyarakat Pengelola Sumberdaya Alam (Community Natural Resource Managers' Program of BSP)
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean Division of BSP
LOP	Life of Project
LRC	Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIMP	Mafia Island Marine Park
ND	No available data
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
OCAAM	Federation of the Aguaruna of the Alta Marañon
OPS	Operations and Planning Division of BSP
PAFID	Philippines Associations for Intercultural Development
PeFoR	Peoples, Forests & Reefs Program of BSP
PFPP	Park and Forest Protection Project
PLASMA	Indonesian NGO for Environment and Human Resources Development
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PO	Peoples' Organization
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PROARCA	Proyecto Ambiental Regional para Centro America
RF	Results Framework
RFPPN	Regroupement des Femmes de Popenguine pour la Protection de la Nature
RPPO-RAP	FAO Regional Program Office - Asia and Pacific
RSTAs	Regional Site Technical Advisors
SEMARNAP	Secretaria de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca
SO	Strategic Objective

SUSGs	Sustainable Use Specialist Groups
TMI	The Mountain Institute
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TNC-I	The Nature Conservancy - Indonesia
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WMA	Crater Mountain Wildlife Management Area
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund-US
WWF-IP	World Wildlife Fund-Indonesia Programme
YBLBC	Yayasan Bina Lestari Bumi Cenderawasih
YCM	Yayasan Citra Mandiri
YKSPK	Yayasan Karya Sosial Pancur Kasih

I. INTRODUCTION

The Biodiversity Support Program's FY97 Actual and FY98 Planned Performance Monitoring Report includes actual results from the period October 1, 1996 to September 30, 1997 and anticipated (i.e., planned) results for the period October 1, 1997 to September 30, 1998. The FY98 anticipated results in this report have been updated from the draft FY98 anticipated results reported to USAID in BSP's tenth annual workplan, submitted November 5, 1997. The current BSP cooperative agreement ends September 30, 1998. During this fiscal year, it is anticipated that a second cooperative agreement will be signed between WWF and USAID for new activities to be implemented by the Biodiversity Support Program. The FY98 anticipated results in this report describe results planned under both the existing cooperative agreement and the expected agreement.

In FY97, BSP became more acquainted with reporting on USAID's Results Framework. This experience with performance monitoring has strengthened the capacity of BSP staff in the Washington, D.C. and field offices and of BSP grantees to collect and analyze performance indicators data. This year, BSP computerized its Performance Monitoring database using the industry standard database management software, Microsoft Access. BSP staff determined that it was important to do this to standardize the indicators collection, analysis, and reporting process and improve the consistency, precision, and verification of data across BSP. As a result of improved indicators knowledge and the development of the indicators database, the data for FY97 are more precise and the worksheets are more detailed than those presented in the 1996 Performance Monitoring Report submitted to USAID on April 2, 1997. Therefore, a comparison between the actual FY96 results and the actual FY97 results could reflect either improved data collection and/or true changes in the results.

The Performance Monitoring report is organized into two sections and two appendices. Section I contains the introduction and the actual and planned results for all indicators as summarized for each BSP division in Tables 1 and 2. Section II presents the summary tables and narratives for each indicator. Individual indicator tables in Section II are presented in the format of USAID's Performance Monitoring Plan. These tables show the actual results for FY97, and the planned results for FY98. Each summary table is followed by a summary narrative. Note that for the FY96 report, data from BSP's Communication and Analysis divisions were combined, but this year they are separated.

The worksheets in Appendix 2 have been produced from BSP's new Performance Monitoring Database. BSP is still in the process of refining the database and therefore some of the worksheets may be missing descriptive data such as names or titles. The data, however, are not affected by this issue. Each worksheet is divided by BSP division into actual and planned year and its corresponding activity or result. Appendix 1 explains the assumptions that BSP used for collecting the indicator data.

The purpose of this report is to present FY97 actual results and FY98 planned results. Some of the tables and worksheets contain data from previous fiscal years for the following two reasons: 1) three of the indicators, (SO-1, IR2-1 and IR4-1) have cumulative totals, and for these indicators the previous year's data are needed to calculate the cumulative totals for each year; and 2) for the other indicators, data from previous years are reported because of lag time in receiving reports from grantees. Determining when to count a result (or its associated activity) was an overarching problem that often arose during data entry, especially if the result occurred during a previous FY but was not reported until FY97. BSP reconciled this problem by including those results in this FY97 Performance Monitoring report.

BSP is currently in the process of writing a USAID Performance Monitoring analysis report. This report will examine and discuss BSP's experiences in collecting, entering, and analyzing the indicators. Additionally, a cost-benefit analysis of performance monitoring issues and questions regarding interpretation of the indicators and how BSP has interpreted the specific terminology and units of measure of the indicators in a "data dictionary" will be included. The Analysis Report will provide recommendations to USAID on how to improve the Results Framework and its indicators. It is expected to be submitted during the second quarter of FY98.

There are clear differences in indicator results among the BSP programs. This reflects the fact that each program achieves conservation results by different means depending on the conservation needs of the particular regions in which they work. The following is a brief description of the types of conservation interventions supported in each region, explaining how major projects fit under the results framework.

Africa and Madagascar

With respect to G/ENV/ENR indicators, the Africa and Madagascar Division (AFR) supports effective biodiversity conservation and management primarily through activities that promote strengthened policies and their implementation. This includes increasing decision-maker understanding of biodiversity issues, policy and legal analysis and development, and promotion of public awareness of policies and regulations. The Program follows a participatory approach in planning and decision-making in its activities to promote capacity for identifying priorities for biodiversity conservation. It also promotes improved management of important biodiversity sites through various means, including training.

Asia and Pacific

BSP's Asia & Pacific Division (A&P) currently supports a relatively large, \$20 million (LOP) portfolio that addresses all the intermediate results in the BSP monitoring framework -- site-level management, public awareness, institutional strengthening, and policy reform. The only indicator without results in FY97 is sustainable enterprise development -- the Biodiversity Conservation Network's (BCN) niche in the Asia and Pacific region. In FY97, A&P expended approximately \$2.5 million. The A&P's portfolio includes Peoples, Forests & Reefs (PeFoR)* (with projects in LAC and A&P regions), Community Natural Resource Managers' Program

* BSP's A&P division manages the PeFoR program, which includes project sites outside the Asia and Pacific region.

(KEMALA) (Indonesia), IIPAM (Indonesia), Ban Udyam (Nepal), Trust Fund Design (PNG), Indochina Conservation Assessment (Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam) and the Biodiversity Conservation Prioritization Project (BCPP) for India. The A&P activities primarily involve subgrants to local non-governmental organizations (NGO) with multiple activities in many sites. Because of the strategy of working with local NGOs, the A&P division has achieved results in many sites, reached many people through public outreach, and nurtured many policy initiatives.

Latin America and Caribbean

The Latin America and Caribbean Division (LAC) has focused to a large extent on the strengthening of national and local policies and improved management of biologically significant areas. The program has offered support to develop biodiversity initiatives that were later endorsed by the Heads of State at the Bolivia Summit, while providing assistance to prevent the logging of delicate ecosystems in the Sierra Madre Occidental in Mexico. The program has also made significant investments in human and institutional development. Development activities that include on-the-ground training and technical assistance have been offered to local communities who are working to preserve their cultural heritage and wealth of biodiversity that surrounds them. These approaches characterize the LAC portfolio as both a site-specific and regionally-focused program.

Biodiversity Conservation Network

The BCN was established to 1) support site-specific efforts to conserve biodiversity in 20 projects across Asia and the Pacific and 2) evaluate the effectiveness of enterprise-oriented approaches to community-based biodiversity conservation. BCN provided grants (the majority beginning in 1995) to organizations already active in the project areas in order to develop enterprises that are dependent on sustained conservation of local biodiversity. Six of the projects involve ecotourism; the remaining 14 involve diverse enterprises - non-timber forest products such as forest fruit and rattan, small-scale logging, fishing, and bioprospecting. As part of their agreement with BCN, the grantees conduct studies to report the social, economic, and ecological impacts of the project activities. (For project details, see *Biodiversity Conservation Network 1997 Annual Report: Getting Down to Business* or visit the website BCNet.org for project details.)

Analysis and Adaptive Management

It is clear from this 1997 Performance Monitoring Report that BSP supports a wide range of activities across the globe to achieve concrete conservation results. BSP has strong links to a broad spectrum of the conservation community. BSP's involvement in on-the-ground conservation activities provides the necessary foundation for critical learning about conservation and application of effective approaches. BSP's Analysis and Adaptive Management (AAM) Division was established in 1994 to facilitate and disseminate the results of this learning process. AAM has three essential goals 1) helping BSP's international and local partners increase the effectiveness of their conservation efforts through increased accountability, 2) learning about which conservation strategies are most effective under different conditions, and 3) sharing these lessons with the greater conservation community. AAM accomplishes these goals by managing two major activities: 1) providing technical assistance

in project strategic planning, design, management, and monitoring through workshops and site-support to BSP regional divisions and consortium member organizations; and, 2) conducting analysis of key topics in conservation and development that were identified by USAID and the consortium partner organizations. As is reflected in this report, AAM activities are designed to address primarily Intermediate Result 1: Increased Public awareness and decision-maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation, and Intermediate Result 4: Improved management of globally and locally significant biodiversity sites.

Communications

BSP's Communications Division (COM) was established in 1996 to share what we are learning from our field projects with a widening circle of target audiences. Through this process, COM ensures that the lessons of BSP are accessible to USAID and the broader conservation community and that public awareness about the importance of continued support for biodiversity conservation is increased. In FY97, BSP published its first annual report, which interpreted the importance and relevance of regional and global projects. In FY98, COM will work closely with the cross-cutting AAM to synthesize and share what we are learning from our field projects about what is leading to conservation success. This effort is expected to catalyze discussion, learning, and action among conservation practitioners so that more biodiversity is conserved. Cross-regional events, such as joint publication launchings and evening seminars, will help create synergy among programs and provide the basis for exchanging ideas and information with a broader conservation-related audience. As is reflected in this report, COM activities are designed to address primarily Intermediate Result 1: Increased Public awareness and decision-maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation.

BSP's Impact on Carbon Sequestration

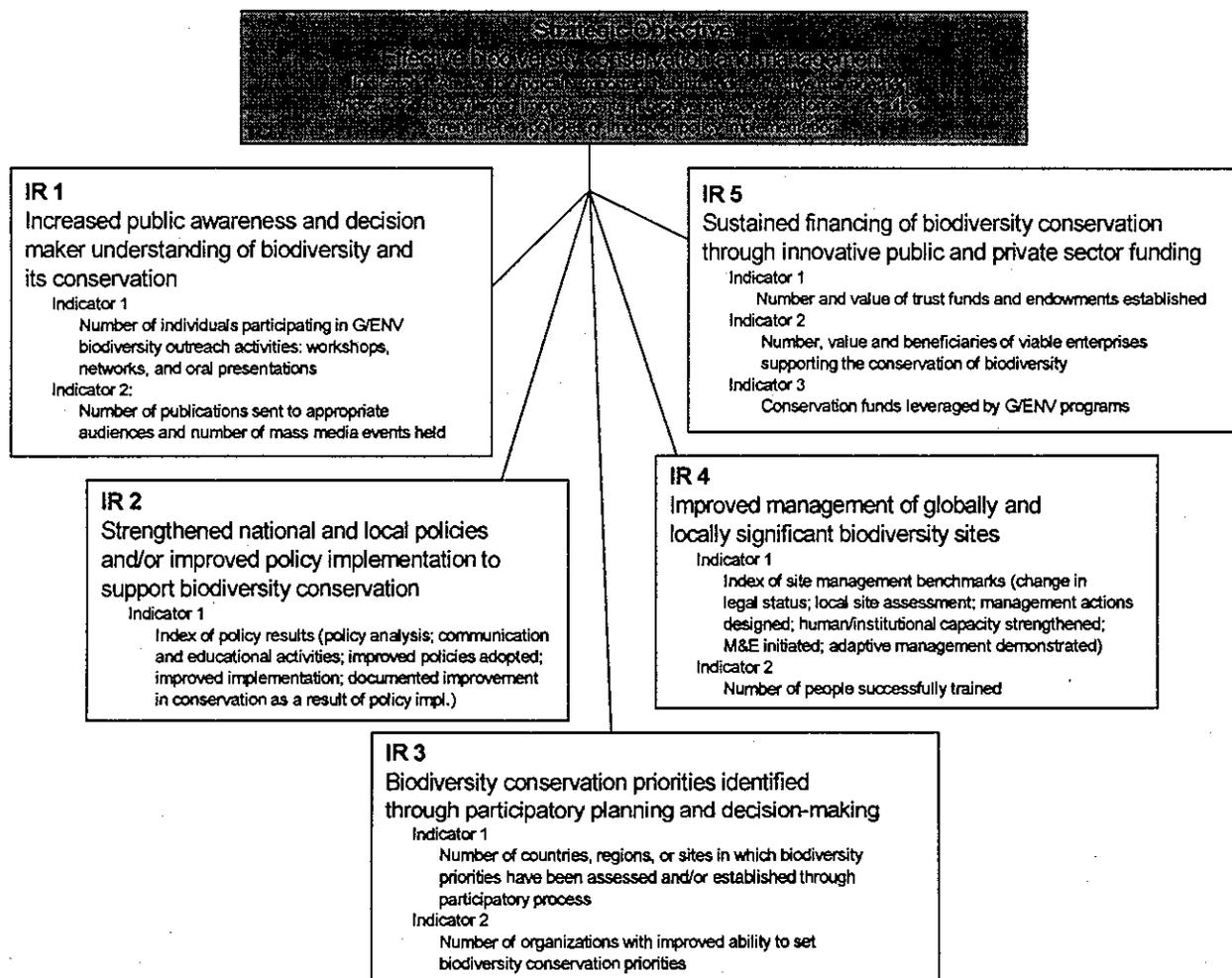
With increasing attention being paid to the effect of global warming on climate change, BSP estimated the total amount of carbon sequestered from the total number of hectares under effective management (Indicator SO-1) using carbon sequestration coefficients from the Noel Kempff Mercado Climate Action Project (Noel Kempff Mercado Climate Action Project, 1996, USUI Pilot Project Proposal, The Nature Conservancy, p. 53). We calculated the total to be 157,393,868 metric tons of Carbon (tC) sequestered for all divisions (see table below) during FY97. These values should be considered initial estimates and they do not include future projections of the number of hectares conserved or effectively managed. For each division, estimates of the tons of carbon sequestration were calculated by using the appropriate coefficient for each of five vegetation groups: deciduous and semi-deciduous forests, seasonally-flooded forests, upland forests, dry and seasonally-flooded savannas, and swamps.

BSP Division	Area (ha)	Tons Carbon (tC)
AFR*	115,540	18,391,598
A&P	45,300	10,505,070
LAC	145,000	33,625,500
BCN	417,600	94,871,700
Total	723,440	157,393,868

*Since AFR does not have SO level results for FY97 the total number of ha calculated is derived from IR4-1: Area under improved management and locally significant biodiversity sites. Since FY97 was the first year that field activities for the CARPE project were implemented, improved management of significant biodiversity sites could not yet be calculated. However, the CARPE project is actively working to identify and help establish conditions and practices required to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss in 170 million hectares of tropical forest of the Congo Basin.

Presented here are BSP's results in text and tabular format in accordance with the Results Framework (RF), which was developed by USAID/G/ENV in collaboration with its biodiversity partners. The RF structure, which includes 12 indicators under 5 intermediate results (IR), is depicted below in Figure 1.

Figure 1: G/ENV Results Framework*



* SO: Strategic Objective
IR: Intermediate Result

Table 1. BSP's Results for FY97 under the G/ENV Results Framework Indicators*

Division Project	SO-1		SO-2	IR1-1	IR1-2			IR2-1	IR3-1	IR3-2	IR4-1	IR4-2	IR5-1	IR5-2	IR5-3
	N	ha'0000	N	N	P	Q	M	Index	N	N	Index	N	N	N	US\$'000
AFR				8,651	50	10,418	14	101	31	68	74	96			175
A&P	5	45.3	2	33,298	120	35,522	2,580	165	394	91	342	7,194			620
LAC	1	145	1	1,775	27	2,698	15	84	3	5	58	227		3	333
BCN	26	417.6	13	10,396	51	6,475	64	276			234	2,154		19	1,525
AAM				31	1	42						53			
COM				5,784	30	22,693	1								
Total	32	607.9	16	59,935	279	77,848	2,674	626	428	164	708	9,724		22	2,653

* For a key to the titles of the Strategic Objective, Intermediate Results, and indicator, see Figure 1. For indicator description see Appendix 2.

SO-1: N= Number of sites; Ha = hectares

SO-2: N= Number of policy success

IR1-1: N = Number of individuals

IR1-2: P = Number of publications; Q = quantity distributed; M = number of mass media events

IR2-1: Policy Index

IR3-1: N = Cumulative number of countries

IR3-2: N = Cumulative number of organizations

IR4-1: Site Index

IR4-2: N = Number of people trained

IR5-1: N = Cumulative number of funds

IR5-2: N = Cumulative number of enterprises

IR5-3: US\$ = Cumulative funds leveraged

Table 2. BSP's Planned Results for FY98 under the G/ENV Results Framework Indicators*

Division Project	SO-1		SO-2	IR1-1	IR1-2			IR2-1	IR3-1	IR3-2	IR4-1	IR4-2	IR5-1	IR5-2	IR5-3
	N	ha'0000	N	N	P	Q	M	Index	N	N	Index	N	N	N	US\$'000
AFR				1,156	73	29,785	8	115	4	17	166	204			90
A&P	7	45.5	5	7,017	52	25,080	33	216	1	15	414	1,304			448
LAC	1	145		400	7	4,650	2	90			75	10		3	
BCN	28	465.9	15	9,033	52	3,400	65	337			259	1,491		32	1,568
AAM				185	10	4,600						80			
COM				2,500	20	20,000	3								
Total	36	656.4	20	20,291	214	87,515	111	758	5	32	914	3,089		35	2,106

* For a key to the titles of the Strategic Objective, Intermediate Results, and indicator, see Figure 1. For indicator description see Appendix 2.

SO-1: N= Number of sites; Ha = hectares

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IR4-2: N = Number of people trained

IR5-1: N = Cumulative number of funds

IR5-2: N = Cumulative number of enterprises

IR5-3: US\$ = Cumulative funds leveraged

II. SUMMARY INDICATOR TABLES AND NARRATIVES

Strategic Objective: Effective biodiversity conservation and management

Indicator 1: Area of biologically important habitat under effective management

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program					
Strategic Objective: Effective biodiversity conservation and management					
Indicator 1: Area of biologically important habitat under effective management					
Unit of measure:	FY	Planned		Actual	
		N	'000 ha	N	'000 ha
Sources: Field visits and evaluations	1996				
Comments: Two key conditions must be met for areas to be considered under effective management: (1) habitat quality is maintained/improved and/or the rate of habitat degradation is reduced; and (2) demonstrated institutional ability to monitor and respond to threats and opportunities (adaptive management). Results ARE cumulative.	A&P			7	44
	LAC			1	145
	BCN			15	224
	Total			23	413
	1997				
A&P	7	44	5	45.3	
LAC	2	162	1	145	
BCN	22	538	26	417.6	
Total	31	744	32	607.9	
	1998				
A&P	7	45.5			
LAC	1	145			
BCN	28	465.9			
Total	36	656.4			

Summary Text (SO-Indicator 1)

In FY 1997, BSP's projects supported and promoted the adaptive management of nearly 608,000 hectares of natural areas of biological importance at 32 project sites (see the IR 4-1 worksheets, Appendix 2). It is expected that, during FY98, a cumulative total of some 650,000 hectares across 36 sites will be under adaptive management. BSP's Africa & Madagascar program conducts a variety of conservation projects in regions that include biologically important habitat, but these projects do not necessarily work directly on the adaptive management of those areas.

Narrative (SO-Indicator 1)

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

Peoples, Forests, & Reefs (PeFoR) Program and KEMALA support efforts toward effective local management of tropical forest in West Kalimantan, Indonesia (FY97)

In Indonesia, BSP's KEMALA Program supports the work of a local NGO, Yayasan Karya Sosial Pancur Kasih (YKSPK), in assisting Dayak communities in West Kalimantan to map their *adat* (customary law) territories. The mapping and related *adat* revitalization activities are a means of resolving land-use conflicts, gaining recognition of ancestral domain rights, protecting biological diversity and documenting indigenous knowledge. YKSPK facilitates *adat* assembly meetings at the different levels of authority needed to resolve issues within and between communities. Each assembly provides a forum for deliberation (stimulated by mapping activities) on resource management issues and adoption of agreed conservation practices that will bind community members through *adat* authority. In FY97, this process has achieved habitat maintenance and adaptive management in four *adat* areas (14,900 hectares in total). In FY96, YKSPK achieved effective management of 44,000 hectares at 6 sites under the PeFoR.

KEMALA supports effective local management of marine and coastal biodiversity in Central Maluku, Indonesia (FY97)

BSP's KEMALA Program supports a community-based marine resource management project of a local NGO, Yayasan Hualopu, in Central Maluku, Indonesia. Hualopu is working with 17 village communities in the Lease Islands to map customary fishing areas and marine resource use. Hualopu leads local marine resource assessments, provides technical input on resource management options, and facilitates village discussion of management options and tenure issues. In FY97, Hualopu assisted the members of three villages on Nusa Laut to formulate village conservation agreements affecting 1,300 hectares of marine and coastal biodiversity. These agreements will be implemented through traditional "closed-season" management practices known as *sasi* and enforced by the village head person with the assistance of a traditional enforcer, the *kewang*. Through this process these villages have demonstrated adaptive management of local marine and coastal resources.

PeFoR reduces pressure on East Kalimantan biodiversity in Indonesia (FY97)

BSP's PeFoR-supported project in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, achieved positive results in effective biodiversity management through the development of long-term conservation and sustainable land management plans in several Bentian Dayak communities. The plans define the sustainable management systems traditionally practiced by the Dayaks, and were formalized in response to increased pressure on ancestral lands for logging and plantation concessions. PLASMA, a PeFoR-supported NGO working with Bentian Dayak communities in East Kalimantan, worked with the Dayak to develop the plans, which are based largely on maps developed by communities. These community maps were developed using traditional consensus-driven decision-making, and provide information on local land-use, including boundaries between villages, rattan production areas, forest gardens, fruit trees and areas of primary forest considered off limits for conservation reasons. In addition to maps, PLASMA developed detailed land-use histories in focal communities, and described the functional nature of the traditional *adat* system. PLASMA's outreach activities served to increase the profile of land-use conflicts between the Bentian and outside interests. This information proved critical in

attaining dialogue with government officials, who formerly saw these lands as unused wilderness to be given over to logging and plantation interests.

By demonstrating that these biologically diverse forest lands are not only intensively used for varied objectives, but also contribute significantly to the national economy through rattan production, the Bentian are close to gaining formal land-use rights in areas totaling over 47,000 hectares in several communities.

PeFoR helps Mentawai communities manage territories with endemic biodiversity in Indonesia (FY97)

On Siberut Island in the Mentawai island chain off the coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, BSP's PeFoR grantee, Yayasan Citra Mandiri (YCM), worked with local communities to develop effective management plans as alternatives to forest conversion. The plans are based on traditional land-use maps developed by communities, and serve as the basis for detailed, consensus-based land-use agreements covering over 3,200 hectares, including habitat for rare endemic primates. These plans/agreements define how the rich tropical forests of the area have been traditionally used for diverse production and conservation objectives. YCM reached more than 1000 individuals in several communities to provide instruction on community mapping, discuss conflict resolution strategies and develop community land-use maps. These agreements proved critical in a court case brought by the Mentawai against the redistribution of their ancestral lands to outside interests for conversion to oil palm plantations. A local court ruled in favor of the prior land rights of 15 *Umas* (clan groups) in Rogdok and Madobak, paving the way for more balanced dialogue with government officials and the recognition of traditional land-management rights.

KEMALA supports efforts toward effective local management of tropical forest in West Kalimantan, Indonesia (FY98)

In Indonesia, BSP's KEMALA Program will continue to support the work of a local NGO, YKSPK, in assisting Dayak communities in West Kalimantan to map their adat territories. The mapping and related adat revitalization activities are a means of resolving land-use conflicts, gaining recognition of ancestral domain rights, protecting biological diversity and documenting indigenous knowledge. In addition to communities where maps exist and biodiversity conservation and management are already demonstrated, YKSPK anticipates, over the next year, demonstrating effective biodiversity management and conservation in an additional 10 adat areas (over 40,000 hectares) where maps are already developed.

KEMALA expands efforts in community-based management of coastal and marine resources in Central Maluku, Indonesia (FY98)

BSP's KEMALA Program supports a community-based marine resource management project of local NGO, Yayasan Hualopu in Central Maluku, Indonesia. Hualopu is working with 17 village communities in the Lease Islands to map customary fishing areas and marine resource use. Hualopu leads local marine resource assessments, provides technical input on resource management options, and facilitates village discussion of management options and tenure issues. In FY98 Hualopu will seek to facilitate adoption of village conservation agreements in the remaining villages participating in the project.

PeFoR assists Bentian Dayak communities to finalize additional land-use plans (FY 98)

BSP's PeFoR-supported project in East Kalimantan, Indonesia will finalize sustainable land-use plans in several Bentian Dayak communities. These plans, which illustrate the traditional and sustainable land-use patterns of the Dayak, will expand on past efforts to achieve a critical mass of community maps and management plans, leading to government recognition of traditional biodiversity management and reducing threats to biodiverse rich areas.

PeFoR efforts expand on Siberut (FY98)

PeFoR grantee, YCM, will expand its community mapping and land-management planning efforts in the Madobak Sub-district. This effort will increase the number of communities with documented and locally accepted conservation-based management plans, and increase the total multiple-use land area removed from a planned oil palm plantation.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN DIVISION

Terra Nostra provides capacity strengthening tools to local communities (FY 97)

In FY97, Terra Nostra, the implementing NGO of the BSP-supported Organizate! project, continued its assistance to residents within seven communities surrounding El Cielo Biosphere Reserve to develop alternative, environmentally sustainable livelihoods, while raising awareness about the importance of the reserve. (In FY96, Terra Nostra successfully convinced the government agency with jurisdiction over protected areas to deny logging permits within the Reserve.) In FY97, Terra Nostra continued its work in promoting the adaptive management of the Reserve through capacity strengthening, developing an ecotourism program, providing support for local NGOs to achieve legal status, and facilitating income-generating forest management projects.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

Community-based enterprise protects rainforest in Irian Jaya (FY97)

In FY97 we more rigorously examined several of the largest sites where BCN is working (for example, the Arfak Mountains Nature Reserve in Indonesia). In focusing our performance assessment on a smaller portion of the immense Arfak Reserve (over 68,000 ha) and the communities that surround it (approximately 200,000 ha) we gained a better sense of the progress being made. While the project cannot realistically manage and monitor the entire Arfak Reserve, the project enterprise is having an immediate impact on at least 17,420 ha of tropical montane forest. According to the Yayasan Bina Lestari Bumi Cenderawasih (YBLBC) project and field staff, the growth of a Birdwing butterfly farming business, with sales of US\$63,000 in 1997, has provided communities with cash incentives that can counter threats to the area's biodiversity. By monitoring the health of the ecosystem and stopping the illegal poaching of Birdwing butterflies by outsiders, the surrounding communities now effectively manage the natural area on which this conservation enterprise depends. While the day-to-day management is limited to the area reached by the enterprise, the adoption of policies to support this type of enterprise (see IR2-1) means that, in the future, BCN will have had an indirect impact on conservation of the entire area. In addition, the project at Arfak is serving as a model to other organizations as numerous governmental and academic groups have shown interest in the project and visited the site.

Project expansion and effective management in Garhwal, India (FY98)

The project team for the silk and honey project in Garhwal, northern India, expect that effective management will be demonstrated in FY98. This mountainous region is home to endangered snow leopards, bear, and bharal, and musk deer. Initially, it is expected that some 55 square kilometers (5,475 ha) of the Akash Kamini Valley will be under effective management. Project activities have been well established in 14 villages of the Akash Kamini Valley and were expanded to several additional villages in the Mansuna Valley where the project has begun working at the request of the people from these villages. The project staff have completed the initial surveys of the ecosystem in the project area. It was discovered that the regeneration of one of the types of oak in the valley was poor and the implications for the silkworm enterprise were discussed with the villagers in order to design a conservation awareness program. The initial success of the enterprise has resulted in the villagers beginning to see for themselves that the oak forests do have a value to them beyond the traditional subsistence uses and that conserving them benefits the entire community.

Strategic Objective: Effective biodiversity conservation and management

Indicator 2: Documented improvements in biodiversity conservation as a result of strengthened policies or improved policy implementation

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program				
Strategic Objective:		Effective biodiversity conservation and management		
Indicator 2:		Documented improvements in biodiversity conservation as a result of strengthened policies or improved policy implementation		
Unit of Measure:	Number of policy successes	FY	Planned	Actual
Sources:	Reports from partners	1996		
Comments:	Policies include laws, regulations, decrees, and agreements -- adopted by an organization -- that support the conservation and management of biodiversity. Policies can be designed and implemented at local, regional, national, and international levels. Internal policies of conservation NGOs would not be included in this total.	LAC		1
		BCN		15
		Total		16
		1997		
Policy successes are documented examples where USAID-supported efforts to improve policies or policy implementation have directly contributed to on-the-ground biodiversity conservation.	Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative.	A&P	3	2
		LAC	0	1
		BCN	6	13
		Total	9	16
1998		A&P	5	
		LAC	0	
		BCN	15	
		Total	20	

Summary Text (SO-Indicator 2)

In FY 1997, there were 16 instances where BSP projects resulted in the improvement of an organization's policy(ies) or resulted in improved implementation of an organization's existing policy(ies) that led directly to on-the-ground conservation of biodiversity (see the IR 2-1 worksheets in Appendix 2). BSP anticipates that 20 new policy successes will lead to documented biodiversity conservation in FY 1998.

Narrative (SO-Indicator 2)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

Project promotes conservation of threatened subspecies of giraffe in Niger (FY97)

The West African Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SUSG) was supported by BSP to participate in a strategic planning meeting of the four African SUSGs and to attend various meetings in North America, including the Convention on Biological Diversity's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. The increase in networking and exposure to different approaches to sustainable use helped to build capacity in the West African group, which was able to advise on various conservation issues in Niger. This included drawing public attention to the plight of the last remaining population in the world of a subspecies of giraffe, whose numbers had been dwindling because animals were being captured and given away as official gifts. The group's management advice led to the adoption and implementation of a new policy protecting the giraffe population.

Biodiversity Analysis for Africa Project (BAA) promotes coral reef conservation and community collaboration through support to law enforcement in Mafia Island Marine Park, Tanzania (FY97)

BSP's BAA project has supported WWF's development of the Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP). Good progress has been made in the area of protecting biodiversity of important coral reefs with the expansion of the VHF radio system and the operation of a new patrol boat. Eight dynamite fishermen were captured and 30 kg of dynamite and three boats were confiscated. Dynamite fishing has dropped from 8-15 reports per month to one in two months. This has had a significant effect on the support for the park by the local communities and has consolidated WWF's presence and trust. A letter was sent to the WWF Country Representative in Tanzania from the District Commissioner of Mafia expressing his "gratitude and appreciation for the remarkable job WWF has been doing on the Island." He continues to say that since the patrols started in October 1996, dynamiting has more or less stopped. The people of Mafia are now totally dedicated to and support WWF's MIMP activities.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

PeFoR supports change in protected area status to allow indigenous peoples to continue natural resource management in Irian Jaya, Indonesia (FY97)

PeFoR-supported WWF-Indonesia and indigenous communities living in and around three nature reserves in Indonesia (Kayan Mentarang in East Kalimantan, Gunung Mutis in eastern Nusa Tenggara, and Gunung Lorentz in Irian Jaya) to map customary forest lands and document customary use, management, and tenure. A major objective of these activities was securing a policy change that would allow sustainable customary resource use, and community participation in the management and planning in the three areas. For Kayan Mentarang and Gunung Lorentz, this was achieved through a successful request to the government to change the area's status from a Nature Reserve to a National Park. Further policy implementation was delayed during 1997 due to civil unrest associated with the national elections.

PeFoR efforts enhance community involvement in sustainable park management (FY98)

PeFoR will continue to support WWF-Indonesia and indigenous communities living in and around three nature reserves in Indonesia (Kayan Mentarang in East Kalimantan, Gunung Mutis in eastern Nusa Tenggara and Gunung Lorentz in Irian Jaya) to map customary forest lands and document customary use, management and tenure.

