

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	9239
Project Name:	Integrated Management of Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (IMPLI)
Countr(ies):	Indonesia
Implementing Agency:	IFAD

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Integrated Management of Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (IMPLI)

Country

Indonesia

GEF ID

9239

Implementing Agency

IFAD

Executing Entity

Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) Peatland
Restoration Agency (BRG: Badan Restorasi Gambut) Local
Government Agencies

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

FSP

PIR Submission

9/14/2026

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2026 , 5th PIR

Objective

Strengthened systems for sustainable management, biodiversity conservation, GHG emission reduction, and improved rural livelihoods in target peatlands of Indonesia

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress

Satisfactory

Development Objective

Satisfactory

Overall risk

Moderate Risk

Project Financing

5,335,750.00

Cumulative Disbursement

4,895,872.00

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

3/26/2019

Agency Approval

4/8/2019

Implementation Start 7/22/2020	First Disbursement 7/30/2021
Expected MTR 9/2/2024	Actual MTR 8/30/2024
Expected Completion 9/30/2025	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

During the reporting period, the IMPLI Project maintained strong performance against the GEF Core Indicators (CIs). CI-4 significantly exceeded its target, achieving 2.4 million hectares under improved management against the target of 1.2 million hectares. The total area represents the cumulative Peatland Hydrological Units (PHUs) that are directly regulated and governed by the formally enacted provincial and districts RPPEG documents in Riau, Jambi, and South Sumatra Provinces. The analysis was supported by the updated 1:50,000 national peatland map and verified through the evidence of sustained multi-stakeholder collaboration in implementing the 3R approach (rewetting, revegetation, and revitalization) in line with the national peatland management policies and plans. CI-6 successfully delivered an estimated 4.7 million metric tons (Mt) of CO₂e in greenhouse gas emission reductions. The number is calculated using the updated Tier-2 methodology GHG peat emissions measurement that the baseline comes from 2019 and calculation until 2025. CI-11 continued to show steady progress, reaching 43% of its cumulative target. Under Component 2, the IMPLI Project supported the establishment of sub-national peatland technical units in three regions, namely: Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Papua, regulated under Ministry of Environment Decree No. 8/2025 effectively implemented since August 2025. The project convened the National Rectors Forum with 40 universities to promote and disseminate the integration of the National Action Plan for the Peatland (NAPP–*Rencana Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut /RPPEG*) into higher education programs, and advancing policy coherence through the alignment of national, provincial, and district peatland management frameworks. The project also enhanced the scientific basis for climate reporting by upgrading the peatland GHG emissions accounting methodology from Tier-2 to Tier-3, currently under peer review, and supported the development and implementation of the Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu Biosphere Reserve Strategic Plan (see Section B.7). Under Component 3, three priority peat-friendly commodities (watermelon syrup, salted fish, and honey) were developed and scaled up for commercial adoption, strengthening resilient and sustainable community livelihoods. All project expenditures and activities were audited by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK RI) and received an unqualified audit opinion, demonstrating sound fiduciary management and effective project implementation.

Within Core Indicator 3 (CI-3), a total project result is 622,307 ha contributed from private sectors and smallholders facilitated by the project. During the project implementation period, the IMPLI Project supported peatland ecosystem restoration plans of concessionaires covering a total area of 590,417 ha within the targeted Peatland Hydrological Units (PHUs). This was complemented by National Agency for the peatland restoration – called BRGM co-financing, which supported canal blocking, drilled wells, and revegetation activities covering 31,890 ha of smallholder peatlands in Riau, Jambi, and South Sumatra Provinces during 2020–2024.

Under GEF Core Indicator 4 (CI-4), the project achieved a cumulative result of 2,419,737 hectares of peatland landscape under improved management across nine targeted Peatland Hydrological Units (PHUs), located in 3 provinces (Riau, Jambi, and South Sumatra). The IMPLI Project directly contributed approximately 71% of the total 2.4 million hectares of landscapes under sustainable management. The remaining 29% was achieved through the efforts of co-financing partners, through government-led implementation of peatland management policies and the

adoption of RPPEGs at the national, provincial, and district levels as well as peatland inventory at a 1:50,000 scale. In parallel, following the completion of the Siak and Bengkalis RPPEGs, the project has supported the Riau Provincial Government in developing the Strategic Management Plan for the Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu (GSK-BB) Biosphere Reserve, utilising updated peat hydrological unit mapping and detailed peatland data from the Ministry of Environment. This initiative strengthens landscape-level planning by integrating peatland restoration, biodiversity conservation, and greenhouse gas emissions mitigation within a unified ecosystem management framework.

