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**1998 Performance Monitoring Report
Biodiversity Support Program**

FY98 Actual Results and FY99 Anticipated Results

Submitted to

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

December 15, 1998

The Biodiversity Support Program is a consortium of
World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and
Wildlife Resources Institute (WRI), funded by the
United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

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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, 1998

Mr. Jerry Bisson
Project Officer, USAID
Global Bureau/Environment Center
Ronald Reagan Building, 3rd Floor
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523

Re: 1998 Performance Monitoring Report

Dear Jerry:

I am pleased to submit the attached 1998 Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) 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.

It is clear from the 1998 PMR 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 the particularly challenging task of carrying out performance monitoring in a consistent and meaningful way. This is the second year that BSP has utilized the industry standard database Microsoft Access to assist in its performance monitoring. Each division 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 PMR. In this report, you will find 1) a brief introduction; 2) summary tables and narratives for all BSP Strategic Objectives and Intermediate Results; 3) a data dictionary, which describes the definitions and assumptions used to collect and record data; and 4) worksheets that provide the details of how each value in the summary tables was obtained.

FY98 is the first year BSP has reported on three SO level indicators and two IR level indicators. We found the streamlined reporting this year to be much less time consuming and more useful to management than in previous years. We look forward to any comments you may have on the 1998 PMR or the process we undertook this year to increase the utility and accuracy of our reporting.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathryn Saterson".

Kathryn A. Saterson
Executive Director

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
SUMMARY INDICATOR TABLES AND NARRATIVES	7
Strategic Objective: Effective biodiversity conservation and management	
Indicator 1: Area of biologically important habitat under effective management	
Indicator 2: Documented improvements in biodiversity conservation as a result of strengthened policies or improved policy implementation	
Indicator 3: Area of biologically important habitat under improved management	
Intermediate Result 2: Strengthened national and local policies and/or improved policy implementation to support biodiversity conservation	15
Indicator 1: Index of policy results	
Intermediate Result 4: Improved management of globally and locally significant biodiversity sites	20
Indicator 1: Index of site management benchmarks	

APPENDICES

1. Draft Data Dictionary	25
2. Indicators Worksheets	33

FIGURES

1. G/ENV Results Framework	5
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TABLES

1. BSP's Results for FY98 for the G/ENV Results Framework Indicators	6
2. BSP's Planned Results for FY99 for the G/ENV Results Framework Indicators	6

ACRONYMS

AAM	Analysis and Adaptive Management Division of BSP
AFR	Africa and Madagascar Division of BSP
AMICA	Asociacion de Mujeres Indigenas Centro Americanas
A&P	Asia and Pacific Division of BSP
BCN	Biodiversity Conservation Network
BCPP	Biodiversity Conservation Priorities Project
BSP	Biodiversity Support Program
CADCs	Certificates of Ancestral Domain
CARPE	Central African Regional Program for the Environment Project of USAID
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CI	Conservation International
CIFOR	Center for International Forest Research
COM	Communications Division of BSP
CONABIO	Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad
DENR	Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DFO	District Forest Officer
FDCP	Foundation for People and Community Development, Inc.
FMCN	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservacion de la naturaleza
FPK	Forum Petaupan Katouan
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1 to September 30)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
G/ENV/ENR	Global Bureau, Environment Center, Office of Environment and Natural Resources of USAID
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
Ha	Hectares
ICAD	Integrated Conservation and Development Project
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IR	Intermediate Result
JKPP	Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif (Participatory Mapping Network)
KEMALA	Kelompok Masyarakat Pengelola Sumberdaya Alam (Community Natural Resource Managers' Program of BSP)
KMTNC	King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean Division of BSP

LATIN	Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (Indonesian Tropical Nature Institute)
LOP	Life of Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCRTC	Nepal Conservation Research and Training Center
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
PARN	Projet d' Aménagement des Ressources Naturelles
PeFoR	Peoples, Forests & Reefs Program of BSP
PMR	Performance Monitoring Report
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RCF	Research and Conservation Foundation of Papua New Guinea
REDSO	Regional Economic Development Support Offices
RF	Results Framework
SEACAM	Secretariat for Eastern African Coastal Area Management
SEMARNAP	Secretaria de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca
SIDT	Solomon Islands Development Trust
SO	Strategic Objective
TAR	Third Assessment Report
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TNC-I	The Nature Conservancy – Indonesia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WMA	Crater Mountain Wildlife Management Area
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
YKSPK	Yayasan Karya Sosial Pancur Kasih

I. INTRODUCTION

The Biodiversity Support Program's FY98 Actual and FY99 Planned Performance Monitoring Report includes actual results from the period October 1, 1997 to September 30, 1998 and anticipated (i.e., planned) results for the period October 1, 1998 to September 30, 1999. The FY99 anticipated results in this report have been updated from the draft FY99 anticipated results reported to USAID in BSP's eleventh annual workplan, submitted November 13, 1998.

During FY98, BSP was able to streamline and improve its Performance Monitoring database and reporting procedure. Last year, BSP computerized its Performance Monitoring database using the industry standard database management software, Microsoft Access. BSP staff determined that this was important in order to standardize the indicator collection, analysis, and reporting process and improve the consistency, precision, and verification of data across BSP. Similar to FY97, streamlining of the Performance Monitoring process and the development of the indicator database, the data for FY98 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, the actual FY97 results and the actual FY98 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 FY98, and the planned results for FY99. A short summary narrative follows each summary table.

The worksheets in Appendix 2 have been produced from BSP's Performance Monitoring Database. Note that some of the worksheets may be missing descriptive data such as names or titles due to lack of complete information from field projects. This issue, however, does not affect the data. Each worksheet is divided by BSP division into actual and planned year and its corresponding activity or result. Appendix 1 contains the data dictionary, which explains the assumptions, and definitions that BSP used for collecting and collating the indicator data.

The purpose of this report is to present FY98 actual results and FY99 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 the untimely manner in which reports from grantees are sometimes received. Determining when to count a result (or its associated activity) is an overarching problem that often arises during data entry, especially if the result occurs during a previous FY but was not reported until FY98. BSP has reconciled this problem by including those results in this FY98 Performance Monitoring report.

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

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. The program is increasingly focusing its work on sectors and situations that impact on biodiversity, such as agriculture, logging and armed conflict. AFR is also working on promoting transboundary conservation.

Asia and Pacific

BSP's Asia & Pacific Division (A&P) currently supports a relatively large, \$15 million (LOP) portfolio that addresses all the revised intermediate results in the BSP monitoring framework - site-level management, and policy reform. In FY98, A&P expended approximately \$3.7 million. During FY98, the A&P portfolio included Peoples, Forests & Reefs (PeFoR)* (with projects in LAC and A&P regions), Community Natural Resource Managers' Program (KEMALA) (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 the Caribbean

The portfolio of projects within the Latin American and Caribbean Division (LAC) focus to a large extent on in-country training and capacity building, with one project analyzing donor investment in biodiversity projects across the LAC region. The country-specific projects take place in Mexico, Haiti, Honduras, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Brazil (anticipated). One significant accomplishment in FY98 occurred in Mexico, in the Sierra Madre Occidental, when the Huichol community members voted to declare 10,000 hectares of El Carricito as a conservation area. This portion of El Carricito (45% of the total) contains the last remains of old-growth forest in the Sierra Madre and presents a great opportunity for the indigenous community to develop sustainable management plans for the area. During FY98, the LAC Division also laid the groundwork for its future work with Fundación VIDA, organizing a study tour for Board members and drafting a two-year workplan. LAC staff also manages the global Conservation

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

Impact Grants Program, in which there are 20 still-active grants from the 1996 competition. Indicators from these grants are reported under this division. In response to the devastation that Hurricane Mitch caused in parts of Central America, LAC staff began a food and clothing drive for victims in Nicaragua and Honduras. Approximately 15 boxes of food, 25 boxes of clothing, 10 boxes of miscellaneous household items, and \$1500 were collected on behalf of AMICA (an indigenous women's NGO), the American Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, the Honduran Consulate, and the Organization of American States.

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). Highlights of BCN projects are indicated in the narratives. For complete narratives, please refer to the Biodiversity Conservation Network Narrative Report for 1998 Indicators.

Analysis and Adaptive Management

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. The AAM program will increasingly focus on facilitating and analyzing BSP's rich experience by developing publications on the cross-cutting themes of Portfolio Building, Institutional Strengthening and Coalition building.

Communications

BSP's Communications Division (COM) was established in 1996 to share what we are learning from our field projects, as well as analytical and cross-cutting lessons, with a broad range of target audiences. These audiences include people at all levels, from local to international, and including NGOs and field practitioners, indigenous leaders/experts, researchers, government personnel, policymakers, and donors. In FY98, COM worked closely with the cross-cutting AAM program to begin to synthesize and share what we are learning from our field projects

about what is leading to conservation success. The *Lessons from the Field* series, initiated in FY98, is helping to ensure that discussion, learning, and actions are catalyzed among conservation practitioners so that more biodiversity is conserved. In FY98, such outreach events as the launching of the publication *Measures of Success: Designing, Managing, and Monitoring Conservation and Development Projects* are helping to create synergy among programs and provide the basis for exchanging ideas and information with a broader conservation-related audience. In FY99, the construction and launching of the BSP web site will ensure that BSP's knowledge is integrated into the work of our consortium partner institutions and accessible to the broader conservation community.

Figure 1: G/ENV Results Framework. 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 includes 3 indicators under the Strategic Objective and 1 indicator under each of the 2 intermediate results (IR).