BSP expects that the policy analysis and mapping activity it supports will win official recognition for the role of local communities in managing the other two reserves, plus provide models, across varied locations, for replication in other Indonesian parks and reserves in FY98.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN DIVISION

Local NGO prevents logging in priority area (FY 97)

In FY97, BSP support to Birdlife International (CIPA-MEX) facilitated a successful campaign against illegal logging in El Carricito Huichol, one of three priority areas for conservation in the Sierra Madre Occidental. As a result of preventing logging permits, 15,000 hectares of the only old-growth pine forest remaining in the Sierra Madre, and its rare and endemic flora and fauna, are being protected.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

Community policy results in immediate protection of threatened reefs in Indonesia (FY97)

A community-initiated policy can have an immediate positive impact on conservation. A good example of this is the local policy to police the coral reefs of the Padaido Islands in Indonesia. The communities banned the use of dynamite, implemented a policy to claim management rights over their fishing area, and formed a patrol team to guard against future blast fishing. This policy and heightened community awareness resulted in the removal of another immediate physical threat to the reef. An Indonesian research team, without consent of the community, had laid down a permanent monitoring transect on Saba reef. The transect markers, unfortunately, consisted of 68 heavy concrete blocks linked together by nylon line and balanced, in some cases precariously, along the very edge of the wave-exposed reef slope. The reef had already been damaged in several places. Recognizing the severity of the threat and fearing that the windy season would cause further damage, the villagers removed the blocks. Monitoring of coral reef health and biodiversity has been conducted twice. The data show that all reefs being surveyed are in just as good or slightly better condition than they were at the beginning of the project. Improvements can be seen in areas that were damaged in the past by blast fishing or by earthquake and tsunami of 1996. Recovery is particularly rapid off Runi Island, the site of extensive earthquake damage. Blast fishing has decreased significantly and is virtually non-existent at all sites in the project. In the same year, the community banned the use of cyanide and adopted a policy to use large-mesh nets to reduce bycatch.

Anti-poaching policy proves effective in Chitwan, Nepal (FY97)

A second example of documented success from a local policy is the case of the communities of Baghmara and Kumrose in the grasslands bordering Royal Chitwan National Park in Nepal. The communities implemented a policy of plantation patrols to monitor and respond to threats. This policy proved to be successful in averting the killing of area rhinos and tigers. For the BCN 1997 Annual Report the team wrote: "Perhaps the most important achievement of the project is the change in attitude of the local people. When poachers, attracted by the increasing numbers of

wildlife, attempted to kill rhinos by digging pits near Baghmara, the community members not only informed authorities, but also filled the pits so that no wildlife would be killed.”

Legal status expected to improve conservation in Humla, Nepal (FY98 projected)

Improved conservation as a result of implemented policies is expected at two sites in Humla, Nepal, where communities are collecting plants to process at their essential oil distilleries. The two communities, Thali and Margor, gained Community Forest User Group (CFUG) status in FY97. CFUG status allows communities to collect royalty payments for materials collected on their land. This was the culmination of the last several years' work by the project team and communities in Humla. Even before the granting of the CFUGs, the communities were acting as unofficial user groups and making local policy; for example, after assessing the status of the valuable herb population, the people of Karnali agreed to ban pasture burning in FY97.

Intermediate Result 1: Increased public awareness and decision-maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation

Indicator 1: Number of individuals participating in G/ENV biodiversity outreach activities: workshops, networks, and oral presentations

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program				
Intermediate Result 1:		Increased public awareness and decision-maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation		
Indicator 1:		Number of individuals participating in G/ENV biodiversity outreach activities: workshops, networks, and oral presentations		
Unit of Measure:	Number of individuals	FY	Planned	Actual
Sources:	Reports from partners	1996		
Comments: Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative		AFR		258
		A&P		5,353
		LAC		1,912
		BCN		3,202
		A/C		3,440
		Total		14,165
		1997		
		AFR	102	8,651
		A&P	6,500	33,298
		LAC	1,500	1,775
	BCN	5,886	10,396	
	A/C*	3,000	-	
	AAM	-	31	
	COM	-	5,784	
	Total	**16,988	59,935	
	1998			
	AFR	1,156		
	A&P	7,017		
	LAC	400		
	BCN	9,033		
	AAM	185		
	COM	2,500		
	Total	20,291		

* In FY97, the decision was made to separate the results of the Analysis and Adaptive Management and Communications Divisions to illustrate their results in more detail. The "-" indicates that the FY96 actual and FY97 planned results for these divisions were reported under the acronym A/C, but FY97 actual and FY98 planned data are reported separated under AAM and COM.

** In the FY96 Performance monitoring report the total for FY97 planned was listed as 17,030 but had an addition error.

Summary Text (IR1-Indicator 1)

In FY 1997, BSP sponsored the participation of nearly 60,000 individuals in biodiversity workshops, networks, and other oral presentations worldwide, and in FY 1998, plans to sponsor over 20,000. For detailed lists of outreach events per region, see the IR1-1 worksheets in Appendix 2.

Narrative (IR1-Indicator 1)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

Sustainable Use Project helps to bring CITES and CBD to community level, and feed community perspectives back to national and international levels (FY97)

BSP co-funded a workshop on Community Based Resource Management in the Seventh Session of the Global Biodiversity Forum which explored synergies between CITES and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This workshop was an important step in bringing the two conventions to the community level, and providing direct feedback on community perspectives to national and international levels. The 120 participants, mostly representatives of local community and indigenous peoples' groups, had little or no prior knowledge of CITES or CBD, which operate at national and international levels, even though conservation is implemented and assured at the local level. Participants noted that the potential benefits of CBD have yet to be realized, particularly in terms of community participation, rights, benefit-sharing, and incorporation of local and traditional knowledge. While CITES, in some cases, helps protect community interests from destructive and unsustainable international demand, it fails to recognize that trade in wildlife can be an important positive incentive for community-based conservation and development, and thereby can itself threaten species conservation. National governments should be encouraged to involve local communities in the development and implementation of CBD and CITES strategies, incorporating local and traditional knowledge at all levels.

Global Climate Change for Africa III trains a core group of experts in climate change adaptation in Uganda (FY97)

Phase III of the GCC project is designed to assist the US-supported Country Studies Program to focus on Africa's global climate change adaptation mechanisms related to issues such as biodiversity, agriculture and food security, forests, and sea-level rise. It included support to the Ugandan Ministry of Natural Resources for a national workshop that was held in March 1997 on developing a national Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. It was a cross-sectoral workshop attended by sector technicians and experts, policy analysts, stakeholder groups, and policy makers. The workshop resulted in the training of a core group of experts in climate change adaptation and the production of five sectoral policy reports and public awareness materials.

Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) Program promotes biodiversity decision-making and public awareness (FY97)

A CARPE-supported planning meeting of the Conference on the Ecosystems of Dense Humid Forests in Central Africa (CEFDHAC) resulted in a cooperative effort of African decision-makers to assess critical sites to understand more fully the environmental impact of logging and agriculture

in the area. Along with workshops, networking, and dissemination of publications, the CARPE web page launched in FY97 is increasing public awareness and decision-maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation.

Analysis of Behaviors in Conservation Project promotes stakeholder understanding of biodiversity values and pressures on biodiversity in Taita Hills, Kenya (FY97)

This project sponsored participatory, behavior-centered assessments of five grantees in Senegal, Uganda, and Kenya. Among the activities funded were *mini-barazzas* (traditional meetings) in the Taita-Taveta District of southeastern Kenya. The East African Wild Life Society (EAWLS) organized the meetings because of concern that local communities were encroaching on remnant tropical montane forests of the Taita Hills, important sites of endemism. The meetings brought together national- and district-level representatives of the Forest Department, and resident stakeholders/resource users. For the first time, many local residents heard about the value of hilltop forests in these Eastern Arc Mountains as biodiversity "hot spots." They were able to voice concerns about their resource needs and government management practices, while, at the same time, hearing about constraints and opportunities from the forestry officials responsible for management and conservation of the forests. Opening of this discussion is key to resolving competition between the different interests in the area and promoting biodiversity conservation. The activity is expected to lead to articles in national newspapers and EAWLS's magazine, *Swara*, which has an international audience.

TRAFFIC Project on trade in wildlife medicinals will promote decision maker understanding of impacts of this trade on biodiversity in East and Southern Africa (FY98)

BSP has supported TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa [the trade monitoring group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and WWF] to conduct a study of the trade in animal and plant medicinals in East and Southern Africa and Madagascar. The research has resulted in the development of a list of priority animal and plant species of conservation concern, as well as yielding information on trade dynamics, conservation, and national and international end-markets. A workshop is planned for FY98 to disseminate these results to health officials, conservationists, and policy makers across Africa to finalize and discuss recommendations and future actions. The information resulting from the project will be of use to governments and organizations as a reference point from which to prioritize the actions necessary to ensure that the trade in wildlife medicinals is conducted at sustainable levels in their countries.

Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME) Project will promote knowledge of innovative techniques for biodiversity conservation in several African countries (FY98)

BIOME engaged African project managers from 11 sites across sub-Saharan Africa to identify, describe, and analyze key innovative techniques for biodiversity conservation in Africa, disseminate lessons learned, build capacity, and foster communication among project managers, policy makers, and donors. Currently, analysis of all the site visit reports is being carried out by a team of African advisors and a final project report is being written. A closing workshop will be held in June 1998 to review and complete the project analysis and prepare dissemination products, which will be launched in the respective countries of the participants.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

In first year, KEMALA engages 3,000 people in biodiversity conservation discussions (FY97)

In 1997, BSP's KEMALA Program supported 31 workshops, involving some 3,000 participants. These workshops were led by Indonesian partner NGOs and participants included community representatives, government officials, and members of NGO workshops. They focused on high-level national policy, meetings of practitioners from across Indonesia, training needs assessments, and traditional village assemblies addressing with local conservation issues.

With PeFoR support, Bentian Dayak conservation strategies subject of high-level government talks (FY97)

PLASMA conducts regular outreach activities where work is ongoing and villages that have learned of PLASMA's Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) work. Outreach activities include specific workshops on mapping methods, seminars on environment and development and general information meetings where the goals and methods of the PeFoR model are presented to interested communities. PLASMA organized meetings between Bentian partners, government officials and logging, mining and other extractive concessionaires. These meetings proved instrumental in opening dialogue and increasing awareness about traditional CBFM at the highest government levels. There are indications that these dialogues may lead to certain communities receiving official land titles and thereby enhancing the likelihood of sustainable forest management.

PLASMA held a number of press events in 1997 due specifically to the selection of Loir Botor Dingit of PLASMA to receive the prestigious Goldman Foundation Environmental Award for his work with the Bentian and, in part, with the PeFoR Program. The coverage related to this award reached a worldwide audience due to coverage in the global press.

PeFoR grantee Citra Mandiri involves over 1,000 in community mapping activities in Indonesia (FY97)

Yayasan Citra Mandiri undertook PeFoR-supported activities on the island of Siberut, and reached over 1000 individuals through a series of community mapping workshops and outreach meetings. Workshops include community mapping instruction, conflict resolution between villages and between clans within villages, actual community mapping and verification of information in maps. Based on the findings of the workshops and mapping, Musyawarah Adat (customary decision-making meetings) were used to determine conservation and land-use priorities and establish sanctions to enforce these decisions.

PeFoR supports buffer-zone workshops in Indonesia (FY97)

During FY97, WWF-Indonesia Programme staff worked with some 400 people, including local community trainers, local government, and local NGOs in buffer zones to discuss park zoning and use rights with funding from PeFoR. Discussions included the traditional Musyarawah Adat which establishes local rules and commitment to conservation. In addition, several stakeholder workshops were held in Irian Jaya, around Gunung Lorentz National Park, to build support from military, four government ministries, UNESCO and other UN agencies. These workshops and

discussions led to steps toward protecting over 3 millions hectares of biologically important habitat.

PeFoR supports Non-timber forest product (NTFP) policy dialogue in Orissa, India (FY97)

During FY97, 550 people were involved in village level discussions, NGO discussions, trader group discussions, and government meetings to develop and discuss Vasundhara's comparative study of NTFP policies in Orissa and four neighboring states -- Madya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Andra Pradesh. One state-level workshop was held in May which was attended by the Forest Minister of Orissa, the Principal Conservator of Forests, and twelve officers of the forest department and other government agencies, as well as by representatives of the federation of Forest Protection Villages in Ranpur Block, Nayagar District. Results of the study were also presented at a West Bengal Forest Department workshop on "Recent Trends in Joint Forest Management." Discussions of the NTFP economy were also held with tribal local government officials at a state-level meeting of Nikhila Orissa Adivasi Mancha, a tribal association representing hundreds of thousands of people.

KEMALA Grantees expand workshop efforts (FY98)

In 1998, 11 KEMALA Grantees will undertake extensive outreach efforts in their local and regional focal areas, organizing several dozen workshops dealing with community-based mapping techniques and management plans, policy implications, and other relevant topics, reaching a minimum of 4,411 people from communities, government agencies, NGOs and others. A KEMALA-wide forum is also planned, allowing all grantees opportunities to share and expand on lessons learned and identify shared constraints and strategies to mitigate these.

Expanded outreach efforts by PeFoR Grantee Citra Mandiri reach an additional 1,500 (FY98)

Yayasan Citra Mandiri will continue PeFoR-supported activities on the island of Siberut, in the communities of the Madobak Sub-district. At least 1,500 people will participate in a series of community mapping workshops and outreach meetings related to expanded community mapping efforts.

PeFoR continues support to buffer-zone management in Indonesia (FY98)

During FY98, WWF-Indonesia Program plans to hold one workshop to share experiences in participatory mapping and zoning of national parks in Indonesia with funding from BSP's PeFoR Program.

PeFoR funding ensures follow up of NTFP policy dialogue in Orissa, India (FY98)

During FY98, the PeFoR program will organize several NGO-level meetings to discuss the results of a second Vasundhara study of NTFP markets. This study will build on a comparative study of NTFP policies in Orissa and four neighboring states. Vasundhara will also host a state-level seminar on NTFP pricing policies.

Conservation outreach activities reach nearly 1,200 in Philippines with PeFoR support (FY97)

During FY97, 1,170 people participated in the Philippines Associations for Intercultural Development's (PAFID) community-level workshops promoting community mapping for Ancestral Domain recognition in Philippines with funding from PeFoR. The workshops were

attended by people from government agencies, NGOs, and indigenous peoples' organizations. Building on these workshops, PAFID led participatory mapping and resource management planning affecting over 385,000 ha in the Philippines.

PeFoR raises awareness of biodiversity and Indigenous Peoples' rights in Philippine Cordillera (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, the Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera (CDPC) raised awareness of biodiversity and indigenous peoples' issues through workshops and discussion groups in the Cordillera of northern Luzon in the Philippines, an area of one of the few remaining old-growth forests in the Philippines.

PeFoR supports community mapping discussions in the Kaa-Iya Protected Area in Bolivia (FY97)

During FY97, Capitanía del Alto y Bajo Izozog (CABI), with support from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Center for the Support of Native Lands, sponsored workshops that involved 130 people in discussions of mapping and land-use related to developing management plans for Kaa-Iya Protected Area in Bolivia with funding from PeFoR.

PeFoR supports improved decision-maker understanding in Upper Amazon (FY97)

During FY97, PeFoR supported increased biodiversity understanding of decision-makers in the Upper Amazon of Peru through community meetings as well as meeting with Indigenous Federations, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health. This enhances the opportunities for conservation of one of the world's most diverse forests.

Under the Biodiversity Conservation Priorities Project, over 26,000 participate in setting biodiversity priorities in India (FY97)

BCPP in India is a very participatory process designed to increase public awareness and decision-maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation while enabling people to work together to set conservation priorities. During FY 97, over 26,000 people were involved in meetings, workshops, group discussions, discussions at the local, district, state and national government bodies and agencies. These discussions shared information between scientists, politicians, bureaucrats and local people.

Conservation outreach in Philippines targets 500 individuals (FY 98)

During FY98, over 500 people will participate in PAFID's community-level workshops promoting community mapping for Ancestral Domain recognition in Philippines with funding from PeFoR. The workshops will be attended by people from government agencies, NGOs, and indigenous peoples' organizations.

PeFoR supports participatory evaluation in the Philippines (FY98)

During FY98, Friends of the Earth's Philippine associate the Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (LRC) will carry out an analysis of lessons learned from the Ancestral Domain mapping and claim process in Philippines with funding from PeFoR. During this participatory evaluation, over 200 people will be involved through a process that will raise awareness of the issues and accomplishments in conserving the remaining forests of the Philippines.

PeFoR presents biodiversity and conservation issues to Botanical Congress (FY98)

During FY98, PeFoR will share lessons from FY97 in order to expand the number of individuals and institutions in the with an increased understanding of the biodiversity and conservation issues of the Upper Amazon. This will be through a presentation to the Botanical Congress meeting in Peru with funding from PeFoR.

PeFoR supports Latin American workshops (FY98)

During FY 98, with funding from (PeFoR, the Center for the Support of Native Lands and collaborating indigenous peoples' groups will carry out three Latin America regional workshops related to indigenous peoples' conservation of biodiversity. Indigenous groups have claims to over 80% of the remaining old-growth forests in Central America and vast areas of South American biodiversity important for mitigation of Global Climate Change.

BCPP-derived methodologies applied in India (FY98)

As BCPP in India draws to a close in FY 98, BSP will support further meetings at national, state, district and local levels which will involve over 600 individuals. At the state levels, NGOs will be sharing the results of the BCPP at the village and district levels in at least two states. At the state level, in Himachal Pradesh, BCPP partners will present their findings to the State Council on Technology and Science Task Force that is developing a biodiversity action plan for the state. It is expected that the BCPP priorities will be integrated into the state-level action plan in Himachal Pradesh and possibly Maharashtra. In Karnataka and Kerala, state governments will be using BCPP priorities and BCPP local priority setting methods to plan and initiate Panchayat Raj (local government) conservation programs. These two initiatives will reach millions of people and cover millions of hectares of biologically important habitat in wetlands, coastal regions, forests, and grasslands.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN DIVISION

Haiti symposium on financing of biodiversity conservation has positive impact on biodiversity protection and protected area management (FY97)

BSP sponsored the participation of eight people from the U.S. and Latin America and the Caribbean to attend a symposium (*Colloque sur la Gestion des Aires Protegees et le Financement de la Conservation de la Biodiversite en Haiti*) to present information on financing of biodiversity conservation. They presented information on trust funds and alternative mechanisms for financing conservation. The *Colloque* has had a positive impact on biodiversity protection and protected area management. More specifically, it has made more people aware of the country's rich biological diversity and unique ecosystems. Many sites have been added to the existing list prepared by the Ministry of Environment. As a corollary to the resolutions of the *Colloque*, participants decided to create an initiative group responsible for monitoring the application of the resolutions and following up on the execution of the Park and Forest Protection Project (PFPP). This group, called GIX-97, has met several times and has established its mandate, its organizational scheme, a calendar of activities, and an overall budget.

A consultant for the protection of biodiversity was hired by PFPP's coordinator to give technical assistance to the project and to the Ministry of Environment, as well as to coordinate the creation of a committee for the support of a national system of protected areas. The concept of the committee derives directly from the *Colloque*.

A project launch is being prepared for the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment in order to determine their respective roles in the project PFPP and to plan their interventions in the parks and forests. The need to establish a communication system between those two Ministries was one of the main resolutions of the Colloque.

Leadership training for local communities around reserve areas (FY98)

The Sierra Madre Alliance is preparing to hold its third and last workshop on leadership capacity-building in December 1997. Approximately 24 Tarahumara community members will participate. The workshop will focus on leadership training and discussion of how to manage a forest reserve in anticipation that the Pino Gordo Reserve will be declared a biosphere reserve by the Secretaria de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca (SEMARNAP) at the end of 1998. The project leader, Randy Gingrich, stated "these training workshops are giving the community the tools they need" to manage the 17,000 hectares. In addition, declaration of the biosphere reserve supports the indigenous communities' land claims.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

Community workshops influence policy in Fiji (FY97)

Participation in outreach activities exceeded expectations at a number of BCN sites, including USP's Fiji-based project. A biological monitoring workshop in Verata, originally intended for community representatives, attracted dozens of people. Participants identified local marine resource management problems, developed action plans to meet these challenges and established monitoring plans to judge the success of these interventions. As a result of this and subsequent workshops, two *tabu* sites (off-limits areas) have been identified and approved by village meetings and leaders to help conserve biodiversity and also to allow comparison of the levels of organisms in harvested and non-harvested sites. The project staff who facilitated these meetings reported that the government and NGO representatives in attendance were impressed and enthusiastic. They felt the methodologies were effective for biodiversity conservation in Fiji, and asked for a training workshop to be held for representatives of relevant government departments and NGOs.

Diverse outreach activities build project reputation in Papua New Guinea (FY98)

Ongoing outreach activities by the project staff at the Crater Mountain Wildlife Management Area, Papua New Guinea have begun to pay off. Over the last year, the project staff continued to work with members of 21 different land-owning clans on ecoenterprise development. In addition, approximately 300 visitors including scientists, students and natural history travelers visited the research station, guesthouse and bushhouses which the communities in the Crater Mountain Wildlife Management Area (WMA) offer. The government's reaction to the project has been favorable. As the project team reports: "Officials were impressed that local communities from 21 different clans with two language groups, with limited formal education in the remote regions of their provinces, could generate and manage income from enterprises based on conservation instead of the customary large-scale resource extraction model of development.[...] Many said they did not know that national NGOs in PNG had the capacity to provide such a level of services or to conduct the sophisticated analysis of the process through the interdisciplinary monitoring activities being utilized in the Crater project"

Total community involvement in island communities, Indonesia (FY98 projected)

It is expected that the highly successful outreach program in the Padaido Islands, Indonesia will be extended to another village in FY98. Attendance at project meetings at the current sites has been very high. As many as 1,045 people (from three villages) regularly attended environmental and educational activities. The project staff feels strongly that all of these community members are very involved in the outreach activities and that without this interest there would be no project. With the inclusion of the fourth village, Opiaref, into the project activities in FY98, the attendance at outreach activities may be as high as 1,495.

ANALYSIS AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Applied research on four analytical topics enhances critical understanding of biodiversity conservation (FY97)

Significant progress has been achieved on four of BSP's five analytical topics. For example, a working meeting at the beginning of FY97, which included 21 participants from the conservation and development community, helped to establish the conceptual framework, methodology and sites for the "Decentralization and Devolution for Biodiversity Management" study. All case studies for this analytical topic were completed during FY97. The case studies were drawn from Latin America and Africa. Collaborative work between BSP and The Nature Conservancy on the "Adaptive Management for Biodiversity Conservation" topic has yielded a draft primer that is expected to be published in FY98.

BSP to widely publish issues briefs and organize related round tables on key conservation and development topics (FY98)

Beginning in FY98, BSP will conduct a round table or other similar open forum to discuss important and timely topics in the conservation and development field, such as adaptive management and community-based monitoring and evaluation. The results of these forums will be published in a series of issues briefs, approximately every two months. It is anticipated that each brief will have a distribution of 2,000-5,000. It is expected that these briefs and the forums will serve as catalysts for debate and discussion on current issues in conservation and development.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Outreach activities reach a wide variety of audiences (FY97)

BSP communications staff participated in five exhibits, two publication launchings, and consortium-specific outreach. In addition, BSP's communications division supported USAID-specific outreach with maps and a slide show. The audiences reached through this networking, comprised of approximately 5,700 individuals, represented a range of disciplines, including field practitioners, indigenous experts, policy makers, researchers, university professors and their students, school teachers, and the general public. BSP's Executive Director, Kathryn Saterson, participated in several outreach events, including a public speech given at Ashland University in Ohio, a teachers' workshop held at Plymouth State College in New Hampshire, and a conference sponsored by the Ecological Society of America in New Mexico, which was attended by approximately 150 people. BSP's A&P Director, Janis Alcorn, presented a talk at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Biological Scientists (AIBS) in Montreal. Drawing on examples from BSP-funded activities, she encouraged scientists to think about ways they might work also with indigenous peoples to contribute to conserving biodiversity on the ground.

Information dissemination to encourage interactions among consortium partners, USAID, and the broader conservation community (FY 1998)

In addition to exhibits and publication launchings co-hosted with consortium partners, BSP Communications will broaden the types of outreach events to include seminars. These events will offer the opportunity to share perspectives on key topics, such as ecoregional planning, which can subsequently be shared with broader audiences through print media.

Intermediate Result 1: Increase public awareness and decision-maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation

Indicator 2: Number of publications sent to appropriate audiences and number of mass media events held

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program								
Intermediate Result 1:		Increased public awareness and decision-maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation						
Indicator 2:		Number publications sent to appropriate audiences and number of mass media events held						
Unit of Measure:	Number of publications (P), quantity distributed (Q), and number of mass media events (M)	FY	Planned			Actual		
			P	Q	M	P	Q	M
Sources:	Reports from partners	1996						
Comments: A subsample of the outreach materials will be audited to test the relationship between these materials and increased public awareness and understanding of biodiversity. Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative.		AFR				21	2,191	8
		A&P				12	2,775	13
		LAC				10	1,550	21
		BCN				37	2,415	27
		A/C				4	7,939	1
		Total				84*	16,870	70
			1997					
		AFR	12	7,141	4	50	10,418	15
		A&P	12	2,000	6	120	35,522	2,580
		LAC	4	1,400	10	27	2,698	15
		BCN	33	4,450	27	51	6,475	64
		A/C**	10	10,000	0	-	-	-
		AAM	-	-	-	1	42	0
		COM	-	-	-	30	22,693	1
		Total	71	24,991	47	279	77,848	2,675
		1998						
		AFR	73	29,785	8			
		A&P	52	25,080	33			
		LAC	7	4,650	2			
		BCN	52	3,400	65			
		AAM	10	4,600	0			
		COM	20	20,000	3			
		Total	214	87,515	111			

* Some numbers have been changed from the FY96 Performance Monitoring report due to addition errors.

** In FY97, the decision was made to separate the results of the Analysis and Adaptive Management and Communications Divisions to illustrate their results in more detail. The "-" indicates that the FY96 actual and FY97 planned results for these divisions were reported under the acronym A/C, but FY97 actual and FY98 planned data are reported separated under AAM and COM.

Summary Text (IR1-Indicator 2)

In FY 1997, BSP's staff and grantees produced 279 publications related to biodiversity conservation of which almost 77,000 copies were distributed worldwide. In addition, there were over 2,600 newspaper, radio and television stories generated because of a BSP product or its impact. In FY 1998, there are 214 new publications planned for production of which over 87,000 copies are planned for dissemination. BSP anticipates that there will be 111 mass media stories generated based on the BSP projects and their impacts. For a detailed description of the publications and mass media events see IRI-2 worksheets in Appendix 2.

Narrative (IR1-Indicator 2)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

Protected Areas Conservation Strategy Project launches training manual for protected area managers (FY97)

The final publication from this project is an innovative training manual designed to help integrate training strategies and practices within conservation and natural resource management agencies as a means of improving their effectiveness. *What's Your Role?* has been written and illustrated to be a practical resource appropriate for daily use. The book is being distributed by the partner NGOs working in three regions of Africa, but also has been sent, on request, to Hong Kong, Malaysia, the European Bureau for Conservation and Development, the Department of Interior's International Affairs Office, and several NGOs in Latin America. Perhaps the best testimony on behalf of the book is found in the words of the people who have requested copies.

"The handbook will be very useful for us here in WWF Malaysia. We are currently undergoing a period of transition, to incorporate project cycle management. In August, we had an introductory training workshop on project design, monitoring and evaluation but have plans for more training programmes."

"I am in an NGO in KwaZuluNatal, South Africa, and working with this provincial office of our Department of Land Affairs to develop a three year training programme. This department is responsible for implementing land reform in this country, a complex and rather daunting task....! The training programme too will be complex, its needs cater for departmental staff as well as NGO and private sector people who assist in implementation, so it is for a sector rather than just a department. I have not undertaken a task of this magnitude before and it was suggested that the [manual]... would be useful to suggest how we might tackle this, so as not to start from absolute scratch but be able to draw on other people's learning."

Analysis of Behaviors in Conservation Project launches and distributes publication on behaviors in conservation (FY97/FY98)

Since its introduction in late 1996, *Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resources Management* has enjoyed unprecedented popularity and demand. Of the first 2,000 English copies printed, 1,800 have been distributed and a list of requests has prompted a second printing of 1,000 copies. We anticipate that these and the 1,000 recently printed French copies will be completely distributed in FY98. Copies of the book have been mailed to

recipients on all continents, suggesting a clear recognition by development agents and conservationists that behavior is a key factor in these fields, yet one that has been largely neglected up to now. BSP plans to produce a second publication from this project, a guide for use by field practitioners in developing behavior-centered foci and strategies as integral parts of their project or management activities.

BAA publication is used to incorporate biodiversity into national schools curriculum in Zimbabwe (FY97/FY98)

The Zimbabwe Ministry of Education has recognized the importance of education on biodiversity issues, and is currently incorporating biodiversity as an integral part of its primary and secondary schools curriculum. The team undertaking this work has informed us that they have found BSP publications extremely useful, especially *African Biodiversity: Foundation for the Future*. They would like BSP to become more closely involved with the program in the future. Through the revised curriculum, tomorrow's natural resource users and policy/decision-makers in Zimbabwe will become better educated about biodiversity and sustainable development, and able to make better informed decisions affecting the future of their biodiversity.

CARPE conveys information and lessons learned to a wide audience in Central Africa and elsewhere (FY97/98)

The CARPE project has developed and will continue to develop a large number of outreach materials for distribution to international and local partners, including scientists and conservation experts in Central Africa, NGOs, local government officials, donors and all the CARPE partners. The materials include: eight fact sheets on key themes in French and English, a project brochure in both languages, a project poster and 1998 calendar, a map and synthesis of the protected areas of the Congo Basin, vegetation and land-use maps, project Vugraphs in French and English, identification manuals and guides for local biodiversity, proceedings of various outreach events in the region, maps of vegetation cover, baseline data on biodiversity, typology of local community conservation practices, and others. These materials will help convey the information collected by CARPE grantees and the lessons learned to a large audience as well as help promote communication among the different partners. The Gabon Field Office will facilitate access to these materials for African partners and donors in the region, improving their knowledge and understanding of the region's biodiversity and its significance in mitigating global climate change.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

Nine publications with widespread distribution and 15 media events mark KEMALA's first year (FY97)

Indonesian NGOs supported by BSP's KEMALA Program produced nine separate publications describing and promoting community-based approaches to biological resource management and conservation. The Program's five media events in 1997 included lengthy interviews of Partner NGO, Yayasan Hualopu by both the Australian and British Broadcasting Corporations. In addition, BSP distributed 1000 copies of its KEMALA brochure.

Community-based forest management in Indonesia bolstered by Goldman Award (FY97)

PLASMA maintains ongoing efforts to inform the Indonesian and International Environmental NGO communities and government about progress with CBFM through regular newsletters, workshop reports, news bulletins. This year, PLASMA was able to turn national attention on CBFM when Loir Botor Dingit, Paramount Chief of the Bentian Tribal Council, was selected as a winner of the prestigious Goldman Environmental Award. Dingit, who works with BSP grantee PLASMA, was recognized for his tireless work to ensure that Bentian forest areas and rattan gardens in Indonesia are excluded from timber plantations.

Community mapping outreach stimulates replication in Mentawai Islands, Indonesia, under PeFoR (FY97)

YCM, a PeFoR partner working with Mentawai communities on Siberut Island off the coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, publishes a bi-monthly newsletter that is distributed to over 1,500 people. This year, two radio programs were aired to describe the benefits of community mapping for preventing conversion of forests in this area of high endemism and rare species. YCM also publishes a monthly magazine article in "Majalah Hidup". This outreach, combined with PeFoR-supported field activities, has stimulated strong interest in replication of YCM's activities in neighboring villages outside the current project area.

Indonesia national attention drawn to national parks under PeFoR (FY97)

During FY97, WWF-Indonesia Programme disseminated information about Gunung Lorentz, Gunung Mutis, and Kayan Mentarang National Parks through television, radio, and magazine articles that reached thousands of people throughout Indonesia with funding from PeFoR.

Participatory documentation of Abra peoples' traditional knowledge under PeFoR in the Philippines (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, CDPC produced a 200-page document on the history and resources of peoples in Abra, Mountain Province of Philippines. The process of developing this document led to increased conservation awareness and commitment. This document has been circulated to over fifty people in the region, and could be used to apply for Ancestral Domain claim should the communities decide to do so.

PeFoR policy analysis widely discussed in India (FY97)

In 1997, an article analyzing the role of NTFPs in economy and forest conservation were published in Banabarata, Vasundhara's quarterly Oriya language newsletter that is distributed to villages, NGOs and government officials. The proceedings from a pro-people forest policy was circulated to persons who attended the May workshop as well as to other persons influential in making and implementing forest policy. Vasundhara also circulated copies of the BSP-funded comparative NTFP policy study to government, NGOs, and other interested persons, resulting in the policy changes noted under IR2-1.

PeFoR community conservation activities shared through publications, videos, television, and radio reach over 3,000 (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, PAFID raised awareness of the issues related to conservation and indigenous peoples' tenurial rights in the Philippines. PAFID's quarterly journal "Mangyan Chronicle" (3000 copies) disseminated information about current threats to

Mindoran forests and progress made by PAFID's efforts to counter those threats. PAFID produced a video on community-based Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to address mining threats that was used as training material by International Labor Organization (ILO) and other organizations reaching several thousand people. Local papers also promoted the video. PAFID's BSP-funded work was featured on several major TV shows, and the feature on Palawan raised the Tagbanua's Ancestral Waters rights issue to national attention. Radio shows were also used to focus national attention on indigenous rights over forests and waters. In addition, specific process documentation reports and campaign brochures were also produced. These efforts contribute to promoting democratic discussion of natural resource issues at the national and provincial levels.

