



The ANJ Group Recovery Site 3rd Progress Report

November 2022

PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk

Menara BTPN Level 40
Jalan Dr. Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung Kav 5.5 - 5.6
Kawasan Mega Kuningan
Jakarta 12950

COVER PAGE

Date of this report: 21st November 2022

Task: Third Progress Report of the ANJ Group Recovery Site.

Referenced Document: ANJ Group HCS Area Loss Recovery Plan 2020.

Date of Reference Document: February 2020.

Outcome of Recovery Plan: Site-Specific Management Plan for the Recovery Site.

Recovery Project Location: Kabupaten Sorong Selatan, Provinsi Papua Barat, Indonesia.

Centroid of Recovery Site: Site A: Longitude 132.4940 E, Latitude 1.8644 S.

Site B: Longitude 132.4482 E, Latitude 1.8478 S.

Recovery Site Area: Site A: 3,003.95 ha

Site B: 514.43 ha

Total GIS Extent: 3,518.38 ha

Number of Pages: 185 pages of main report, including maps, figures, charts, tables, and pages of appendices.

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List of Abbreviations

ANJ	Austindo Nusantara Jaya
ANJ-PENDAKI	ANJ - Peduli Keanekaragaman Hayati
CITES	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CR	Critically Endangered species
DD	Data Deficient
EN	Endangered species
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	Hectares
HCS	High Carbon Stock
HCSA	High Carbon Stock Assessment
HCV	High Conservation Value
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KLHK	<i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i> / Ministry of Environmental and Forestry
LC	Least Concern species
MEC	Malaysian Environmental Consultants Sdn Bhd
NDPE	No Deforestation, No Peat, and No Exploitation
NT	Near Threatened species
PT. PMP	PT. Putera Manunggal Perkasa
PT WHJ	PT. Wira Hari Jaya
PT. WMS	PT. Wibawo Mulia Sejahtera
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
VU	Vulnerable species

1 Background

PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (ANJ) is an oil palm grower and has been a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since February 26th, 2007. ANJ recognizes No Deforestation, No Peat, and No Exploitation (NDPE) and the HCSA commitments of our buyers and we have embedded these elements into our Sustainability Policy, published on October 31st, 2019. With our commitment to this Sustainability Policy, ANJ has decided to identify potential High Carbon Stock (HCS) area loss within all ANJ's 8 oil palm concessions. This is a commitment to our purchasers, who also uphold the NDPE requirements. The HCS liability calculated has been compensated as stated in the ANJ published recovery plan. The Recovery Site identified by ANJ (as HCS offset) is adjacent to our West Papua concessions, PT. Putera Manunggal Perkasa (PT. PMP).

1.1 Objective of this document

ANJ published its first and second HCS Recovery Site Progress Reports in October 2020 and July 2021 respectively to summarise the efforts undertaken by the company to establish the Recovery Site as a HCS conservation area. This document is the 3rd HCS Progress Report, and it summarises the interim activities implemented by ANJ to date. This progress report is supported by two ancillary documents, the documents being:

- The spatial database and the map portfolio of the ANJ Recovery Site, and
- The consolidated biological assessment report of the ANJ Recovery Site.

The information provided in these ancillary documents are necessary for the formulation of the 5-year management plan for the Recovery Site.

2 A Brief View of the Recovery Plan

2.1 Third Progress Report

Table 2.1 below shows the summary of interim actions carried out to between the period of January to October 2022.

Table 2.1: Summary Interim Actions Implemented in 2022

No.	Interim Actions Carried Out	Description
1.	HCS Recovery Site supporting document from local government agency	ANJ received two letters from the local government showing support to the PMP Recovery Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bupati Sorong Selatan on 21st September 2021, and • Bupati Maybrat on 26th September 2022.
2.	Continuous Communication and Stakeholder Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Stakeholder Engagement: Socialisation with workers and staff regarding importance of Recovery Site. • External Stakeholder Engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outreach with Village Representative in Benawa Village. ○ Socialisation with PT. Wibawo Mulia Sejahtera (PT. WMS) and PT. Wira Hari Jaya (PT WHJ) Contractors. ○ Recovery Plan outreach with <i>Dinas Pertanian</i> dan <i>Perkebunan Kabupaten Maybrat</i>, <i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Maybrat</i> and <i>Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Papua Barat (Cabang Dinas Kehutanan Wilayah VIII Maybrat)</i> as well as customary landowner representatives from Awe'e and Kaiso tribe on 21st September 2022.
3.	Organisation Chart	Updated ANJ Recovery Site Management Committee (Organisation chart).
4.	Boundary demarcation	A total of 159 boundary markers have been installed along the boundary of the Recovery Site.
5.	Upgraded Land Cover and Ecosystem Analysis	Two levels of land cover - vegetation analysis was conducted. The first involved analysing high-resolution (50 cm) drone images of the Recovery Site. The second analysis correlates the vegetation plot data to the drone land cover classification. A preliminary land cover-vegetation classification of the Recovery Site was developed.
6.	Independent Biological Survey Findings	Flora and fauna species inventory was constructed from the 2020 and 2021 field biological surveys within the Recovery Site.
7.	Progress of Plant Nursery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rehabilitation nursery has successfully produced a total of 1,815 tree seedlings this year. • First phase of rehabilitation exercise has been completed.

No.	Interim Actions Carried Out	Description
8.	Rehabilitation Progress for Cleared Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cleared areas within Recovery Site have successfully rehabilitated from December 2020 to present.• The rehabilitation area is currently undergoing natural regeneration.
9.	Monitoring of Site Integrity	The site was regularly monitored for intrusion, disturbance and unauthorized hunting or poaching. A report of the patrolling activities is presented in this section.

2.2 Supporting document from local government agency

The Bupatis of Sorong Selatan and Maybrat have issued formal statements acknowledging and supporting the establishment of the HCS Recovery Site in PT. PMP on the 21st and 26th of September 2021 respectively. Refer to Photo 2.1 and Photo 2.2. The letters also include recommendations from the local authority to demarcate and manage the HCS Recovery area in accordance with the local regulations. It also highlights the importance of local community outreach.



Photo 2.1: Recommendation letter from Bupati Sorong Selatan



Photo 2.2: Recommendation letter from Bupati Maybrat

2.3 Continuous Communication and Stakeholder Engagement

A continuous consultative approach is required to develop effective conservation management. ANJ has carried out a number of engagements with internal and external stakeholders between January to September 2022. All the recommendations and feedback from the stakeholders are recorded and taken into consideration for further improvement. A summary of the engagements undertaken throughout 2022 is presented in the following sub-sections.













