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**2001 Performance Monitoring Report
Biodiversity Support Program**

Submitted to

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ACRONYMS

A&P	Asia and the Pacific
AAM	Analysis and Adaptive Management
AFR	Africa and Madagascar
AMASUTA	Central Sulawesi Indigenous People Alliance
BCPP	Biodiversity Conservation Prioritization Project
BPD	Badan Perwakilan Desa (Village Legislative Body)
BSP	Biodiversity Support Program
BU	Ban Udyam
CARPE	Central African Regional Program for the Environment Project
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COM	Communications
DG	Democracy-Governance
DPRD	District Legislature
ELSAM	Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy
ENV	Environment
FPK	Forum Petaupan Katouan (Natural Resources Forum in North Sulawesi)
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1 to September 30)
G/ENV/ENR	Global Bureau, Environment Center, Office of Environment and Natural Resources
HPH	Hak Pengusahaan Hutan (Forest Concession License)
IR	Intermediate Result
KEMALA	Kelompok Masyarakat Pengelola Sumberdaya Alam (Community Natural Resource Managers Program)
KPA	Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria (Agrarian Reform Cooperative)
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LATIN	Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (Institute for Indonesian Tropical Resources)
LBH	Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation)
LFF	<i>Lessons from the Field Series</i>
LOP	Life of Project
LPPMA	Lembaga Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Masyarakat Adat Irian Jaya
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental Organization

NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PeFoR	Peoples, Forests & Reefs
PMR	Performance Monitoring Report
PPSDAK	Pemberdayaan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam Kerakyatan (Community-Based Natural Resource Management NGO)
RF	Results Framework
SHK	Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (Community Forest Management Network)
SHK-KalTim	Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan-Kalimantan Timur
SK	Surat Keputusan (Decree)
SO	Strategic Objective
UGM	University of Gajah Mada
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YKSPK	Yayasan Karya Sosial Pancur Kasih
YLBHI	Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation)
YTM	Yayasan Tanah Merdeka (Free Land Foundation)

I. INTRODUCTION

The 2001 Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) of the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) includes actual results from the period October 1, 2000, to September 30, 2001. The results in this report have been updated from the draft results reported to the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Global Bureau, Environment Center, Office of Environment and Natural Resources (G/ENV/ENR), submitted November 15, 2001.

Several BSP programs have ceased activities during Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001. The Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Program's programmatic work ended September 30, 2000, and the Analysis and Adaptive Management (AAM) Program ceased operation December 31, 2000. BSP's three remaining programs, Africa and Madagascar (AFR), Asia and the Pacific (A&P), and Communications, will close December 31, 2001. The Africa Program will report to USAID's Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable Development (AFR/SD) under a separate cooperative agreement. BSP's Fiscal Year 2001 (FY01) PMR, therefore, includes actual results exclusively from the A&P Program. Because A&P will close out December 31, 2001, there are no planned activities reported in the FY01 PMR. This will be the last PMR that BSP submits to the G/ENV/ENR.

This PMR is organized into two sections and two appendices. Section I, the introduction, contains the actual results for all indicators as summarized for the BSP A&P program in Table 1. Section II presents the summary tables of BSP's past indicator achievements as well as the FY01 indicators for the A&P Program. A&P indicators scored in FY01 are accompanied by an anecdotal narrative. Individual indicator tables in Section II are presented in the format of USAID's Performance Monitoring Plan and are accompanied by a short narrative describing programmatic achievements.

The worksheets in Appendix 1 have been produced from BSP's Performance Monitoring Database. Each worksheet presents past BSP program results, as well as A&P program results for FY01. Appendix 2 contains the data dictionary, which explains the assumptions and definitions that BSP has used for collecting and collating the indicator data.

Although the purpose of this report is to present A&P FY01 actual results, each table does include data reported for all BSP programs in past fiscal years. It is also important to keep in mind that three of the indicators (SO-1, IR2-1, and IR4-1) have cumulative totals, and for these indicators the previous years' data are needed to calculate the cumulative totals for each year. Indicators with cumulative totals for all BSP programs apart from A&P were cumulated for the last time in FY00, as the tables reflect.

The following program descriptions highlight the types of activities that were supported in FY01.

Asia and the Pacific

BSP's Asia and the Pacific (A&P) Program completed the activities in its \$15 million Life of Project (LOP) portfolio that addresses all of the Intermediate Results (IRs) in the BSP monitoring framework—policy reform and site-level management. In FY01, A&P expended

approximately \$2.5 million under the Community-Based Natural Resource Managers Program (KEMALA/Indonesia), Ban Udyam (BU/Nepal), Peoples, Forests and Reefs (PeFoR), and the Biodiversity Conservation Prioritization Project (BCPP/India). A&P activities primarily involved sub-grants to local NGOs, with multiple activities in many sites. PeFoR was a global program that supported the capacities and rights of indigenous peoples to manage their biodiversity resources through small grants, networking, outreach, and technical assistance in such skills as participatory mapping and developing community-based conservation agreements. In Nepal, BSP's Ban Udyam (Forest Enterprises) project provided support to communities to develop enterprises dependent on maintaining or improving their forests. Ban Udyam's twin goals were enhanced livelihoods and improved forest management. In Indonesia, the KEMALA program worked with approximately 30 Indonesian partner organizations (including five networks reaching over a hundred NGOs) across the archipelago to promote conservation best practices by rural communities and nurture the growth of decentralized decision-making structures to improve the governance of natural resources. A&P also led BSP's "Linking Democracy-Governance and Environment Sectors" initiative to promote more cross-sectoral synergies within USAID, based on experiences from Indonesia. Under that initiative, BSP hosted the "Constituents, Conflicts and Corruption" workshop which enabled people working in DG and ENV sectors to share their ideas about democratic governance tools that can be applied in conservation situations to achieve both ENV and DG results.

A&P finalized the following publications, some in multiple languages:

- *Indigenous Social Movements and Ecological Resilience: Lessons from the Dayak of Indonesia* (English, Bahasa Indonesia, and Spanish)
- *Mapping Peoples' Forests: The Role of Mapping in Planning Community-Based Management of Conservation Areas in Indonesia* (Bahasa Indonesia translation – English version published in FY00)
- *Good Governance, Indigenous Peoples, and Biodiversity Conservation: Recommendations for Enhancing Results across Sectors* (English and Spanish)
- *Stories at the Forest Edge: The KEMALA Approach to Crafting Good Governance and Sustainable Futures*
- *Linking Macro and Micro: Setting Conservation Priorities the BCPP Way*
- *Checks and Balances: Environmental Program Evolutions During Democratic Transitions – A Case Study about USAID/Indonesia*
- *Global Policies and Projects in Asia: Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Conservation*
- *Indigenous Peoples And Biodiversity Governance: The Hundedsted Recommendations for Donor Best Practice*
- *Kerangka Kerja Pengembangan Institusi: Manual untuk Pengguna* (Bahasa Indonesia only – *Institutional Development Framework: a User's Manual*)
- *Perencanaan Strategi Komunikasi Advokasi: Manual untuk Fasilitator* (Bahasa Indonesia only – *Planning an Advocacy Communications Strategy: a Manual for Facilitators*)
- *Advokasi Itu Komunikasi* (Bahasa Indonesia only – *Advocacy is about Communication*)

Communication and Outreach

BSP's Analysis and Adaptive Management (AAM) and Communications (COM) Programs finalized the following publications, some in multiple languages:

Global Exploration Series:

- *In Good Company: Effective Alliances for Conservation*
- *Shifting the Power: Decentralization and Biodiversity Conservation*
- *Maximum Yield? Sustainable Agriculture as a Tool for Conservation*
- *Adaptive Management: A Tool for Conservation Practitioners*
- *An Ounce of Prevention: Making the Link between Health and Conservation*

Lessons from the Field:

- *What Does It Take to Make Conservation Work? Conditions for Success in Conservation*
- *Who Should Be Making Decisions? Principles for Decentralization in Conservation*
- *How Can We Work Together? Principles for Effective Alliances in Conservation*

Cross-cutting issues in BSP:

- *Positive Reinforcements: A Review of Some of BSP's Experiences with Building Capacity for Conservation* (web only)
- *A Vested Interest: BSP Experiences with Developing and Managing Grant Portfolios*

Additional analytical publications:

- *Is Our Project Succeeding? A Guide to Threat Reduction Assessment for Conservation*
- *Measures of Success: Designing, Managing and Monitoring Conservation and Development Projects* (in Spanish).

Ninety-five selected institutions and libraries around the world received complete legacy sets of BSP publications, for use by conservation practitioners. A CD ROM containing all BSP's major publications and information about BSP is currently in the final stages of production, and will be widely distributed.

COM also operated the BSP Listserv, bringing news and information about BSP activities and publications to an increasing number of conservationists. BSP presented a monthly series of brown bag events to disseminate the results of our projects to the conservation community and other interested audiences in Washington, D.C. In addition, BSP staff found many other outreach opportunities in various parts of the world, including conferences, workshops, briefings and other forums, where they presented BSP results and encouraged others to apply these concepts, lessons and tools as appropriate in their approaches to conservation. BSP also encouraged other organizations to pick up and continue promising lines of BSP work which merit further investment.

Figure 1: G/ENV Results Framework

Presented below are BSP's results in accordance with the Results Framework (RF), which was developed by USAID/G/ENV in collaboration with its biodiversity partners. The RF structure includes three indicators under the Strategic Objective (SO) and one indicator under each of the two Intermediate Results (IRs).

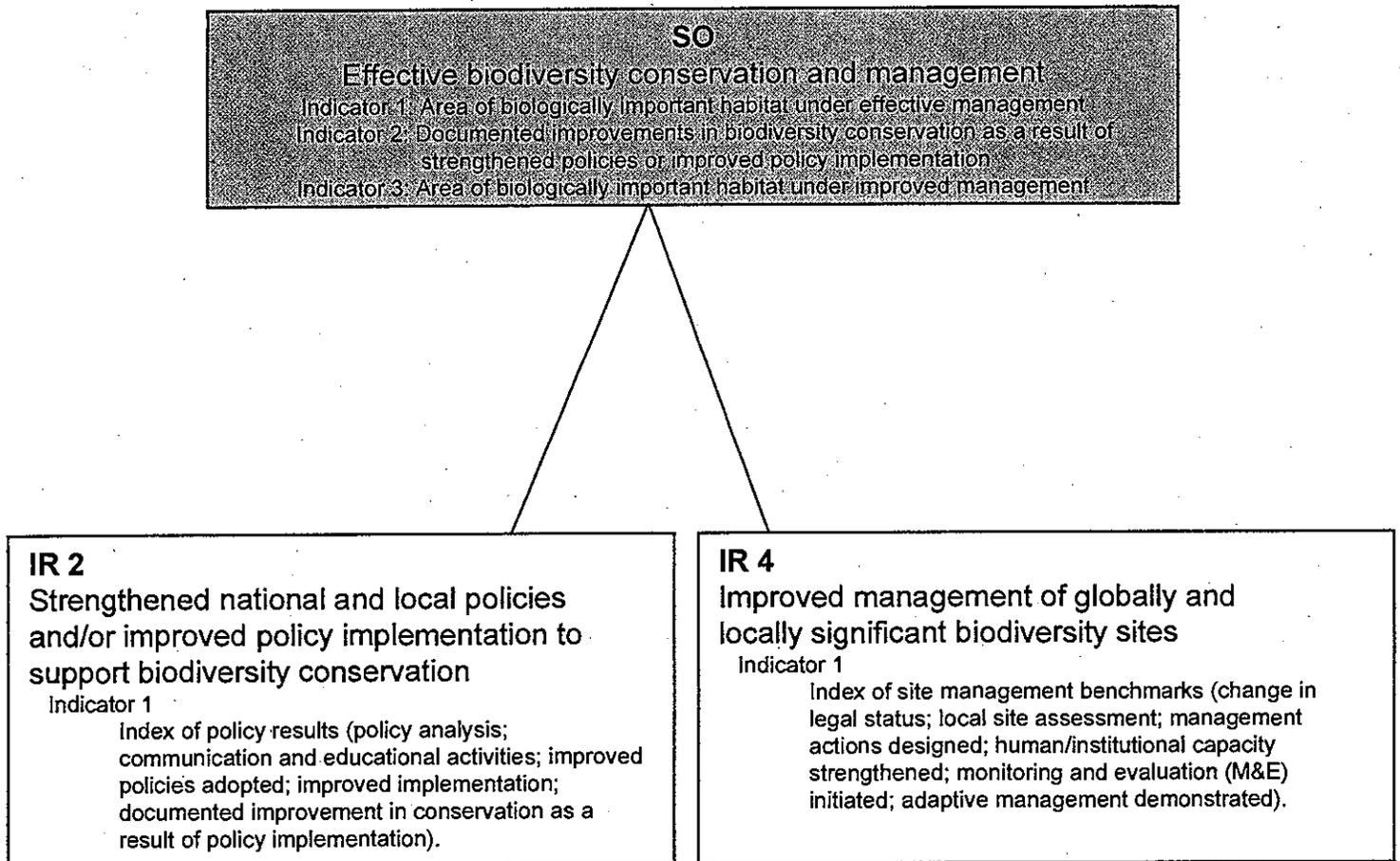


Table 1: BSP A&P Actual Results^ for FY01 under the G/ENV Results Framework Indicators*

Program Project	SO-1		SO-2	SO-3		IR2-1	IR4-1
	N	Ha :000	N	N	Ha :000	(index)	(index)
A&P	15	60.0	3	4	20.37	11	86
Total	15	60.0	3	4	20.37	11	86

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

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

SO-3: N= Number of additional sites from IR4-1 (site management index); Ha = hectares

^Table 1 presents non-cumulative actual results for FY01.

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

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:	Number of sites (N), hectares (ha)	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) there is 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	45	8,968.50
		LAC	1	145.00	1	145.00
		BCN	28	465.90	54	374.76
	Total	36	656.40	100	9,488.26	
	1999					
	A&P	65	9,049.35	80	9,096.77	
	LAC	1	145.00	1	145.00	
	BCN	54	374.76	-	-	
	Total	120	9,569.11	81	9,241.77	
	2000					
	A&P	96	9,119.56	115	9,289.08	
	LAC	1	145.00	1	145.00	
	Total	97	9,264.56	116	9,434.08	

	2001				
	A&P	162	9,419.55	130	9,349.09
	Total	162	9,419.55	130	9,349.09

Summary Text (SO-Indicator 1)

By the end of FY00, BSP's projects supported and promoted the adaptive management of nearly 9,434,080 ha of natural areas of biological importance at 116 project sites (see the IR 4-1 worksheets, Appendix 1). During FY01, BSP A&P added 15 project sites at 60,012 ha to that total.

Narrative (SO-Indicator 1)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC PROGRAM

KEMALA supports improved site-based biodiversity conservation in Indonesia.

KEMALA partners worked in more than 150 sites, spread throughout the Indonesian archipelago, from Sumatra to West Papua. During FY01, KEMALA partners have added more than 60,000 hectares to the growing list of sites which have reached the adaptive management criteria. This brings the total of sites to more than 360,000 hectares for the total period of KEMALA activities.

More than 9,000 hectares at sites which did not directly receive USAID funding also documented improvements. These show that approaches being taken by KEMALA partners are spreading to other sites and other NGOs to improve community-based natural resource management in Indonesia.

In numerous cases, these approaches have led to adaptive management, as demonstrated by: effectively dealing with outside threats, particularly take over of traditional *adat* territories by commercial forestry and plantation concessions, mining concessions; formal agreements for co-management and enforcement in protected areas with national park heads; signed management agreements with specified regulations, enforcement actions and penalties; establishment of new decision-making bodies within villages.

In West Kalimantan, community maps have led to internal agreements among villagers not to cut timber in *adat* forest areas except if it is to fulfill basic family needs; monitoring of threats and community plans through a local NGO; and management plans to protect key land use areas including agro-forest farms, forests and watersheds.

In the last five years, over 25 management agreements involving approximately one hundred communities in West Kalimantan have been made and voluntarily sustained. In general, these agreements contain prohibitions of destructive practices in public or private domains. It also covers regulations of access and use of common resources, made on the basis of current land-use assessment. To facilitate enforcement, villagers have redefined *adat* rules and sanctions to suit present environmental conditions. These agreements effectively bind local community members as well as those from the outside who are interested in these resources. Violations of the agreements lead to conflict resolution processes. Neighboring villages and visiting apprentices from distant islands learn from this experience and replicate the process at home. NGOs in Pancur Kasih have oftentimes been asked to play the role of mediator when some villagers violate or disown the

agreement in the interest of allowing concessionaires in the area. In a few of these cases, the NGOs only came as witnesses to the signing of the actual agreement.

During FY01, SO1 level results were achieved in Lintang Kapuas, Kalam, Lugau, Aguk, Moncok, Layak, Punyanget, Palanyo, Amawakgn, Banyur Karab, Kebodang, Tanjung Maju, Lindu, Anoi, and Kuningan. After achieving SO-1 status in earlier years, agreements continue to evolve, demonstrating the robust nature of the changes produced by the project. For example, during FY01, draft village agreements have been finalized in Sanggau (Bonua Mayao and Sumpit), and another three were developed with *SHK-Kalbar* in Ketapang (Simpakng and Bihak) and Kapuas Hulu (Jalai Lintang) villages. Institutions have been set up in Bonua Mayao and Simpakng to run five-year work programs developed to implement their management agreements. In line with their vision and mission, these two organizations are currently carrying out village decisions to regulate access and use of key resources found in their *adat* areas including *adat* forests, both by insiders and villagers prohibiting use of fires to burn areas without established firebreak lines.

They also intend to strengthen newly established village enterprise units for rubber, kemiri nuts, weavings and fish farms.

The results over the five years of the program show that the KEMALA approach to combining grantmaking, partner networking and technical assistance can produce notable successes. It is a cost-effective way of managing natural resources sustainably. On the basis of direct grants given to NGOs, the costs to achieve adaptive management of the environment range from \$2-\$13 per hectare.

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	6	
	LAC	0	0	
	BCN	5	-	
	Total	10	6	
	2000			
	A&P	18	6	
	LAC	0	0	
	Total	18	6	
	2001			
	A&P	6	3	
	Total	6	3	

Summary Text (SO-Indicator 2)

In FY01, there were 3 instances in which BSP A&P projects resulted in the improvement of an organization's policy(s) or resulted in improved implementation of an organization's existing policy(s) that led directly to on-the-ground conservation of biodiversity (see the IR 2-1 worksheets in Appendix 1).

Narrative (SO-Indicator 2)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC PROGRAM

KEMALA partners achieve documented improved conservation through policy initiatives

KEMALA partners have achieved three policy changes during FY01. These new policies provide much-needed support to enable communities to continue to apply their adaptive management practices through their own local institutions and to control threats from outside the community.

The local district government in Sanggau, West Kalimantan has formally adopted a draft local regulation on village governance developed by *Pancur Kasih* NGO networks and *ELSAM*. This regulation establishes the village *kampung* as the basic unit for governance with executive functions undertaken by the head of the *kampung*, legislative functions by the Village Representative Body, and judicial functions by local *adat* institutions. The *adat* institutions are given the right, authority and responsibility of managing natural resources in their area in accordance with appropriate *adat* knowledge and practices.

Improved environmental conditions in several villages within Mempawah Hulu Sub-district are being attributed to the formal recognition by the Sub-district Head of their land uses as shown in their community maps. *PPSDAK* mappers completed mapping in the area in late 1999. A couple of years before that, a plantation company had started operating in the area. It took away 800 hectares from the community and paid only Rp 50,000 per hectare. The company experienced losses and stopped operations, abandoning the land it had bought from community members. After mapping, the community decided to reclaim this land and replant it with rubber and rice to prevent it from becoming a total wasteland. Now they are concerned that small-scale logging licenses could be issued by the Sub-district Head and spill over into their adjacent *adat* forests. The formal signing of the map gave community members the legitimacy they needed. As a result, villagers started village management planning with *Pancur Kasih*.

Part of *LATIN*'s efforts to revise the Forestry Law and community forest decree SK 677 have been to assist the Department of Forestry's unit on community forestry to facilitate meetings and strategic planning on site, as well as to develop principles, criteria and indicators for improved community forestry management. *LATIN* stressed the need to identify community managed areas, by first establishing what are the bases for sustainable livelihood, territory, social and ecosystem integrity. They suggested that three basic regulations are needed: one to determine the community managed areas; one that sets up the authority and control of the village over these resources; and one that transfers control of local budgets to the village to improve their welfare using their own resources rather than to increase locally sourced income. Department of Forestry and local governments have continued to ask for *LATIN*'s assistance for facilitating strategic planning facilitation in 21 sites.

Department of Forestry decided to override the current decree regulating the implementation of community forestry management (*SK 677*) with a new decree *SK 31*, emphasizing the role of local government participation. Numerous community forestry advocates consider this a step backwards as it requires villagers to join cooperatives and makes community forestry site selection, licensing, resource management planning and monitoring by local government contingent upon Forestry Department's guidelines, which have not yet been issued. It also requires district governments to develop "community strengthening" guidelines and criteria for community forestry managers. On the other hand, others recognize the decree as giving serious support to the decentralization of control and management of forest resources to local communities. *LATIN* has recently re-emphasized the need to see community forestry as a solution to the natural resources crisis by evolving creative ways with the ill-prepared but people-based local governments, to deal with the diminishing control by central government over forests. Several district heads have already committed to implementing a people-oriented alternative forestry program. For example, in Kuningan West Java, the district head signed a memorandum of understanding with the State plantation corporation to implement the latter's community forestry development program with full community participation in its design, site selection and implementation. It also sets out equitable economic benefits to the communities while meeting environmental standards. Kuningan local government plans to expand its benefits to over 100 villages in the district.

Partners used two general approaches to respond to policy opportunities arising with the introduction of regional autonomy. One was to anticipate the challenges faced by local governments and communities and prepare a ready set of services and training materials, such as assisting local governments to draft regulations on access, control and management of natural resources. Another approach used was to lend skills to local community groups while linking them with government institutions at the district and national levels, and facilitate multi-stakeholder agreements.

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:	Number of sites (N), hectares (ha)	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. Results ARE cumulative.		AFR			226	260.48
		A&P			169	9,354.19
		LAC			32	3,525.34
		BCN			29	334.75
		AAM			1	360.00
		Total			457	13,834.76
		1999				
		AFR	159	259.88	235	260.48
		A&P	147	9,617.35	287	9,802.69
		LAC	20	3,182.15	39	8,728.69
	BCN	29	334.75	-	-	
	AAM	2	640.00	1	640.00	
	Total	357	14,034.13	562	19,431.86	
	2000					
	AFR	246	260.48	256	260.48	
	A&P	293	9,808.69	344	10,054.01	
	LAC	44	10,728.69	45	10,728.69	
	AAM	1	640.00	1	640.00	
	Total	584	21,437.86	646	21,683.18	
	2001					
	A&P	412	10,238.51	348	10,074.38	
	Total	412	10,238.51	348	10,074.38	

Summary Text (SO-Indicator 3)

By the end of FY00, BSP projects accumulated 21,683,180 ha in 646 sites that achieved at least one of the site management benchmarks. In FY01, BSP A&P influenced the management of an additional 4 sites of 20,373 ha.

Narrative (SO-Indicator 3)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC PROGRAM

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 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.</p> <p>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	153	
A&P	216	273		
LAC	90	80		
BCN	337	-		
AAM		3		
Total	758	509		
1999				
AFR	173	228		
A&P	297	384		
LAC	73	96		
BCN	702	-		
AAM	3	3		
Total	1,248	711		
2000				
AFR	250	281		
A&P	452	458		
LAC	97	99		
AAM	4	3		
Total	803	841		

IR2 Continued:	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	2001		
		A&P	471	469
		Total	471	469

Summary Text (IR2-Indicator 1)

In FY00, BSP achieved a cumulative policy index total of 841. In FY01, BSP A&P added 11 points to that total.

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

Narrative (IR2-Indicator 1)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC PROGRAM

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

In FY01 KEMALA partners worked with local communities and all levels of government in Indonesia on the development and implementation of more than forty national and local policies designed to promote conservation by improving the management of community forestry, protected areas, and coastal resources. This work resulted in an additional 11 points on the policy index. Indonesia's current policy framework for forest management, and for the management of natural resources in general is confusing and contradictory. This situation is having adverse impacts for citizens, communities, companies and the government and for the environment upon which many of them depend. It has been intensified by moves toward regional autonomy and decentralization, as well as some of the more long standing issues such as corruption, involvement of the military, and a lack of accurate data on the state of the natural resources, and local territorial claims. This has led partners to work to promote new frameworks for structuring laws and policies on natural resources management.

As an example, in Central Sulawesi, the draft local regulation for "Recognition and registration of *adat* land rights of the Pakava community" has just been finished for the Donggala District government. This draft was developed with participation from affected villages. The process started with a series of five village meetings leading up to a multi-village consultation at the *LBH Bantaya* office in late 2000. An agreement to conduct an *adat* ceremony was made, and a team of

ten was given the task to develop the draft local regulation. Follow-up discussions continued with village meetings, and are still ongoing.

In West Papua, a process to negotiate community land rights over the Cyclops Nature Reserve continues. *LPPMA* is working with sago farmers along with a workshop series to discuss the legal and substantive options for local communities to demand recognition of their existence and management practices inside the nature reserve for generations. They are recommending that the Jayapura District issue a regulation to recognize and legalize their tenure. Activities related to legal reform were unavoidably tangled with the wave of debates over full autonomy of the province.

In West Kutai, *KEMALA* partners achieved revision of local Regulation on Village Governance System. *SHK-KalTim* has facilitated communities in 8 villages in Kedung Pahu Hulu and Idaatn watersheds to establish village legislatures (*BPDs*) with the goal of restructuring village government to be more transparent, accountable and democratic. Village legislature members from some of these communities have presented and discussed this experience with the district head and other district officials, in a two-day workshop organized by *SHK-KalTim*. A second workshop has been held with district government (both local legislature *DPRD* members and departments), village legislature members and other stakeholders to discuss key issues, roles, responsibilities and relationships between district and village level institutions. Results from this workshop will be used in a third key stakeholder workshop to develop a draft district regulation for submission to the *DPRD*. *SHK-KalTim* has used this information as well as results from an evaluation of existing village legislatures (*BPDs*) to develop a draft district regulation. NGOs and *BPD* members will suggest that this draft be used as the starting point for the third workshop. *ELSAM* organized a brief workshop to bring together NGO partners working to develop district regulations on village governance from West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, West Papua, West Sumatra, and Java to compare notes, improve drafts and to be updated on developments of national legislation.

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 one 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 M&E established, and 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	255
		A&P	414	630	
		LAC	75	93	
		BCN	259	-	
		AAM	0	1	
		Total	914	979	
		1999			
		AFR	191	265	
		A&P	713	928	
		LAC	130	106	
		BCN	547	-	
		AAM	2	1	
		Total	1,583	1,300	
		2000			
		AFR	277	290	
		A&P	1,109	1,277	
		LAC	121	118	
		AAM	1	1	
		Total	1,508	1,686	

IR4 Improved management of globally and locally significant biodiversity sites				
Continued:				
Indicator 1: Index of site management benchmarks				
Unit of Measure:	Site Index	FY	Planned	Actual
Sources:	Reports from partners	2001		
		A&P	1,513	1,363
		Total	1,513	1,363

Summary Text (IR4-Indicator 1)

The BSP cumulative site index of management benchmarks is 1,686 through FY00; BSP A&P added 86 to that total during FY01 (0 to 7 site index steps can be completed per site).

Narrative (IR4-Indicator 1)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC PROGRAM

KEMALA supports improved site-based biodiversity conservation in Indonesia.

KEMALA partners' expanded their field work in FY01 adding 20,373 ha where best practices were implemented according to the site management index. There are now more than 150 sites covering up to 611,480 ha. in West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, West Papua (formerly Irian Jaya), Maluku, East Java, and Lampung (South Sumatra) where KEMALA partners are working with local communities to improve conservation management practices. Activities at these sites have added 86 points to the site management index in FY01.

During FY01, in West Kalimantan KEMALA partner Yayasan Karya Sosial Pancur Kasih continued to improve local communities control and management of their traditional lands using mapping, village level management agreements, and monitoring impacts of traditional *adat* systems of natural resource management. Mapping is used as a tool to resolve boundary issues, enable communities to objectively assess and prioritize their environmental concerns, and leads to the development of management agreements within community level meetings that often identify critical areas to be protected, and controls to be followed. Areas protected include watersheds, springs, and remaining primary forests. Ongoing monitoring of species diversity has led to several plant species being reintroduced because they had almost disappeared from the areas. Large timber and forest-conversion concessions have been kept out of these mapped areas.

Threats addressed by mapping have included oil palm plantations, logging concessions, mining activities, as well as transmigrants who have steadily moved in as workers and shareholders of the oil palm plantations. In some areas, there are threats to water supplies for villages, requiring increased measures to protect critical water catchment forests.

For example, in Lintang Kapuas a community map was signed by the Sanggau District Head, the Sanggau Kapuas Sub-district Head and village headmen, during a formal *adat* meeting to discuss mapping results. This meeting also became the forum for a discussion on decentralization issues. Local government officials made it clear that they were interested in working with community groups to resolve environmental issues. As a result, the villagers agreed to protect and maintain agro-forest areas and prioritize these areas over plantation expansion needs. Forty community representatives from all attendant villages witnessed this agreement. *Pancur Kasih* district office in Sanggau took advantage of this interest and brought groups of district legislators to the villages to discuss options for recognition. A draft district regulation on *kampung* governance for Sanggau resulted. This regulation establishes village authority over natural resources, village land use priorities and regulates entry of concessions into the area.

In Sulawesi, KEMALA partners also contributed to conservation results. The Lore Lindu National Park, established 1993, has two enclaves within its boundaries. The indigenous peoples who live around Lake Lindu name themselves as *To Lindu*. They rely upon the forests and the fish from the rich waters of the lake for their livelihoods. But these are now threatened by government plans for an hydro-electric power project and road. They feel that the Asian Development Bank-funded Central Sulawesi Integrated Area Development and Conservation Project is not being managed in a very participatory way, and they are not having effective say in how this project impacts their lives. Rather than the government's plans, they would prefer to see only small vehicular paths and micro hydro-electric projects.

For these reasons, *Yayasan Tanah Merdeka (YTM)* in Palu has concentrated their activities in the area around Lake Lindu. *YTM* had conducted the participatory mapping process. Most of the people in the four villages of Anca, Tamado, Langko and Puro'o, a migrant resettlement village, are supporting *YTM* activities. *YTM* recruited some community organizers among the youth of these four villages, while numerous elders are also involved in the Central Sulawesi Indigenous People Alliance (*AMASUTA*). In the *AMASUTA* congress in May 2000, the participants decided that *YTM* will function as its secretariat until 2002. The community maps are used as evidence that the community have their own policies and practices in managing the natural resources in the enclave areas. They rely upon an *adat* punishment system of fines (*givu*) for those who cause infringements. This enforcement system has been effective in decreasing infringements in the Lindu *adat* region. Even though there are not yet any written agreements between the *To Lindu* and outsiders, if the national park special forest police catch thieves in the forest, they first ask the *To Lindu adat* leader if fines should be imposed according to the *givu* system.

The Head of Lore Lindu National Park Agency recognized the traditional and communal intensive natural resources management in 20,250 hectares. In a large meeting in Anca village, on March 21, 2001 the Agency Head declared that he recognized the *adat*-based management of natural resources in the enclave of Lindu. This declaration has followed up similar ones that he had made with the *Katu* and *Toro* before. The text of the agreement establishes joint patrols in the national park.

In West Papua, KEMALA partners have been especially active. For example, in the Kemtuk *adat* region the western part of Abepura/Jayapura, 80 kilometers by road from the capital city of the province, and bordering the freshwater Lake Sentari, communities see that there is a rapid change going on around them. Their area has become a target for both large and small investors who want to invest in the forestry and plantation sectors. For example, *PT Hanurata* has

received a license from the government (*Hak Pengusahaan Hutan/HPH*) to operate in the area, as well as *PT Cyclop Raya* for a cacao plantation estate. A further significant change is the government's plan to establish a new district, Defonsoro to be separated from the district of Jayapura. A new district head office and district legislature are now being built. This move will bring more intensive development pressures.

The local *adat* community members in Kemtuk are trying to revitalize and empower their *adat* authority and traditional leadership. For hundreds of years, the communities have had a specific leadership called *Deugena*. So community members invited KEMALA partner *LPPMA* to help them. *LPPMA* has used community mapping facilitated by *adat* community members to re-new integrated customary land use management. They started with critical legal discussions and community mapping, and invited participants from all three clans within the area. *LPPMA* then facilitated the Kemtuk *adat* community to form an *adat* unity council (*Dewan Persekutuan Masyarakat Adat*). They are now using this new institution as a means to face any problems regarding land and forest use. When *LPPMA* conducted community mapping, the council organized members to participate. They have mapped the valley where traditionally they put housing and gardens. In the near future they will map the hills and mountains where the forests still survive. With the new regional autonomy law there is now ample opportunity to change the village government system, turning the new *adat* council with traditional leadership into an *adat* village government system. For the villagers in Kemtuk, the *adat* council will play the role of the village legislative body (*Badan Perwakilan Desa*), established by the new law.

Kemtuk's new *adat* council has rejected the proposed expansion of a cocoa plantation. Members decided that they would first like to test the cocoa trees within their own gardens before accepting the plantation estate on their lands. They also have drafted written rules of their *adat* system of natural resources management. They plan to present the draft to the district government and local legislature in the near future, following the election of a new district head.

Ban Udyam assists communities to improve forest management and establish micro-enterprises that improve rural livelihoods in Nepal

Community Forest Users' Groups (CFUGs) in Nepal are being granted management rights over their local forests by the Government of Nepal. Management decisions are agreed upon by a CFUG and the Department of Forests and spelled out in a community forest "operational plan". During FY00 Ban Udyam has completed a model operational plan framework which allows for the active management of timber and commercial NTFP species while promoting biodiversity conservation and equitable and transparent decision making at the CFUG level. The framework was used to revise five pilot site operational plans during FY00, and nearly complete another five sites. Revising CFUG operational plans includes: site assessments – including mapping forests and determining growing stocks and annual cuts; designing appropriate silvicultural and NTFP management systems and conserving vulnerable flora and fauna; and developing local capacities to implement management decisions and monitor progress.

In FY01 Ban Udyam also assisted pilot CFUGs to continue to develop NTFP nurseries to diversify their forests with locally appropriate and commercially valuable species and continued nursery support to two other CFUGs. In addition to strictly forest-based sites, Ban Udyam also continued to help local NTFP-based enterprises in the Terai, involving the mechanized production of plates from Sal (*Shorea robusta*) leaves and rope from sabai grass.

During FY01, Ban Udyam also assisted over ten communities to produce and submit Operation Plans to the local District Forest Officer for approval.

In the Dolpa district, an essential oil distillation unit for medicinal and aromatic plants of the high Himalaya was given further support. The objective of this enterprise is to increase community incomes from the added value oil processing and promote sustainable NTFP harvesting and greater conservation of the resource base.

APPENDIX 1. 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 FY01 PMR are calculated. The worksheets present actual results for each indicator by BSP programs through FY00 and BSP A&P additions during FY01.

