

CMP Audit of Dayak Punan Long Adiu Customary Community Territory, Malinau, North Kalimantan, Indonesia

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a. Overview of the conservation area

- **Is there an Executive Summary providing a concise description of the area and its conservation plan?**

Answer: Yes, the Executive Summary provided a concise description of the area in the first, second and third paragraph, while the conservation plans are well described in the fourth, fifth and sixth paragraph.

- **Is there a map of the area and is its location identified?**

Answer: Yes, there are totally six maps presented in the CMP, including

1. Location of Punan Adiu Community Customary Territory (Wilayah Adat Masyarakat Punan Adiu) within North Kalimantan Province (Figure 1, page 9)
2. Boundary of Punan Adiu Community Customary Territory as described through participatory mapping by communities and customary leaders in Punan Long Adiu and surrounding villages, with support of *Lembaga Pemerhati dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dayak Punan Malinau* (LP3M), *Simpul Layanan Pemetaan Partisipatif* (SLPP), and *Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara* (AMAN) (Figure 2, page 10)
3. Land cover in and around the Punan Adiu Community Customary Territory according to Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) 2013 Landcover Spatial Data (Figure 3, page 12)
4. Designation of land within the Punan Adiu Community Customary territory according to Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2014) Forestry Spatial plan (Figure 5, page 21).
5. Area of Punan Adiu Community Customary Territory that is covered by timber, mining, or plantation licenses (Figure 6, page 22).
6. Participatory land use map produced by members of Punan Adiu community (Figure 7, page 23).

- **Is the area's size in hectares stated and its ecoregion specified?**

Answer: Yes. The area's size in hectares is clearly stated in the second paragraph of Executive Summary and in the description of the project area (page 8) which stated that The Punan Adiu Customary Territory (PACT) covers a total area of 17,415 ha. Based on the location and the altitude, PACT could be listed under ecoregion Indo-Malayan category, particularly Southeastern Asia: Indonesia and Malaysia with scientific code IM0102 (visit <https://www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/im0102>)(see Section B.1.2 Geophysical Description, page 10-11).

- **Are the names and contact details of the management authority provided?**

Answer: Yes, the information on the management authorities is presented in the Section D.1.1 Area Manager and D1.2 Project coordinator (page 31 and 32).

- **Is there supporting evidence of the manager's right to manage area?**

Answer: Yes. There is supporting evidence of the manager's right to manage area. Punan Adiu community has obtained the legal recognition from Malinau District Government of their identity as Punan Long Adiu Customary Law Community as Unity of the Customary Law Communities in Malinau District through Decree No. 189.1/K.185/2017 (see Section B.1.1 Location and legal status and B.3.4 Land tenure, page 9 and page 18-19, respectively). However, based on Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 32/Menlhk-Setjen/2015 concerning Right Forest (*Hutan Hak*), further process is needed to obtain the legal right to manage the area. The effort to obtain the legal right to manage the area is part of project activities in the coming year.

b. Biodiversity baseline conditions

- Is there evidence of a science-based assessment of the area's biodiversity baseline condition?

Answer: Yes. The effort to gather the evidence of a science-based assessment of the area's biodiversity baseline condition has been conducted in October 2017 to establish the presence and abundance of species of mammals, birds, reptiles and fish. At least, 172 species have been identified and are listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Section B.2.1. Endangered species and habitats, page 12-14).

- As appropriate, does it include assessment of habitats, legally protected areas, invasive alien species, ecosystem services, and the production of living natural resource?

Answer: Yes. The information on habitat of both flora and fauna which were encountered in the managed area was described in the biodiversity survey report (as separated document, see CMP references). Legally protected area (see Section B.1.1 Location and legal status and B.3.4 Land tenure, page 9 and page 18-19, respectively), invasive alien species (page 15), ecosystem services (see Section B.2.2. Ecosystem services, page 15), and the production of living natural resources (see Section B.3.3. Livelihood activities and income, page 18) are briefly described in the CMP.

- Are any significant recent changes to the biodiversity status of the area documented?

Answer: Yes. The significant recent changes to the biodiversity status of the area are described in Section B.4. Baseline land use and its consequences for biodiversity (page 20-24) and Section B.5. Main threats to biodiversity (page 24).

c. Conservation impact assessment

- Have key stakeholders been identified and consulted?