2.3.1 Internal Stakeholder Engagement

PT. PMP has continued socialisation with a total of 416 staff and workers from Division A, B, C, D, E, F, G and mill (Table 2.2). A majority of these workers are from Sumano and Benawa villages. The attendance list of the socialisation session is presented in the Appendix B (Figure 6.1 to Figure 6.10). The objective of this socialisation is to ensure that the workers understand the management of the Recovery Site. The following is a summary of matters socialized to the workers:





- The role of workers in managing the Recovery Site.
- Explanation on the company’s conservation, and protection of flora and fauna policies.
- Explanation on the meaning High Carbon Stock (HCS) area, how it is managed and its benefits.
- Explanation on the importance of conserving the biodiversity within the Recovery Site.
- Explanation on the ANJ-PENDAKI (ANJ - Peduli Keanekaragaman Hayati) as a method to inventorise distribution of flora and fauna found within Recovery Site.

Table 2.2: List of internal socialization with workers and staff

Date	Number of Participants	Photos	
January 2022	18 new workers		
5 th January 2022	66 workers from Divisions F and G		

Date	Number of Participants	Photos	
12 th January 2022	60 workers from Division D		
18 th January 2022	59 workers from Division B		
3 rd February 2022	68 workers from Division C		
4 th February 2022	40 workers from Division A		
29 th March 2022	46 workers from Division E		
5 th June 2022	24 staff and workers		

Date	Number of Participants	Photos	
10 th June 2022	23 new workers		
30 th June 2022	13 new workers		
18 th July 2022	7 security personals		
23 rd July 2022	2 new workers		
13 th August 2022	17 new workers	Photos not available.	
16 th August 2022	2 new workers	Photos not available.	
23 rd August 2022	2 new workers	Photos not available.	
30 th August 2022	10 new workers	Photos not available.	
1 st September 2022	46 mill workers		

Date	Number of Participants	Photos
5 th September 2022	6 new workers	
18 th September 2022	10 new workers	
24 th September 2022	4 new workers	
27 th September 2022	14 new workers	Photos not available.
29 th September 2022	12 new workers	

2.3.2 External Stakeholder Engagement

a) Outreach with Village Representatives in Benawa Village

The head of the Benawa Village has signed a commitment with PT. PMP to cooperate and participate in the management and conservation of the PMP HCS Recovery Site on 19th March 2022 (see Photo 2.3). The Benawa community's participation would include the following:

- Protection of the Recovery Site from excessive timber harvesting, farming, and land clearing.
- Prohibition of land clearing using fire.
- Prohibition of hunting protected fauna and commercial collection of protected flora species.
- Prohibition of fishing using chemicals or electrofishing.
- Active participation in rehabilitation and reforestation activities within the PMP HCS Recovery Site.

The commitment document is presented in Figure 2.1.



Photo 2.3: Socialisation on the Recovery Site with locals from Benawa Village



Figure 2.1: Commitment Agreement with Benawa Village

b) Socialisation with PT. WHS and PT. WHJ Contractors

ANJ has also conducted a socialization session with their contractors, PT. WMS and PT WHJ, regarding the importance of the PMP HCS Recovery Site on 11th June 2022 (Photo 2.4). ANJ also explained the HCS Recovery Site requirements, onsite protection of flora and fauna, ANJ's PENDAKI Programme, and the ANJ Conservation Policy.

Additionally, PT. WMS has also signed a commitment with ANJ to jointly protect and conserve the Recovery Site (refer Figure 2.2). A few important points highlighted in the agreement are as follows:

- The integrity of the Recovery Site identified and demarcated by the company should be maintained.
- The prohibition of forest clearing, illegal hunting and trading of protected animals, illegal collection of protected plants, and fishing using poison and electrofishing methods.
- Maintain good cooperation with PT. PMP's management.
- The company has the authority to reprimand, seize, and apply sanctions in line with company policies if any action is discovered that is not in compliance with the aforementioned matters.

The attendance list of the socialization is included in Appendix B Figure 6.11.



Photo 2.4: Socialisation on the Recovery Site with the contractors

**KOMITMEN PENGUATAN FUNGSI KONSERVASI (HCV & HCS)
DI AREAL PT PUTERA MANUNGGAL PERKASA & PT PERMATA PUTERA MANDIRI**

Komitmen Tentang Penguatan Fungsi Konservasi Keanekaragaman Hayati Pada Areal Kerja PT Putera Manunggal Perkasa dan PT Permata Putera Mandiri Provinsi Papua dibuat pada hari ini [Sabtu], tanggal [11] bulan [Juni], tahun Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Dua, oleh kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : MOHJIDDIN
Nama Perusahaan : PT. WIMS
Jabatan : SITE MANAGER

Dalam hal ini bertindak dalam jabatannya tersebut di atas untuk dan atas nama PT Wibowo Mulia Sejahtera

Berkomitmen untuk menaati dan mengimplementasikan nilai-nilai Konservasi sebagai berikut:

1. Bersama-sama menjaga keutuhan areal HCV & HCS dengan tidak melakukan aktivitas perusakan di dalamnya.
2. Tidak melakukan aktivitas penebangan, memiliki, mengambil, merusak, memusnahkan, memelihara, mengangkut/membawa keluar HGU, memperjual belikan tumbuh-tumbuhan yang dilindungi atau bagian-bagiannya dalam keadaan hidup atau mati.
3. Tidak melakukan aktivitas manangkap, melukai, membunuh, menyimpan, memiliki, memelihara, mengangkut/membawa keluar HGU perusahaan dan memperjual belikan hewan-hewan yang dilindungi atau bagian-bagiannya dalam keadaan hidup atau mati.
4. Bekerjasama dengan baik dengan pihak perusahaan/Departemen Konservasi.
5. Jika ditemukan adanya kegiatan yang tidak sesuai dengan perihal di atas pihak perusahaan berhak untuk menegur, menyita dan memberikan sanksi sesuai dengan aturan perusahaan

Demikian pernyataan komitmen ini dibuat dengan sebenar-benarnya tanpa adanya paksaan dari pihak manapun.

Hexagon PT PMP, 11 Juni 2022



Mohjiddin

Manager Site PT Wibowo Mulia Sejahtera

Figure 2.2: Commitment agreement with PT. WMS

c) **Outreach Session with local government agencies and customary landowners from Awe'e and Kaiso tribes**

The outreach session was conducted on 21st September 2022 with *Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Maybrat*, *Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Maybrat* and *Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Papua Barat (Cabang Dinas Kehutanan Wilayah VIII Maybrat)* as well as customary landowner representatives from the Awe'e and Kaiso tribes (Photo 2.5). The attendance list is included in Appendix B, Figure 6.12. The key points discussed during the session are summarised below:

- Overview and background of the Recovery Site,
- Activities carried out in the Recovery Site such as,
 - Installation of information signboards and boundary markers along the Recovery Site boundaries,
 - Display of posters on protected species,
 - Flora and fauna species inventory and regular monitoring,
 - Instilling awareness among all the workers and contractors regarding the conservation and rehabilitation of the Recovery Site,
- Initiatives undertaken through ANJ's PENDAKI Programme, and
- Explanation of the ANJ Conservation Policy.



Photo 2.5: Socialisation with local government agencies and customary landowners

2.4 A restructuring of the Recovery Plan management committee

ANJ has restructured its HCS Recovery Site management committee. The updated organization chart is presented in Chart 2.1 below.