To calculate non-cumulative actual scores for IR2-1 and IR4-1, count across the 2001 column. To calculate cumulative, actual scores, refer to the "Total Actual" figure. To calculate non-cumulative actual (2001) SO-1 scores, refer to the figures presented in the "Adaptive Management" column of the IR4-1 worksheet. To determine the cumulative SO-1 scores, total each figure presented in the "Adaptive Management" column. SO-2 actual scores are determined using the IR2-1 worksheet by referring to the "Improved Conservation" column. SO-2 scores are non-cumulative. SO-3 cumulative scores may be calculated using the IR4-1 worksheet. To determine cumulative actual scores, refer to the "Total Actual Sites".

IR2-1 Index of Policy Results - Worksheet

15-Dec-01

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Initiative	Communication Analysis	Policy and Education	Policy Adopted	Improved Implemented	Conservation
Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Tamboan, Besao District, Mountain Province, the Cordillera, Luzon, The Philippines. (CDPC)			1997	1998		
Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Tamboan, Besao District, Mountain Province, The Cordillera, Luzon, The Philippines. (CDPC)	1996	1996				
Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Tubtuba, Tubo District, Abra Province, the Cordillera, Luzon, The Philippines. (CDPC)	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998	
Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Tubtuba, Tubo District, Abra Province, The Cordillera, Luzon, The Philippines. (CDPC)	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998	
Recognition of Indigenous Peoples' maps by Palawan government authorities. (PAFID)	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	
National Philippine clarification of legal effect of Ancestral Domain Claim. (PAFID)	1996	1996				
Reform of new mining law as it applies to Ancestral Domain (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998	
Legal recognition of rights of Indigenous Peoples over marine areas as part of Ancestral Domain. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	
Memorandum of Agreement to extend Philippine DENR recognition of Indigenous Peoples' maps. (PAFID)	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	
National Philippines Indigneous Peoples Rights Act. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998	

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Acceptance by Philippine DENR that a specific PAMB can be fully composed of IPs & recognizes existing leadership structures of IPs as part of the PAMB governing system. (PAFID)	1997	1997	1997		
Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Ikalahan, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Ikalahan, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998
Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Coron Island Group, Coron District, Palawan, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Coron Island Group, Coron District, Palawan, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Bongabong, Mindoro, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Bongabong, Mindoro, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998
Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at San Jose, Mindoro, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at San Jose, Mindoro, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Talipanan, Mindoro, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Talipanan, Mindoro, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Pinamalaya, Mindoro, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1998	1998	1998
Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Pinamalaya, Mindoro, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
MOU for PAFID to participate in DENR composite team to identify & delineate Subanen tribal peoples Ancestral Domain to remove tribal lands from Mt. Melindang NP, Mindanao. (PAFID)	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
Local exclusion of corporate extraction to support community-based conservation at Balit, Agusan del Sur Province, Mindanao, The Philippines. (RGD-TFM)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
Reform of local Ancestral Domain Claim implementation process at Balit, Agusan del Sur Province, Mindanao, The Philippines. (PAFID)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
Recognition of sustainable forest management system and rattan production by Bentian Dayak community. (PLASMA)	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998
Gazetting of new small locally managed protected areas in Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia. (WWF-Indonesia)	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998
Improved policy to support peoples' participation in planning and management of Kayan Mentarang National Park in Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia. (WWF-Indonesia)	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997
Improved policy to support peoples' participation in planning and management of Gunung Lorentz National Park in Irian Jaya, Indonesia. (WWF-Indonesia)	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997
Designation of Gunung Lorentz National Park, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, as a World Heritage Site. (WWF-Indonesia)	1997	1998	1998	1998	1998
Improved policy to support peoples' participation in planning and management of Gunung Mutis National Park in Timor, Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. (WWF-Indonesia)	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Improved policy to support peoples' participation in planning and management of Wangameti National Park in Sumba, Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. (WWF-Indonesia)	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
Recognition of Indigenous People's adat rights to manage their lands in Saibi, Siberut, Indonesia. (YCM)	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
Recognition of Indigenous People's adat rights to manage their lands in Siri Logui, Siberut, Indonesia. (YCM)	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
Recognition of Indigenous People's adat rights to manage their lands in Malancan, Siberut, Indonesia. (YCM)	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Dirung, Murung, Puruk Cahu, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	1998	1999	1999	1999	1999
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Cangkang, Tanah Siang, Puruk Cahu, Barito Utara, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plan in Ulung Bana (Ollang Bana), Puruk Cahu, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	1999	1999	2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Narui, Puruk Cahu, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	1999	1999	2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Ugai, Mentawai Islands, West Sumatra, Indonesia (YCM)	1999	2000			
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Saliguma, Mentawai Islands, West Sumatra, Indonesia (YCM)	1999	2000			
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Kampung Tolonggak, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YKSPK/YCM)	1999	2000			
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Toro, Donggala, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia	1999	1999	2000		1999

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Siatu, Togeans Islands, Sulawesi, Indonesia (YTT)	1999	1999	2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Batampang, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YPD)	1999	1999	2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Simpang Telo, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YPD)	1999	1999	2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Muara Puning, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YPD)	1999	1999	2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Batilap, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YPD)	1999	1999	2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Puhawang dan Kalangan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	1999	2000			
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Data Ajab, Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	1999	1999	2000		
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Muluy, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia (YKSPK)	1999	1999	2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Kiyu Batu Ampar, Hulu Sungai Tengah, Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia (YKSPK/LPMA)	1999	2000	2000		
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Rodok, Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	1999	1999	2000		
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Tabulang, Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	2000	2000	2000		
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Sungai Terik, Pasir, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia (YKSPK/YPI)	1999	2000	2000	2000	

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Pasir Mayang, Pasir, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia (YKSPK)	1999	2000	2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Olong Gelang, Pasir, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia (YKSPK)	1999	2000	2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plans in Olong Gelang, Pasir, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	
Recognition of Indigenous Peoples' maps by Bolivian national government agency and provincial government. (WCS)	1996	1996	1996		
Implement new co-management policies in Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco National Park, Bolivia. (WCS)	1996			1996	
Alteration of monopsist Orissa State policy which restricts the sale of char (a NTFP) to a small number of government-appointed agents at fixed prices below true market rate. (Vasundhara)	1997	1997			
Alteration of monopsist Orissa State policy which restricts the sale of mahua (a NTFP) to a small number of government-appointed agents at fixed prices below true market rate. (Vasundhara)	1997	1997			
Alteration of monopsist Orissa State policy which restricts the sale of other NTFPs to a small number of government-appointed agents at fixed prices below true market rate. (Vasundhara)	1997	1997			
Alteration of monopsist Orissa State policy which restricts the sale of sal (a NTFP) to a small number of government-appointed agents at fixed prices below true market rate. (Vasundhara)	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Alteration of monopsist Orissa State policy which restricts the sale of tendu (a NTFP) to a small number of government-appointed agents at fixed prices below true market rate. (Vasundhara)	1997	1997			
Transfer of an offending police office from the Nicobar Islands as a result of BCPP documentation of abuses. (WWF-India)				1997	
Legislation to improve public access to biodiversity information. (WWF-India)	1996	1996	1998	1998	
Posting of additional forest department staff on Little Andaman Island as a result of BCPP report. (WWF-India)				1997	
India Ministry of Environment and Forests calls for a review of species on the basis of the results of the Medicinal Plant CAMP workshop. (WWF-India)			1997		
Constitution of a district and sub-divisional Task Force to assess land encroachment by various departments in the Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and to make recommendations for amendment of the concerned regulations (WWF-India)			1997	1997	
Constitution of a Task Force to study the problem of resource depletion of the Onge people on Little Andaman Island, and to devise means of resource augmentation. (WWF-India)			1997	1997	
Recognition and protection by Central Maluku district of artisanal fishing systems including sea customary rights and practices through Lattupatti agreement. (Hualopu)	1998	1997			
Lattupatti agreements among the Lease Islands in Central Maluku agreed by sub-districts. (Hualopu)	1998	1998			
Incorporation of community-based maps into Central Maluku spatial plans. (Hualopu)	1998	1996	1999		
Recognition of community land/sea use system in spatial plans for 3 kecamatans in Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)	1999	1999			

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Revision of kecamatan-level guidelines to bring in line with model monografi desa (FPK; ELSAM)	1999	1999			
Development of model monografi desa for 10 villages, 5 sub-districts in Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia (FPK; ELSAM)	1999	1998	1999	1999	
Incorporation of community-based maps into sub-district Batuputih, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia (FPK)	1999	1999	1999		
Incorporation of community maps into sub-district Tumpaan, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia (FPK)	1999	1999	1999		
Incorporation of community maps into sub-district Molas, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia (FPK)	1999	1999	1999		
Incorporation of community maps into sub-district Tondano, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia (FPK)	1999	1999	1998		
Incorporation of community maps into sub-district Wori, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia (FPK)	2000	2000			
Declaration of community-managed zones within and adjacent to protected areas - Tangkoko (FPK)	1999	1999	2000	2000	2000
Declaration of community-managed zones within and adjacent to protected areas - Bunaken (FPK)	1999	1999			
Declaration of community-managed zones within and adjacent to protected areas - Ujong Kulong	1999	1999			
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Bonti, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Sungai Laur, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Menjalin, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Sengah Temila, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1996	1996	1996	1998	1998
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Mandor, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1998	1998	1999	1999	
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Belitang Hilir, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Sandai, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1997	1998	1998	1998	1998
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Silat Hulu (Kapas Hulu), Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1997	1998	1999	1999	2000
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Toho, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1998	1999	1999	1999	
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Mempawah Hulu, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Jelai Hulu, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1998	1999	1999	1999	
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Embalo Hulu, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1998	1998	2000	2000	2000
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Simpang Hulu, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1996	1996	1996	1997	1998
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plans in Sekadau Hilir, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. (YKSPK)	1996	1996	1996	1997	1998

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
District regulation recognizing rattan gardens management system, Kutai, Pasir, East Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK; KPSHK)	1999	1998		2001	
Regional regulation facilitating export of traditional rubber from rubber gardens in Indonesia. (LATIN/SHK)	1999	1998			
National Indonesian regulation that sets standards for community-based maps to be incorporated into spatial plans. (LATIN/JKPP)	1998	1997	2000		
Regional regulation facilitating export of raw and semi-processed rattan in Indonesia. (LATIN/SHK)	1998	1998			
National Indonesian regulation for community participation in coastal planning. (LATIN)	1999	1998	2000		
Declaration of special-use forestry zone for Malaya village at Krui, Lampung Province, Sumatra, for community forestry and damar production. (LATIN)	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998
Development of a general policy framework in Indonesia for community-managed forestry zones. (LATIN & ELSAM)	1998	1997			
Declaration of community-managed zones in Lorentz protected area - Habema, Papua, Indonesia	2000	1999	2000	2000	2000
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plan in Kemtuk, Papua, Indonesia	1999	1998	2000		
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plan in Wamena Kota, Papua, Indonesia	1999	1999	2000		
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plan in Deponsero Utama, Papua, Indonesia	1999		2000	2000	
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plan in Agats, Papua, Indonesia	1999		2000		
Incorporation of community-based maps into kecamatan spatial plan in Hubi Kosy, Papua, Indonesia	2000		2000		
Recognition/registration of Adat lands under Agrarian Minister decree 5/99	1999	1999	1999		

A&P Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Revisions of Forestry Law 1999 & Community Forests SK 677	1999	1999	1999	2000	2001
Provincial or district legal policy framework for CBNRM in Kalimantan Barat - CBNRM in Sanggau	1999	1999			
Provincial or district legal policy framework for CBNRM in Kalimantan Barat - Village government system	2000	2000		2001	2001
Provincial or district legal policy framework for CBNRM in Cyclops Area, Papua, Indonesia	2000	2000			
Provincial or district legal policy framework for CBNRM in Sumatra Barat -- recognize Mentawai governance and NRM structures	2000	2000			
Provincial or district legal policy framework for CBNRM in Sulawesi Tengah	2000	2000			
Regional Regulation facilitating community based production of medicinal plants (East Java)	1999	1999	1999	1999	2000
Declaration of community-managed zones within and adjacent to protected areas, Meru Betiri NP, East Java, Indonesia	1999	1999	1999	2000	2000
Recognition by national or local governments of community-managed forest systems as viable (SHK)	1999	1999			
Decentralized community-based monitoring structures for sustainable forest management	1999	1999			
Regulation that recognizes and promotes self-audit system for community forestry	1999	1999			
National integrated natural resources management law	2001				
Removal of the royalty for NTFPs grown on private and community forest lands. (New ERA)	1999	1999			
Revising community forest fun utilization rules to enable individual households to derive direct benefits from NTFP collection (New ERA)	1999	1999			

A&P Program Policy Initiative		Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Remove unwarranted restrictions on community level trade in two NTFP products: yarshagumba and panchaunley, in Nepal. (New ERA)		1999	1999			
Revise export permit restrictions to lower transaction cost of trade between Nepal and India (New ERA)		1999	1999			
A&P	1996	33	31	5	1	0
	1997	19	21	30	12	3
	1998	12	13	15	36	39
	1999	49	38	15	8	3
	2000	9	15	27	18	6
	2001	2	1	2	3	3
TOTAL ACTUAL:			469	TOTAL PLANNED:		0

AAM Program Policy Initiative

Decentralization and Devolution for Biodiversity Management Seminar

		1998	1998			
AAM	1996	0	0	0	0	0
	1997	0	0	0	0	0
	1998	1	1	0	0	0
	1999	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0
	2001	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ACTUAL:			2	TOTAL PLANNED:		0

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
TRAFFIC-Machakos, Kenya		2000	2000	2000	
Technical meeting on ecoregional planning in Central Africa in Libreville, Gabon	2000				
Grant to WWF, Cameroon for Implementation of the Cameroon's National Elephant Management Plan				2000	
Community Development Activities to increase awareness of MIMP management plan		1997			
Dynamite Fishing				1997	1997
Legislation with sanction of the PS	1996				
MIMP legislation		1997			
Kenya small scale irrigation assessment	1996				
Madagascar Masoala Peninsula Community Participation	1996	1996	1996		
Namibia Nature Conservation Development	1996	1996	1996		
Paper "Using Natural Fertilizers in Miombo Woodlands" by Emmanuel Chidumayo was published.		1999			
Paper "Identification, Utilization and Conservation of Medicinal Plants in Southeastern Nigeria" by Jonathan Okafor and Rebecca Ham was published		1999			
Dissemination of "Forgotten Waters: Freshwater and Marine Ecosystems in Africa"		2000			
Participated in poster session and distributed BSP Africa project information at the National Summit for Africa Regional Meeting in Baltimore		1999			
Operated a booth and disseminated fact sheets on "Linkages" projects (e.g. Agriculture and Biodiversity) at the USAID Environmental Officer's Conference		1999			
Produced Fact Sheets for BSP Africa projects and the program in general for distribution at conferences		2000			

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Distributed "What's Your Role?" PARCS manual English version to Anglophone wildlife departments		1998			
Malawi Community-based Conservation	1996				
Malawi Strategic Planning for Training Protected Area Managers	1996	1996	1996		
Placement of English and French versions of "What's Your Role?" on the BSP website.		1999			
Uganda In-Service Training		1996			
Uganda Training for Protected Area Managers	1996	1996			
Uganda Training Officer Installation	1996		1996		
Distributed "Quel est votre role?" PARCS manual French version to Francophone wildlife departments		1999			
Poaching motivations research, Harare Behaviors Workshop	1998				
Policy analysis of Mzola State Forest and Lupane District communal lands, Harare Behaviors Workshop	1998				
Sustainability analysis in eastern Zimbabwe, Harare Behaviors Workshop	1998				
Publication and dissemination of "Understanding and Influencing Behavior: A Guide"		2000			
Behaviors Project Outreach--Held Brown Bag Launch of "Understanding and Influencing Behaviors: A Guide"		2000			
Mbololo Workshop	1998	1998			
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop	1999	1999			
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--Addis Ababa University	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--IUCN East African Regional Office	1999				

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research Institute	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--School of Alternative Medicine and Technology	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--International Traditional Medicine Council of Malawi	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--Botany Department	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--Institute of Traditional Medicine Muhimbili Medical Center	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--TRAFFIC	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--National Herbarium & Botanic Gardens of Malawi	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--Complementary Medicine, Department of Health	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--Botany Department, Makerere University	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--PRECISE Communications	1999				

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--Kenya Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--Silverglenn Nursery	1999				
TRAFFIC--Nairobi Workshop--Review and discussion of recommendations of "Searching for a Cure"--Wildlife ranchers	1999				
Production and dissemination of brochure "Y2K: Time to Act on Traditional Medicine and Wild Resources, A Challenge to the Health and Wildlife Heritage of Africans"		1999			
Agricultural Resources Conservation Act of 1977	1997				
Forest (Declaration of Protected Trees) Order, 1981	1997				
Proclamation No. 62 of 1934	1997				
The Forest Act of 1968	1997				
Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act of 1992	1997				
Witchcraft Proclamation	1997				
Legislation pertaining to trade in wildlife medicinals	1997				
Proclamation 100/1948: Medical Practitioners Registration Proclamation	1997				
Proclamation No. 94/1994: Conservation, Development, and Utilization of Forests	1997				
Plant Protection Act	1997				
The Forest Act, Cap 385, 1962	1997				
The Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act, Cap 376, 1976	1997				
Historical Monuments, Relics, Fauna and Flora Act, 1967	1997				

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Sale of Game Proclamation No. 5 of 1939	1997				
Wild Birds Proclamation No. 43 of 1914	1997				
Decree 62-046 of 1962	1997				
Inter-ministerial Law No. 2915/87 of 1987	1997				
Ordinance 62-072 of 1962;	1997				
Ordinance 62-540 of 1962;	1997				
National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1992	1997				
The Forest Act, 1993	1997				
Legislation pertaining to wildlife medicinal trade	1997				
Forestry Ordinance No. 37, of 1952	1997				
Nature Conservation Ordinance, no. 4 of 1975	1997				
The Forestry Act, no. 72 of 1968	1997				
Law of Fauna (Hunting) and Forest Conservation (No. 15 of 1969)	1997				
Legislation pertaining to wildlife medicinal trade	1997				
Witchcraft Suppression Act No. 3 of 1957 and No. 50 of 1970	1997				
Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1963	1997				
Preservation of Wild Animals Act, 1935	1997				
The Forest Act, 1989	1997				
Legislation pertaining to wildlife medicinals including the Witchcraft Act of 1894	1997				
Forest Ordinance and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1974	1997				
Medicinal Practitioners and Dentist Ordinance, 1929	1997				
The Witchcraft Ordinance, 1929	1997				

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
National Drug Policy and Authority Statute, No. 13, 1993	1997				
Uganda Wildlife Statute, No. 14, 1996	1997				
Uganda's Forestry Act, 1964	1997				
National Parks and Wildlife Act	1997				
The Forest Act	1997				
The Plumage Birds Protection Act	1997				
Witchcraft Act of 1914, amended 1967	1997				
Communal Land Produce Act	1997				
Legislation to protect wildlife used in medicinals	1997				
Traditional Medicinal Practitioners Act, No. 38 of 1981	1997				
Witchcraft Suppression Act of 1899	1997				
Zimbabwe Law, Cap. 38	1997				
Preservation of wild Animals Act of 1935, amended 1986	1997				
Distribution of report "Searching for a Cure: conservation of medicinal wildlife resources in East and Southern Africa"		1999			
A Minister for the National Protected Areas System was designated				1997	
Draft legislation for the establishment of ZANCA	1997				
Environmental legislation in Tanzania for the formation of the ZNCT on the National Protected Areas Board			1996		
Legislation for evolution of ZANCA		1997			
Disseminating report "Governing the Environment"		1999			
Land Use and Environmental Policies, Lesotho	1997				
Land Use and Environmental Policies, Uganda	1997				
Land Use and Environmental Policy, Malawi	1997				

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Land Use and Environmental Policy, South Africa	1997				
Land Use and Environmental Policy, Zimbabwe	1997				
Policy research and analysis is being undertaken in Kenya on nature's rights, specifically the legal standing of trees.	1998				
Project increased policy research and analysis on issues such as decentralization and land/resources rights in Kenya	1998				
Project Workshop	1998				
Posting of report "Governing the Environment" on the web		2000			
Global Climate Change Policy on Adaptation/Mitigation of Impact	1997				
Various policies related to climate change		1998			
Climate change adaptation policies		1998	1998	1998	
Climate variability policy for climate change adaption	1997				
Crops policy for climate change adaptation	1997	1997			
Development of recommendations presented to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that IPCC should include a review of impacts on current climate variability		1998			
Forestry Sector policy for climate change adaptation	1997	1997			
Livestock policy for climate change adaptation	1997	1997			
Presented paper entitled "Reconciling National and Global Priorities in Adaptation to Climate Change: an illustration from Uganda" at workshop on climate changes in Costa Rica		1998			
Supplementary irrigation and rain harvesting for marginal areas	1997	1997	1997	1997	
Uganda's national development policy	1997				
Water Resources policy for climate change adaptation	1997	1997			

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Publication and dissemination of a paper "Reconciling National and Global Priorities in Adaptation to Climate Change: an illustration from Uganda" by the journal, "Environmental Monitoring and Assessment."		2000			
Natural Resources Conservation Policy	1997				
Workshop to discuss/evaluate the BIOME project		1999			
Publication and dissemination of document "Principles to Practice: staff observations of biodiversity conservation projects in Africa"		2000			
Project evaluation report prepared and disseminated; results presented at a brownbag.		2000			
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa	1997				
Forest Policy Reform in Cameroon issues and opportunities	2000				
Forest Policy Reform in Cameroon issues and opportunities	1998				
Networking of natural resource conservation stakeholders in Central Africa		1998			
Development of recommendations to law-makers on urban planning at the forest-city interface in Oyem and Franceville, Gabon.	1999				
Natural resource use relations in the Tri-national Sangha River Region, Northwestern Congo River Basin		2000			
Networking among interdisciplinary African, European, and American Researchers		1998			
Networking among interdisciplinary African, European, and American Researchers		1998			
Networking among interdisciplinary African, European, and American Researchers		1998			
Tri-national Sangha River Network (Networking among interdisciplinary African, European, and American Researchers)		1998			

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Forest Policy Watchdog Network	1998	1998			
Forest Policy Watchdog Network--Cameroon Draft methodology for "fine scale" performance assessment.	1998				
Forest Policy Watchdog Network--Cameroon Etat de Lieu report	1998				
Forest Policy Watchdog Network--Cameroon Follow-up Performance Monitoring	1998				
Forest Policy Watchdog Network--Cameroon Methodology for a "coarse scale" assessment of concessionaire compliance with existing laws.	1998				
Forest Policy Watchdog Network--Cameroon- Series of proposed indicators for inclusion in the Etat de Lieu	1998				
Forest Policy Watchdog Network--Cameroon Summary of Cameroonian forest management legislation	1998				
Forest Policy Watchdog Network--Gabon- First draft of the Etat de Lieu report including a map of current concessions, a listing of biggest concessionaires, their holdings, and measures of enforcement capacity.	1998				
Forest Policy Watchdog Network--Gabon- Revised workplan for completion of the Etat de Lieu report	1998				
Global Forest Watch facilitated Gabonese government decision to enforce regulations on the use of forest resources in the Lope forest.	2000	2000		2000	
Networking of natural resource conservation stakeholders in Central Africa		1998			
Policy Analysis of legal issues in sustainable tropical forest management	1999				
Promoting better logging practices in tropical forests: a simulation analysis of alternative regulations	1999				
Promoting better logging practices in tropical forests: a simulation analysis of alternative regulations	2000				

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Impact of the Structural Adjustment Program on Deforestation in Cameroon	1999				
Promoting local and international communication about natural resource management in the tri-national region of Central Africa		1999			
February 1999 Protected Areas (PAs) Meeting--reviewed current situation of PAs in Central Africa, and examined innovative approaches for PA management and funding	1999	1999			
April 1999 CARPE Environmental Governance Meeting--analyzed major governance issues in Central	1999	1999			
May 1999 CARPE Forest Policy Meeting--reviewed different policy approaches to timber extraction in Central Africa	1999	1999			
September 1999 CARPE Protected Areas Meeting--follow up to Feb 99 meeting: reviewed case studies of innovative approaches and opportunities for collaboration with other initiatives in Central Africa	1999	1999			
January 1999 CARPE regional partners attended the Household-Level Innovative Resource Management Meeting; discussed NRM policy at household-level	1999	1999			
CEFDHAC Meeting--Ministers, other government officials (including members of parliament), local and international NGOs, indigenous communities, and donors from 9	2000	2000	2000		
CEFDHAC Meeting--Ministers, other government officials (including members of parliament), local and international NGOs, indigenous communities, and donors from 9 countries-- (legal study of CEFDHAC Framework)	2000				
WWF grant for setting conservation priorities in the Congolian forests focusing on socioeconomic factors	2000	2000			
Virunga case study analyzing policy decisions by relief, development and conservation sectors resulting in present biodiversity status	2000				

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Creation of Listserv targeting relief, development and conservation sectors, for information sharing		2000			
BSP providing information on armed conflict and biodiversity at a West Africa biodiversity priority-setting workshop	2000	2000			
Upper Guinea Forest priority-setting workshop--production of a report on the activities of various organizations	2000				
Synthesis document detailing the relationship between armed conflict and the environment in Africa	2000				
Participation in a national summit meeting two-hour session on the environment.		2000			
NGO Security workshop		1999			
World Wildlife Fund's participation in policy analysis at BSP's NGO Security workshop	1999				
Wildlife Conservation Society's participation in policy analysis at BSP's NGO Security workshop	1999				
African Wildlife Foundation's participation in policy analysis at BSP's NGO Security workshop	1998				
USAID's Office of Foreign Disasters Assistance's participation in policy analysis at BSP's NGO Security workshop	1999				
Conservation International's participation in policy analysis at BSP's NGO Security workshop	1999				
Center for the Study of Societies in Crisis's participation in policy analysis at BSP's NGO Security workshop	1999				
George Washington University's participation in policy analysis at BSP's NGO Security workshop	1999				
Outreach--Posters on the Disasters and Biodiversity project were displayed at the Green Cross Meeting. Information on BSP Africa was also disseminated.		1999			

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Interviews of USAID Agriculture and Biodiversity Sector Personnel	1999				
Report- "The Implications for Southern African Biodiversity Conservation and Management of the El Nino Southern Oscillation [ENSO]: a review of the literature and recommendations for Planners"	1998				
Central African Sustainable Use Specialist Group will undertake policy analysis and produce policy brief in English and French.	2000				
East African Sustainable Use Specialist Group will undertake policy analysis and produce policy briefs in English and in French.	2000				
Giraffe Conservation					1997
Local policies related to SU	1998	1998	1998	1998	
National Legislation regarding Sustainable Use			1998	1998	
National policies related to SU	1998	1998			
Pan-African symposium on Sustainable Use.	2000	2000			
Results of tenure discussions in pan-African meeting influenced presentation to Global Biodiversity Forum on tenure at Bratislava before the 4th conference of parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity		1998			
Review of legislation in Niger affecting natural resources	1997				
SUSG groups influenced the SBSTTA of the CBG during workshop. Gave input from the field.		1997			
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				

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
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			
West African Sustainable Use Specialist Group will undertake policy analysis and produce policy briefs in English and in French--Brief 1.	2000				
West African Sustainable Use Specialist Group will undertake policy analysis and produce policy briefs in English and in French--Brief 2.	2000				
Community effects of CITES	1997				
Community effects of CITES and CBD		1997			
Regulation that recognizes and promotes self-audit system for community forestry (Telapak)	1999	1999			
Decentralized community-based monitoring structures for sustainable forest management in Indonesia. (Telapak)	1999	1998			
Consultation and dissemination of results of policy analysis and recommendations for future transboundary conservation area development in the region.		1998	1999		
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development--South Africa	1999				

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development-Zimbabwe	1999				
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development-Mozambique	1999				
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development-Swaziland	1999				
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development-Lesotho	1999				
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development-Botswana	1999				
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development-Namibia	1999				
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development-Angola	1999				
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development-Zambia	1999				
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development-Malawi	1999				
Analysis of policies relating to transboundary conservation areas development-Tanzania	1999				
Harare Transboundary Conservation Area Study Meeting (October 1998)--15 organizations discussed findings on constraints/opportunities for transboundary development	1999	1999			
Transboundary Conservation Area meeting with Southern African Sustainable Use Specialist Group and 15 organizations on results of Transboundary Conservation Areas study; consultation about opportunities and constraints in TBCAs and results dissemination	1999	1999			

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Workshop for 40 organizations (government, NGOs, private sector and the community) analyzing the existing transboundary arrangements, discussing opportunities/constraints, making recommendations.	1999	1999			
Dissemination in hard copy and on web site of report "Study on the Development of Transboundary Natural Resource Management Areas in Southern Africa"--Main Report		2000	2000		
Dissemination in hard copy and on the web of "Study on the Development of Transboundary Natural Resource Management Areas in Southern Africa: Highlights and Findings" (English and Portuguese)		2000			
Dissemination in hard copy and on the web of "Study on the Development of Transboundary Natural Resource Management Areas in Southern Africa: Highlights and Findings" (Portuguese version)		2000			
Dissemination in hard copy and on the web of Transboundary Report "Study on the Development of Transboundary Natural Resource Management Areas in Southern Africa: Community Perspectives"		2000			
Dissemination in hard copy and on the web of Transboundary report "Study on the Development of Transboundary Natural Resource Management Areas in Southern Africa: Global Review"		2000			
Dissemination in hard copy and on the web of Transboundary Report "Study on the Development of Transboundary Natural Resource Management Areas in Southern Africa: Environmental Context"		2000			
Development of regional website detailing news and issues on Transboundary Conservation Areas maintained by regional partner		2000			
Site level policy analysis of Okavango/Caprivi site conducted at December 1998 transboundary workshop in South Africa	1999				

AFR Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation	
Site level policy analysis of Nyika site conducted at December 1998 transboundary workshop in South Africa	1999					
Site level policy analysis of Kasungu site conducted at December 1998 transboundary workshop in South Africa	1999					
Site level policy analysis of Maloti/Drakensburg site conducted at December 1998 transboundary workshop in South Africa	1999					
Site level policy analysis of Gaza/Kruger/Gonarezhou site conducted at December 1998 transboundary workshop in South Africa	1999					
Site level policy analysis of Maputo corridor/Maputaland site conducted at December 1998 transboundary workshop in South Africa	1999					
Article written for and published in the May issue of Innovations Magazine on Transboundary Natural Resource Management		2000				
Produced poster on TBNRM study results and displayed it at the Society for Conservation Biology meeting in Missoula, MT.		2000				
AFR	1996	8	5	5	0	0
	1997	67	10	1	3	2
	1998	25	22	3	3	0
	1999	55	23	1	0	0
	2000	16	26	3	3	0
	2001	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ACTUAL:			281	TOTAL PLANNED:	0	

LAC Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
"This is our Amerindian Way"		1998			
Utilizacion y manejo de especies medicinales de la comunidad indigena Pech/Misquito de Las Marias		1999	1999		
Impact of export-oriented human disturbances on biodiversity of selected coral reefs in Sri Lanka		1999			
Impact of Social Forestry Projects in Northern Ghana	1997	1996			
Evaluation of Chile's forestry policy	1997				
Study of Himachal Pradesh's Grazing Policy: Gaddi	1996				
Hasanuddin University presentation		1995			
Mining Sector Review in Para, Brazil	1997	1997			
Park Boundary Assessment				1998	
Ecology and Conservation of Grassland Birds in Lowland Nepal	1998	1999			
Plenary Conference		1997			
Policies for extractive reserves, including zoning	1997	1997	1997		
Policy analysis conducted in various workshops	1997				
Workshops and schools meetings included education		1997			
Agrarian Reform policy specifying percentages of lands for agriculture and forest and recommending official forest protection			1997		
Defining park boundaries	1998				
Fire suppression policy	1998				
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			
Temporary suspension of ornamental fish collection		1998	1997		

LAC Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Government policies on construction of corrals for enclosing vicunas	1997	1997			
To declare Ganges River between Narora and Bijnor dams as a Protected Area		1998			
Conservation of Ganges River Dolphin issue being brought to Gov. of India to declare a Protected Area		1997			
Analysis of Carp Introduction and Promotion	1998				
Education regarding socio-economic impacts of carp cultivation		1998			
Examination of priorities of federal and local government ministries regarding water resources	1998				
Outreach to present preliminary results to: local communities, municipal authorities, staff responsible for aquaculture policy at the state and federal levels.		1998			
CHIRAG (NGO)'s Aforestation program - plantation survival		1997			
Recommendation for timber distribution policy changes was and will be communicated to stakeholders		1998			
Social and ecological impacts of timber distribution policy analyzed	1998				
Establishment of Community Forest Reserves	1996	1996	1996		
Reforms to State Constitution for Indigenous Rights, Chihuahua	1996	1996	1996	1997	
Palmilla Marketing Reform	1996	1996	1996		
Reserve Management Reform, El Cielo	1997	1997	1998		
Chimalapas Community Statutes	1999	1999			
Land Tenure Reform, Chimalapas	1996	1996	1996	1997	
Analysis of Migration and Population Dynamics, Calakmul	1996				
Calakmul Policy		1998			

LAC Program Policy Initiative	Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
Cuatro Cienagas Policy	1998				
Revision of decree delineating Monarca Butterfly Reserve	1999	1999			
BSP follow-up support for El Carricito enabled the logging to be avoided, while studies are undertaken to allow decree of the site as protected area.	1997	1997	1998	1997	1997
Summit on Sustainable Development: Analysis of Economic Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation	1997	1997			
Summit on Sustainable Development: Biodiversity Information Network	1996	1996	1997		
Summit on Sustainable Development: Certification	1996	1996			
Summit on Sustainable Development: Cooperation on Shared Aquatic Resources	1996	1996	1997		
Summit on Sustainable Development: Innovative Financing	1996	1996	1997		
Summit on Sustainable Development: Inter-American Dialogue	1996	1996	1997		
Recommendations made at LAC Parks Congress			1997		
A Programmatic Environmental Assessment of Proposed Phase III Activities of the Sustainable Uses for Biological Resources Project (SUBIR)	1997	1997	1997		
Ecoregional Gap Analysis Donors Workshop	1999	2000			
Increasing community representation in the Management Committee of the reserve.	1999	1999	1999		
Environmental impact studies	1999				
Mitigation of effects of Cuiaba gas pipeline.	1999		1999	1999	
National Water Law.	1999				
National Biodiversity Law	1999				

LAC Program Policy Initiative		Policy Analysis	Communication and Education	Policy Adopted	Policy Implemented	Improved Conservation
LAC	1996	11	11	4	0	0
	1997	11	12	9	3	1
	1998	7	8	2	1	0
	1999	8	6	3	1	0
	2000	0	1	0	0	0
	2001	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL ACTUAL:			99	TOTAL PLANNED:	
BSP TOTALS	1996	52	47	14	1	0
	1997	97	43	40	18	6
	1998	45	44	20	40	39
	1999	112	67	19	9	3
	2000	25	42	30	21	6
	2001	2	1	2	3	3
	TOTAL ACTUAL:			851	TOTAL PLANNED:	

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	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
A&P Program Site Management								
Tamboan, Besao District, Mountain Province, The Cordillera, Luzon, The Philippines (CDPC)		1997	1997	1997				17,200
Tubtuba, Tubo District, Abra Province, The Cordillera, Luzon, The Philippines (CDPC)		1997	1997	1997	1998			19,000
Ikalahan, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon, The Philippines (PAFID)		1996	1996	1996	1997	1998		33,500
Coron Island Group/Calamian Tagbanwa, Coron District, Palawan, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	22,284
Tala and Busuanga Group/Calamian Tagbanwa, Coron District, Palawan, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998	117,207
Bulalacao Group/Calamian Tagbanwa, Coron District, Palawan, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	40,832
Bongabong District, Mindoro, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	92,000
San Jose District, Mindoro, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997	1998	18,000
Talipanan District, Mindoro, The Philippines (PAFID)	1997	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	2,500
Pinamalaya District, Mindoro, The Philippines (PAFID)		1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	36,000
Mt. Malindang National Park, Zamboanga del Norte Province, Mindinao, The Philippines (PAFID)	1998	1997	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	44,000