Government and local communities will continue to use PeFoR maps of Kaa-Iya Protected Area in Bolivia (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, CABI produced maps of the Kaa-Iya area which were distributed to over 100 people including government and other Indigenous Peoples' organizations.

Government and local communities to use PeFoR maps of Kaa-Iya Protected Area in Bolivia (FY97)

In FY98, with funding from PeFoR, the WCS, and CABI will continue to support finalization of project maps and other documents that will be distributed to some 100 people.

Upper Amazon Indigenous People receive copies of PeFoR maps (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, five microherbarium books and fifty copies of local maps were distributed to provide their availability to over 200 people in the Upper Amazon of Peru.

PeFoR supports WWF's Indigenous Peoples Initiative (FY97)

During FY97, case studies were initiated by WWF with support from PeFoR. The case studies are intended to document lessons learned from collaborate with Indigenous Peoples in Papua New Guinea and Latin America as part of WWF's Indigenous Peoples Initiative.

Ban Udyam promotes forest products in Nepal (FY97)

The jointly managed BSP-New ERA Ban Udyam (BU) project commissioned a "forest products market/enterprise options study" to identify opportunities and constraints to developing sustainable Community-based Forest Enterprises (CBFE), and to provide guidelines for identifying and planning CBFE activities. A BU brochure was drafted, and overview handouts prepared and distributed to partners, as well as to interested institutions and individuals. The first BU technical paper on Guichi (Himalayan Morel Mushroom) was prepared and sent to interested agencies, including the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and its Regional Program Office - Asia and Pacific (RPPO-RAP). Over 100 copies of the CBFE study were distributed to date, as well as a mushroom study.

BCPP raises public awareness of biodiversity issues in India (FY97)

In addition to raising public awareness and decision maker understanding of biodiversity through direct discussions under BCPP, BSP also supported the development and distribution of 76

publications to over 15000 people in FY 1997. These included workshop reports, reference manuals on methods, newsletter articles, articles in specialist journals (for example, *Zoo News*, others), and newsletter articles in seven states. The methods manuals are now being applied by others, for example, the Wetlands Prioritization Manual is being used in Maharashtra for a government sponsored effort to carry out a state-level prioritization of wetland sites. Three radio programs featured BCPP and over 20 newspaper articles covered BCPP activities, including, for example, a Bihar newspaper feature on the national microstrategies workshop in which over twenty NGOs participated.

BSP, IUCN, WWF and World Bank collaborate to produce *Beyond Fences* manual (FY97)

Beyond Fences is a two volume manual designed to help professionals involved in conservation initiatives to identify social concerns that are relevant for their work, assess options for action, and implement them. Volume 1 is a companion to a process of planning, evaluation or redesigning a conservation initiative. Volume 2 is a reference book. Initiated in 1994 by BSP's Asia & Pacific program, the manual was funded and guided through the collaboration of World Bank, IUCN, CIFOR, WWF, PVO/NGO NRMS, Swiss Intercooperation, and BSP. Demand for the book to date has come from institutions with programs in Protected Areas management and from NGOs with field projects.

PeFoR-funded study of decentralization through indigenous comarcas in Panama completed (FY97)

A Spanish-language case study of indigenous comarcas as a means for decentralizing conservation was commissioned by PeFoR in FY97. The study offers an alternative concept for decentralization through recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to conserve biodiversity in their territories.

Expanding KEMALA results lead to 21 publications, 12 media events (FY98)

BSP's KEMALA program will continue to support its existing 10 grantees to develop and disseminate publications and organize media events that raise the profile of the need for biodiversity conservation and sustainable community-based resources management. Partners estimate a minimum of 21 publications and 12 media events, eventually reaching at least 13,200 people and/or institutions.

PeFoR keeps spotlight on NTFPs in India (FY98)

In 1998, Vasundhara will publish a special NTFP issue of their Oriya language newsletter, as well as have one newspaper article in a newspaper with a circulation of 220,000. Two additional publications, including the final NTFP policy report, are also expected.

Publications, videos and media events continue with PeFoR support in the Philippines (FY98)

In FY98, with funding from PeFoR, Philippine grantee PAFID will reach over 1000 additional people through newspaper articles, project documents, newsletters and mass media events, bringing total to over 4,000.

PeFoR to promote biodiversity conservation with publications (FY98)

In FY98, with funding from PeFoR, publications related to biodiversity conservation will be distributed to at least fifty people in the Upper Amazon of Peru.

PeFoR supports WWF's Indigenous Peoples Initiative (FY98)

During FY98, WWF will move forward with an Indigenous Peoples Initiative that has been partially funded by PeFoR. Case studies prepared in FY97 will be disseminated to share WWF experiences and lessons learned from collaboration with indigenous peoples in Papua New Guinea and Latin America. These analyses will improve WWF's efforts to collaborate with Indigenous Peoples to conserve millions of hectares of tropical forests around the world.

Ban Udyam promotes awareness of sustainable forest management in Nepal (FY98)

In FY98, BU anticipates that publications produced in FY97, in addition to a new outreach document and two technical documents, will reach a minimum of 500 individuals or institutions in order to promote awareness of sustainable forest management.

BCPP continues to raise public awareness of biodiversity issues in India (FY98)

BCPP publications will include some 20 documents including state-level BCPP priorities documents, a BCPP methods document, campaign booklets, BCPP national priorities document and executive summary, spin-off books on various topics, including local strategies and sacred groves, and additional sub-project reports. In addition, a major national magazine is expected to have a special annual issue focusing on the local strategies component of the BCPP. These documents will be distributed to people in all levels of government, NGOs, private sector, and local peoples' organizations.

PeFoR to disseminate lessons learned on Ancestral Domain mapping management in the Philippines (FY98)

During FY98, Friends of the Earth's Philippine associate, the LRC, will produce a book analyzing the lessons learned from the Ancestral Domain mapping and claims over the past several years in Philippines with funding from PeFoR. This book will be distributed to over 500 people and stimulate policy discussion at the national level to improve policies conserving old-growth forests to mitigate global climate change and conserve what remains of the Philippines' once rich endemic biodiversity.

Beyond Fences to be distributed to over 700 (FY98)

BSP has contributed funding to IUCN for distribution of the Beyond Fences manual to 500 groups, including appropriate NGOs, government agencies, and institutions in developing countries during FY98 after a public United States launching at World Bank. BSP will distribute 200 copies directly to USAID missions and partner NGOs.

Panamanian case study to be included in BSP's analysis of decentralization (FY 98)

In FY98, an English-language version of the Panamanian case study commissioned by PeFoR in FY97 will be included in BSP's expected publication of an analysis of decentralization experiences from six countries.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN DIVISION

Paper provides background for commission's final report (FY97)

A BSP consultant, Joseph Henry Vogel, wrote the background paper "The Successful Use of Economic Instruments to Foster Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Six Case Studies from Latin America and the Caribbean" that was used by the Inter-American Commission to produce their final report on recommendations for the Summit. His report has since been distributed widely including at international conferences such as The Nature Conservancy's Conservation Training week in Cancun, Mexico and the First Latin America and Caribbean Parks Congress in Santa Marta, Colombia. In addition, his paper was accepted by *Biopolicy Journal*, an on-line journal. In all, over 800 copies of this report have been distributed to both local and international audiences.

An assessment of hunting practices in the lowlands of Guatemala results in user-friendly manuals and booklets (FY97)

In Uaxactún in the lowlands of the Peten in Guatemala, local residents are working with Guatemalan scientists to analyze hunting practices during the chicle extraction season. Apart from the successful community outreach through meetings and participatory workshops, the project has produced publications geared towards various audiences. Detailed results of the study were published for scientists, reserve managers and other professionals. In addition, using the information collected, a series of publications were also produced for the community. These include a booklet which describes six years of wildlife studies and management actions, and two beautifully-illustrated comic-books reporting on the findings to the hunters and other community members. By sharing the objectives of and results from research, adaptive management can be more easily carried out.

Proceedings on Haiti symposium on financing of biodiversity conservation to be disseminated (FY98)

BSP will assist in the dissemination of the final proceedings from the BSP-supported "Colloquium on the Management of Protected Areas and Sustainable Conservation Financing" to the appropriate USAID, NGO, donor and other interested institutions. The proceedings of the colloquium will raise awareness of park management and conservation issues in the broader Haitian context, and provide concrete recommendations for next steps in the park management and sustainable financing areas.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

BCN projects continue to gain press visibility and produce quality research (FY97)

All projects continue to circulate reports and gain press coverage in newspapers and radio broadcasts. A few projects have become very prolific in academic publications, for example the Biligri Rangan Hills project in the Western Ghats of India and The Mountain Institute (TMI) project in Sikkim, India. TMI also had a much higher number of media events. A representative publication from this project is an article in the June 1997 issue of *Ambio*, which includes a study of the TMI site in Sikkim, India. (Rai, S. C, and R. C. Sundriyal, *Tourism and biodiversity conservation: the Sikkim Himalaya*, *Ambio* 26(4): June 1997). Similarly, in Indonesia the projects at Gunung Halimun and Lore Lindu National Parks have both gotten extensive coverage in national newspapers (e.g., the *Jakarta Post*) and on national television (a

feature on ecotourism in West Java), and there are at least three articles being prepared for scientific journals on the research and monitoring work The Nature Conservancy-Indonesia (TNC-I) staff and consultants are conducting.

New web site will magnify BCN's outreach (FY98)

FY98 began with the publication of the 97 Annual Report, much expanded in format and content. It is expected that the 100-plus page Report, including extensive stories from the field and enterprise reports will be much in demand as a casebook on community-based enterprises. The beginning of FY98 also saw the launch of the BCN web site (BCNet.org), which further expands the outreach potential of BCN. Even at this stage, the use of the web site by organizations and individuals in Asia has exceeded our expectations. Both on and off the web, academic publications will be a major focus of FY98 as BCN staff and grantees work on a concerted portfolio of analytical reports and case studies from the data and experience collected over the life of the projects.

ANALYSIS & ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The road to success: BSP distributes the results of the strategic planning and monitoring workshops of the Proyecto Ambiental Regional para Centro America (PROARCA)/Costas regional sites (FY97)

BSP compiled the results from the monitoring and evaluation workshops held in the four priority sites: La Mosquitia--Nicaragua and Honduras; Gulf of Honduras--Honduras, Guatemala and Belize; Gandoca/Bocas--Panama and Costa Rica; and Gulf of Fonseca--Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua. The report "Camino al Exito" presents the results of the workshops including the conceptual model, workplan, monitoring plan, next steps and results framework. In addition, it presents the purpose of the monitoring and evaluation framework and illustrates how it is a useful tool to planning any project. Thirty-eight copies have been distributed to workshop participants, the Regional Site Technical Advisors (RSTAs), and other project personnel.

Measures of Success to be published by Island Press and already in high demand by conservation practitioners (FY98)

During FY98, BSP will publish *Measures of Success: Designing, Managing, and Monitoring Conservation and Development Projects*. This publication, prepared by staff of the AAM and BCN programs, is a step-by-step guide to project design and implementation based on the principles of adaptive management. It is written in simple and clear language targeted primarily at field-based practitioners. *Measures of Success* will be produced by Island Press, the largest publisher and distributor of conservation and development related books and texts. Preliminary review of the guide has been very favorable, and is expected to have wide distribution.

COMMUNICATIONS

Getting the word out (FY 1997)

BSP produced 12 new publications and disseminated a total of 22,693 books, reports, brochures and other informational materials. A major publication this year was the BSP 1996 Annual Report, *Advancing Knowledge To Achieve Conservation*, which synthesized the major accomplishments of BSP's regional and global programs, summarized emerging lessons, and provided a map illustrating the geographic scope of BSP's work. This ready reference is being adapted to multiple communication and outreach needs, both internally and externally. For

example, the editors of *Global Biodiversity* magazine read our annual report story on Loir Botor Dingit, 1997 Goldman Environmental Prize winner, and requested that we develop an article, which was featured in their magazine; this BSP story was circulated to some 9,000 readers in the international biodiversity conservation community.

The brochure *Biodiversity: Facts on the Foundation of Life* continues to be frequently requested by consortium partners, the public, environmental educators, and others, with 3,300 copies disseminated in FY97. Unsolicited interest in a revised edition of this brochure has been expressed by various individuals and institutions.

BSP also produced several posters, multi-panel displays, and maps that were used by BSP and USAID staff for multiple purposes and audiences.

Plans to implement new methods for information dissemination (FY98)

During FY98, BSP Communications will work closely with AAM to synthesize and share what BSP is learning from its on-the-ground projects about what is leading to conservation success. The new *Issues Briefs* series, to be published bimonthly, will focus on cross-regional lessons, including what BSP is learning about the conditions the program has identified for achieving biodiversity conservation, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), community-based mapping, decentralization, and ecoregional planning.

Intermediate Result 2: Strengthened national and local policies and/or improved policy implementation to support biodiversity conservation

Indicator 1: Index of policy results

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program				
Intermediate Result 2:	Strengthened national and local policies and/or improved policy implementation to support biodiversity conservation			
Indicator 1:	Index of policy results			
Unit of Measure:	Policy index	FY	Planned	Actual
Sources:	Reports from partners	1996		
Comments: Policies include laws, regulations, decrees, and agreements. They may be strengthened either by improving the policies themselves and/or their implementation.		AFR		18
		A&P		95
		LAC		53
		BCN		141
		Total		307
The policy index is calculated by awarding 1 point for each step completed in each policy initiative: policy analysis, communication and educational activities to promote improved policies, improved policies adopted by national, regional, and local institutions, adequate implementation of these policies, and documented improvements in conservation as a result of policy implementation. One point is awarded for each organization that completes a step.		1997		
		AFR	20	101
		A&P	140	165
		LAC	67	84
		BCN	178	276
The cumulative score is calculated for all steps completed for each policy initiative in one year .		Total	405	626
		1998		
		AFR	115	
		A&P	216	
		LAC	90	
Results ARE cumulative.		BCN	337	
		Total	758	

Summary Text (IR2-Indicator 1)

In FY 1997, 187 policy initiatives were strengthened producing a cumulative total policy index of 626. In FY98, BSP projects plan to strengthen 39 new policy initiatives and a result in the completion of a total of 132 additional policy index steps. If achieved, this will raise BSP's policy index to 758 by the close of FY98 coming from the strengthening of 270 policy initiatives.

The 187 policy initiatives undertaken in FY 1997 resulted in the successful completion of a total of 295 steps by the respective implementing organizations (a range of 0 to 5 steps could be completed per policy). In FY97, on 16 occasions (equaling 5.4% of the 295 total steps completed) improvements in biodiversity conservation attributed to improvements in the respective policy were reported. In 42 instances (14.2% of the completed steps) improved conservation could not be

documented, but improvements in the implementation of the policy was seen. Improved policies were adopted by national, regional, and local institutions in 15.3% of the cases (45 times). In 72 cases (24.4%), communication and educational activities were carried out to improve policies and their implementation. One hundred and twenty (40.7% of the 295 policy steps completed) formal or informal reviews of existing regulations were carried out in FY 1997.

In addition to the above mentioned steps completed in FY97, 132 additional steps are planned for completion in FY 1998. These steps are broken down as follows: 20 cases of improvements in biodiversity conservation attributed to improvements in the respective policy; 22 instances of improvements in the implementation of the policy; 22 times where improved policies will be adopted by national, regional, and local institutions; 24 times when communication and educational activities will be carried out to improve policies and their implementation; and policy analyses are planned to be completed for 30 policy initiatives.

The above mentioned policy steps can be found in tabular form in Appendix 2 as the IR2-1 worksheets.

Narrative (IR2-Indicator 1)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

Biodiversity Analysis for Africa Project promotes legislation implementation and hence improves conservation of coral reefs in Mafia Island Marine Park (FY97)

One of the BAA grants was to MIMP project to support the establishment and management of a marine park in this important ecosystem, and implement priority conservation and development activities. As part of this project, legislation pertaining to the park and its General Management Plan was translated into the local language and distributed to communities surrounding the park.

In addition community education activities were carried out to improve people's understanding of the legislation and how it affects their lives. These included: projects for primary and secondary school, an awareness campaign at the Mafia Island football competition, a fishing collective project, and the selection of a boatman through consultation with villages.

TRAFFIC's Wildlife Medicinals Trade Project assessed the impact of legislation relative to wildlife trade in 17 East and Southern African countries (FY97)

BSP is supporting TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa (the trade monitoring group of IUCN and WWF) to conduct a review of the trade in wildlife medicinals in East and Southern Africa and Madagascar, with the aim of identifying those plant and animal species most in need of conservation, management and/or research. In FY97, extensive literature reviews and in-country research studies were performed in 17 countries which included a review of the legislative situation in each country related to the trade in wildlife medicinals. A total of 47 pieces of legislation were reviewed and their impact on the trade of wildlife medicinals assessed.

Global Climate Change for Africa Project identified policy options to mitigate climate change in Uganda (FY97/98)

The United States Country Studies Program is one activity in a comprehensive, international effort to understand and respond to the threat of global climate change, as scientists, NGOs and policy makers work to facilitate the Framework Convention on Climate Change. While the

convention commits the international community to provide financial and technical assistance for adaptation activities, it provides few or no region-specific adaptation strategies, or estimates of potential costs. To complement the Country Studies' efforts, BSP's GCC- Phase III focuses on Africa's global climate change adaptation mechanisms related to such issues as biodiversity, agriculture and food security, forests and sea level rise. Two of the four GCC-III activities were part of a collaborative effort by BSP and WRI to support climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments in Africa, specifically in Uganda. In FY 97, a series of reports was prepared by the five leading government agencies/sectors in Uganda, which included the identification and description of policies in these sectors that affect adaptation. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is also preparing a paper on National Development Policy and how these policies are likely to offset climate change and vulnerability. All the sectors have come out with a list of possible adaptation options which can be applied in the short, medium and long term. Once finalized, these reports will provide some recommendations on how the identified options can be implemented. It is anticipated that in FY98 or FY99 some of the adaptation options identified in each of the sectors will be implemented, and lead to some conservation impact locally, regionally and globally.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

Government recognition of sustainable local management in West Kalimantan under KEMALA (FY97)

In Indonesia, BSP's KEMALA Program supports the work of local NGO, YKSPK, in assisting Dayak communities in West Kalimantan to map their adat territories. In FY97, YKSPK involved local government officials in formal seminars and policy dialogue on the integration of land-use management by Adat communities with government planning. This led to a precedent-setting policy result with the integration of community maps with Regional Spatial Arrangement Plans in two sub-districts (Simpang Hulu and Sekadau Hilir). To achieve this, YKSPK and its client communities met a threshold requirement (set by government planning agencies) of map coverage of more than 50% of the total area in each sub-district. The revised plans were used as the basis for canceling a proposed oil palm concession and forest concession that would have destroyed forests in the mapped areas. In FY98 YKSPK will seek to achieve the same policy result in a further eight sub-districts.

Sustainable forestry recognized at PeFoR sites in East Kalimantan (FY97)

PLASMA achieved policy modifications to a point where some Bentian communities are close to be granted national policy-level recognition for their sustainable forest management systems in operation on hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests. This is due to increased and informed dialogue on the national ministerial level, and with large private outside companies. The outcomes of the PeFoR process, such as community maps and sustainable management plans, have been key tools on the table during these discussions. PLASMA also worked to establish more clear policies on conflict resolution alternatives between local communities, government offices and private extraction-based companies through expanded communication and awareness raising regarding traditional land-use systems and issues, on the local, regional and national level.

Court rules in favor of recognizing local land management rights on Siberut, Indonesia (FY97)

YCM, a PeFoR-supported partner working on Siberut island, Indonesia, pursued 3 policy initiatives in FY97. As a result, local "policies" at the *Uma* (clan group) level now fall under more formal and legally defensible agreements developed as a result of PeFoR-supported processes. These agreements, reached by consensus, regulate access and use by *Uma* members to lands, and underscore local resource management decisions (e.g. trees harvested for local use only, certain forests are fully protected locally, cleared lands will be utilized more efficiently, etc.). This policy affects forests supporting endemic and rare species. A key policy success was achieved when a local court ruled in favor of 15 *Uma*'s prior right over their lands in Rogdok and Madobak, Siberut. This case was filed in opposition to a government plan to convert more than 500 hectares of Mentawai land to a government housing/farming project. In their defense, villagers used the sketch maps and management plans produced as a result of participatory mapping at YCM's PeFoR field sites.

PeFoR support leads to policy reform affecting over 2.5 million hectares of globally significant protected areas in Indonesia (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, WWF-Indonesia Programme was successful in promoting the conversion of Gunung Lorentz Nature Reserve to a National Park which allows greater participation from local people -- essential for sustainable protection of these areas. This change has resulted in improved management of 2.5 million hectares of globally significant forests and wetlands. A Buffer Zone Management Decree was also signed with provincial and district governments in the Gunung Lorentz area. Gunung Lorentz has been nominated as a World Heritage Site, and road building plans in the park have been stopped. During FY97, World Wildlife Fund-Indonesia Programme (WWF-IP) also used information from the Gunung Lorentz experience to start a campaign to reform mining laws as they affect protected areas. WWF-IP was also successful in getting Kayan Mentarang declared a National Park, and secured a legal decree from the government of East Kalimantan allowing exclusive use of forest products by local residents in the internal boundary districts of Kayan Mentarang. Another policy initiative has focused on gazetting Wanggameti in West Sumba.

PeFoR policy analysis leads to policy reform in India (FY97)

In FY97, policy initiatives were supported by Vasundhara to alter the monopolistic state-level policy which restricts the sale of NTFPs to a small number of government appointed agents at fixed prices below the true market rate. Policy initiatives have targeted sal, mahua, tendu, char, and other NTFPs. Thirty-one legislators have written to the government of Orissa to support changes in the NTFP policy and have been putting forth questions in the state Assembly related to tendu, sal and mahua, and their relationship to the 1996 National Joint Forest Management resolution. In response to the information campaign, the Orissa state government carried out an official investigation and revised their policy to allow more agents to act as purchasers of sal. As a result, sal seed prices paid to poor tribal collectors rose 50 to 75 percent.

PeFoR policy initiatives positively impact Ancestral Domain and Ancestral Waters rights in the Philippines (FY97)

During FY97, PeFoR has supported several policy initiatives in Philippines through PAFID. These initiatives have included analysis and education leading to policy improvements in the

areas of the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) recognition of local community maps, legal recognition of indigenous rights over seas/waters, reform of Protected Areas Management Boards to better represent indigenous peoples, and other adjustments of National Park boundaries to accommodate indigenous peoples rights. PAFID entered into an agreement with the Philippine Bureau of Coasts and Geodetic Surveys that enables PAFID to map Ancestral Waters claims. PAFID has been very actively involved in promoting the inclusion of Ancestral Waters in the definition of Ancestral Domains in the proposed Indigenous Peoples Act filed in the Philippine Senate.

Philippines government accepts Indigenous Peoples' PeFoR maps as cadastral surveys for awarding titles (FY97)

In Mindanao, the Philippines, a special government committee has awarded titles on the basis of Indigenous Peoples' PeFoR maps. This is a policy breakthrough. The 30,000 ha area being mapped in FY97 & FY98 includes the last remaining forests in Mindanao.

With PeFoR support, local people manage South America's largest protected area (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR and assistance from WCS, Izcoceños in Bolivia made further progress toward implementing the new policy granting them management of the 4 million hectare Kaa-Iya Protected Area, South America's largest protected area.

Ban Udyam identifies policy constraints in Nepal (FY97)

BU in Nepal has laid the groundwork to achieve policy analysis results and to increase communication and educational activities. Steps to date include the removal of restrictions on community trade in two NTFPs, and the removal of regulatory barriers to the efficient transportation of NTFPs between districts. It is expected that these increased benefits will strengthen commitment to sustainable forest management in 1.2 million hectares.

BCPP-India stimulates policy initiatives in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (FY97)

During FY97, policy initiatives were undertaken in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands where a Task Force is carrying out an analysis of encroachment at the district and sub-district level and developing recommendations for improving biodiversity protection. In addition, a review of efficient sawmilling and timber extraction is being carried out; a Task Force is studying the depletion of resources on which the indigenous Onge people depend and alternatives for reversing this depletion; a corrupt police official was removed from his position; and additional forest guards were posted on Little Andamans in order to enforce existing laws. At the national level, Ministry of Environment and Forests has initiated a review of threatened and endangered species in order to revise the list based on BCPP analyses.

PeFoR supports policy reforms for successful park management (FY98)

During FY98, with funding from PeFoR, the WWF-IP will support policy reforms necessary to improve management of the Wangameti area in West Sumba. This area is expected to be gazetted in 1998.

PeFoR support continues for policy reform dealing with additional NTFPs in India (FY98)

In FY 98, Vasundhara will continue to push for policy reform in tendu, mahua and other NTFP products in order to support increased incomes that will reduce pressure on forests. These policy reform initiatives were supported by Vasundhara to alter the monopolistic state-level policy

which restricts the sale of NTFPs to a small number of government appointed agents at fixed prices below the true market rate

PeFoR analyses lead to positive policy changes in Ancestral Domain recognition (FY98)

During FY98, PAFID will receive support from PeFoR to continue to push for policy reform initiatives based on analysis and education leading to improvements in the areas of DENR recognition of local community maps, legal recognition of indigenous rights over seas/waters, reform of Protected Areas Management Boards to better represent indigenous peoples, and other adjustments of national-park boundaries to accommodate indigenous peoples rights. PAFID anticipates success in several areas with funding from the PeFoR Program.

Philippines government accepts Indigenous Peoples' PeFoR maps as cadastral surveys for awarding titles (FY98)

In Mindanao, the Philippines, a special government committee has awarded titles on the basis of Indigenous Peoples' PeFoR maps. This is a policy breakthrough. The 30,000 ha area being mapped in FY97 & FY98 includes the last remaining forests in Mindanao.

PeFoR supports policy reform of Ancestral Domain Claims (FY98)

During FY98, Friends of the Earth's Philippine associate, the LRC will complete policy analyses and work to establish policy reform related to the Ancestral Domain claim and rights in Philippines with funding from PeFoR. The analyses will also focus on guidance for implementation of the new Ancestral Domains Law.

Ban Udyam examines policies to support sustainable forest management in Nepal (FY98)

in FY 98, BU will analyze results from two inaugural pilot CBFE sites, to identify specific policy opportunities and constraints for successful CBFE development. Particular policy analyses will begin with a focus on restrictions on the harvesting and trade of certain non-timber forest products species, and barriers to sustainable timber enterprise development. Additional outreach activities are planned to maintain the momentum of increasing communication with government decision makers leading to positive policy reform.

BCPP-India continues support for policy initiatives in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (FY98)

Policy initiatives begun by BCPP will continue in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands where a Task Force is carrying out an analysis of encroachment at the district and sub-district level and developing recommendations for improving biodiversity protection. In addition, a review of efficient sawmilling and timber extraction is being carried out, a Task Force is studying the depletion of resources on which the indigenous Onge people depend and identifying alternatives to reverse the depletion

BCPP-India works to achieve policy success in local priority setting and freedom of information (FY98)

In FY98, as a result of the BSP-funded BCPP, policies on encroachment and efficient timber extraction and sawmilling are expected to be enacted and implemented in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In addition, Kerala government is incorporating BCPP local strategies methods into a new program for biodiversity at the *Panchayat Raj* (local) level. Kerala will be the first state in India to do this. Karnataka state will also be supporting the BCPP local strategies

method in 80 Panchayats in the first step toward a state-wide incorporation of the approach. The BCPP national study of conservation policies and laws will be completed in FY98 and used to promote improved conservation policy at the national level. The Freedom of Information Act, supported in FY96, is expected to become law in FY98. This will enable NGOs and peoples' organizations to have access to information important for managing biodiversity and promoting accountability of government agencies charged with conservation and sustainable development.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN DIVISION

Vice President Gore endorses commission's initiative (FY97)

The Inter-American Commission on Biodiversity and Sustainable Development met twice and developed five initiatives for consideration at the Bolivia Summit. Of the five initiatives recommended, four were incorporated into the Summit Plan of Action, agreed to and signed in Bolivia in December 1996. The four initiatives are 1) Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN), 2) Inter-American Dialogue, 3) Cooperation on Shared Aquatic Resources and 4) Innovative Financing. Vice President Al Gore who attended the Summit, mentioned the IABIN initiative in his opening remarks stating that "the use of advanced information internets will facilitate the flow of biological, geological, and atmospheric information that is prerequisite to any sound sustainable development plan. The Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network that we seek to establish as part of our Action Plan is a solid proposal and deserves our support."

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

BCN project partners have reported several cases of local policies being adopted at higher levels. For example, workshops on tourism development in Sikkim, India, led to the Government of Sikkim adopting the methods developed by the BCN grantee. The Government of Sikkim adopted the project model of participatory workshops to discuss major tourism development proposals and participated in a project-sponsored gathering of stakeholders to discuss conservation and ecotourism management issues in and around Khanchendzonga National Park - the site of the major trekking route in Sikkim. The resulting action plan will be evaluated by participants in 1998.

Key export permit gives opportunities for green enterprise in Indonesia (FY97)

Another example of a BCN project impacting governmental policy is the effort by the project team in Lore Lindu National Park (along with assistance from World Wide Fund for Nature--Indonesia Programme staff) to secure an export permit for the live butterfly enterprise. (The Arfak project also benefited from this policy) This type of business is potentially lucrative, but it depends on securing access to a specialized international market. Working with the authorities in Indonesia to gain the permit was not only crucial to the continuing success of the enterprise but also increased people's understanding of the conservation potential for specialized non-timber enterprises such as the butterfly project. In early FY97 the authorities formally banned the export of live pupae. After TNC-I and WWF-IP provided extensive scientific and anecdotal evidence in support of continuing live pupae exports, the ban was lifted by the end of FY97. The adoption of this export policy will allow the growth of a new cottage industry in Indonesia, with potential for increasing income at the rural level and increasing conservation awareness at many levels of the population. At least four species are presently being reared for export.

Philippine projects will continue to implement land tenure policies (FY98)

Several new policies will be introduced in FY98. The Philippine projects have been very active in gaining legal status for ancestral lands. Certificates of Ancestral Domain (CADCs) will be finalized in FY98 for three sites in Palawan and the Kalahan reserve in northern Luzon, and all three sites at the Mindanao project. Additional legal instruments will be studied in FY98, in the hope of incorporating them into the management plans of Palawan, Kalahan, and Mindanao. These are the recently passed the Indigenous Peoples' Republic Act (IPRA), which provides for a "strict security of tenure", and gives the indigenous peoples the right to "resource management".

In Indonesia, it is expected that a precedent-setting Memorandum of Understanding will be signed to begin moving down a path whereby access to and partial management of a former forest concession area will be legally transferred to a community on the border of Gunung Palung National Park in West Kalimantan.

Intermediate Result 3: Biodiversity conservation priorities identified through participatory planning and decision-making

Indicator 1: Number of countries, regions, or sites in which biodiversity priorities have been assessed and/or established through participatory process

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program				
Intermediate Result 3:		Biodiversity conservation priorities identified through participatory planning and decision-making		
Indicator 1:		Number of countries, regions, or sites in which biodiversity priorities have been assessed and/or established through participatory process		
Unit of Measure:	Cumulative number of countries/regions	FY	Planned	Actual
Sources:	Reports from partners	1996		
Comments: To be participatory, relevant resource users, conservation organizations and national scientists and experts should be involved.		AFR		4
		LAC		12
		Total		16
Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative		1997		
		AFR	1	31
		A&P	68	394
		LAC	1	3
		Total	70	428
		1998		
		AFR	4	
		A&P	1	
	Total	5		

Summary Text (IR3-Indicator 1)

Through BSP projects, resource users, conservation organizations and national scientists participated in the assessment of biodiversity priorities in 428 different countries, regions or sites in FY 1997. BSP anticipates that in FY98 biodiversity priorities will be assessed in five countries, regions or sites through a participatory process.

Narrative (IR3-Indicator 1)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

Analysis of Behaviors in Conservation Project promotes improved management of a palm forest by local people through assistance to participatory planning and decision-making in Senegal (FY97)

A major objective of the project as a whole is to encourage the use of participatory methods to focus on the key issues and critical behaviors that affect the sustainability of natural resource use. A particular example of this emphasis comes from the work of a project

grantee who is active in rural regions of Senegal. In the area of Keur Samba Dia, located in the Senegalo-Mauritanian basin of middle west Senegal, a forest of borassus palm has been subject to encroachment from farmers who have been pushed by increasing populations and creeping salinization of the land to move into the forest reserve. The threat has caused local people to organize themselves to protect and rehabilitate the plantation, as the root and leaf products are valuable resources. The project used several different PRA methods to collect and analyze data. Of interest was a finding that among different villages, there were different perceptions of both use and exploitation, exemplifying the difficulties in developing resource management plans. The most significant impact of the project has been a decrease in root cutting and over exploitation of leaves due to increased public monitoring of the plantation, and an increase in leaf productivity by the trees as a result of a public awareness campaign that changed the harvesting practices and left the trees healthier.