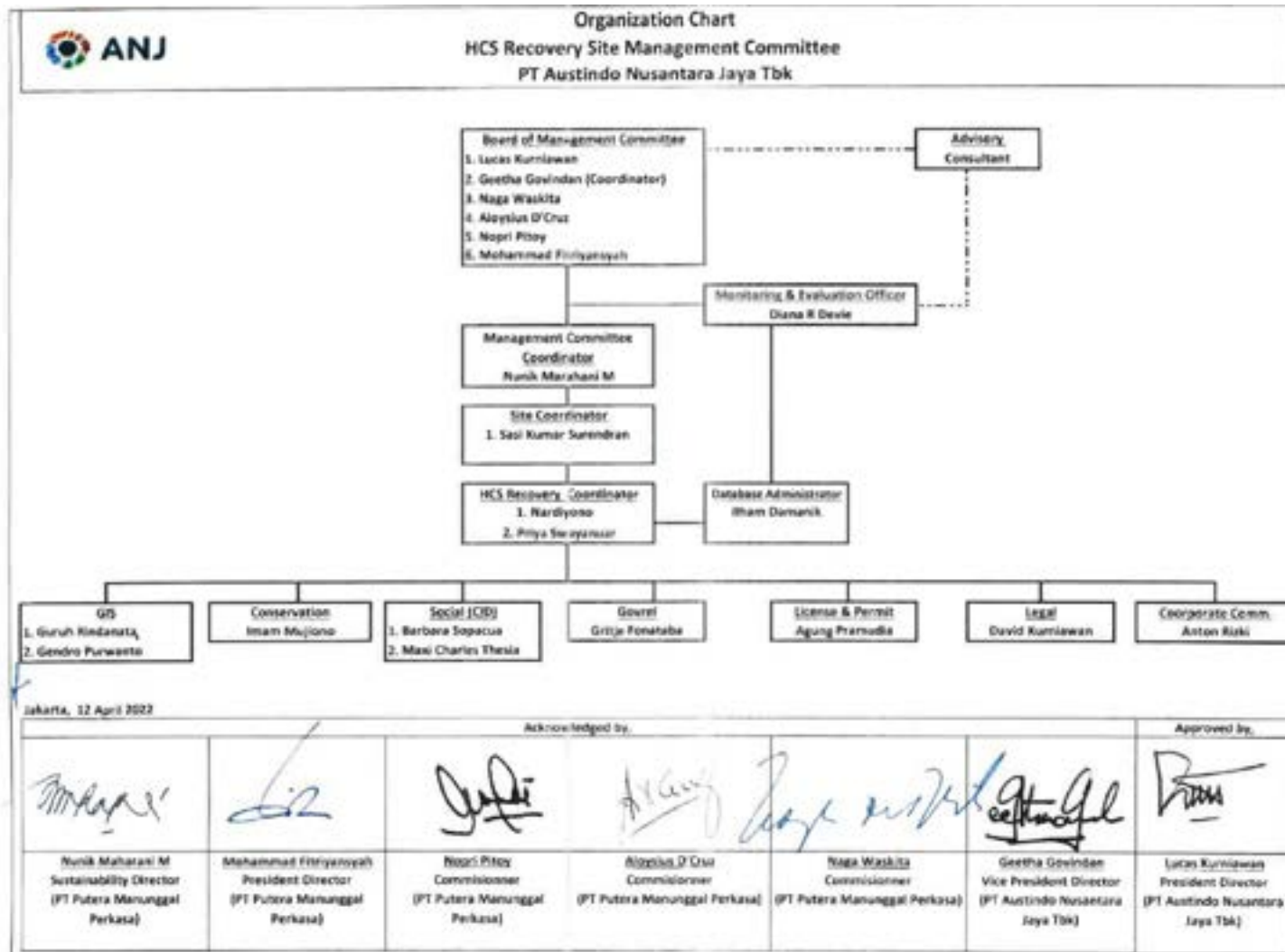


Chart 2.1: Updated ANJ HCS Recovery Site Management Committee

2.5 Boundary Demarcation

A total of 159 boundary markers have been installed along the northern boundary of the Recovery Site (see Photo 2.6). The remaining 128 boundary markers are yet to be installed due to inaccessibility via the road network. Additional informative signboards have not been installed in 2022 because there is a shortage of signboard materials in West Papua.





Photo 2.6: Boundary markers are placed in the northern boundary of the Recovery Site

Table 2.3 shows the list of GPS coordinates where the boundary markers have been installed, and Map 2.1 shows the location of the boundary markers that have been placed.