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Balit, Agusan del Sur Province, Mindinao, The Philippines (RGS-TFM)		1996	1996	1997	1997	1997		2,600
Jelmu Sibak, Kutai Sub-District, Bentian Besar Regency, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (PLASMA)		1996	1996	1998	1998	1998	1997	47,000
Penarong, Kutai Sub-District, Bentian Besar Regency, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (PLASMA)		1997	1997	1997	1998			17,500
Kayan Mentarang National Park, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia)	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1998	1998	1,400,000
Gunung Lorentz National Park & World Heritage Site, Irian Jaya, Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia)	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	2,200,000
Gunung Mutis National Park, Timor, Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia)	1998	1996	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	50,000
Wangameti National Park, Sumba Barat, Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia)	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	200,000
Manyumbang Kiba', Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	4,734
Manyumbang Kanan, Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	7,003
Tapang Sambas-Tapang Kemayau, Sekadau Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	2,456
Resak Balai, Belitang Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1,595

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Calah (Air Merah), Mandor Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)			1996		1996		1996	4,619
Pangkalatn Duriatn, Mandor Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia			1996		1996		1996	957
Kampung Baru - Batu Bedan, Sekadau Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1996		1996		1996	868
Malaya Village, Krui, Lampung Province, Sumatra, Indonesia (LATIN)	1998	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998		29,000
Salakkau, Sakeru & Sakerebau; Desa Saibi Samukop, Siberut Selatan Sub-District, Siberut, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)		1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	2,297
Siri Logui, Siberut, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)		1997	1997					
Malancan, Siberut, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)		1997	1997					500
Rokdog, Desa Madobag, Siberut Selatan Sub-District, Siberut, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	5,493
Taikatubut Oinan, Desa Saureinu, Sipora, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1,689
Dirung, Murung, Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	5,377
Cangkang, Tanah Siang, Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	4,517

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Ulung Bana, Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	2000	2000	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	4,596
Narui, Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	2000	2000	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1,933
Ugai, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)			2000	1999	1999	1999		7,500
Saliguma, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)			2000	1999	1999	1999		7,500
Kampung Tolonggak, Kepulauan Mentawai, Indonesia (YCM)			2000	1999	1999	1999		500
Toro, Donggala, Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia (YKSPK/YTM)	2000	2000	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	4,000
Siatu, Togeans Islands, Poso District, Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia (YTT)	2000	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999		11,000
Batampang, Barito Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YPD)	2000	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	8,101
Simpang Telo, Barito Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YPD)	2000	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	2,150
Muara Puning, Barito Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YPD)	2000	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	3,100
Batilap, Barito Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YPD)	2000	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	5,460
Puhawang dan Kalangan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	1,187
Datar Ajab, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	6,525
Muluy, Pasir, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	12,953

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Kiyu Batu Ampar, Hulu Sungai Tengah, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/LPMA)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	7,632
Rodok, Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000		12,608
Tabulang, Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YBSD)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000		3,196
Sungai Terik, Pasir, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK/YPI)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	8,845
Pasir Mayang, Pasir, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	7,420
Olong Gelang, Pasir, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3,489
Kampung Tengah dan Tanjung Nyiur, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000		8,000
Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco National Park, Gran Chaco, Bolivia (WCS)	1996	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	4,600,000
Yamayakat, Amazonas Province, Peru (Margaret Stern)		1997	1997	1996	1998	1997	1998	1,500
Site 1, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 2, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 3, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 4, 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 10, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Site 11, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 12, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 13, 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						
Site 20, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 21, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 22, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 23, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 24, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 25, 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 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						
Site 37, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 38, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						
Site 39, Orissa State, India (Vasundhara)		1997						

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
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						
Thung Yai Naresuan Protected Area, Tak & Kanchanaburi Provinces, Thailand (WFT)		1996	1996	1996				300,000
North Andaman, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Middle Andaman, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Baratang, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Havelock, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Wandur, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Dugong Creek, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Hut Bay, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Great Nicobar, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Neil Island, Union Territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Sat Beel, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Loharband, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Sone Beel, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Bhuban Hill, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Haflong and Jatinga, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Lumding, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Nameri Sanctuary, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Majuli, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Dibru-Saikhowa Sanctuary, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Rani-Garbhanga, Assam State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Betia (near Udaipur Wildlife Sanctuary), Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997	1997		1997		
Bhimbandh and Gangta, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997	1997		1997		
Dalma Hills - West Singhbhum, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997		1997			

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Hazaribagh, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Kanwar Lake and Sanctuary, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Palamau Tiger Reserve, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Ranchi Urban Agglomeration, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Saranda, Bihar State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Banet, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Ranj, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				
Bhupen, Pashi, and Sharan, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Chakru, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Kaamla, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Kathog, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Naanj, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Sagnam, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				
Shansher, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				
Thalli, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				
Pammad, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Panjorh, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				
Rajgarh, Himachal Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997		1997				
Merkal, Sringeri, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Neralakuppa, Shimoga, and Bhadravati, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Mala, Karkala, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Subramanya, Suliya, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Hulanagadde, Kutna, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Neggu, Sirsi, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Channakesavapura, Pavagada, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Kamadhodu, Ranebennur, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Gandlahalli, Kolar, Karnataka State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary, Orissa State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Chandaka-Dompara Wildlife Sanctuary, Orissa State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Chilika, Orissa State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Dhani, Orissa State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Simlipal Tiger Reserve Buffer Area, Orissa State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Biramdevara, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Doli, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Bichiwara, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Phulwari Ki Nal, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Kewra, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Kota, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Sariska, Rajasthan, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997					
Baran, Rajasthan State, India (WWF-India)		1997	1997			1997		
Site 1, Uttar Pradesh Hills, Uttar Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997						
Site 2, Uttar Pradesh Hills, Uttar Pradesh, India (WWF-India)		1997						
Sila & Leinitu, Nusalaut, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1997	1997	1997	1998	1997	1997	1,928
Nalahia, Nusalaut, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1997	1997	1997		1997	1997	872
Ameth, Nusalaut, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1996	1997	1996	1997	1997		3,252
Sameth & Haruku, Haruku, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1996	1997	1996	1997	1997	1999	1,438
Noloth, Saparua, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1998	1998	1999	2000	2000		1,265
Abubu, Nusalaut, Maluku Tengah, Maluku, Indonesia (Hualopu)		1998	1998	1998	2000	2000	1999	1,107
Manado Tua II, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1998	2000	2000		1,250
Watumea, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1997	2000	1998		91

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Leleko, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1997	2000	1998		306
Makawidey, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1997	2000	1998		1,750
Batuputih, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1999		1,932
Nain, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	2000	2000	155
Tiwoho, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)	1999	1998	1998	1998	1999	2000	2000	494
Rap-Rap, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)	1999	1998	1998	1998	1998	1999	1999	983
Papakelan, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)	1999	1998	1998	1998	1999	1998		460
Alungbanua, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	458
Kasawari, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1999	1999	1999	1999			400
Pinangunian, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1999	1999	1999	1999			1,027
Masgirang, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi, Indonesia (FPK)		1999	1999	1999	1999	1999		243
Ntoli, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi, Indonesia	2000	2000	2000	2000			2000	482
Lindu, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi, Indonesia	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	20,250
Sidas Daya, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1997	1998	1999	1998	11,000
Nangka Dusun, Desa Nangka, Menjalin Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1995	1998	1995	1998	1999	1998	711

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Semandang Kiri, Simpang Hulu, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1996	1997	1996	1998	1999	1998	23,000
Kotup, Mayao, Desa Tunggu Boyok, Bonti Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1997	1998	1998	1998	1,166
Empejak, Desa Merbang, Belitang Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1997	1998	1999	1998	1,180
Congkong Baru, Desa Senduruhan, Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	8,513
Kenabung, Desa Senduruhan, Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	5,078
Kampung Merbang, Desa Merbang, Belitang Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1998	1998	1998	1999	1998	1,879
Tanjung Maju, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1997	1999	1997	1999	1999	2001	2,900
Banyur Karab, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1996	1999	1996	1999	1999	2001	6,300
Nyawan, Desa Nangka, Menjalin Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia	2000	1998	1998	1998	1998	1999	1998	1,436
Temawakng, Mayao, Desa Tunggu Boyok, Bonti Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1,239

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Tebilai, Mayao, Desa Tunggui Boyok, Bonti Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1,011
Kenyauk-Ampon, Desa Senduruhan, Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	6,915
Konyo, Desa Nangka, Menjalin Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia	2000	1998	1998	1998	1998	1999	1998	782
Cagat, Desa Tampoak, Menjalin Sub-District, Pontianak Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia	2000	1998	1998	1998	1998	1999	1998	1,215
Tapang Mudai, Desa Merbang, Belitang Hilir Sub-District, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1999	1998	647
Teluk Songkam-Nanga Mengaras, Desa Senduruhan, Sandai Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	6,475
Palades Batukng, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1998	1998	1998	1998	1999	1998	1,043
Menawai Lingkau, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)	2000	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1,773
Biawak, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	2,239
Sungai Kulat, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKPSK)	2000	1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	2,213
Sumpit, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1998	1999	1998	1999	1999		1,100

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Pengerawan, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	1,651
Lamboi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	1,209
Pandarangk, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1998	2000	1998	2000	2000		1,000
Sungai Kiri, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	2,013
Pate, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	1,028
Pasir Mayang, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1998	1998	1999	1999	1999	4,764
Tanjung, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	4,035
Menawai Tekam, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	2,751
Menawai Ulu, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	1,037
Tapang Baroh, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1998	835
Kerintak, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	890
Palanyo, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	606
Pangkalan Pakit, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	1999	2,374
Kase, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1,024
Po'ok, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	942
Nek Kompokng, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999	2001	1999				263

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Kalam, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1999	1999	2001	2001	2001	4,000
Pulan, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	2000	2000	8,000
Ungak, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1999	2001	1999	2001	2001	2000	9,000
Apan, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	1999	2001	1999	2001	2001	2000	7,000
Sungai Tebelian, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999	2000	1999	2000		2000	10,000
Belaban, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1999	2000	1999	2000			14,000
Sungai Utik, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	2000	1999	2000		2000	9,000
Saham-Bingge, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1995	1998	1995	1998	1999	1999	3,337
Palanyo Sangking, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2001	1,200
Demit, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1998	1998	1998	1999	1999	1999	12,506
Nangka Pahauman, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		1995	1999	1999	1998	1999	1999	1,082
Amawakng, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2001	368
Bariakak, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2001	227
Benatu, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	15,859
Air Dua, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3,676
Perendaman, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3,953

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Batu Keling, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2,899
Selang Kai, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	8,790
Riam Tapang, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	11,249
Bangan Baru, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2,729
Lintang Pelaman, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	3,315
Kebodang, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	5,333
Lugau, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	3,790
Aguk, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	965
Moncok, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	653
Layar, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	1,368
Punyanget, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	4,426
Kenyabur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)		2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	19,679
Tanah Putih, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (YKSPK)	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001		476
Meru-Betiri, Java Timur, Indonesia		1998	1998	1998	1999	2000	2000	2,000
Malasari, Java Barat, Indonesia	2000		2000	2000	2000	2000		4,777
Sinarasmi, Java Barat, Indonesia		2001	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	4,917
Cicadas, Java Barat, Indonesia				2000	2000	2000		4,800
Cilanggar, Java Barat, Indonesia				2000	2000	2000		841

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Kaluet Selatan, Aceh, Sumatra				1999				100,000
Mariangin, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1997	1998	1999				2,000
Singkuang, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1998		1999				2,000
Sepangang, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1998		1999				2,000
Pendulangan, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1998		1999				10,000
Riam Dadap, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1998		1999				10,000
Aur Gading, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1998		1999				9,000
Sekukun, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1999						8,000
Jelai, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)				1998				251
Sepiri, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	2,918
Upe, Sanggau Sub-District, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)			2000	2000				1,000
Lanong, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)			2000	2000				1,000
Engkayok, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)			2000	2000				1,000
Entiop, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)			2000	2000				1,000
Kadak, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)			2000	2000				
Kelomput, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)			2000	2000				1,000

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Batu Sapis, Sandai Sub-District, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)			2000	2000				1,000
Kayan Mendalam, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)			2000	2000				1,000
Bukang, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	1,362
Benung, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1995		1998		1999		3,800
Tepulang, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1996	1999	1998	2000	1999	2000	3,278
Engkunipasek, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1997		1999				4,200
Batu Kajang, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1998						5,000
Idaatn, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		1998						7,000
Besiq/Bermai, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)		2000	2000	2000	2000		2000	20,000
Nilik, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)				2000				8,477
Mantar, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)				2000				10,000
Bombay, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)				2000				8,000
Damai Seberang, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)				2000				6,000
Damai Kota, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)				2000				800
Mendika, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan, Indonesia (SHK)				2000				1,500
Walesi, West Papua, Indonesia		1998	2000	1998	2000	2000	2000	49

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Pelebaga, West Papua, Indonesia		1998	2000	1998	2000	2000	2000	36
Ibele, West Papua, Indonesia		1999	2000	1999	2000	2000	2000	56
Habema, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	1999	2000	2000	2000	150
Heatnem, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	149
Walaik, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	162
Okilik, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	47
Wambena, West Papua, Indonesia		1998		1999				450
Yapase, West Papua, Indonesia		1999	2000	1999	2000			5,750
Aou, West Papua, Indonesia		1998		1998				1,000
Kapi, West Papua, Indonesia		1998		1998				1,000
Ass, West Papua, Indonesia		1999		1998				1,000
Atat, West Papua, Indonesia		1999		1998				1,000
Yamas, West Papua, Indonesia				1998				1,000
Yeni, West Papua, Indonesia				1998				1,000
Per, West Papua, Indonesia				1998				1,000
Suru, West Papua, Indonesia				1998				1,000
Kemtuk, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	4,000
Yongsu Spari, West Papua, Indonesia		1999	2000	1999	2000			3,850
Wari, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000			3,700
Nachebe, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000			2,500
Nachatawa, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000			2,800
Doromena, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000			600
Kwamsu, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000			1,500
Mekari, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000			1,500
Bonggrang, West Papua, Indonesia		2000	2000	2000	2000			1,000
Chandrapala, Salyan District, Nepal (New ERA)		1998	1998	1998	1998	1998		259

A&P Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Fulbari, Dang Deukhari District, Nepal (New ERA)		1998	1998	1999	1999	1999		185
Ralli Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999		1999				25
Bandevi Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2000	1999		1999		195
Mastabhawani Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999		1999				21
Shanti Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999		1999				125
Mati Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999		1999				205
Chhamkunidaha Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999		1999				105
Munal Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999		1999				60
Mahakal Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999		1999				100
Deurali Community Forest, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2000	1999	2000	2000		40
Kohalpur, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		1998		1998	1998	1998		30
Rimna, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2001	1999				74
Saraswoti, Bardiya District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2001	2000				33
Tharu Balapur, Bardiya District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2000	2000	2001			63
Ranitakura, Salyan District, Nepal (New ERA)		1998	2000	1999		1999		46
Himali, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999		1999				406
Deuti, Dolpa District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2000	1999		1999		45
Gijara, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2000	2000	2001	2001		134

		Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares	
A&P Program Site Management										
	Jalandhara, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2000	2000	2001	2001		76	
	Mahila Upakar, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2000	1999	2001	1999		26	
	Srijana, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2000	1999	2001	1999		10	
	Shiva, Bardiya District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2000	2000				34	
	Bagailaphanta, Bardiya District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2001	2000				104	
	Siswara, Bardiya District, Nepal (New ERA)		1999	2000	2000				45	
	Kusum, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		2000		2000				38	
	Rajha, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		2000		2000				12	
	Tarepahar, Salyan District, Nepal (New ERA)		1998	2000	1999	2001	1999		49	
	Pakhapani, Salyan District, Nepal (New ERA)		2001	2001	2001	2001	2001		54	
	Gupti, Dang District, Nepal (New ERA)		2001	2001	2001				31	
	Samaj Ekata, Banke District, Nepal (New ERA)		2001	2001	2001				38	
A&P	1996	2	25	16	16	7	4	7		
	1997	7	133	76	31	16	28	4		
	1998	4	63	38	57	35	27	34		
	1999	6	45	37	61	43	59	33		
	2000	47	49	71	62	57	42	35		
	2001	1	5	18	12	19	16	15		
TOTAL ACTUAL:			1363	TOTAL PLANNED:			0			
			348 sites				0 sites			
			10,074,378 hectares				0 hectares			

		Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
AAM Program Site Management									
Sustainable Agriculture Analytical Topic					1999				640,000
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	
	1999	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ACTUAL:			1	TOTAL PLANNED:		0			
			1 sites			0 sites			
			640,000 hectares			0 hectares			

	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
AFR Program Site Management								
Sustainable Use Pan-African Symposium				2000				
Support to African Forest Action Network (AFAN)				2000		2000		
ADIE workshop in La Lopé				2000		2000		
Grant to San Francisco University for the Ecotone study		2000						
Grant to BDCP-Cameroon for regional botanical training workshop				2000				
Grant to Aventures Sans Frontieres (Projet de Creation D' Un Sentier Botanique Dans la Foret de la Pointe Denis, Gabon)			2000					
Grant to Cameroon Environmental Watch: Evaluation et Cartographie de la Situation de L'Exploitation Forestiere Industrielle Autour de la Reserve de Biosphere du Dja		2000						
Grant to WWF, Cameroon for Implementation of the Cameroon's National Elephant Management Plan			2000					
Mafia Island Marine Park		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		82,200
Burkina Faso Kabore Tambi National Park			1996	1996				
Madagascar Masoala Peninsula National Park	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		
Namibia Bushman Land	1996	1996	1996	1996		1996		
Okafor grant				1998				
Okafor grant		1998	1998	1998	1998			
Okafor grant				1998				
UMD-Chris Justice Grant - Central		1996		1999				
Latigo Grant				1995				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Latigo Grant				1995				
Latigo Grant				1995				
Latigo Grant				1995				
Latigo Grant				1995				
Behaviors II Umbrella-Testing Field Guide in Zimbabwe				1999				
Field Testing of Behaviors Guide--Senegal				2000				
Réserve Naturelle de Popenguin, Senegal				1998				
Réserve Naturelle de Popenguin, Senegal				1997				
Réserve Naturelle de Popenguin, Senegal		1997						
Réserve Naturelle de Popenguin, Senegal				1997				
Behaviors--Uganda Workshop				1998				
Behaviors, Influence of Community Conservation Program--Agrippinah Namara, MISR (Makerere Institute of Social Research)				1997				
Taita Hills Forests in Taita Taveta District, Kenya				1998				300
Taita Hills Forests in Taita Taveta District, Kenya				1998				300
Taita Hills Forests in Taita Taveta District, Kenya				1997				300
Taita Hills Forests in Taita Taveta District, Kenya			1997					300
Taita Hills Forests in Taita Taveta District, Kenya		1997						300
Taita Hills Forests in Taita Taveta District, Kenya				1998				300
Cluster of 13 villages around Mbaniou		1997		1997				61,240
Cluster of 13 villages around Mbaniou				1998				61,240
Samba Dia Borassus Palm Stand, midwest Senegal		1997		1998				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Samba Dia Borassus Palm Stand, midwest Senegal				1997				
Botswana		1997						
Eritrea		1997						
Ethiopia		1997						
Kenya		1997						
Lesotho		1997						
Madagascar		1997						
Malawi		1997						
Mozambique		1997						
Namibia		1997						
Somalia		1997						
South Africa		1997						
Sudan		1997						
Tanzania		1997						
Uganda		1997						
Zambia		1997						
Zimbabwe		1997						
Zanzibar	1996	1996			1997			
Zanzibar		1997	1997					1998
Zanzibar								1998
Zanzibar								1998
Environmental Governance in East and Southern Africa--Report "Governing the Environment"								1998
Environmental Governance in East and Southern Africa--Report "Governing the Environment"								1998
Environmental Governance in East and Southern Africa--Report "Governing the Environment"								1998
Environmental Governance in East and Southern Africa--Report "Governing the Environment"								1998

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Environmental Governance in East and Southern Africa--Report "Governing the Environment"				1998				
Environmental Governance in East and Southern Africa				1997				
Developing a climate change adaptation strategy for Uganda--Uganda's Adaptation Strategy				1998				
Developing a climate change adaptation strategy for Uganda--Workshop/Sectoral Report				1997				
Adaptation to Global Climate Change in Africa--WRI technical support grant				1997				
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Project--development of principles				1997				
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation--Masoala Project			1997	1997	1997			
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation--LIFE Project				1997				
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation--NATURAMA	1997		1997	1997	1997			
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation--Analytical Document				1998				
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation--Analytical Document				1998				
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation--Analytical Document				1998				
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation--Analytical Document				1998				
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation--Analytical Document				1998				
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation--Ranomafana			1997					
CARPE forestry policy review in Central				1998				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
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CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
CARPE forestry policy review in Central Africa--grants				1998				
First IUCN grant				1997				
CEFDHAC 2		1998						54,000
Abong Mbang to Lomie road		1997						
CEFDHAC 2		1998						
CEFDHAC 2		1998						
CEFDHAC 2		1998						
CEFDHAC 2		1998						
CEFDHAC 2		1998						
CEFDHAC 2		1998						
CEFDHAC 2		1998						
CEFDHAC 2		1998						
CEFDHAC 2		1998						
Elizabeth Losos-Center for Tropical Forest Science						1999		
Monitoring Forest Dynamics-Losos Grant Phase 2						2000		
Impact of gold panning/human activities in Gabon		2000						
Biotic Survey of Bioko and Mbini, Equatorial Guinea		1999						
Forest cover change in Cameroon (CIFOR)		1999						
Participatory Mapping in Cameroon		1999		1999				
GIS modeling-cause/effect of deforestation in CAR		2000		2000				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Beaver College Grant--Primate Conservation on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea		1999						
CTFS/BDCP-C-- Congo Basin Botanical Training				2000				
San Francisco State University--Satellite Imagery Assessment of Ecotone Habitat Loss		2000						
African Rattan Research Programme/Limbe Botanic Garden				2000				
WCS--Elephant Monitoring Cameroon Environmental Watch		2000				2000		
IITA-Humid Forest station, Cameroon		2000						
Birdlife Cameroon				1999				
Non-Timber Forest Product Restitution Workshop						2000		
CEFDHAC 2000				2000				
West Africa Workshop		2000		2000				
Sustainable Use--Capacity building of the chairs and focal points from East, Southern and West Africa.				1997				
Sustainable Use--Capacity building of the chairs and focal points from East, Southern and West Africa.				1997				
Sustainable Use--Capacity building of the chairs and focal points from East, Southern and West Africa.				1997				
Sustainable Use--Capacity building of the chairs and focal points from East, Southern and West Africa.				1997				

AFR Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Sustainable Use Umbrella--Capacity building of the chairs and focal points from East, Southern and West Africa.				1997				
Sustainable Use Umbrella--Capacity building of the chairs and focal points from East, Southern and West Africa.				1997				
Sustainable Use--SUSGs				1998				
Sustainable Use--Central Africa SUSG				1998				
Sustainable Use--East Africa SUSG				1998				
Sustainable Use--East Africa SUSG				1998				
Sustainable Use--IUCN enhancing the capacity of African Sustainable Use Specialist Groups				1997				
Sustainable Use--Southern Africa SUSG				1998				
Sustainable Use--Southern Africa SUSG- attended pan-African meeting				1998				
Sustainable Use-IUCN West Africa SUSG				1998				
West Africa SUSG- attended Pan-African meeting				1998				
Members from various East and Southern African and Inuit communities to participate in workshop investigating synergies between CITES and CBD.				1997				
Transfrontier Conservation Resource/Database Centre at Peace Parks Foundation				1999				

AFR Program Site Management		Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
AFR	1996	3	5	4	9	2	3	0	
	1997	1	22	5	23	2	0	0	
	1998	0	11	1	163	1	0	0	
	1999	0	4	0	5	0	1	0	
	2000	0	8	2	10	0	5	0	
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ACTUAL:			290	TOTAL PLANNED:			0		
			256 sites				0 sites		
			260,480 hectares				0 hectares		

LAC Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Iwokrama Region				1998				
Cusco, Peru				1998				
Utilizacion y manejo de especies medicinales de la comunidad indigena Pech/Misquito de Las Marias (Batilituk), Reserva de la Biosfera de Rio Platano, Honduras				1999				
Village-based Larviculture and Stock Enhancement of Sea Cucumbers (Echinodermata Holothuroidea) on the Kenyan Coast		1999						
Inventory, monitoring, and conservation of a high-diversity fauna by traditional people in the Upper Jurua Extractive Reserve, Acre		1999	1999		1999			
Impact of export-oriented human disturbances on biodiversity of selected coral reefs in Sri Lanka		1999						
Hail Haor wetland		1997						
La Curena		1996	1996					
Park Macaya			1996	1996	1996			
Arabuko-Sokoke Forest		1997		1998		1997		
Kyabobo Range National Park		1997	1997	1997		1997		15,000
Royal Chitwan Nat. Park, Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve		1997						
Upper Jurua Extractive Reserve, Acre		1997	1997	1997		1997		500,000
Chanda Beel		1997	1997	1997				10,870
Atlantic Forest			1997					
Sierra San Pedro Martir			1997					63,000
Hikkaduwa			1998	1998		1998		60
Mbaracayu Reserve			1997	1997	1997	1997		62,000
Bangweulu Fishery		1997		1997				750,000
Pichavaram mangrove forest		1997	1997	1998				
Reserva de la Biosfera Maya		1997		1997		1997		25,000

LAC Program Site Management	Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
Mbirikani and Kuku Group Ranches, Kenya		1998	1998	1997		1998		504,222
Mayan ejidos, Quintana Roo		1997						
Kyoga Basin		1998						
Salinas Aguada Blanca National Reserve		1997	1997	1997		1997		366,000
Parque Nacional do Jau		1997	1997	1997				
River Ganga		1998		1997		1998		230,000
Nainital district (Kumaon region) Central Himalayas		1997	1998		1998	1997		1,000
Himachal Pradesh		1998		1998				
Cote des Arcadins				1997		1997		
Pino Gordo (Chihuahua)	1997	1996	1996	1996	1997	1997		
Tamaulipas		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	145,000
Chimalapas (Land Tenure Reform)		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		
El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		120,000
Calakmul Biosphere Reserve		1996	1996	1996	1996	1996		723,185
Cuatro Cienegas, Chihuahuan Desert		1999	1999					84,347
Mariposa Monarca		1999						16,110
Grandes Islas			1999					934,756
El Ocote, Chimalapas				1999		1999		48,140
El Carricito Reserve	1997	1996						10,000
Southern Mexico Site #1			2000	2000		2000		
El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve				1999				120,000
Bolivia Pantanal - San Matias Integrated Managemen	1999	1999	1999	1999				4,000,000
Bolivia Pantanal - Chiquitino Dry Forest		1999	1999	2000				2,000,000
Nicaragua ecotourism workshop: Ecoturismo, parques y comunidades			2000	2000				

LAC Program Site Management		Legal Status	Site Assessment	Management Actions	Capacity Developed	Implementation	M and E	Adaptive Management	Hectares
LAC	1996	0	7	7	6	5	4	1	
	1997	2	13	9	11	2	9	0	
	1998	0	4	3	6	1	3	0	
	1999	1	7	5	4	1	1	0	
	2000	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ACTUAL:			118	TOTAL PLANNED:			0		
			45 sites				0 sites		
			10,728,690 hectares				0 hectares		
BSP TOTALS	1996	5	37	27	31	14	11	8	
	1997	10	168	90	65	20	37	4	
	1998	4	78	42	226	37	30	34	
	1999	7	56	42	71	44	61	33	
	2000	47	57	75	75	57	48	35	
	2001	1	5	18	12	19	16	15	
TOTAL ACTUAL:			1772	TOTAL PLANNED:			0		
			649 sites				0 sites		
			21,703,241 hectares				0 hectares		

APPENDIX 2. BSP Data Dictionary for Performance Monitoring

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) there is 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, regulations, 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.	
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 one 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 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	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

	hypotheses, monitoring or collecting data and iterative evaluation and change according to the information collected in order to effectively learn and manage.	management unit do to demonstrate that they are adaptively managing important habitat? It is 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

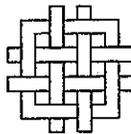
Adaptive management demonstrated	Management or economic use of natural resources as an experiment in order to learn effectively from experience. Adaptive management includes setting hypotheses, monitoring or collecting data and iterative evaluation and change according to the information collected in 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	At least one step of the intervention/management actions that were previously designed in the management action design.

implemented	
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 stakeholders, conservation organizations, and/or scientists are 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 are involved in the priority assessment or land-use planning and have an equitable stake in determining the outcome.
Policy	Polices include laws, regulations, 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.
Workshop	A group of people who meet one to several days to discuss and analyze a specific topic and not necessarily learn specific skill.



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Summaries in Policy with Documented Improvements

1. *District Framework for Village Natural Resource Management*

In local district government in Sanggau, West Kalimantan has formally adopted the draft local regulation on village governance developed by *Pancur Kasih* NGO networks and *ELSAM*. This regulation establishes the village *kampung* as the basic unit for governance with executive functions undertaken by the head of the *kampung*, legislative functions by the Village Representative Body, and judicial functions by local *adat* institutions. The *adat* institutions are given the right, authority and responsibility of managing natural resources in their area in accordance with appropriate *adat* knowledge and practices. In this new structure, community *kampung* units and the Sub-districts are the two layers of decision-makers, eliminating the layer of the larger village unit known as *Desa*. The dominant Dayak and Melayu ethnic groups in Sanggau fully support this draft in public hearings and through their contributions to the special government committee dealing with the draft. They have even expressed their willingness to outwardly disobey District government rules if they plan to reintroduce the *Desa*. Two radio stations in Sanggau have broadcast the features of the draft regulation and received overwhelmingly positive responses from the public listening. The draft is now scheduled for three more public consultations by the local legislative commission before its final passage. As a result, villages in Ketapang, Sanggau and Kapuas Hulu requested support from *PPSHK*, *PPSDAK*, and the *Pancur Kasih* consortium to develop management plans to minimize conversion of key forest areas to other uses, ie, upland rice farms. They organized themselves and developed enterprise units for rubber, kemiri nuts, weavings and fish farms to boost incentives against conversion. They received technical assistance from *PPSHK* through apprenticeships to other successful groups around West Kalimantan. The recent village planning activities in the sites of Bonti (Sanggau), Jalai Lintang (Kapuas Hulu) and Bihak (Ketapang) show diminishing forest clearing for ladang (cultivation farms) and expansion of village tree farms into key watershed areas and *adat* forests.

2. *Revise Community Forest Decree SK 677*

Part of *LATIN*'s efforts to revise the Forestry Law and community forest decree SK 677 have been to assist the Department of Forestry's unit on community forestry to facilitate meetings and strategic planning on site, as well as to develop principles, criteria and indicators for improved community forestry management. *LATIN* stressed the need to identify community managed areas, by first establishing what are the bases for sustainable livelihood, territory, social and ecosystem integrity. They suggested that three basic regulations are needed: one to determine the community managed areas; one that sets up the authority and control of the village over these resources and; one that transfers control of local budgets to the village to improve their welfare using their own resources rather than to increase locally sourced income. Department of Forestry and local governments have continued to ask for *LATIN*'s assistance for facilitating strategic planning facilitation in 21 sites.

Department of Forestry decided to issue Decree SK 31, overriding SK 677, to regulate implementation of community forestry management with emphasis on local government participation. Numerous community forestry advocates consider this a step backwards as it requires villagers to join cooperatives and makes *HKM* site selection, licensing, resource management planning and monitoring by local government contingent on Forestry Department's

yet non-existing guidelines. It also requires District governments to unilaterally develop guidelines for community strengthening and develop criteria of determining eligibility of a local group to receive "strengthening" as a *HKM* manager. On the other hand, others recognize the decree as giving serious support to the decentralization of control and management of forest resources to local communities. *LATIN* in its recent national workshop on community forestry in early 2001 reemphasized the need to see community forestry as a solution to the natural resource crisis and evolve creative ways to resolve diminishing control of the central government over forests with ill prepared but people based local governments. Several district heads who attended have already committed to implementing a people-oriented alternative forestry program. For example, in Kuningan West Java, the district head signed on to memorandum of understanding with *Perum Perhutani* to apply a more socialized version of its *PHBM* (community-led forestry development program) and to expand it benefit 102 villages in the District of Kuningan which covers 30,000 hectares.

3. *Sub-district Mempawah Hulu recognize community maps, in West Kalimantan*

Improved environmental conditions of villages of Nék Maih, Doak, Sijarum, Pak Jawa, Bambuk in the area of Desa Bilayuk, Sub-District Mempawah Hulu is being attributed to formal recognition by Sub-district of their land use as shown in their maps. *PPSDAK* mappers have done mapping in the area in September 1999. A couple of years before that, a plantation company Pan Agro Asia had started operating in the area. It took away 800 hectares from the community and paid Rp 50,000 per hectare of community land. Nonetheless, the company enforced a charge of Rp 25,000 per hectare allegedly for the "cooperative" costs. The plantation company experienced losses and stopped operations. It abandoned the land it bought from the community members. Community members realized the company transaction was fraudulent. It also experienced difficulties in accessing firewood through the "company land" which they now regard as alienated. After mapping, the community decided to reclaim the land and replant it with rubber and rice to prevent it from becoming a total wasteland. They are also concerned that small scale logging license from the District Head (*HPHH*) could take over the area and spill over into their adjacent adat forests. The formal signing of the map by the District Head in early 2001 lent community members the legitimacy they needed. As a result, villagers started village management planning with *Pancur Kasih*. Commitment from the latter to support this site through Etho-Agro Forest Project increased the incentive to develop village management plans.

Documentation for Sites Showing Adaptive Management

Site Name: **Lugau**, Kec. Ketunggau Tengah
District/Province: Sintang, **West Kalimantan**
Country: Indonesia
Partner: *PPSDAK-Pancur Kasih*
Biome: Tropical Broadleaf Forest
Area under effective management: 3,790 ha.

Lugau is a community located in the interior of District Ketunggau Tengah. The only way to reach the area is by boat along the Kapuas and Ketunggau Rivers. From Sintang town proper, one uses a speedboat for six hours to reach the village vicinity. Then it takes three hours walk to get to the actual village of Lugau. The name Lugau is taken from the river that flows through this village. First settlers of the area were Dayak *Kek Jawang*, *Kek Abit*, *Kek Pagem*, *Kek Majang* and *Kek Jamai*. Adat wise, This village is under the *adat* authority of *Binua Laman* and *Menua Demam*. Potential threats are large scale illegal logging, as well as oil palm plantation expansions. These threats have prompted community members to request assistance through mapping.

Habitat Quality

Maps show *rimba* or *adat* forests totalling 1061 has., *bawas* or old fallow fields which have secondary regrowth at 1,530 ha, rubber farms 822 ha, rice farms 177 ha, village settlements 19 ha, *tembawang* or highly diverse forest farms with fruit trees, 41 ha, *sahang/lada* or commercial crop plots 140 ha. There are only 25 families totaling 147 people in this area. Villagers have listed at least ten tree species including hardwoods *meranti*, *tebelian*, *keladan*, and at least twelve animal species which include *tiung* and *ruai* birds, honey bears, *tupai* and *kelempiau*.