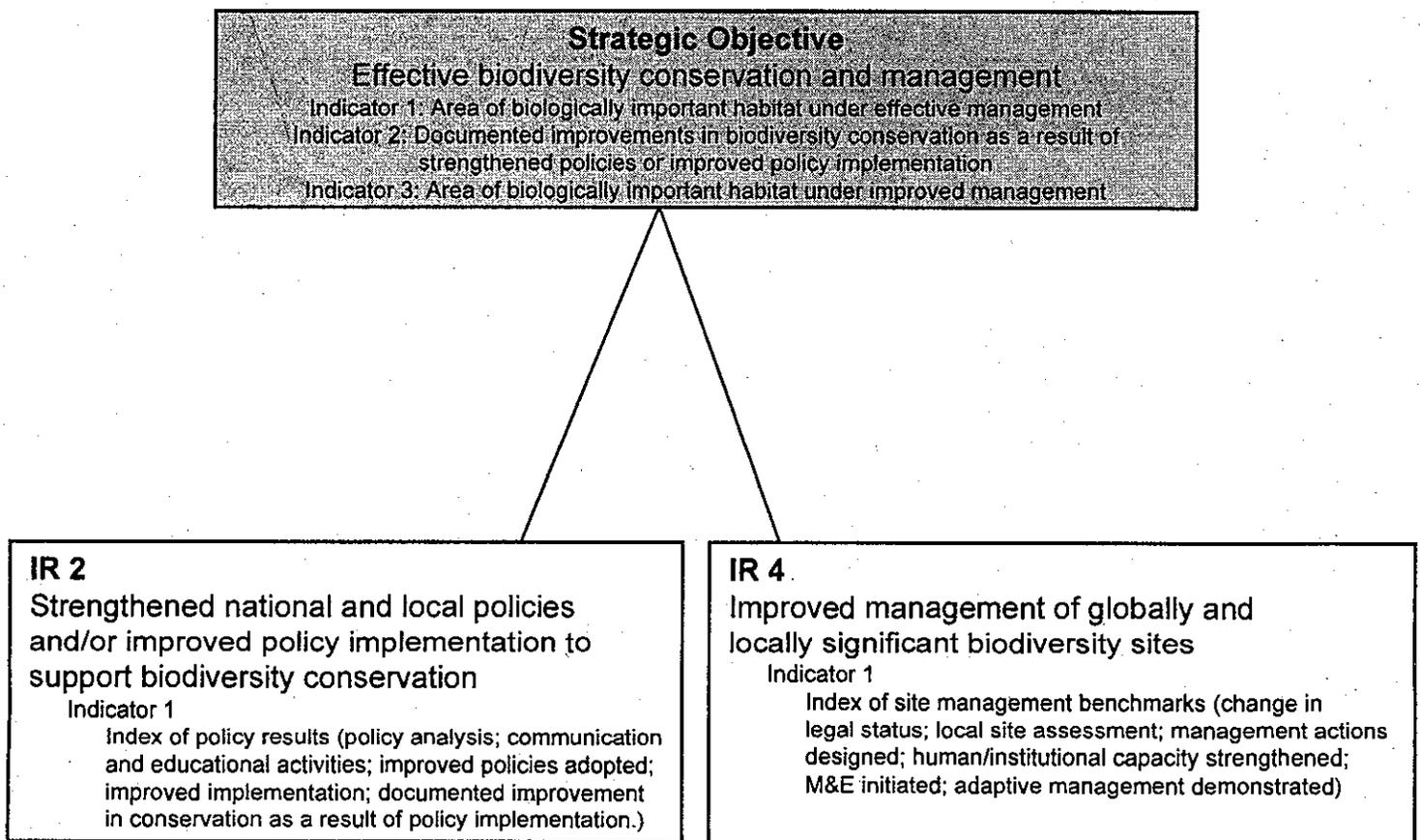


Table 1: BSP's Actual Results for FY98 under the G/ENV Results Framework Indicators*

Division Project	SO-1		SO-2	SO-3		IR2-1	IR4-1
	N	Ha '000	N	N	Ha '000	(index)	(index)
AFR	0	0.00	0	133	198.34	135	163
A&P	44	8968.50	42	99	9479.43	271	586
LAC	1	145.00	0	14	2682.15	70	113
BCN**	54	374.76	14	29	334.75	343	272
AAM	0	0	0	1	360.00	1	1
Total	99	9488.26	56	276	13054.67	820	1135

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

SO-2: N= Number of policy success

SO-3: N= Site management index from IR4-1; Ha = hectares

Table 2: BSP's Planned Results for FY99 under the G/ENV Results Framework Indicators*

Division Project	SO-1		SO-2	SO-3		IR2-1	IR4-1
	N	Ha '000	N	N	Ha '000	(index)	(index)
AFR	0	0.00	0	159	259.88	173	191
A&P	65	9049.35	5	147	9617.35	297	713
LAC	1	145.00	0	20	3182.15	73	130
BCN**	54	374.76	5	29	334.75	702	547
AAM	0	0.00	0	2	640.00	3	2
Total	120	9569.11	10	357	14034.13	1248	1583

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

SO-2: N= Number of policy success from IR2-1 (policy index)

SO-3: N= Site management index from IR4-1 (site management index) ; Ha = hectares

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

** For a more detailed explanation, please see the BCN 1998 Indicators Report Memo.

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	44.00
	LAC			1	145.00
	BCN			15	224.00
	Total			23	413.00
	1997				
	A&P	7	44.00	5	45.30
	LAC	2	162.00	1	145.00
	BCN	22	538.00	26	417.60
	Total	31	744.00	32	607.90
	1998				
	A&P	7	45.50	44	8968.50
	LAC	1	145.00	1	145.00
	BCN	28	465.90	54	374.76
Total	36	656.40	99	9488.26	
1999					
A&P	65	9049.35			
LAC	1	145.00			
BCN	54	374.76			
Total	120	9569.11			

Summary Text (SO-Indicator 1)

In FY 1998, BSP's projects supported and promoted the adaptive management of nearly 9,488,260 hectares of natural areas of biological importance at 99 project sites (see the IR 4-1 worksheets, Appendix 2). It is expected that during FY99 a cumulative total of some 9.6 million hectares across

120 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

KEMALA supports improved site-based biodiversity conservation in Indonesia

KEMALA partner Yayasan Karya Sosial Pancur Kasih (YKSPK) assists Dayak communities in West Kalimantan to map their *adat* territories. Participatory mapping leads to the development of management agreements within community level meetings that set out protection measures and penalties, revitalize traditional *adat* practices and ceremonies, organize alternative cash income activities and credit unions to offset monetary losses due to increased forest protection, and support participatory natural resources inventories. In FY98 alone, this process led to documented adaptive management in 17 *adat* areas covering 77,000 ha. In FY99, 19 more KEMALA sites covering up to 31,000 ha. are expected to achieve documented adaptive management.

PeFoR supports adaptive management in Philippines, Indonesia, Peru, and Bolivia

During FY98, PeFoR support led to adaptive management of reefs and coastal marine areas by indigenous Tagbanwa communities in the Coron area of the Calamian Islands in the Philippines; as well as adaptive management of tropical forests by indigenous Aguaruna communities in Peru and by indigenous Mentawai communities in Indonesia. PeFoR also supported the adaptive management of several large protected areas: including Wangameti National Park, Kayan Mentarang National Park, Gunung Mutis National Park, and Gunggung Lorentz National Park/ World Heritage Site in Indonesia; and Kaa Iya, the largest terrestrial park in Bolivia, which is also under indigenous management. Through mapping, biodiversity surveys, management planning and monitoring, over 8 million hectares of tropical biodiversity are now under adaptive management.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

Effective management and monitoring in Garhwal, India

The project team for the silk and honey project in Garhwal, northern India, has demonstrated adaptive management in FY98. Project activities have been well established in 14 villages of the Akash Kamini Valley. The project has made major progress in revitalizing the traditional resource management bodies in the area including in particular, the *Van Panchayats* and the *Mahila Mangal Dals*. These institutions have begun managing some areas of the forest that they have been given control over. The project staff reports that local community members chased away migrants to the area whom were hoping to graze their livestock in the forests. In addition, there are now volunteer guards who are patrolling the forest areas (Data Text Document, 1998). Through the efforts of a biological research team led by Dr. S.P. Singh of Kumaun University, the project has also been able to identify overgrazing of seedlings as a major threat to the long-term survival of the forest. Dr. Singh and his team are implementing a monitoring regime to

document the extent of the problem. These data are being shared with the local community forest management institutions (Singh 1998).

Adaptive management in Lore Lindu National Park

As the BCN-funded honey hunting enterprise started generating enough revenue, more and more untrained and less environmentally responsible farmers were going into the forest to gather the honey. To deal with this issue, TNC-I, the communities, and local Indonesian Park officials worked together to devise a system whereby "passes" or identification cards are given to "accredited" honey hunters so that they can legally enter the Park, collect honey, and more sustainably manage the resource than would otherwise have been the case if open access continued. This is a specific example where information from the project was used to make changes in resource use. In addition, this permitting process has already been agreed to in principle for another site (coffee plantations in the Park), and may also be applied to rattan harvesting from the Park in the future (Data text document, 1998).

The general feeling on the project is that the honey hunters are further along in managing their own enterprise than at any other site in this project. The project team writes: "The most successful enterprise has been the honey hunting, yet this has required the least management input. Here, the community had an existing activity, which was turned into a group enterprise by the simple expedient of lending the group a revolving cash fund." The most promising development is the formation of a honey hunters' group in Watutau, and the provision of a Rp 800,000 loan [to be repaid after July 1998] to establish a revolving purchase fund for honey in the village. Honey hunters identified immediate cash needs as the reason they sold honey in the village at low prices [Rp2,000/bottle] rather than to wait to collect sufficient quantities to transport to Palu where it can be sold for twice the price. The revolving fund allows the group to buy honey directly in the village and collect sufficient quantity to defray transport costs and still earn greater profit. If successful, the same model will be used in other honey hunting villages such as Winawanga in the northern Napu Valley" (Neville, 1998 as cited in the 1998 Data text document).

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. 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.		LAC		1
		BCN		15
		Total		16
		1997		
		A&P	3	2
		LAC	0	1
		BCN	6	13
		Total	9	16
		1998		
		A&P	5	42
	LAC	0	0	
	BCN	15	14	
	Total	20	56	
	1999			
	A&P	5		
	LAC	0		
	BCN	5		
	Total	10		

Summary Text (SO-Indicator 2)

In FY 1998, there were 56 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 10 new policy successes will lead to documented biodiversity conservation in FY 1999.

Narrative (SO-Indicator 2)

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

KEMALA supports the adoption of new policies by the Government of Indonesia resulting in improved biodiversity conservation

KEMALA partner Yayasan Karya Sosial Pancur Kasih (YKSPK) assists Dayak communities in West Kalimantan to map their *adat* (customary law) territories. YKSPK promotes the incorporation of these community-based maps into local government (sub-district, or *kecamatan*) spatial plans in order for these maps and associated management agreements to gain official recognition. During FY98 eight sub-districts in the province of West Kalimantan have incorporated community maps into their spatial plans, and have shown documented improvements by using these maps as a basis to exclude commercial operations from entering traditionally managed lands. This represents environmental improvement as both oil palm and timber harvesting are based on clear-felling operations in these areas. In FY99 five more sub-districts are expected to incorporate community-based maps into their spatial planning. In another policy success during FY98, the Indonesian Minister of Forestry issued a decree recognizing a traditional, community-based management system for damar agro-forestry in Krui, Lampung Province, Sumatra as a "Special Use Forestry Zone". The 29,000 hectares involved has been removed from a commercial forestry operation, which would have clear-felled this area for timber extraction. This legal recognition is a first in the history of the Department of Forestry and is due in part to the successful efforts of KEMALA partner LATIN.

PeFoR supports improved policies in Indonesia, Philippines, and India

During FY98, PeFoR supported improved policies supporting conservation in Indonesia, India and Philippines. In Indonesia, PeFoR supported the gazetting and participatory management of several protected areas and the World Heritage Site designation for Lorentz. In the Philippines, PeFoR successfully supported policies resulting in the extension of DENR recognition of indigenous peoples' maps; policies excluding Mt. Melindang NP from adaptively managed Subanen tribal lands; the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights over marine and coastal areas (waters), which led to withdrawal of a gas pipeline threatening pristine reefs; and passage of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act, bolstering indigenous efforts to block threats from mining and logging concessions. In Indonesia, a special new policy on community-managed forests was created to recognize the Krui system that integrates natural forest management into damar forests. In India, NTFP pricing policy reforms in Orissa have contributed to improved management of forests.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

Enforcement of destructive fishing bans in Padaido Islands

Last year, BCN reported how bans placed on the use of small-mesh gill net, sodium cyanide, and dynamite-fishing techniques within the Padaido Islands project site area resulted in coral reef conservation. During its 1998 site visit, BCN learned that this policy has evolved from a local decree to an enforced, *de facto* regulation. BCN staff spoke with two community leaders from the villages of Saba and Pasi/Dauwi who provided vivid descriptions of consistent, local policing actions taken throughout the project waters and community meetings, and how the status quo is shifting within these communities to allow for enforcement of the fishing bans with local

authorities once a violation has been documented. Enforcement of a local decree is not an easy task in Indonesia, as the government officially has little recognition of such regulations. However, the project and participating communities have successfully captured enough local support both on site and off to effectively ensure that destructive fishing bans are being observed and enforced (BCN 1998 Site Visit Notes).