Table 2.3: Recovery Site Boundary Demarcation Coordinates

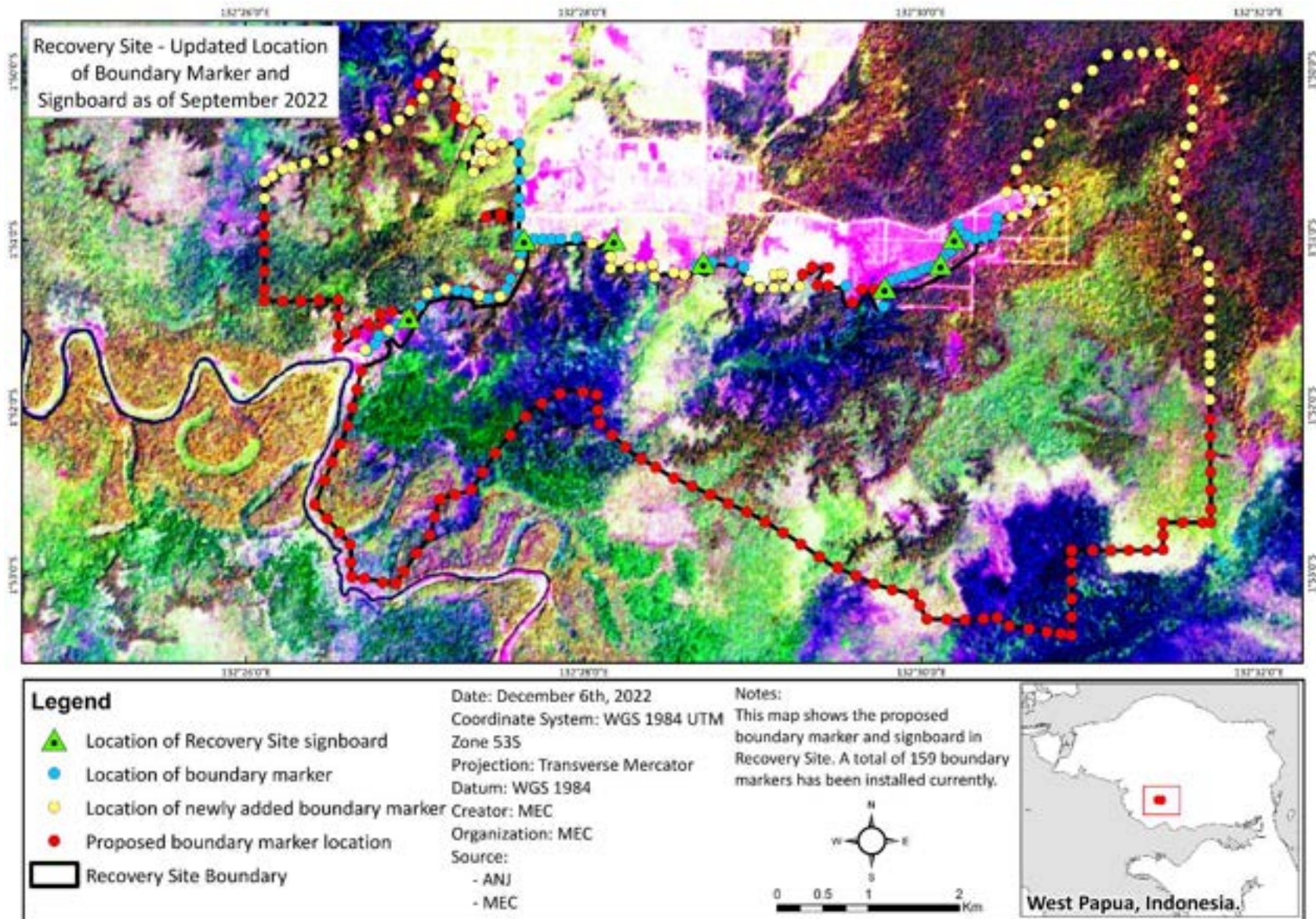
No	GPS Coordinates		Newly Added Boundary Markers
	X	Y	
1.	132° 26' 43.500" E	1° 51' 39.900" S	
2.	132° 26' 46.400" E	1° 51' 37.300" S	
3.	132° 26' 47.700" E	1° 51' 34.300" S	
4.	132° 26' 51.500" E	1° 51' 33.200" S	
5.	132° 26' 54.200" E	1° 51' 30.600" S	
6.	132° 26' 58.300" E	1° 51' 27.800" S	
7.	132° 27' 2.200" E	1° 51' 23.500" S	
8.	132° 27' 4.600" E	1° 51' 20.000" S	
9.	132° 27' 8.500" E	1° 51' 18.800" S	
10.	132° 27' 39.300" E	1° 51' 0.000" S	
11.	132° 27' 42.800" E	1° 50' 59.900" S	
12.	132° 27' 46.100" E	1° 50' 59.900" S	
13.	132° 27' 49.200" E	1° 51' 0.000" S	
14.	132° 27' 52.400" E	1° 51' 0.000" S	
15.	132° 27' 57.800" E	1° 50' 59.600" S	
16.	132° 27' 38.500" E	1° 51' 3.000" S	
17.	132° 27' 38.300" E	1° 51' 5.100" S	
18.	132° 27' 37.300" E	1° 51' 10.200" S	
19.	132° 27' 34.500" E	1° 51' 14.100" S	
20.	132° 27' 32.900" E	1° 51' 17.700" S	
21.	132° 27' 30.200" E	1° 51' 20.500" S	

No	GPS Coordinates		Newly Added Boundary Markers
	X	Y	
22.	132° 27' 26.400" E	1° 51' 21.100" S	
23.	132° 27' 22.500" E	1° 51' 19.700" S	
24.	132° 27' 19.000" E	1° 51' 18.800" S	
25.	132° 27' 15.500" E	1° 51' 18.200" S	
26.	132° 27' 11.900" E	1° 51' 17.600" S	
27.	132° 28' 40.800" E	1° 51' 9.400" S	
28.	132° 28' 43.000" E	1° 51' 8.300" S	
29.	132° 28' 46.100" E	1° 51' 8.100" S	
30.	132° 28' 52.800" E	1° 51' 8.000" S	
31.	132° 28' 57.300" E	1° 51' 10.000" S	
32.	132° 29' 33.800" E	1° 51' 16.800" S	
33.	132° 29' 47.000" E	1° 51' 24.200" S	
34.	132° 29' 47.400" E	1° 51' 17.400" S	
35.	132° 29' 51.900" E	1° 51' 14.100" S	
36.	132° 29' 54.400" E	1° 51' 13.400" S	
37.	132° 29' 58.300" E	1° 51' 12.200" S	
38.	132° 30' 1.200" E	1° 51' 10.700" S	
39.	132° 30' 3.600" E	1° 51' 10.200" S	
40.	132° 30' 5.400" E	1° 51' 9.800" S	
41.	132° 30' 7.300" E	1° 51' 9.100" S	
42.	132° 30' 8.300" E	1° 51' 6.500" S	
43.	132° 30' 10.900" E	1° 51' 4.400" S	
44.	132° 30' 13.700" E	1° 51' 2.600" S	
45.	132° 30' 12.200" E	1° 50' 59.700" S	
46.	132° 30' 19.500" E	1° 51' 0.000" S	
47.	132° 30' 23.000" E	1° 50' 59.400" S	
48.	132° 30' 26.100" E	1° 50' 58.700" S	
49.	132° 30' 26.900" E	1° 50' 55.700" S	
50.	132° 30' 27.400" E	1° 50' 52.400" S	
51.	132° 30' 16.800" E	1° 50' 59.000" S	
52.	132° 30' 14.000" E	1° 50' 57.300" S	
53.	132° 30' 13.400" E	1° 50' 55.000" S	
54.	132° 29' 49.500" E	1° 51' 14.900" S	
55.	132° 29' 56.700" E	1° 51' 12.700" S	
56.	132° 27' 37.582" E	1° 50' 51.862" S	
57.	132° 27' 37.584" E	1° 50' 50.250" S	
58.	132° 27' 37.591" E	1° 50' 45.354" S	
59.	132° 27' 37.600" E	1° 50' 38.847" S	
60.	132° 27' 37.610" E	1° 50' 32.339" S	
61.	132° 27' 37.619" E	1° 50' 25.832" S	
62.	132° 27' 36.952" E	1° 51' 2.215" S	