Adaptive Management

Mapping has resulted in an internal agreement among villagers not to cut timber in *adat* forest (*rimba*) areas except if it is to fulfill basic family needs. A map of the community *adat* land showed various long-term land use and management systems that are in place. These include allocations for *bawas*, *rimba* and *tembawang*. *Bawas* areas are clearly delineated and protected. *Rimba* areas are old growth and can not be touched by villagers. *Tembawang* have useful products for villagers, including for practical cash needs from seasonal fruits and rubber, as well as commercial pepper crops. These three areas have been customarily protected. However, in response to existing threats, rules protecting these areas from conversion and destruction have been formalized through a village agreement. The agreement is currently being maintained by a local organization called *Yayasan Benua Pulang Gana* which focuses on environmental concerns and provides community agro-forestry assistance. Monitoring of threats and community planning is also part of the *Yayasan's* work.

Documentation for Sites Showing Adaptive Management

Site Name: **Anoi** (Saloya village, Tibo village and Tamarejo village), Sindue
District/Province: Donggala, **Central Sulawesi**
Country: Indonesia
Partner: *REMAPPALA* through *JKPP*
Biome : Tropical Broadleaf Forest
Area Under Effective Management: 6,753 hectares
Total Project Area : 4,068 ha + 4,157 ha + 9,175 ha = 17,400 hectares

Habitat Quality

Anoi is the local name for the area where the original *Kori* tribe has lived from generation to generation. Administratively these villages are in Sindue sub-district, Donggala District, Central Sulawesi. The Anoi people comprise a relatively small number of the total population which are spread in the villages Tibo, Tamarejo and Saloya. They have practiced simple spatial land use for generations. They have *pangale* (primary forest), consisting of *ntoe* (*Disopyros celebica*), *kayu palipi*, *kayu nantu*, *tiro tasi*, *kume*, *kala-kala*, two species of rattan (*tawuti* and *batang*). They also have gardens (*ova*), including cultivated tress *wanga* (*Pigafeta filaris*), many kinds of bamboo and *aren* (*Arenga pinnata*) as well as *durian* (*Durio zibethimus*). Traditionallay Anoi people have cultivated some high-yield rice varieties (*Oryza sativa*, spp.) e.g. *bula kampa*, *pae toalu*, *Vunga/Koyo asemtabulu*, *supa vurivono*, *torangga vutu vayu*, *pulu masapi*, *pulu santibi* and *pulu bidadari*.

Endemic animals include *anoa* (*Bulalus deppresicornia*), *kuskus* (*Phalanger celebensis*), *alo* (*Rhytaceros cassidix*) and monkeys (*Macaca tongkena*). Some species of birds are *gagak sulawesi* (*Corvus typicus*), *elang hitam* (*Ictanaetus malayensis*), *biawak* (*Vanaus*), *maleo* (*Macrocephalon maleo*) and jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*).

There are two significant threats to the natural resources in the Anoi *adat* area. First is the plan to plant a 200-hectare plantation, by way of a permit for cultivating land (*izin pengolahan lahan/IPL*) and permit for transporting wood (*izin pengangkutan kayu/IPK*). Second is the resettlement of "alienated tribes", through *Proyek PKSMT* (*Pemukiman Kesejahteraan Sosial Masyarakat Terasing*) Social Welfare Resettlement for Alienated Tribes.

Adaptive management

REMAPPALA, a local *JKPP* NGO member in Palu, had conducted community mapping in Anoi in response to a request from the Anoi people. They had felt threatened by new road (4 kilometers long) through the Anoi *adat* forest, which was being built by a company owned by a district legislature member. The community sought assistance from *REMAPPALA* in Palu to get the road canceled. The NGO facilitated the Anoi people to meet with regional and local forestry officials who had given the permits for the road construction. The Anoi people rejected the presence of the company in their forests and lands. The building of the road would destroy their plans for cocoa tress, *rambutan*, *durian* and paddy fields. They also rejected the opening of 400 hectares for a private plantation inside their *adat* area. Experience from other plantation projects with roads in *adat* areas in Central Sulawesi so that they increase access for thieves that steal the natural resources in the *adat* areas. The government heeded the Anoi people's claims and canceled the project.

Another follow-up of the community mapping, was to oppose a resettlement project of 150 families into 250 hectares of their land. The head of the Donggala District gave the permit

recommendation to the Head of the District Social Body (letter no.: 509/0205/Dinsos, dated 30 July 2000). The Anoi communities had not agreed that their *adat* area could be used for the resettlement project. One hundred and fifty hectares of land claimed for the project are within the Anoi *adat* protected forest.

By discussing the maps with key stakeholders in the region, the Anoi gained their rights to conserve and manage their natural resources inside and around the *Anoi adat* area. A verbal agreement was given by the government offices that the Anoi people would participate in any kind of spatial land use decisions in the region.

KETERANGAN

-  Batas Tanah Adat Orang Anai
-  Perbatasan kampung
-  Batu (Gunung)
-  Sungai (Binanga/Kuala)
-  Anak Sungai (Saku)
-  Pangate Mbongo (hutan rimba yang tidak dimanfaatkan)
-  Ova (kawasan hutan yang pernah dimanfaatkan untuk pertanian rotasi/ladang)
-  Talut (kawasan kebun rakyat, kakapa, ceketa, tanih dan pambunan)

SKALA
1:15.000

2015-01	2015-02	2015-03
2015-04	2015-05	2015-06
2015-07	2015-08	2015-09
2015-10	2015-11	2015-12

PERKAMPUNAN: KAYU MANGKAP, ALINDU, AMPONG, BANGGALA, TAWAU, TONGGAI



SUMBER PETA:
PETA RUPA BUMI INDONESIA
REMBAN 2015-04 DAN 2015-02
SKALA 1:50.000
DIBENTUKAN OLEH HANDEWATI, S.P.
EDISI 1 1991

Keterangan Data Survei GPS

NO	NAMA TEMAN	POINTE GPS	KETERANGAN
01	SALU SIAMUSA	112° 27' 03.1"	JALAN SETABUK KE DATU ANAI
02	PALAYDA UZARA	112° 50' 20.8"	JALAN BINTANG
03	SOYO	112° 52' 31.7"	JALAN KE SALU SOYO
04	SALU YOLO	112° 51' 16.2"	PALU, BATAS KEMAH PANGGUNI BERBATAS
05	SALU YELA (PEGG)	112° 51' 20.1"	PALU, DATAS HODAN LINDUNG
06	MUARA SAMPAH	112° 51' 20.1"	BATAS PENGALAN OVA
07	SALU SOYO	112° 51' 20.1"	BATAS OVA BEMPOY TAWAN
08	BANDA KUNAWANG	112° 51' 20.1"	LENGKAP SAKSI BANGSA RAYA PONGGONG
09	LEMPA SAKI TINGGAL-KATA	112° 51' 20.1"	BATAS OVA DENGAN TAWAN
10	SALU TORVOLONG	112° 51' 20.1"	LENGKAP SAKSI TAWAN
11	LANDI BAWAJI	112° 51' 20.1"	LENGKAP SAKSI BEMPOY
12	SOYO	112° 51' 20.1"	LENGKAP SAKSI BEMPOY
13	MUARA KEMAH	112° 51' 20.1"	PERBATASAN ALAM KE BANGSA RAYA

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Petunjuk Pembacaan Koordinat Geografis (GPS)

EDISI: SAIG 000	REVISI: 1	NO. SKEMA: 1
<p>1. GURUS BUKAN TERBUKA, SEBELAH 1000 TITIK TERBUKA 2. BUKAN DARI SELING-SAMU MENYALURKAN TIKU 3. BUKAN LINTANG PERTAMA, SEBELAH 1000 TITIK TERBUKA 4. BUKAN DARI SELING-SAMU MENYALURKAN TIKU</p>	118°20'	0°20'
<p>1. KODING GEORAFIS TITIK TERBUKA</p>	BT 1 118°20' 20"	15°20' 20" 0.0

DITUNJUKKAN DENGAN GEMERANGAN MASYARAKAT ANDI

NO.	NAMA	TANDA TANGAN
01	DANIEL	
02	RANSO	
03	DAMBANG	
04	DASMAN	
05	FADI	
06	AMIR	
07	HERO	

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1100 1870 1270

Documentation for Sites Showing Adaptive Management

Site Name: Cileuya, Kec. Luragung; Sukasari, Kec. Ciwaru, **Kuningan**
District/Province: **West Java**
Country: Indonesia
Partner: *RMI*
Biome: Tropical Broadleaf Forest
Area under effective management: 2434 ha.

Habitat Quality

In Cileuya, mapping showed that of the 654 hectares total land area, 211 ha. are used for *sawah* or rice farms, while over 100 hectares are production forests of Perum Perhutani planted with Teak (*Jati*) and Pine trees (*Cemara*). Total population of Cileuya is 4,572 of whom 1,189 are farmers. Roughly, each farmer has at most 1,700 sq.m. farmland. Only twenty hectares (in Cileuya) is registered as community owned forests (*Hutan milik rakyat*). Sukasari village covers total land area of 1,780 hectares.

Adaptive Management

Site interaction in Kuningan started when LATIN conducted scoping of sites around West Java and found Kuningan fulfilling the requirements for potential assistance. This scoping is part of LATIN's "Community-based Management of Forest and Other Natural Resources" initiative, not funded by BSP-Kemala, but applying many of the techniques and lessons learned from the Kemala project. Requirements include: 1) representative of the Java situation; 2) minimum conflict of resource use; 3) strong community interest to participate; 4) socially disadvantaged communities; 5) based in Java.

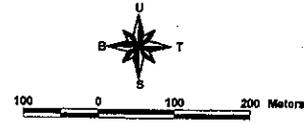
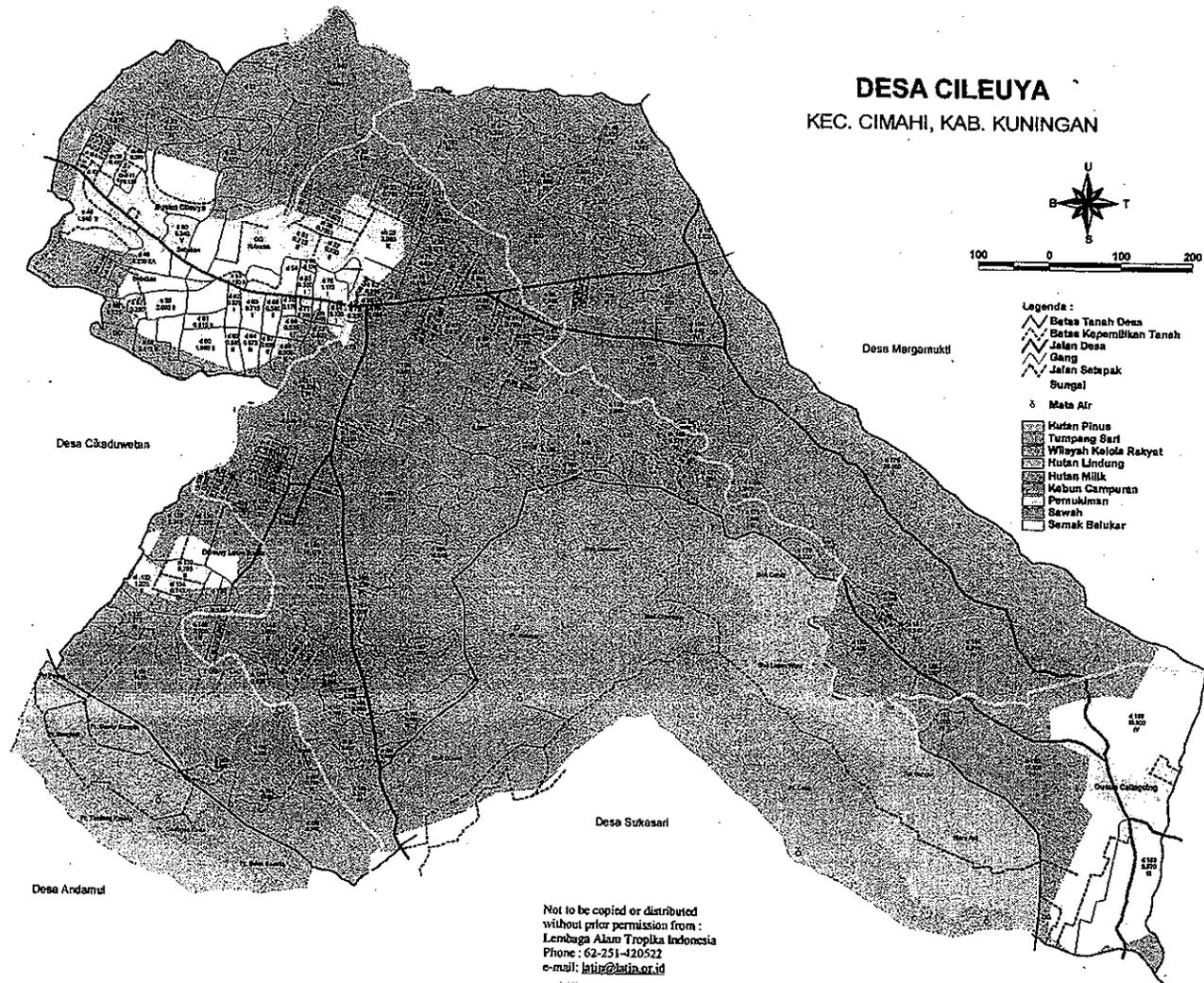
LATIN continuously worked with local NGO KANOPI and their local community counterparts doing mapping, village level discussions, and local government dialogue. Village representatives from better organized communities in Jember and Sukabumi attended the mapping and directly shared their organizing experiences. Between the two villages Cileuya and Sukasari alone they found around 7,000 hectares of forestland with around 300 hectares assigned for PHBM or "forest management with communities" program by the State teak plantation corporation *Perum Perhutani*. *Perum Perhutani* planned to allocate around 123 hectares of classified forest land within Sukasari for PBHM. Local community members have been interacting with *Perum Perhutani* managers within these forests.

Given the long history of *Perum Perhutani* related conflicts with local communities in Java (at least 2,000 recorded cases) LATIN was not surprised to see that Kuningan local authorities and community doubted that *Perum Perhutani's* seriousness in implementing its PHBM program in their area. Concretely, local communities wanted to reassert claim over *Perhutani* land, while the local government wanted to declare these areas as local community forests and take it out of *Perum Perhutani* jurisdiction. LATIN and local partners laid out a workplan to bridge the interests of local government and *Perum Perhutani* to squarely fit the needs and demands of local communities.

Results of this process includes a Memorandum of Understanding between *Perum Perhutani* and the District Head to develop new protocols for management of community forests that is just and environmentally sound; an agreement to test these protocols and eventually develop it into a local regulation. This became the basis for joint strategic planning with NGOs, *Perhutani* and District Office. It also includes a draft management scheme for PHBM benefit sharing where local community managers can negotiate their terms and opt for better tenure arrangements based on

good performance. Between July 2000 to February 2001, the development of MOU, discussions and dialogue with District government as well as village level discussions elicited commitment from several local forest management units (KPH) of *Perum Perhutani*, local NGOs village cooperatives, village pesantrens, and other local village institutions in at least 12 villages.

DESA CILEUYA
KEC. CIMAH, KAB. KUNINGAN



- Legenda :
- ▤ Batas Tanah Desa
 - ▥ Batas Kepemilikan Tanah
 - ▧ Jalan Desa
 - ▨ Gang
 - ▩ Jalan Sepak
 - Sungai
 - ⊙ Mata Air
 - Hutan Pinus
 - ▬ Tumpang Sari
 - ▭ Wilayah Kelola Rakyat
 - ▮ Hutan Lindung
 - ▯ Hutan Misk
 - ▰ Kebun Campuran
 - ▱ Perumahan
 - ▲ Sawah
 - △ Semak Belukar



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Documentation for Sites Showing Adaptive Management

Site Name: **Lugau**, Kec. Ketunggau Tengah
District/Province: Sintang, **West Kalimantan**
Country: Indonesia
Partner: *PPSDAK-Pancur Kasih*
Biome: Tropical Broadleaf Forest
Area under effective management: 3,790 ha.

Lugau is a community located in the interior of District Ketunggau Tengah. The only way to reach the area is by boat along the Kapuas and Ketungau Rivers. From Sintang town proper, one uses a speedboat for six hours to reach the village vicinity. Then it takes three hours walk to get to the actual village of Lugau. The name Lugau is taken from the river that flows through this village. First settlers of the area were Dayak *Kek Jawang*, *Kek Abit*, *Kek Pagem*, *Kek Majang* and *Kek Jamai*. Adat wise, This village is under the *adat* authority of *Binua Laman* and *Menua Demam*. Potential threats are large scale illegal logging, as well as oil palm plantation expansions. These threats have prompted community members to request assistance through mapping.

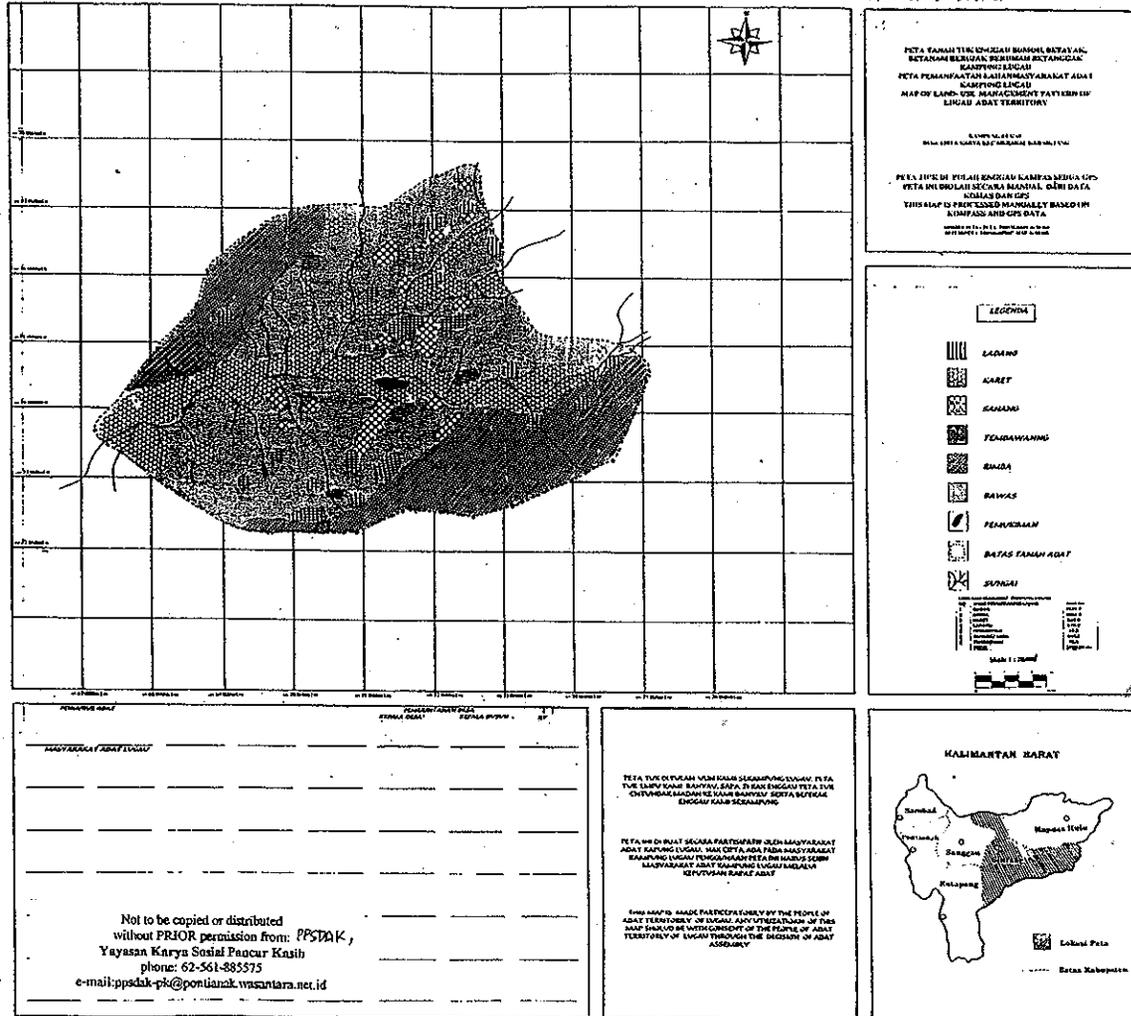
Habitat Quality

Maps show *rimba* or *adat* forests totalling 1061 ha., *bawas* or old fallow fields which have secondary regrowth at 1,530 ha, rubber farms 822 ha, rice farms 177 ha, village settlements 19 ha, *tembawang* or highly diverse forest farms with fruit trees, 41 ha, *sahang/lada* or commercial crop plots 140 ha. There are only 25 families totaling 147 people in this area. Villagers have listed at least ten tree species including hardwoods *meranti*, *tebelian*, *keladan*, and at least twelve animal species which include *tiung* and *ruai* birds, honey bears, *tupai* and *kelempiau*.

Adaptive Management

Mapping has resulted in an internal agreement among villagers not to cut timber in *adat* forest (*rimba*) areas except if it is to fulfill basic family needs. A map of the community *adat* land showed various long-term land use and management systems that are in place. These include allocations for *bawas*, *rimba* and *tembawang*. *Bawas* areas are clearly delineated and protected. *Rimba* areas are old growth and can not be touched by villagers. *Tembawang* have useful products for villagers, including for practical cash needs from seasonal fruits and rubber, as well as commercial pepper crops. These three areas have been customarily protected. However, in response to existing threats, rules protecting these areas from conversion and destruction have been formalized through a village agreement. The agreement is currently being maintained by a local organization called *Yayasan Benua Pulang Gana* which focuses on environmental concerns and provides community agro-forestry assistance. Monitoring of threats and community planning is also part of the *Yayasan*'s work.

PPSDAK
KAMPONG LINGAU



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Documentation for Sites Showing Adaptive Management

Site Name: **Kalam**, Kec. Sei Laur
District/Province: Ketapang, **West Kalimantan**
Country: Indonesia
Partner: *PPSDAK-Pancur Kasih*
Biome: Tropical Broadleaf Forest
Area under effective management: 4,000 ha.

Kalam is located in the mountainous areas along the trans-Kalimantan highway in the northeast of Kalimantan, bordering Sarawak.

Habitat Quality

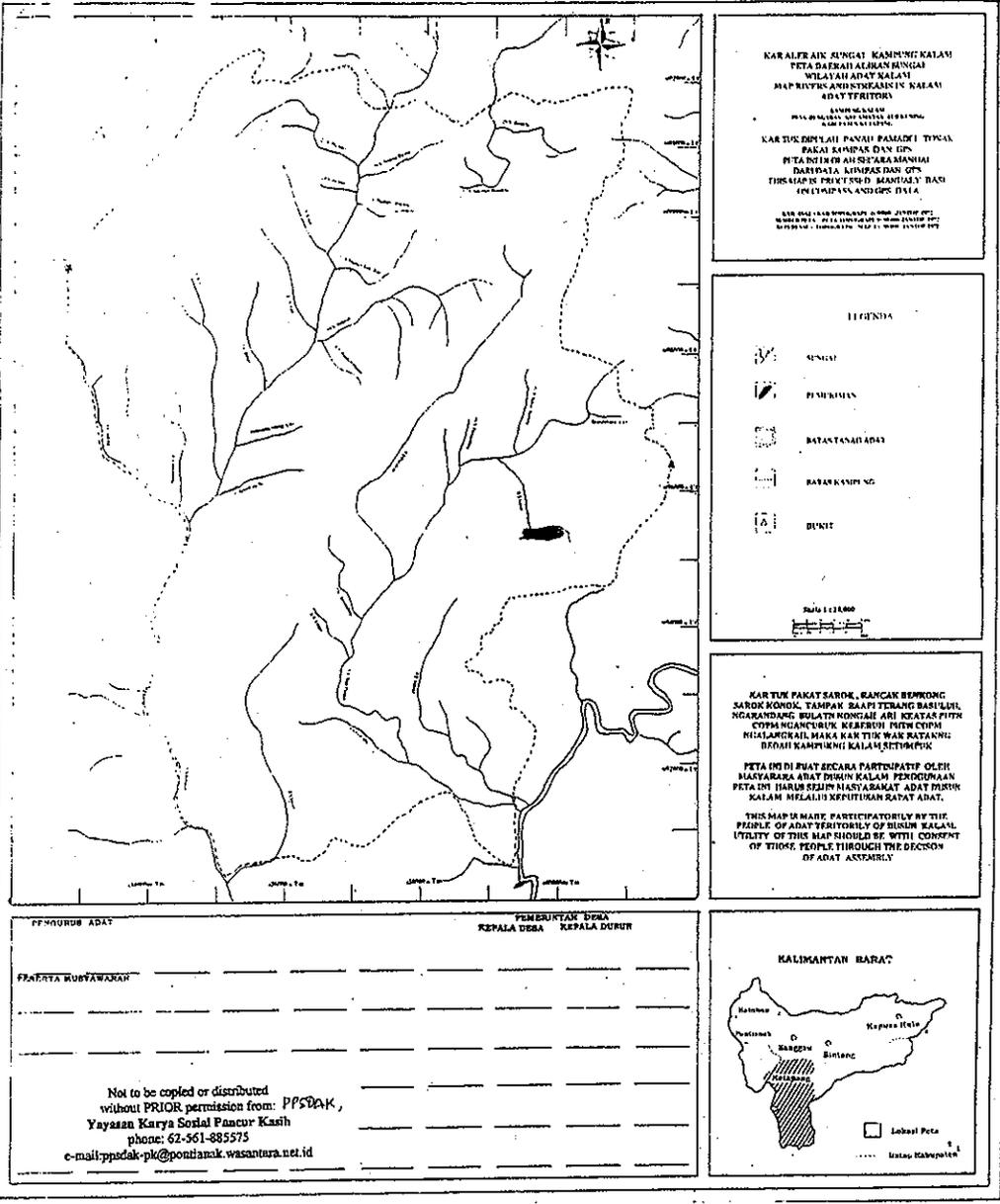
The forests are relatively intact, but there are problems in finding drinking water for the village during the dry season. Villagers have to walk two km. to the nearest permanent source of water, in another settlement. Villagers urged *PPSDAK* to conduct mapping as they found out about local government plans for oil palm plantation expansion in the area. These plans were not regarded favorably as forest concessions and illegal loggers had already entered *adat* forest areas. Within the vast expanse of forests, illegal harvesters have assumed the area is open access. Villagers are unable to control these activities because boundaries were unclear and not very detailed. There had been no formal collaboration among the villages for years prior to the entry of mappers and *Pancur Kasih* organizers.

A biodiversity inventory found at least 21 types of animals including the Kalimantan honey bear *beruang*, *tingang*, *rusa*, *kelempiau*, *beruk* and bird species like *tiung-lampu*, *enggang*, *bubut* among others. The *enggang* or hornbill has several identified species in this one area including *kangkareng perut-putih* and *kangkareng hitam*. This survey also listed at least eleven types of plants in addition to medicinal plants like *rengkudu*, *merundang jorak*, *kayu buah pinggang* which are largely found in forest areas.

Adaptive Management

Ensuing benefits from the mapping include: close coordination among village members to handle needs like lack of drinking water during the dry season; conflicts resolved over village boundaries; illegal harvesters of timber and non-timber products controlled. For example, community members have twice used *adat* law to sanction outsiders from cutting down village honey trees. Confiscation of illegally cut timber was also part of the sanction. On another occasion, village members confiscated illegal logs and built the village meeting hall from these confiscated logs. These examples have so far served as a deterrent to any local illegal harvesters, with a drastic reduction of illegal loggers in the area. Local community mappers became village organizers and maintained continuous contact with community members for implementation of village plans. These plans provide for replanting trees in water catchment areas to protect drinking water sources. They also rely upon *adat* regulations to sanction and control illegal harvesters of timber and non-timber forest products.

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KARAU RIVER BASIN KAMPUNG KALAU
 PETA DAERAH ALIRAN SUNGAI
 WILAYAH ADAT KALAU
 MAP RIVER BASIN AND TERRITORY KALAU
 ADAT TERRITORY

KAMPUNG KALAU
 DESA DI KABUPATEN KEPENINGAN
 KABUPATEN KOTAWA BARU
 PROVINSI KALIMANTAN BARU

KARAU RIVER LAH PANGAI KAMADI TONAI
 PAKAI KAMPAR DAN IPS
 PETA INI BERSAMA SERTA MAMBAHAI
 DARI DATA KAMPAS DAN GPS
 TERSEBUT PERTUSUD MAMBAHAI BAO
 TERSEBUT SAMA SAMA

SKALA 1:125000
 1:125000
 1:125000
 1:125000

LEGENDA

- SUNGAI
- BERSAMA
- BATASTANADAT
- KAMPAS
- BUNTI

SKALA 1:125000

KARAU RIVER BASIN, RENCANA BERSAMA
 SAMA SAMA, TAMPIL BAKI TERANG BAKI
 NGANDANG BULAT KONTAK ARI KEATAS PITA
 CUMA NGANDANG KEBERU TUM CUM
 NISALAKRIL, MAKA KARAU RIVER BASIN
 BAKI KAMPUNG KALAU SAMA SAMA

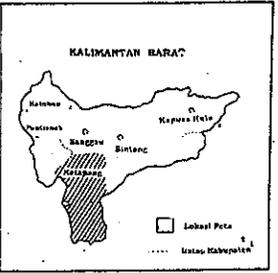
PETA INI DI BUAT SECARA PARTISIPATIF OLEH
 MASYARAKAT ADAT BUNIN KALAU. PENDERUNGAN
 PETA INI HARUS SEJEN MASYARAKAT ADAT BUNIN
 KALAU MELALUI KEPUTUSAN RABAT ADAT.

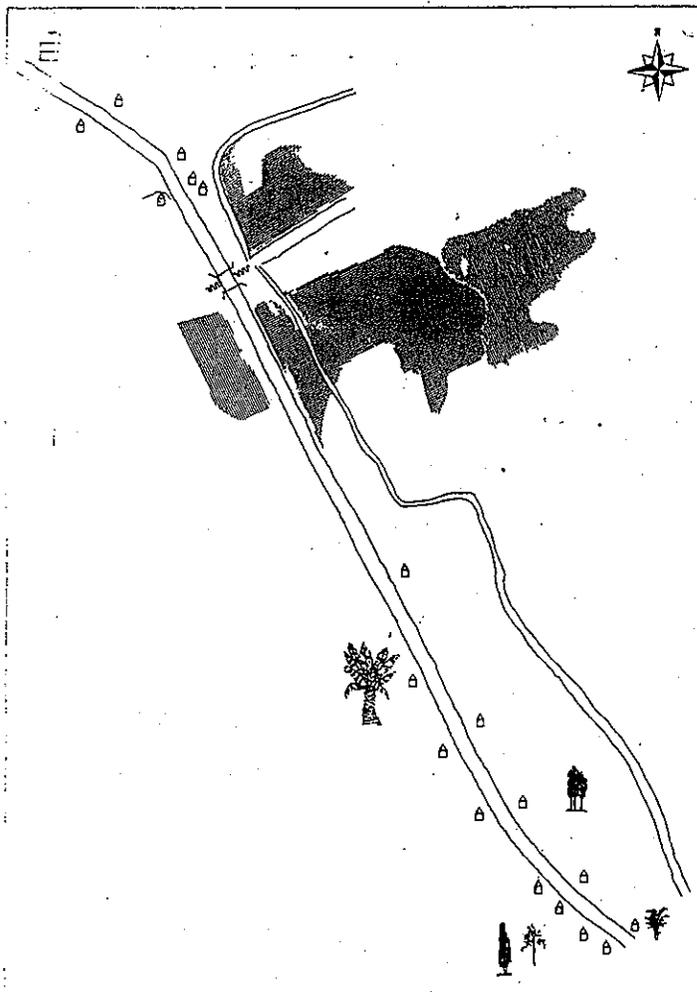
THIS MAP IS MADE PARTICIPATORILY BY THE
 PEOPLE OF ADAT TERRITORY OF BUNIN KALAU.
 VALIDITY OF THIS MAP SHOULD BE WITH CONSENT
 OF THOSE PEOPLE THROUGH THE DECISION
 OF ADAT ASSEMBLY

PEMERINTAH ADAT
 PEMERINTAH DEWA
 KEPALA DEBA
 KEPALA DURUR

FRONTA MUYAWAJAH

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 e-mail: ppsdak-pl@pontianak.wasantura.net.id





KAR KAMPUNG NEI ANAN KALAM SETINDUK
 PETA PERUMAHAN: PERUMAHAN KAMPUNG KALAM
 MAP OF DWELLING SITES OF KALAM ADAT
 TERRITORY

DIUSULUNG
 DARI DATA SATELIT DAN DATA
 KOMPAS DAN GPS

KAR TUK DI PULAU PANAU PAMARDI TORAK
 PAKAT KOMPAS DAN GPS
 PETA INI DI OLAK SECARA MANUAL DARI DATA
 KOMPAS DAN GPS
 THIS MAP IS PROCESSED MANUALLY BASED ON
 COMPASS AND GPS DATA

- LEGENDA
-  KOLAM IKAN
 -  RUMAH PENDUDUK
 -  SUNGAI
 -  JEMBATAN
 -  SAWAH
 -  TEMBAWANG
 -  RUMAH LISTRIK
- SKALA 1:1000

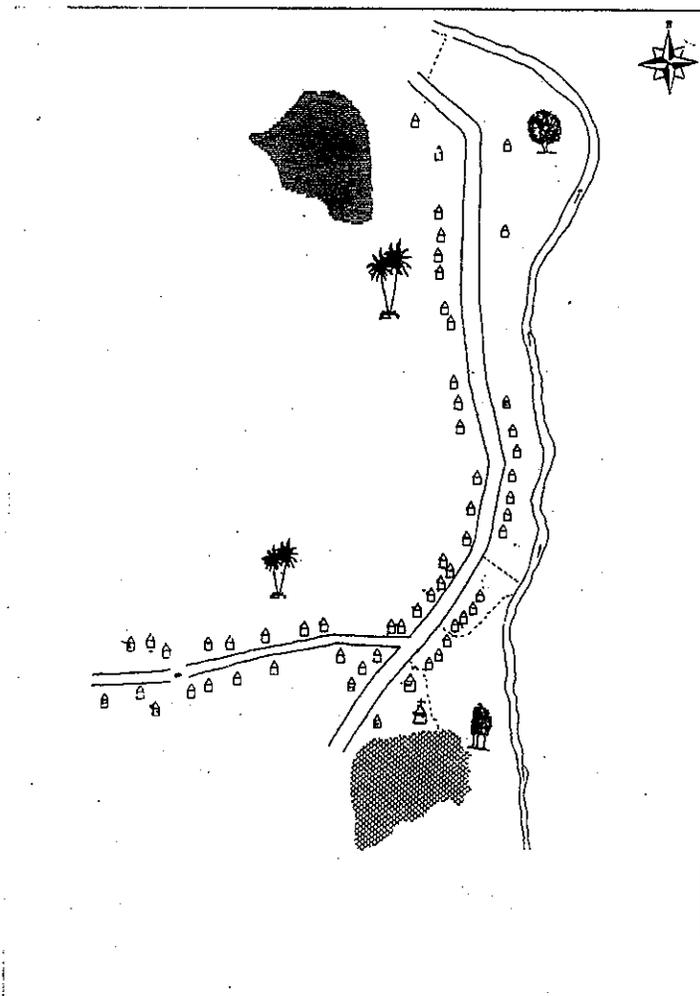
KAR TUK PAKAT BARUK RANCAK BEMKONG
 BARUK KONGKAT PAK BARUK TELANG BARULUH,
 NGABANG BILITONGKANG ANI
 KEATAS PUTI CAPM NGANCURUK KEBERUN
 PUTI COPIH NGALANGKAIH MAKA KAR TUK
 WAK BETA KONGKAT KAMPUNG KALAM SETINDUK

PETA INI DI BUAT SECARA PARTISIPATIF
 OLEH MASYARAKAT ADAT DUSUN KALAM.
 PENGGUNAAN PETA INI HARUS SELIPIH
 MASYARAKAT ADAT DUSUN KALAM MELALUI
 KEPUTUSAN RAKAT ADAT.