Stakeholders in the Bangweulu Fishery (in Zambia) conduct participatory planning workshop to develop action plan for community-based management (FY97)

In an effort to improve the management of the Bangweulu Fishery in northeastern Zambia, stakeholders, including fishermen, traders, chiefs, District Council, Department of Fisheries, and fish processors, are becoming involved in developing sustainable management plans for this important economic activity. To this end, a four-day stakeholders' workshop was held in June 1997 at which 18 resolutions were passed as the basis for the formulation of an action plan. Over 100 people participated in six working groups. Representation included members and chiefs from 11 chiefdoms; the Director and other senior staff of the Department of Fisheries; the Department of Agriculture; Samfya District Council and the Council Secretary from a neighboring district. The proceedings of the workshop were published and distributed in the area, so that an even larger audience can also become part of the collective effort to conserve fishery resources.

Central African Regional Program for the Environment Program will undertake conservation -priority setting in the Congo Basin (FY98)

As a basis for setting conservation priorities in the Congo Basin region, CARPE will support a general review as well as the re-evaluation of a selection of critical sites identified in 1988, at national and sub-national levels, in Cameroon, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. New sites may be added to the list and criteria will include species richness, spatial habitat, representation of habitats, ecological function and conservation status. For each country, a report will be produced and validated through a national forum which will involve conservation project managers, researchers, decision makers, and NGO community. The three country-studies will be consolidated into regional report to be also validated by the same types of actors, at the regional level, and presented at the next CEFDHAC meeting in June 1998.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

Indigenous Peoples define conservation priorities in Kaa Iya, Bolivia, for protecting globally important tropical dry forest (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, biodiversity conservation priorities were established through participatory mapping and wildlife management planning for Kaa-Iya Protected Area in Bolivia, the largest protected area in South America, and premier protected area of globally important tropical dry forest.

PeFoR supports Amazon Aguaruna community to prioritize biodiversity conservation (FY97)

During FY97, botanist Peggy Stern and a local community in the Upper Amazon of Peru mapped and carried out detailed botanical surveys of a 1,500 hectare site with funding from PeFoR. Through this process local people prioritized actions related to biodiversity conservation, including land-use planning and setting aside specific areas for protection in one of the most diverse forests in the world.

India BCPP prioritization project continues with results (FY97)

In FY97, priority setting exercises were carried out in one country, India, under the BCPP program. Within that country, fifteen states and fifty nine local sites were assessed for biodiversity priorities. The BCPP involves 40 different sub-projects and nearly 100 organizations. BCPP is managed by a steering group and coordinated by WWF-India.

India BCPP prioritization project nears completion (FY98)

In FY98, priority setting will be continued with BCPP-India. Three sub-regional exercises will be carried out, and priorities will be set for at least 15 additional states. Among the national exercises to be completed during this period—national exercise will be completed for National Parks & Sanctuaries and eight biomes. In addition, the BCPP will have tested over twelve different priority setting methods, and evaluated alternative conservation strategies, including co-management, sacred groves, large conservation units, and biosphere reserves, as well as created a publicly-accessible data base on Indian biodiversity.

EASTERN EUROPE/UKRAINE DIVISION

Ukraine Program conducts participatory Conservation Needs Assessment (CNA) workshop (FY98)

In an effort to focus conservation efforts for biodiversity in Crimea, BSP will facilitate a CNA priority-setting workshop for 75 people, involving multi-sectoral (government, research institutes, and NGOs) participants, including social scientists, planners, lawyers, biologists, and foresters to assess biologically important areas and identify threats and possible solutions. A working group will be formed to discuss any follow-up work.

Intermediate Result 3: Biodiversity conservation priorities identified through participatory planning and decision-making

Indicator 2: Number of organizations with improved ability to set biodiversity conservation priorities

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program				
Intermediate Result 3:	Biodiversity conservation priorities identified through participatory planning and decision-making*			
Indicator 2:	Number of organizations with improved ability to set biodiversity conservation priorities			
Unit of Measure:	Cumulative number of organizations	FY	Planned	Actual
Sources:	Reports from partners	1996		
Comments: To be counted, organizations must become proficient in at least one of the following areas: (1) Geographical Information Systems (GIS); (2) field appraisal techniques; or (3) participatory biodiversity priority setting (as described above). Individuals would only be counted if their skills are sufficient to make their organization proficient in one of the three categories above.		AFR		14
		A&P		10
		LAC		6
		Total		30
Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative		1997		
		AFR	9	68
		A&P	20	91
		LAC	1	5
	Total	30	164	
		1998		
		AFR	17	
		A&P	15	
		Total	32	

* Under IR3-2 the number of organizations or individuals with improved ability to set conservation priorities is counted. The USAID guidelines state that for an organization or individual to be counted they must become proficient in at least one of the following: GIS, field appraisal or participatory priority setting. In FY 96 BSP counted an organization or individual once regardless of the level of proficiency in any of these categories. In the design of the database, BSP decided that an organization or individual who becomes proficient in more than one of the categories above has a greater ability to set biodiversity priorities than an organization or individual with proficiency in only one. Therefore in FY97, if an organization or individual was trained in GIS and participatory priority setting, that organization was counted twice. In last year's report, BSP would have only counted it once. The worksheet in Appendix 1 shows each of the categories in which the organization or individual became proficient.

Summary Text (IR3-Indicator 2)

In FY 1997, through participation in BSP projects, 164 organizations or individuals improved their ability to set biodiversity conservation priorities, either by becoming proficient in GIS, field appraisal techniques, or participatory priority setting. The majority of these were African and Asian organizations. In FY 1998, 32 organizations or individuals are anticipated to improve their priority setting abilities.

Narrative (IR3- Indicator 2)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

Analysis of Behaviors in Conservation Project helps local people in two areas of Senegal to develop capacity to set conservation priorities (FY97)

From among the project grantees, who were funded to test and use participatory social assessment methods to strengthen the conservation impact of their activities, come two excellent examples of how these participatory approaches strengthened the ability of the community groups that took part.

A series of problems have impacted the remote Mbaniou zone of Senegal. An increase in cattle populations, herding practices that essentially leave cattle to wander or cluster unattended, and migratory populations of people from other areas have led to denuded pasture land, overuse of water sources and inappropriate burning of vegetation. The Mbaniou project used participatory research methods to work out ways of improving the management of the natural resources on which life in the region depends. On a local level, community technical committees worked with local populations and local governments to help curb bush fires and identify practices to improve the soil. The technical committees have proved their value to the communities and the local people have since begun to press for a strengthening of these committees to assist them further. Also, despite the conflict between local and national tenure structures, the local people have begun to charge transhumant populations for use of local water resources, curbing their abuse. Through the process of reviewing the actions that degraded and threatened resources, it became clear to the local people that resurrecting older tenure practices was an important means of slowing or halting the loss of these valuable resources. There was a need for resolution of conflicts and for coordination between local resource tenure and policy practices, and national regulations that leave resources open to all citizens, and thus under no strict control.

Surrounding the Popenguine Nature Reserve, near the coast of Senegal, the 'Regroupement des Femmes de Popenguine pour la Protection de la Nature' (RFPPN), began through the drive of a group of women to halt the degradation of the Reserve, which long has been used for firewood, timber, condiments, edible fruit, and straw for livestock. The Reserve has remained a crucial area for supplying people with resources as drought and degraded soils have reduced agricultural output and animal husbandry has declined. The RFPPN was founded with 119 members (118 women, 1 man). The women started their activities with meager means. Supporting the effort of the Reserve's

administration, they primarily focused on restricted areas, tree nurseries, restoration of endangered local species, awareness of conservation, etc. They became involved in nature preservation and regeneration activities. Trained in techniques for nursery husbandry, tree cropping, reforestation, and erosion control, they raised seedlings and replanted locally-extinct woody species in the Reserve. They also built erosion-control bunds in the Reserve in order to stop large gullies caused by heavy water erosion. This initiative aims at reducing the water run-off which strips away the best soil and deposits it in the bottomlands. Women maintain a firebreak along the fence every year to increase plant cover in the Reserve. Initiated by women, a corps of volunteers emerged in September, 1994, to take over operations. As the relationship established through this organization between the Department of National Parks and the local population, "represented" by the women's group, was informal, its applicability as a collaborative model for replication in other environments is poorly understood. Moreover, key elements for strengthening acceptable and sustainable people's involvement have not yet been found. The grantees worked with the RFPFN to understand better the evolution of the movement in order to help them provide the insight and model to other organizations facing situations in which they, too, needed to develop the initiative to set new priorities for the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources. This major local initiative by women shows a recognition of the importance to their livelihoods of conserving and rehabilitating the reserve area and its natural resources.

Central African Regional Program for the Environment Program will build capacity in Central African institutions to undertake conservation-priority setting using GIS (FY98)

In order to support the assessment of the critical sites by the CEFDHAC team and the production of the maps generated, an African CEFDHAC-related expert will be trained in GIS techniques. That trainee will in turn, train other people within national institutions in Cameroon, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea. CARPE will then contribute directly to increasing CEFDHAC capacity to set conservation priorities, on a more permanent basis.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

Twenty-six organizations in Bolivia trained in conservation priority-setting methods (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, the capacities of twenty-six organizations were strengthened to enable them to set conservation priorities; these organizations included Bolivian Izcoceño communities, the Center for the Support of Native Lands, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Izcoceño General Assembly, and CABI.

Three Amazonian organizations learn participatory vegetation mapping under PeFoR Program (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, the participatory vegetation mapping project in the Upper Amazon of Peru strengthened the capacity of three indigenous peoples' organizations to prioritize conservation actions -- they include the Federation of the Aguaruna of the Alta Marañon (OCAAM), Confederation of Amazonian Peoples of Peru (CONAP), and the Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónica de Perú -- federations covering millions of hectares of globally important biodiversity and tropical forest important for mitigating global climate change.

89 organizations gained skills in conservation priority setting in India (FY97)

During FY97, eighty-nine organizations gained skills in participatory biodiversity priority setting in India. The organizations include NGOs, university departments, and peoples' organizations such as Forest Protection Committees. They also gained an appreciation for biodiversity and will now incorporate that understanding in their other activities, including forest management and rural development.

Additional organizations strengthened in priority setting methods (FY98)

In FY98, it is expected that over twenty-five organizations will be strengthened in priority setting methods, including NGOs, university departments, and peoples' organizations, such as Forest Protection Committees.

Intermediate Result 4: Improved management of globally and locally significant biodiversity sites

Indicator 1: Index of site management benchmarks

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program				
Intermediate Result 4:		Improved management of globally and locally significant biodiversity sites		
Indicator 1:		Index of site management benchmarks		
Unit of Measure:	Site Index	FY	Planned	Actual
Sources:	Reports from partners	1996		
Comments: Index of site management benchmarks calculated by awarding 1 point for each step completed for each site: change in legal status that favors conservation, local site assessments completed, management actions designed with appropriate participation, human and institutional capacity developed, management actions implemented, ongoing monitoring and evaluation established, adaptive management demonstrated. The cumulative score is calculated for all steps completed for each site. Not all sites would be expected to complete all these steps, as these vary by program. Results ARE cumulative.		AFR		21
		A&P		73
		LAC		35
		BCN		166
		Total		295
		1997		
		AFR	38	74
		A&P	294	342
		LAC	40	58
		BCN	399	234
	Total	771	708	
	1998			
	AFR	166		
	A&P	414		
	LAC	75		
	BCN	259		
	Total	914		

Summary Text (IR4- Indicator 1)

The cumulative site index of management benchmarks is 708 for FY97 and BSP plans to increase that to 914 for FY98 (a range of 0 to 7 site index steps can be completed per site). In FY97 and 1998, BSP projects have influenced or are planning to influence the management of 202 sites worldwide (see IR4-1 worksheets in Appendix 2). This includes 14 new sites in FY98 where no site index steps have previously been completed under BSP projects and 188 sites where site index steps had been completed in 1997, 1996 or 1995 and new ones planned for FY98. The acreage of natural areas with biologically significant species controlled by a community or groups of communities has only been determined for 91 of the 202 project sites. Of those 91 sites, almost 11.6 million hectares of biologically important habitat is under community management - an area

equal the state of Pennsylvania. It has yet to be determined what the additional acreage of biologically important habitat is in the other 111 sites.

Out of the 410 management benchmark steps completed in FY97, legal status changed in favor of conservation at 15 sites; local site assessments were carried out 124 times with local partners to determine what courses of action were needed to counter the threats identified; at 96 sites interventions were designed and at 59 sites the training and technical assistance necessary to undertake the interventions was provided; at 34 sites at least one step of the interventions was carried out; ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities were initiated at 51 sites; and at 28 sites adaptive (responsive) management was demonstrated.

Out of the 105 management benchmark steps planned for FY 1998, legal status is anticipated to changed in favor of conservation at 5 sites; local site assessment completed at 20 sites; management actions designed at 20 sites; human and institutional capacity developed at 14 sites; management actions implemented at 9 sites; ongoing monitoring and evaluation initiated at 27 sites; and adaptive management demonstrated at 10 sites.

Narrative (IR4- Indicator 1)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

CARPE provides recommendations for improved management of 54,000 ha of important habitat in Cameroon (FY97)

In FY97, CARPE resulted in the improved management of 54,000 hectares of biologically significant habitat along the rehabilitated road from Abong Mbang to Lome in Cameroon. Impacts of the road on forest resources were assessed and follow-up recommendations to the government called for implementing the existing land-use plan to mitigate unsustainable extraction predicted from improved access.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

KEMALA supports improved management of 60,000 ha of tropical forests in Indonesia (FY97)

In Indonesia, BSP's KEMALA Program supports the work of local NGO, YKSPK, in assisting Dayak communities in West Kalimantan to map their adat territories. The mapping and related adat revitalization activities are a means of resolving land-use conflicts, gaining recognition of ancestral domain rights, protecting biological diversity and documenting indigenous knowledge. YKSPK facilitates adat assembly meetings at the different levels of authority needed to resolve issues within and between communities. Each assembly provides a forum for deliberation (stimulated by mapping activities) on resource management issues and adoption of agreed conservation practices that will bind community members through adat authority. To date, this process has achieved habitat maintenance and adaptive management in four adat areas (14,900 hectares in total).

BSP's KEMALA Program supports a community-based marine resource management project of local NGO, Yayasan Hualopu in Central Maluku, Indonesia. Hualopu is working with 17 village communities in the Lease Islands to map customary fishing areas and marine resource use. Hualopu leads local marine resource assessments, provides technical input on resource

management options, and facilitates village discussion of management options and tenure issues. In FY97, Hualopu assist the members of three villages on Nusa Laut to formulate village conservation agreements affecting 1,300 hectares marine and coastal resources. These agreements will be implemented through traditional "closed-season" management practices known as *sasi* and enforced by the village head person with the assistance of a traditional enforcer, the *kewang*. Through this process these villages have demonstrated adaptive management of local marine and coastal resources.

Forum Petaupan Katouan (FPK) comprises nine local environmental NGOs and community groups concerned with issues and problems affecting community-based biological resource management and conservation in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. BSP's KEMALA program is supporting FPK activities in ten village sites across three land-use types: the catchment for Lake Danau; the buffer zone of Bunaken National Park; and near Tangkoko Duasaudara Nature Reserve. In FY97, FPK developed local capacity in three village sites.

PeFoR Program improves management of 50,000 ha of tropical forest in East Kalimantan and Siberut in Indonesia (FY97)

PLASMA has demonstrated 2 adaptive management benchmarks at an East Kalimantan site covering over of 47,000 hectares. This was the result of complete comprehensive land-use assessment and land-use identification using community maps, histories and other PeFoR tools. Subsequently, management plans were developed with the communities that were then presented to the government, demonstrating that the lands in questions are, in fact, being effectively managed by the communities for economic development and conservation goals.

The YCM, Indonesia, achieved ten PeFoR-wide benchmarks with its work with Mentawai communities on Siberut island, Indonesia. Community mapping activities in three community areas resulted in maps of over 3,200 hectares supporting rare and endemic species. Villagers participated actively in the planning and implementation of community resource management plans. Actions included direct negotiations in Sumatra and Jakarta with government officials and private companies planning to replace local forest management systems with oil palm plantations. In addition, communities undertook initiatives for products geared toward the international ecological products markets. Routine monitoring and evaluation at YCM project sites provided a more precise determination of village economic activities, and was used to assist communities to make management decisions related to the development of sustainable forest-based products for international markets. M&E activities indicated that locally generated threats to the resource base and biodiversity are significantly reduced as a result of self-policing, but external threats, especially from monoculture plantations, have increased. In addition to the direct impact of PeFoR funding, 30 nearby Umas (clan groups) now aware of Citra Mandiri's PeFoR activities, have proactively conducted resource use prioritization, documented threats, and conducted information dissemination campaigns to inform additional communities of threats to local land rights.

PeFoR supports WWF-Indonesia's efforts to conserve over 3.5 million ha of globally important biodiversity in three Indonesian National Parks (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, WWF-Indonesia Programme has supported improved site management in Gunung Mutis, Kayan Mentarang, and Lorentz protected areas -- an area covering 3.5 million hectares of globally important biodiversity. A GIS system is also being developed to further enhance management's capacity to adapt to new threats as they develop.

PeFoR site assessments in 45 villages show NTFPs harvested from over 4 million ha - used to promote policy reform in Orissa, India (FY97)

Local site assessments, including mapping and documentation of local forest management and protection systems were completed by Vasundhara in 45 villages in tribal areas of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, and Jharsuguda Districts of Orissa. In this areas, NTFPs are harvested from over 4 million hectares of forests. Estimates of NTFP off take were made as a baseline. Maps of commodity flows of some 25 NTFPs were also made, and comparisons of prices across the border in Bihar were also done. This information is being used to promote policy reform and support local forest management systems.

PeFoR supports improved management and protection of over 400,000 ha in the Philippines (FY97)

During FY97, PAFID supported site-level activities to improve management of 385,000 hectares in Mindoro, Nueva Viscaya, Palawan, and Mindinao in Philippines with funding from PeFoR. With BSP's support, Tagbanua and Malabang communities of Palawan delineated their ancestral waters and filed claims with DENR. Threats to the area include unregulated tourist development, a natural gas pipeline, and illegal fishing. Their ancestral waters claim includes coral reefs that are designated as sanctuaries, sacred areas as well as coastal land claims for ritual grounds, sacred peaks, and swiftlet caves. The Tagbanua elders presented their map and rights claims as part of the EIA of the gas pipeline project. As a result, the pipeline plans have been changed so they will not cross their environmentally fragile area. The Malabang have used their maps to negotiate recognition of their traditional management system and resist large scale tourist developments on their biodiverse island. In Northern Luzon, the maps produced with PeFoR support are being used to negotiate with the Department of Public Works and Highways to prevent a highway from being built across critical forest habitat for rare and endangered birds. Also, in Northern Luzon, the CDPC-supported participatory site assessments and land-use planning in two communities in covering some 35,000 hectares, including some of the few remaining tracts of old-growth forest in the Philippines, and maps produced by PAFID, with PeFoR support, are being used to defend Ifugao's protected forest from a mining concession. In Mindanao, PAFID assisted Subanen people and DENR to do a participatory delineation of the borders of Mt. Malindang National Park. In Mindoro, PAFID assisted several indigenous groups to map and develop management plans and Ancestral Domain claims for their lands, although the unstable peace and order situation has hampered their activities in the southern part of the island.

PeFoR supports management of twenty-one globally significant habitats in Kaa Iya, Bolivia (FY97)

During FY97, with funding from PeFoR and assistance from the WCS, CABI initiated management actions and began monitoring activities in Kaa-Iya protected area in Bolivia. Kaa-Iya is a globally important biodiversity reserve covering twenty-one different habitat types. It

contains the highest diversity of non-flying mammals of any reserve in the Americas, many rare and endangered species including: jaguar, giant anteater, Chacoan night monkeys, and the Chacoan peccary, and due to its large size, the reserve ensures the maintenance of ecological and evolutionary processes for the ecoregion of the Gran Chaco.

PeFoR Program improves management of globally important Amazonian rain forests (FY97)

During FY97, the PeFoR supported vegetation mapping, and land-use planning among the Aguaruna of the Upper Amazon. This resulted in strengthened community tenure, improved watershed protection, improved management of NTFPs, monitoring initiatives, and the local designation of protected zones for conservation in an area totaling some 1500 hectares. The techniques are now being shared with neighboring communities that control large tracts of globally important tropical rainforest.

Over 500,000 ha of improved land management targeted in India (FY97)

The area of biologically important habitat under steps toward improved management through BCPP in India during FY97 is estimated to total 471,000 ha of forest under village management.

KEMALA increases total hectares under community-based conservation agreements (FY98)

In Indonesia, BSP's KEMALA Program supports the work of local NGO, YKSPK, in assisting Dayak communities in West Kalimantan to map their adat territories. The mapping and related adat revitalization activities are a means of resolving land-use conflicts, gaining recognition of ancestral domain rights, protecting biological diversity and documenting indigenous knowledge.

YKSPK anticipates that over the next two years effective biodiversity conservation and management can be demonstrated in additional land areas of over 40,000 hectares already mapped by communities.

BSP's KEMALA Program supports a community-based marine resource management project of local NGO, Yayasan Hualopu in Central Maluku, Indonesia. Hualopu is working with 17 village communities in the Lease Islands to map customary fishing areas and marine resource use. Hualopu leads local marine resource assessments, provides technical input on resource management options, and facilitates village discussion of management options and tenure issues. In FY98 Hualopu will seek to facilitate adoption of village conservation agreements in most, if not all, of the villages participating in the project.

In FY98 FPK will work with community members from the 10 villages participating in community-based biological resource management and conservation in North Sulawesi, Indonesia, to develop, apply and refine mechanisms to further strengthen community-level planning and resource management, including village resource potential data (*Monografi Desa*), the village community assembly (*Lembaga Ketahanan Masyarakat Desa*) and the annual village development planning scheme (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Pengeluaran Keuangan Desa*). The partner will review and redesign the current *Monografi Desa* for more optimum use by the local communities to plan and manage their natural resources. Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques will be used generate data for the *Monografi Desa* and test its utility. Community-mapping activities will build on government recognized base maps and add geographic-based

information on resource potential, current land-use and current issues and constraints affecting local practices.

PeFoR supports WWF-Indonesia's continued efforts to conserve over 3.5 million ha of globally important biodiversity in three Indonesian National Parks (FY98)

During FY98, with funding from PeFoR, WWF-Indonesia Programme will continue to support improved site management in Gunung Mutis, Kayan Mentarang, and Lorentz protected areas -- an area covering 3.5 million hectares of globally important biodiversity.

PeFoR supports management of twenty-one globally significant habitats in Kaa-Iya, Bolivia (FY98)

During FY98, with funding from PeFoR, CABI and the Izcoceños will finalize the project documents and maps related to land management and monitoring, and will continue to manage the Kaa-Iya protected area with technical assistance from the WCS through a USAID/Bolivia project.

Initial Ban Udyam sites and community user groups identified in Nepal (FY98)

BU project in Nepal has identified two pilot sites, in Dolpa and in Rapti, that will be targeted as initial CBF E sites, where detailed assessments will soon be completed. BU will assist CFUGs in these sites to develop management plans to sustain production of forest resources. In addition, sustainable conservation-focused resource management planning will be enhanced through various training, outreach and site visit activities at ongoing (non-BU) and new sites. A critical element to ensure the ecological sustainability of CBF E enterprises will be working with pilot CFUGs to develop appropriate monitoring and evaluation approaches. Each of these activities will build the capacity of local CFUGs and NGOs to increase their capacity to understand the ecological necessity of sustainable NTFP resource management, and guide their institutions accordingly. Ultimately, lessons from pilot sites will contribute to improved management of 1.2 million ha, including Shey Phoksundo National Park and Mid Hills Region's community forests.

BCPP prioritization methods used by government and donors to increase improved land management (FY98)

In FY98, it is expected that NGOs and government agencies will continue supporting adaptive management at many of the BCPP sites in India, which total over 500,000 ha. In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will use the BCPP prioritization to select sites for Global Environment Facility (GEF) Ecodevelopment II project which will lead to improved biodiversity management in those protected areas covering hundreds of thousands of hectares.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN DIVISION

The Organizate! project organizes and trains local farmers to speak up for conservation (FY97)

Organizate!, which works in 7 communities in and around the Biosphere Reserve El Cielo in Mexico, has been very active in developing the capacity of individual residents and community organizations so that they may be more proactive in assuring the conservation of the Reserve. They have trained 15 farmers to be park guards and ecotourist guides, and have been sending community leaders, promoters and farmers to other communities and/or events in the area in order to share experiences and exchange ideas. In addition, in order to strengthen rural

organizations, local leaders are being trained in legalization procedures; organizational structure is being improved; and a network of organizations working around the Reserve and in other protected areas has been formed. Because of the training provided in enhancing communications and organizational skills of rural farmers, the Administrative Council of the Biosphere Reserve is now recognizing local interests for the first time.

Management Plan to Protect 17,000 ha in the Sierra Madre of Western Mexico (FY97 and FY98)

In Pino Gordo (Fat Pine), local residents worked with a wildlife biologist from the University of Chihuahua to develop a management plan that is protecting the community's 17,000 hectares of old-growth, pine-oak forest from logging and degradation over the long term. In FY98 this management plan will be finalized and submitted to SEMARNAP to establish the area as a biosphere reserve.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

Novel approach to community management of marine areas (FY97)

In our continuing understanding of site management, we have come to realize that community-based management of a site need not be confined to one community. Notions of community control were expanded in order to conserve an expansive marine area of the Solomon Islands. When the three principal communities that fish in the waters around the Arnavon Islands realized that the resource was depleted - decimated, in fact - they decided to create a management institution with democratically elected representatives from each community. They together created a management plan for the area immediately around the Arnavon Islands (83 sq. km) that would be abided by all 4,000 members of the three communities. The Plan regulates access to the Arnavons and stops the harvesting of certain species for three years. Across the broader area, the communities are countering threats to the area such as the overharvesting of shellfish. Population studies of key reef invertebrates have been conducted and monitoring of the commercial fish species continues. The idea of a conservation area managed by three distinct communities was unique in the Solomons and is now serving as a model for a possible national initiative.

BCN to focus on resource tenure and community management studies (FY98 projected)

The hard work of project teams across BCN has already resulted in significant changes in the legal status of project areas in the last three years and more are expected to occur in FY98. (see IR2-1, Policy Highlights). BCN has gathered sufficient knowledge of policy making and site management in the 20 projects to produce case study reports of single projects and comparisons between projects or countries. One interesting aspect of site management that has been observed in BCN is the place of 'legal status' in the sequence of events towards adaptive management. Legal status is either necessary as the first step towards management by the community or, on the other hand, it is only granted after sufficient demonstration of community management. The difference seems to depend on the legal systems of different countries and the approach of the community to resource control. Such questions will be examined in the academic studies BCN staff will produce in FY98.

Intermediate Result 4: Improved management of globally and locally significant biodiversity sites

Indicator 2: Number of people successfully trained

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program				
Intermediate Result 4:		Improved management of globally and locally significant biodiversity sites		
Indicator 2:		Number of people successfully trained		
Unit of Measure:	Number of people	FY	Planned	Actual
Sources:	Reports from partners	1996		
Comments: The "number of people successfully trained" is the number participating in training courses in which (a) a subsample of participants has been evaluated, and (b) the majority indicated that the training was useful and appropriate. Not all training needs need to be tied to the management of specific sites, but they are intended to ultimately improve efforts to conserve species and their habitats. Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative		AFR		325
		A&P		1,252
		LAC		25
		BCN		824
		Total		2,426
			1997	
		AFR	33	96
		A&P	800	7,194
		LAC	60	227
		BCN	541	2,154
		AAM*	0	53
		Total	1,434	9,724
		1998		
		AFR	204	
		A&P	1,304	
		LAC	10	
		BCN	1,491	
		AAM	80	
		Total	3,089	

* Planned numbers for AAM are incorporated into LAC planned for 1997.

Summary Text (IR4- Indicator 2)

BSP projects resulted in the successful training of almost 10,000 people in FY 1997, which is defined as training courses where an evaluation indicated, or the majority agreed, that the training was useful and appropriate. BSP anticipates that over 3,000 additional people will receive training in FY 1998 that will ultimately improve their efforts to contribute to species and habitat conservation. A breakdown of the training events held in 1997 and planned for 1998 in Africa and Asia and Pacific can be found in IR4-2 worksheets in Appendix 2.

Narrative (IR4- Indicator 2)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

BSP training grant provides training in biodiversity and EIAs in Kenya (FY97)

A four-week hands-on training on biodiversity and EIA was conducted in Kenya. It was organized by the Inter-University Programme for Environmental Risk Assessment (IPERA). The course comprised of IPERA postgraduate students and government participants from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. The course included lectures, student seminars and laboratory and field practicums. BSP support provided equipment, transport, support funds for visiting lecturers, and coordination support and the development of a small library of textbooks. In addition to training of the participants in EIA techniques, awareness of biodiversity, EIA and community participation was created through the field practicals in at least 5,000 people in the project area. These people are now aware of the assessment of suitability and acceptability of various mitigative measures and compensation plans for biodiversity conservation.

Agriculture and Biodiversity Project will enhance understanding and collaboration between USAID's agriculture and biodiversity sectors (FY98)

The project will bring together representatives of USAID's Agriculture and Biodiversity sectors during a series of structured workshops to: a) enhance awareness of the range of USAID staff perceptions regarding the priorities and practices of the agriculture and biodiversity sectors in promoting sustainable economic and social development in Africa; and b) help USAID missions and USAID Washington to identify strategies for bringing together technical experts from both sectors to work collaboratively on attaining cross-sectoral SOs and IRs.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

Over 450 trained in community mapping technologies in Indonesia by KEMALA (FY97)

In 1997, BSP's KEMALA Program supported 28 skills transfer events including apprenticeships, training of trainers and learning by doing. In total 944 people were trained. Of these over 450 community and NGO members were trained as trainers or practitioners in participatory mapping techniques. This is helping to build a network of cartographers with capacity to advance the recognition of natural resource rights and management systems of Adat communities throughout Indonesia.

Over 3,000 trained in community mapping through PeFoR Program in Philippines, Peru, Indonesia, India, and Bolivia (FY97)

PLASMA trained an additional 20 people in community mapping techniques, increasing the number of local people who are capable of using this technique for sustainable land-use planning objectives in the present and the future. The PeFoR-supported Yayasan Citra Mandiri trained over 370 people in participatory mapping and NTFP enterprise development alternatives on Siberut island, Indonesia. In addition, apprenticeships were organized with Citra Mandiri for some community representatives. Women from target villages were also instructed in peanut cultivation as a way to increase household incomes, improve diet, and reduce forest conversion. During FY97, with funding from PeFoR, WWF-IP trained over 300 people in participatory mapping methods in Indonesia, resulting in improved management of three large protected areas.

During FY97, PAFID trained over 2,000 people in participatory mapping techniques in Philippines with funding from PeFoR. As a result, steps are being taken to improve management of some 400,000 hectares of tropical forests.

During FY97, PeFoR supported the training of 40 people in the Upper Amazon of Peru in surveying and botanical collection techniques. These activities resulted in discoveries of new vegetation types and species that may be new to science. And during FY97, CABI and the Wildlife Conservation Society trained local people in mapping and management techniques in the Kaa-Iya Protected Area in Bolivia.

Ban Udyam trains foresters and villagers in Nepal (FY97)

In Nepal, during FY97, an initial training was organized by BU staff to get forest users, particularly saw millers and furniture makers, together with government agents responsible for the management of forest resources. In addition, a biomass baseline data collection workshop was held for 23 partners working in the field.

Priority setting methods transferred under BCPP in India (FY97)

In FY97, 3,441 individuals were trained in priority setting methods in India through the BCPP.

Management of mangroves training (FY97)

On the southeastern coast of India, 110 women and children were trained in the planting and management of seven species of mangroves. The workshop participants learned to plant 2000 nursery-grown seedlings in a wetland close to their community and will remain active in caring for them. This activity is part of a project in which fishery resources of three different mangrove areas are being assessed, their potential income generation estimated, and then enhanced through the artificial creation of mangrove zones by local residents.

KEMALA organizes 610 additional community-based training events (FY98)

In FY98, 11 KEMALA Grantees will undertake extensive training efforts in community-based mapping and land management. A minimum of 610 training events are planned.

Several hundred community members trained in community mapping through PeFoR Program in Philippines and Indonesia (FY98)

During FY98, WWF-IP intends to train over 100 more people in participatory mapping methods in Indonesia with funding from PeFoR.

During FY98, PAFID plans to train several hundred more people in participatory mapping -- including people from government, universities, NGOs and POs in Philippines -- with funding from PeFoR.

Ban Udyam trains foresters and villagers in Nepal (FY98)

In FY98, BU training priorities to improve biodiversity management will focus on the sustainable forest resources management training in pilot communities, the development of training materials on NTFP utilization and management, and on training of local trainers to implement community-based forest monitoring activities. Various methods, including workshops, apprenticeships, site visits, publications and more formal training course will be used to achieve these training goals. BU will also support six Nepali foresters to begin masters level forestry training in the Asia region, and one forester will commence a Masters program in the US.