No	GPS Coordinates		Newly Added Boundary Markers
	X	Y	
63.	132° 27' 37.287" E	1° 50' 58.369" S	
64.	132° 27' 26.122" E	1° 50' 19.957" S	Newly Added
65.	132° 27' 23.972" E	1° 50' 25.994" S	Newly Added
66.	132° 27' 18.788" E	1° 50' 29.987" S	Newly Added
67.	132° 27' 21.359" E	1° 50' 35.992" S	Newly Added
68.	132° 27' 24.667" E	1° 50' 31.952" S	Newly Added
69.	132° 27' 28.033" E	1° 50' 31.902" S	Newly Added
70.	132° 27' 27.914" E	1° 50' 26.498" S	Newly Added
71.	132° 27' 31.630" E	1° 50' 25.645" S	Newly Added
72.	132° 27' 24.026" E	1° 50' 17.426" S	Newly Added
73.	132° 27' 18.796" E	1° 50' 17.232" S	Newly Added
74.	132° 27' 18.544" E	1° 50' 13.297" S	Newly Added
75.	132° 27' 15.959" E	1° 50' 6.338" S	Newly Added
76.	132° 27' 13.993" E	1° 49' 59.916" S	Newly Added
77.	132° 27' 14.218" E	1° 49' 53.260" S	Newly Added
78.	132° 27' 11.796" E	1° 49' 53.257" S	Newly Added
79.	132° 27' 11.013" E	1° 49' 58.875" S	Newly Added
80.	132° 27' 5.313" E	1° 50' 4.321" S	Newly Added
81.	132° 27' 3.335" E	1° 50' 9.514" S	Newly Added
82.	132° 26' 58.832" E	1° 50' 13.831" S	Newly Added
83.	132° 26' 54.969" E	1° 50' 17.379" S	Newly Added
84.	132° 26' 50.507" E	1° 50' 20.494" S	Newly Added
85.	132° 26' 44.576" E	1° 50' 23.100" S	Newly Added
86.	132° 26' 38.552" E	1° 50' 25.747" S	Newly Added
87.	132° 26' 32.941" E	1° 50' 28.851" S	Newly Added
88.	132° 26' 27.989" E	1° 50' 31.583" S	Newly Added
89.	132° 26' 21.689" E	1° 50' 32.792" S	Newly Added
90.	132° 26' 16.766" E	1° 50' 34.034" S	Newly Added
91.	132° 26' 42.835" E	1° 51' 39.369" S	Newly Added
92.	132° 26' 51.187" E	1° 51' 32.408" S	Newly Added
93.	132° 26' 57.932" E	1° 51' 27.296" S	Newly Added
94.	132° 27' 5.024" E	1° 51' 19.192" S	Newly Added
95.	132° 27' 11.208" E	1° 51' 17.695" S	Newly Added
96.	132° 27' 23.127" E	1° 51' 19.993" S	Newly Added
97.	132° 27' 30.761" E	1° 51' 20.459" S	Newly Added
98.	132° 27' 37.657" E	1° 51' 8.933" S	Newly Added
99.	132° 27' 15.782" E	1° 50' 7.842" S	Newly Added
100.	132° 27' 17.288" E	1° 50' 16.453" S	Newly Added
101.	132° 26' 13.6" E	1° 50' 34.8" S	Newly Added
102.	132° 26' 09.9" E	1° 50' 37.2" S	Newly Added
103.	132° 26' 07.1" E	1° 50' 39.2" S	Newly Added

No	GPS Coordinates		Newly Added Boundary Markers
	X	Y	
104.	132° 26' 07.1" E	1° 50' 45.2" S	Newly Added
105.	132° 28' 03.5" E	1° 51' 01.5" S	Newly Added
106.	132° 28' 10.0" E	1° 51' 01.4" S	Newly Added
107.	132° 28' 10.0" E	1° 51' 06.3" S	Newly Added
108.	132° 28' 10.0" E	1° 51' 10.4" S	Newly Added
109.	132° 28' 16.7" E	1° 51' 10.2" S	Newly Added
110.	132° 28' 20.8" E	1° 51' 09.8" S	Newly Added
111.	132° 28' 24.9" E	1° 51' 09.1" S	Newly Added
112.	132° 28' 25.7" E	1° 51' 13.5" S	Newly Added
113.	132° 28' 32.5" E	1° 51' 11.9" S	Newly Added
114.	132° 28' 36.3" E	1° 51' 12.6" S	Newly Added
115.	132° 28' 59.0" E	1° 51' 15.0" S	Newly Added
116.	132° 29' 03.1" E	1° 51' 17.5" S	Newly Added
117.	132° 29' 08.1" E	1° 51' 17.5" S	Newly Added
118.	132° 29' 08.2" E	1° 51' 12.8" S	Newly Added
119.	132° 29' 11.0" E	1° 51' 12.6" S	Newly Added
120.	132° 29' 12.2" E	1° 51' 17.3" S	Newly Added
121.	132° 29' 17.2" E	1° 51' 17.0" S	Newly Added
122.	132° 30' 32.8" E	1° 50' 52.0" S	Newly Added
123.	132° 30' 37.9" E	1° 50' 50.7" S	Newly Added
124.	132° 30' 43.4" E	1° 50' 46.6" S	Newly Added
125.	132° 30' 48.1" E	1° 50' 43.4" S	Newly Added
126.	132° 30' 41.7" E	1° 50' 42.7" S	Newly Added
127.	132° 30' 37.6" E	1° 50' 42.4" S	Newly Added
128.	132° 30' 30.9" E	1° 50' 43.3" S	Newly Added
129.	132° 30' 34.3" E	1° 50' 35.4" S	Newly Added
130.	132° 30' 37.9" E	1° 50' 30.2" S	Newly Added
131.	132° 30' 42.2" E	1° 50' 25.7" S	Newly Added
132.	132° 30' 46.4" E	1° 50' 19.0" S	Newly Added
133.	132° 30' 51.2" E	1° 50' 11.9" S	Newly Added
134.	132° 30' 55.9" E	1° 50' 06.2" S	Newly Added
135.	132° 31' 01.4" E	1° 49' 59.9" S	Newly Added
136.	132° 31' 06.7" E	1° 49' 54.3" S	Newly Added
137.	132° 31' 14.0" E	1° 49' 54.4" S	Newly Added
138.	132° 31' 19.3" E	1° 49' 53.6" S	Newly Added
139.	132° 31' 25.5" E	1° 49' 53.7" S	Newly Added
140.	132° 31' 30.3" E	1° 49' 57.7" S	Newly Added
141.	132° 31' 37.1" E	1° 50' 06.9" S	Newly Added
142.	132° 31' 36.9" E	1° 50' 14.0" S	Newly Added
143.	132° 31' 36.7" E	1° 50' 20.2" S	Newly Added
144.	132° 31' 34.5" E	1° 50' 26.7" S	Newly Added

No	GPS Coordinates		Newly Added Boundary Markers
	X	Y	
145.	132° 31' 32.4" E	1° 50' 33.1" S	Newly Added
146.	132° 31' 30.2" E	1° 50' 39.3" S	Newly Added
147.	132° 31' 31.0" E	1° 50' 45.7" S	Newly Added
148.	132° 31' 33.1" E	1° 50' 52.3" S	Newly Added
149.	132° 31' 34.9" E	1° 50' 58.8" S	Newly Added
150.	132° 31' 38.8" E	1° 51' 04.7" S	Newly Added
151.	132° 31' 42.5" E	1° 51' 09.9" S	Newly Added
152.	132° 31' 42.8" E	1° 51' 15.6" S	Newly Added
153.	132° 31' 42.8" E	1° 51' 22.0" S	Newly Added
154.	132° 31' 42.8" E	1° 51' 28.8" S	Newly Added
155.	132° 31' 43.0" E	1° 51' 34.8" S	Newly Added
156.	132° 31' 43.0" E	1° 51' 41.6" S	Newly Added
157.	132° 31' 42.9" E	1° 51' 45.0" S	Newly Added
158.	132° 31' 43.0" E	1° 51' 51.2" S	Newly Added
159.	132° 31' 42.8" E	1° 51' 57.6" S	Newly Added