THIS MAP IS MADE PARTICIPATORILLY
 BY THE PEOPLE OF ADAT TERRITORY
 OF DUSUN KALAM. ITILITY OF THIS MAP
 SHOULD BE WITH THE CONSENT OF THOSE
 PEOPLE THROUGH THE DECISION OF
 ADAT ASSEMBLY

PENGURUS ADAT	PEMERINTAH DESA KEPALA DESA	KEPALA DUSUN
PESERTA MUSTAWARAH		
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KAR KAMPUNG LAMAM KALAM SETUPUK
 PETA PEMUKIMAN PENOKONG KAMPUNG KALAM
 MAP OF DWELLING SITES OF KALAM ADAT
 TERRITORY

DIUSUN OLEH
 DEWA PENGARAU MANTANAN ARSITRA
 KABUPATEN MELAYU

KAR TUK DI PILAH PANAII PAMANDAI TOMAK
 PAKAI KOMPAAS NGAN GPS
 PETA INI DI BUAT SECARA MANUAL DARI DATA
 KOMPAAS DAN GPS
 THIS MAP IS PROCESSED MANUALLY BASED ON
 KOMPAAS AND GPS DATA

- LEGENDA
- RUMAH PENDUDUK
 - JALAN
 - GEREJA
 - BALAI DESA
 - GEDUNG PERKULIAH
 - SEKOLAH DASAR
 - LUMBUH PADU
 - MENIS LISTRIK
 - MUNDAI
 - RAWAH
 - TEPAIRANANG

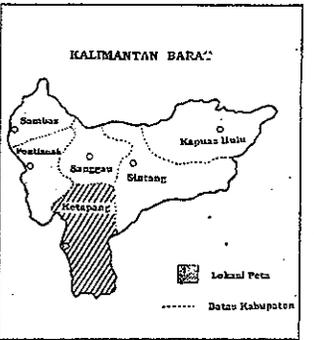
KAR TUK PAKAT SARUK RANCAH BENKONG
 SARUK KONDAL JAMPAN RARU TERANG BASULUH,
 NGARAYANG BULETNOGAIH ABI
 KEATAS PUTU CA PAMANCURUK KEBERUHI
 PUTU COPE NGALANGKAIH MAKA KAR TUK
 WAK BERTANGGEBAAI KAMPUNG KALAM SETUPUK

PETA INI DI BUAT SECARA PARTISIPATIF
 OLEH MASYARAKAT ADAT DIUSUN KALAM.
 PENGGUNAAN PETA INI HARUS SELAIN
 MASYARAKAT ADAT DIUSUN KALAM MELALUI
 KEPUTUSAN RAPAT ADAT.

THIS MAP IS MADE PARTICIPATORILY
 BY THE PEOPLE OF ADAT TERRITORY
 OF USUN KALAM. ITILTY OF THIS MAP
 SHOULD BE WITH CONSENT OF THOSE
 PEOPLE THROUGH THE DECISION OF
 ADAT ASSEMBLY.

PENGURUS ADAT	PEMERINTAH DESA KEPALA DESA KEPALA DUSUN
PESERTA MUSTAWARAH	

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Documentation for Sites Showing Adaptive Management

Site Name: **Palanyo, Amawakng, Bariakak**, within Sangkikng village in Toho
District/Province: Pontianak, **West Kalimantan**
Country: Indonesia
Partner: *PPSDAK-Pancur Kasih*
Biome: Tropical Broadleaf Forest
Areas under effective management: 1,795 Ha.

These villages are located 20 km from the town center of Pontianak District, and are occupied mainly by the Dayak group Kanayatn and some long-term migrants from the Tionghoa (Chinese) community. The area can be reached by car or bus and is around 102 km from the provincial center.

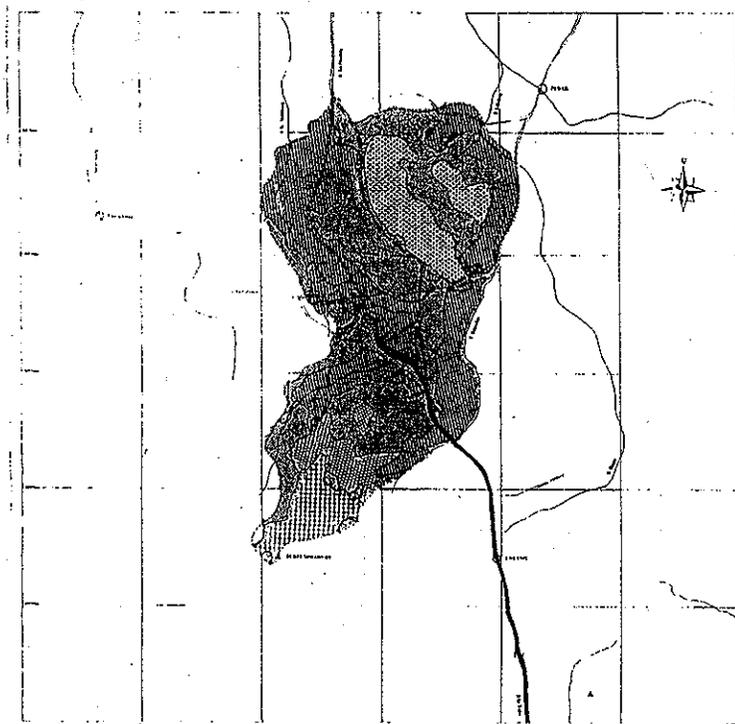
Habitat Quality

This area remains rich in natural resources, including copper ore. An initial participatory inventory listed 24 species of commercial hardwood trees still found in the area, 33 species of fruit trees, 22 species of edible shrubs, 14 species of local rice varieties, 24 species of mammals and reptiles, 29 species of birds, 30 species of fish, 8 other types of water animals. The surrounding areas around the three villages remain covered with secondary growth forest, *tembawang*, rubber gardens, with *adat* forest areas that are approximately 10-15% of the village landuse. Villagers are aware that the surrounding areas serve as buffers for urbanization and expansions of monoculture plantations. An existing primary dependency relationship between the local people and surrounding forests protects the area from total conversion.

Adaptive Management

Villagers use *adat* meetings to discuss impending threats including local government's heightened interests in oil palm, industrial tree plantations and mining investments. These *adat* meetings discussed land use and new information acquired during mapping. Recent copper exploration activities by PT Timah Investai Mineral in the area caused alarm among community members. To avoid the impact of potential "divide and rule" tactics of investors, villagers planned to expand mapped areas to more communities in Toho Sub-District, as well as other villages in Sub-districts Menjalin, Kerangan, Mempawah Hulu and Darit. Mappers worked with other villages involved in development planning initiatives with *Pancur Kasih*. *PPSDAK* was thus able to free up some of its funds and staff to respond to community requests in other areas outside of Toho. *PPSDAK* trainers were only needed to start up the mapping, and trained local community mappers finished the process. They were even able to extend the mapping to more locations, with the assistance of the church. The Menjalin Church had recognized increasing requests and interest for mapping from neighboring villagers. Together with the Mempawah Hulu Parish and the community mapping network *JPMAPP*, they did mapping in 26 more villages independent of *PPSDAK*. Now, a recently established village based organization called *Yayasan Pangu Binua* will assist the church to target 196 more villages in the Districts of Landak and Pontianak.

PPSDAK
KAMPONG ANDAKK - BARJAK



KAR OUDKOP/TANAH BAKS RAYAT
PETA PROGRAMAS LINDUNG BERKAWAN ADAT
MAP OF LAND-USE MANAGEMENT
PATTERN

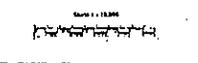
ANALISIS ANTIKORUPSI DAN
SANGSI PONTAK

ANALISIS DAN PEMERIKSAAN DATA
PETA DAN GAMBARAN LINDUNG
PETA DAN GAMBARAN LINDUNG
PETA DAN GAMBARAN LINDUNG

1. PETA DAN GAMBARAN LINDUNG
2. PETA DAN GAMBARAN LINDUNG
3. PETA DAN GAMBARAN LINDUNG

- LEGENDA
- [Symbol] Maraga Aspal
 - [Symbol] Maraga Tanah
 - [Symbol] Bukit
 - [Symbol] Sunge
 - [Symbol] Batas Patasar Patanya
 - [Symbol] Renuetn
 - [Symbol] Balubutan
 - [Symbol] Kabon Gateh
 - [Symbol] Papuk
 - [Symbol] Kompokng
 - [Symbol] Tawakng
 - [Symbol] Hutan Lindung

NO	URUTAN	LOKASI	WAKTU	TEMPERATUR	KELEMBAPAN	WIND	WIND DIRECTION	WIND VELOCITY	WIND VELOCITY DIRECTION
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PENEMINTAK DESA

KEPALA DESA

PEKANTO MURTAWARU M

REPI LA DUBUR

PENYUWA ADAT

THIS MAP WAS PARTICIPATORILY PREPARED BY THE PEOPLE OF ADAT COMMUNITIES FROM THE LOCALITY OF THE MAP SHEET AS PART OF THE PROGRAM OF THE ADAT COMMUNITIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ADAT COMMUNITIES.



Documentation for Sites Showing Adaptive Management

Site Name: **Lintang Kapuas**, Kec. Sanggau Kapuas
District/Province: Sanggau, **West Kalimantan**
Country: Indonesia
Partner: *PPSDAK-Pancur Kasih*
Biome: Tropical Broadleaf Forest
Area under effective management: 3315.35 ha.

Villages located around Lintang Kapuas are Lintang Sungai Obak, Lintang Pelaman Jonti, Penyelimau Hilir Penyelimau Hulu, Borakng and Kamonkng. Around 120 families of the Dayak clan Pompakng live in these villages.

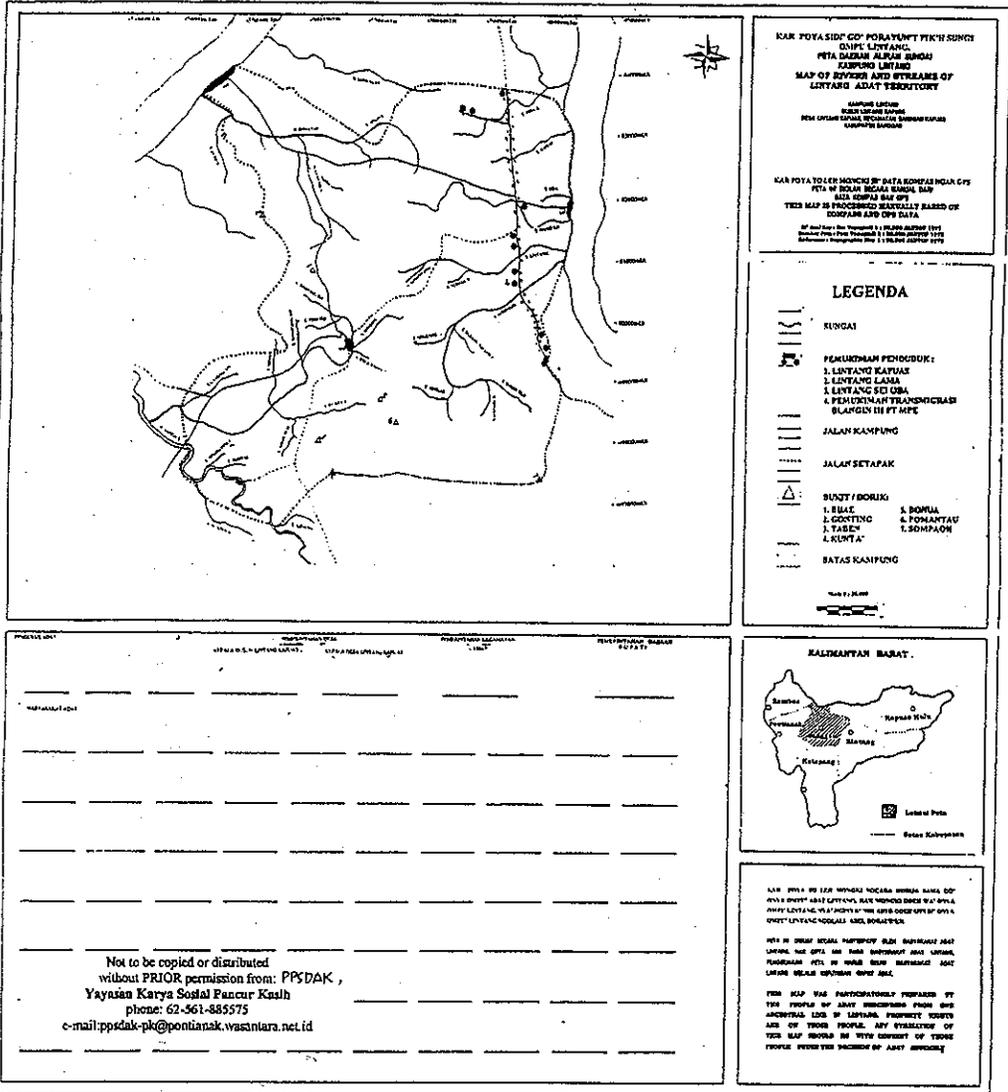
Habitat Quality

The area is surrounded by mountains namely Mt. Gonting, Mt. Buae in the west, Mt. Kunta, Mt. Batu Jopet, Mt. Taben, Mt. Bonoa in the south. This terrain is known for high plant and animal diversity. Result from the rapid participatory inventory showed at least 52 types of terrestrial animals, 15 types of vines/climbers including rattan, 9 types of palm, 11 types of bamboo, and 12 other types of useful plants found only in this area. Tree species found are the endemic ironwood, *belian*, plus other dipterocarp species such as *keladan*, *tengkawang*, *medanng*, *entemau*, *jengger* and *durian*. Village maps showed that natural rubber farms comprise 52% of landuse; with forests (old growth and secondary), fruit trees, *tembawang* comprising 20%. The rest is rice farms 134 ha, *sengkabang* 49 ha, *lalang* 60 ha, and *sawit* 7 ha. Only 9 hectares are used for settlements, with a population of around 704.

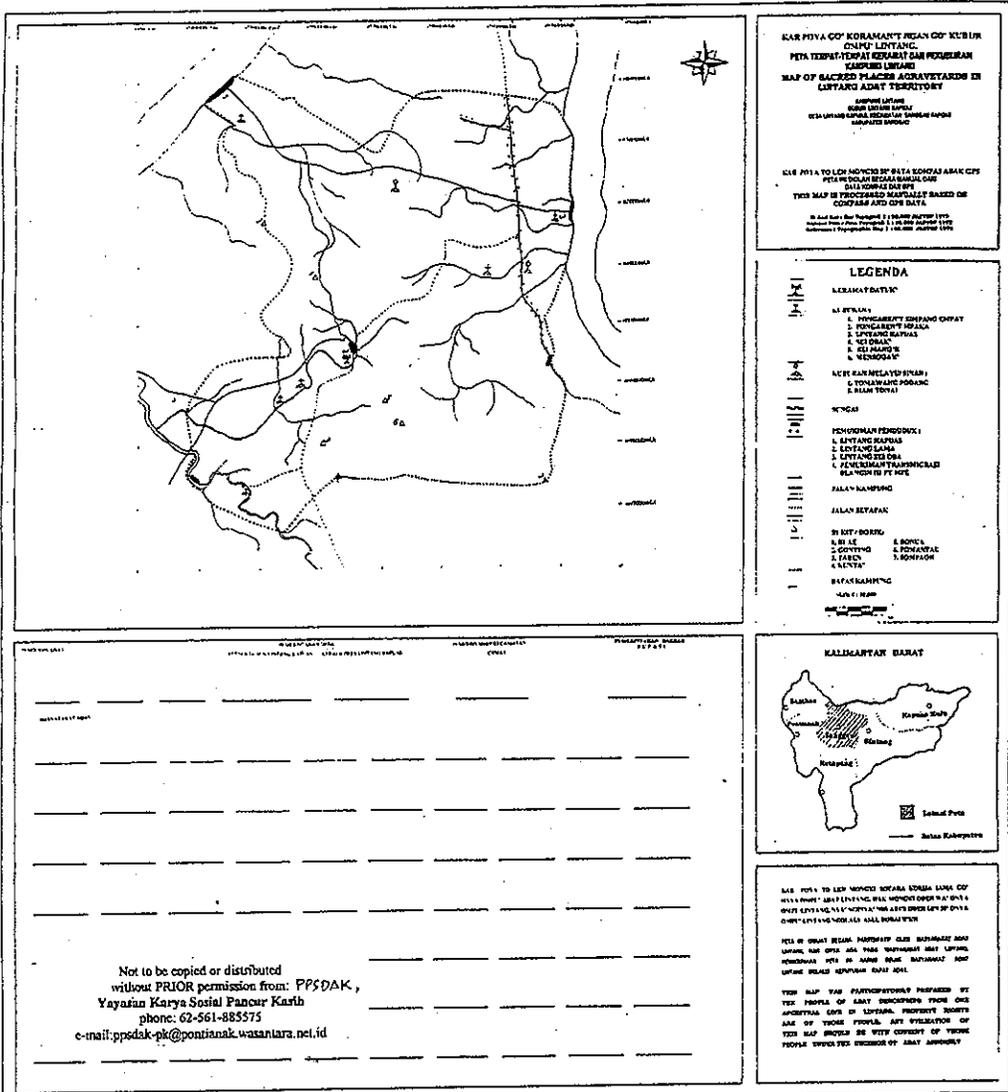
Adaptive Management

Community mapping was done in 1999, and the local community found that there are two concessions in their area: a 700 hectare oil palm plantation and a logging concession PT Erna Juliati. Local transmigrants have steadily moved in as workers and shareholders of the oil palm plantation.

In late 2000, the community map was signed by the Sanggau District Head, the Sub-district Head of Sanggau Kapuas and the village headmen, during a formal *adat* meeting to discuss mapping results. This meeting also became the forum for a discussion on decentralization issues. Local government interests in working with community groups was communicated well in this discussion. As a result, the villagers in Lintang Kapuas agreed to protect and maintain agro-forest areas and prioritize these areas over plantation expansion needs. Forty community representatives witnessed this agreement from all attendant villages. *Pancur Kasih* district office in Sanggau took advantage of this interest and brought groups of district legislators to the villages to discuss options for recognition. A draft district regulation on *kampung* governance for Sanggau resulted. This regulation establishes village authority over natural resources, village land use priorities and regulates entry of concessions into the area.



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KAR PUYA COO' KOBANGA'N REAN COO' KUBUR
 ONET LINTANG
 PETA TERPAJANJIT KEBARAT DAN PERSEKARAN
 KAMPUNG LINTANG
 MAP OF SACRED PLACES AGRI-VETARANS IN
 LINTANG ADAT TERRITORY

REAN LINTANG
 KAMPUNG LINTANG
 KEBARAT LINTANG

GIS PETA TO LER MONDOK BY BATA KODONG ABAN GPS
 PETA TERPAJANJIT KEBARAT DAN PERSEKARAN
 KAMPUNG LINTANG
 THIS MAP IS PRODUCED BASED ON
 COORDINATE DATA

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 Produced from GPS coordinates 1:100,000 JANUARY 1995
 Kalimantan 1:100,000 JANUARY 1995

LEGENDA

KEKAWAYATAN

1. BUKIT
 2. PERSEKARAN KAMPUNG KOPAT
 3. PERSEKARAN KAMPUNG
 4. PERSEKARAN KAMPUNG
 5. PERSEKARAN KAMPUNG
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KEBANGSAAN

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PERSEKARAN

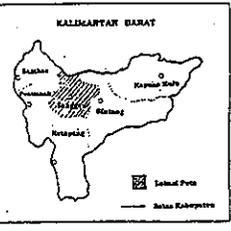
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GIS PETA TO LER MONDOK KOBANGA'N REAN COO' KUBUR
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Documentation for Sites Showing Adaptive Management

Site Name: Anca, Tamado, Langko and Puro'o, Lindu Valley
District/Province : North Lore, Donggala, Central Sulawesi
Country : Indonesia
Partner: *Yayasan Tanah Merdeka* (YTM)
Biome: Tropical Broadleaf Forest
Area under effective management: 20,250 ha.

Site is one of two enclaves within the Lore Lindu National Park, and administratively is part of the district of Donggala, bordering Poso district. The site can be reached only on foot for the last 17 kilometers, and is 82 kilometer by road from Palu, the capitol city of Central Sulawesi province.

Habitat Quality

The Lindu River valley has the most diverse fauna and flora among the areas of the Lore Lindu National Park. Lake Lindu, at 975 meter above sea level, is the main headwater of Lindu River which supplies water for the inhabitants of Palu and for thousands of hectares of irrigated rice fields (*sawah*) in the Palu valley. The *To Lindu* --local name for the original people which live around the lake -- get fish from the lake freely. Some of them use floating net ponds to cultivate fish.

As the enclave inside the national park, Lindu have many kind of land uses, i.e. *pangale* (primary forest), *pongata* (housing or village), *popampa* (mix plantation area), *pokopia* (coffee garden), *tananta* (swamp), *tananta nduya* (deep swapm). To Lindu also have the kind of land use categories, i.e. *Suaka Ngata Nto Lindu* (the whole area of Lindu which protecting by adat rules), *Posioloa Suaka Ngata Nto Lindu* (the border of Lindu adat region), *Posiola Suaka Ntodea* (the border of area which could be cultivated), *Suaka Viata* (the prohibid area).

There are many kinds of animal in the area include the endemic such as: Anoa (*Bubalus quarlesi* and *Bubalus depressicornis*), deer (*Cervus timorensis*), *babi rusa* or deer-hog (*Babyrousa babirussa*), *kus-kus* or cuscus (*Phalanger celebensis* and *Phalanger ursianus*), black monkey (*Macaca tonkeana*), brown civet (*Macrogalidia musschenbroeki*), singapuar (*Tarsius spectrum*), rat (*Maxomys hellwandii*). Some of birds are *maleo* bird (*Macrocephalon maleo*), *betet* bird (*Loriculus exilis*), *merop* (*Meropogon forstenii*), *jalak* (*Schissirostrum lubium*), *bubut* (*Centropus celebensis*), *nuri* (*Trichoglossus flaviridis*, *T. ornatus*), *sirindit* (*loriculus exilis*, *L. stignatus*). This area also rich of butterfly such as *Troides helena*, *Atrophaneura dixonia*, *Graphium androclax*, *Graphium rkesus*, etc.

In the low tropic forest, there some vegetation such as *pawa* (*Musaedopsis beccariana*), *Ficus* spp, *Dysoxylum* spp., *Myristica fatma*, *Ermerillia ovalis*, *Duabanga moluccana*, *Octomeles sumatraca*, *Palaquium obovatum*, *Eucalyptus deglupta*, *Caryata* spp., *Arenga pimata*, *Areca vestaria*, *Levisstonia roundifolia*, *Oncosperma harridum*, *Licuala celebensis*, *Gronophylum celenicum*, etc. And in the mountain tropic forest there are some vegetation such as: *Agathis philippinensis*, *Castonopsis argentea*, *Sterculia* spp., *Leptospermum* spp., bamboo (*Dinochloa scandens*), *pandan* (*Freycinent micrura*), *lumut* (*Usnea* sp.), *paku-pakuan* (*Lecanopteris* sp., *Lindsaea* sp., *Cyanthea* sp., *Dicksonia* sp., *nepenthes* sp., and some orchids (*Vanda celebica*, *Dendrobium macrophyllum*, *Dendrobium crunenatum*, *Palaenopsis* sp.) And in the lake there are zooplankton from the families *Cledoseira*, *Copepoda*, and *Rotifera* as well as some endemic invertebrata such as: *Carbicula lindoensis*, *Brotia teradjarum*, *Protancylus adhaercus*. There is a mollusca *Oncomelania Hupensis* as the host of Schistoosomiasis diseases of *Schistosoma japonicum*. An endemic fish in the lake Lindu is *Xenophaecylus sarasinarum*.

There are some threat to all the ecosystem in Lindu valley include the plan of the government to build a macro hydro power plant in the watershed of Lindu rivers. The dam will increase the surface of the water in the lake. So, the people there should be evacuated. The Central Sulawesi Integrated Development Area and Conservation Project (CSIDACP) eager to build a ring road in the national park for eco-tourism reason. The *To Lindu* as well as the people in and around the national park reluctant with the plan because the road access will destroy their life. But the threats also come from inside. Some people cut down the trees in the forest without permission from the people as well as from the national park agency. The special forest polices of the national park agency are not enough to control all the park.

Adaptive management

The *To Lindu* protect the natural resources and the environment mean protecting their life. As they believe that human life is connecting tightly to the life of the nature. Even though the government had decided that the Lore Lindu as a national park and as the world heritage, it does not mean that people in the park should be moved out to other places. They tried hard to resolve the problem of *adat* area border among the indigenous people in and around national park.

Proactively, the villagers participated in conservation activities supported by *Yayasan Tanah Merdeka* and *AMASUTA*. In practice they have obtained recognition from the head of the *Taman Nasional Lore Lindu/TNLL* (national park office) and supported by forest ministry. In substance, they empower the *adat* institution which supported by *AMASUTA*. *Adat* rules for natural resources management can be implemented to the people or organization including companies who destroy the ecosystem. *Givu* means a punishment for the people or organization who break the *adat* rules concerning the natural resources. When the villagers catch a group of people are cutting the trees in the forest, villagers confiscated the chainsaw. Afterwards the thief paid some money to the villager to get back the tool. In the other chance villagers also paid down *givu* to the government official who did not full fill the promises. The four villagers are committed to reject any project or development which pretend to reduce the quality of environment such as hydro power plant and transmigration project. This is also the reason for rejecting the building of large road to Lindu area.

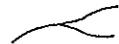
The habitants of the Lindu valley (Anca 570 persons, Tamado 1759 person, Langko 700 persons and Puro'o 500 person) are agree to continue using the participatory community maps as the main printed document to conserve the land, trees, animal, water and any natural resources they have. *To Lindu* also involved actively in the *AMASUTA* agendas, even some elders and young people of Lindu were elected as the member or steering committee. They have opportunity to make direct contact with the regional and local government as well as with the projects holders made in Lindu area.

**GAMBARA SUAKA-SUAKA ADA
NTO LINDU
(PETA KATEGORI ADAT WILAYAH
TO LINDU)**

Bulu (*Gunung*)



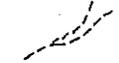
Ue (*Sungai Besar*)



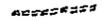
Salu (*Sungai Kecil*)



Salu Bei (*Sungai musiman*)



Dala (*Jalan Desa*)



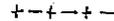
Dala Tarasei (*Jalan setapak*)



Suaka Ngata Nto Lindu
(*Wilayah adat to Lindu*)

Suaka ngata nto Lindu adalah keseluruhan wilayah adat masyarakat Lindu yang dilindungi oleh aturan adat. Suaka ngata meliputi suaka ntodea, suaka nu maradika, suaka viata dan sebagainya.

Posioloa Suaka Ngata Nto Lindu
(*Batas wilayah adat to Lindu*)



Posioloa suaka ngata nto Lindu adalah tapal batas wilayah adat yang sudah ditetapkan oleh to Lindu secara turun-temurun.

Suaka Ntodea Nto Lindu
(*Wilayah pemanfaatan to Lindu*)

Suaka ntodea nto Lindu adalah bahagian dari suaka ngata yang diperuntukkan sebagai wilayah yang dapat dimanfaatkan oleh to Lindu untuk kebutuhan sehari-hari.

Posioloa Suaka Ntodea
(*Batas wilayah pemanfaatan*)



Posioloa suaka ntodea adalah tapal batas yang ditentukan menjadi menjadi wilayah yang dapat dimanfaatkan oleh to Lindu.

Suaka Nu Maradika
(*Wilayah kalangan bangsawan*)

Suaka nu maradika adalah wilayah kekuasaan kalangan bangsawan yang tidak boleh diganggu oleh masyarakat di luar kalangan bangsawan.

Posioloa Suaka Nu Maradika
(*Batas wilayah kalangan bangsawan*)



Posioloa suaka nu maradika adalah tapal batas wilayah kalangan bangsawan yang tidak boleh diganggu oleh masyarakat di luar kalangan bangsawan.

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Batas wilayah (batas wilayah)

Posioloa suaka wata adalah tapal batas wilayah yang tidak boleh diganggu atau dimanfaatkan.

Lambara (wilayah pembalaaan)

Lambara adalah wilayah yang ditetapkan sebagai lokasi pembalaaan hewan

Posioloa Lambara

(Batas wilayah pembalaaan)

Posioloa lambara adalah tapal batas wilayah yang ditetapkan sebagai lokasi pembalaaan hewan.



Parabata (wilayah penangkapan ikan)

Parabata adalah lokasi tertentu di pinggir Danau Lindu yang diatur oleh kalangan bangsawan untuk kegiatan penangkapan ikan, yang dilakukan masyarakat



Popatana (Kuburan umum)

Popatana adalah lokasi yang ditetapkan sebagai kuburan bagi masyarakat.



Polumua To Baraka (Kuburan keramat)

Polumua to barake adalah peti mayat yang dibuat dari kayu tertentu sebagai tempat penyimpanan mayat to baraka di Pulau Bola.



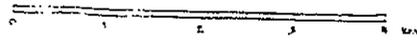
Poboya (Perkampungan tua)

Poboya adalah lokasi perkampungan tua dari 7 marga asli to Lindu, yakni:

1. To Pafifi
2. To'i Luo
3. To Ri'olu
4. To Wongkodono
5. To'i Langko
6. To'i Paku
7. To Ri'anca



Skala 1:40.000



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Saur...

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 Ditunjukkan di ...
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**GAMBARA PARAMULA
NGATA ADA NTO LINDU
PETA REFERENSI
WILAYAH ADAT TO LINDU**

u (Gunung)



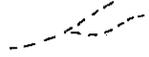
(Sungai besar)



u (Sungai kecil)



u Bei (Sungai musiman)



a (Jalan Desa)



a Tarasei (Jalan setapak)

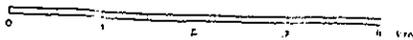


ioloa Suaka Ngata To Lindu
fas Wilayah Adat To Lindu)



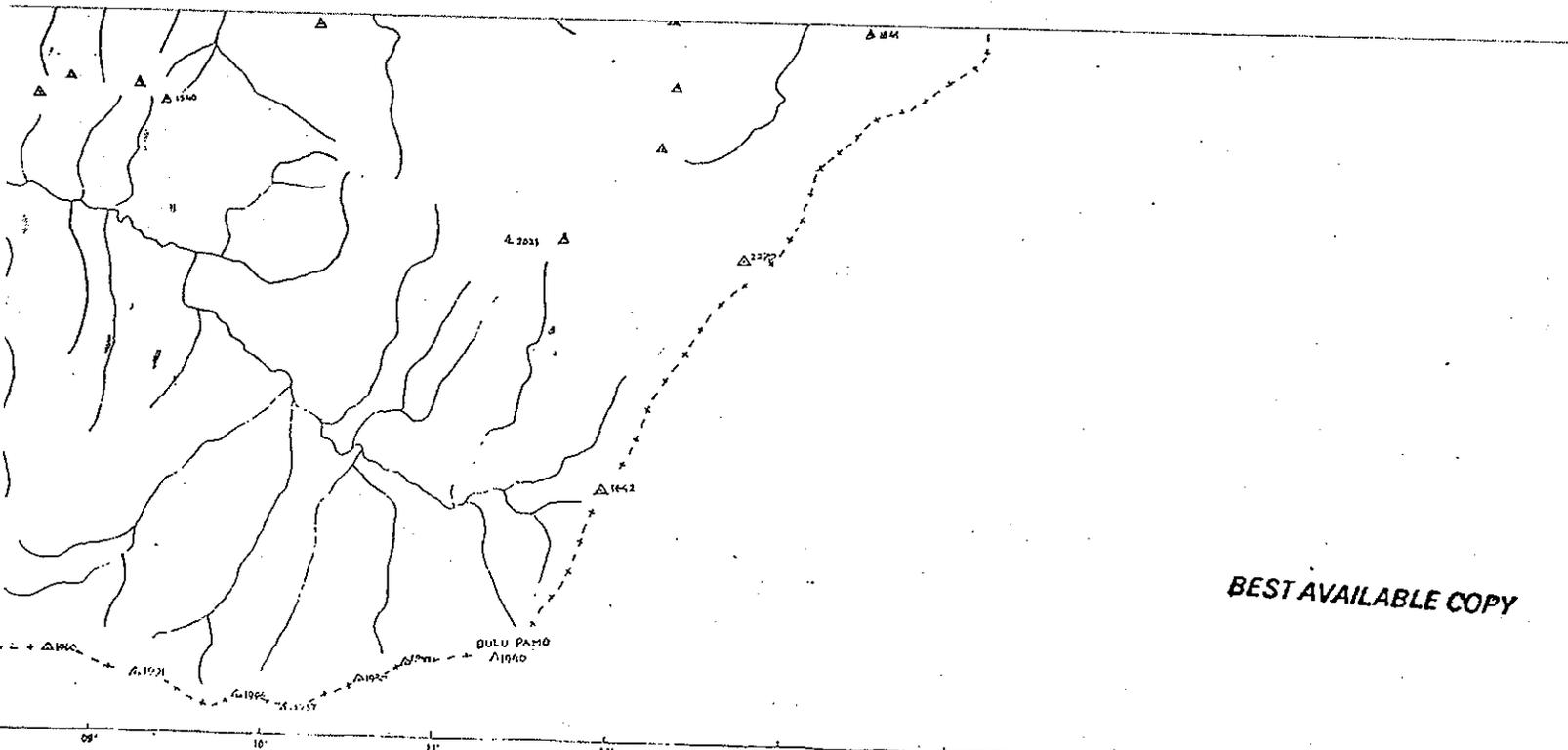


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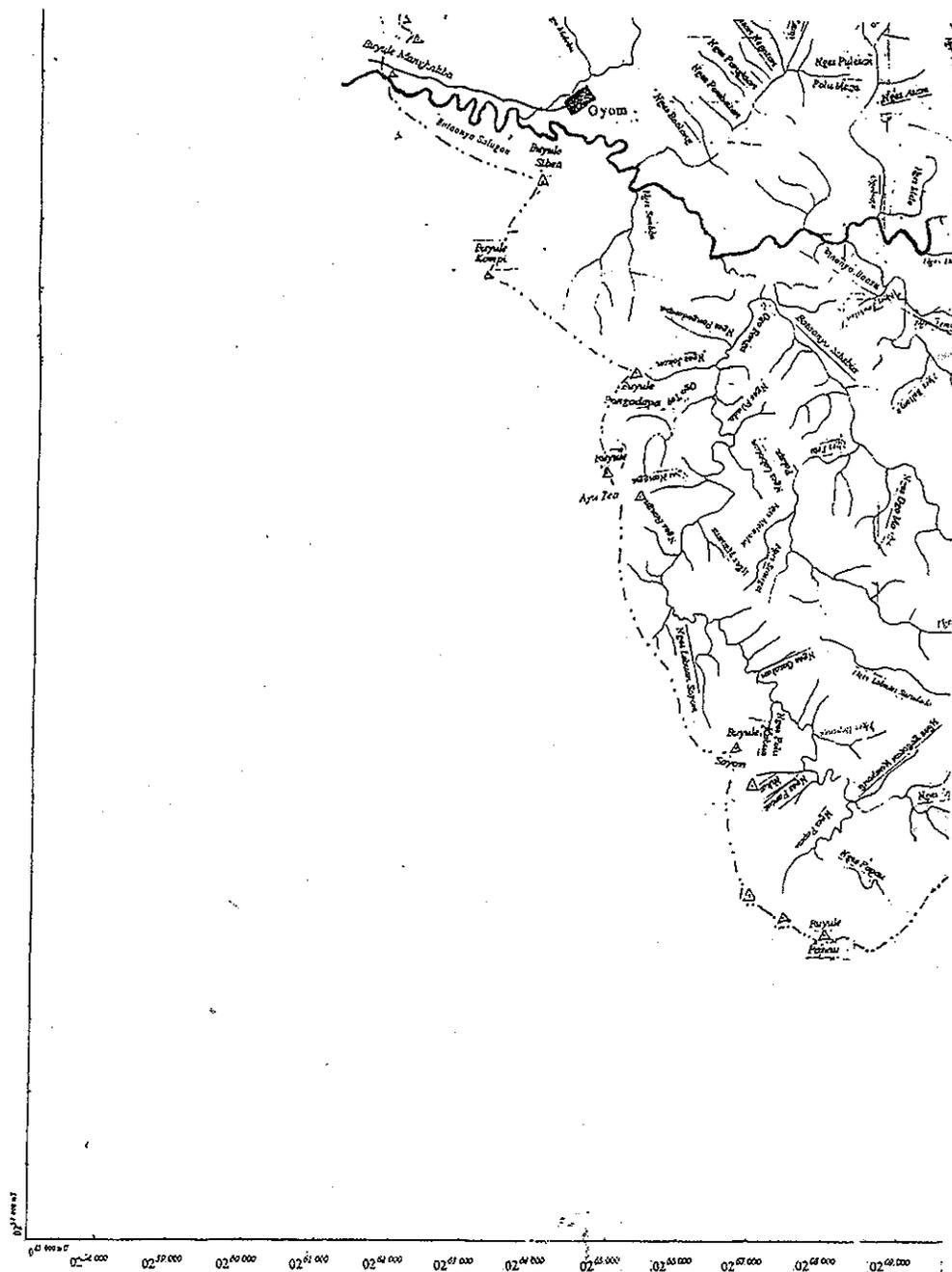


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14. NUDIN TANI SARU	
15. LEMBO RAMENI	
16. BANJE	
17. J. MANGELA	
18. J. MAREWA	
19. LAMPU MALAJUNA	
20. LABASA. XAGISSIKA.	