Community laws in the Crater Mountain Wildlife Management Area in Papua New Guinea

There is extensive documentation of the success of the community laws in regulating the enterprise activities and reducing threats to biodiversity. This documentation is the result of the community enforcing the rules, adjudicating violations, and making records of this process. In FY1998, these policies were continued. For example, on December 19, 1997, two Simbu provincial government officials from outside the WMA were found hunting with a shotgun on Haia clan lands near the village of Haia. Haia management Committee representatives confiscated the shotgun cartridges and the officials were fined 20 kina for hunting with a shotgun in the WMA, which is against the law #6 (RCF Technical Report #4).

Strategic Objective: Effective biodiversity conservation and management

Indicator 3: Area of biologically important habitat under improved management

G/ENV/ENR Biodiversity Program					
Strategic Objective: Effective biodiversity conservation and management					
Indicator 3: Area of biologically important habitat under improved management					
Unit of measure:	FY	Planned		Actual	
		N	'000 ha	N	'000 ha
Sources: Field visits and evaluations	1998				
Comments: Conservation areas are counted in this indicator when at least one of the benchmarks in IR4-1 is achieved.	AFR	n/a	n/a	133	198.34
	A&P	n/a	n/a	99	9479.43
	LAC	n/a	n/a	14	2682.15
	BCN	n/a	n/a	29	334.75
	AAM	n/a	n/a	1	360.00
	Total				276
Results ARE cumulative	1999				
	AFR	159	259.88		
	A&P	147	9617.35		
	LAC	20	3182.15		
	BCN	29	334.75		
	AAM	2	640.00		
Total	357	14034.13			

Summary Text (SO-Indicator 3)

During FY98 there were 13,054,670 ha in 276 sites that achieved at least one of the site management benchmarks. In FY99 BSP is planning to influence management in 357 sites and 14,034,130 ha of total area.

Narrative (SO-Indicator 3)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

BSP sponsors critical training in Taita Hills

BSP sponsored a critical training session that targeted all forest stakeholders in the Taita Hills region of Kenya, including local community representatives. The training seminar that took place in October 1997 introduced the 30 participants to issues related to forest and tree conservation, with particular attention to the Taita Hills forest remnants. The participants received training to improve their ability to identify measures that can reduce pressure on and promote conservation of indigenous forests in the area. In addition to improving capacity of the participants to address

management issues, the training workshop resulted directly in improved management of the Taita Hills in Kenya through:

- Increasing willingness of the local community to change their attitude towards forest management and to participate in forestry related activities such as reforestation (previously the local communities had a negative attitude towards the Forestry Department);
- Increasing willingness of the Forestry Department through the District Forest Officer (DFO) and Forest Guards to cooperate with the project personnel and the local communities;
- Increasing willingness of local communities to work out project activities that will ensure that forest use is minimized; and
- Enabling local communities to share in various economic and social cultural benefits of the forest.

This project holds promise that degradation of the forests will be halted through genuine involvement of local people.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

See narrative for IR4-1 below.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

See narrative for IR4-1 below.

ANALYSIS AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

See narrative for IR4-1 below.

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		
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Policies include laws, regulations, decrees, and agreements. They may be strengthened either by improving the policies themselves and/or their implementation.</p> <p>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. The cumulative score is calculated for all steps completed for each policy initiative in one year.</p> <p>Results ARE cumulative.</p>		AFR		18
		A&P		95
		LAC		53
		BCN		141
		Total		307
		1997		
		AFR	20	101
		A&P	140	165
		LAC	67	84
		BCN	178	276
	Total	405	626	
	1998			
	AFR	115	135	
	A&P	216	271	
	LAC	90	70	
	BCN	337	343	
	AAM		1	
	Total	758	820	
	1999			
	AFR	173		
	A&P	297		
	LAC	73		
	BCN	702		
	AAM	3		
	Total	1248		

Summary Text (IR2-Indicator 1)

In FY 1998, BSP achieved a cumulative policy index total of 820. In FY99, BSP projects plan to increase that total to 1,248.

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

CARPE supports conservation monitoring work in Cameroon and Gabon

Over the past year, CARPE supported the establishment of global forest networks in Cameroon (6 NGOs) and Gabon (3 NGOs) as part of the project's Environmental Advocacy sector, to provide independent monitoring of logging, mining and other major developments affecting forests in those two countries. This activity is also part of the broader Global Forest Watch (GFW) initiative being developed by WRI. Groups in both Cameroon and Gabon are compiling baseline data on the location of forest concessions, forest ownership, deforestation and degradation rates, summary information on forest laws and policies, and indicators to track compliance with existing law. These data are to be published in periodic *Etat de lieu* reports.

In Gabon the work has focused on developing a series of indicators including a map of current concessions, a table listing the biggest concessionaires and listing their holdings by size and total wood production levels, and measures of enforcement capacity.

In Cameroon the group is carrying out performance audits within selected concessions to monitor compliance with management regulations, and to identify problems (and potential solutions) concessionaires are facing in implementing these regulations.

This work is particularly important because of the low environmental advocacy capacity in Gabon and Cameroon.

Paper on global climate change facilitates policy recommendation

Following a year-long collaboration with the Government of Uganda on a national strategy for climate change adaptation and to disseminate lessons from that experience more widely, WRI and its Uganda collaborators presented a paper at an international workshop on Adaptation to Climatic Variability and Change, held in Costa Rica in March 1998. The paper, "Reconciling National and Global Priorities in Adaptation to Climate Change: An Illustration from Uganda", addresses the integration of adaptation to climate change and variability into national economic planning and development. As a result of Uganda's interventions at the global workshop, a recommendation to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was made that the Third Assessment Report (TAR) of the IPCC should include a review of impacts on current climate variability - the issue most relevant to developing countries that do not emit greenhouse gases. Subsequently, the IPCC determined that the TAR will address climate change in a development context, and will give considerable attention to adaptation and vulnerability. This is a major step forward for these developing countries in the Climate Change debate.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

KEMALA supports the adoption and implementation of policies leading to improved biodiversity conservation in Indonesia.

KEMALA partners continue to work on the development and implementation of a number of national and local policies that promote conservation by improving local access to and management of community forestry, protected areas, and coastal resources. KEMALA partners LATIN and JKPP have completed policy analysis for a national regulation that sets standards for incorporating community-based maps into government spatial plans. In the Lease Islands in Central Maluku, Hualopu is working with local communities on three different islands, each a separate sub-district, to develop the first inter-island coastal resource management agreement in Indonesia. KEMALA partner Telapak promotes a national regulation recognizing community-based monitoring of logging concessions. It has developed a "monitoring toolbox" which has been used to train local community members in East Kalimantan and Irian Jaya to monitor the logging practices of concessions in their areas. In Northern Sulawesi FPK has redesigned the standard time-consuming process of developing village profiles, termed *monografi desa*. A simpler process based on participatory rural appraisal techniques and village mapping can lead to villages developing action plans within a year. Local government officials are now interested in developing a collaborative program with FPK, and a local government regulation is being considered to provide guidance for village spatial planning.

PeFoR supports policy reform and implementation in Indonesia, Philippines, and Bolivia

PeFoR continued to support policy reform for improved conservation in Indonesia, Philippines, and Bolivia during FY98. Among the many policy initiatives, notable progress was made in blocking commercial extraction threats from sites in Indonesia and Philippines.

Ban Udyam identifies 4 critical NTFP policy objectives

The Ban Udyam team identified the following 4 critical policy objectives during 1998, with analyses expected to be completed during FY99: removal of unwarranted restrictions on community-level trade in two products; removal of regulatory barriers to efficient transportation of NTFPs between districts; removal of the royalty for NTFPs grown in private and community forest lands; improved policy for trading of sustainable harvesting and trading of wild species and marc. It is expected that these completed policy analyses will reduce hindrances to sustainable community forestry management while raising community incomes.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN DIVISION

Santa María Chimalapas to prepare community statute in FY99

WWF, along with the Oaxaca Delegation of SEMARNAP will support an ongoing process of community consensus building in the municipality of Santa María Chimalapas. Throughout the communities of the municipality, a team of community, NGO and SEMARNAP members will develop Community Statutes that determine rules and guidelines concerning resource use and general community structure and laws. The collection of Community Statues will be synthesized into one document for the entire municipality. Completion of this activity is essential to ensure a continued local commitment to conservation after phase-out of USAID support. The implementation of the Community Statute will secure the sustainable use of forestry resources in Chimalapas, through their local control and management by Chimalapas communities.

LAC region workshop to be held on donor funding and ecoregional conservation

The World Bank and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) have been leaders in supporting "ecoregional" assessments to define priority areas for conserving LAC biodiversity. This work is unique because it highlights the importance of a diversity of ecosystems throughout the Hemisphere (e.g., deserts; grasslands; montane forests), rather than only highlighting the importance of species-rich ecological regions (e.g., lowland rain forests).

However, it is unclear how broadly the methodologies and results of the World Bank and USAID/ LAC ecoregional priority setting exercises have been disseminated and adopted by the broader biodiversity donor community (e.g., World Bank, GEF, UNDP, IDB, bilateral donors, private philanthropic organizations). During FY99 this project will first survey donors on where and in what amounts they have funded biodiversity projects to see if any changes have occurred over the past five years. Survey findings will be used to determine how priority setting has influenced biodiversity funding and analyze the funding gaps in biodiversity in Latin America. The survey results will be analyzed and published in a document to be shared with donors and the wider conservation community during a conference on approaches to ecoregional planning. BSP will work with staff from the LAC Bureau of USAID/Washington, The World Bank and G/ENV staff to plan and implement the workshop for donors. The workshop will also identify which high priority ecoregions are not currently receiving sufficient attention from donors and conservation groups.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

Philippine projects continue to implement land tenure policies

Several new policies occurred as expected in FY98. The Philippine projects have been very active in gaining legal status for ancestral lands. The first major achievement was the completion of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) Process for Kalahan Education Foundation in Central Luzon. The CADC program in the Philippines enables local communities to gain legal management title over their ancestral lands. The BCN-funded project was able to complete the CADC process in 1998. They received the certificate that gives them the rights to continue to manage the Kalahan reserve plus an additional 35,000 ha around the reserve. As part of this process, the community is also developing their own detailed land-use management plan. In addition, the project was able to reroute a major highway that was considered a threat to biodiversity. The project helped stop the construction of a major highway through the center of the Kalahan reserve. They negotiated an alternative route with the national government. A major factor in the discussion was the monitoring information that the project team was able to collect. The documentation of the endangered species present in the reserve helped strengthen the case for relocating the highway (BCN 1998 Site Visit).