Map 2.1: Location of proposed and installed boundary markers (*patok*) and signboards in the Recovery Site (1st, 2nd and 3rd Progress)

2.6 Updated Land Cover Analysis

To determine the landcover and identify the different habitats in the Recovery Site, 2 forms of analyses were employed. The first involved the use of drone images with a resolution of 50 cm, taken of the Recovery Site in October 2021. From this analysis, 13 different landcover classes were used to describe the various areas observed in the Recovery Site (see Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Landcover classes of the Recovery Site

No.	Landcover Classes (1 st analysis)	Area (ha)
1.	Lowland Dry Forests interspersed with Swamps	1,453.05
2.	Oil Palms Planted by the Company	1.70
3.	Drains with Overgrown Shrubs	1.40
4.	Roads Overgrown with Shrubs	14.60
5.	Settlements	0.08
6.	Swamp Forest Variant 1 - Small Canopy	184.56
7.	Swamp Forest Variant 2 - Tree Clusters	442.69
8.	Swamp Forest Variant 3 - Monospecific Pioneer	21.64
9.	Swamp Forest Variant 4 - Dominated by Sago	613.38
10.	Swamp Forest Variant 5 - Sago Dispersed with Low-stature vegetation	287.00
11.	Swamp Forest Variant 6 - Inundated with Vegetation Clusters	153.20
12.	Swamp Area - Low Stature Vegetation	9.69
13.	Transition Forest – Swamp to dryland forest	372.67
Total Area (ha)		3,518.38

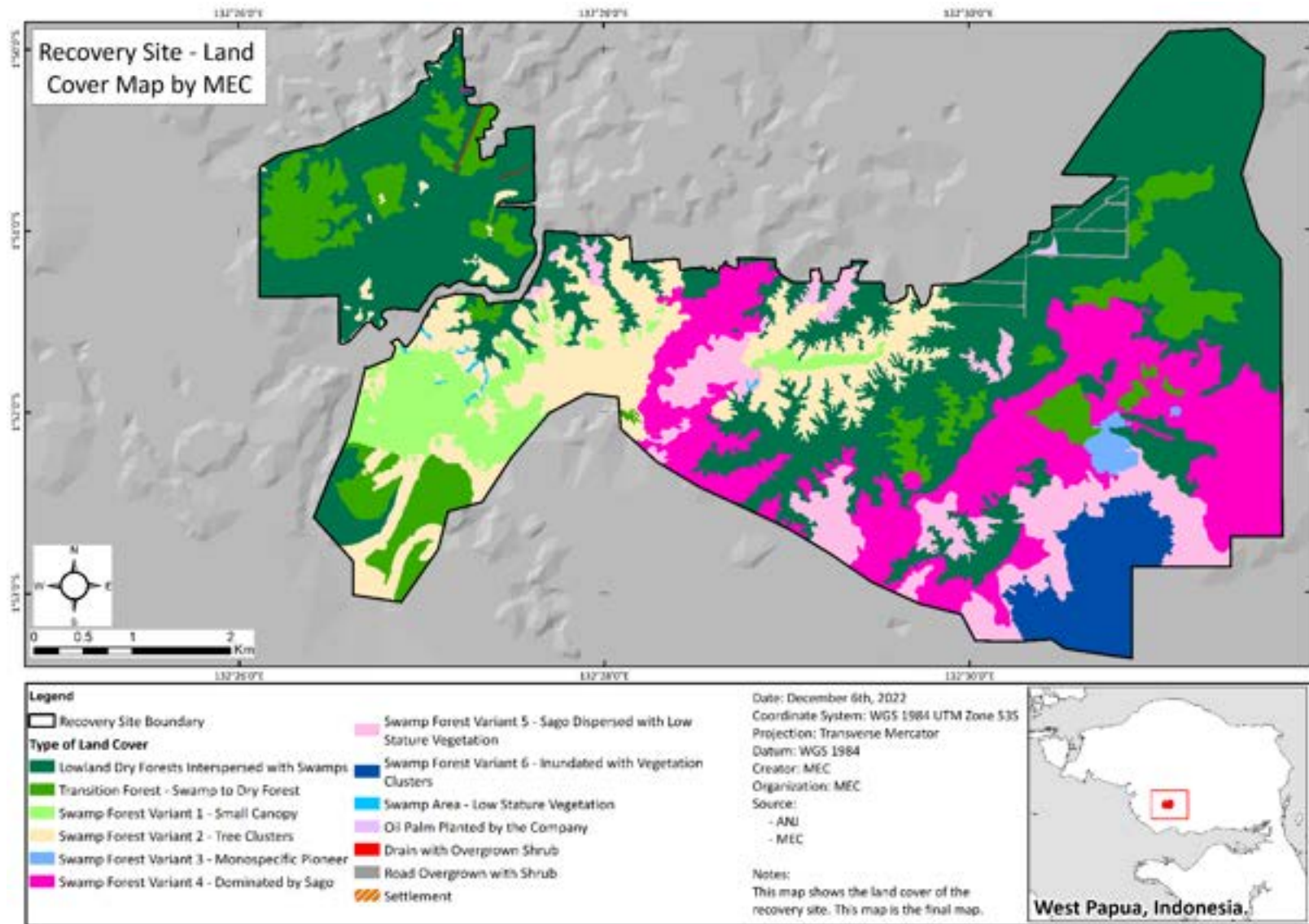
The second analysis was conducted during the 2 biological assessments, in 2020 and 2021, resulting in 5 different types of habitat classification based on species occurrence and the vegetation profile. These were made based on field observations (see Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Habitat classification of the Recovery Site based on species occurrence and the vegetation profile

No.	Habitats (2nd analysis)
1	Lowland Dry Forests interspersed with Swamps
2	Freshwater Swamp with Small-Crowned Secondary Vegetation
3	Hanguana Swamp with secondary vegetation
4	Freshwater Sago Swamp Mixed with Secondary Vegetation
5	Transition Forest: Lowland Dry Forest mixed with Freshwater Swamp

2.7 Land Cover Classes (Drone Image Analysis)

For this method of analysis, the 50cm resolution drone images that were taken during October 2021 were provided by ANJ. 13 different landcovers were identified from the drone images, but only 9 of these areas have been given descriptions (refer Map 2.2). Roads, settlements, drains and oil palm areas were excluded from these descriptions. Instead, the forested areas and swamps found within the Recovery Site have been given a preliminary description based on the crown covers and the general conditions of these areas. Even from the 9 forest and swamp classes, only 5 of these have been surveyed during the biological assessments. The other 4 classes have been given a general description based on what these areas are theorized to be like. These descriptions are as presented in the following section.