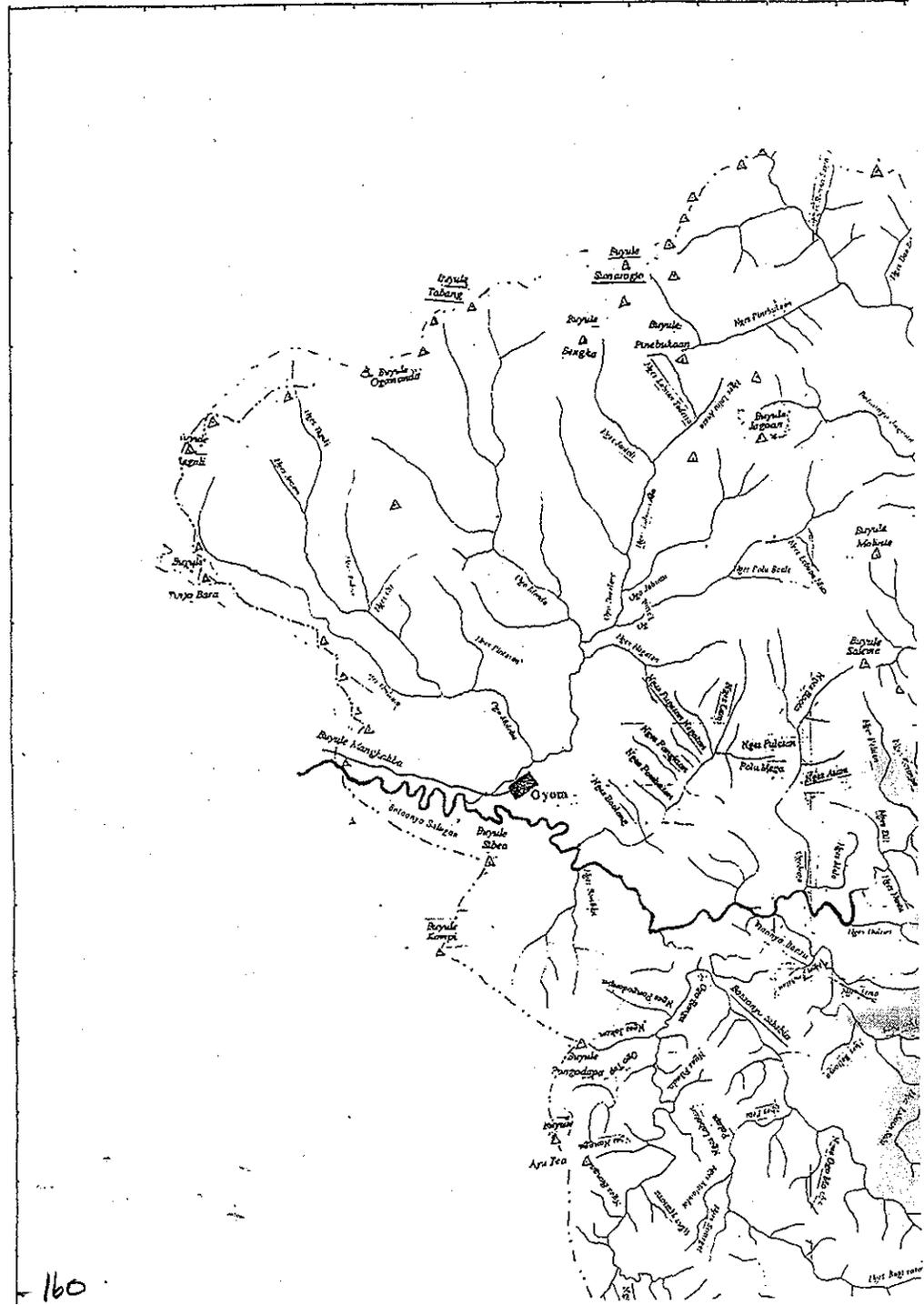
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1. ELISA-T PEROMI	1. JAMES WALOSURET
2. JOTO-GANA	2. SIMSON. R
3. BANJE-TARUK	3. NUDIN RANI DE PONI TORINGAY
4. P.D LATA MIN	4. GANUKI PADUKI
5. PETRUS	5. NUDIN RANI DE PONI TORINGAY
6. AMOS T. PERIA	6. L. RAMBAI
7. MURDIM YABU	7. SAMARGUDA
8. SIMSON. R	8. SUDARMI. T
	9. LICENITO. HASAN

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GAMBARA SUAKA
 NTODEA PANCUA
 (PETA WILAYAH
 PEMANFAATAN
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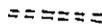
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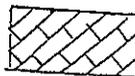
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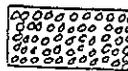
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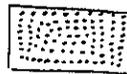
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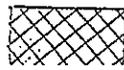
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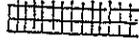


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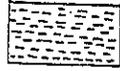


Petua
(Tempat ambil rumput tuu)

Parabata
(Tempat penangkapan Ikan)



Tananta nduya
(Rawa-rawa dalam)



Tananta
(Rawa-rawa)



Pencowea
(Tempat pendaratan)



Pewalo
(Tempat ambil bambu)

Pebolagoa
(Tempat ambil rotan)

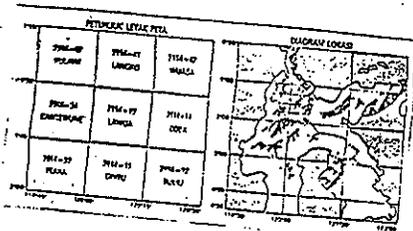


Penasoa
(Tempat ambil; pandan hutan)



Peuwua
(Tempat ambil umbut)

Peuwua
(Tempat ambil umbut)



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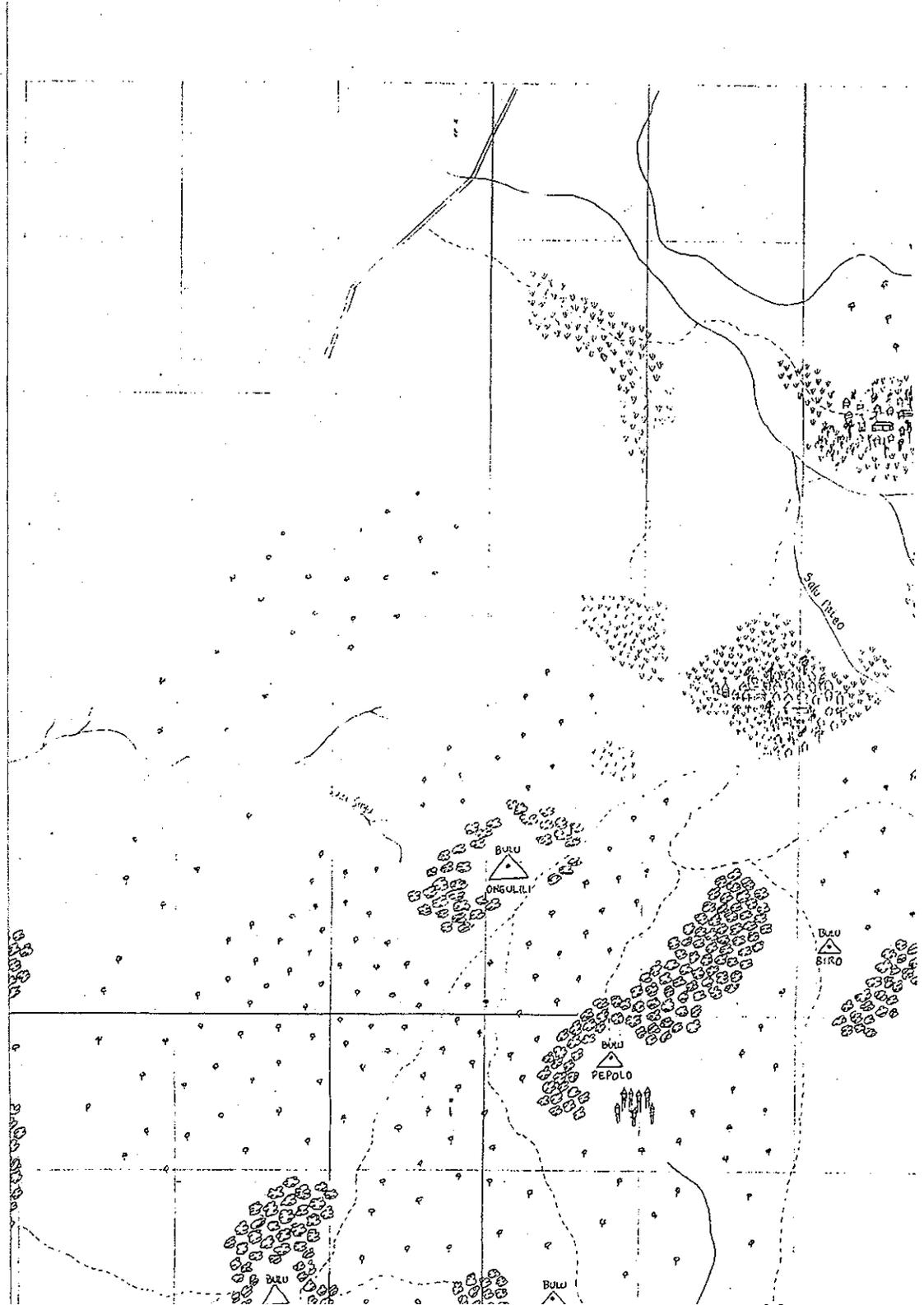
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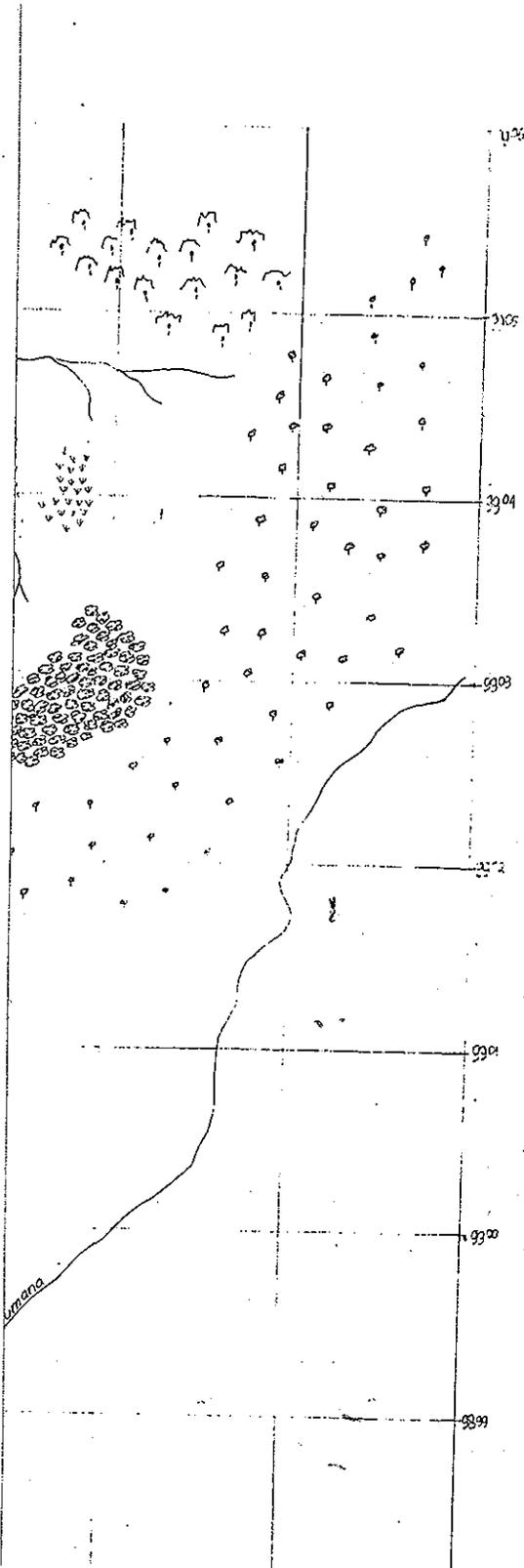
165

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PETA WILAYAH
 PENGUASAAN DAN PENGELOLAAN
 SUMBER DAYA ALAM
 MASYARAKAT ADAT DA'A
 DI NGATA LUMBULAMA

SKALA 1 : 20.000

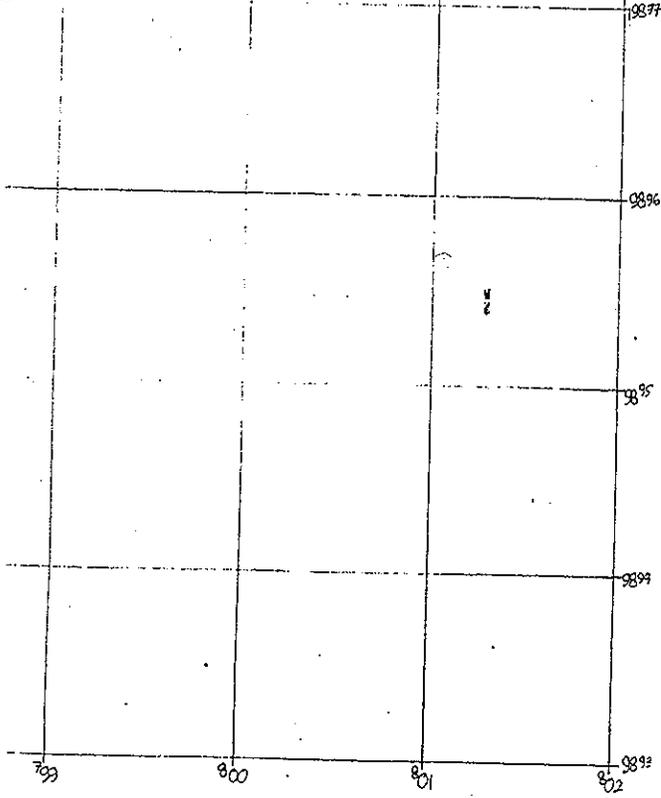


KETERANGAN LEGENDA PETA

	NGATA /Pemukiman
	TINALU/Kebun atau Ladang
	OVA/ Bekas Kebun/Ladang
	OLO/ Hutan yg tidak boleh diolah
	LUMBU/Tanah luas tempat berburu, dll
	BOYA/Perkampungan Tua (Sou Totua)
	BULU/ Gunong
	SALU / sungai
	BANTAYA / Rumah Adat
	Sekolah
	Gereja
	Jalan Aspal
	Jalan Setapak

PETA INI DI BUAT SECARA
 PARTISIPATIF PADA BULAN
 SEPTEMBER 2000 DENGAN
 MELIBATKAN MASYARAKAT
 NGATA LUMBULAMA

891



3.	BULU SADAKANJAI	T. 0798460 U. 9902019
4.	BOYA SADAKANJAI	T. 0798540 U. 9901705
5.	OLO ONGULILI	T. 0795587 U. 9901215
6.	BULU GANAGA	T. 0791480 U. 9900400
7.	BULU ONEONTOPOPO	T. 0791512 U. 9899020
8.	LUMBU DURIAPUTIA	T. 0797244 U. 9903705
9.	LUMBU BONEPUTI	T. 0794460 U. 9897143

Sumber Peta :
 Peta Rupa Bumi Indonesia
 Lembar 2015 - 31/22
 Watatu Edisi I - 1991
 Yang dikeluarkan oleh
 BAKOSURTANAL

TOKOH PEMUDA

- YONATAN
- BOGA.

TOKOH AGAMA

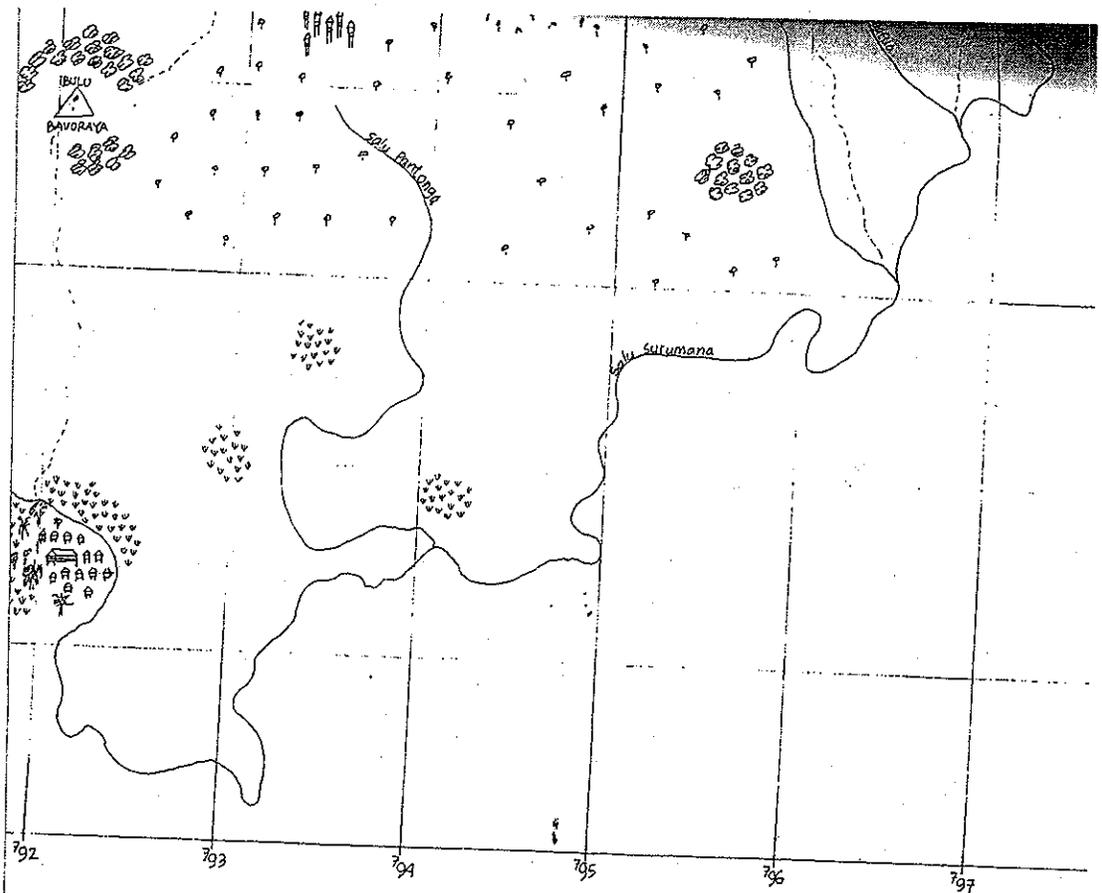
- 1. ALBERT
- 2. YOHANES
- 3.

TOKOH PENDIDIKAN

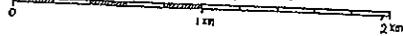
- 1. RUDY.
- 2. MIRNA PALA.
- 3.

**DILARANG MEMPERBANYAK
 ATAU MENG-COPY PETA INI
 TANPA SEPENGETAHUAN DAN
 SE-IZIN KEPALA NGATA
 LUMBULAMA, TOKOH ADAT DAN
 MASYARAKA.**

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SKALA 1 : 20.000



MENGETAHUI
 PEMERINTAHAN NGATA LUMBULAMA
 ALA NGATA
 SEKRETARIS NGATA

[Signature]
 Di

[Signature]
 YEM

MENGETAHUI DAN DISAHKAN
 TOKOH ADAT DA'A

- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| 1. DISI | 8. |
| 2. LAMAMI | 9. |
| 3. ANTON | 10. |
| 4. NOH | 11. |
| 5. BORA | 12. |
| 6. | 13. |
| 7. | 14. |

TOKOH

- | |
|---------|
| 1. INDO |
| 2. BESI |
| 3. MIRN |
| 4. |
| 5. |
| 6. |

PEMBUATAN PETA INI DIFASILITASI OLEH
 YAYASAN TANAH MERDEKA & YAYASAN PENDIDIKAN RAKYAT
 BESERTA MASYARAKAT ADAT DA'A

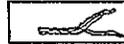
Gambara Tutura Pitu Ngata Totua To Lindu Peta Sejarah Tujuh Pemukiman Asal Mula Orang Lindu

Keterangan

Poboyaa (Tempat Pemukiman)



U'e (Sungai)



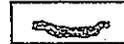
Lambara (Tempat Pengembalaan)



Bulu (Gunung)

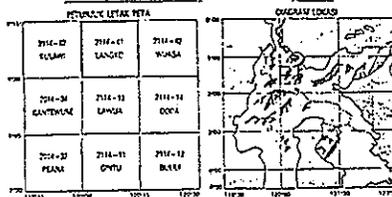


Pencowea (Pendaratan Perahu)



Skala 1 : 15.000

Sumber Peta: Peta Rupa Bumi Indonesia
(Lembar 2114-41)
Skala 1: 50.000
Diterbitkan oleh BAKOSURTANAH
Edisi 1 - 1991



Keterangan SURVEI DATA GPS

No.	Lokasi	Koordinat GPS	Keterangan
01	Pencowea	121° 01' 23.00" 1° 17' 55.00"	Pendaratan perahu
02	Bayo	121° 01' 27.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Pemukimannya
03	U'e Kachob	121° 02' 11.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Sungai besar antara Loo dan Urant
04	Sacoran	121° 02' 11.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Pemukimannya
05	Urang	121° 01' 23.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Batas PLS dan Loo
06	Pakaya	121° 01' 23.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Pemukimannya
07	Bulu Ter	121° 01' 23.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Pemukimannya
08	Bayo	121° 01' 23.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Batas pemukiman orang tua
09	Powaka	121° 01' 23.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Batas Tuluso-Nasional dengan wilayah lain
10	Manglo	121° 01' 23.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Batas pemukiman orang tua
11	Loo	121° 01' 23.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Tempat lebaran dan perayaan
12	Powaka	121° 01' 23.00" 1° 17' 54.00"	Batas Pemukiman masyarakat Bundo

15	Lonongko	5131 012511	Stuktur dan Paggina Dusun
16	Penerow Pala	5131 012511 5131 012511	Pusat Pasisi Penerow
17	Nila	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman orang tua dala
18	Sala	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman orang tua dala
19	Kayu	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman orang tua dala
20	Kala	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman orang tua dala
21	Kalenda	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman orang tua dala
22	Sikapi	5131 012511	Tempat pemukiman penduduk
23	Sewa	5131 012511	Pantai I seloko
24	Lembu	5131 012511	Pelabuhan otdala dala
25	Boda	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman
26	Sepi	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman orang tua dala
27	Palaia	5131 012511	140 dipulir le Bala Wamara
28	Sala	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman orang tua dala
29	Sepi	5131 012511	Pelabuhan
30	Lembu	5131 012511	Pelabuhan
31	Kayu	5131 012511	Pelabuhan
32	Papaya	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman orang tua dala
33	Lembu Kala	5131 012511 5131 012511	Pelabuhan di datar negeri yang kecil
34	Penerow Kaduna	5131 012511 5131 012511	Pemukim penduduk
35	Roh	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman orang tua dala
36	Tadamba	5131 012511	Roo (Sala Wam)
37	Penerow Kala	5131 012511 5131 012511	Pemukim penduduk
38	Sewa	5131 012511	Pantai Wajalawa
39	Sewa	5131 012511	Pantai baru
40	Wongkoda	5131 012511	Batas pemukiman orang tua dala

Disurvei dan Digambar Oleh Tim
Pemetaan Masyarakat Lindu

Nama	Tanda Tangan
1. Harianto Hasan	
2. Matius Pegia	
3. Roy	
4. Nebo Kriwanto	
5. James Walosidey	
6. Yoseph Todera	
7. Lesa	
8. Nudin Rejude	
9. Nudin Yabu	
10. L. Rambar	
11. B. Walesu	
12. S. Jido	
13. S. Tandura	
14. D. Tarese	
15. Welly Magero	

Disetujui Oleh Lembaga Adat Dataran Lindu

Nama	Tanda Tangan	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1. D. Tarese		14. Kalabendera	
2. T. Pegia		15. Boromba R.	
3. L. Sandika		16. Nudin Tendessabu	
4. J. Mangela		17. J. Marawa	
5. R. Marajuku		18. L. Malajuna	
6. E. T. Magero		19. B. Tarua	

Bulu Powalaa

1. Harianto Hasan _____
2. Matus Pegia _____
3. Roy _____
4. Nebo Kriwanto _____
5. James Walosidey _____
6. Yoseph Todera _____
7. Lesa _____
8. Nudin Rajaide _____
9. Nurdin Yabu _____
10. L. Rambay _____
11. B. Waleu _____
12. S. Djido _____
13. S. Tanduru _____
14. D. Taruse _____
15. Welly Magero _____

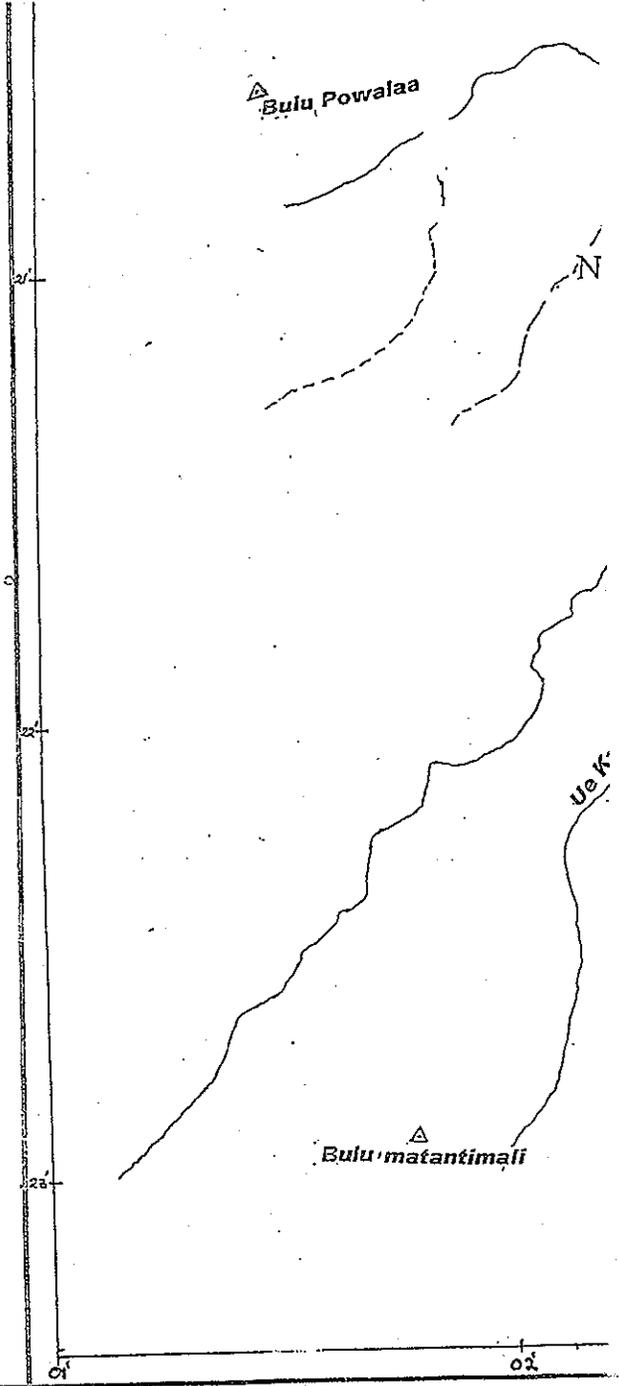
setujui Oleh Lembaga Adat Dataran Lindu

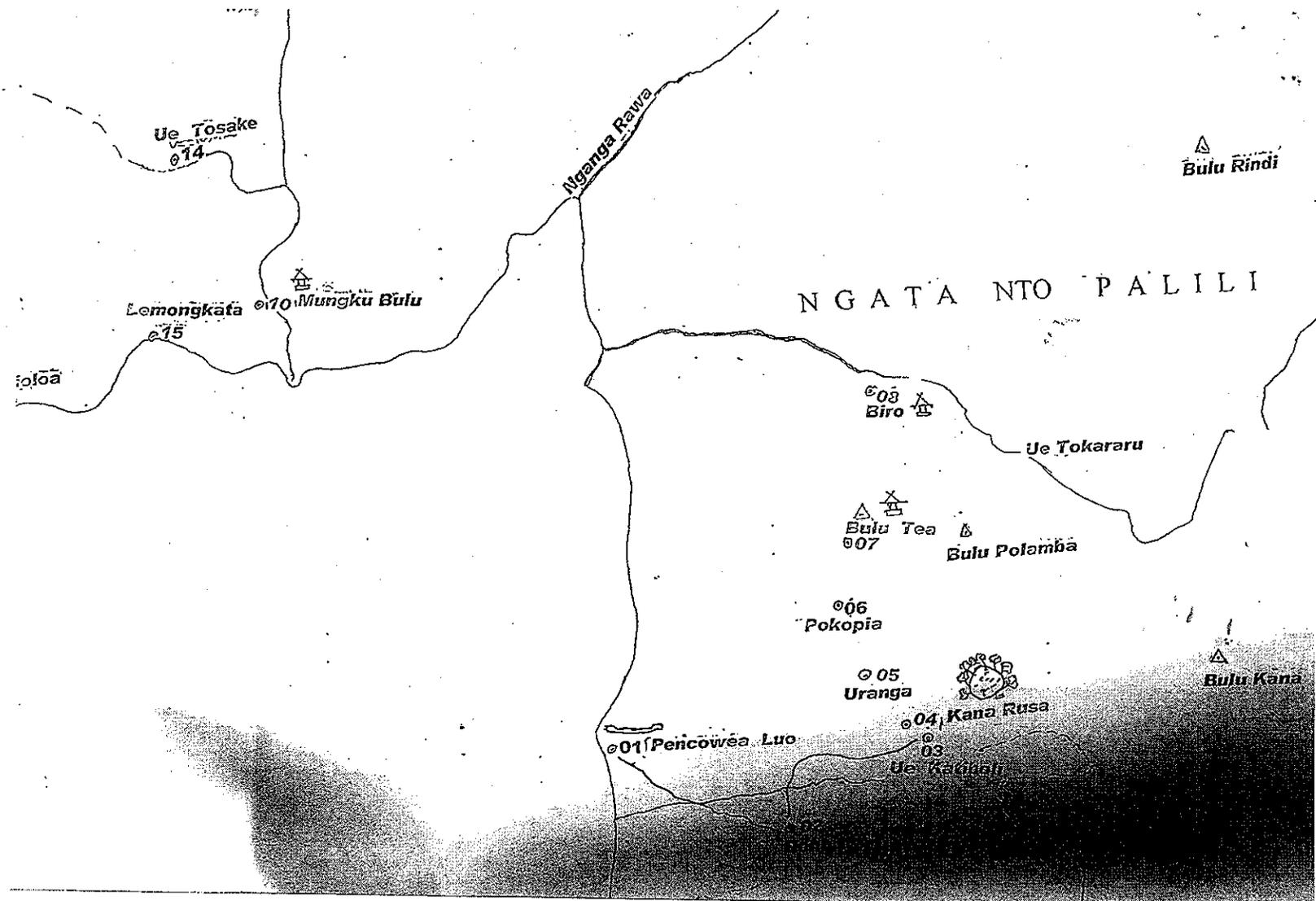
Nama	Tanda Tangan	Nama	Tanda Tangan
Taruse		14. Kalabendera	
Pegia		15. Boromba R.	
Sanciba		16. Nudin Tendesabu	
Mangela		17. J. Marewa	
Marajulu		18. L. Mahjuna	
T. Magero		19. B. Taruz	
Parajani		20. Nganti	
Gesadombu		21. L. Rambai	
Alui		22. S. Tanduru	
B. Waleu		23. S. Djido	
Benyamin		24. Lonca Rambai	
Nurdin Y.		25. Samaninda	
P. Parata			

Mengetahui Empat Kepala Desa Dataran Lindu

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Nama | Tanda Tangan |
| 1. Goba Padu | _____ |
| 2. Udin Kumpanin | _____ |
| 3. Esra Tarunggi | _____ |
| 4. Laba T. Toruo | _____ |

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Documentation for Sites Showing Adaptive Management

Site Name: **Agak, Moncok, Layar and Punyanget**, Kec. Subangki
District/Province: Landak, **West Kalimantan**
Country: Indonesia
Partner: *PPSDAK-Pancur Kasih*
Biome: Tropical Broadleaf Forest
Area under effective management: 7,412 ha.