Priority setting methods transferred to additional personnel under BCPP in India (FY98)

In FY98, an additional eighty five people will be trained in BCPP spin-off activities, including 65 high school teachers in Karnataka, and twenty NGO personnel in Uttar Pradesh, which was not included in the BCPP local strategies exercise. NGOs in Uttar Pradesh state have requested training from the BCPP lead NGO in Himachal Pradesh state.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

Training leads to success of community business in the Western Ghats, India (FY97)

Training has been the key in improving product quality in a number of enterprises. For example, the project team in the Western Ghats, India, reported that due to sustained efforts at training personnel in both processing and sales, the honey produced by the community was able to obtain a grade 'A' from a stringent quality certifier that had previously graded the product as 'Standard'. As a result of the superior processing and determined marketing, the community honey processing enterprise was able to liquidate all of its honey and expand sales to a new outlet. The honey processing unit has since been running smoothly and is reporting a profit. Building on the success of the honey unit, the project team has decided to streamline the sister enterprise, the food processing unit, and train workers at both units to be able to switch between the various jobs. This gives the two units more flexibility in operation, as workers can now move between the various functions as the production requires.

Successful community monitoring of marine system (FY97)

Biological monitoring training was a major focus of project activities in the Padaido Islands in FY97. Yayasan Hualopu and Rumsram worked closely with over 30 people from the three project sites and villages to transfer skills in doing fish counts at designated reef monitoring sites and at the Fish Aggregating Devices, which are being used to reduce pressure on the reefs, and in running underwater transects, setting quadrats, etc. Throughout FY97, villagers were involved in the monitoring, to the extent that they were able to produce information and data that has been presented to other donors and practitioners, who have been surprised and laudatory of the work done. Two training sessions were conducted in FY97, and another is planned for FY98.

Continued training in the Western Ghats (FY98)

The Western Ghats project also has a herbal medicinal plant processing enterprise which has been underperforming because of a lack of trained staff and staff turnover. One of the objectives of the project is to bring this enterprise to a stage that it is financially viable, and operated with the active participation of the local community. A professional team will be assembled to operate the enterprise. A professional manager, who will act as the chief executive officer, has

already been recruited. A rigorous training program will be initiated to build capacity of the local community itself to manage the enterprise. The program will include such aspects as the procurement of raw materials, production, processing, marketing, and management.

Follow-up expected in community monitoring at Arfak (FY98)

At the Arfak Mountains Nature Reserve in Indonesia, two BCN consultants worked intensively in September 1997 with 12 men from three villages on the border of the Reserve. The focus throughout the week-long training session was practical, systematic and useful biological monitoring to measure the impact of the butterfly farming enterprise on the ecology of the project site. The training session was highly successful, with definitive evidence that those community members who were trained are already actively using the skills they learned. After two years of difficulty in getting a pragmatic monitoring plan in place, YBLBC project staff and the community members (another 8 villagers were involved) worked with John and Steve to produce a strong monitoring plan, ran transects and did counts and measurements which will continue throughout FY98. The very same community members have requested a follow-up training session for Spring 1998, which will be organized. The training was highly valuable at many levels, and we feel it could become one of the stronger, genuine community-level monitoring examples in the BCN portfolio.

ANALYSIS AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Strategic planning and monitoring training for the PROARCA/Costas Coastal and Marine Resources Management Project: 53 participants successfully trained (FY97)

During the course of FY97, strategic planning and monitoring workshops were held at the four PROARCA/Costas Central American regional sites. These workshops included representatives and project managers from local communities, local and international NGOs, and PROARCA field staff; in all there were 53 participants. The workshops were divided into three main sections: design, management, and monitoring. Participants developed draft management and monitoring plans for their respective sites based on analysis of local site conditions. The resulting plans were integrated into the PROARCA/Costas - USAID results framework to demonstrate how work at the individual project sites contributed to program and USAID Mission results. Each workshop was evaluated using a questionnaire. Overall, participants of the four workshops rated their utility at 4.8 out of a possible score of 5 (excellent). Participants expressed strong support for the workshops and emphasized their importance to project design, management, and monitoring.

BSP continues support in strategic planning and adaptive management to the four regional sites of the PROARCA/Costas program (FY98)

During FY98, BSP will work with PROARCA/Costas regional and field staff to follow up on the workshops that were conducted during FY97. BSP technical assistance will focus on training staff in data collection and analysis techniques as well as adaptive management principles. Regional PROARCA/Costas staff have specifically requested support on conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal, planning with other affiliated PROARCA/Costas partners, and methodology evaluations. It is anticipated that BSP will address these requests.

Intermediate Result 5: Sustained financing of biodiversity conservation through innovative public and private sector funding

Indicator 1: Number and value of trust funds and endowments established

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program						
Intermediate Result 5:		Sustained financing of biodiversity conservation through innovative public and private sector funding				
Indicator 1:		Number and value of trust funds and endowments established				
Unit of Measure:	Cumulative number of funds (N) and value (US\$)	FY	Planned		Actual	
			N	US\$	N	US\$
Sources:	Reports from partners					
Comments: Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative.		1996				
		A&P			1	16M
		Total			1	16M
		1997				
		A&P	1	17M	0	0
		Total	1	17M		
	1998					
	Total		0			

Summary Text (IR5- Indicator 1)

In FY 1997 there were no new trust funds or endowments established by BSP, however A&P has been working with partners to establish a Conservation Trust Fund in Papua New Guinea. Details are not yet available and therefore not included in the summary table above.

Narrative (IR5- Indicator 1)

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

Papua New Guinea Conservation Trust Fund under design (FY97)

Technical studies on legal and delivery mechanism issues related to the fund were completed in FY97, and a report on the trust fund forum, will be completed and distributed in FY98. In addition, extensive in-country consultations were conducted on the purpose and scope of the proposed fund. These efforts will increase the understanding of, and foster interest in, a PNG conservation trust within PNG's private and public sectors and among donors, including the World Bank.

Design efforts to continue on Papua New Guinea Trust Funds (FY98)

BSP's Asia and Pacific program will continue to support consortium partner TNC and collaborating PNG groups in establishing a Conservation Trust Fund in Papua New Guinea. The objective will be to increase the understanding of, and foster interest in, a PNG conservation trust

within PNG's private and public sectors and among donors, including the World Bank. A report on the 1997 trust fund forum will be published and disseminated.

Intermediate Result 5: Sustained financing of biodiversity conservation through innovative public and private sector funding

Indicator 2: Number, value, and beneficiaries of viable enterprises supporting the conservation of biodiversity

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program								
Intermediate Result 5: Sustained financing of biodiversity conservation through innovative public and private sector funding								
Indicator 2: Number, value, and beneficiaries of viable enterprises supporting conservation of biodiversity								
Unit of Measure:	Cumulative number of enterprises (N), value (\$), and beneficiaries (B)	FY	Planned			Actual		
Sources:	Reports from partners	1996	N	'000\$	B	N	'000\$	B
Comments: To be considered viable, conservation enterprises must meet two conditions: (1) they must be financially self-sufficient; and, (2) they monitor the impacts of their activities to ensure that the underlying resource base is not degraded. Number of viable enterprises is cumulative. The value of these enterprises and number of beneficiaries is reported annually.	LAC					4	20	56
	BCN					15	181	6,268
	Total					19	201	6,324
	1997							
	LAC	5	40	74	3	8.7	93	
	BCN	27	333	10,654	19	225	6,356	
	Total	32	373	10,728	21	233.7	6,449	
	1998							
	LAC	3	3.27	175				
	BCN	32	579.533	7,176				
Total	35	579.533	7,176					

Summary Text (IR5- Indicator 2)

In FY97, BSP projects helped develop 21 viable, community-based enterprises engaged in sustainable use activities which have successfully resulted in providing incentives for biodiversity conservation. The gross sales for these enterprises was over \$230,000 dollars in FY97 and they provided over 6,000 people with cash or other form of non-cash benefits. BCN anticipates the establishment of 7 new enterprises which sustainably use local resources in FY98, with gross earnings of almost \$1.2 million dollars and an estimated total of over 4,000 beneficiaries.

Narrative (IR5- Indicator 2)

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

Ban Udyam sustainable forest enterprises expected to conserve forest and alpine grassland biodiversity in Nepal (FY98)

enterprises to increase rural incomes and motivate communities to manage and protect community forests and alpine grasslands in Mid-western Nepal. The project will support development of at least four pilot enterprises and related monitoring of forest resource and social equity impacts. The aim is to develop replicable models across a number of enterprise options. In FY98, BSP will support business planning, credit sourcing, market research, community organizing, design of systems to monitor biological and social impacts and other preparatory activities for two pilot enterprises. In subsequent years, the project will assist the establishment of at least two more pilots and leverage the research and development investment in the pilots, and credibility gained through them, to provide cost efficient support for further enterprises. This replication and expanded impact will be achieved through training and extension activities.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN DIVISION

Income generation near El Cielo Biosphere Reserve helps rural farmers to live sustainably (FY97)

At El Cielo Biosphere Reserve in Mexico, the Organizate! program works directly with those communities most closely linked to natural resources. Although the area's natural wealth is extremely high, economic capital for its residents is minimal. Therefore, the BSP-supported project works with the local communities to develop and implement income-generating facilities and activities which are environmentally, economically and socially beneficial. These include: an ecotourism lodge, a restaurant and eco-store, interpretive trails, environmental education and interpretation, a botanical garden, an information center, a nursery and plantation program to produce xate palms, a carpentry workshop, handicrafts production, and cattle management through pastureland rotation, live fencing and improved breeding. In conjunction with these enterprises, technical staff and local promoters have developed and are utilizing an evaluation system to monitor social, economic and environmental impacts and progress.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

Full cost accounting adopted by community enterprise (FY97)

One of the challenges BCN has faced in attempting to evaluate the effectiveness of the enterprise-based approach is that, in general, the total cost of running a business has not been adequately accounted for by the projects. Many enterprises are generating revenue and providing cash benefits to the community but their viability is uncertain unless they can account for all costs, variable and fixed. This difference in viewpoints regarding costs stems in part from the differing goals of NGOs and businesses. For example, from the point of view of the project staff managing the fruit processing business in the Philippines, the business is creating much valued jobs and a better understanding of the local environment. BCN staff agree. Our role as technical advisors was to point out, however, that under some costing regimes, the business is losing money and, in the event that the NGO in the future cannot subsidize the business, the business will either have to adjust its pricing or its cost structure to address the net loss issue. The above analysis of the enterprise operations by BCN staff was used by management to adjust their costs and pay more attention to fixed costs. As a result, the business now operates in the black and sales of its "Mountain Fresh" line of jams and jellies have continued to rise.

Detailed enterprise analyses planned for FY98

As a result of observations such as the one described above, BCN has proposed a more detailed definition of 'viable enterprises' in order to better assess the probability that these enterprises

will be sustainable without project support and will continue to fulfill their goals. Viable enterprises are now defined as those that have reached the third of three stages towards full enterprise development. Stage 1 is achieved once an enterprise is generating revenue. It need not be meeting costs. Stage 2 is achieved once an enterprise is operating at a positive variable margin, i.e., generating revenue and meeting variable costs. Stage 3 is achieved once the enterprise is profitable, i.e. while meeting all variable and fixed costs Stage 4 means an enterprise is profitable when all costs have been accounted for, including marketing and resource monitoring. Such an enterprise is not only fully viable but also taking on some of the costs that in developed countries are not met by individual businesses but rather spread over the whole population as local or regional environmental quality or natural resource monitoring programs. Stage 4 enterprises are economically and environmentally sustainable and therefore fully accountable. In FY98 BCN will be conducting enterprise analyses based on this approach.

Intermediate Result 5: Sustained financing of biodiversity conservation through innovative public and private sector funding

Indicator 3: Conservation funds leveraged by G/ENV programs

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program				
Intermediate Result 5:	Sustained financing of biodiversity conservation through innovative public and private sector funding			
Indicator 3:	Conservation funds leveraged by G/ENV programs			
Unit of Measure:	Cumulative funds leveraged (US\$, 000)	FY	Planned \$(000)	Actual \$(000)
Sources:	Reports from partners	1996		
Comments: Leveraged funds may include matching funds and in-kind contributions. Results are reported annually and ARE NOT cumulative.		A&P		12,400
		LAC		438
		BCN		1,718
		Total		14,556
		1997		
		AFR	0	175
		A&P	200	620
		LAC	211.5	333
		BCN	1,728	1,525
		Total	2,140	2,653
		1998		
		AFR	90	
		A&P	448	
		BCN	1,568	
		Total	2,106	

Summary Text (IR5- Indicator 3)

BSP has been very successful at leveraging funds and in-kind services from project partners. BSP's initial seed money led to over \$2.6 million in commitments from partner organizations in FY 1997.

In FY 1998, BSP foresees a total of over \$2.1 million being leveraged as a result of BSP project seed money. A breakdown of leveraged funds is in the IR5-3 worksheet in Appendix 2.

Narrative (IR5- Indicator 3)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Project helps participants to leverage project funds and gain higher education (FY97)

The BIOME project has helped participating projects and organizations to gain increased stature and visibility within the NGO community and with government and donors, besides developing

the analytical skills of the project managers. As a result, participating organizations have been able to leverage funding, and several of the individuals have been able to find more advanced employment opportunities in conservation and gain higher education.

Sustainable Use Project funding enables IUCN to leverage further funding for the Sustainable Use Initiative (FY97/FY98)

BSP guaranteed to co-fund a series of regional thematic meetings for the four sustainable use specialist groups in Africa, and also a subsequent pan-African meeting where all the groups will come together and, amongst other agenda items, will develop an African sustainable use message for the next Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity. To date matching funds have been partly raised from Norad and European Union (EU). Thus relatively small investments by BSP will enable development and advancement of the sustainable use movement at a regional level in Africa, with opportunities to achieve a global impact.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

BSP's PeFoR and Asia & Pacific Programs leverage \$600,000 in cash and in kind (FY97)

In Asia, BSP's projects have leveraged over \$600,000 in cash and in kind contributions in FY97.

In India, local NGOs funded additional exercises under BCPP beyond those funded by BSP through WWF-India during FY97. Several NGOs have funded the travel costs of their staff and local community groups volunteered large amounts of time for completing the local BCPP exercises.

In Indonesia, BSP's KEMALA Program leveraged additional contributions to conservation on two main fronts. First, in FY97, it leveraged \$219,907 in funding support from other donors for NGO activities supported by BSP. Second, the Program benefits enormously from the unpaid inputs of skills, time and knowledge of members of its partner NGOs and participating community members. BSP conservatively estimates the FY97 dollar value of this local contribution to be \$162,800. Under PeFoR, contributions are regularly made at meetings organized by PLASMA and Yayasan Citra Mandiri, a PeFoR-supported NGO working in Siberut. In addition, community members frequently pay their displacement costs for meetings in regional urban centers. Labor is also contributed for mapping activities.

In the Philippines, BSP's PeFoR support leveraged over \$200,000 in community volunteer effort in Philippines and financial support from the European Misereor Catholic Fund in FY97.

In Latin America, under PeFoR, the local organization, CABI, contributed \$15,000 of its own resources to cover staff time and office space for the Kaa-Iya National Park mapping project in Bolivia. In Peru, one Aguaruna community contributed their time and food for meetings, and the Missouri Botanical Garden contributed the time of several botanists, use of a motor boat, and other miscellaneous things totaling approximately \$16,500

BSP's PeFoR and Asia & Pacific Programs to leverage close to one-half million in cash and in kind (FY98)

The World Bank FREEP will contribute \$215,000 toward the National Parks and Sanctuaries prioritization study. It is expected that other donors will also pick up additional costs for the forests prioritization study which will continue after BCPP LOP.

Under PeFoR, contributions are regularly made at meetings organized by PLASMA and Yayasan Citra Mandiri, a PeFoR-supported NGO working in Siberut. In addition, community members frequently pay their displacement costs for meetings in regional urban centers. Labor is also contributed for mapping activities.

The Center for the Support of Native Lands will contribute \$9,500 toward the workshops being supported by PeFoR.

WWF will match PeFoR's contribution to the Indigenous Peoples Initiative with \$12,750 from WWF's Latin America & the Caribbean and Social Science and Economics programs.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN DIVISION

Packard grant to support LAC initiative in Mexico (FY97)

As a result of BSP support, The Packard Foundation gave the Sierra Madre Alliance \$75,000 for work in Western Mexico. This additional funding provides general support for biosphere reserve planning and conservation training.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

Nepalese project leverages funds to address serious energy shortage (FY97)

The Humla project has gained the assistance of the GEF in addressing the serious fuelwood depletion of the area. A 'hilly hydro' project grant will fund a low-impact mountain stream hydro project to serve the community. This is an example of leveraged funds being targeted for a specific action that will have an immediate positive impact on the community and the ecosystem.

Project site in Indonesia expected to benefit from region-wide loan for conservation (FY98)

The Lore Lindu National Park in Indonesia has recently attracted the attention of several major donors. The Asian Development Bank, for example, is likely to loan the Indonesian government up to \$40 million dollars over 5 years for conservation of the Park and its buffer zone. It is hoped that the BCN-funded sites will receive a portion of this loan from the government and will be included in plans for how the funds will be used on behalf of balanced development and conservation initiatives. In addition the project is expected to receive additional funds from the USAID mission in Indonesia and other funds from foundations (e.g., in FY97, the BCN-funded monitoring activities were able to leverage \$8,000 from ANZDEC to produce satellite images and maps of Lore Lindu National Park, which will be used for regional planning purposes, including designating strict conservation and limited resource use zones in and around the Park, solidifying Park boundaries, determining where infrastructure development will have the least environmental impact, etc.).

APPENDIX 1. G/ENV Biodiversity Program Assumptions and Guidelines for Performance Monitoring

To capture the results achieved by G/ENV's Biodiversity Program, each partner is requested to provide two types of information. The first is a written description of important achievements, both actual and planned. The second is quantitative information on the performance of each program. This Performance Monitoring Report provides guidance on reporting both types of information.

The first section of this report provides guidelines for completing the narrative portion of the performance review. The following section describes the quantitative indicators for each result in the G/ENV Results Framework. This section provides more detailed information on how each indicator will be measured and reported, including definitions of key terms, conventions for calculating the reported results, and examples. Please note that some tables request that data be reported annually, while others are tabulated cumulatively.

These are the final indicators for the December 15, 1997 reporting deadline. However, BSP expects that the Performance Monitoring Report will continue to evolve as the program learns to better monitor and report its results.

Narrative Guidelines

For Strategic Objective indicators, please provide a description of each "actual" result reported and highlights of "planned" results for the coming fiscal year. Each description should be a short paragraph.

For Intermediate Result indicators, please identify or document each "actual" result for this fiscal year. For example, a list of all publications distributed or all training sessions held. In addition, please provide a paragraph highlighting results that are of particular importance, such as a specific conservation impact, an important lesson learned, how the analysis of gender was successfully integrated into biodiversity conservation activities, or how leveraged funds contributed to biodiversity conservation.

For Intermediate Result indicators, please also provide an illustrative list of "planned" results for the coming fiscal year, including (where appropriate) a paragraph on "planned" results of particular significance. This information will be used to provide justification for budgetary requests.

Indicator Guidelines

Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective: **Effective biodiversity conservation and management**

Definitions

Adaptive management

A process of learning, defining policies and practices, and decision-making in which an organization responsible for the conservation of a particular ecosystem or area is responsive to both natural and human-induced ecological and social change and is able to react quickly and with appropriate interventions.

Biologically important habitat

Natural areas whose conservation is important for biodiversity conservation at a global, regional, or local level.

Calculation

Routine field visits and evaluations by partner staff will provide the information required for this indicator. As described above, G/ENV-supported sites must meet two criteria to be considered effectively managed. First, the habitat quality must be maintained or improved, or at a minimum, the rate of habitat degradation is reduced. During field assessments, the quality of natural areas will be evaluated in terms of the extent (area) of the habitat and its condition (ecological integrity). For all sites that are judged to be effectively managed, supporting materials will be available which map the location of the site and provide appropriate documentation that it has met both criteria described above.

Example

A national level NGO is working with local landowners to conserve a 1500 square kilometer forest area in Indonesia. The land in the overall project is subdivided into 5 different areas controlled by clan members living in different villages. The rate at which the clans are adopting an adaptive management approach is highly variable across the 5 areas. While no sites meet the two criteria in year 1, in year 2 a visiting project staff member judges 1 site (totaling 200 ha) as being "effectively managed." A short report is filed in Washington documenting the effective management and locating this site on a map.

Strategic Objective: **Effective biodiversity conservation and management**

Calculation

To be counted, policies must be adopted by organizations that have some mechanism to implement the policy. Decisions made by individuals would not be counted. For example, as a result of a USAID program, several Mexican farmers decide to protect the forested slopes above their plots. Even if successfully implemented, these decisions would NOT be considered policy changes because they are inherently the choices of individual landowners. However, if an *ejido* producer association decides to protect forest on all slopes > 25%, and the execution of this decision did in fact lead to greater forest conservation on these slopes, than the successful adoption of this policy would be counted here. Details of the policy and its conservation benefit would be provided in a narrative.

Example 1. Siberian tiger (*Tigre mnyepeligrosus*) populations are declining in Russia's far east as a result of poaching. To counter this, a partner initiates a program to improve the implementation of CITES, training customs inspectors to better control the smuggling of tiger parts. This training leads to increased numbers of confiscations of tiger skins following the training. These records are combined with the observations of Russian field staff which indicate that tiger poaching appears is becoming less common. Based on this information, partner staff determine that CITES implementation has been improved and that it is contributing to better tiger conservation. For their records, partner staff document both results (documentation may take the form of a brief trip report that describes the changes in confiscation rates and/or field evidence that poaching is reduced).

Example 2. In the Philippines, many forests are owned the national government, which has little or no ability to protect them. As a result, these "open-access" forests are rapidly degraded. Working with the Philippine mission, a partner helps pass a new forestry law that gives local communities 25 resource tenure rights to residual forests. As a result, communities benefit from forest extraction and gain a vested interest in their conservation. Incidents of illegal logging of old growth forest, which is protected, decrease as increasing areas of forest cover are brought under more sustainable forms of management. The partner records the change in the law and the evidence available that it is having a positive conservation impact.

Intermediate Results

Intermediate Result 1: Increased public awareness and decision-maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation

Indicator 1: Number of individuals participating in G/ENV biodiversity outreach activities: workshops, networks, and oral presentations.

Conventions

- a) This indicator will capture only formal group activities, not one-on-one contact with project staff.
- b) Number of people in audiences for oral presentations and number of participants in workshops and networks will be counted.
- c) Individuals captured here should not be double-counted with the training indicator (IR 4, Indicator 2). No specific skill is expected to be learned by the individuals counted for this indicator.
- d) Individuals who participate in more than one outreach activity within a project should not be counted twice if the individual identity of participants can be easily tracked.

Intermediate Result 1: Increased public awareness and decision-maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation

Indicator 2: Number of publications sent to appropriate audiences and number of mass media events held

Definitions

- Publications** Reports, brochures, and other documents generated by a project.
- No. of publications (P)** The number of distinct printed products produced (e.g. 4 books and 1 brochure = 5 publications).
- Quantity (Q)** The aggregate number of copies distributed of all publications.
- Mass media events (M)** Newspaper, radio, and television stories generated by a project or its impacts publicized by outside parties or project staff.

Conventions

- a) Both technical and public information documents (e.g., project brochures) would be captured under this indicator. Backup documentation and narrative text would be used to distinguish between these two very different types of publications.

- b) Offshoot or indirect publications (i.e., publications of grantees or project implementers that were a direct result of G/ENV funding) would be captured under P, but not under q, given the difficulties tracking distribution of non-G/ENV publications.

Calculation

Number of publications distributed would be tallied. For mass media events, only the number of events (not the number of people viewing them) would be counted.

Example

A project produced an annual report and a brochure. A total of 1,000 copies of the annual report are distributed to relevant individuals in Indonesia and elsewhere. In addition, 100 copies of a poster describing conservation practices was given to schoolchildren in the project sites. These are counted as 2 publications with a combined circulation of 1100. In addition, the project was featured in a local radio story, a BBC documentary, and project staff sent two letters which were published in the national newspaper. These are counted as 4 media events.

Intermediate Result 2: Strengthened national and local policies and/or improved policy implementation to support biodiversity conservation

Indicator 1: Index of policy results

Sample Worksheet:

Policy Results Worksheet Worksheet FY:	Steps Completed				
	Policy analyses	Communication and educational activities to improve policies and their implementation	Improved policies adopted by national, regional, and local institutions	Improved policy implementation	Documented improvements in conservation as a result of policy implementation
New Forestry Law, La Paz, Bolivia	96	96	96	97	
Mining Law Reform Manaus, Brazil	96	97			
Total 1996: 4					
Total 1997: 6					

Definitions

- Policies** Laws, regulations, decrees, and agreements. Policies can be designed and implemented at local, regional, national, and international levels. Internal policies adopted by conservation NGOs would not be considered in this total.
- Policy analyses** Formal or informal reviews of current regulations and changes that are needed to counter threats to the biodiversity of the region.
- Education activities** Sharing results of analyses with key decision makers responsible for formulating policies (e.g., members of a national legislature, a group of village elders).
- Policy Adoption** When the policy is accepted by the group responsible for implementing the policy (e.g., ratified by a government, approved by a village council).

Calculation

The policy index is calculated by awarding 1 point for each step completed in each policy initiative. The cumulative score is calculated for all steps completed for each policy initiative (see worksheet above). Not all policy initiatives would be expected to complete all these steps, as these vary by program. While all policies and all benchmarks are weighted equally, particularly notable accomplishments can be described in more detail in the narrative.

Conventions

- a) Policies should be listed in the left column of the policy worksheet matrix (not sites or partners).
- b) Internal NGO policies are not counted. These policy changes will be captured under the institutional strengthening indicator, if adopted.

Example

The project in Indonesia has four policy initiatives: 1) Working with the local clans to develop rules governing resource use in the forest area (e.g., no hunting of harpy eagle), 2) Working with the developing enterprises in the five villages to set uniform fees and rates for visitors coming to the project site, 3) Working with the provincial forestry ministry to ensure that timber concessions cannot be awarded in recognized conservation areas, and 4) Working with the National Government to settle a constitutional issue regarding the ownership of and access to subsurface mineral rights.

For 1996 the policies regarding resource use have been adopted and implemented. The policy regarding tourism rates and timber harvesting have been developed, but have not yet been implemented. Finally, in regard to mineral rights, only the policy analysis has been completed.

Intermediate Result 3: Biodiversity conservation priorities identified through participatory planning and decision-making

Indicator 1: Number of countries, regions, or sites in which biodiversity priorities have been assessed and/or established through a participatory process

Conventions

In addition to priority setting exercises, site-specific land-use planning or zoning exercises should be counted (e.g., zoning a biosphere reserve or establishing protected zones within a larger forest management area).

Intermediate Result 3: Biodiversity conservation priorities identified through participatory planning and decision-making

Indicator 2: Number of organizations with improved ability to set biodiversity conservation priorities

This convention is added into the data collection for FY97 and is not in the original assumptions document. Under IR3-2 the number of organizations or individuals with improved ability to set conservation priorities is counted. The USAID guidelines state that for an organization or individual to be counted they must become proficient in at least one of the following: GIS, field appraisal or participatory priority setting. In FY 96 BSP counted an organization or individual once regardless of the level of proficiency in any of these categories. In the design of the database, BSP decided that an organization or individual who becomes proficient in more than one of the categories above has a greater ability to set biodiversity priorities than an organization or individual with proficiency in only one. Therefore in FY97, if an organization or individual was trained in GIS and participatory priority setting, that organization was counted twice. In last year's report, BSP would have only counted it once. The worksheet in Appendix 2 shows each of the categories in which the organization or individual became proficient.

Intermediate Result 4: Improved management of globally and locally significant biodiversity sites

Indicator 1: Index of site management benchmarks

Site Management Benchmarks Worksheet FY:	Steps Completed							Area of biologically important habitat (ha)
	Sites	Change in legal status that favors conservation	Local site assessment completed	Management actions designed with appropriate participation	Human and institutional capacity developed	Management actions implemented	Ongoing monitoring and evaluation initiated	
El Cielo Biosphere Reserve	96	96	96	96	96	97		2,000
El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve		96	97					750
Total Points in 1996: 6								
Total points in 1997: 2								

Definitions

Site

Geographic areas with biologically significant species, habitats over which a government agency, NGO, community organization, or other groups is employing these adaptive management techniques.

Local site assessment and threats identified

Working with local partners to determine what courses of action are needed to counter current and future threats to biodiversity.

Management actions designed

Developing the interventions that will be undertaken.

Human and institutional capacity developed

Providing the training and technical assistance necessary to undertake the actions developed above.

Management actions implemented

At least one step in the intervention undertaken.

Change in legal status/development of policies

Altering the ownership or control of a site to counter identified threats to the biodiversity of the site (e.g., gazetted as a park or protected area, providing tenure and resource use rights to local communities) or implementing a policy as defined above for IR2

Monitoring and evaluation

The periodic collection of information related to managing and measuring the impacts of project activities.

Adaptive management

A process of learning, defining policies and practices, and decision-making in which an organization responsible for the conservation of a particular ecosystem or area is responsive to both natural and human-induced ecological and social change and is able to react quickly and with appropriate interventions.

Conventions

If the site is not a protected area, the number of hectares reported in the worksheet table should be the area controlled by a community or group of communities. If the site is a protected area, the number of hectares should be the area where management is influenced by the project (which is not necessarily the size of the protected area).

Calculation

Index of site management benchmarks calculated by awarding 1 point for each step completed for each site (see above). The cumulative score is calculated for all steps completed for each site (see worksheet above). While activities may be implemented over several years, each site benchmark is only checked once in the first year. Work may continue at sites for which all boxes are checked. **However, not all sites would be expected to complete all these steps, as these vary by program.**

Example

A national level NGO is working with local landowners to conserve a 1500 square kilometer forest area in . The land in the overall project is subdivided into 5 different areas controlled by clan members living in different villages. The rate at which the clans are adopting an adaptive management approach is highly variable across the 5 areas. The indicator summary thus treats the 5 areas as 5 separate sites and recognizes the different rates of progress expected over the next few years.

Intermediate Result 4: Improved management of globally and locally significant biodiversity sites

Indicator 2: Number of people successfully trained

See comments in the table section of the indicators for meaning of "number of people successfully trained."

Intermediate Result 5: Sustained financing of biodiversity conservation through innovative public and private sector funding

Indicator 1: Number and value of trust funds and endowments established

Intermediate Result 5: Sustained financing of biodiversity conservation through innovative public and private sector funding
Indicator 2: Number, value, and beneficiaries of viable enterprises supporting the conservation of biodiversity

Definitions

Conservation enterprises

Enterprises which directly depend biodiversity and, through its sustainable use, provide incentives for biodiversity conservation.

Viable enterprise (N)

To be considered viable, conservation enterprises must meet two conditions: (1) they must be financially self-sufficient; and, (2) they monitor the impacts of their activities to ensure that the underlying resource base is not degraded.

Value (\$) Gross sales for the enterprise.

Number of beneficiaries (B) People receiving cash and non-cash benefits generated by the enterprises for local stakeholders (e.g., salaries, payments to community trust funds).

Example

A partner reports the following summary data for the enterprises operating in 5 Asian sites in FY 96.

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Total
Number of viable conservation enterprises	2	1	1	0	1	
Gross Value of Enterprises (US\$)	15,000	4,034	7,425	0	400	26,859
Number of Beneficiaries	212	35	62	0	8	317

Intermediate Result 5: Sustained financing of biodiversity conservation through innovative public and private sector funding

Indicator 3: Conservation funds leveraged by G/ENV programs

Definitions

Conservation funds leveraged The value of cash and in-kind contributions made to the project by project partners.

Conventions

Plausible association is the criteria for inclusion. If the activity would not have proceeded without G/ENV funds or another donor contributes to a project originally funded by G/ENV, additional funding should be counted as leveraged. If G/ENV contributed to an ongoing activity, the counterpart funds should not be counted as leveraged.

Calculation

Add the total value of all funds leveraged from other sources (e.g., salary hours contributed by a local NGO partner, funds obtained from other donors based on USAID seed money).

Example

The partner NGO is contributing staff time and materials valued at \$10,000 and has also received money from a major foundation to work on complementary conservation education activities at the project site.

APPENDIX 2. Indicator Worksheets

As stated in the introduction of the document, these worksheets have been produced from BSP's new computerized Performance Monitoring Database. These worksheets provide the raw data with which the total values presented in the summary tables in BSP's 1997 Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) are calculated. The worksheets present actual and planned results for each indicator by BSP division. Some of the worksheets contain data from previous fiscal years for the following two reasons: 1) three of the indicators (SO-1, IR2-1 and IR4-1) have cumulative totals, and for these indicators the previous year's data are needed to calculate the cumulative totals for the actual FY; and 2) for other indicators, data from previous years are reported as FY97 results because of delays in receiving reports from grantees. Determining in which FY to count a result was an overarching problem that often arose during data entry, especially if the result actually occurred during a previous FY but was not reported until FY97. BSP reconciled this problem by including all results received in FY97 as FY97 results - even if the result actually occurred in a preceding FY. In the following worksheets, however, these data are listed under the FY that the activity or result actually took place (listed in the worksheets as "FY97 subtotal").