Map 2.2: Landcover classification of the Recovery Site

a) Lowland Dry Forests interspersed with Swamps (Field-visited)

Making up a major part of the Recovery Site, these forests display a higher floral diversity in comparison with the much wetter and waterlogged areas presented below. Field data shows that a greater part of the forest is dominated by trees within the family, Dipterocarpaceae. Within the family, the common species found throughout the plots were *Vatica rassak*, *Hopea papuana*, *Hopea similis* and *Hopea inexpectata*. Other relatively dominant families, such as Anacardiaceae, Elaeocarpaceae, Calophyllaceae, Apocynaceae, Fagaceae, Melastomataceae and Arecaceae are very much prevalent throughout most of these forested areas. There are occurrences of scattered patches of vegetation throughout the forest being dominated by the species of one of these families rather than a member of Dipterocarpaceae. A few examples of species that could possibly dominate the area are *Pternandra* sp. (Melastomataceae), *Alstonia spatulata* (Apocynaceae) and *Calophyllum robustum* (Calophyllaceae). Another aspect of these areas is that there are multiple patches of members of the palm family (Arecaceae) of which the species *Metroxylon sagu* is the most dominant but, there have also been recordings of other members of the family, belonging to the genera *Caryota*, *Livistona*, *Pinanga* and *Calamus*. Aside from the larger and higher stature vegetation, the forest floor contains species belonging to a large number of families such as Pandanaceae, Araceae, Orchidaceae, Rubiaceae, Aspleniaceae and Zingiberaceae. By analyzing drone images, the sizes of the vegetation crown covers can be used to determine the vegetative dominance of an area. Larger crowns may represent species from the families Dipterocarpaceae, Anacardiaceae, Fagaceae and Lauraceae while the smaller crowns, usually interspersed between the larger crowns, possibly represent species from the families Myristicaceae, Calophyllaceae, Myrtaceae and Apocynaceae. Asterisk-shaped crowns would most definitely represent members of the family Arecaceae. Soil texture analysis shows that the drier areas of the forest display much sandier soil in comparison with the clay-like soil found throughout the wetter areas.

From field observations, these forests have the occasional swamp pockets interspersed throughout the entirety of the landscape. These areas are inhabited by similar species seen in the drier patches of the forest. One notable feature of these areas that clearly separates them from the drier patches, would be that the forest floors of the swamp pockets are dominated by *Hanguana malayana* (Hanguanaceae) due to the higher levels of inundation. From the drone images, these areas are almost impossible to distinguish from the rest of the dry lowland forest (Photo 2.7).



Photo 2.7: Drone images of lowland dry forests interspersed with swamps

b) Swamp forest Variant 1 - Small Canopy (Field-visited)

In comparison with the more densely vegetated lowland dry forests, these areas are not dominated by the members of the Dipterocarpaceae family but, are instead shown to have much higher counts of the species *Alstonia spatulata* (Apocynaceae). Drone images confirm that these areas contain numerous clusters of trees displaying smaller crowns and are of shorter stature when compared to the much larger trees within the dry lowland forest interspersed with swamps (Photo 2.8). This does not necessarily mean that the usual species that dominate the drier forested areas are not present within this relatively wetter area. Species such as *Camposperma brevipetiolatum* (Anacardiaceae), *Vatica rassak* (Dipterocarpaceae) and *Quercus* sp. (Fagaceae) have still been observed within the area judging by the field data but are not as numerous, as seen in the dry lowland forests, as well as being mostly poles that reside within the lower canopy area. The area also contains a higher density of open patches in which lower stature vegetation would be more prevalent, examples being herbs, shrubs, ferns as well as the seedlings of larger trees. In addition to *Alstonia spatulata*, trees from the families Anacardiaceae, Moraceae, Crypteroniaceae and Euphorbiaceae have also been listed down as being present within this area. An interesting note regarding two of the plots that were sampled was that patches of *Dactylocladus stenostachys* (Crypteroniaceae) as well as *Macaranga similis* (Euphorbiaceae) were observed to grow in separate clusters just a few hundred meters apart, with each species displaying dominance amongst the higher stature trees within their respected areas. For the lower stature plants, *Hanguana malayana* and *Pandanus papuanum* display dominance over the forest floor with occasional plants from the families Orchidaceae, Nephrolepidaceae, Polypodiaceae, Rubiaceae, Cyperaceae and Nepenthaceae present throughout. It is suspected that the difference in biodiversity as well as the quantities of species within the area could be attributed to the intensity, periods and frequency of flooding being much higher, longer, and more often compared to the dry lowland forests.



Photo 2.8: Drone images of swamp forest variant 1 - small canopy

c) Swamp Forest Variant 2 - Tree Clusters (Field-visited)

These areas are similar to the other wet areas within the Recovery Site which are dominated by ferns, shrubs, and grasses. Some examples of lower stature vegetation families observed throughout the area would be Hanguanaceae, Pandanaceae, Araliaceae, Blechnaceae, Nepenthaceae, Nephrolepidaceae, Rubiaceae and Orchidaceae. Drone images and field data suggest that the area contains species from the Arecaceae family, with *Metroxylon sagu* being the most prominent throughout the landscape (Photo 2.9). In addition to this, poles of trees from the families Dipterocarpaceae, Apocynaceae and Anacardiaceae are also present. Throughout this area, it has been noted that there are slightly denser patches of vegetation that complement the less densely packed areas that surround them, suggesting that different periods of flooding may have greatly affected the species composition. Circular patches seem to consist of smaller sized isolated trees with the understory being dominated by similar herbs and shrubs seen throughout the area.



Photo 2.9: Drone images of swamp forest variant 2 - tree clusters

d) Swamp Forest Variant 3 - Monospecific Pioneer

These areas are dominated by what appears to be monospecific stands of a pioneer tree species interspersed with palms, possibly *Metroxylon sagu*, considering that the neighbouring areas are dominated by the species (Photo 2.10). An exact answer cannot be reached just by studying the drone images. A field visit would help to confirm the exact species within the area. Similar to the other areas with lower stature vegetation, it is plausible that the forest floor is dominated by a number of ferns, shrubs, and grasses, as well as *Hanguana malayana*.



Photo 2.10: Drone images of swamp forest variant 3 - monospecific pioneer

e) Swamp Forest Variant 4 - Dominated by Sago (Field-visited)

A wet area dominated by sago palms, as seen from drone images (Photo 2.11). The floral diversity is very much like what can be observed within the dry lowland forests, but at a lower density. Throughout the palm dominated landscape, there are the occasional patches of higher stature vegetative species from the families Dipterocarpaceae, Anacardiaceae, Fagaceae and Moraceae, though, field data indicates that the majority of these trees are still either saplings or poles. For the palms, *Metroxylon sagu* displays dominance but, other species of palms from the genera *Caryota*, *Livistona* and *Calamus* can also be found throughout the area. Similar to some of the other swamp forest variants, field analysis has shown that the forest floor consists of species from the families Araceae, Blechnaceae, Hanguanaceae Orchidaceae, Polypodiaceae and other species of lower stature vegetation. Soil analysis shows that the ground displays a more clay-like composition.