Local resource decrees in the forests of Makira

Based on Village Resource Management Planning work conducted by SIDT and CI during 1998, participating communities in the highlands of Makira decided to pass a series of local resource use decrees during 1998. Key among these local decrees is the instatement of bird hunting rules, both for sport and for subsistence, expanded this year from an initial set of rules on fruit pigeon hunting to include other regulations over many of the avifauna which make Makira so biologically distinct. In addition, highland community members have banned the use of DDT in their rivers as a fishing technique to harvest freshwater eels and other aquatic organisms as a

result of awareness of the negative environmental and health impacts such practices can result in (BCN 1998 Site Visit).

ANALYSIS AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Report published on the impact of sustainable agriculture on biodiversity conservation

In collaboration with Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza, Linea Biósfera, A.C. and CIFOR, BSP will publish the results of a study examining the effects of sustainable agriculture programs on biodiversity programs. The report, which will be published during FY99, will demonstrate how one type of threat reduction strategy affects biodiversity conservation. The study is currently being carried out in the biosphere reserves of El Ocote, Chiapas, Mexico and Sierra de las Minas in Guatemala examining household effects on land use related to sustainable agriculture programs. The two NGOs involved have been instrumental in developing the research design as well as conducting the research in the field with local community members.

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		
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Index of site management benchmarks are 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Results ARE cumulative.</p>		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	163
	A&P	414	586	
	LAC	75	113	
	BCN	259	272	
	AAM	0	1	
	Total	914	1135	
	1999			
	AFR	191		
	A&P	713		
	LAC	130		
	BCN	547		
	AAM	2		
	Total	1583		

Summary Text (IR4- Indicator 1)

The cumulative site index of management benchmarks is 1,135 for FY98 and BSP plans to increase that to 1,583 for FY99 (a range of 0 to 7 site index steps can be completed per site).

Narrative (IR4- Indicator 1)

AFRICA & MADAGASCAR DIVISION

CARPE supports conservation work with global partners

CARPE supported collaborative work by WRI, Boston University, and the team of the "Projet d'Aménagement des Ressources Naturelles" (PARN), of the Central African Republic. This work combined a detailed geographic information system developed by PARN for the dense forest regions of the Central African Republic with modeling tools developed by CARPE and the World Bank to: 1) model the relationship among the market for fuel wood, the urban deforestation halo around Bangui, fuel wood transportation costs, and consumer adoption of alternative cooking fuels such as kerosene and liquid petroleum gas; 2) model the probable rate, extent, and causes of deforestation in each of the biogeophysical zones that characterize the landscape of the dense forest zone of the Central African Republic; and 3) model the expected extent of deforestation under different socio-economic scenarios in the Dzanga-Ndoki protected area of southwestern Central African Republic.

The Ministry of Environment's participation in the project:

- directly enhanced the Ministry's capacity to formulate appropriate policies that promote sustainable development and natural resource conservation,
- helped build spatial modeling, image analysis, report presentation, and applied research planning skills of the PARN team, and
- helped put Central African GIS experts in contact with the network of GIS experts in the US,
- improved the English language skills of the participating Central Africans.

Workshop on integrated coastal zone management for Indian Ocean project

With funds from REDSO East Africa, BSP co-funded the Secretariat for Eastern African Coastal Area Management (SEACAM) to hold a workshop on Experiences in Local and Community Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The workshop reviewed lessons learned from ICZM projects in six East and Southern African countries, as a critical foundation on which to build future ICZM projects.

Participants included project managers, researchers, government officials, NGO staff and donors. The main lessons learned covered: the effect of project size; the importance of communication, education and awareness; the importance of meaningful participation; the effect of political frameworks; the importance of involving women and youth; benefits and costs; the importance of local management and institutional coordination; legal and regulatory frameworks and ownership; roles of the private sector, science and research; monitoring and evaluation; and sustainability.

This critical review and exchange of experiences built capacity in coastal managers which should enable them to better design and manage the next generation of local and community ICZM activities in East and Southern Africa.

ASIA & PACIFIC DIVISION

KEMALA supports improved site-based biodiversity conservation in Indonesia

In North Sulawesi, Forum Petaupan Katouan (FPK) has successfully completed community maps and participatory resource appraisals for nine sites. FPK is now facing increasing demands for community mapping and review of villages' basic inventories (known as *monografi desa*) from villages next to existing project sites. The original nine sites will implement management plans developed with the community, leading to documented adaptive management and improved biodiversity conservation in FY99. KEMALA partner Yayasan Karya Sosial Pancur Kasih (YKSPK) assists Dayak communities in West Kalimantan to map their *adat* territories. Participatory mapping leads to the development of management agreements within community level meetings that set out protection measures and penalties, revitalize traditional *adat* practices and ceremonies, organize alternative cash income activities and credit unions to offset monetary losses due to increased forest protection, and support participatory natural resources inventories. To date, approx. 133,000 ha. have been mapped. In FY98 alone this process has led to documented adaptive management in 17 *adat* areas covering 77,000 ha. In FY99 19 more sites covering up to 31,000 ha. are expected to achieve documented adaptive management. In Central Maluku, KEMALA partner Hualopu has used rapid rural appraisal techniques to develop community maps that show substrate type, habitat type, resource use patterns and fishing rights. Following mapping activities, communities develop site-specific action plans, which incorporate and strengthen traditional management systems known as *sasi*. This system continues to adapt to new threats such as cyanide fishing, mining activities and ecotourism.

PeFoR supports adaptive management in Philippines, Indonesia, Peru, and Bolivia

During FY98, PeFoR support led to adaptive management of reefs and coastal marine areas by indigenous Tagbanwa communities in the Coron area of the Calamian Islands in the Philippines, as well as adaptive management of tropical forests by indigenous Aguaruna communities in Peru and by indigenous Mentawaiian communities in Indonesia. PeFoR also supported the adaptive management of several large protected areas: including Wangameti National Park, Kayan Mentarang National Park, Gunung Mutis National Park, and Gunggung Lorentz National Park/ World Heritage Site in Indonesia; and Kaa Iya, the largest terrestrial park in Bolivia, which is also under indigenous management. Through mapping, biodiversity surveys, management planning and monitoring, over 8 million hectares of tropical biodiversity are now under adaptive management. In addition, PeFoR supported improved management at 13 additional sites in Indonesia and Philippines.

Ban Udyam initiates community-based NTFP micro-enterprises in 2 regions

The Ban Udyam project commenced establishment of pilot NTFP micro-enterprises in association with fourteen Community Forests in Banke in the Terai, in the Rapti region, and in the Dolpa district. In the Dolpa district, preparations are underway for the installation of a distillation unit for jatamansi (*Nardostachys grandiflora*) oil to increase community incomes from the added value of processed oil and lead to more sustainable NTFP harvesting. In the Rapti region, local farmers and collectors from within and without Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) initiated a minor processing organization for timur (*Xanthoxylum aromatum*).

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN DIVISION

Reserve declared in the Sierra Madre Occidental, Jalisco, Mexico (FY98)

Three years of hard work finally paid off thanks to the efforts of Bird Conservation International staff and Huichol community members. In the last quarter of FY98, the Huichol community of San Sebastian Teponahuaxtlan and its annex Tuxpan de Bolaños declared 10,000 hectares of El Carricito as a conservation area. El Carricito is 45% Huichol territory and contains the last remains of old-growth forest in the Sierra Madre. The declaration presents the local communities an excellent opportunity to develop sustainable management plans for the area. In addition, this significant achievement provides more favorable conditions for the conservation of the remaining 55% of El Carricito and serves as a model for the other 154 geographic priority areas in Mexico recently delineated by CONABIO and others.

Technical assistance to Fundación VIDA, Honduras

BSP staff traveled to Tegucigalpa, Honduras in the fall of 1998 to meet with Fundacion VIDA staff, mission representatives, members of the board and local NGO grant recipients. The purpose of the trip was to establish a draft workplan to outline the type of technical assistance BSP will provide. The workplan identified five priority areas with a remaining three areas of lesser significance. The following includes the five proposed activities to contribute to overall organizational sustainability: 1) revise strategic plan; 2) organize an exchange with the Mexican Nature Conservation Fund (FMCN); 3) develop a fund-raising strategy; 4) provide board training assistance; and 5) revise grantmaking priorities while updating policies and procedures. Although hurricane Mitch has caused an immense amount of damage to Honduras, we are hopeful that some of the above mentioned priorities can be achieved over the next two years.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION NETWORK

The effect of management at the site level in Nepal

A regional workshop on "Collaborative Management of Protected Areas in the Asia Region" was held at the Nepal Conservation Research and Training Center (NCRTC) in Chitwan, May 25-28, 1998, attended and addressed by the Royal Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah. A summary of the workshop illustrates the valued role the project site is playing in developing a strong conservation approach in the region:

Recalling the history of the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC), His Royal Highness said that the venue of the workshop, KMTNC/NCRTC had been witness to the changing needs of conservation over the last decade and a half. Originally, the focus was on hard science and species related research activities. Learning through experience that contemporary conservation is no more related to species biology [than social issues], KMTNC embarked on a process of collaborative management, primarily in the Annapurna Conservation Area Project, and also pioneered a community approach towards conservation as exemplified by the Baghmara and Kumrose community forestry programs in the buffer zone of the Royal Chitwan National Park (KMTNC 1998).

Management hurdles in Lakekamu, Papua New Guinea

Although in most cases, the BCN-funded projects have made progress, in a few cases the projects actually moved backwards in terms of the indicator benchmarks. For example, the Lakekamu Basin project in PNG essentially found that they had to start the entire adaptive

management process over from scratch. In the words of the project team in their 1998 Story from the Field:

Our own experiences show that the ICAD concept is one of the complex approaches to conservation and development. And 1998 has been tough for the Lakekamu Basin both in terms of finance and community support. Due to the halt in project funds, not much project activity was carried out as planned...100% commitment from project staff and FPCD was obvious but there is a lack of meaningful community support and participation. We recommended a new or revised strategic plan given the current situation on the ground (FPCD Story from the Field: Version 23 October 1998).

As a result, we had to subtract the "design management activities" benchmark from the 1997 score.

ANALYSIS AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Impact of sustainable agriculture on biodiversity conservation

During FY99, two workshops will be held with project partners Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza, Línea Biósfera, A.C. and CIFOR. The first will analyze the results from the analytical topic on the Impact of Sustainable Agriculture on Biodiversity Conservation and the second workshop will be held to disseminate the results with a wider NGO, governmental and academic audience. Both workshops and project as a whole will be crucial in determining future work in sustainable agriculture as it relates to conservation as well as helping to improve programmatic work that Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza and Línea Biósfera, A.C. conduct in the field.

APPENDIX 1. BSP Data Dictionary 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, 1998 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.

DRAFT DATA DICTIONARY

BSP

May 1, 1998

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS

Strategic Objective: Effective biodiversity conservation and management

SO-1: Area of biologically important habitat under effective management

Variable/Variable definition

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 derived from the IR4-1 worksheet when an area has achieved adaptive management. Results are cumulative.

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

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. 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 derived from IR2-1 when improved conservation is achieved. Results are not cumulative.

SO-3: Area of biologically important habitat under improved management

Conservation areas are counted in this indicator when at least one of the benchmarks in IR4-1 is achieved. Results are derived from IR4-1 and are cumulative.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT INDICATORS

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

IR2-1: Index of policy results

Variable/Variable definition

The policy index is calculated by awarding one 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. The cumulative score is calculated for all steps completed for each policy initiative in one year. See indicator SO-2. Results are cumulative.