BSP is still in the process of refining the database. In addition, data collection and entry are ongoing processes. For these reasons, some of the worksheets appear to be missing some information. In some instances, worksheets may be missing descriptive information such as names or titles. This, however, does not affect the actual data values. In other instances, worksheets may contain zeroes where indicator data should be. This occurs when data fields are left blank due to the fact that data were not yet received from the grantee or were not readily available when this report was compiled. Given these circumstances, the results of the database may, in fact, slightly under-report BSP's actual results. Finally, we still need to fine-tune the way in which the database processes results for the two indicators (IR2-1 and IR4-1) that are represented by indices. Some of the factors in each index were combined into single factors, thus potentially under-reporting benchmark results. The worksheets in this report for IR2-1 and IR4-1 are therefore incomplete and totals are not included. The results of these two indicators reported in the summary tables in the main portion of the 1997 PMR are, however, accurate.

IR1-1 Number of individuals participating in G/ENV biodiversity outreach activities - worksheet

05-Dec-97

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
A&P			
	1996 Actual		
	Musyawah Adat before mapping activities		100
	Musyawah Adat before mapping activities		100
	Musyawah Adat before mapping activities		200
		A&P 1996 (subtotal for FY97)	400
	1997 Actual		
	Coordination meetings between FPK & other orgs		44
	Assessment of priority needs with local fishermen		90
	Consensus building on community maps, Lease Is.		36
	Conservation extension activities, Lease Is.		43
	Village conservation workshops, Ameth		321
	Village conservation workshops, Haruku		137
	Workshops in Japan on Telapak program		100
	Community-based NRM workshop		36

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
A&P 1997 Actual(cont.)			
	Strategic planning workshop		17
	Certification meeting with NGOs		10
	Coordination meetings between FPK & govt		18
	Orissa meetings		76
	Community-based forest system mgmt workshop		873
	Promotion of CBNRM		35
	Role of communities in spatial planning		206
	Mapping awareness meetings		29
	CBNRM planning in Tp Sambas		50
	Adat assembly, Nangka Pahauman		50
	Adat revitalization, Semandang Kiri		90
	Adat assembly, Kotup		100
	Adat assembly, Empejak		50
	Adat assembly, Congkong Baru		56
	Adat assembly, Merbang		80
	Adat assembly, Tanjung Maju		118
	Adat revitalization, Menjalin		50

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
A&P 1997 Actual(cont.)			
	Coordination meetings with FPK		63
	Household Interviews		1317
	Participatory mapping in 3 villages, Lease Is.		43
	Priority needs assessments in Lease Is.		84
	meetings with Bentian and Transmigration Minister		8
	meetings with Bentian and Director Jen PH (2x)		12
	seminar of environment & development		30
	tactic sessions w/ IPOs 15@35		525
	tactic sessions w NGOs 16@25		400
	tactic sessions w/ Gov Orgs 4@30		120
	Mindoro regional workshop		35
	Village Meeting 1		100
	Individual Interviews		1669
	Bihar meetings		44
	Contributors by post		200
	Other participants		22,321
	Meetings (17 x 8)		136

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
A&P 1997 Actual(cont.)			
	Group discussions (14 x 8)		112
	Gram sabha meetings (3 x 8)		24
	Individual interviews		57
	meetings with Majuan People and Kanwil		15
	Household interviews (5 x 3.5)		18
	Himachal Pradesh meetings		46
	Delhi meetings		4
	Assam meetings		36
	CBNRM planning in Resak Balai		40
	Palawan regional workshop		22
	District level Ban Udyam orientation		38
	Community Surveyor workshop 2		40
	Community Surveyor workshop 3		50
	meetings with Gunung Putih		5
	Forkom design meeting, LEI		30
	workshop in tenggarong		48
	Musyawahar Adat before mapping activities		200

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
A&P 1997 Actual(cont.)			
	Musyawahar Adat before mapping activities		200
	Musyawahar Adat before mapping activities		100
	BU team field visits		51
	Market Study visits		216
	Community Surveyor workshop 1		40
	Market Study orientation workshop		14
	mapping meetings in Bentian (3x)		75
	Village Meeting 6		60
	Village Meeting 5		60
	Village Meeting 4		60
	Village Meeting 3		60
	Village Meeting 2		60
	Village Meeting 1		60
	Village Meeting 3		60
	Village Meeting 2		60
	Village Meeting 1		60
	Village Meeting 5		100
	Village Meeting 4		100

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	Village Meeting 3		100
	Village Meeting 2		100
	Market Study mid-way workshop		8
	govt, village, NGO, & trader group meetings		550
	Irian Jaya NGO workshop on community mapping		35
	Environmental education development workshop		62
		A&P 1997 Total	33,298
1998 Planned			
	future workshops		400
	future workshops		50
	future workshops		220
	Palawan regional workshop		30
	Mindoro regional workshop		50
	tactic sessions w/ Gov Orgs		100
	Workshop to share experiences in mapping parks		50
	village assemblies		1500
	WWF IP Partnership		35
	future workshops		325

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
A&P 1998 Planned (cont.)			
	future SHK workshops		396
	National BCPP Conference		75
	future workshops		350
	NGO meetings		16
	KEMALA forum		30
	future workshops		1200
	future JKPP workshops		300
	tactic sessions w NGOs		300
	future workshops		220
	future workshops		220
	mapping meeting in Penarong		25
	tactic sessions w/ IPOs		300
	International BCPP Conference		25
	future workshops		100
	future workshops		700
		A&P 1998	7017

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
AAM			
	1997 Actual		
	Decentralization brainstorming meeting	BSP	21
	Sustainable agriculture planning meeting	BSP	10
		AAM 1997	31
	1998 Planned		
	Issues briefs round tables: Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation	BSP	20
	Issues briefs round tables: Adaptive Management	BSP	20
	Issues briefs round tables: Ecoregional Planning	BSP	20
	Issues briefs round tables: Conditions for Success in Conservation and Sustainable Development	BSP	20
	Issues briefs round tables: Decentralization and Devolution for Biodiversity Management Evaluation Meeting	BSP	5
	Issues briefs round tables: Decentralization and Devolution for Biodiversity Management Seminar	BSP	50
	Issues briefs round tables: Sustainable Agriculture Planning Meeting	BSP	50
		AAM 1998	185
AFR			
	1995 Actual		
	Local community involvement in the Regional Field Training on Biodiversity and Environmental Impact Assessment	African Biodiversity Institute	5000

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
AFR 1995 Actual (cont.)			
	Ecotourism at MIMP community workshop	WWF	30
		AFR 1995 (subtotal for FY97)	5030
1996 Actual			
	Environmental Governance in Africa	ACTS	70
	AWF and Zanzibar Government technical meeting	AWF	5
	ZNCT technical team meeting	AWF	10
	National Protected Areas Board	commissions	8
	Africa Climate Change Network	Ecole Nationale Superieure Des TP-Projet Gaz A Effet De Serre en Cote d'Ivoire	25
	Regional conference on climate change in the context of a strategy for sustainable development in Africa	Friends of the Earth-Togo	65
	Village Holistic Studies in all Ten Villages	WWF	250
		AFR 1996 (subtotal for FY97)	433
1997 Actual			
	Questionnaire on attitude changes as a result of community conservation activities	Agrippinah Namara, MISR	325
	title look up pre-CITES	AWF	120
	Strategy Planning Meeting	BSP	6
	Senior Program Officer meeting with partners	BSP	6

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
AFR 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	Book launch at BSP for "Understanding and in Influencing Behaviors Conservation"	BSP	45
	BIOME presentation to USAID/REDSO office	BSP	9
	Program Officer meeting with partners	BSP	30
	Advisory Group Meeting - September 1997	BSP	10
	CARPE SOT meeting - September 1997	BSP	25
	CARPE SOT meeting - June 1997	BSP	21
	CARPE SOT meeting - April 1997	BSP	20
	CARPE SOT meeting - December 1996	BSP	20
	Analytical Document Writers Meeting	BSP	5
	BSP Africa director meeting with partners	BSP	7
	Book launch at BSP for "What's your Role?"	BSP	65
	BIOME participants network	BSP and participating projects	30
	ECOFAC/Gabon (European Union Protected Area Project in Central Africa)	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	4
	Two ECOFAC Regional Meetings	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	60
	US Embassy Officials	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	6
	Dutch Embassy Officials in Cameroon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	2

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
AFR 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	ODA (British Aid) in Cameroon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	2
	International NGOs (WWF, WCS, IUCN) in Cameroon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	16
	Minister of Water and Forests, Cameroon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	8
	Tropical Forestry Action Plan, Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	2
	National NGOs (approximately seven) in Cameroon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	28
	Sustainable Use Specialist Group Meeting (Cameroon)	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	25
	World Bank REIMP Project Meeting (Equatorial Guinea)	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	20
	Minister of Water and Forests, Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	2
	Director of Wildlife Department, Ministry of Water and Forests, Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	3
	Director of the Environment Department, Ministry of Plan and Environment, Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	3
	National Environmental Action Plan, Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	2
	GTZ (German Aid) in Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	2
	World Bank officials in Cameroon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	2
	US Embassy Officials in Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	5
	International NGOs (VSF, IGAD) in Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	5
	National NGOs (approximately eight) in Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	35
	African Timber Organization in Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	3

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
AFR 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	World Bank Forest and Environment Project in Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	3
	French Cooperation in Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	2
	ECOFAC/Gabon (European Union Protected Area Project in Central Africa) in Cameroon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	4
	Three Government Research Centers in Gabon	BSP/CARPE Regional Field Office	9
	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advise to the CBD	CBD	6
	Planning meeting	CEFDHAC	16
	4 villages were contacted to inform about the study to take place	Cisse	200
	Informational assembly in two of the 7 villages	Dia Toure	200
	Informational assembly in two of the 7 villages	Dia Toure	200
	Informational assembly in three of the 7 villages	Dia Toure	300
	Preparation workshop on PRA methodology	Dia Toure	20
	General community assembly to evaluate conservation actions	Dia Toure	35
	Mini workshop at IUCN, Nairobi	EAWLS	8
	Africa Climate Change Network	Ecole Nationale Superieure Des TP-Projet Gaz A Effet De Serre en Cote d'Ivoire	10
	Activity design meeting in Brussels	Free Univ. of Brussels	5

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
AFR 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	Montreal meeting on Sustainable Use	IUCN	1
	4th working meeting of SUSG Steering Committee	IUCN	1
	Southern Africa SUSG Network	IUCN	110
	Inaugural members meeting for Central Africa-SUSG	IUCN	0
	East Africa SUSG Network	IUCN	35
	Central Africa SUSG Network	IUCN	20
	West Africa SUSG Network	IUCN	40
	Contact with community land holders along transect	P. Ndiaye	75
	Structured interviews with community members along the transect	P. Ndiaye	50
	Assembly of community representatives around the reserve	P. Ndiaye	100
	Institutional basis for protected area management	PAD project/AWF	15
	Exploratory travel to prepare for the TI/AFAN/IUCN workshop	TI/AFAN/IUCN	11
	resource use interviews	TRAFFIC	26
	interviews on resource use	TRAFFIC	15
	resource use interviews of traditional medicine practitioners	TRAFFIC	20
	traditional medicinal practitioners interviewed	TRAFFIC	24
	Traditional medicine practitioner interviews	TRAFFIC	46
	Vendor interviews	TRAFFIC	34

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
AFR 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	interviews with traditional healers	TRAFFIC	32
	National Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation	Uganda Ministry of Natural Resources and WRI	33
	Uganda National Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation	WRI and Uganda Climate Change Adaptation Team	20
	First MIMP Board of Trustees meeting	WWF	10
	Selection of village boatman through consultations with villages and local Government officers	WWF	14
	8th International Coral Reef Symposium	WWF	100
	Yale conference: Natural resource use relations in the Trinational Sangha River Region	WWF and Univ. of Bangui, CAR	100
	Summary workshop	Y. Cisse	30
	Village mapping meeting	Y. Cisse	75
	Yale Conference - created the "Specialists on the Dzanga River Group"	Yale Univ.	50
	Natural resource use relations in the Trinational Sangha River Region, Northwestern Congo River Basin	Yale University	100
	Central Africa participation in Yale meeting	Yale University	4
AFR 1997 Total			8,651

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
AFR 1998 Planned			
	5 National launchings of the synthesis of lessons learned	BIOME grantees	250
AFR 1998 Planned (cont.)			
	International launching of the synthesis of lessons learned	BSP	50
	Linking the agriculture and biodiversity sectors	BSP	25
	CARPE SOT meeting - December 1997	BSP	20
	CARPE SOT meeting - April 1998	BSP	20
	CARPE SOT meeting - July 1998	BSP	20
	Advisory Group Meeting - March 1998	BSP	8
	Advisory Group Meeting - July 1998	BSP	10
	Behaviors grantees workshop	BSP	10
	BIOME final workshop	BSP and ART	30
	Field test of final product	BSP, grantees and advisors	150
	Forest stakeholders workshop	EAWLS	20
	Regulatory agency meeting for District level officials	EAWLS	5
	Publicity for project video and community and regulatory meetings	EAWLS	50
	International workshop on climate change	Intergovernmental panel on climate change	130
	Global conference on climate change	Intergovernmental panel on climate change	130

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
AFR 1998 Planned (cont.)			
	IUCN SUSN Central Africa meeting	IUCN	10
	Pan African Planning Meeting on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	IUCN	40
	Strategic Planning in Southern Africa: Southern Africa SUSG meeting	IUCN	6
	Community management of wildlife in Eastern Africa: East Africa SUSG meeting	IUCN	6
	Community management of forest in Central Africa: Central Africa SUSG regional meeting	IUCN	6
	Joint Management of transnational/transboundary natural resources and ecosystems in West Africa: West Africa SUSG meeting	IUCN	6
	IUCN SUSN pan-Africa meeting	IUCN	10
	IUCN sustainable use specialist network meeting	IUCN	25
	Central African participation in START meeting	START	4
	Sustainable Utilization of Wildlife Medicinals in East and Southern Africa: A Challenge for the Health and Natural Resources Sectors	TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa	100
	Protected area synthesis	WWF	15
		AFR 1998	1,156

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
BCN			
	1997 Actual		
	monthly WMA landowner mtgs		72
	honey hunters (Watutau)		35
	Pacific Science Congress follow-up workshop		30
	cooking for visitors class Herowana, Jan 97		26
	workshop 2: Feb 97 "What is a visitor?" Herowana		36
	village meetings in Sikkim		240
	workshop 3: into to business Haia		15
	rangers training workshop - laws and enforcement Nov 96		105
	primary school teachers Behoa Valley		42
	local govt agencies		12
	awareness workshops		4
	workshop: Initiatives in Environ. Conservation April 1997		250
	Ecotourism meeting in Japan		150

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	Pacific Heritage Found. workshops		250
	30 primary school teachers at Earth Day presentation in Jakarta		30
	primary and middle school teachers Napu Valley		48
	primary and middle school teachers Bada Valley		49
	enterprise outreach activity		18
	village meetings		30
	various project activities		50
	conduct 4th annual WMA mtg, Nov 96		105
	'Indigenous Nuts of the Pacific' conference		2
	Community workshops		24
	M&E workshops		600
	SPREP		4
	Pigeon conservation		70
	Discussions on chainsaw use		50
	Consultative Group on Indonesia's Forests		50
	Plant collection meeting		40

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	Pre-and post-harvest meetings for amla, sapindus, acacia, honey, and lichens		1500
	workshops		604
	AMCA meetings		48
	Waghena public meeting		36
	SPREP Conference Sept 97		4
	Meeting for finalizing bylaws of the Saoliga Society		500
	Workshop finding presentation		30
	Mtg of Suva VDC and project team		6
	ngali nut monitoring workshop		50
	Community evaluation		150
	Sikkim village meetings		9
	presentations given to gov. officials at Jakarta and Pontianak		75
	Community-level meetings		80
	village meetings		700
	village meetings		300
	various activities, Humla		500
	Handicraft and damar participation		741

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	Sanitation Project		70
	Comprehensive Plan of Operation		30
	Tourism awareness workshop		30
	Ecotourism meeting in Bali		150
	village church meetings across three sites		1195
	Additional meetings in Chamrajnagar and Kollegal talukas		800
	Biological monitoring training	John Parks, consultant	20
	Workshop participants	YBLBC	101
	Office visitors : 1/97 to 3/97	YBLBC	70
	Office visits 4/97 - 6/97	YBLBC	30
	Office visits - 6/97 to 7/97	YBLBC	30
	Exhibition	YBLBC	100
		BCN 1997 Total	10,396
1998 Planned			
	village project meetings, Padaido Islands		1495
	planned outreach activities, Kalimantan		50

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
BCN 1998	Planned (cont.)		
	handicraft and damar participation		770
	village resource mgmt planning		300
	monitoring workshops		80
	village outreach activities, Kalahan		30
	planned outreach activities. Arfak		300
	various outreach activities expected		164
	community meetings planned in 98		250
	WMA monthly meetings		72
	Ongoing workshops.		508
	10 M&E meetings		600
	another meeting with village development cttee in Suva		6
	National project evaluation		50
	community monitoring activities in W. Ghats		3000
	Project evaluation by the village		50
	various activities, Humla		500

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
BCN 1998 Planned (cont.)			
	Socioeconomic monitoring workshop in each village		70
	various outreach events		333
	Planned outreach		300
	WMA annual mtg		105
		BCN 1998	9,033
COM			
1997 Actual			
	Publication launch of "What's Your Role: Training for Organizational Impact"	BSP	65
	Publication launch "Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resource Management"	BSP	30
	AIBS Conference, Montreal	Canadian Government	1389
	Summit Conference on Sustainable Development, Bolivia	Inter-American Commission on Biodiversity and Sustainable Development	250
	"Caring for the Earth, World Conservation Congress," Montreal	IUCN	3000
	Society for Conservation Biology annual conference, Victoria.	SCB	1000
	World Wildlife Fund 1997 Open House	WWF	50
		COM 1997 Total	5,784

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
COM			
	1997 Planned		
	Pub launches, conferences, etc.	Various	2,500
		COM 1998	2,500
LAC			
	1996 Actual		
	Workshop on Biodiversity	Alfred Oteng-Yeboah	100
	Symposium on Biodiversity of Suchindram Wetland	Robert Grubh	83
		LAC 1996 (subtotal for FY97)	183
	1997 Actual		
	Students have learned to develop skills in research, outreach to communities, logistics, organization, etc.		40
	Discussions of sustainable forest management and need to conduct research addressed. Directed to local residents (ejidatarios)		50
	Seminar at National Conference of Mineral Workers (CNTSM)		0
	Discussions with Mayan organization foresters on research objectives and realities		0
	Talk at Puebla University on Sustainable Management of Mahogany		40
	Talk at ECOSUR on Sustainable Management of Mahogany		15
	XII Brazilian NGOs National Meeting (prep for Rio Plus 5)		400
	Meeting with representatives of Ministry of Environ. to present project ideas		0

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
LAC 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	Presentation at "First National Meeting of the Brazilian Ecological Economics Society"		40
	Talk on Concepts and Principles of Sustainable Forest Mgmt at ITA #16		30
	Follow-up to Bolivia Summit Plan of Action	BSP	45
	From Traditional Knowledge to Trade Secrets: A Model of How Traditional Communities Can Benefit from Bioprospecting."	BSP, Joseph Vogel	35
	Samfya District stakeholder workshop	Department of Fisheries, Samfya	100
	Improving Grazing Management and Biodiversity in Mountain Meadows through Bioeconomic Modeling	Horacio de la Cueva	30
	The Economics of Biological Diversity	Joe Vogel	200
	The Successful Use of Economic Instruments...	Joseph Vogel	100
	The Economics of Biological Diversity	Joseph Vogel	220
	II Southern Connection Congress	Magaly Riveros-Gutierrez	50
	II Southern Connection Congress	Magaly Riveros-Gutierrez	50
	Sierra Madre Alliance (SMA) developed and held a week long conservation leadership training workshop in July 1997	Sierra Madre Alliance	7
	Sierra Madre Alliance (SMA) held the second out of three one- week long conservation leadership training workshop.	SMA	15
	Field Excursion	Sonia Lagos-Witte	10
	Workshop on participatory ethnobotanical diagnostic	Sonia Lagos-Witte	10

Division	Event	Implementor	Participants
LAC 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	Impact of Social Forestry Projects in Northern Ghana	Victor K. Agyeman	25
	Colloque sur la Gestion des Aires Protegees...	World Bank, BSP	80
		LAC 1997 Total	1,775
1998 Planned			
	Seminar on mineral development in Belem, Para - Nov. 27-29, 1997		150
	Third and final conservation leadership workshop will be held in December 1997.	SMA	24
	Workshops	Various	226
		LAC 1998	400
		Grand Total:	
		1997	59,935
		1998	20,291

IR1-2 Number of publications sent to appropriate audiences - worksheet

This worksheet lists the title of each publication (P) produced and the number distributed (Q) per publication. A total for each P and Q is included at the bottom of each division for FY97 actual and FY98 planned numbers.

05-Dec-97

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
A&P		
1997 Actual		
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 1	1500
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 2	1500
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 3	1500
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 4	1500
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 5	1500
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 6	1500
	BCPP publication 1	10
	BCPP publication 10	10
	BCPP publication 11	10
	BCPP publication 12	10
	BCPP publication 13	10
	BCPP publication 14	10
	BCPP publication 15	10

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	BCPP publication 16	10
	BCPP publication 17	10
	BCPP publication 18	10
	BCPP publication 19	10
	BCPP publication 2	10
	BCPP publication 20	10
	BCPP publication 21	10
	BCPP publication 22	10
	BCPP publication 23	10
	BCPP publication 24	10
	BCPP publication 25	10
	BCPP publication 26	10
	BCPP publication 27	10
	BCPP publication 28	10
	BCPP publication 29	10
	BCPP publication 3	10
	BCPP publication 30	10
	BCPP publication 31	10

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	BCPP publication 32	10
	BCPP publication 33	10
	BCPP publication 34	10
	BCPP publication 35	9
	BCPP publication 36	9
	BCPP publication 37	9
	BCPP publication 38	9
	BCPP publication 39	9
	BCPP publication 4	10
	BCPP publication 40	9
	BCPP publication 41	9
	BCPP publication 42	9
	BCPP publication 43	9
	BCPP publication 44	9
	BCPP publication 45	9
	BCPP publication 46	9
	BCPP publication 47	9

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	BCPP publication 48	9
	BCPP publication 49	9
	BCPP publication 5	10
	BCPP publication 50	9
	BCPP publication 51	9
	BCPP publication 52	9
	BCPP publication 53	9
	BCPP publication 54	9
	BCPP publication 55	9
	BCPP publication 56	9
	BCPP publication 57	9
	BCPP publication 58	9
	BCPP publication 59	9
	BCPP publication 6	10
	BCPP publication 60	9
	BCPP publication 61	9
	BCPP publication 7	10
	BCPP publication 8	10

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	BCPP publication 9	10
	Bihar micro-strategies report 1	1500
	Bihar micro-strategies report 2	1500
	Bihar micro-strategies report 3	1500
	Bihar micro-strategies report 4	1500
	Bihar micro-strategies report 5	1500
	Bihar micro-strategies report 6	1500
	Bihar micro-strategies report 7	1000
	Bihar micro-strategies report 8	1000
	Bihar micro-strategies report 9	1000
	brochure for Tadyawan mass-mobilization	4000
	BU Overview Handout	2
	Community-based coastal zone management paper	5
	comparative states NTFP policy study	75
	Endangered species project briefing book 1	370
	Endangered species project briefing book 2	370
	Endangered species project reference manual 1	370

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Endangered species project reference manual 2	370
	Endangered species project workshop report 1	370
	Endangered species project workshop report 2	370
	Forum Petaupan Ketouan Newsletter	300
	Guidebook on participatory mapping	2
	Kemala Indonesian Brochure	1000
	Mangyan chronicle 1	1000
	Mangyan chronicle 2	1000
	Mangyan chronicle 3	1000
	Mapping manual	500
	Market Study - Entire Report	1
	Market Study - Expanded Executive Summary	38
	Market Study - Relevant Parts of Main Product Desc	64
	Paper for Land-tenure workshop in Chiang Mai	25
	Paper for workshop on community mapping	170
	Paper on community-mapping at workshop in Canada	100
	Participatory methods for implementing CBCRM	6

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Plasma News (6/yr@300)	1800
	pro-people forest policy proceedings	75
	process documentation of project	4
	project reports	4
	Promosi SHK	0
	Report of CBFM workshop, Tenggarong	0
	Sistem Peng SDLokal oleh Dayak	0
	Spatial planning seminar	26
	Telapak Field consultation report	7
	video on mines "Mina Mo Perhuwisyko"	515
	A&P 1997 Total Number of Publications (P):	120
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	35,522
1998 Planned		
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 10	1500
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 11	1500
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 12	1500
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 7	1500
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 8	1500

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
A&P 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	Aleu Sita bi-monthly 9	1500
	BCPP publication 62	35
	BCPP publication 63	35
	BCPP publication 64	35
	BCPP publication 65	35
	BCPP publication 66	35
	BCPP publication 67	35
	BCPP publication 68	35
	BCPP publication 69	35
	BCPP publication 70	35
	BCPP publication 71	35
	BCPP publication 72	35
	BCPP publication 73	35
	BCPP publication 74	35
	BCPP publication 75	35
	BU Brochure	190
	BU Overview Handout	50
	final NTFP policy report	325

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
A&P 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	FPK future publication 1	500
	FPK future publication 2	500
	FPK future publication 3	500
	FPK future publication 4	500
	FPK future publication 5	500
	FPK future publication 6	1000
	future ELSAM publication	50
	future JKPP publication 1	1500
	future JKPP publication 2	500
	future JKPP publication 3	500
	future JKPP publication 4	500
	future JKPP publication 5	500
	future Vasundhara publication	325
	future WWF IP Partnership publication	250
	Gucchi (Himalayan Morel Mushroom) Paper	30
	Hualopu future publication	500
	Kemala future publication 1	500

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
A&P 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	Kemala future publication 2	500
	LATIN future publication	500
	Mangyan chronicle 4, in local language	1000
	Market Study - Entire Report	8
	Market Study - Expanded Executive Summary	35
	Market Study - Relevant Parts of Main Product Desc	50
	NRM newsletter 1	1000
	NRM newsletter 2	1000
	NRM newsletter 3	1000
	Outreach publication	127
	Telepak future report	150
	YKSPK future publication 1	1000
A&P 1998 Total Number of Publications (P) :		52
Total Quantity Distributed (Q):		25,080

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
AAM		
1997 Actual		
	Camino Al Exito	42
	AAM 1997 Total Number of Publications (P) :	1
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	42
1998 Planned		
	Decentralization and Devolution for Biodiversity Management	500
	Measures of Success: Systematic Approach to Designing, Managing, and Monitoring Conservation and Development Projects	1000
	Draft Report for Integrating Geographic and Sectoral Biodiversity Conservation Priorities: Approaches and Impact	50
	Draft Report for Institutional Arrangements: The Role of NGOs	50
	Issues Brief: Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation	500
	Issues Brief: Adaptive Management	500
	Issues Brief: Ecoregional Planning	500
	Issues Brief: Conditions for Success in Conservation and Sustainable Development	500
	Issues Brief: Adaptive Management Primer	500
	Proceedings from the Society for Conservation Biology Annual Conference	500
	AAM 1998 Total Number of Publications (P) :	10
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	4,600

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
AFR		
	1995 Actual	
	EIA training manual	20
	AFR 1995 (subtotal for FY97) Total Number of Publications (P) :	1
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	20
	1996 Actual	
	concept paper published in "In Land We Trust: Environment, Private Property and Constitutional change"	5000
	Digital Geographic Information System database in Arc/INFO format, plus description of contents, methodologies, sources and structure.	4
	Digital maps of areas potentially sensitive to land cover change due to human pressure	4
	Digital maps of distribution and timing of fires and extent of burning at regional scale	4
	Digital maps of vegetation distribution based on seasonality criteria	8
	AFR 1996 (subtotal for FY97) Total Number of Publications (P) :	5
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	5,020
	1997 Actual	
	3 Volumes of The African Climate Change Newsletter "The Link"	300
	4 internal reports from the East African SUSG	60
	A New Land cover Map of Central Africa Derived from	2

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
AFR 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Multiresolution, Multitemporal Satellite Observations	
	Adaptation to climate change in Uganda in the context of national economic planning and development	10
	African Biodiversity Series, Vol. 1. Introduced vs. Indigenous Strategies. Yaa Ntiamao-Baidu (English)	150
	African Biodiversity Series, Vol. 1. Introduced vs. Indigenous Strategies. Yaa Ntiamao-Baidu (French)	100
	African Biodiversity: Foundation for the Future (English)	300
	African Biodiversity: Foundation for the Future (French)	20
	Assessment of NGOs in Central Africa	80
	BIOME Brochure	15
	CARPE Brochure English	430
	CARPE Brochure French	100
	CARPE Newsletter	80
	CARPE Overview English	50
	Cartoon on Climate Change	50
	Central Africa: Global Climate Change and Development, Green book overview	78
	Central Africa: Global Climate Change and Development, synopsis English	62

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
AFR 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Central Africa: Global Climate Change and Development, synopsis French	65
	Central Africa: Global Climate Change and Development, technical report	58
	Climate change in the context of a strategy for sustainable development in Africa: a resource guide for NGOs in Africa	50
	Community Development Report	50
	Diagnostic des ONG de l'Afrique Centrale	50
	Draft synthesis report on human migration in the Dzanga-Ndoki national park	40
	Draft synthesis report on threats to protected areas in Congo Basin	3
	Executive Summary of the workshop proceedings	0
	IR1 Factsheet English	20
	IR1 factsheet French	15
	Management of the SOS Fund: Strategic Document, English	30
	Management of the SOS Fund: Strategic Document, French	20
	MIMP Management Plan	15
	Monitoring and Evaluation of MIMP	8
	PARCS: training needs among protected area managers in eastern, central, and southern Africa, English	110

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
AFR 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	PARCS: training needs among protected area managers in eastern, central, and southern Africa, French	50
	Planning Report for the development of MIMP	7
	Presentation generale French	20
	Proceedings of East African SUSG: Report of the sustainable Use Workshop, August 26-28, 1996	40
	Resource map	0
	Resource map	0
	Slide set for use in compendium	2
	Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resources, English	1125
	Vu-graphs English	3
	Vu-graphs French	3
	What's Your Role? Training for Organizational Impact	1700
	Zoning Issues around MIMP	7
	AFR 1997 Total Number of Publications (P) :	50
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	10,418
1998 Planned		
	2 Volumes of The African Climate Change Newsletter "The Link"	200

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
AFR 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	5 country case studies to be published in one volume	2000
	A publication on trade in wildlife medicinals will be produced	500
	Annotated bibliography	50
	Article and photos in Swara Magazine	25
	Baseline data on amphibian diversity on Bioko	25
	Baseline data on mammal diversity in Mbini region	25
	BIOME synthesis document on lessons learned	800
	Brochure English	250
	Brochure French	250
	Calendar	1000
	Central Africa: Global Climate Change and Development, Green book overview	20
	Central Africa: Global Climate Change and Development, synopsis English	20
	Central Africa: Global Climate Change and Development, synopsis French	20
	Central Africa: Global Climate Change and Development, technical report	15
	Final BIOME report	200
	Final project report	10

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
AFR 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	Grant compendium	500
	Guide on including Behavior centered assessments to strengthen projects on conservation activities	150
	Guide to herpetofauna on Bioko	50
	Identification manual: trees of Mt. Cameroun	300
	IR factsheets English	2000
	IR factsheets French	2000
	IR1 factsheet English	500
	IR1 factsheet French	500
	IR2 factsheet English	500
	IR2 factsheet French	500
	IR3 factsheet English	500
	IR3 factsheet French	500
	IR4 factsheet English	500
	IR4 factsheet French	500
	IR5 factsheet English	500
	IR5 factsheet French	500
	IR6 factsheet English	500

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
AFR 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	IR6 factsheet French	500
	IR7 factsheet English	500
	IR7 factsheet French	500
	IR8 factsheet English	500
	IR8 factsheet French	500
	Key to arthropod identification on Bioko	50
	Linking the agriculture and biodiversity sectors	1000
	PARCS Final Report	50
	PARCS: training needs among protected area managers in eastern, central, and southern Africa, English	50
	PARCS: training needs among protected area managers in eastern, central, and southern Africa, French	25
	Policies that promote cross-sectoral problem solvi	1000
	Policy brief on Sustainable Use for key government officials	400
	Poster	1000
	Proceedings of IUCN CA meetings	50
	Proceedings of IUCN Pan-Africa meeting	100
	Proceedings of Trinational Conference	200