Under GEF Core Indicator 6 (CI-6), the updated results frameworks indicate that the IMPLI Project has exceeded its lifetime target of 4.31 million tCO₂e. By Q2 of 2026, the project achieved an estimated cumulative reduction of 4.7 million tCO₂e, based on the Tier-2 methodology, with results validated in the next reporting period. The estimates reflect the impacts of key project interventions, including community-based fire prevention patrols (*Masyarakat Peduli Api/MPA*), groundwater level (GWL) monitoring in compliance with national regulations maintaining water levels above -0.4 meters, and sustainable peatland management practices. To further strengthen the scientific robustness and accuracy of the GHG peat emissions measurement, the project has facilitated the ministry to develop an enhanced Tier-3 methodology, which is currently undergoing peer review for an international scientific journal. Additionally, the project supports the Ministry in strengthening national peatland monitoring by reporting restoration progress and updating peat ecosystem data to inform the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2024–2049. In collaboration with the Ministry's Directorate of Biodiversity, this work integrates peatland restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate mitigation into Indonesia's long-term environmental planning.

Under GEF Core Indicator 11 (CI-11), the project reached a cumulative total of 2,132 direct beneficiary households out of the targeted 5,000 HHs. It is calculated from community/stakeholders involved in program implementation at the site level, trained in sustainable peatland management and livelihoods, received knowledge exchange in peatland curriculum as well as demo plot and livestock farming, etc. Beneficiary data have been systematically verified through the project's monitoring and evaluation system to ensure accuracy and reliability. Women accounted for 915 beneficiaries or 43%, reflecting the project's continued commitment to gender equality and social inclusion in line with the GEF Gender Policy and National Guidance.

Financial Management and Audit

As of 30 June 2026, the IMPLI Project had utilised USD 4,101,426 (84%) of the total GEF project grant allocation, reflecting strong financial performance and implementation progress. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 project financial statements were audited by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK RI) and received an unqualified audit opinion, with the no ineligible expenditures identified, demonstrating sound fiduciary management and compliance with GEF financial management requirements.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

1. Institutional transition

The government restructuring following the establishment of the new administration affected the organisational arrangements of the implementing ministries and temporarily slowed project implementation through the end of 2025. At the sub-national level, the transition of local government institutions also delayed the development and endorsement of district-level RPPEGs.

2. Beneficiary data validation

Progress under GEF Core Indicator 11 (CI-11) has been moderated by the comprehensive validation process required to ensure the accuracy and reliability of beneficiary data. Additional resources have been mobilised to expedite database verification and reporting during Q3-Q4 2026.

3. Exit strategy and sustainability

The project is finalising its exit strategy with an enhanced focus on private sector engagement to sustain and scale project outcomes. The strategy will formalise long-term commitments from both the government and private sector, establishing a clear framework for post-project sustainability, investment, and replication.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

Progress

The IMPLI Project has engaged various stakeholders across local, national, and international levels, with a strong emphasis on community participation:

1. The IMPLI Project continued to strengthen policy coherence for sustainable peatland management by enhancing multi-stakeholder coordination through the National Peatland Steering Committee (NPSC). Through a series of national coordination meetings, stakeholders agreed to institutionalise regular national reviews of the implementation of the National Action Plan for Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management (NAPP) to strengthen policy coordination, implementation, and adaptive management. In parallel, the project will facilitate the establishment of a National Peatland Forum as a permanent platform for policy dialogue, knowledge exchange, and collaboration among government agencies, academia, the private sector, civil society, and development partners, supporting the long-term sustainability of peatland governance, starting from August to September 2026.
2. At the Regional and Global Level: The IMPLI Project strengthened regional and global engagement by actively contributing to international platforms on peatland management, climate action, and knowledge exchange. The project facilitated the Indonesia-Malaysia Farmers-to-Farmers Knowledge Exchange, supported by the ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands (ATFP), to promote the transfer of sustainable peatland management practices and advance the ASEAN regional haze-free agenda. During the conference, the IMPLI Project facilitated a partnership between MoE and the private sector regarding data sharing to refine the Tier-3 methodology for GHG peat emissions measurement. Furthermore, the Indonesia–Malaysia exchange led to the direct replication of paludiculture techniques in Sabah, Malaysia, on 12–13 May 2026. Globally, the project contributed technical knowledge at the AsiaFlux Conference 2025 (20-25 October 2025), attended by more than 300 participants from 30 countries, and participated in the UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP30) (10-21 November 2025, Belém, Brazil). During COP30, the IMPLI Project organised a high-level side event that convened ministers and senior representatives from IFAD, UNEP, ITPC, and partner institutions to strengthen international collaboration and mobilise support for sustainable peatland management, climate mitigation, and ecosystem restoration. The participation in those global events provided the standpoint for the Ministry of Environment in advancing the Three Basins Cooperation (Amazon, Borneo, Congo Basin), establishing a South-South technical partnership with Uganda set for November 2026, and reactivating the International Tropical Peatland Center (ITPC).
3. At the National and Sub-National Level: During the reporting period, the project strengthened institutional capacity by engaging 512 stakeholders through a series of national and sub-national knowledge-sharing and capacity-building events. These included the National Rectors Forum, coordination meetings on forest and land fire prevention, Exit Strategy Collaboration Forum, coordination meetings with NGOs and private sectors, and other capacity development initiatives. These activities enhanced multi-stakeholder collaboration, strengthened technical capacity, and promoted the uptake of sustainable peatland management practices across sectors and administrative levels.
4. Digital Innovation for Peatland Management: The IMPLI Project continued to leverage digital innovation to strengthen peatland governance and monitoring. SiMATAG supports real-time monitoring of groundwater level (GWL) to inform hydrological management and peatland restoration, while SiPPEG has reached more than 32,000 active users worldwide as a digital platform for peatland planning and management. Together, these tools are widely used by 512 forestry and plantation concession holders, as well as government agencies, local authorities, and communities, enhancing evidence-based decision-making, policy implementation, and sustainable peatland management.

5. **Advancing Peatland GHG Accounting:** The IMPLI Project has strengthened the scientific basis for peatland greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting by supporting the development of a Tier-2 methodology for site-specific CO₂ emission estimation, collaboratively developed by IPB University, the Center for International Cooperation in Sustainable Management of Tropical Peatland (CIMTROP), Palangka Raya University, the Ministry of Environment (MoE), and private sector partners. The methodology is being formalised through a Ministerial Decree and is expected to strengthen Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) reporting for the peatland sector. Building on this achievement, the project is advancing an innovative Tier-3 methodology in collaboration with the same partners to further improve the accuracy, transparency, and scientific robustness of peatland GHG emission estimates and support evidence-based climate policy.
6. **Sustainable Livelihoods and Partnerships:** The project strengthened the sustainability of peatland revitalisation (R3) by promoting community-led cattle production as a good practice through local peatland working groups (*Tim Kerja Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut/TK-PPEG*). To ensure long-term sustainability, the initiative has established partnerships with Jambi University and veterinary professionals to provide community-based animal health services and technical support. In South Sumatra Province, community groups have further expanded the circular economy approach by developing biogas and bio slurry systems in collaboration with the technical units of the Ministry of Agriculture and local NGOs, transforming livestock waste into renewable energy and organic fertiliser while supporting sustainable livelihoods, climate mitigation, and peatland restoration.

Challenges

Strengthening stakeholder alignment remains essential to sustain implementation of site-level peatland management activities. Continued coordination is needed to secure complementary technical expertise, institutional commitment, and financial support from government agencies, development partners, private sectors, and local communities to ensure the long-term sustainability and scaling of project interventions.

Outcome

1. Related to the exit strategy, the project is establishing technical working group at province-level to strengthen the institutional arrangement with Pentahelix Collaboration amongst the Ministry of Environment, government agencies, and local NGOs to monitor the implementation of the RPPEG and synchronise it with the Provincial Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD 2025-2029).
2. At the village level, the IMPLI Project has established four village regulations accommodating peatland ecosystem protection and management, including rewetting, peatland restoration, etc. The IMPLI Project facilitated the finalisation of three Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Environment and IPB University, Jambi University, and Riau University regarding the Three Pillars of Higher Education in Environmental Management and Protection.