VALUE	VALUE DEFINITION	COMMENTS/EXAMPLES
Policy	Polices include laws, regulation, decrees and agreements as plans or courses of action determined by government, the public sector or business designed to influence decisions and actions.	
Policy analysis	Formal or informal review of existing policies or of threats, per site and per organization completing the review.	For instance if 4 NGOs are financed by BSP to collaborate together on one policy review four points are awarded. If the NGOs work separately, four points are still awarded. If one NGO works on four policy reviews you obtain four points. However, if two NGOs work on four different policies you get eight points.
Communication and education	workshops aimed at improving or changing policies, communication and education utilized to change, improve or disseminate policies.	Allow double counting with IR1-1 if trainings or outreach are specifically aimed at improving a policy and/or its implementation. Workshops when a policy gets rewritten or as a implementation or management plan produced, mass media or mailing explaining a reformed policy and what to do about it (lobbying). Share results of analysis with decision-makers.
Policy adoption	A policy accepted by the group responsible for its implementation.	
Policy implementation	Policy is incorporated into programs in the field or used to influence decisions and actions by those affected.	
Improved conservation	Documented improvement in conservation as a result of policy implementation.	It needs to be made more clear what or how much improvement and over what course of time to determine improved conservation. Also, the correlation between implemented policy and improved conservation may be difficult to establish. A site is counted for indicator SO-2 when it reaches improved conservation.

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

IR4-1: Index of site management benchmarks

Variable/Variable definition

Site management: the range of activities required to manage conservation sites including site assessment, management plans, developing local capacity, and adaptive management

The index is 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. See indicators SO-1 and SO-3. Results are cumulative.

VALUE	VALUE DEFINITION	COMMENTS/EXAMPLES
Legal status	The gazetted land use status of a protected area	
Local site assessment completed:	Land-use plans, biological and socioeconomic inventories, baseline data, working with local partners to identify threats to biodiversity.	
Management action design	With local partners develop management plans/interventions. Examples of management actions are designing rules and regulations to use, maintain and/or conserve resources of the site, including design of monitoring and evaluation systems.	
Management actions implemented	At least one step of the intervention/management actions that were previously designed in the management action design.	
Human and institutional capacity developed	Training and/or proficiency developed in site management tools.	
Monitoring and evaluation	Tracking and periodic assessment of any type of activity and organization conducts.	Monitoring and evaluation initiated: the periodic collection of information and its analysis thereof to determine the impacts of project activities of the site. At least one round of collection data collection for initiated to count.
Adaptive management demonstrated	Management or economic use of natural resources as an experiment in order to learn effectively from experience. Adaptive management includes setting hypotheses, monitoring or collecting data and	In order to score here, some change in management must have taken place, not all of the factors? As is the case for IR2-1, it is also very difficult to say with certainty that the last step of this index (adaptive management demonstrated) is achieved. What must the organization or management unit do to demonstrate that they are adaptively managing important habitat? It is

	iterative evaluation and change according to the information collected in order to effectively learn and manage.	not clear if all steps in the index need to be achieved before adaptive management can be claimed. When a site reaches adaptive management it is counted for indicator SO-1.
Area of biologically important habitat	The area, in hectares, of the natural or protected area at the site level.	Natural areas whose conservation is important for biodiversity conservation at a global, regional or local level and equal to total hectares at the site.

Definitions

Adaptive management demonstrated	Management or economic use of natural resources as an experiment in order to learn effectively from experience. Adaptive management includes setting hypotheses, monitoring or collecting data and iterative evaluation and change according to the information collected in order to effectively learn and manage.
Area of biologically important habitat	The area, in hectares, of the natural or protected area at the site level.
Biodiversity priority assessment	The process of ranking and evaluating biological diversity in order to strategically target and develop biodiversity programs.
Communication and education	Workshops aimed at improving or changing policies, communication and education utilized to change, improve or disseminate policies.
Conservation funds leveraged	Use of grants or other money to supplement additional funds for conservation.
Endowment	Funds or property donated to an institution, individual or group to produce income.
Field appraisal techniques	Field techniques used to evaluate, analyze and monitor biological diversity.
Formal group activities:	A gathering of individuals, institutions and /or groups, such as congresses, book launchings or public meetings involving BSP activities, related work or decision-making.
GIS	Computerized mapping databases that allow users to analyze and layer georeferenced areas.
Human and institutional capacity developed	Training and/or proficiency developed in site management tools.
Improved ability	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.
Improved conservation	Documented improvement in conservation as a result of policy implementation.
Legal status	The gazetted land use status of a protected area.
Local site assessment completed:	Land-use plans, biological and socioeconomic inventories, baseline data, working with local partners to identify threats to biodiversity.
Management action design	With local partners develop management plans/interventions. Examples of management actions are designing rules and regulations to use, maintain and/or conserve resources of the site, including design of monitoring and evaluation systems.

Management actions implemented	At least one step of the intervention/management actions that were previously designed in the management action design.
Mass media events	Anything printed in a newspaper or announced on television or radio.
Monitoring and evaluation	Tracking and periodic assessment of any type of activity an organization conducts.

Network	An affiliated group of individuals, organizations and institutions sharing a common goal, interest or programmatic purpose. Networks may include people meeting directly and networks via e-mail or the internet.
Oral presentations:	An informal to formal talk or discussion on a particular topic to disseminate information and generate discussion
Participatory (as it relates to priority setting)	All interested stakeholder, conservation organizations and/or scientists involved in the priority assessment or land-use planning and have an equitable stake in determining the outcome
Participatory biodiversity priority setting	All interested stakeholder, conservation organizations and/or scientists involved in the priority assessment or land-use planning and have an equitable stake in determining the outcome
Policy	Polices include laws, regulation, decrees and agreements as plans or courses of action determined by government, the public sector or business designed to influence decisions and actions.
Policy adoption	A policy accepted by the group responsible for its implementation
Policy analysis	Formal or informal review of existing policies or of threats, per site and per organization completing the review.
Policy implementation	Policy is incorporated into programs in the field or used to influence decisions and actions by those affected.
Proficient	Performing a given skill or area of learning with correctness and facility
Publications	Reports, brochures and other documents generated by a division, program, project or site. The number of publications is the total number of publications printed; publications produced for BSP and/or grantees including grantee technical reports to BSP and indirect publication of grantees (article for a journal).
Publications quantity distributed	The total number of BSP publications distributed to individuals, groups and institutions
Successfully trained	The number of people 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.
Trust fund	Money and securities that are held or settled in trust
Viable Enterprise	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.
Workshop	A group of people whom meet one to several days to discuss and analyze a specific topic and not necessarily learn specific skill.

APPENDIX 2. Indicator Worksheets

The indicator worksheets have been produced from BSP's computerized Performance Monitoring Database. These worksheets provide the raw data with which the total values presented in the summary tables in BSP's FY98 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 FY98 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 FY98. BSP reconciled this problem by including all results received in FY98 as FY98 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 "FY98 subtotal").

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 1998 PMR are, however, accurate.

IR2-1 Index of policy results - worksheet

15-Dec-98

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
A&P						
	Acceptance by Philippine DENR that a specific PAMB can be fully composed of IPs & recognizes existin	1997	1997	1997		
	Alteration of monopsist Orissa State policy which restricts the sale of char (a NTFP) to a small num	1997	1997			
	Alteration of monopsist Orissa State policy which restricts the sale of mahua (a NTFP) to a small nu	1997	1997			
	Alteration of monopsist Orissa State policy which restricts the sale of other NTFPs to a small numbe	1997	1997			
	Alteration of monopsist Orissa State policy which restricts the sale of sal (a NTFP) to a small numb	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998
	Alteration of monopsist Orissa State policy which restricts the sale of tendu (a NTFP) to a small nu	1997	1997			
	Constitution of a district and sub-divisional Task Force to assess land encroachment by various depa			1997	1997	
	Constitution of a Task Force to study the problem of resource depletion of the Onge people on Little			1997	1997	
	Decentralized community-based monitoring structures for sustainable forest management in Indonesia.		1998		1999	
	Declaration of community-managed zones as parts of Protected Areas in Irian Jaya, Indonesia, where c	1998	1998			
	Declaration of special-use forestry zone for Malaya village at Krui, Lampung Province, Sumatra, for	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998
	Designation of Gunung Lorentz National Park, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, as a World Heritage Site. (WWF-	1997	1998	1998	1998	1998

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Development of a general policy framework in Indonesia for community-managed forestry zones. (LATIN)	1998	1997			
	Development of alternatives to timber production regulations of HRH in Indonesia. (Telapak)			1999		
	Gazetting of new small locally managed protected areas in Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia. (WWF-Indones)	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998
	Implement new co-management policies in Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco National Park, Bolivia. (WCS)	1996			1996	
	Improve policies governing sustainable harvest and trade of wild NTFP species and marc in Nepal. (N)	1999	1999			
	Improved policy to support peoples' participation in planning and management of Gunung Lorentz Natio	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997
	Improved policy to support peoples' participation in planning and management of Gunung Mutis Nationa	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997
	Improved policy to support peoples' participation in planning and management of Kayan Mentarang Nati	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997
	Improved policy to support peoples' participation in planning and management of Wangameti National P	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	Incorporation of community-based maps into Central Maluku spatial plans. (Hualopu)	1998	1996	1999		
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Belitang Hilir, Kalimantan Bar	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Bonti, Kalimantan Barat. (YKSP)	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Embaloh, Kalimantan Barat. (YK)	1998		1999	1999	1999
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Jelai Hulu, Kalimantan Barat.	1998		1999	1999	1999

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Mandor, Kalimantan Barat. (YKS	1998	1998	1999	1999	1999
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Menjalin, Kalimantan Barat. (Y	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Putussibau, Kalimantan Barat.	1997	1998	1999	1999	1999
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Sandai, Kalimantan Barat. (YKS	1997	1998	1998	1998	1998
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Sekadau Hilir, Kalimantan Bara	1996	1996	1996	1997	1998
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Sengah Temila, Kalimantan Bara	1996	1996	1996	1998	1998
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Simpang Hulu, Kalimantan Barat	1996	1996	1996	1997	1998
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Sungai Laur, Kalimantan Barat.	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Toho, Kalimantan Barat. (YKSPK	1998		1999	1999	1999
	Incorporation of community-nased maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Irian Jaya. (KEMALA IrJa part		1998			
	India Ministry of Environment and Forests calls for a review of species on the basis of the results			1997		
	Lattupatti agreements among the Lease Islands in Central Maluku agreed by sub-districts. (Hualopu)	1998	1998			
	Legal recognition of rights of Indigenous Peoples over marine areas as part of Ancestral Domain. (P	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998
	Legislation to improve public access to biodiversity information. (WWF-India)	1996	1996	1998	1998	

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Balit, Agusan del	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Bongabong, Mindor	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998
	Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Coron Island Grou	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Ikalahan, Nueva V	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998
	Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Pinamalaya, Mindo	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998
	Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at San Jose, Mindoro	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Talipanan, Mindor	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Tamboan, Besao Di	1996	1996			
	Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Tubtuba, Tubo Dis	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998
	Memorandum of Agreement to extend Philippine DENR recognition of Indigenous Peoples' maps. (PAFID)	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998
	MOU for PAFID to participate in DENR composite team to identify & delineate Subanen tribal peroples	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	National Indonesian regulation for community participation in coastal planning. (LATIN)		1998			
	National Indonesian regulation that sets standards for community-based maps to be incorporated into	1998	1997			
	National Philippine clarification of legal effect of Ancestral Domain Claim. (PAFID)	1996	1996			