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
AFR 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	Project Video	5
	Protected area map	300
	Protected area PRA findings	500
	Protected area PRA synthesis	500
	Report on experience and lessons learned from the Adaptation workshop which will demonstrate a methodology of potential application in other countries	1000
	SUSG Central Africa Regional Workshop Proceedings	300
	SUSG East Africa Regional Workshop Proceedings	300
	SUSG Southern Africa Regional Workshop Proceedings	300
	SUSG West Africa Regional Workshop Proceedings	300
	Synthesis of threats to protected areas	50
	synthesis report on threats to protected areas in Congo Basin	15
	Typology of local community conservation practices	250
	Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resources, English	150
	Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resources, French	500
	Vegetation and land-use maps of Dzanga-Sangha	30

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
AFR 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	Vugraphs English	50
	Vugraphs French	50
	What's Your Role? Training for Organizational Impact, English	200
	What's Your Role? Training for Organizational Impact, French	1300
	Workshop proceedings	300
	Workshop Proceedings which includes the sectoral reports and National Policy Paper	50
	WRI/BSP publication on developing adaptations strategies in Africa	1000
	AFR 1998 Total Number of Publications (P) :	73
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	29,785
BCN		
1997 Actual		
	10 training manuals	105
	publication 2 , Mindanao	0
	publication 2, Kalahan	0
	2 articles on RAP	0
	2nd paper in CB mtg	0
	2nd paper presented at SPREP	0
	publication 3, Kalahan	0

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Article in Conservation WWF-IP	0
	ATI-Asia brochure	0
	Bioprospecting in Fiji article in Pacific Islands Forests and Trees	0
	CREST Ecotourism Study	20
	ICLARM publication	200
	MA thesis by Beno Pupang	0
	Medicinal plant conservation and development in Fiji, in March 97 Bulletin of Working Group of Traditional Resource Rights	0
	Morobe Tourism Conference - paper presented	0
	Natural Products Exp 97 brochure	500
	One article in Eco-Sounder, Dec 1996	0
	one-page article in NGO newsletter	0
	Paper 1 published in Economic Botany	0
	paper by Bill Veitch presented at SPREP Sept 97	0
	Paper by Eric Dinerstein	0
	Paper by Eric Dinerstein	0
	Paper by Roger James presented at SPREP, Pohnpei, Sept 97	0
	Paper presented at Conservation Biology 1997 Mtg in Victoria	0

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Paper presented at SPREP	0
	publication 1- 13	150
	publication by Marnie Bookbinder: "Does Ecotourism Support Biodiversity Conservation in Developing Countries? A Case Study in Nepal"	0
	Workshop leaflet no. 1	1500
	workshop leaflet no. 2 - Indonesian language	4000
	BCN 1997 Total Number of Publications (P) :	51
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	6,475
1998 Planned		
	publication 1, Mindanao, Asian Forestry Network	0
	publication 1, Kalahan	0
	12 planned publication	0
	publication 2, Mindanao	0
	publication 2, Kalahan	0
	publication 2, Palawan	0
	2 papers anticipated at SCB mtg	0
	2 publications expected	0
	2nd AMCA newsletter in 1998	0

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
BCN 1998 Planned (<i>cont.</i>)		
	publication 3, Mindanao	0
	publication 4, Mindanao	0
	publication 5, Mindanao	0
	8 publications planned	200
	AMCA newsletter in 1998	0
	another ICLARM publication in 1998	0
	case study 1 by BCN	0
	case study 2 by BCN	0
	case study 3 by BCN	0
	case study 4 by BCN	0
	Gard Otis submitted paper on bee research	0
	ICLARM publication in 1998	0
	One case study expected from IUCN	0
	Paper by Arun Rijal	200
	Papers by Eric Dinerstein	2000
	Planned magazine or journal article	0
	Project publication anticipated in collaboration with BCN staff.	0
	Publication 1	500

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
BCN 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	Publication 2	500
	Scientific article 1	0
	Scientific article 2	0
	Steven Siebert submitted article on rattan research	0
	BCN 1998 Total Number of Publications (P) :	52
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	3,400
COM		
1997 Actual		
	"1997 Goldman Environmental Prize" article in the journal "Global Biodiversity," issue no. 7, vol. 2.	9000
	A Regional Analysis of Geographic Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean	250
	Advancing Knowledge to Achieve Conservation: Biodiversity Support Program 1996 Annual Report	1500
	African Biodiversity: Foundation for the Future (English)	400
	Article in the Biological Conservation Newsletter, issue no. 166	1500
	Biodiversity in the Balance	320
	Biodiversity: Facts on the Foundation of Life	3300

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
COM 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	BSP Evaluation Report	350
	BSP map	20
	BSP multi-panel display	1
	BSP/BCN Information Flyer (English)	1600
	BSP/BCN Information Flyer (Spanish)	50
	CBD map	10
	Conserving Biodiversity in Africa	51
	Conserving Biodiversity in Bulgaria	20
	Designing Integrated Conservation and Development Projects	575
	Indigenous Peoples, Mapping, and Biodiversity Conservation	240
	Peoples and Forests display panels	1
	Protected Area Conservation Strategy (English)	40
	Publication Brief: Designing Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (English)	200
	Publication Brief: Sustainable Harvest of Non-Timber Plant Resources in Tropical Moist Forest (English)	200
	Publication Brief: Sustainable Harvest of Non-Timber Plant Resources in Tropical Moist Forest (French)	50
	Publication Brief: Sustainable Harvest of Non-Timber Plant Resources in Tropical Moist Forest (Spanish)	150

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
COM 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Publication Brief: Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resource Management (English)	1500
	Publication Brief: Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resource Management (French)	150
	Publication Brief: What's Your Role?: Training for Organisational Impact (English)	50
	Sustainable Harvest of Non-Timber Plant Resources in Tropical Moist Forest (English)	370
	Sustainable Harvest of Non-Timber Plant Resources in Tropical Moist Forest (French)	120
	Sustainable Harvest of Non-Timber Plant Resources in Tropical Moist Forest (Spanish)	300
	Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resource Management	375
	COM 1997 Total Number of Publications (P) :	30
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	22,693
LAC		
1996 Actual		
	"Aquatic Plants of Peru: diversity, distribution and conservation." published in Biodiversity and Conservation	0
	"Endangered Cacti in the Chihuahuan Desert: II. Biogeography and Conservation." article in Conservation Biology, August 1996	0
	"Observaciones sobre la flora vascular de la Costa Central del	0

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
LAC 1996 Actual (cont.)		
	Peru' published in Arnaldoa, June 1996	
	"Pastoral politics: Bureaucratic agendas, shepherd land-use practices, and conservation policies in Himachal Pradesh, India, 1865-1994." Yale Univ.	0
	"Pastoral Politics: Gaddi Grazing, Degradation, and Biodiversity Conservation in Himachal Pradesh, India" article in Conservation Biology, June 1996	0
	"Por una cultura ecologica de las aguas dulces" in Especies: Revista sobre Conservacion y Diversidad, Nov.-Dec. 1996	0
	"Series de vegetacion de los Valles Internos de los Andes de Cochabamba (Bolivia)" in Revista Boliviana de Ecologia y Conservacion Ambiental, Nov. 1996.	0
	Lista de Mariposas Diurnas de Paraguay y Regiones Limitrofes, con Datos sobre su Distribucion en Paraguay	100
	Nyao Itõ: Caza y Pesca De Los Sirionó	1000
	Proceedings of Workshop on Biodiversity	50
	Project Report on Conservation and Management of Suchindram and Theroor Wetlands as Waterbird Sanctuaries for Agriculture, Traditional Fishing and Ecotourism	100
	LAC 1996 (subtotal for FY97) Total Number of Publications (P) :	11
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	1,250

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
LAC 1997 Actual		
	"Integration of Biodiversity Conservation in Tropical Forest and Economic Development of Local Communities." in Journal of Sustainable Forestry:	0
	"On the Synonymy between Barbus Brazai Pellegrin, 1901 and B. Alvarezi Roman, 1971 from Central Africa with a Resdescription and Data on its Geographic Variation" published in Cybium, 1997	0
	Bolivia Summit Plan of Action	200
	Book on biodiversity - Merida, Venezuela, CYTED-D	0
	Commission report for Summit	0
	Encadrement des ONGs Locales pour une Conservation et un Developpment Integres: Lecons Tirees du Projet Parc Macaya	50
	Introductory chapter to biodiversity section of Enciclopedia do Saber da Floresta	0
	Pastoral Politics: A Film about Gaddi Pastoralists in Himachal Pradesh, India Vasant K, Saberwal, producer	3
	Poster on project and forest management	0
	Project Report - "Impact of Social Forestry Projects in Northern Ghana"	24
	Rapid Ecological Assessment for La Curena Region, Costa Region	15
	Rapid Rural Appraisals in the Bangweulu Fishery for Community-Based Fisheries Management: Results (30 pages)	3
	Recording of workshop	1

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
LAC 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Redescription of two morphologically similar Brycinus species from Central Africa" published in Copeia, 1997(2)	0
	The Successful Use of Economic Instruments to Foster Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Six Case Studies from Latin America and the Caribbean.	1149
	Towards Co-managing the Bangweulu Fishery - Proceedings of the workshop held in Samfya	3
	LAC 1997 Total Number of Publications (P) :	27
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	2,698
1998 Planned		
	Forestry Manual (by IMAZON)	500
	Freshwater Report	2000
	Marine Report	2000
	Problems and Perspectives on the Sustainable Use of Mineral Royalties in the Eastern Amazon	0
	The Role of Mineral Sector in the Development of the Amazon Region	0
	Training Manual from "Colloquium on the Management of Protected Areas and Sustainable Conservation Financing"	100

Division	Publication	Number Distributed
LAC 1998 Planned (cont.)	Video on the Park Macaya Region and Park	50
	LAC 1998 Total Number of Publications (P) :	7
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	4,650
	BSP 1997 Total Number of Publications (P) :	279
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	77,848
	BSP 1998 Total Number of Publications (P) :	214
	Total Quantity Distributed (Q):	87,515

IR1-2 Number of mass media events held - worksheet

05-Dec-97

Division	Media Event	Number of Events
A&P		
	1997 Actual	
	BCPP Radio Programs	3
	Coverage of Bentian and Dingit	10
	Endangered species project journal articles	20
	Feature in monthly magazine "Majalah Hidup"	12
	FPK and its activities	1
	Hualopu interview with Australian Broadcasting Corporation	1
	Hualopu interview with British Broadcasting Corporation	1
	media events	7
	media events	14
	media events	500
	NTFP's role in economy analysis article in Banabarata, Vasundhara newsletter	1
	Other BCPP Media Events	2
	Peran Masyarakat dalam Penafaan Ruang	1
	Radio "Balitang K", Palawan, Tagbanua rights	1

Division	Media Event	Number of Events
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Radio Oriental Mindoro "Special Series", IP rights to AD	1
	Radio program: benefit of mapping	2
	Role of local communities in nature-based tourism	1
	TV Feature: "Earthling" re Tagbanua ancestral waters	1
	TV Feature: "Inside Story"	1
	video on mines "Mina Mo Perhuwisyo Ko", local coverage	1000
	video on mines "Mina Mo Perhuwisyo Ko", natl coverage	1000
	A&P 1997	2580
1998 Planned		
	Coverage of Bentian and Dingit	3
	Feature in monthly magazine "Majalah Hidup"	6
	future JKPP media events	2
	Hualopu future media events	2
	Kelola/FPK future media events	2
	LATIN future media events	2
	Media event	2
	media events	4
	media events	2

Division	Media Event	Number of Events
A&P 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	newspaper article in Orissa paper (circ. 220K)	1
	Radio program: benefit of mapping	2
	special NTFP issue of Banabarata, Vasundhara newsletter	1
	Telapak	2
	YKSPK future media events	2
	A&P 1998	33
AFR		
	1996 Actual	
	Television report on the Conference	1
	AFR 1996 (subtotal for FY97)	1
	1997 Actual	
	Anti dynamite succeeded	3
	Anti dynamite successes broadcast	1
	Anti dynamite Successes broadcast	1
	Article in national newspaper	1
	CARPE Website	3
	News Item in local media	1

Division	Media Event	Number of Events
AFR 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	The CARPE Regional Coordinator was interviewed for the local news, once in Gabon and once in Cameroon.	2
	Two days of tv coverage on national network	2
	AFR 1997 Total	15
1998 Planned		
	Forest conservation awareness raising	5
	Publicity in local dailies: Kenya Times	0
	Publicity in local dailies: The Daily Nation	1
	Publicity in local dailies: The Standard	1
	Publicity in local newsletter: Mazingira Newsletter of the Taita Hills Integrated Forests Conservation and Management Project	1
	AFR 1998	8
BCN 1997 Actual		
	Untitled	15
	Untitled	1
	Untitled	1
	Untitled	1

Division	Media Event	Number of Events
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Untitled	1
	Untitled	1
	Untitled	1
	1 article in Suara Pembaruan	1
	1 article in the Jakarta Post	1
	1 television spot on TVRI on bee keeping in Rahmat and Kamarora	1
	Untitled	1
	Untitled	1
	2 mass media events	2
	2nd article in the Post Courier	1
	Untitled	1
	Untitled	1
	Untitled	1
	Article by Dan Putterman in the monthly newsletter 'Genetic Resources News'	1
	Article in 'Frontline', Nepalese magazine	1
	ATI- Asia brochure	1
	Conference: Women in Natural Resource Mgmt	1

Division	Media Event	Number of Events
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	International Development Conference	1
	International Development Conference	1
	magazine articles, eg. Garuda Inflight	3
	Natural Products Expo 97 (Baltimore, Sept 97) brochure by ATI	1
	Nepalese national newspaper article on conference sponsored by ANSAB	1
	news article in Fiji Times: "Villagers to gain from Rio Summit"	1
	Newspaper article in Jakarta Post	1
	newspaper stories	2
	paper presented by John Parks at Pacific Science Congress	1
	Phoenix (distributor) presentation of Humla oil to the perfume industry June 1997	1
	Post Courier article June 1997	1
	Presentation by Francis Tarihao at SPREP, Sept 97	1
	presentations given by Pio and Tomu at SPREP Sept 97	1
	Profile of Victor Kohaia, Makira staff, in Solomon Airline's 'In flight' magazine.	1
	Television spots	2
	Various radio interviews	8

Division	Media Event	Number of Events
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Women and natural resources presentation	1
	BCN 1997 Total	64
1998 Planned		
	(untitled)	7
	(untitled)	2
	(untitled)	1
	(untitled)	5
	Anticipated mass media event	1
	(untitled)	1
	(untitled)	1
	(untitled)	1
	1 or 2 newspaper stories expected in 1998	1
	(untitled)	1

Division	Media Event	Number of Events
BCN 1998 Planned <i>(cont.)</i>		
	(untitled)	1
	4 mass media events planned	4
	(untitled)	1
	Anticipated article in "The Jakarta Post"	1
	Anticipated mass media event	1
	Anticipated mass media event	1
	Expected news articles in 1998	6
	Expected presentations at conferences	2
	Expected radio and television coverage	10
	local presentations in Fiji	2
	Magazine and newspaper articles	5
	newspaper article	1
	newspaper article	1
	print media	1

Division	Media Event	Number of Events
BCN 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	TV story	1
	BCN 1998	65
COM		
	1997 Actual	
	Announcement of the publication of "What's Your Role?: Training for Organizational Impact," by Ralph Stone	1
	COM 1997 Total	1
	1998 Planned	
		3
	COM 1998	3
LAC		
	1997 Actual	
	BBC Radio London live broadcast July 19, 1997	1
	International channel half hour program on conservation of Ganges dolphin	1
	Interview with Patricia Negreros on tropical forests and management	1
	Mention of project "A Saga dos Comfloresta" in Newsletter	1
	Parabolicas	
	Newspaper article - March 17, 1997 from Dhinamani	1

Division	Media Event	Number of Events
LAC 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Newspaper articles on the project and importance of biodiversity	5
	Pastoral Politics: A Film about Gaddi Pastoralists in Himachal Pradesh, India Vasant K, Saberwal, producer	2
	Times of Zambia (national newspaper) - June 12, 1997	1
	TV Interview for Television Azteca, Canal 7 on "Improving Grazing Management and Biodiversity in Mountain Meadows through Bioeconomic Modeling"	1
	ZNBC - English service radio coverage June 12 and 13	1
	LAC 1997 Total	15
1998 Planned		
	Randy Gingrich will have one media event	1
	Randy Gingrich will have one media event	1
	LAC 1998	2
	Grand Total:	
	FY97	2,675
	FY98	111

IR2-1 Index of policy results - worksheet

05-Dec-97

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
A&P						
	A review of species called for by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the basis of the result			1997		
	Acceptance by DENR that a Protected Areas Management Board (PAMB) can be fully composed of Indigenous	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	Alteration of monopsist state-level policy which restricts the sale of char (a NTFP) to a small number	1997	1997			
	Alteration of monopsist state-level policy which restricts the sale of mahua (a NTFP) to a small number	1997	1997			
	Alteration of monopsist state-level policy which restricts the sale of other NTFPs to a small number	1997	1997			
	Alteration of monopsist state-level policy which restricts the sale of sal (a NTFP) to a small number	1997	1997	1997	1997	
	Alteration of monopsist state-level policy which restricts the sale of tendu (a NTFP) to a small number	1997	1997			
	Constitution of a Task Force at the district and sub-divisional level to assess the encroachment of			1997	1997	
	Constitution of a Task Force to look into the problem of resource depletion of the Onges and devise			1997	1997	

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
A&P (cont.)						
	Decentralized community-based monitoring structures for sustainable forest management	1998	1998			
	Declaration of special use forestry zone at Krui for community forestry and damar production		1997	1998		
	Develop alternatives to timber production regulations of HPH	1998	1998			
	Development of general policy framework for community-managed forestry zones	1998	1997			
	Implement new protected area co-management policies	1996			1996	
	Improved Policy to support peoples' participation in planning and management of protected areas in I	1996	1996	1996	1997	
	Incorporation of community-based maps into 10 Kecamatan spatial plans in West Kalimantan	1996	1996	1996	1997	
	Incorporation of community-based maps into 3 Kecamatan spatial plans in Kalimantan Timur	1998	1998			
	Incorporation of community-based maps into Central Maluku spatial plans	1998	1996			
	Incorporation of community-based maps into Kecamatan spatial plans in Irian Jaya	1998	1998			
	Lattupatti agreements among Lease Islands agreed by sub-district	1998	1998			
	Legal recognition of rights of Indigenous Peoples over marine areas as a part of ancestral domain	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
A&P (cont.)						
	Legislation to improve public access to biodiversity information	1996	1996			
	Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation	1996	1996			
	Memorandum of Agreement to extend DENR recognition of indigenous peoples' maps	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998
	Memorandum of Understanding for the NGO PAFID to participate in DENR composite team to identify and	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	National clarification of legal effect of Ancestral Domain Claim	1996	1996			
	National regulation that sets standards for community-based maps to be incorporated into spatial pla	1998	1997			
	Posting of some forest department staff in the Little Andaman Island as a result of a BCPP field-bas				1997	
	Recognition and protection of artisinal fishing systems by Central Maluku district		1997			
	Recognition of indigenous peoples' maps by government authorities	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998
	Recognition of indigenous peoples' maps by national agency and provincial government	1996	1996	1996		
	Recognition of Siberut Indigenous Peoples' adat rights to manage their lands	1997	1997	1997	1998	

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
A&P (cont.)						
	Recognition of sustainable forest management system and rattan production by Bentian community	1996	1996	1998	1998	
	Recognition of the management and conservation by village communities of Gunung Penarjih	1998	1998	1998	1999	
	Reform of Ancestral Domain claim implementation process	1996	1996			
	Reform of new mining law as it applies to Ancestral Domain	1996	1996			
	Remove regulatory barriers to efficient transportation of NTFPs between districts	1998	1998	1999	1999	1999
	Remove unwarranted policy constraints on community-based forest products: timber, rubber, rattan	1998	1998			
	Remove unwarranted restrictions on community-level trade in two products	1998	1998	1999	1999	1999
	Revision of monagrafi desa and guidelines for its use in community-based resource management in Bitu	1998	1997			
	Revision of monagrafi desa and guidelines for its use in community-based resource management in Mina	1998	1997			
	Revision of monagrafi desa and guidelines for its use in community-based resource management in Mana	1998	1997			
	Sea customary rights and practices recognized by Central Maluku District		1997			
	Transfer of a offending police officer from the Nicobar Islands as a result of a BCPP field-based re				1997	

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
AFR	A Minister for the National Protected Areas System was designated				1997	
	Agricultural Resources Conservation Act of 1977	1997				
	CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa	1997				
	Climate change adaptation policies		1998			
	Climate change adaptation policies			1998		
	Climate change adaptation policies				1998	
	Climate variability policy for climate change adaptation	1997				
	Communal Land Produce Act	1997				
	Community Development Activities to increase awareness of MIMP management plan		1997			
	Community effects of CITES	1997				
	Community effects of CITES and CBD		1997			
	Crops policy for climate change adaptation	1997	1997			
	Decree 62-046 of 1962	1997				
	Draft legislation for the establishment of ZANCA	1997				
	Dynamite fishing				1997	1997
	Environmental legislation in Tanzania for the formation of the ZNCT on the National Protected Areas			1996		

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
AFR (cont.)						
	Forest (Declaration of Protected Trees) Order, 1981	1997				
	Forest Ordinance and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1974	1997				
	Forest policy watchdog network	1998	1998			
	Forestry Ordinance No. 37, of 1952	1997				
	Forestry Sector policy for climate change adaptation	1997	1997			
	Giraffe Conservation					1997
	Global Climate Change Policy on Adaptation/Mitigation of Impact	1997				
	Historical Monuments, Relics, Fauna and Flora Act, 1967	1997				
	Inter-ministerial Law No. 2915/87 of 1987	1997				
	Kenya small scale irrigation assessment	1996				
	Land Use and Environmental Policies, Lesotho	1997				
	Land Use and Environmental Policies, Uganda	1997				
	Land Use and Environmental Policy, Malawi	1997				
	Land Use and Environmental Policy, South Africa	1997				
	Land Use and Environmental Policy, Zimbabwe	1997				
	Law of Fauna (Hunting) and Forest Conservation (No. 15 of 1969)	1997				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
AFR (cont.)						
	Legislation for evolution of ZANCA		1997			
	Legislation pertaining to trade in wildlife medicinals	1997				
	Legislation pertaining to wildlife medicinal trade	1997				
	legislation pertaining to wildlife medicinals including the witchcraft Act of 1894	1997				
	Legislation to protect wildlife used in medicinals	1997				
	Legislation with sanction of the PS	1996				
	Livestock policy for climate change adaptation	1997	1997			
	Local policies related to SU	1998	1998	1998	1998	
	Madagascar Masoala Peninsula Community Participation	1996	1996	1996		
	Malawi Community-based Conservation	1996				
	Malawi Strategic Planning for Training Protected Area Managers	1996	1996	1996		
	Medicinal Practitioners and Dentist Ordinance, 1929	1997				
	MIMP legislation		1997			
	Namibia Nature Conservation Development	1996	1996	1996		
	National Drug Policy and Authority Statute, No. 13, 1993	1997				
	National Legislation regarding Sustainable Use			1998	1998	

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
AFR (cont.)						
	National Parks and Wildlife Act	1997				
	National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1992	1997				
	National policies related to SU	1998				
	National policies related to Sustainable Use		1998			
	Natural Resources Conservation Policy	1997				
	Nature Conservation Ordinance, no. 4 of 1975	1997				
	Ordinance 62-072 of 1962;	1997				
	Ordinance 62-540 of 1962;	1997				
	Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1963	1997				
	Plant Protection Act	1997				
	Preservation of wild Animals Act of 1935, amended 1986	1997				
	Preservation of Wild Animals Act, 1935	1997				
	Proclamation 100/1948: Medical Practitioners Registration Proclamation	1997				
	Proclamation No. 62 of 1934	1997				
	Proclamation No. 94/1994: Conservation, Development, and Utilization of Forests	1997				
	Review of legislation in Niger affecting natural resources	1997				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
AFR (cont.)						
	Sale of Game Proclamation No. 5 of 1939	1997				
	Supplementary irrigation and rain harvesting for marginal areas	1997	1997	1997	1997	
	SUSG groups influenced the SBSTTA of the CBG during workshop. Gave input from the field.		1997			
	Sustainable Agriculture and Biodiversity Policy on Agricultural Development	1997				
	Sustainable Hunting	1997				
	The Forest Act	1997				
	The Forest Act of 1968	1997				
	The Forest Act, 1989	1997				
	The Forest Act, 1993	1997				
	The Forest Act, Cap 385, 1962	1997				
	The Forestry Act, no. 72 of 1968	1997				
	The Plumage Birds Protection Act	1997				
	The Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act, Cap 376, 1976	1997				
	The Witchcraft Ordinance, 1929	1997				
	Traditional Medicinal Practitioners Acat, No. 38 of 1981	1997				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
<i>AFR (cont.)</i>						
	Uganda In-Service Training		1996			
	Uganda Training for Protected Area Managers	1996	1996			
	Uganda Training Officer Installation	1996		1996		
	Uganda Wildlife Statute, No. 14, 1996	1997				
	Uganda's Forestry Act, 1964	1997				
	Uganda's national development policy	1997				
	Various policies related to climate change		1998			
	Water Resources policy for climate change adaptation	1997	1997			
	Wild Birds Proclamation No. 43 of 1914	1997				
	Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act of 1992	1997				
	Witchcraft Act of 1914, amended 1967	1997				
	Witchcraft Proclamation	1997				
	Witchcraft Suppression Act No. 3 of 1957 and No. 50 of 1970	1997				
	Witchcraft Suppression Act of 1899	1997				
	Zimbabwe Law, Cap. 38	1997				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
BCN						
	Palawan ADMP				1998	
	ADMP	1997	1997			
	Almaciga concession	1996				
	Almaciga concession		1996	1997	1997	
	Baghmara community user group	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Biodiversity access policy	1997	1997			
	CADC	1996	1996	1996		
	Certificate of Ancestral Domain	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Community limits on harvesting of oak leaves for silk worms					1998
	Community limits on harvesting of oak leaves for silk worms			1997		
	Community limits on harvesting of oak leaves for silk worms	1997	1997		1997	
	Community monitoring in the Park	1997	1997	1997	1998	
	Conservation Fund	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
	Corporate logging	1996	1996			
	Damar extraction	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	Declaration of tabu sites in Verata	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998
	Development in PNG	1996				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
BCN (cont.)						
	Documented Conservation					1996
	Ecotourism in Sikkim	1996	1996	1996		
	Enterprise permit	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
	Environment Bill (national legislature)	1998				
	Export permit for live pupae	1997	1997	1997	1997	
	FAD (fish aggregating device) adopted	1997				
	FAD adopted		1997	1998	1998	
	Guides and porters		1996	1996	1996	
	Guides and Porters: rules of hiring, training, and use of guides and porters at the Yoksam site.	1996				
	IPRA	1998	1998	1998		
	IRR	1998	1998			
	Isabel provincial wildlife sanctuary ordinance	1997	1997	1997	1997	
	Kalahan ADMP	1998	1998	1998		1998
	Kalhan ADMP				1998	
	Karnali Community Forest User Group				1996	
	Karnali/Druba ban on burning pastures	1997				
	Karnali/Druba VDC: Community ban on burning pastures		1997	1997	1997	1998

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
BCN (cont.)						
	Karnali/Raya VDC: development of mgmt plan and CFUG	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	Karnali/Thali Community Forest User Group			1996		1998
	Karnali/Thali Community Forestry User Group	1996				
	Kumrose community user group	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997
	Lamps			1998	1997	
	Landowner Agreements: Posare and Wagina	1997				
	Landowner decisions	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997
	Landowner rules		1996	1996	1996	1996
	Landowner rules: resource laws by the landowner mgmt cttes of Haia, Herowana, Maimafu, Ubaigubi	1996				
	Large mesh nets	1997	1997		1997	1997
	Limiting number of in-park concession operations	1997	1997		1998	
	Live pupae export permit	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998
	Local ban on coral harvesting	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998
	Local decision making in infrastructure development	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
	Local institutions for forest management	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997
	Local level			1997	1998	
	Local pigeon hunting rules	1998	1998	1998		

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
<i>BCN (cont.)</i>						
	Local tabu sites for mangroves	1998	1998	1998	1998	
	Local timber harvesting	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Logging	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Margor/Rodeo Community Forest User Group	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998
	Marine Conservation Management Plan	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Megapode harvesting ban	1996		1996	1996	
	mineral rights	1996	1997	1997	1997	1997
	national fisheries dept to discontinue permits	1997				
	National Park	1997	1997	1998		
	Natl. fisheries dept. to discontinue permits			1997		
	Natl. fisheries dept. to discontinue permits		1997			1998
	Natl. fisheries to discontinue permits				1997	
	ngali nut enterprise mgmt rules	1997	1997	1998		
	No cyanide	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
	No dynamite			1997		
	No dynamite	1997	1997		1997	1997
	Nueva Vizcaya CADC	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
BCN (cont.)						
	Nueva Vizcaya road policy	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Palawan ADMP	1997	1997	1997		1998
	Palawan honey mgmt plan	1997	1997			
	Palawan IPRA	1998	1998			
	Palawan IRR	1998	1998			
	Park management	1997	1997	1998		
	Permit for right to cut timber	1996	1996	1998		
	Permit to enter Park	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
	Permit to process and sell timber	1997	1997	1998		
	Policy for Kumrose community plantation management				1997	1997
	Policy Initiative Policy Implementation Status Actual or planned Fiscal year Notes Karnali/Thali Co		1996			
	Rattan concession	1996	1996	1997	1998	
	RCNP revenue return				1998	
	Road construction	1997	1997			
	Road construction averted	1995		1995	1995	1995
	Roads	1996	1996			
	Royal Chitwan National Park bufferzone bylaws				1998	

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
BCN (cont.)						
	Royal Chitwan National Park user group policies for revenue return	1998	1998			
	SPREP regional policy on biodiversity access	1998				
	starting Ecotourism Association in PNG	1997				
	starting Ecotourism Assoc. in PNG			1998		
	starting Ecotourism Association in PNG		1998			
	Timber in WMA	1996	1996	1996	1997	
	Tour Operator Rules		1996	1996	1996	1996
	Tour Operator Rules: guidelines governing ecotourism in Sikkim	1996				
	Tourism in PNG		1996			
	Tourism in PNG	1996		1996		
	Tourism rates	1996	1996	1996		
	tourism rates and fees				1997	1998
	Tourism rules	1997	1997			
	Turnover of control and revenue (decentralization)	1996	1997			
	USP policy on bioprospecting	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998
	Village resource management controls	1997				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
BCN (cont.)						
	Water quality	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Wildlife Management Bill	1998				
	WMA community laws			1997		1997
	WMA laws				1997	
	Zoning regulations	1997	1997	1998		
LAC						
	Analysis of Migration and Population Dynamics, Calakmul	1996				
	BSP follow-up support for El Carricito enabled the logging to be avoided, while studies are undertaken	1997	1997		1997	1997
	CHIRAG (NGO)'s aforestaion program - plantation survival		1997			
	Conservation of Ganges River Dolphin issue being brought to Gov. of India to declare a Protected Area		1997			
	El Carricito del Huichol to be established by decree as a protected area.			1998		
	Establishment of Community Forest Reserves	1996	1996	1996		
	Expected			1998	1998	
	Impact of Social Forestry Projects in Northern Ghana	1997				
	Land Tenure Reform, Chimalapas	1996	1996	1996	1997	

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
LAC (cont.)						
	Mining Sector Review in Para, Brazil	1997	1997			
	Not clear	1998	1998			
	Palmilla Marketing Reform	1996	1996	1996		
	Policies for extractive reserves, including zoning	1997	1997	1997		
	Policy analysis conducted in various workshops	1997				
	Reforms to State Constitution for Indigenous Rights, Chihuahua	1996	1996	1996	1997	
	Reserve Management Reform, El Cielo	1997	1997	1998		
	Study of Himachal Pradesh's Grazing Policy: Gaddi	1996				
	Study on Potential of Community Based Fisheries Management for the Bangweulu Fisheries	1997	1997			
	Summit on Sustainable Development: Analysis of Economic Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation	1997	1997			
	Summit on Sustainable Development: Biodiversity Information Network	1996	1996	1997		
	Summit on Sustainable Development: Certification	1996	1996			
	Summit on Sustainable Development: Cooperation on Shared Aquatic Resources	1996	1996	1997		
	Summit on Sustainable Development: Innovative Financing	1996	1996	1997		

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
LAC (cont.)						
	Summit on Sustainable Development: Inter-American Dialogue	1996	1996	1997		
	Temporary suspension of ornamental fish collection			1997		
	US/AID Biodiversity Strategy	1997	1997	1997		
	Workshops and schools meetings included education		1997			