D. Gender Equality

1. Promoted gender equality and social inclusion in line with the Project Design and GEF Gender Policy by ensuring the active participation of women across project activities, with 915 women engaged (43% of total beneficiaries).
2. Strengthening institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming through technical training for project staff, local governments, and the Ministry of Environment in 2025, enhancing the integration of gender analysis and gender-responsive planning and budgeting into project implementation.
3. Enhanced women's economic empowerment and leadership by supporting Women Farmers Group to manage sustainable livelihood demonstration plots in Dayun Village and facilitating the establishment of women-led small enterprises in Jebus Village. Expanded environmental awareness and knowledge through women-led outreach initiatives in Riau Province, where teachers integrated peatland restoration and local wisdom into school curricula, reaching more than 800 students.

E. Knowledge Management

1. Comprehensive Knowledge Management and Communication implementation

The IMPLI Project has implemented a comprehensive Knowledge Management and Communication (KMC) strategy, systematically producing knowledge products aligned with the project's logical framework and GEF knowledge management objectives.

2. Knowledge products developed

A total of 54 knowledge products has been developed, comprising 21 website articles/features, 7 policy instruments, 6 videos, 6 social media features, 4 research publications, 4 books, 3 technical reports, 2 leaflets, and 1 policy brief (see Section I).

3. Strong dissemination and stakeholder Outreach

Approximately 85% of the knowledge products have been published and disseminated to key national and sub-national stakeholders, while the remaining products are undergoing final publication clearance.

4. Digital Engagement and Visibility

Website articles, videos, and social media content have significantly enhanced public awareness, stakeholder engagement, and the visibility of project achievements through accessible digital platforms.

5. Policy and technical influence

Policy instruments, research publications, technical reports, and books provide evidence-based guidance to support policymaking, strengthen technical capacity, and promote best practices in sustainable peatland management.

6. Learning, Replication and Scaling-up

Collectively, these products facilitate knowledge exchange, encourage replication and scaling of successful interventions, and contribute to the long-term sustainability and impact of peatland management initiatives.

Those products are disseminated in national news (<http://bit.ly/4miRiKE>), the official MOE's YouTube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/@klh-bplh/videos>), and on social media (IG @impligef6).

In September 2025, the IMPLI Project submitted an updated Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy and product inventory to IFAD, guided by an integrated People–Process–System framework. The People pillar strengthens human capacity through training, knowledge exchange, and multi-stakeholder engagement; the Process pillar enhances governance through strategic studies on value chains, gender equality and social inclusion (GEDSI), landscape management, and the project exit strategy to inform policy and decision-making; while the System pillar strengthens digital innovation through the development and enhancement of SiPPEG, SiMATAG, and the project Management Information System (MIS) to support data management, monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management.

Current Pipeline Developments (Q2 2026):

1. **Component 1 – Strengthening Governance and Collaboration:** Focuses on strengthening peatland governance through communication and knowledge dissemination, accelerating the formalisation of Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management Plans (RPPEGs) in the project intervention districts, and enhancing multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination as part of the project's sustainability and exit strategy.
2. **Component 2 – Integrated Peatland Landscape Management:** Focuses on promoting integrated peatland landscape management through improved planning, institutional strengthening, and the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to support productive and sustainable land management.
3. **Component 3 – Strengthening Systems and Sustainable Livelihoods:** Focuses on enhancing digital information systems, including SiPPEG, SiMATAG, and the IMPLI Project Management Information System (MIS), supporting the development of the Eco Edu Park in Siak District as a centre for education, training, and environmental services of peatland, and improving the quality and market readiness of community flagship products to ensure sustainable livelihoods beyond the project period.