Answer: Yes, In the CMP, it is reported that during the two-year development process supported by Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Borneo (SFBMB) project, there has been regular contact between the project coordinator, the technical partners and the Punan Adiu community to do scoping, developing project design and capacity building (see Section E. Stakeholder consultation page 34-36). Consultations have also been conducted with neighboring communities, regional and district level organizations (see Section E.2, page 36).

- Have the area's internal 'inside-the-fence' Strengths and Weaknesses with respect to maintaining or improving its biodiversity status been assessed?

Answer: Yes, the area's internal 'inside-the-fence' Strengths and Weaknesses with respect to maintaining or improving its biodiversity status have been assessed and reported in CMP SWOT Analysis and Risk Management (Page 41-43), particularly Section G.1.1 Strengths (page 41-42) and G.1.2. Weakness (page 42).

- **Have the ‘outside-the-fence’ broader landscape Opportunities and Threats to conserving biodiversity been assessed?**

Answer: Yes, the ‘outside-the-fence’ broader landscape Opportunities and Threats to conserving biodiversity have been assessed and reported. At least, there are 3 opportunities and 2 threats have been identified (Page 42-43).

d. Conservation actions and monitoring

- **As appropriate, does the plan include a set of conservation actions that aim to minimize negative impacts, weaknesses and threats, and enhance positive impacts, strengths, and opportunities?**

Answer: Yes, the plan include a set of conservation actions that aim to minimize negative impacts (page 37 and 39), weaknesses (page 42) and threats (page 43), and enhance positive impacts (page 37-39), strengths (page 41-42), and opportunities (Page 42-43).

Are these actions consistent with the IFC biodiversity mitigation strategy and the IUCN definition of conservation?

Answer: Yes, all of the actions consistent with the IFC biodiversity mitigation strategy and the IUCN definition of conservation.

- **Do these actions address conservation priorities within the area?**

Answer: Yes, the actions address conservation priorities within the area including to prevent deforestation, forest degradation and biodegradation (see Section C.2. Project activities, page 26-29).

- **As appropriate, do these actions also address conservation priorities within the broader landscape?**

Answer: Yes, the actions also address conservation priorities within the broader landscape, because the efforts to protect and prevent deforestation and forest degradation would maintain the biodiversity and ecosystem services which give significant benefit at both local and global scale.

- **Are robust procedures in place to monitoring implementation of the actions?**

Answer: Yes. The CMP document has mentioned project activities, key tasks of each project activity and the target group of the activity (see Section C. Project Interventions and Activities, page 25-30). The CMP has also clearly described robust procedures to monitor the implementation of the actions including indicators, threshold, assessment method and means of verification, and corrective actions (see Section H. Monitoring, page 44-48).

e. Overall audit assessment

- **Was the area visited, if so, when?**

Answer: Yes. PACT has been visited in October 9-11, 2017. The village of Punan Adiu community can be visited using 4 wheel drive vehicle one and half hour trip from Malinau district.

- **Were staff and stakeholders interviewed and, if so, whom?**

Answer: I have interviewed the staff and stakeholder including:

1. Mr. Boro Suban Nikolaus as the project coordinator (LP3M) representative,
2. Mr. Mayson as head of village’s governance affair,
3. Mr. Aseng as head of BPD,
4. Mr. Lukas as chief of Punan Adiu customary community (for external affair),

5. Mr. Philipus as the vice chief of Punan Adiu customary community,
6. Mr. Piang as the head of BPWA,
7. Mr. Markus as chief of Punan Adiu customary community (for internal affair),
8. Mr. Ilin Kristianus as the head of the Punan Adiu Village,
9. The men and women of Punan Adiu village who have joined the interview and discussion during the visit.

The interviews were conducted in three different locations; in the house of the chief of Punan Adiu customary community (Mr. Markus house, Figure 1), in the patrol house in Camp Aren (approximately one and half using boat from Punan Adiu Village), and in the catholic priest housing complex in Pulau Sapi. At the first location, interview was conducted with Mr. Mayson, Mr. Lukas, Mr. Philipus and the other village member. At the second location, interview was conducted with Mr. Aseng. At the third location, interview was conducted with Mr. Markus, Mr. Piang and Mr. Ilin Kristianus. From the interview, all of the programs which are mentioned in the CMP are well known by the Punan Adiu community.



Figure 1. The wooden poster placed in front of Mr. Markus house containing the information the position of Mr. Markus in the village as the chief of Punan Adiu custommy community.