The sites of Agak, Moncok, Layar and Punyanget are within Sub-district Subangki. Not very long ago the villages could only be reached by boat. When it became its own sub-district a road was built to connect it to the trans-Kalimantan highway. Dayak Kanayatn people have occupied the areas and have lived in harmony, up to this day, with the Madurese migrants in the area. Punyanget is most accessible to public transportation while Layar, Agak and Moncok require some 3-5 hours of walking to reach, except when motorbikes are available.

Habitat Quality

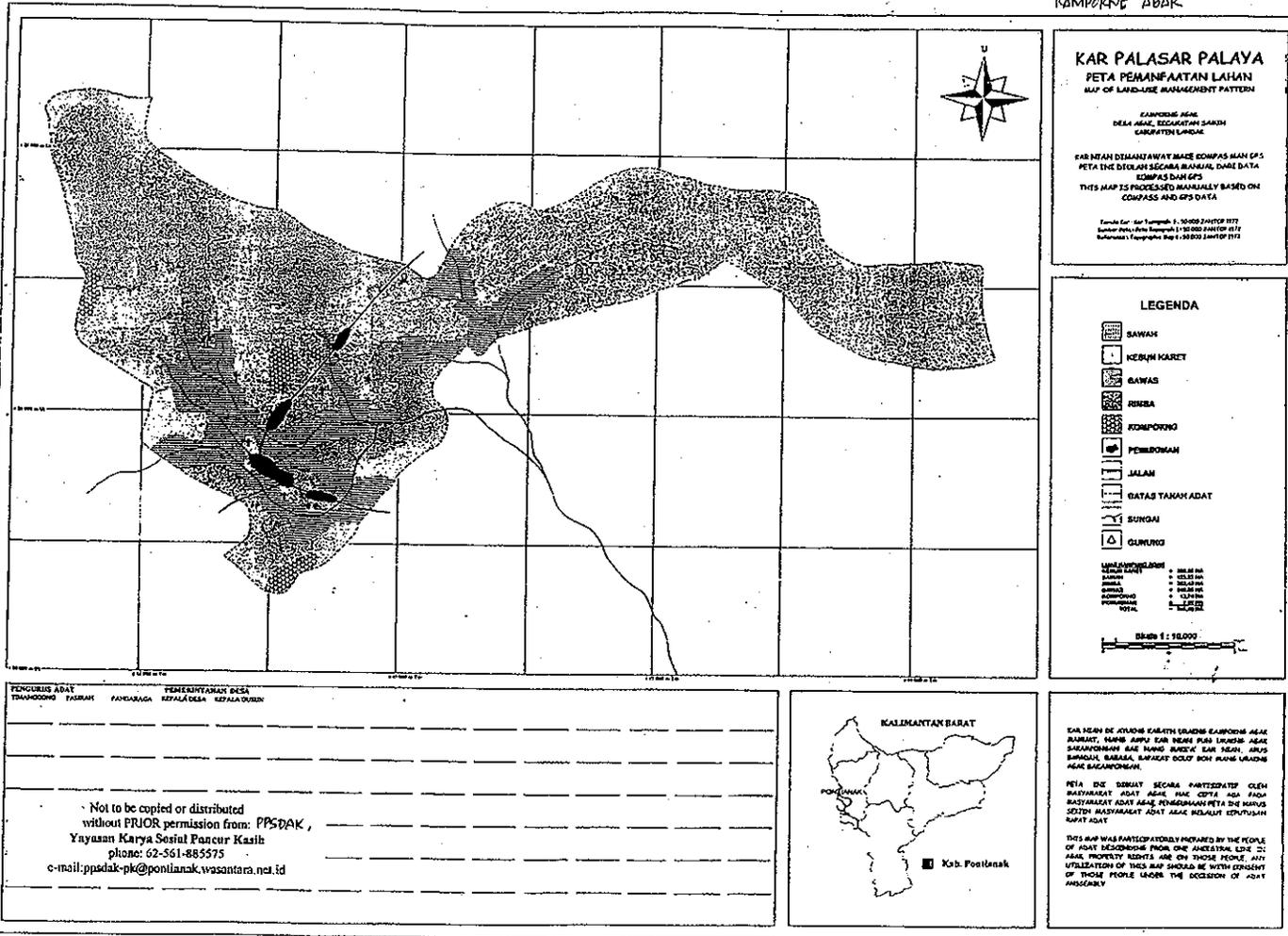
Agak and Moncok villages are located closer to the foothills of Subangki District, while Layar and Punyanget sit on the plains where the Agak river winds. A comparative landuse analysis shows that each of these four villages maintain community protected forests, rice farms, fallow fields with secondary regrowth, rubber farms, *tembawang*, *kompokng*, settlement areas, *amulukng* (sago farms). Both Layar and Punyanget distinguish protected forests from forests in general. Landuse priorities are variable. Punyanget totals 4,257 ha, over 80% of landuse is forests (including 21% as *adat* protected forests). In Layar, with 1,368 ha land area, 40% is classified as forests (with 9 % as *adat* protected forests). Moncok and Agak, with less than 1000 hectares have 17-35% forests in their areas, with no special distinction for *adat* protected forests. Having comparable populations, those areas with larger areas have more forests than those with smaller overall areas.

Village inventories showed 40 types of fish, 27 types of snakes, 49 types of four-legged animals, 70 types of fruit-bearing plants, 37 types of planted farm/garden crops, 17 types of wet rice, 4 types of sticky wet rice, 46 types of medicinal plants, 6 types of farm animals, 51 types of birds, 31 types of hardwood for building materials, 13 types of palm plants, 8 types of bamboo plants, 16 types of upland rice, 6 types of sticky upland rice, 10 types of root crops and 8 types of rattan, all named in local languages.

Adaptive Management

After mapping, the four villages have clarified the boundaries and resources of each village and have done inventories of plant and animal species in their areas. They also developed a plan to protect key land use areas including agro-forest farms, forests and watersheds. Taking advantage of decentralization opportunities, village *adat* organizations have reviewed their own governance structures and found that the village unit most useful to regulate natural resource uses is the *Kampung*. This reflects a structure most appropriate for local-decision making processes. Interaction with *PPSDAK-Pancur Kasih* trainers also opened opportunities to influence district level government, as became evident during the training of local district legislatures by other NGO trainers working with *Pancur Kasih*. Village *adat* leaders have been very critical of deals with outsiders, such as by illegal log buyers from Pontianak. They have reasserted themselves through village agreements to provide licensing to harvest products at the village level and retain the right to confiscate illegally harvested logs. They have attended various regional autonomy discussions and welcomed the training of district legislature members as a step in improving people-government dialogue.

PPSDAK
KAMPONING ABAK



KAR PALASAR PALAYA
PETA PEMANFAATAN LAHAN
MAP OF LAND-USE MANAGEMENT PATTERN

KAWASAN DESA ABAK, Kecamatan SAKIN
Kabupaten LAMPUNG

KAR NEAN DE JAWAN KARATH UDANGS KAMPONING ABAK
PETA INE DITOLAH SECARA BAKAJAL DARE DATA
KOMPAS DAN GPS
THIS MAP IS PROCESSED MANUALLY BASED ON
COMPASS AND GPS DATA

Scale: 1:10,000
North Arrow: 1:10,000
Datum: WGS 84
Projection: UTM
Zone: 48N

LEGENDA

- SAWAH
- KEBUN KARET
- SAWAS
- RENDA
- KOMPONING
- PEMUKIMAN
- JALAN
- BATAS TANAH ADAT
- SUNGAI
- GUNUNG

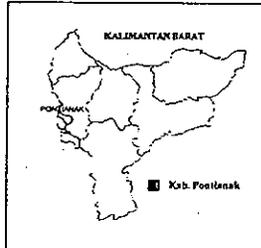
Luas Kawasan	1.000 Ha
Luas Sawah	1.000 Ha
Luas Kebun Karet	1.000 Ha
Luas Sawas	1.000 Ha
Luas Renda	1.000 Ha
Luas Kompong	1.000 Ha
Luas Pemukiman	1.000 Ha
Jumlah	1.000 Ha

Skala 1 : 10.000

PENGURUS ADAT: TIMBUKUNING, PUSIRAN, PANGARAGA, KEPALA DESA: KEPALADURIN

Pemerintahan Desa

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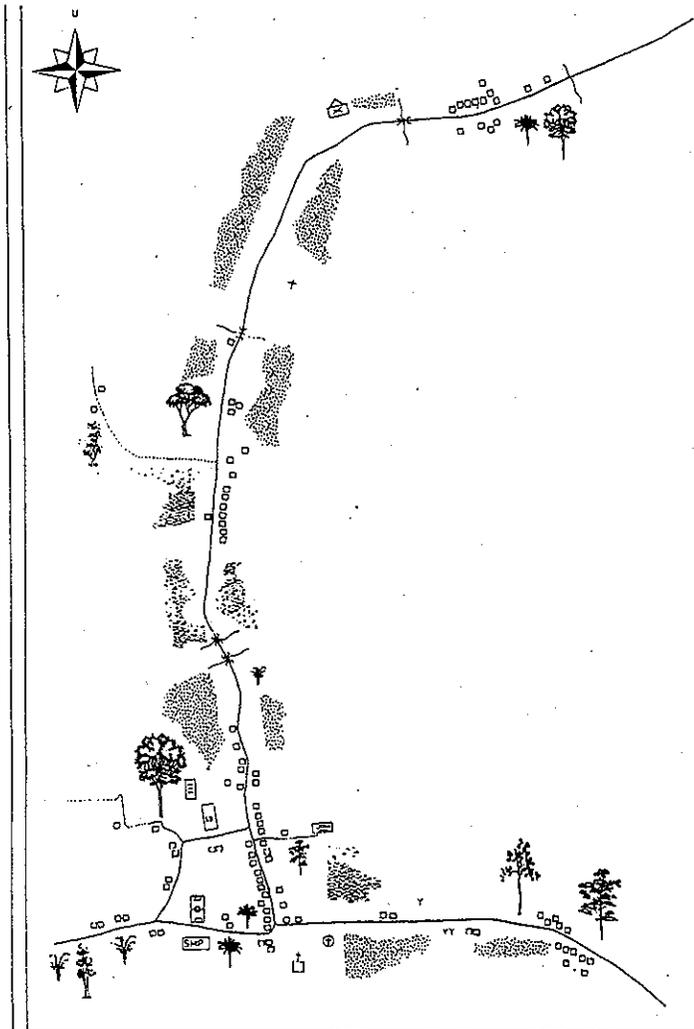
DES NEAN DE JAWAN KARATH UDANGS KAMPONING ABAK
BUNYAT, NABUN, JAWAN, KARATH UDANGS KAMPONING ABAK
SAMPONING ABAK NABUN, BUNYAT, KARATH UDANGS KAMPONING ABAK
BUNYAT, NABUN, JAWAN, KARATH UDANGS KAMPONING ABAK

PETA INE DITOLAH SECARA BAKAJAL DARE DATA
KOMPAS DAN GPS
THIS MAP IS PROCESSED MANUALLY BASED ON
COMPASS AND GPS DATA

THIS MAP WAS PARTICIPATORILY PROVIDED BY THE PEOPLE
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MUSYAWARAH

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KAR TAMPAT BADIAPM
PETA PEMUKIMAN PENDUDUK
MAP OF DWELLING SITES

KAMPONG ARAI
 DESA ARAE, KECAMATAN SARUH
 KABUPATEN LAMPUNG

KAR NEAN ODIANANTAWAT HAKE EKIPAS MAN EPS
 PETA DITOLAK BEGANA MANJAL, DARI DATA
 EKIPAS MAN EPS
 THIS MAP IS PROCESSED MANUALLY BASED ON
 COMPASS AND EPS DATA

Terdapat di: Kotak 1: 10.000 / 10.000
 Kotak 2: 10.000 / 10.000
 Kotak 3: 10.000 / 10.000

LEGENDA

- RUMAH PENDUDUK
- SD
- SMP
- GEREJA
- BAWAN
- KUBURAN
- PANTAYU
- BALAI DESA
- TEMPAT MANDI
- PUSKESMAS
- KEBUN KARET
- JEMBATAN
- SAMPUKHO
- JALAN
- LAPANGAN BOLA

Scale 1 : 2500

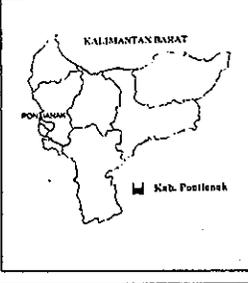
KAR NEAN ODI ANANTAWAT HAKE EKIPAS MAN EPS
 BANGKIT NANG PIRVI CAR NEAN PUN URUNG ARAE
 SAKAMPONAN SIE NANG HAKEP CAR NEAN ANIS
 SAMPONET BERASA, BANGKIT GOLF BOY PANG URUNG
 ARAE SAKAMPONAN

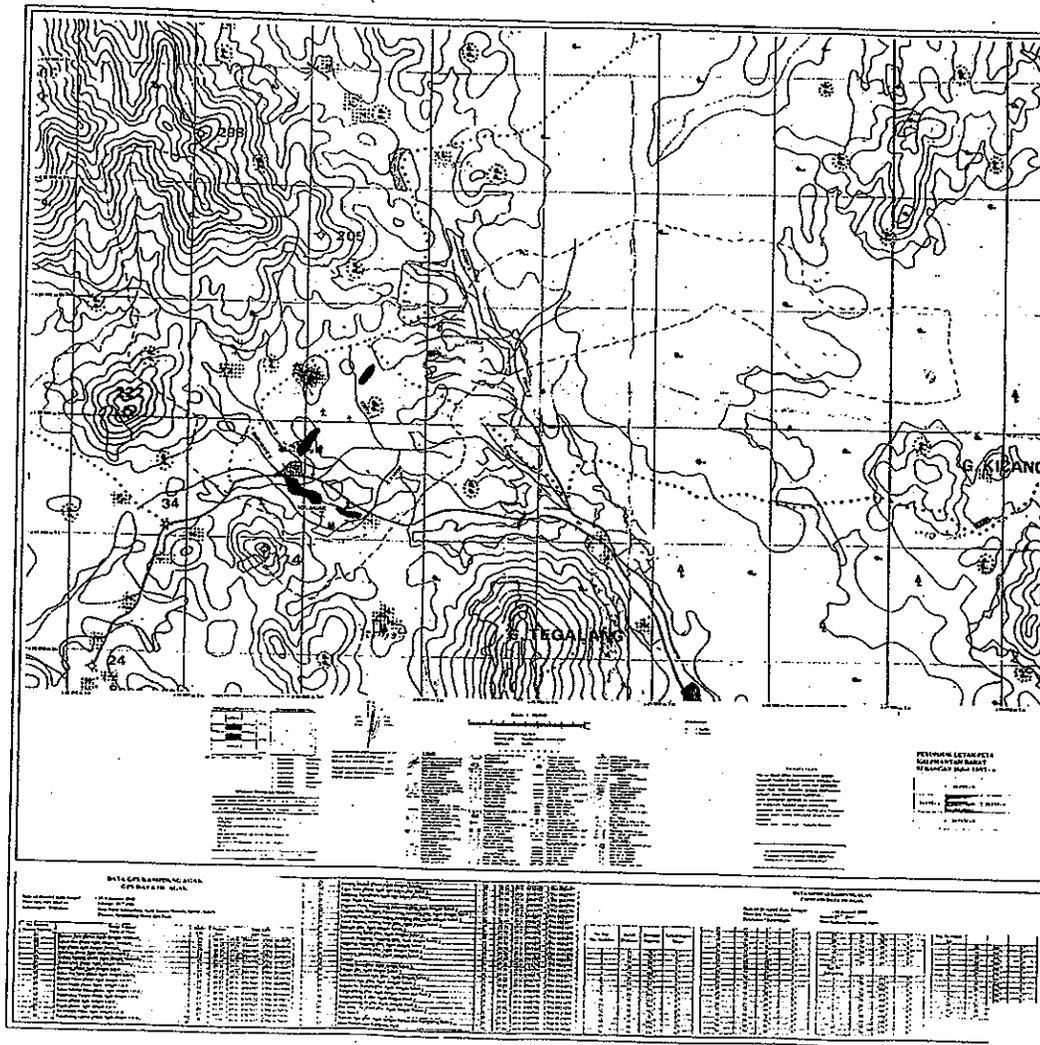
PETA DITOLAK BEGANA PARTISIPATIF OLEM
 MASYARAKAT ADAT ARAE HAKE EPTRA ADA ADA
 MASYARAKAT ADAT ARAE, PIRABANAN PETA DITOLAK
 BEGANA MASYARAKAT ADAT ARAE MELALUI PENUTSIAN
 RUMAT ADAT

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 OF THOSE PEOPLE UNDER THE DECISION OF ADAT
 MASYARAKAT

PENGUNTAH ARAE _____ PEMERINTARAN DESA _____
 (NAME) (NAME) (NAME) (NAME) (NAME)

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 phone: 62-561-835575
 e-mail: ppsdak-kr@poniazek.viasat.net.id





**KAR PATA' JALUJUR
PETA REFERENSI
REFERENCE MAP**

KAMPONG JAYA
KABUPATEN KALIMANTAN BARAT
INDONESIA

DIBERIKAN DAN DITAMBAHINAI BAWA KEMERAS BAWA DRS
PETA DITOLAH BERSAMAAN DAN DATA
KEMERAS DAN DRS
THIS MAP IS PRODUCED BASED ON
COMPLEX AND DRS DATA

Scale: 1:50,000
Projection: UTM
Datum: WGS 84

**SANG BINTONGAN KAR PATA' JALUJUR
PETA REFERENSI
THIS SET OF MAPS COMPOSED:**

1. Kar Pata' Jalan Kemuning Asli
Peta Persebaran Lahan Kemuning Asli Kemuning Asli
Map Of Land-Use Management Pattern Of One
Community Area And Territory Of Asli
2. Kar Pata' Jalan Kemuning Asli
Peta Dampak Sosial, Temporal, Spasial, dan
Ekonomik Asli
Map Of Social, Spatial, Temporal, and
Economic Impact Of One Community Area And
Territory
3. Kar Pata' Jalan Kemuning Asli
Peta Persebaran Fasilitas Kemuning Asli
Map Of Facility Pattern Of One Community Area And
Territory
4. Kar Pata' Jalan Kemuning Asli
Peta Jaringan Jalan
Map Of Road Network

LEGENDA

...	...
...	...

KALIMANTAN BARAT

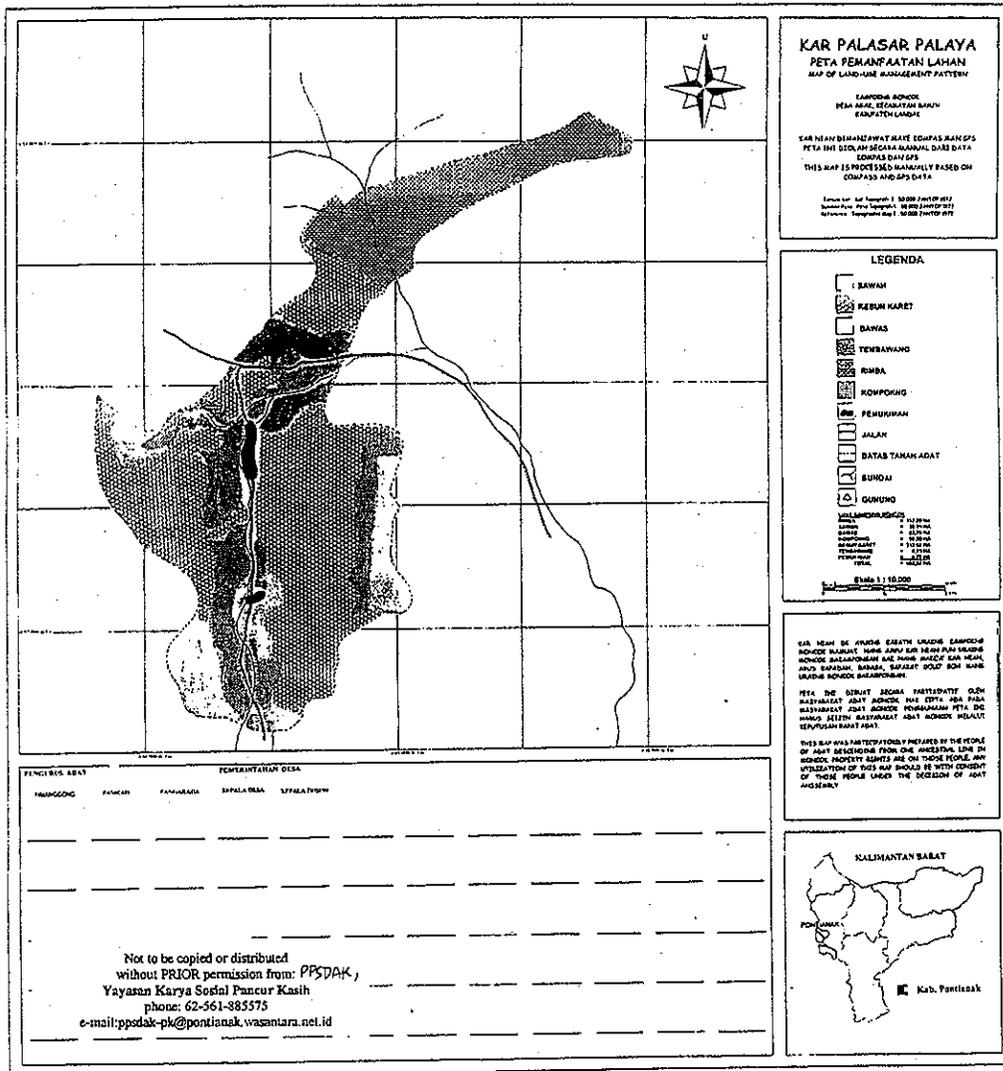
Kab. Pontianak

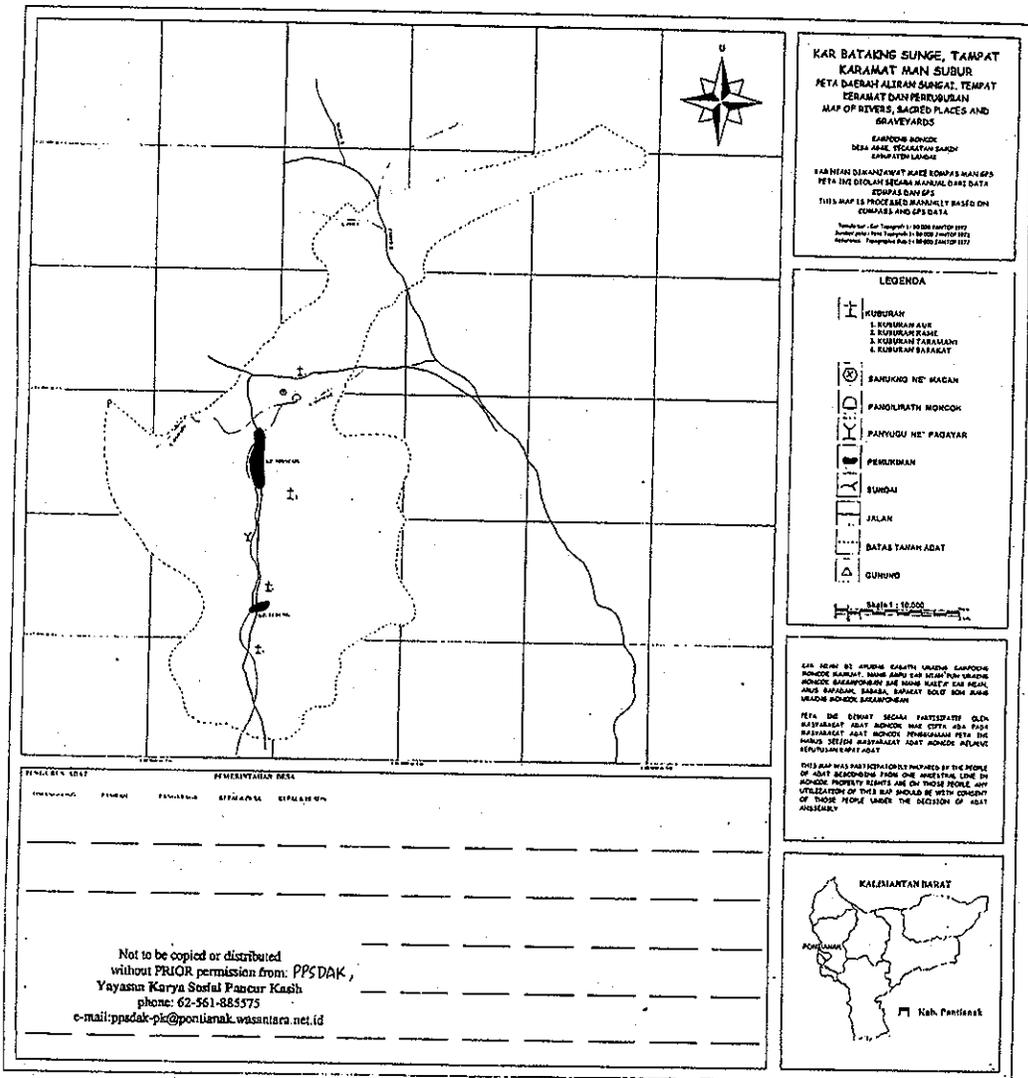


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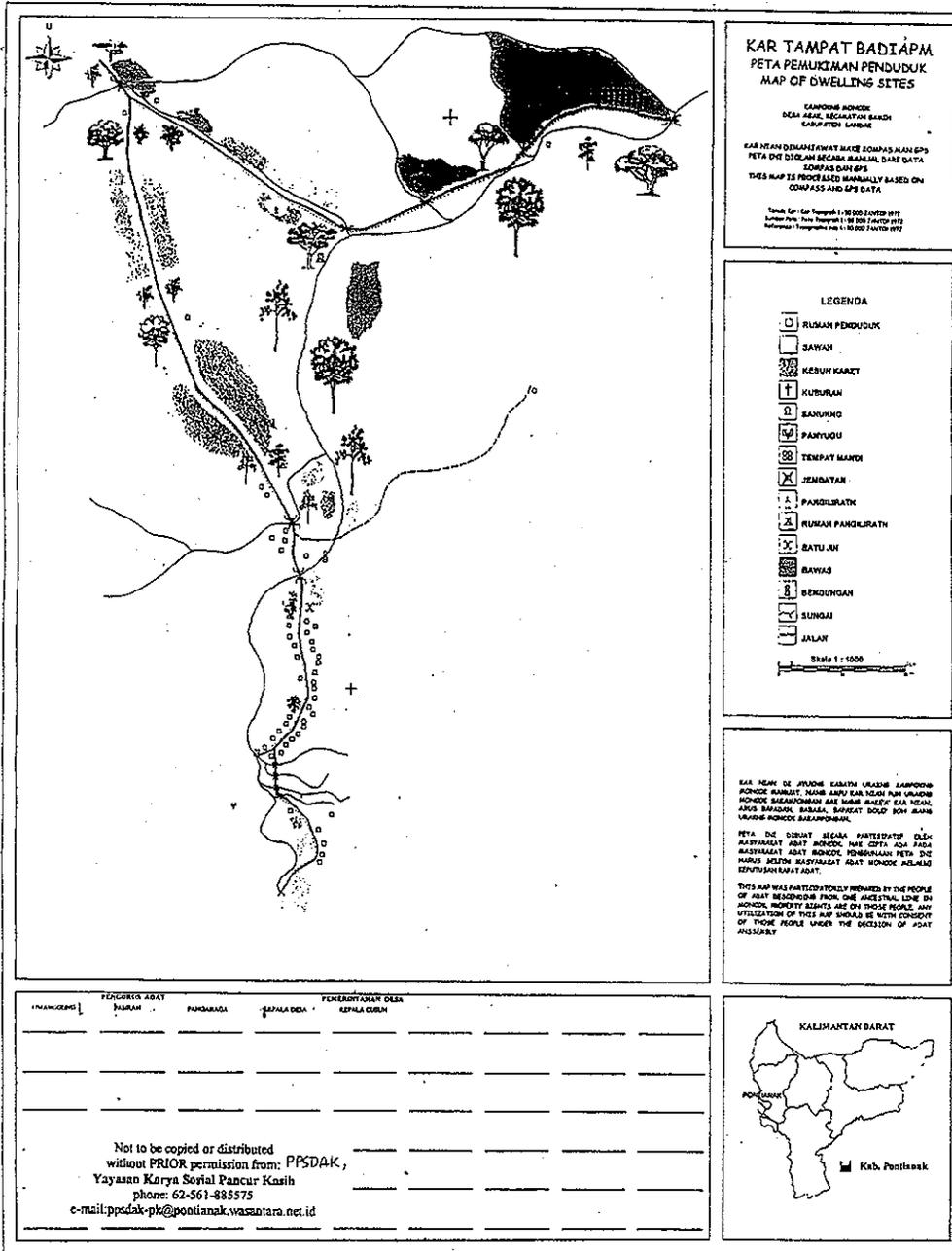
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PPSDAK
KAMPONG MONDOK





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**KAR TAMPAT BADIAPM
PETA PEMUKIMAN PENDUDUK
MAP OF DWELLING SITES**

KAMPUNG BONDOK
DESA PASIR, KABUPATEN PONTIANAK
KABUPATEN LAMPUR

KAR TAMPAT BADIAPM WADAT BAYU KOMPAKSI DAN GPS
PETA DITOLAK SECARA MANUAL DARI DATA
KOMPAKSI DAN GPS
THIS MAP IS PLOTTED MANUALLY BASED ON
COMPAKSI AND GPS DATA

Skala: 1:1000
Lambor: UTM
Datum: WGS 1984
Proyeksi: UTM
Sistem Koordinat: UTM
Datum: WGS 1984
Proyeksi: UTM
Sistem Koordinat: UTM

LEGENDA

- RUMAH PENDUDUK
- SAWAH
- KEBUN KARST
- KUBURAN
- BANYUNG
- PANJUYU
- JEMBATAN
- RUMAH PANGOLRATH
- BATU LINTAS
- BAWAS
- BENDUNGAN
- SUNGAI
- JALAN

Skala 1 : 1000

ERA NEAR DE JYNDHE KAMITH ULASIS ZAMPHON
BONDOK BAWAS, NAMB ANPU ERA NEAR PUN ULAND
BONDOK BAWAS BAWAS BAWAS BAWAS BAWAS
JANG BAWAS, BAWAS, BAWAS BAWAS BAWAS
ULAND BONDOK BAWAS BAWAS

PETA DITOLAK SECARA PARTISIPATIF OLEH
BAYU KOMPAKSI DAN GPS. PETA DITOLAK SECARA
PARTISIPATIF OLEH BAYU KOMPAKSI DAN GPS. PETA
DITOLAK SECARA PARTISIPATIF OLEH BAYU KOMPAKSI
DAN GPS.

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OF THOSE PEOPLE UNDER THE DECISION OF PSAT
AND BAWAS

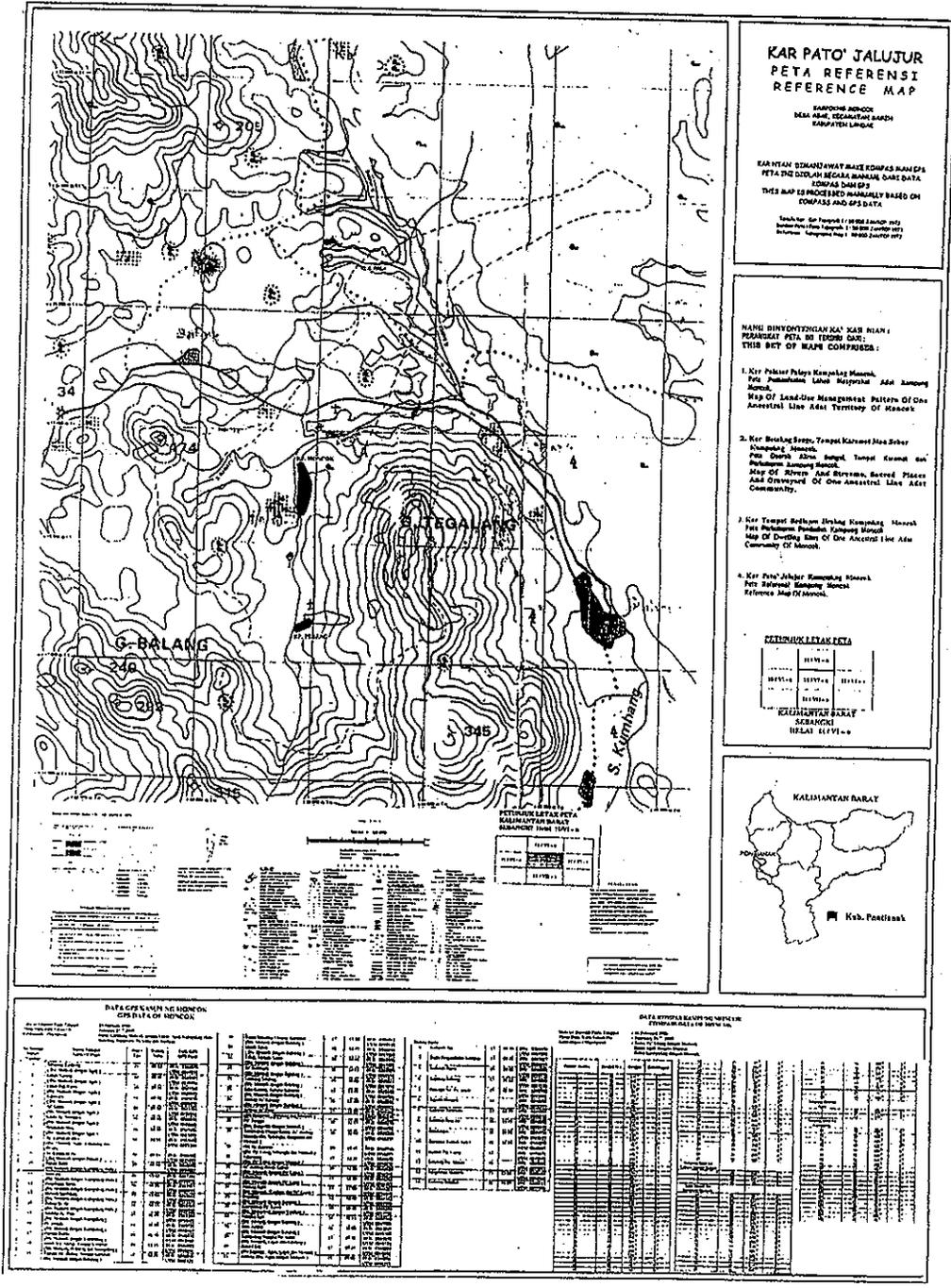
MANAJEMEN	PERENCANAAN	PANGKALAN	KEPALA DESA	KEPALA DESA

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**KAR PATO' JALUJUR
PETA REFERENSI
REFERENCE MAP**

KARPATON JALUJUR
MELAKUKAN PEMERIKSAAN
KARPATON LINDAE

KARPATON JALUJUR MELAKUKAN PEMERIKSAAN
PETA YANG DITOLAK BEGITU BANYAK DARI DATA
KARPATON JALUJUR
THIS MAP IS PROCEEDED MANUALLY BASED ON
COMPASS AND GPS DATA

Scale: 1:50,000
Projection: UTM
Datum: WGS 84

**NAMA DINYONTONGKAN KAT KAR PATO'
PEMERIKSAAN PETA SO EDRON DAN:
THIS SET OF MAPS COMPRISES:**

1. Kiri Peta Peta Komplek Monok
Peta Pemukiman Lahu Masyarakat Asli Among
Monok.
Map Of Land-Use Management Pattern Of One
Ancestral Lahu Asli Territory Of Monok.
2. Kiri Bunting Sempu, Tempat Karpaton Juru Seber
Kampung Monok.
Peta Daerah Sempu, Tempat Karpaton dan
Pemukiman Kampung Monok.
Map Of River And Stream, Sacred Place
And Community Of One Ancestral Lahu Asli
Community.
3. Kiri Tempat Belukar Jering Kampung Monok
Peta Pemukiman Pemukiman Kampung Monok
Map Of Dotted Line Of One Ancestral Lahu Asli
Community Of Monok.
4. Kiri Peta Jalur Kemuning Monok
Peta Jalur Kemuning Monok
Reference Map Of Monok.