Lessons Learned and Good Practices

1. **Regional Knowledge Exchange:** The IMPLI Project strengthened regional cooperation through Farmers-to-Farmers Knowledge Exchange between Indonesia and Malaysia, demonstrating the value of peer-to-peer learning in scaling sustainable peatland management. In October 2025, the IMPLI Project hosted community groups from the SMPPEM Project (Malaysia) in Dayun and Sialang Dua Dahan Villages, Riau Province, to exchange best management practices (BMPs) on peatland restoration, paludiculture, sustainable livelihoods, and water management. A key outcome was the successful replication of paludiculture cultivation techniques in Sabah, Malaysia, demonstrating the potential for cross-border innovation and technology transfer. Building on this achievement, the initiative has evolved into a bilateral strategic platform that strengthens cooperation on peatland-friendly value chains, hydrological management, and knowledge sharing. Aligned with the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS), the initiative provides a scalable model for regional collaboration, contributing to the ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands (ATFP) and supporting the regional haze-free agenda through integrated peatland restoration, sustainable land management, and the prevention of transboundary haze pollution across Southeast Asia.
2. **Community Livelihoods and Circular Economy:** The project demonstrates a scalable, community-based circular economy model that integrates sustainable livelihoods, both for biodiversity and climate mitigation, and peatland restoration in Muara Medak, Mangsang, and Muara Merang Villages within the Merang-Ngirawan, Ngirawan-Sembilang, and Sembilang-Lalan Peatland Hydrological Units (PHUs) in South Sumatra Province. Under the Revitalisation (R3) programme, community groups convert agricultural residues into livestock feed and process cattle manure into biogas and organic fertiliser, transforming waste into productive resources while improving resource efficiency. Since December 2025, biogas systems have provided clean household energy for five families, reducing energy costs and capturing methane (CH₄) emissions that would otherwise be released from manure decomposition, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation. The resulting organic fertiliser supports regenerative farming and improves soil health, reinforcing sustainable peatland management. Collaboration with local NGOs and Sriwijaya University has strengthened technical capacity, applied research, and knowledge transfer, demonstrating an integrated, replicable model that delivers environmental, economic, and social co-benefits in line with the GEF Integrated Landscape Management approach and circular economy principles.

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	
Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	The project was granted a second No-Cost Extension (NCE) on 31 March 2026, extending the implementation period by an additional six months. The revised IMPLI project completion date is 30 September 2026, with the project closing date extended to 31 March 2027 to allow the completion of administrative, financial, and closure activities.
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Duyun	0.650398	102.108279	1

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rawa Mekar Jaya	0.87804	102.324118	2

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Temiang	1.47854	101.94545	3

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tasik Serai	1.20500	101.43525	4

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tanjung	-1.39760	103.97949	5

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gedong Karya	-1.37316	103.99591	6

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jebus	-1.34411	104.03301	7

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Sungai Aur	-1.31759	104.06326	8
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mangsang	-2.16549	103.98870	9

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Muara Merang	-2.17257	104.15546	10

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kepayang	-2.15479	104.22137	11

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Muara Medak	-2.01776	103.87043	12

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tanjung Menang	-3.33457	104.88986	13

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dayun	0.65718	102.042309	14

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rawa Mekar Jaya	0.87469	102.34883	15

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Temiang	1.47944	101.93028	16

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tasik Serai	1.23172	101.50124	17

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tanjung	-1.39566	104.00134	18

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gedong Karya	-1.37697	103.99332	19

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gedong Karya	-1.37278	104.00175	20

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gedong Karya	-1.37278	104.00175	21

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jebus	-1.34501	104.03340	22

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sungai Aur	-1.30984	104.06937	23

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sungai Aur	-1.32381	104.05657	24

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Sungai Aur	-1.33754	104.04333	25
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mangsang	-2.20528	103.94722	26

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Muara Merang	-2.16981	104.15926	27

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kepayang	-2.12629	104.23569	28

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Muara Medak	-2.00398	103.86425	29

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tanjung Menang	-3.32807	104.90279	30

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dayun	0.65718	102.04231	31

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rawa Mekar Jaya	0.87084	102.33833	32

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Temiang	1.47226	101.92536	33

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tasik Serai	1.23172	101.50124	34

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tanjung	-1.42231	103.97550	35

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gedong Karya	-1.39381	103.98565	36

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jebus	-1.35594	104.05516	37

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sungai Aur	-1.33764	104.07312	38

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Muara Merang	-1.81669	104.06383	39

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Muara Medak	-1.75942	104.10118	40

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Muara Medak	-1.85419	103.96076	41

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Dayun	0.65281	102.01987	42
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Location Description:

Community livelihood: livelihood programme

Activity Description:

Completed

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tanjung	-1.40710	104.01732	43

Location Description:

Community livelihood: cattle farming

Activity Description:

Completed

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gedong Karya	-1.35597	104.01229	44

Location Description:

Community livelihood: paludiculture demo plot

Activity Description:

Completed

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dayun	0.65178	102.01366	45

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rawa Mekar Jaya	0.86731	102.34454	46

Location Description:

Fire danger rating system

Activity Description:

Completed

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mangsang	-2.16477	103.94439	47

Location Description:

Fire danger rating system

Activity Description:

Completed

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mangsang	-2.23639	103.98055	48

Location Description:

Fire danger rating system

Activity Description:

Completed

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document