- **Are the assessment of baseline conditions and potential impacts sufficient to establish an effective set of conservation actions?**

Answer: Yes. According to the CMP documents, the baseline conditions of PACT are clearly described including the size and geographical condition of managed area, biodiversity, ecosystem services, community inhabited the area, organizational structure and capacity of the community, livelihood activities and income, and land tenure (see Section B page 8-24). The expected potential impacts have also been identified in the CMP document (see Section F page 37-40). The scientific based information

concerning the ecology targeted species is absolutely needed if the goal of the management of conservation area is to protect biodiversity (Sutherland et al., 2004; Apollonio et al., 2017). By using the information on base line conditions and potential impacts information, the manager of the area can use those information to establish an effective set of conservation actions, particularly for the early years of the management (see Section C. Project Interventions and Activities (page 25-30) and Section H. Monitoring (page 44-48).

- **Are the planned actions coherent, strategic and realistic?**

Answer: Yes. For the first five years, the planned actions are coherent, strategic and realistic. The actions are focused on three main activities including:

1. Securing rights and establishing forest management institution,
2. Forest protection and monitoring,
3. Development of income sources linked to sustainable forest management.

Those activities are in line with the main goal of the management; to prevent deforestation and biodiversity degradation in the PACT. Securing rights become the priority in the early years of the management because it will become the symbol of formal recognition of the PACT as customary forest by the Indonesian government. Today, the Punan Adiu community has obtained the legal recognition from the local government which can be used to process the formal right to manage the area as Right Forest (*Hutan Hak*). However, to achieve the formal recognition of customary forest require time to process which can be years. In other side, the threats to the PACT are going following the time with unknown magnitude (Figure 2). To protect the PACT from the threats, the active effort to secure the area is needed.



Figure 2. One of hunter from outside of Punan Adiu Community detected to enter the PACT.

The Punan Adiu Community has an initiative to secure the PACT by conducting forest patrol and monitoring, territory boundary marking, and installation of information boards. All of those activities will be conducted after the Punan Adiu Community has formally received the document concerning

the formal recognition of the PACT as customary forest in November 2017. The document will be used as the base to issue the village regulations concerning the PACT management and protection. The village regulation will regulate the rights and responsibilities of people in managing the PACT and the sanctions for the people who infringe and violate the village regulations. The Punan Adiu community has planned to build three watch houses to support the forest patrol, and one of them has been build in the Camp Aren area (Figure 3).



Figure 3. The watch house of the Camp Aren within PACT.

The Punan Adiu community want to do forest patrol together with forest monitoring. To ensure the affectivity and efficiency of the operational, it is suggested to divide the PACT into small systematic block by size 2 x 2 km (400 ha). Every single block must be named with number or alphabetical codes or the combination of alphabetical and number code (for example A1, A2, A3 etc.). Every forest patrol team has responsibility to observe and monitor some blocks which have been determined before by the leader of the forest patrol. The data types which can be collected by the team are count data or presence absence data. Count data can be used to estimate the density of an object (animal, event, or phenomenon), while presence absence data can be used to estimate the relative abundance of a species using species occupancy modelling with the aid of PRESENCE software (MacKenzie et al., 2006). To estimate the relative abundance of a species, the size of each block must be bigger than the home range of the targeted species. The size 400 ha per block is chosen because it is bigger than the home range of sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) (Sankar & Acharya, 2004) the largest animal in PACT. This method can also be conducted in combination with SMART Patrol.

Development of income sources linked to sustainable forest management is important to support the biodiversity conservation within the PACT. By developing the alternative income sources, it is expected can reduce the hunting and poaching activities by Punan Adiu Community in the PACT. There are five programs mentioned in the CMP including 1) fish farming in Sigong Kelafang lake, 2) ecotourism, 3) planting commercial species (agarwood, rattan, and ironwood) in the surrounding of Sigong Kelafang lake, 4) training in rattan processing, weaving and handicraft marketing, and 5) training and support for development and sale of Plan Vivo certificates.

- **Is the management plan likely to have a positive impact on biodiversity?**

Answer: Yes. The management plan is purposively to have a positive impact on biodiversity by preventing deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity degradation.

- **Is the management plan compliant with the VCA Standard?**

Answer: Yes. The management plan is compliant with the VCA Standard.

- **Should the area be registered as a VCA?**

Answer: **Yes. The area should be registered as a VCA.**

References

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