PETUNJUK LETAKAN PETA



KALIMANTAN BARAT



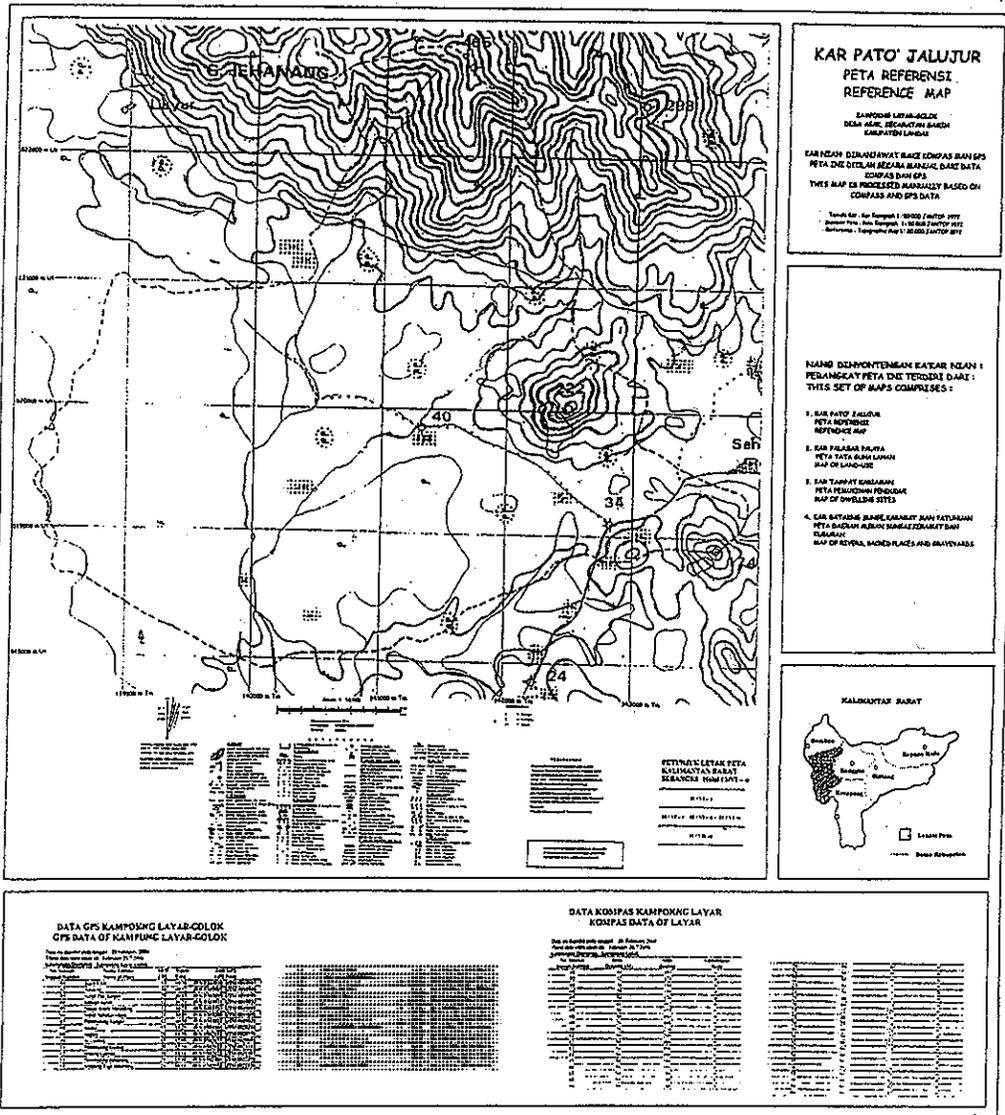
**DATA GRS KAWAN NEURONON
GSR BAYAN MONOK**

No	Uraian	Luas (Ha)	Luas (Akr)	Luas (M2)
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**DATA BENTUK BAYAN NEURONON
GSR BAYAN MONOK**

No	Uraian	Luas (Ha)	Luas (Akr)	Luas (M2)
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Documentation for Sites Showing Adaptive Management

Site Name: **Banyur Karab and Kebodang**, Kec. Simpang Hulu; **Tanjung Maju**, Kec. Sungai Laur
District/Province: Ketapang, **West Kalimantan**
Country: Indonesia
Partner: *Pancur Kasih-PPSDAK*
Biome: Tropical Broadleaf Forest
Areas under effective management: 14,533 Ha.

Banyur Karab (6,300 ha) is in the area of Mekar Raya while Kebodang (5,333 ha) in Desa Balai Pinang both in District Simpang Hulu. Within the same Sub-district, another adjacent area Tanjung Maju (2,900 ha) in Kecamatan Sungai Laur is included in this documentation. The inhabitants in these sites are largely Dayak Simpang people.

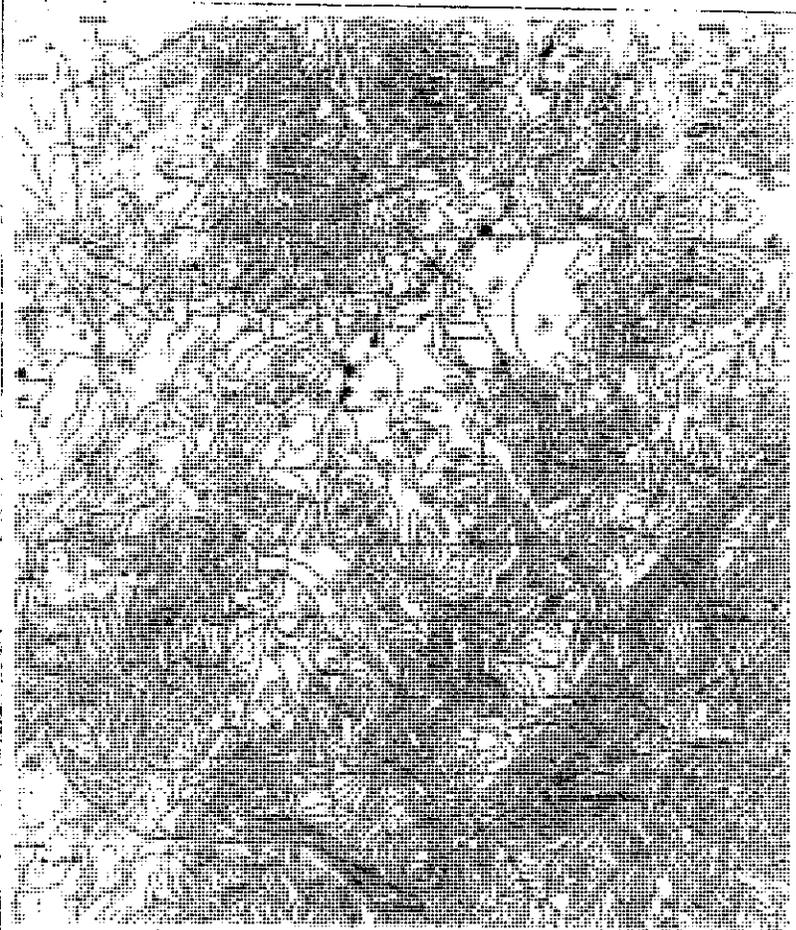
Habitat Quality

A vast expanse of forests form part of these three adjacent sites which explains the number of investors interested in establishing "forestry" business with local people. The area holds 64 productive tree species; 17 rattan species; 43 listed types of mammals; 38 birds; 23 types of reptiles (snakes specifically) and 36 types of fishes. Land use types include *rawa*, *bawas*, *rimba*, *tembawang*, in addition to village settlements and rubber farms. In all three villages, forests and *tembawang*, are dominant land uses, except for Kebodang, where rubber farms are 52% (forest and fallows combined cover 45%) of the entire landscape. Logging and plantation companies (tree and oil palm) have all visited the areas. Two of the known logging concessions around the area are PT Inhutani II and PT Kayu Mukti. The villagers have been very concerned about losing their land to concessions and remain firmly opposed to attempted expansion.

Adaptive Management

After mapping, the villagers started negotiations with local government and with the investors themselves. They used the maps and current *adat* land use inventories and descriptions to convince local government of the need to limit if not deny further expansion into their *adat* land. For example, they used the argument that they showed how they've regulated compliance to land use through *adat*. When PT Bakrie Brothers wanted to put an oil palm plantation within Tanjung Maju and Banyur Karab they resorted to signed petitions and demonstrations. These actions resulted in the withdrawal of plans to expand commercial activities into the areas. In fact, those in operation around the area like PT Inhutani II and PT Kayu Mukti have totally withdrawn from the area and moved somewhere else.

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Map 1.1.1.1
 [Detailed map title and legend text]

Code	Name	Code	Name
01	...	11	...
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04	...	14	...
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Logo of Yayasan Karya Sosial Pancur Kasih (YKSPK) featuring a house and a tree, with the text 'YAYASAN KARYA SOSIAL PANCUR KASIH' and 'PONTIANAK'.

Logo of PT. PPSDAK (Pusat Penelitian dan Studi Daerah Kalimantan) with the text 'PT. PPSDAK' and 'PONTIANAK'.

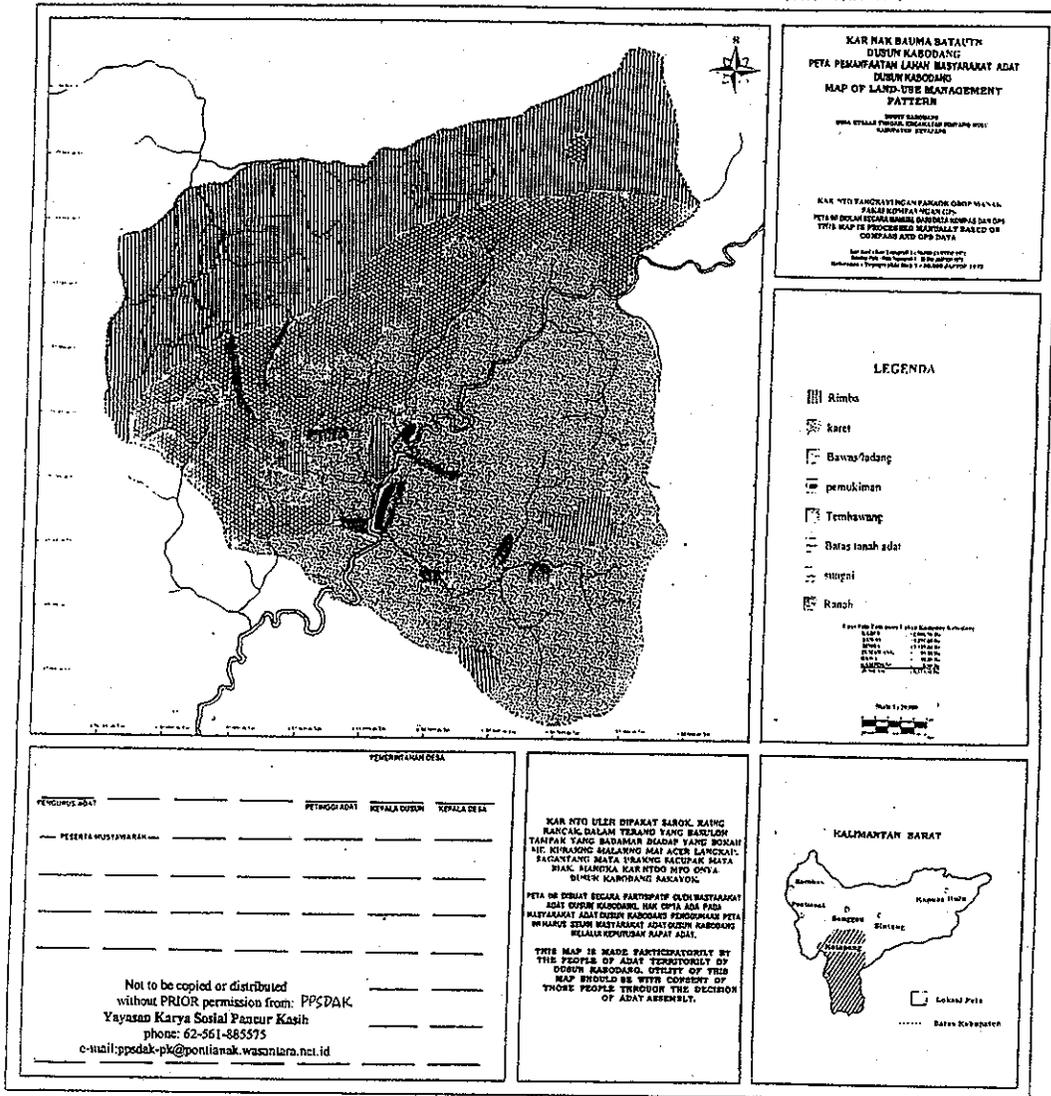
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Code	Name	Code	Name
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PPSDAK
DUSUN KARODANG



KAR NAK BAUMA BATAUTM
DUSUN KARODANG
PETA PEMANFAATAN LAYAN BASTARAKAT ADAT
DUSUN KARODANG
MAP OF LAND-USE MANAGEMENT
PATTERN

DINA STALLA PERUSAHAAN TEKNOLOGI SURVEYING BUKIT
KAMPUNG SETIAJAYA

KAR NTO RANCANGBANGUNAN RANGKAI GROUP MANA-AL
PABLO KEMPAN-AGLEN CO.
PETA DI BERSIHTAKAN DAN DIBERESKAN DIBERESKAN DAN DOK
PETA MAP IS PRODUKSI BERSIHTAKAN BERBASIS DATA
CORPORATE AND GPS DATA

Survei dan Gambar Lapangan 1:25000 (2007/08/01)
Membuat dan Menggambar 1:25000 (2007/08/01)
Membuat dan Menggambar 1:25000 (2007/08/01)

LEGENDA

- Rimbun
- karet
- Sawah/ladang
- pemukiman
- Tembawang
- Batas tanah adat
- sungai
- Rawa

Skala 1:25000

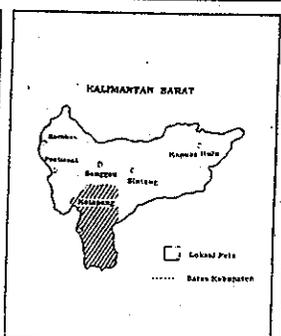
PEMERINTAHAN DESA			
PENGUNJUK ADAT	PETIMOGI ADAT	KEPALA DESA	KEPALA DESA
_____	_____	_____	_____
PESERTA MUSTAMAKAN	_____	_____	_____
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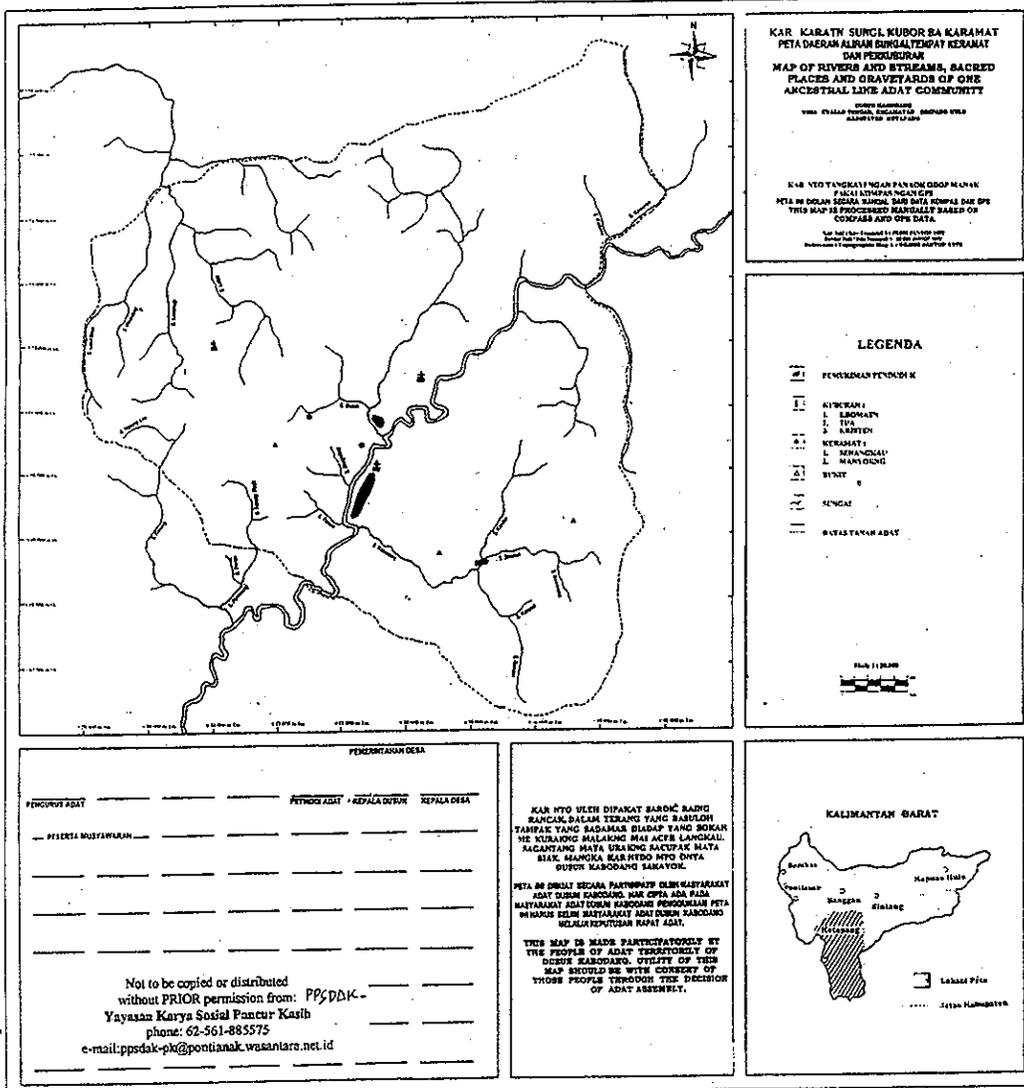
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KAR NTO ULIN DIPAKAT SAROK, RANG
RANGKAI DALAM TERANG YANG BERTUDUH
TAMPAK YANG BAWAKAN BAWAKAN YANG BOWAH
HE KURANGKING SALAHING MAI ACER LANCARAT
SICHTANG MATA URANGING MAUPUN MATA
SIKAL BANGKA KAR NTO ONYA
SINER KARODANG RAKAYON

PETA DI BUNYAI BUKARA PARTISIPATIF OLOH BASTARAKAT
ADAT DUSUN KARODANG, HUKUM ADA PIND
MAYARAKAT ADAT DESER RANGKOL PERMINDAH PETA
DI BAWAKAN BUKARA BASTARAKAT ADAT DUSUN KARODANG
SILAH KEMUDIAN RANGKAI ADAT

THIS MAP IS MADE PARTICIPATORILY BY
THE PEOPLE OF ADAT TERRITORY OF
DUSUN KARODANG. QUALITY OF THIS
MAP SHOULD BE WITH CONSENT OF
THOSE PEOPLE THROUGH THE DECISION
OF ADAT ASSEMBLY.





KAR. KARATN SUNGL KUBOR SA KARAMAT
 PETA DAERAH ALIRAN SUNGAI TEMPAT KERAMAT
 DAN PERKUBURAN
 MAP OF RIVERS AND STREAMS, SACRED
 PLACES AND GRAVEYARDS OF ONE
 ANCESTRAL LINE ADAT COMMUNITY

DIURUS KAWASAN
 YANG MELAKUKAN PENELITIAN, BERSAMA SAMA
 ADMISTRASI DESA/RT

KAR. NYO YANGKATNYAN PANJONG ODOP MELAN
 PAKSI BUNYAN NGAYEP
 PETA DI DOLAN SECARA BERSAMA. DATA DUMPIL DARI DPE
 THIS MAP IS PROCEEDED MANUALLY BASED ON
 CONDENSED AUTO GPS DATA.

Kar. Nyo Yangkatnyan Panjong Odop Melan
 Paksi Bunyan Ngayep
 1999
 11/11/2000

LEGENDA

PENGEMASAN PONDOKAN

KUBURAN :
 1. LEMOHAN
 2. TPA
 3. BERTON
KERAMAT :
 1. MANDALAI
 2. MANDALING
BUNYAN :
 1. SUNGAI
DAERAH TANGKAP ADAT

Skala 1:25000

PENGANTARAN DESA

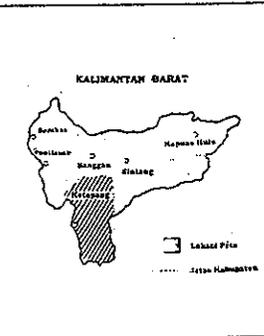
PENGUNJUK ADAT _____ PETUNGGU ADAT / KEPALA DESA _____ KEPALA DESA _____
 PELENTA MUSAFAHARAN _____

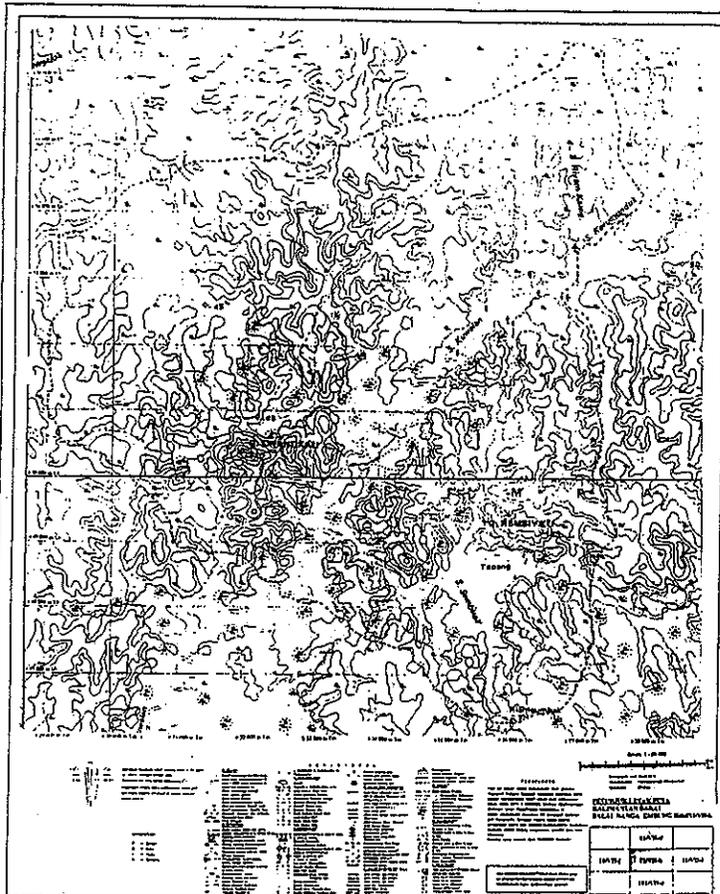
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KAR. NYO ULEH DIPAKAT BAROK BANG
 RANCAN, DALAM TERANG YANG BARULOH
 TAMPIL YANG BADAAN BUDAP YANG BOKAN
 ME KURANG MALANG MAI ACEH LANGKAL
 KALANGANG MATA URAKING SACUPAN MATA
 BUK. BANGKA KAJ. REDO NYO DITA.
 DUFON KARODANG SAKAYON.

PETA DI DOLAN SECARA PARTISIPATIF OLEH KAWASAMAT
 ADAT DUNYU KARODANG. DAK CEPER ADA PISA
 BATAKALAT ADAT DUNYU KARODANG. PERDOLAN PETA
 BAHANIS SELIN BATAKALAT ADAT DUNYU KARODANG
 SELIN KAPUTUSAN HANI ADAT.

THIS MAP IS MADE PARTICIPATORILY BY
 THE PEOPLE OF ADAT TERRITORY OF
 DUNYU KARODANG. OFFITE OF THIS
 MAP SHOULD BE WITH CONSENT OF
 THOSE PEOPLE THROUGH THE DECISION
 OF ADAT ASSEMBLY.





**KAR PADOMAN
PETA REFERENSI
REFERENCE MAP**

**SKEMA KEMENTERIAN
KUALA LUMPUR, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA**

**KAR NYO TANCHA YANGAN PANAHE ODY MANAK
PANAHE KEMENTERIAN KEMENTERIAN
PETA DI DOLAH TERENGGANU, MALAYSIA
THIS MAP IS PRODUCED BASED ON
CONTOUR AND GPS DATA**

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**ISEK KAR NYO
PERANGKAI PETA IN TERENGGANU
THIS SET OF MAPS COMPRISES :**

1. Kar Nyo Terengganu Darul Idris, Darul Idris, Terengganu, Malaysia. This map is produced based on GPS data and contour lines of Darul Idris, Terengganu, Malaysia.
2. Kar Nyo Terengganu Darul Idris, Darul Idris, Terengganu, Malaysia. This map is produced based on GPS data and contour lines of Darul Idris, Terengganu, Malaysia.
3. Kar Nyo Terengganu Darul Idris, Darul Idris, Terengganu, Malaysia. This map is produced based on GPS data and contour lines of Darul Idris, Terengganu, Malaysia.
4. Kar Nyo Terengganu Darul Idris, Darul Idris, Terengganu, Malaysia. This map is produced based on GPS data and contour lines of Darul Idris, Terengganu, Malaysia.

Scale 1 : 50,000

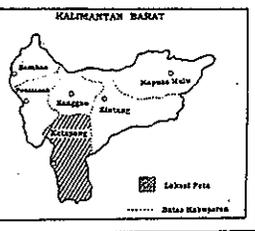
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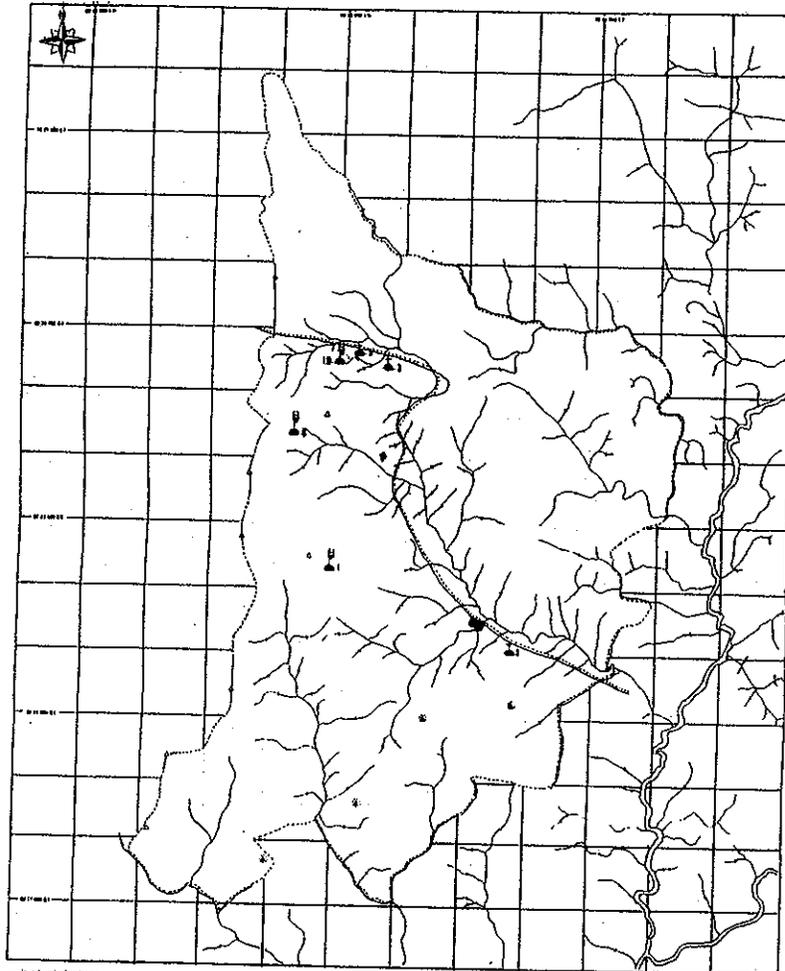
**DATA GPS SURVEY TERENGGANU
GPS DATA OF TERENGGANU**

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**DATA KEMENTERIAN TERENGGANU
GPS DATA OF TERENGGANU**

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KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN
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 DAN PERIKANAN
 KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN
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 DAN PERIKANAN
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 DIREKTORAT JENDERAL BUDIDAYA PERAIRAN
 DAN PERIKANAN

LEGENDA

KERAMAT
 I. CAWAN MAS
 II. MUA KARINTA
 III. RIBU CADA

TAMA / KUBURAN
 1. TAMA SEIRUANG
 2. TAMA PARA
 3. RIBAN

SKALA 1:1000

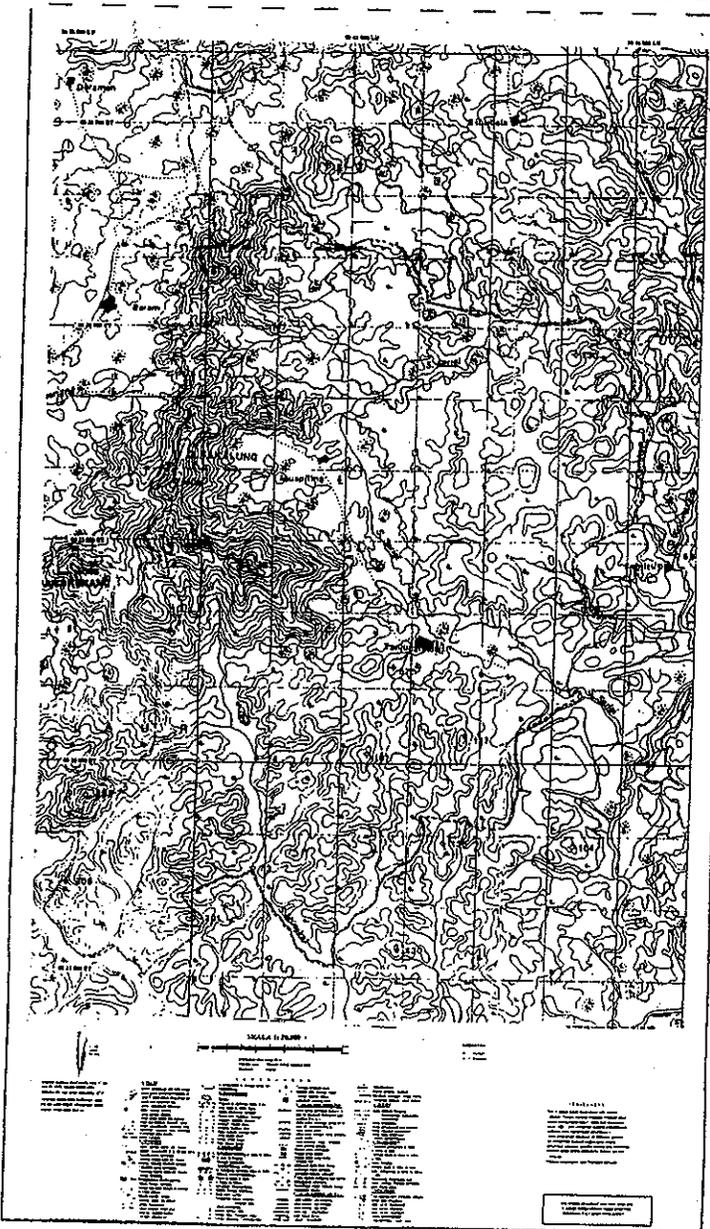
PERSOUBS ADAT
 PEMERINTAH DAERAH
 KEPALA DAERAH
 KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN
 DIREKTORAT JENDERAL BUDIDAYA PERAIRAN
 DAN PERIKANAN

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KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN
 DIREKTORAT JENDERAL BUDIDAYA PERAIRAN
 DAN PERIKANAN
 KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN
 DIREKTORAT JENDERAL BUDIDAYA PERAIRAN
 DAN PERIKANAN

THIS MAP IS MADE PARTICIPATORY BY THE
 PEOPLE OF ADAT TERRITORY OF TANGKUNG
 MAS. IT IS A COMMUNITY MAP AND SHOULD BE
 USED WITH CARE AND RESPECT FOR THE
 DECISIONS OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES.





**KAR PANGAYOK
MANAK TANGUNG MAJU BAKAYOK
PELA REFERENSI MASYARAKAT JOMI TANGUNG MAJU
KORPERASI MAP OF
TANGUNG MAJU ADVY TRESKUTYER
KAMPUNG TANGUNG MAJU, KECAMATAN BUNGA LAYA
KABUPATEN PONTIANAK**

KAR PANGAYOK MANAK TANGUNG MAJU BAKAYOK
PELA REFERENSI MASYARAKAT JOMI TANGUNG MAJU
KORPERASI MAP OF
TANGUNG MAJU ADVY TRESKUTYER
KAMPUNG TANGUNG MAJU, KECAMATAN BUNGA LAYA
KABUPATEN PONTIANAK

- DAFTAR KONTENSI
KORPERASI MAP OF TANGUNG MAJU
TANGUNG MAJU ADVY TRESKUTYER**
1. Kar Pongayok Manak Tangung Maju Bakayok (Korperasi Map of Tangung Maju Advy Treskutyer) - 1:50.000
 2. Kar Pongayok Manak Tangung Maju Bakayok (Korperasi Map of Tangung Maju Advy Treskutyer) - 1:50.000
 3. Kar Pongayok Manak Tangung Maju Bakayok (Korperasi Map of Tangung Maju Advy Treskutyer) - 1:50.000
 4. Kar Pongayok Manak Tangung Maju Bakayok (Korperasi Map of Tangung Maju Advy Treskutyer) - 1:50.000
 5. Kar Pongayok Manak Tangung Maju Bakayok (Korperasi Map of Tangung Maju Advy Treskutyer) - 1:50.000
 6. Kar Pongayok Manak Tangung Maju Bakayok (Korperasi Map of Tangung Maju Advy Treskutyer) - 1:50.000
 7. Kar Pongayok Manak Tangung Maju Bakayok (Korperasi Map of Tangung Maju Advy Treskutyer) - 1:50.000
 8. Kar Pongayok Manak Tangung Maju Bakayok (Korperasi Map of Tangung Maju Advy Treskutyer) - 1:50.000
 9. Kar Pongayok Manak Tangung Maju Bakayok (Korperasi Map of Tangung Maju Advy Treskutyer) - 1:50.000
 10. Kar Pongayok Manak Tangung Maju Bakayok (Korperasi Map of Tangung Maju Advy Treskutyer) - 1:50.000



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e-mail: ppsdak-pk@pontianak.wasantara.net.id

**DATA GPS DUSUN TANGUNG MAJU
GPS DATA OF TANGUNG MAJU**

NO	NAMA DUSUN	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
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