IR3-1 Participatory biodiversity conservation priority setting - worksheet

05-Dec-97

Division	Project name	Title	Number
AFR Actual 1996			
	WWF-Mafia Island Grant	Development of Mafia Island Marine Park/Reserve and Monitoring and Evaluation for Effective Community-based Management in Mafia Island Marine Park	10
		AFR 1996 (subtotal for FY97)	10
AFR Actual 1997			
	Cisse grant	Behavior Assessment of Local People Regarding the Samba DIA Borassus Stand after TWO Years of Project Implementation for the Rehabilitation of This Forest Stand	1
	Country Study	Trade in Wildlife Medicinals in East and Southern Africa Country Study	9
	Dia Toure grant	Evaluation of conservation actions carried out under the seven pilot villages project	1
	EAWLS grant	Strategic Conservation Monitoring and Intervention	1
	Ndiaye grant	Un Espace Naturel Communautaire en constitution. De la mobilisation spontanée à l'action durable autour de la Réserve Naturelle de Popenguin	1
	SOS Fund	Natural resource use relations in the Trinational Sangha River Region, Northwestern Congo River Basin	1
	Strategic Objective Support Fund	Projet de réunion régionale de planification des activités de la Conférence sur les Ecosystèmes de forêts Denses Humides d'Afrique Centrale	6

Division	Project name	Title	Number
AFR Actual 1997 (cont.)			
	Uganda's Adaptation Strategy	Developing a climate change adaptation strategy for Uganda	1
			AFR 1997 Total
			21
AFR Planned 1998			
		Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation umbrella	1
		Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment	1
	SOS Fund	Etudes preliminaires sur les sites pou la conseravtion de la biodiversite forestiere en Afrique Centrale	2
			AFR 1998
			4
LAC Actual 1997			
		Community Based Fisheries Management in the Bangweulu: Who should be involved and in Which Way?	1
		Environmental Strategic Objective SOW4 Planning and Design	1
		Inventory, monitoring and conservation of a high-diversity fauna by traditional people in the Upper Jurua Extractive Reserve, Acre	1
			LAC 1997 Total
			3

Division	Project name	Title	Number
A&P Actual 1997			
		Unidentified	64
		Sites - Biosphere Reserves	8
		Sites - National Parks and Sanctuaries	260
		Sites - Sacred Groves	9
		Sites Projects	53
		A&P 1997 Total	394
A&P Planned 1998			
		Biodiversity Conservation Priorities Project - India	1
		A&P 1998	1
		Grand Total:	
		FY97	428
		FY98	5

IR3-2 Organizations with improved ability to set biodiversity conservation priorities - worksheet

15-Dec-97

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
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A&P

	BCPP-India participating organization 1			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 2			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 3			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 4			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 5			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 6			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 7			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 8			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 9			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 10			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 11			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 12			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 13			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 14			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 15			1997

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
A&P (cont.)				
	BCPP-India participating organization 16			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 17			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 18			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 19			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 20			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 21			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 22			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 23			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 24			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 25			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 26			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 27			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 28			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 29			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 30			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 31			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 32			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 33			1997

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
A&P (cont.)				
	BCPP-India participating organization 34			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 35			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 36			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 37			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 38			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 39			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 40			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 41			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 42			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 43			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 44			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 45			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 46			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 47			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 48			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 49			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 50			1997

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
A&P (cont.)				
	BCPP-India participating organization 51			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 52			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 53			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 54			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 55			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 56			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 57			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 58			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 59			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 60			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 61			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 62			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 63			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 64			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 65			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 66			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 67			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 68			1997

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
A&P (cont.)				
	BCPP-India participating organization 69			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 70			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 71			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 72			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 73			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 74			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 75			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 76			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 77			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 78			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 79			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 80			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 81			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 82			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 83			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 84			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 85			1997

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
A&P (cont.)				
	BCPP-India participating organization 86			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 87			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 88			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 89			1997
	BCPP-India participating organization 90			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 91			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 92			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 93			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 94			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 95			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 96			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 97			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 98			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 99			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 100			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 101			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 102			1998
	BCPP-India participating organization 103			1998

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
A&P (cont.)				
	BCPP-India participating organization 104			1998
	CABI, Gran Chaco, Bolivia			1997
	Izoceño General Assembly, Gran Chaco, Bolivia			1997
		A&P 1997 Subtotal	91	1997 Total 91
		A&P 1998 Subtotal	15	1998 Total 15
AFR				
	Abdoulaye Diop, National Parks officer	1997		
	Abou Ly			1997
	Agriculture Department, Mafia			1996
	Ahmadou Sow			1997
	Alioune Ba, science office at Univ. of Dakar	1997		
	Amay Ba			1998
	APFT			1997
	Awa Ly			1998
	AWF			1998
	organization 1			1998
	organization 2			1998

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
AFR (cont.)				
	organization 3			1998
	Boumel Ba			1997
	Cameroon MEF			1997
	CAR government MEF			1997
	CEFDHAC		1998	
	Central Africa SUSG			1998
	Cisse			1998
	Community Development Department, Mafia			1996
	Demba Diallo			1997
	Dia Toure			1998
	Diatou Thiaw, researcher Univ. of Dakar	1997		
	East Africa SUSG			1998
	EAWLS			1997
	Ecofac-Cameroon			1997
	Ernest Dione			1997
	Fatimata Dia Toure			1997
	Fatou Samb, Administrative officer of the parks Service	1997		

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
AFR (cont.)				
	Fishery Department			1996
	Gueledji Mangane			1997
	Harouna Mangane			1997
	Hawa Diongue			1997
	HIBAMA Village Committees			1996
	IUCN			1998
	Kecouta Mangane			1997
	Land Use Plan Department			1996
	Mamadou Dione			1997
	Marema Diop, researcher Univ. of Dakar	1997		
	MEF Cameroon			1997
	MEF CAR			1998
	MEF Congo			1997
	MEF Congo - DR			1997
	MEF Equatorial Guinea			1997
	MEF Gabon			1998
	NGO in Cameroon			1997
	NGO in CAR			1997

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
AFR (cont.)				
	NGO in Congo			1997
	NGO in Congo - DR			1997
	NGO in Equatorial Guinea			1997
	NGO in Gabon			1997
	Oumar Ndome			1997
	Ousmane Guisse			1997
	P. Ndiaye	1997		1998
	Pathe Balde			1997
	Regroupement des Femme de Popenguine pour la Protection de la Nature (RFPPN)	1997		
	Sidy Diallo			1997
	Sira Ba			1997
	Sory Mangane			1997
	southern africa SUSG			1998
	Tanzania participant	1996		1996
	Uganda Department of Energy			1997
	Uganda Department of Forestry			1997
	Uganda Department of Meteorology			1997

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting
AFR (cont.)				
	Uganda Directorate of Water Development			1997
	Uganda Fisheries Research Institute			1997
	Uganda National Agricultural Research Organisation			1997
	Uganda National Environment Management Authority			1997
	Uganda participant	1996		1996
	Univ. of Montpellier, France			1997
	Waly Ba			1997
	WCS Headquarters			1997
	WCS-Cameroon			1997
	WCS-Congo			1997
	West Africa SUSG			1998
	Wolimata Thiaw, One of the leaders of the RFPPN	1997		
	Worldbank			1997
	WWF-Cameroon			1997
	WWF-CAR			1997
	WWF-US			1997
	Y. Cisse			1997

Division	Individual or Organization	Field appraisal	GIS	Participatory priority setting	
AFR (cont.)					
	Yale Univ. Anthropology Department			1997	
	Yale Univ. School of Forestry			1997	
	AFR 1997 Subtotal	10		58	1997 Total 68
	AFR 1998 Subtotal		1	16	1998 Total 17
LAC					
	chiefdoms			1997	
	Department of Agriculture			1997	
	District of Forestry			1997	
	Samfya District Council			1997	
	USAID/Ecuador			1997	
	LAC 1996 (Subtotal for FY97)			5	
	LAC 1997 Subtotal			5	1997 Total 5
				Grand Total	
					1997 Total 164
					1998 Total 32

IR4-1 Index of site benchmarks - worksheet

05-Dec-97

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
A&P								
Leinitu Maluku Tengah		1997	1997	1997		1998	1997	350
Thung Yai Naresuan Tak & Kanchanaburi Province		1996	1996	1996				300,000
Orissa 1 Orissa		1997	1997					
Nangka Pahauman Kalimantan Barat		1995	1998	1995		1998		1100
Nalahia Maluku Tengah		1997	1997	1997		1998	1997	600
Merbang Kalimantan Barat		1997	1998					1800
Menyumbang Kiri Kalimantan Barat		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	4700
Menyumbang Kanan Kalimantan Barat		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	7000
Manado Tua II Sulawesi Utara		1998	1998	1997		1998		512
Malancan Sumatra Barat		1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	
Orissa 3 Orissa		1997	1997					
Leleko Sulawesi Utara		1998		1997		1998		315

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
<i>A&P (cont.)</i>								
Orissa 4 Orissa		1997	1997					
Kotup Kalimantan Barat		1997	1998	1997		1998		1150
Kenabung Kalimantan Barat		1997	1998					1000
Kayan Mentarang National Park Kalimantan Timur	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997			1,400,000
Karnataka 9 Karnataka		1997	1997					
Karnataka 8 Karnataka		1997	1997					
Karnataka 7 Karnataka		1997	1997					
Karnataka 6 Karnataka		1997	1997					
Karnataka 5 Karnataka		1997	1997					
Karnataka 4 Karnataka		1997	1997					
Karnataka 3 Karnataka		1997	1997					
Tapang Sambas-Tapang Kemayau Kalimantan Barat		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1600
Karnataka 1 Karnataka		1997	1997					
Makawidey Sulawesi Utara		1998	1998	1997		1998		1501
Saibi Sumatra Barat		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
<i>A&P (cont.)</i>								
Orissa		1997						
Tamboan Mountain Province		1997	1997	1997				17,200
Talipanan Mindoro	1997	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997		2500
Tagbanua 3 Palawan	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998		22,000
Tagbanua 2 Palawan	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998		117,000
Tagbanua 1 Coron Palawan	1997	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998		40,000
Siri Logui Sumatra Barat		1997	1997					
Sila Maluku Tengah		1997	1997	1997		1998	1997	350
Sidas Daya Kalimantan Barat		1997	1998	1997		1998		1400
Semandang Kiri Kalimantan Barat		1996	1997	1996		1998		23,000
Orissa 2 Orissa		1997	1997					
Sameth Maluku Tengah		1996		1996				8600
Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco National Park Gran Chaco	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997		4,600,000
Rogdok or Madobak Sumatra Barat		1998	1998	1998			1998	250

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
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A&P (cont.)

Resak Balai Kalimantan Barat		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1600
Rajasthan 7 Rajasthan		1997	1997					
Rajasthan 6 Rajasthan		1997	1997					
Rajasthan 5 Rajasthan		1997	1997					
Rajasthan 4 Rajasthan		1997	1997					
Rajasthan 3 Rajasthan		1997	1997					
Rajasthan 2 Rajasthan		1997	1997					
Rajasthan 1 Rajasthan		1997	1997					
Pinamalaya Mindoro	1998	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998		36,000
Penarong Bentian Besar Kalimantan Timur		1998	1998	1998	1998		1998	
Orissa 5 Orissa		1997	1997					
San Jose Mindoro	1997	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997		18,000
Asmat 2 Irian Jaya		1998		1998				1000
Karnataka 2 Karnataka		1997	1997					
Assam 9 Assam		1997	1997					
Assam 8 Assam		1997	1997			1997		

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
<i>A&P (cont.)</i>								
Assam 7	Assam	1997	1997			1997		
Assam 6	Assam	1997	1997			1997		
Assam 5	Assam	1997	1997			1997		
Assam 4	Assam	1997	1997			1997		
Assam 3	Assam	1997	1997			1997		
Assam 2	Assam	1997	1997			1997		
Ban Udyam Pilot Site 2		1998	1998	1998		1998		
Assam 1	Assam	1997	1997			1997		
Asmat 1	Irian Jaya	1998		1998				1000
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 9	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1997	1997					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1997	1997					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
A&P (cont.)								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 6 Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1997	1997					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 5 Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1997	1997					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 4 Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1997	1997					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 3 Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1997	1997					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 2 Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1997	1997					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 10 Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1997	1997					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1997	1997					
Ameth Maluku Tengah		1996		1996				699
Assam 10 Assam		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
A&P (cont.)								
Bongabong Mindoro	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997		92,000
Ikalahan Nueva Vizcaya	1998	1996	1996	1996	1998	1998		33,500
Himachal Pradesh 7 Himachal Pradesh		1997	1997					
Himachal Pradesh 6 Himachal Pradesh		1997	1997					
Himachal Pradesh 5 Himachal Pradesh		1997	1997					
Himachal Pradesh 4 Himachal Pradesh		1997	1997					
Himachal Pradesh 3 Himachal Pradesh		1997	1997					
Himachal Pradesh 2 Himachal Pradesh		1997	1997					
Himachal Pradesh 1 Himachal Pradesh		1997	1997					
Gunung Mutis National Park Timor Nusa Tenggara	1998	1996	1997	1997	1997			50,000
Gunung Lorentz National Park Irian Jaya	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997			2,000,000
Ban Udyam Pilot Site 1		1998	1998	1998		1998		

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
<i>A&P (cont.)</i>								
Congkong Baru Kalimantan Barat		1997	1998					1000
Jelmu Sibak Bentian Besar Kalimantan Timur		1996	1996	1998	1998		1997	44,000
Bihar 9 Bihar		1997	1997			1997		
Bihar 8 Bihar		1997	1997			1997		
Bihar 7 Bihar		1997	1997			1997		
Bihar 6 Bihar		1997	1997			1997		
Bihar 5 Bihar		1997	1997			1997		
Bihar 4 Bihar		1997	1997			1997		
Bihar 3 Bihar		1997	1997		1997			
Bihar 2 Bihar		1997	1997	1997		1997		
Bihar 1 Bihar		1997	1997	1997		1997		
Batuputih Sulawesi Utara		1998	1998	1997		1998		6378
Banyur Karab Kalimantan Barat		1996		1996		1998		6300
Empejak Kalimantan Barat		1997	1998	1997		1998		1200

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
<i>A&P (cont.)</i>								
Yamayakat Amazonas		1997	1997	1996		1997		1500
Tanjung Maju Kalimantan Barat		1997	1998	1997		1998		2900
YKPHM 1 Irian Jaya		1998		1998				1000
Watumea Sulawesi Utara		1998		1997		1998		64
Wangameti National Park Sumba Barat Nusa Tenggara		1998						
Wamena 2 Irian Jaya		1998		1998				1000
Wamena 1 Irian Jaya		1998		1998				1000
Uttar Pradesh Hills 2 Uttar Pradesh Hills		1997						
Uttar Pradesh Hills 1 Uttar Pradesh Hills		1997						
Tubtuba Abra		1997	1997	1997				19,000
YKPHM 2 Irian Jaya		1998		1998				1000

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
AFR								
Zimbabwe		1997						
South Africa		1997						
Namibia		1997						
Réserve Naturelle de Popenguin, Senegal		1997		1997				
Samba Dia Borassus Palm Stand, midwest Senegal		1997		1997				
Somalia		1997						
Taita Hills Forests in Taita Taveta District, Kenya		1997	1997	1997				300
Uganda		1997						
UMd-Chris Justice Grant - Central Africa		1996						
Mozambique		1997						
Zanzibar	1996	1996	1997	1997				
Sudan		1997						
Zambia		1997						
Botswana		1997						

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
<i>AFR (cont.)</i>								
Tanzania		1997						
Malawi		1997						
	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		
Abong Mbang to Lomie road		1997						54,000
cefdhac 2		1998						
cluster of 13 villages around Mbaniou		1997		1997				61,240
Eritrea		1997						
Lesotho		1997						
Mafia Island Marine Park		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		82,200
Madagascar		1997						
Ethiopia		1997						
Latigo Grant				1995				
Kenya		1997						

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
AFR (cont.)								
first IUCN grant				1997				
BCN								
Ubaigubai	1996	1996	1997	1997				
PFMA = Participatory Forest Management Area	1997	1996	1996	1997		1996	1996	23,000
Mu		1996	1996	1996		1996	1996	5000
Margor catchment area/ Rodkot distillery	1996	1996	1996	1996		1997		
Merai					1997	1998		
Nagnath Pokhari		1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	
Marunga		1996	1996	1996				
Napu	1997	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1997	5000
Palolo		1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1997	5000
Pasi/Dauwi	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	500
Mundal		1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	
Punta Baja	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998	8093
Royal Chitwan National Park	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997	93,200

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
<i>BCN (cont.)</i>								
Saba = 1 sq km of habitat in 97; 2 sq km in 1998	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	100
Site 1 - Tekadu		1997	1997					
Tawantan		1995	1996	1997	1997	1998	1997	238
villages of Verata and vicinity			1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	3050
Wabu	1996	1996						
Wundi = 5 sq km	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	600
Yuksam		1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1500
Maimafu	1996	1996	1996	1997				
Haia	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	108,000
Site 2. kakaro		1997						
Baghmara plantation - Bachhauri VDC	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	500
Illi		1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	
Mahayang		1995	1996	1997	1997	1998	1997	1238
Akash Kamini		1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	5475
Arfak Mountains Nature Reserve		1996	1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	17,420

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
BCN (cont.)								
Arnavon Marine Conservation Area - Waghena site		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	8000
Bada		1998	1998	1997	1998	1997	1997	850
Bendum		1995		1997	1997	1998	1997	1899
Biligri Rangan Hills		1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1996	1500
Cabang Pantih	1998	1997	1997	1998	1998	1997	1997	5000
Campung Ulay	1997	1995	1995	1995	1997		1998	7000
Kumrose community plantation	1996	1996	1996	1996		1997	1998	10,000
Arnavon Resource Management Area - Sire site	1996	1996	1996		1996	1997		
Lewijamang - Northern GH Natl Park	1998	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	4567
Ciptarasa - Southern GHNP		1997	1997	1997	1997	1996	1997	1200
Kecheopairi Lake		1997	1997	1997	1997	1997		
Kayasan	1997	1995	1995	1995	1997			7530
Karnali Catchment Area/Kurilla distillery	1996	1996	1996	1996		1997	1997	5300

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
BCN (cont.)								
Kalahan - one site	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1997	1997	15,000
Herowana	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	54,000
Ecotourism enterprise site ("On top")	1997	1997	1997		1997	1997	1997	40,000
Citalahab - East GHNP		1997	1997	1997	1996	1997	1997	2000
LAC								
Kyabobo Range National Park		1997	1997	1997		1997		34,000
Tamaulipas River Ganga		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	
				1997				230,000
Pino Gordo (Chihuahua)	1997	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997		
Pichavaram mangrove forest		1997	1997					
Park Macaya			1996	1996	1996			
Nicaragua, Various		1998	1998	1998				
Mayan ejidos, Quintana Roo		1997						

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
LAC (cont.)								
La Curena		1996	1996					
Sierra San Pedro Martir			1997					63,000
Honduras, Varios		1998	1998	1998				
Hail Haor wetland		1997						
El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		
El Ocote, Chimalapas		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		
El Carricito Reserve	1997	1996						
Chimalapas (Land Tenure Reform)		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		
Chanda Beel		1997	1997	1997				
Calakmul Biosphere Reserve		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		
Arabuko-Sokoke Forest						1997		
				1997				504,222
Upper Jurua Extractive Reserve, Acre		1997	1997	1997		1997		500,000
		1997		1997				750,000

IR4-2 Number of Individuals Successfully Trained - worksheet

05-Dec-97

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
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A&P**1997 Actual**

Training in climate change modeling	1
Mapping training, Tanjung Maju	20
Mapping training in Nangka Pahauman	20
Mapping apprenticeship from Tp Sambas	3
Ecology-economy apprenticeship from TP Sambas	1
Mapping course for LEMASA staff	6
enterprise development training	320
Community mapping apprenticeships	2
Exchange program between Krui and Kerinci	32
Policy analysis methodologies training	25
CO training in Krui	27
Mapping training in Merbang	23
Training in qualitative methods of ethnobotany	15
Mapping apprenticeships from Kalimantan Tengah	2

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Community-based surveyors	22
	Coordinators	3
	Indigenous guests from Beni	3
	Kaa-Iya park guards	3
	Participatory mapping training for NGOs	445
	Participatory mapping	40
	Participatory mapping training for IPOs	1,782
	Participatory mapping training	20
	apprenticeships	2
	participatory mapping training	30
	participatory mapping	100
	participatory mapping	160
	Participatory mapping training in Krui area	76
	PRA training for Hualopu staff	6
	Biomass baseline data collection training	23
	BCPP Training events (7 x 5)	35
	KEMALA partners Monitoring & Evaluation plans	14

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Investigation training	10
	BCPP Training events (172 events)	3,406
	Mapping training in Congkong Baru	23
	Sawmill training	23
	Community mapping training for Hualopu staff	6
	Community mapping training in coastal areas, Lease Is.	43
	Mapping training for traditional fishing areas, Lease Is	43
	FPK Monitoring & Evaluation training	13
	Mapping training in Empejak	25
	Community Mapping study tour (Canada)	1
	KEMALA Partners Training Needs Assessment	83
	Participatory mapping training for Govt	120
	FPK Environmental Education Development training	18
	Mapping training in Ameth	35
	Mapping training in Haruku	32
	Participatory mapping training for Academia	52
	A&P 1997	7,194

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
A&P 1998 Planned		
	Participatory mapping training for Academia	10
	Participatory mapping training for NGOs	150
	participatory mapping	100
	participatory mapping training	30
	Participatory mapping training	10
	future training	10
	Participatory mapping training for Govt	40
	apprenticeships	4
	Participatory mapping training for IPOs	200
	future training	25
	future KalBar training	200
	future training	10
	future training	5
	future training	10
	future training	50
	future SHK training	50
	future JKPP training	150
	Participatory mapping	60

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
A&P 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	future training	20
	future FPK training	20
	future training	50
	enterprise development training	100
	A&P 1998	1304
AAM		
1997 Actual		
	M&E workshops for PROARCA	53
	AAM 1997	53
1998 Planned		
	M&E workshops for PROARCA	50
	Fundacion Vida	30
	AAM 1998	80
AFR		
1995 Actual		
	4-week hands-on training on biodiversity and EIA.	4
	AFR 1995 (subtotal for FY97)	4

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
AFR		
1997 Actual		
	PRA training in Popenguine for representatives of the RFPPN	16
	Technical assistance to the ZANCA working group	5
	Training seminar for members of the village development committees	36
	EAWLS training for principal investigators and community workers from Taita Hills	8
	WRI consultant, Dr. Ian Burton implemented a structured sequence of consultations with the seven members of Uganda's climate change adaptation team. Specific capacity building activities were carried out to train the project staff in data collection, data	7
	Preparation workshop on PRA methodology	20
	AFR 1997 Total	96
1998 Planned		
	RP team building from the ag. and biodiversity sector	20
	Strategies for agriculture and biodiversity sector collaboration	15
	Cross-sectoral IR design and implementation	30
	Aerial videography methods development	2
	CARPE SOT meeting	15
	CARPE Advisor meeting	5

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
AFR 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	CAMRIS training for protected area staff	30
	6 various training activities in the region including workshops, field trips, practical, participatory courses, resource mapping, collaborative problem solving and resource use assessments	40
	Parataxonomist training	10
	Indigenous forest resource management assessment	12
	Linking the agriculture and biodiversity sectors	25
	AFR 1998	204
BCN		
1997 Actual		
	radio program on cooking and nutrition	12
		151
	CO training	6
	CADC	90
	Strategic Planning Workshop Port Moresby March 97	20
	handicrafts business development, weekly training	15
	Resource community mapping	90

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Workshop 3 - business feasibility assessment	15
	Lewis sawmill demonstration	80
	Workshop 2 - what is a visitor? Herowana	36
	Rattan training	90
	Sept 96 Guest House Design in Herowana	36
	Biological monitoring and guest house management	36
	book-keeping workshop	11
	Participatory Resource Management	20
	Abaca production and weaving exposure trip	30
	honey hunting techniques in Napu Valley	43
	training in bee keeping in Palolo Valley	72
	training in butterfly ranching in Palolo Valley	13
	training for the rafting enterprise in Bada Valley	19
	training for the rafting enterprise in Bada Valley	19
	Training in marketing, production, and financial management	7
	Butterfly Farming Group	88
	frame-display making	2
	Promotional T-shirt making	2

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	cooking class - training for guest houses Jan 97	26
		75
	Punla and BCN C&S Seminar	18
	various training events - see notes	291
	socioeconomic training	0
	Training of monitoring teams	14
	Training for improved honey harvesting techniques	80
	Sample collection training	6
		168
	fishermen training	4
		150
	ecotour guide training	15
	exchanges	2
	Various training events	65
	New VDW's	4
	basic literacy	6
	Abaca training	60

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
BCN 1998 Planned (cont.)		
	community organizing	25
	Various training events	60
	SE training update	6
	Ecotourism services	78
		20
	training given by Gary Martin	20
		150
	CO workshops	6
		300
	Fishermen training	15
	Projected training events	0
		0
	silkworm rearing practices	10
	continued training	184
	bee keeping	10
	silkworm rearing training outside the area	2
		25
		20

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
BCN 1998	Planned (<i>cont.</i>)	300
		50
	CADCs/ADMPS	60
	BCN 1998	1,491
LAC		
1996 Actual		
	M.Phil. degree obtained	1
	LAC 1996 (subtotal for FY97)	1
1997 Actual		
	Butterfly Population Monitoring	7
	Sierra Madre Alliance (SMA) developed and held a week long conservation leadership training workshop in July 1997	7
	Workshop in plantation management for mangroves	110
	Rapid Rural Appraisal training for fisheries assistants and junior researchers - 5 teams of 3 people each - Oct. 1996	15
		15
	Training	6
	Sierra Madre Alliance (SMA) held the second out of three one-week long conservation leadership training workshop.	15

Division	Training Event	Participants Trained
LAC 1997 Actual (cont.)		
	Ethnobotany Training	5
	Field assistant training	9
	Data Gathering training	5
	Indigenous Land, Development and Conservation Issues in Latin America	4
	Field Training	3
	Training Course May 15 - June 2, 1997	12
	Field techniques training	12
	Training of researcher	1
		0
	LAC 1997 Total	227
1998 Planned	Workshop	10
	LAC 1998	10
	Grand Total:	
	FY97	9,724
	FY98	3,089

IR5-2 Number and value of viable enterprises supporting conservation of biodiversity - worksheet

05-Dec-97

Division	Enterprise	Beneficiaries	Value of Enterprise
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BCN 1997 Actual

	Maimafu artifacts	49	373
	Baghmara plantation	nd*	620
	Bioprospecting enterprise	20	20,000
	BR Hills: medicinal plants	nd	29,705
	BR Hills: alma fruit	nd	4227
	BR Hills: honey	nd	1577
	East GHNP	28	891
	Handicrafts at Herowana	54	1145
	Kurilla distillery	600	20,500
	Mountain Fresh Products	600	22,000
	ngali nut enterprise	860	nd
	Rodidot jatamanis distillery	630	20,591
	Sire fishing center	254	6861

* nd=no data

Division	Enterprise	Beneficiaries	Value of Enterprise
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	Merai timber	450	13,300
	Illi timber	130	6300
	Mu timber	125	4620
	Wagina site	1080	8887
	Noth GHNP	27	370
	Arfak butterfly export	1449	63,000
BCN 1997	19	6,356	224,967
BCN 1998 Additional Planned			
	Kumrose plantation	nd	nd
	Kumrose machan	nd	nd
	Baghmara machan	nd	nd
	South GHNP	27	249
	YDT damar	28	346,739
	YDT rattan	34	1,474
	Lore Lindu honey	19	488
	Mindanao rattan	42	848

Division	Enterprise	Beneficiaries	Value of Enterprise
BCN 98 (cont.)			
	Palawan resin	25	4,040
	Palawan almaciga	nd	nd
	Palawan rattan	nd	nd
	Haia handicrafts	45	278
	Makira ecotourism	nd	450
BCN 1998 subtotal	13	220	354,566
BCN Total 1998 Total	32	7,176	579,533

IR5-3 Conservation funds leveraged by G/ENV programs - worksheet

05-Dec-97

Division	Donor	Recipient	Amount
A&P			
1997 Actual			
In-Kind		YCM: Village subsidy for musyawarah adat, 6@Rp300K	720
In-Kind		Telapak	1000
In-Kind		Plasma: Community contributions to meetings (5x)	120
In-Kind		Plasma: Trips to Samarinda (4x) by villagers	160
In-Kind		Plasma: voluntary labor for mapping 20@Rp250,000	200
In-Kind		PAFID: tech support /1K ha mapped, P4Kx351,150 has	56,184
In-Kind		PAFID: volunteer labor (20x9 map sessions@P1500)	10,800
In-Kind		Vasundhara, 300 days @ 25 Rs	200
In-Kind		P&F Bolivia: CABI	15,000
In-Kind		LATIN	75,000
In-Kind		BCPP	10,000
In-Kind		Kelola	4800
In-Kind		YCM: Labor, 8 volunteers x 60 days @ Rp 15,000	2880
In-Kind		YKSPK	82,000

Division	Donor	Recipient	Amount
A&P 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	Local agency	BCPP: Bihar micro-strategies site	160
	Misereor	PAFID: overhead, salaries of 9 of 11 staff	140,460
	non-USG	LATIN	77,500
	non-USG	Telapak	9300
	Non-USG	Kelola	4800
	non-USG	Hualopu	28,307
	non-USG	YKSPK	100,000
		A&P 1997	619,591
1998 Planned			
	Ford, Oxfam	Vasundhara: Follow-on	1000
	In-Kind	YKSPK	82,000
	In-Kind	Telapak	1000
	In-Kind	Hualopu	6000
	In-Kind	Kelola	4800
	In-Kind	LATIN	75,000
	non-USG	Hualopu	63,000
	non-USG	YKSPK	100,000
	non-USG	LATIN	77,500

Division	Donor	Recipient	Amount
A&P 1998 Planned (cont.)			
	non-USG	Telapak	9300
	Non-USG	Kelola	28,000
			A&P 1998
			447,600
AFR			
	1997 Actual		
	AWF	BSP	0
	DFID	AWF	20,323
	NASA	WWF	80,000
	NORAD?	IUCN	0
	Swedish donors	KENGO, Kenya	25,000
	Uganda government	Ministry of Natural Resources	10,000
	University of Montpellier, France	Julien Feizoure of CAR Dzanga-Sangha Project	25,000
	WWF	BSP	15,000
			AFR 1997
			175,323

Division	Donor	Recipient	Amount
AFR			
1998 Planned			
	NORAD, EC, DG-XI and local donors	IUCN	80,142
	other Ugandan government agencies	Uganda Ministry of Nature and Tourism	10,000
		AFR 1998	90,142
BCN			
1997 Actual			
		TNC-Sol. Is.	75,000
		PHF	201156
		KMTNC	73333
		CI-Makira	30000
		ATI-Nepal	57000
		Natripal	30600
		Kalahan	24436
		ESSC	41666
		LTFE	25534
		CI-PNG	52000
		ATI-India	267799
		B.Sc.C	11750

Division	Donor	Recipient	Amount
BCN 1997 Actual (cont.)			
		BscC	7265
		TERI	13,600
		TMI	97,166
		TMI	93,600
		YDT	56,000
		TNC-Indonesia	238,000
		RCF	28,000
		YBLBC	38,587
		Hualopu	22,800
		Rumsram	25,000
		Rumsram	15,000
		BCN 1997	1,525,292
1998 Planned			
		Kalahan	39,436
		RCF	25,650
		BScC	11,750
		Natripal	30,600
			0

Division	Donor	Recipient	Amount
BCN 1998 Planned (cont.)			
		YBLBC	63,587
		CI-Makira	33,000
		TERI	25,100
		ATI-India	267,800
		ATI-Nepal	477,500
		KMTNC	73,000
		EScC	41,666
		PHF	186,000
		CI-PNG	51,000
		Harvard-LTFE	20,000
		RCF	28,000
		YDT	30,000
		TNC-Indon	134,000
		Rumsramn	30,000
		BCN 1998	1,568,089

Division	Donor	Recipient	Amount
LAC			
1997 Actual			
	Chicago Zoological Society	Alfred Begazo	2500
	CICESE	Horacio de la Cueva/CICESE	12,500
	CONACyt	Luis Zambrano	300
	Conservation, Food & Health Foundation	Laury Cullen	5000
	Foundation pour la Protection de la Biodiversite Ma	Jean Wiener	1800
	Kipepeo Project	Washington Ayiemba	0
	National Museums of Kenya, AWF, KWS, etc.	Alfred Simiyu-Munyekenye	0
	NFWF-\$14,000, ABC-\$4000, KNIP-\$7000, CZS-\$4000, CONABIO-\$8000, IB-INE- \$15,000, ABC-World Parks Endowment-\$50,000	CIPA-MEX	102,000
	ODA/JFS	El Ocote/Chimalapas	84,500
	Packard Foundation	Sierra Madre Alliance	75,000
	Programa Tramil-Centroamerica	Sonia Lagos-Witte	38,950
	Tropical Resources Institute - Yale University	Luri Bahian	1800
	UCMEXUS	Horacio de la Cueva/CICESE	5920
	Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico	Luis Zambrano	1000

Division	Donor	Recipient	Amount
LAC 1997 Actual (cont.)			
	University of FL: Tropical Conservation & Developm	Laury Cullen	1500
USAID		Horacio de la Cueva/CICESE	680
		LAC 1997 Total	333,450
		Grand Total:	
		FY97	2,653,000
		FY98	2,106,000