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	National Philippines Indigeneous Peoples Rights Act. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998
	PERDA for revised monografi desa and guidelines for use at Lake Tondano, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia.		1998			
	PERDA for revised monografi desa and guidelines for use at Tongkoko CA, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia. (1998			
	PERDA for revised monografi desa and guidelines for use in the Bunaken NP Buffer Zone, Sulawesi Utar		1998			
	Posting of additional forest department staff on Little Andaman Island as a result of BCPP report.				1997	
	Recognition and protection by Central Maluku district of artisanal fishing systems including sea cus	1998	1997			
	Recognition of Indigenous People's adat rights to manage their lands in Malancan, Siberut, Indonesia	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	Recognition of Indigenous People's adat rights to manage their lands in Saibi, Siberut, Indonesia.	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	Recognition of Indigenous People's adat rights to manage their lands in Siri Logui, Siberut, Indones	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	Recognition of Indigenous Peoples' maps by Bolivian national government agency and provincial govern	1996	1996	1996		
	Recognition of Indigenous Peoples' maps by Palawan government authorities. (PAFID)	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998
	Recognition of sustainable forest management system and rattan production by Bentian Dayak community	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Balit, Agusan del Sur Province, Min	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Bongabong, Mindoro, The Philippines	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Coron Island Group, Coron District,	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Ikalahan, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon, The	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Pinamalaya, Mindoro, The Philippine	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at San Jose, Mindoro, The Philippines.	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Talipanan, Mindoro, The Philippines	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Tamboan, Besao District, Mountain P			1997	1998	
	Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Tubtuba, Tubo District, Abra Provin	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Reform of new mining law as it applies to Ancestral Domain (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Regional regulation facilitating export of raw and semi-processed rattan in Indonesia. (LATIN/SHK)	1998	1998			
	Regional regulation facilitating export of traditional rubber from rubber gardens in Indonesia. (LAT)		1998			
	Removal of the royalty for NTFPs grown on private and community forest lands. (New ERA)	1999	1999			
	Remove regulatory barriers to efficient transportation of NTFPs between districts in Nepal. (New ER	1999	1999			
	Remove unwarranted restrictions on community level trade in one NTFP product, such as yarshagumba or	1999	1999			
	Transfer of an offending police office from the Nicobar Islands as a result of BCPP documentation of				1997	

Division	Policy Initiative		Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	A&P	1996	33	31	5	1	0
		1997	19	21	31	12	3
		1998	12	15	13	36	39
AAM							
	Decentralization Analytical Study		1998	1999			
	Sustainable Agriculture Final Meeting and Report		1999				
	AAM	1996	0	0	0	0	0
		1997	0	0	0	0	0
		1998	1	0	0	0	0
AFR							
	A Minister for the National Protected Areas System was designated					1997	
	Abstracts of grantee reports, and BAA Project publications will be placed on the BSP website			1999			
	Agricultural Resources Conservation Act of 1977		1997				
	Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development		1998				
	CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa		1997				
	Central African Sustainable Use Specialist Group will undertake policy analysis and produce policy b		1999				
	Climate change adoption policies			1998			
	Climate change adoption policies				1998		

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	climate change adoption policies				1998	
	Climate variability policy for climate change adoption	1997				
	Communal Land Produce Act	1997				
	Communication Workshop for Relief, Development and Conservation sectors		2000			
	Community Development Activities to increase awareness of MIMP management plan		1997			
	Community effects of CITES	1997				
	Community effects of CITES and CBD		1997			
	Conference and Disasters and Conservation		1999			
	Consultation and dissemination of results of policy analysis and recommendations for future transboundary		1998			
	Crops policy for climate change adoption	1997	1997			
	Decree 62-046 of 1962	1997				
	Development of recommendations presented to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that IPCC		1998			
	Disseminating report "Governing the Environment"		1999			
	Dissemination of report as hard copy and on website	1999				
	Distributed "What's Your Role?" PARCS manual English version to Anglophone wildlife departments		1998			
	Distribution of report "Searching for a Cure: conservation of medicinal wildlife resources in East a		1999			
	Draft legislation for the establishment of ZANCA	1997				
	Dynamite fishing				1997	1997
	East African Sustainable Use Specialist Group will undertake policy analysis and produce policy brie	1999				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Environmental legislation in Tanzania for the formation of the ZNCT on the National Protected Areas			1996		
	Forest (Declaration of Protected TRees) Order, 1981	1997				
	Forest Ordinance and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1974	1997				
	Forest Policy Reform in Cameroon issues and opportunities	1998				
	Forest policy watchdog network	1998	1998			
	Forestry Ordinance No. 37, of 1952	1997				
	Forestry Sector policy for climate change adoption	1997	1997			
	Giraffe Conservation					1997
	Global Climate Change Policy on Adoption/Mitigation of Impact	1997				
	Historical Monuments, Relics, Fauna and Flora Act, 1967	1997				
	Impact of the Structural Adjustment Program on Deforestation in Cameroon	1999				
	Inter-ministerial Law No. 2915/87 of 1987	1997				
	Interviews of USAID Agriculture and Biodiversity Sector Personnel	1999				
	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				
	Launch and dissemination of document "Principles to Practice: lessons from biodiversity conservation"		1999			

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Law of Fauna (Hunting) and Forest Conservation (No. 15 of 1969)	1997				
	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				
	Literature review of global lessons learned from transboundary conservation area experiences.	1999				
	Livestock policy for climate change adoption	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		
	Mbololo Workshop	1998				
	Mbololo workshop and video		1998			
	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	
	National Parks and Wildlife Act	1997				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	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				
	Networking among interdisciplinary African, European, and American Researchers		1998			
	Networking of natural resource conservation stakeholders in Central Africa		1998			
	Ordinance 62-072 of 1962;	1997				
	Ordinance 62-540 of 1962;	1997				
	Pan-African symposium on Sustainable Use	1999	1999			
	Paper on miombo woodlands management will be published and disseminated.		1999			
	Paper on sustainable use of medicinal plants in Nigeria will be published and disseminated.		1999			
	Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1963	1997				
	Placement of English and French versions of "What's Your Role?" on the BSP website.		1999			
	Plant Protection Act	1997				
	Poaching motivations research, Harare Behaviors Workshop	1998				
	Policy Analysis of legal issues in sustainable tropical forest management	1999				
	Policy analysis of Mzola State Forest and Lupane District communal lands, Harare Behaviors Workshop	1998				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Policy research and analysis is being undertaken in Kenya on nature's rights, specifically the legal	1998				
	Presented paper entitled "Reconciling National and Global Priorities in Adoption to Climate Change		1998			
	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				
	Project increased policy research and analysis on issues such as decentralization and land/resources	1998				
	Project Workshop	1998				
	Promoting better logging practices in tropical forests: a simulation analysis of alternative regulat	1999				
	Publication and dissemination of a paper "Reconciling National and Global Priorities in Adoption t		1999			
	Report analyzing present activities and policies in environmental management pre, post and during di	1999				
	Report documenting USAID Africa experience linking Agriculture and Biodiversity sector activities	1999				
	Report- "The Implications for Southern African Biodiversity Conservation and Management of the El Ni	1998				
	Results of tenure discussions in pan-African meeting influenced presentation to Global Biodiversity		1998			
	Review of legislation in Niger affecting natural resources	1997				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Sale of Game Proclamation No. 5 of 1939	1997				
	Southern African Sustainable Use Specialist Group will undertake policy analysis and produce policy	1999				
	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			
	Sustainability analysis in eastern Zimbabwe, Harare Behaviors Workshop	1998				
	Sustainable Hunting	1997				
	Tenure policy analyzed for Central Africa by the Central African Sustainable Use Specialist Group.	1998				
	Tenure policy analyzed for East Africa by the East African Sustainable Use Specialist Group.	1998				
	Tenure policy analyzed for Southern Africa by the Southern African Sustainable Use Specialist Group.	1998				
	Tenure policy analyzed for West Africa by the West African Sustainable Use Specialist Group.	1998				
	Tenure policy for Central Africa presented to pan-African Sustainable Use meeting		1998			
	Tenure policy for East Africa presented to pan-African Sustainable Use meeting		1998			
	Tenure policy for Southern Africa presented to pan-African Sustainable Use meeting		1998			
	Tenure policy for West Africa presented to pan-African Sustainable Use meeting		1998			
	The Forest Act	1997				
	The Forest Act of 1968	1997				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	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 Act, No. 38 of 1981	1997				
	Training manual "What's Your Role?" will be published in French and disseminated.		1999			
	Tri-national Sangha River Network (Networking among interdisciplinary African, European, and America		1998			
	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 adoption	1997	1997			
	West African Sustainable Use Specialist Group will undertake policy analysis and produce policy brie	1999				
	Wild Birds Proclamation No. 43 of 1914	1997				
	Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act of 1992	1997				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	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				
	Workshop to discuss and develop recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"		1999			
	Workshop to discuss/follow-up "Principles to Practice".		1999			
	Workshop to highlight areas of future collaboration between Agriculture and Conservation sectors of		1999			
	Zimbabwe Law, Cap. 38	1997				
	AFR	1996	8	3	5	0
		1997	66	10	1	3
		1998	17	18	3	0
BCN						
	{Palawan ADMP				1998	
	ADMP	1997	1997			
	Almaciga concessin	1996				
	Almaciga concession		1996	1997	1997	
	anthropogenic forest fire decree	1998				
	Baghmara community user group	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Ban on purchase of reef fish	1998		1998	1998	
	Beach fees	1998		1998	1998	1998

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Biodiversity access policy	1997	1997	1998		
	biodiversity strategy action plan	1998				
	CADC	1996	1996	1996	1998	
	Certificate of Ancestral Domain	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	CFUG Federation	1998		1998	1998	
	Community limits on harvesting of oak leaves for silk worms					1998
	Community limits on harvesting of oak leaves for silk worms	1997	1997	1997	1997	
	Community monitoring in the Park	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
	Conservation Fund	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
	Corporate logging	1996	1996			
	Damar extraction	1997	1997	1997	1998	
	DDT river fishing decree	1998		1998	1998	
	Declaration of tabu sites in Verata	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998
	Development in PNG	1996				
	dynamite fishing ban	1998		1998	1998	1998
	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	
	fish and shellfish harvesting regs	1998		1998	1998	1999
	Fishing coop	1998			1998	1998

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Guides and Porters	1996	1996	1996	1996	
	Honey hunting permit	1998		1998	1998	1998
	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
	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	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	1999
	Local ban on coral harvesting	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	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	1998	
	Local tabu sites for mangroves	1998	1998	1998	1998	
	Local timber harvesting	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Logging	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Mapping tenure	1998		1999	1998	
	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	1999	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 dyanmite			1997		
	No dynamite	1997	1997		1997	1997
	Nueva Vizcaya CADC	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
	Nueva Vizcaya road policy	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	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	1999	1999	
	Permit to enter Park	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
	Permit to process and sell timber	1997	1997	1999	1999	
	Permit to sell non-CITES listed species	1998		1999	1999	
	Policy for Kumrose community plantation management				1997	1997
	Prohibition of Mining in WMA	1997		1998	1998	1998
	Promote Kermit-the-Frog as national mascot	1999				
	Rattan concession	1996	1996	1997	1998	
	Rattan harvesting	1996		1998		
	RCNP revenue return				1998	
	Recognition of WMA by government officials	1998		1998		
	restoration initiative (seaweed & mangrove replanting)	1998		1998	1998	1999
	Revisit and clarify SK#783 regarding access to reserve resources	1998		2000	2000	
	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
	Royal Chitwan National Park user group policies for revenue return	1998	1998			
	rubish disposal ban	1998		1998	1998	1999
	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	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	1998	1998	
	Turnover of control and revenue (decentralization)	1996	1997			
	USP policy on bioprospecting	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998
	Village resource management controls	1997				
	Water quality	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
	Wildlife Management Bill	1998				
	WMA community laws			1997		1997
	WMA laws				1997	
	Zoning regulations	1997	1997	1998		

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation	
	BCN	1996	30	25	20	12	9
		1997	36	34	26	27	13
		1998	27	9	24	29	19
LAC							
	A Programmatic Environmental Assessment of Proposed Phase III Activities of the Sustainable Uses for	1998					
	Agrarian Reform policy specifying percentages of lands for agriculture and forest and recommending o			1997			
	Analysis of Carp Introduction and Promotion	1998					
	Analysis of Migration and Population Dynamics, Calakmul	1996					
	BSP follow-up support for El Carricito enabled the logging to be avoided, while studies are undertak	1997	1997		1997	1997	
	Calakmul Policy		1998				
	Chimalapas Community Statutes	1999					
	CHIRAG (ngo)'s aforestation program - plantation survival		1997				
	Conservation of Ganges River Dolphin issue being brought to Gov. of India to declare a Protected Are		1997				
	Cuatro Cienagas Policy	1998					
	Defining park boundaries	1998					
	Ecoregional Gap Analysis Donors Workshop						
	Education regarding socio-economic impacts of carp cultivation		1998				
	El Carricito del Huichol to be established by decree as a protected area.			1998			

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Establishment of Community Forest Reserves	1996	1996	1996		
	Evaluation of Chile's forestry policy	1997				
	Examination of priorities of federal and local government ministries regarding water resources	1998				
	Fire suppression policy	1998				
	Government policies on construction of corrals for enclosing vicunas	1997	1997			
	Impact of Social Forestry Projects in Northern Ghana	1997				
	Land Tenure Reform, Chimalapas	1996	1996	1996	1997	
	Mining Sector Review in Para, Brazil	1997	1997			
	Outreach to present preliminary results to: local communities, municipal authorities, staff responsi					
	Palmilla Marketing Reform	1996	1996	1996		
	Park Boundary Assessment				1998	
	Policies for extractive reserves, including zoning	1997	1997	1997		
	Policy analysis conducted in various workshops	1997				
	Recommendation for timber distribution policy changes was and will be communicated to stakeholders		1998			
	Recommendations made at LAC Parks Congress			1997		
	Reforms to State Constitution for Indigenous Rights, Chihuahua	1996	1996	1996	1997	
	Reserve Management Reform, El Cielo	1997	1997	1998		
	Social and ecological impacts of timber distribution policy analyzed	1998				
	Study of Himachal Pradesh's Grazing Policy: Gaddi	1996				

Division	Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
	Study on Potential of Community Based Fisheries Management for the Bangweulu Fisheries	1997	1997			
	Successful hunting in one area serves as an example for others		1998			
	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		
	Summit on Sustainable Development: Inter-American Dialogue	1996	1996	1997		
	Temporary suspension of ornamental fish collection			1997		
	To declare Ganges River between Narora and Bijnor dams as a Protected Area		1998			
	US/AID Biodiversity Strategy		1997	1997		
	US/AID Biodiversity Strategy-Ecuador	1997				
	Workshops and schools meetings included education		1997			
	LAC	1996	11	9	4	0
		1997	11	11	9	3
		1998	7	5	2	1

Division	Policy Initiative		Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation	
		Totals	1996	82	68	34	13	9
			1997	132	76	67	45	19
			1998	64	47	42	69	58

IR4-1 Index of site benchmarks - worksheet

15-Dec-98

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
A&P								
Ralli Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999				
Pammad, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Pandarakng, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998			1999	
Pangkalan Pakit, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998				
Pangkalatn Duriatn, Mandor Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)			1996		1996		1996	
Panjorh, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Papakelan, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1998		1998	1999	
Pasir Mayang, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998			1999	
Pate, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998			1999	
Penarong, Kutai Sub-District, Bentian Besar Regency, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (PLASMA)		1997	1997	1997	1998			
Pengerawan, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998			1999	
Phulwari Ki Nal, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Pinamalaya District, Mindoro, The Philippines (PAFID)		1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	
Sariska, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Rajgarh, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)								
Ranchi Urban Agglomeration, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Rani-Garbhanga, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Ranj, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				
Rap-Rap, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1998		1998	1999	
Resak Balai, Belitang Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	
Rokdog, Desa Madobag, Siberut Selatan Sub-District, Siberut, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Sagnam, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				
Salakkau, Sakeru & Sakerebau; Desa Saibi Samukop, Siberut Selatan Sub-District, Siberut, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)		1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	
Sameth & Haruku, Haruku, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1996		1996				
San Jose District, Mindoro, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997	1998	
Sandai (Demit, Sepiri), Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1998	1998	1998				
Makawidey, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1997		1998	1999	
Popareng, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1999						

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Munal Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999				
Abubu, Nusalaut, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1998	1998	1998				
Malancan, Siberut, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)		1997	1997					
Malaya Village, Krui, Lampung Province, Sumatra, Indonesia (LATIN)	1998	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	
Manado Tua II, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1997		1998	1999	
Manyumbang Kanan, Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	
Manyumbang Kiba', Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Mastabhawani Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999		1999		
Mati Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999				
Menawai Lingkau, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998			1999	
Menawai Tekam, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998				
Menawai Utu, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998				
Merkal, Sringeri, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Palanyo Sangking, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998				
Mt. Malindang National Park, Zamboanga del Norte Province, Mindinao, The Philippines (PAFID)	1998	1997	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Palamau Tiger Reserve, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Naanj, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Nain, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1998		1998	1999	
Nahalia, Nusalaut, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1997	1997	1997		1998	1997	
Nameri Sanctuary, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Nangka Dusun, Desa Nangka, Menjalin Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1995	1998	1995		1998	1998	
Nangka Pahauman, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1995	1998	1995	1998			
Neggu, Sirsi, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Neil Island, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Neralakuppa, Shimoga, and Bhadravati, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Noloth, Saparua, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1998	1998					
North Andaman, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Nyawan, Desa Nangka, Menjalin Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998	1998	1998	1998		1998	
Sat Beel, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Middle Andaman, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Site 39, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 26, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 27, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 28, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 29, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 3, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 30, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 31, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 32, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 33, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 34, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 35, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 36, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Saranda, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Site 38, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 23, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 4, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 40, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 41, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 42, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 43, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 44, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 45, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 5, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 6, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 7, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 8, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 9, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 37, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Site 13, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Semandang, Simpang Hulu, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1997	1996		1998	1998	
Shansher, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				
Shanti Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999				
Sidas Daya, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1997		1998	1998	
Sila & Leinitu, Nusalaut, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1997	1997	1997		1998	1997	
Simlipal Tiger Reserve Buffer Area, Orissa State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Siri Logui, Siberut, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Site 1, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 1, Uttar Pradesh Hills, Uttar Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997						
Site 10, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 25, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 12, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 24, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 14, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 15, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 16, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 17, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 18, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 19, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Site 2, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 2, Uttar Pradesh Hills, Uttar Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997						
Site 20, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 21, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 22, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Majuli, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Site 11, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
future site 10, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
Congkong Baru, Desa Senduruhan, Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	
Coron Island Group/Calamian Tagbanwa, Coron District, Palawan, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Deurali Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999				
Dhani, Orissa State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Dibru-Saikhowa Sanctuary, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Doli, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Dugong Creek, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Empejak, Desa Merbang, Belitang Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1997	1998		1998	
Fulbari, Dang Deukhari District, Nepal (New ERA)			1998	1998				
future site 1, Bardiya District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999	1999			
future site 1, Irian Jaya, Indonesia		1999						

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Dalma Hills-West Singhbhum, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997		1997			
future site 2, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999	1999	1999				
future site 1, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YKSPK/YCM)		1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	
Channakesavapura, Pavagada, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
future site 11, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimanta, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 12, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimanta, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 13, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimanta, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 14, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimanta, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 15, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimanta, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
future site 16, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 17, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 18, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 19, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 2, Bardiya District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999	1999			
future site 2, Irian Jaya, Indonesia		1999						
Mala, Karkala, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
future site 1, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary, Orissa State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Ameth, Nusalaut, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1996		1996				
Balit, Agusan del Sur Province, Mindinao, The Philippines (RGS-TFM)		1996	1996	1997	1997	1997		
Bandevi Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999		1999		
Banet, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Banyur Karab, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996		1996				
Baran, Rajasthan State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Baratang, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Batu Kajang, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1998						
Batuputih, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1997		1998	1999	
Betia (near Udaipur Wildlife Sanctuary), Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997	1997		1997		
Chilika, Orissa State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Bhimbandh and Gangta, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997	1997		1997		
Chhamkunidaha Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999				
Bhuban Hill, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Bhupen, Pashi, and Sharan, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Biawak, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998			1999	

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Bichiwara, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Biramdevara, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Bongabong District, Mindoro, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	
Bulalacao Group/Calamian Tagbanwa, Coron District, Palawan, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	
Cagat, Desa Tampoak, Menjalin Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998	1998	1998	1998		1998	
Calah (Air Merah), Mandor Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)			1996		1996		1996	
Chakru, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Chandaka-Dompura Wildlife Sanctuary, Orissa State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Chandrapala, Salyan District, Nepal (New ERA)		1998	1998	1998	1998			
future site 20, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Kenyauk-Ampon, Desa Senduruhan, Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	
Idaatn, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1998						
Ikalahan, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon, The Philippines (PAFID)		1996	1996	1996	1997	1998		
Jelai, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)				1998				
Jelmu Sibak, Kutai Sub-District, Bentian Besar Regency, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (PLASMA)		1996	1996	1998	1998	1998	1997	

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco National Park, Gran Chaco, Bolivia (WCS)	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	
Kaamla, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Kalika Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999				
Kamadhodu, Ranebennur, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Kampung Baru - Batu Bedan, Sekadau Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1996		1996		1996	
Kampung Merbang, Desa Merbang, Belitang Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	
Kanwar Lake and Sanctuary, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Kathog, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
future site 2, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
Kenabung, Desa Senduruhan, Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	
Hazaribagh, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Kerintak, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998				
Kewra, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Kohalpur, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		1998	1999	1998	1998	1998		
Konyo, Desa Nangka, Menjalin Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998	1998	1998	1998		1998	
Kota, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Kotub, Mayao, Desa Tunggai Boyok, Bonti Sub-District, Sanggai Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1997	1998	1998	1998	
Lamboi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998			1999	
Leleko, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1997		1998	1999	
Loharband, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Lunding, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Madhu Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999				
Mahakal Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999		1999		
Kayan Mentarang National Park, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia)	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998	
future site 7, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999	1999	1999				

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
future site 3, Irian Jaya, Indonesia		1999						
future site 3, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 3, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999	1999	1999				
future site 4, Irian Jaya, Indonesia		1999						
future site 4, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 4, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999	1999	1999				
future site 5, Irian Jaya, Indonesia		1999						
future site 5, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 5, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999	1999	1999				

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
future site 6, Irian Jaya, Indonesia		1999						
future site 6, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site 6, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999	1999	1999				
Hut Bay, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
future site 7, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
Hulanagadde, Kutna, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
future site 8, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999	1999	1999				
future site 8, Irian Jaya, Indonesia		1999						
future site 8, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
future site 9, Irian Jaya, Indonesia		1999						
future site 9, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999						
future site, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	1999	1999	1999			
Gandlahalli, Kolar, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Great Nicobar, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Gunung Lorentz National Park & World Heritage Site, Irian Jaya, Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia)	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	
Gunung Mutis National Park, Timor, Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia)	1998	1996	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	
Haflong and Jatinga, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Havelock, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Sumpit, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998			1999	
future site 7, Irian Jaya, Indonesia		1999						
Wandur, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Sone Beel, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Subramanya, Suliya, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Yamayakat, Amazonas Province, Peru (Margaret Stern)		1997	1997	1996	1998	1997	1998	
Wawontulap, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1999						
Wangameti National Park, Sumba Barat, Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia)	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Tubtuba, Tubo District, Abra Province, The Cordillera, Luzon, The Philippines (CDPC)		1997	1997	1997	1998			
Tiwoho, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1998		1998	1999	
Thung Yai Naresuan Protected Area, Tak & Kanchanaburi Provinces, Thailand (WFT)		1996	1996	1996				
Thalli, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				
Temawakng, Mayao, Desa Tunggui Boyok, Bonti Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Teluk Songkam-Nanga Mengaras, Desa Senduruhan, Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	
Taikatubut Oinan, Desa Saureinu, Sipora, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	
Watumea, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1997		1998	1999	
Tebilai, Mayao, Desa Tunggui Boyok, Bonti Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	
Sungai Kiri, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998			1999	
Sungai Kulat, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998			1999	

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Talipanan District, Mindoro, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	
Tapang Mudai, Desa Merbang, Belitang Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998	1998	1998	1998		1998	
Tanjung Maju, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997		1997				
Tanjung, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998				
Tapang Baroh, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998		1998				
Tamboan, Besao District, Mountain Province, The Cordillera, Luzon, The Philippines (CDPC)		1997	1997	1997				
Tapang Sambas-Tapang Kemayau, Sekadau Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	

Division		Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
A&P	1996	2	20	16	14	7	4	7	
	1997	7	132	74	33	14	24	4	
	1998	4	45	35	44	27	36	33	
AAM									
Sustainable Agriculture Analytical Study					1999				
AAM	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AFR									
Lesotho			1997						
GCC- 1					1998				
first IUCN grant					1997				
Ethiopia			1997						
East, Southern and West Africa-5					1997				
East, Southern and West Africa-6					1997				
Latigo Grant-4					1995				
East, Southern and West Africa-4					1997				
Eritrea			1997						
GCC- 2					1997				
GCC- 3					1997				
IUCN - Harry van der Linde					1997				

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Kenya		1997						
Latigo Grant-1				1995				
Latigo Grant-3				1995				
Latigo Grant-5				1995				
East, Southern and West Africa-3				1997				
Central Africa SUSG				1998				
Latigo Grant-2				1995				
East Africa SUSG-pan-African Meeting				1998				
cefdhac 2-5		1998						
cefdhac 2-6		1998						
cefdhac 2-7		1998						
cefdhac 2-8		1998						
cefdhac 2-9		1998						
Réserve Naturelle de Popenguin, Senegal-1		1997		1997				
Central Africa SUSG-pan-African meeting				1998				
cluster of 13 villages around Mbaniou		1997		1997				
cluster of 13 villages around Mbaniou- 2				1998				
East, Southern and West Africa-2				1997				
East and Southern Africa- 2				1998				
East and Southern Africa- 3				1998				

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
East and Southern Africa- 4				1998				
East and Southern Africa- 5				1997				
East and Southern Africa- 6				1998				
East and Southern African and Inuit communities				1997				
East, Southern and West Africa-1				1997				
LIFE				1997				
UMd-Chris Justice Grant - Central Africa		1996		1999				
Okafor grant- Medicinal Plants Association				1998				
Southern Africa SUSG-pan-African Meeting				1998				
Sudan		1997						
Taita Hills Forests, Taita Taveta District, Kenya1		1997	1997	1997				
Taita Hills Forests, Taita Taveta District, Kenya2				1998				
Taita Hills Forests, Taita Taveta District, Kenya3				1998				
Taita Hills Forests, Taita Taveta District, Kenya4				1998				

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Uganda		1997						
Somalia		1997						
West Africa SUSG				1998				
West Africa SUSG-pan-African meeting				1998				
Workshop				1998				
Zambia		1997						
Zanzibar	1996	1996	1997	1998				
Zanzibar- 2		1997		1997				
Zanzibar- 3				1998				
Zimbabwe		1997						
Tanzania		1997						
Okafor grant		1998	1998	1998	1998			
Madagascar Masoala Peninsula National Park	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		
Mafia Island Marine Park		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		
Makerere Institute of Social Research				1997				
Malawi		1997						
Masoala			1997	1997	1997			
Mozambique		1997						
Namibia		1997						
Southern Africa SUSG				1998				
NATURAMA	1997		1997	1997	1997			
Madagascar cefdhac 2-4		1997	1997					
Okafor grant- Nathalia Onyeka		1998		1998				

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
South Africa				1997				
East Africa SUSG				1998				
Réserve Naturelle de Popenguin, Senegal-2				1997				
Réserve Naturelle de Popenguin, Senegal-3				1998				
Samba Dia Borassus Palm Stand, midwest Senegal		1997		1998				
Samba Dia Borassus Palm Stand, midwest Senegal2				1997				
Senegal- Testing Behaviors Field Guide				1999				
Namibia Bushman Land	1996	1996	1996	1996		1996		
CARPE-27				1998				
CARPE-35				1998				
CARPE-2				1998				
CARPE-20				1998				
CARPE-21				1998				
CARPE-22				1998				
CARPE-23				1998				
CARPE-24				1998				
CARPE-18				1998				
CARPE-26				1998				
CARPE-17				1998				
CARPE-28				1998				
CARPE-29				1998				
CARPE-3				1998				

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
CARPE-30				1998				
CARPE-31				1998				
CARPE-32				1998				
CARPE-33				1998				
CARPE-34				1998				
CARPE-25				1998				
CARPE-0				1998				
Abong Mbang to Lomie road		1997						
ART				1997				
BIOME-1				1998				
BIOME-2				1998				
BIOME-3				1998				
BIOME-4				1998				
BIOME-5				1998				
CARPE-19				1998				
Burkina Faso Kabore Tambi National Park			1996	1996				
CARPE-13				1998				
CARPE-1				1998				
CARPE-10				1998				
East and Southern Africa- 1				1998				
CARPE-12				1998				
cefdhac 2-3		1998						
CARPE-14				1998				
CARPE-15				1998				
CARPE-16				1998				
Botswana		1997						
CARPE-63				1998				
CARPE-55				1998				

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
CARPE-56				1998				
CARPE-57				1998				
CARPE-58				1998				
CARPE-59				1998				
CARPE-6				1998				
CARPE-60				1998				
CARPE-54				1998				
CARPE-62				1998				
CARPE-64				1998				
CARPE-65				1998				
CARPE-8				1998				
CARPE-9				1998				
cefdhac 2-1		1998						
cefdhac 2-10		1998						
cefdhac 2-2		1998						
CARPE-36				1998				
CARPE-11				1998				
CARPE-61				1998				
CARPE-41				1998				
CARPE-37				1998				
CARPE-38				1998				
CARPE-7				1998				
CARPE-53				1998				
CARPE-39				1998				
CARPE-40				1998				
CARPE-42				1998				
CARPE-43				1998				
CARPE-44				1998				

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
CARPE-5				1998				
CARPE-46				1998				
CARPE-47				1998				
CARPE-48				1998				
CARPE-49				1998				
CARPE-52				1998				
CARPE-45				1998				
CARPE-4				1998				
CARPE-50				1998				
CARPE-51				1998				
AFR	1996	3	5	4	4	2	3	0
	1997	1	22	5	23	2	0	0
	1998	0	11	1	97	1	0	0
BCN								
PFMA = Participatory Forest Management Area	1997	1996	1996	1997	1997	1996	1996	
Pasi/Dauwi	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	
Palolo	1999	1997	1998	1997		1997		
Ngali nut enterprise site (Wahrihito)		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	
Napu	1997	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1997	
Mundal		1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	
Mu		1996	1996	1996		1996	1996	
Punta Baja	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998		
Weather Coast		1996		1996				
Merai			1998	1998	1997	1998		

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Marunga		1996	1996	1996	1998			
Nagnath Pokhari		1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	
Riet		1996	1996	1996	1996			
Royal Chitwan National Park	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1996	
Saba = 1 sq km of habitat in 97; 2 sq km in 1998	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	
Site 1 - Tekadu		1997						
Site 2. kakaro		1998						
Tawantan		1995	1996	1997	1997			
Ubaigubai	1996	1996	1997	1997				
Wabu	1996	1996						
Wundi = 5 sq km	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1999	
Yuksam	1998	1997	1997	1997	1998	1997	1998	
Margor catchment area/ Rodkot distillery	1996	1996	1996	1996		1997		
Arnavon Resource Management Area - Sire site	1996	1996	1996		1996	1996	1997	
villages of Verata and vicinity	1997	1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	
Ecotourism enterprise site ("On top")	1997	1996	1996		1996	1996	1997	
Akash Kamini	1998	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	
Arabam		1996	1996	1996	1996			
Arfak Mountains Nature Reserve	1998	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	

Division	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Arnavon Marine Conservation Area - Waghena site		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	
Bada		1998	1998	1997	1998	1997	1997	
Bendum	1998	1995	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	
Biligri Rangan Hills		1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1998	
Cabang Pantih	1999	1997	1997	1998	1998	1997		
Campung Ulay	1997	1995	1995	1995	1997			
Baghmara plantation - Bachhauli VDC	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	
Citalahab - East GHNP	1998	1997	1997	1997	1996	1997	1997	
Maimafu	1996	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998	
Haia	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	
Herowana	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	
Illi		1996	1996	1996	1996	1997		
Kalahan - one site	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1997	1997	
Karnali Catchment Area/Kurilla distillery	1996	1996	1996	1996		1997	1998	
Kayasan	1997	1995	1995	1995	1997			
Kecheopairi Lake		1997	1997	1997	1997	1997		
Kia		1996	1996	1996		1996		
Kumrose community plantation	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997	
Lewijamang - Northern GH Natl Park	1998	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	
Mahayang		1995	1996	1997	1997			
Ciptarasa - Southern GHNP		1997	1997	1997	1997	1996	1998	

Division		Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
BCN	1996	11	28	24	18	12	10	5	
	1997	10	13	15	22	20	24	14	
	1998	6	2	4	2	7	4	10	
LAC		1997	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	
LAC	1996	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1997	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1996	16	54	45	37	22	18	13	
	1997	19	167	94	78	36	48	18	
	1998	10	58	40	143	35	40	43	