Photo 2.11: Drone images of swamp forest variant 4 - dominated by sago

f) Swamp Forest Variant 5 - Sago Dispersed with Low-stature vegetation (Field-visited)

In comparison with Swamp Forest Variant 4, this area displays slightly higher levels of inundation as well as a reduced amount of higher stature vegetation, as seen from drone images (Photo 2.12). The crowns of palms are still identifiable from the landscape and, judging from the field data, the majority of these palms are *Metroxylon sagu*, which are dispersed throughout the landscape amongst other forms of vegetation. These areas are also likely dominated by lower stature vegetation such as shrubs and ferns from the families Hanguanaceae Polygalaceae, Orchidaceae, Nepenthaceae, Melastomataceae, Blechnaceae and Araceae, just to name a few. Field data has also revealed that these areas consist of saplings and poles of higher stature vegetation from the families Apocynaceae, Rubiaceae, Anacardiaceae, Calophyllaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Elaeocarpaceae, Fagaceae, Moraceae and Polygalaceae. *Vatica rassak* poles from the Dipterocarpaceae family were observed to be the most numerous throughout the area, excluding the presence of the palms. The soil from this area was shown to have a clay composition.



Photo 2.12: Drone images of swamp forest variant 5 - sago dispersed with low-stature vegetation

g) Swamp Forest Variant 6 - Inundated with Vegetation Clusters

Judging by aerial images, this is possibly the wettest and most waterlogged area throughout the Recovery Site (Photo 2.13). There is no data regarding the species composition of the area but, based on observations made within other areas in the Recovery Site with similar vegetation cover, it is possible that this area is dominated by *Hanguana malayana* as well as a multitude of lower stature vegetation species that are adapted to wet conditions. The drone image does reveal the presence of higher stature vegetation, but it may be limited to species within the Anacardiaceae, Rubiaceae, Apocynaceae, Dipterocarpaceae and Areaceae families, with the majority of these trees most probably being younger and smaller trees in comparison with their relatives in the dry lowland forest. These higher stature plants form clustered patches amongst a landscape dominated by the lower stature plants. This could possibly be attributed to the intensity and periods of flooding within the area as seen from the wettest areas which are shown to be flooded in the drone image.

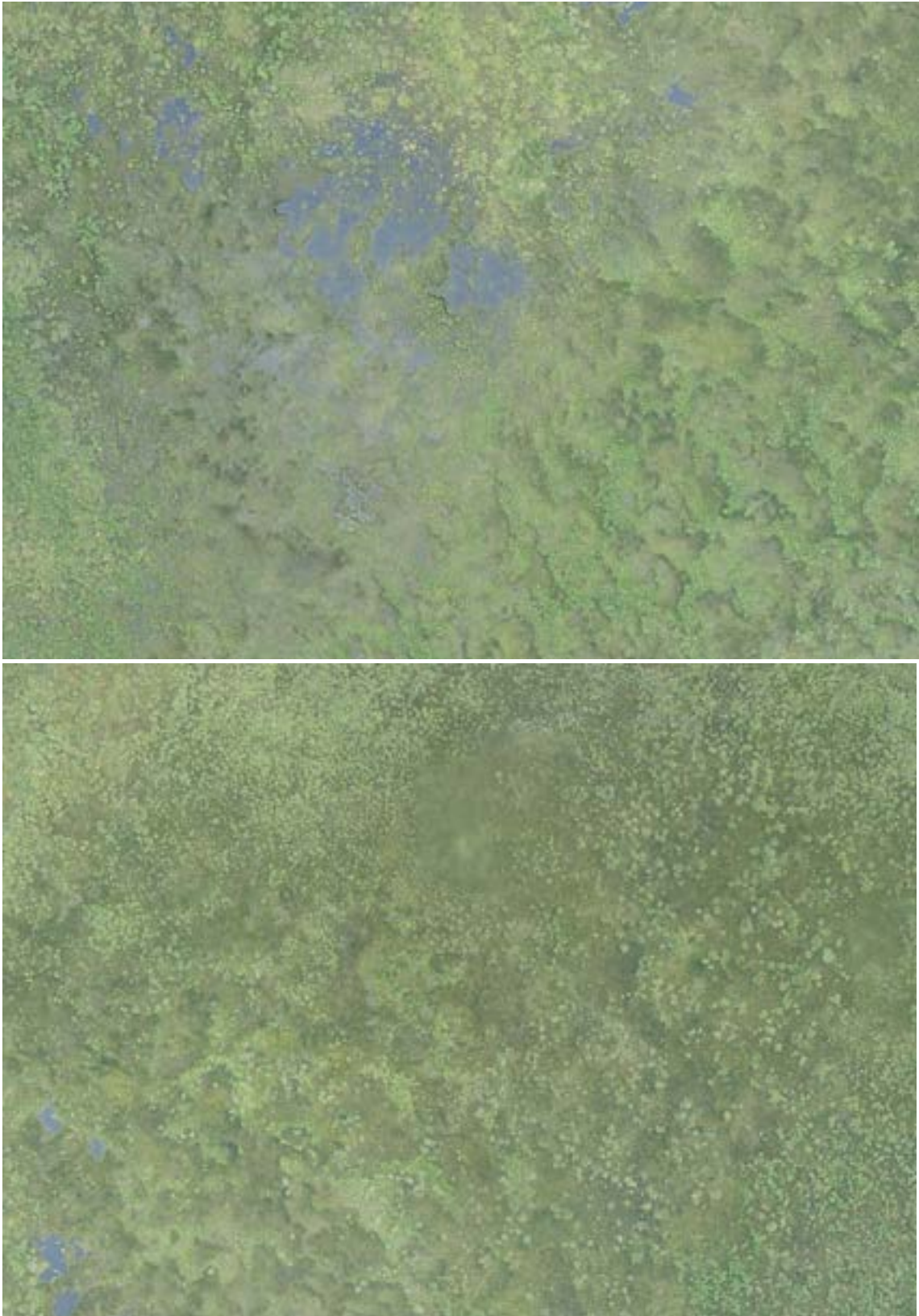


Photo 2.13: Drone images of swamp forest variant 6 - inundated with vegetation clusters

h) Swamp Area - Low Stature Vegetation

Through drone image analysis, these areas show little to no sign of high stature vegetation (Photo 2.14). Due to the lack of species data from this specific site, there is no exact answer to determine what species grow in the area but, judging by the data collected from the areas surrounding as well as areas that resemble this land cover, it is theorized that the area is very likely dominated by low stature vegetation such as herbs, grasses, and ferns. It is likely that the area contains a large concentration of *Hanguana malayana*, considering that these areas are suitable for their growth and development.



Photo 2.14: Drone images of swamp area - low stature vegetation

i) Transition Forest

Through drone image and field data analysis, these areas display the conditions of a swamp in the process of transitioning into a dry lowland forest (Photo 2.15). In comparison with the dry lowland forests, tree crown analysis of the transition forest displays much smaller crowns throughout the landscape. Initial observations may lead to the conclusion that this area could be placed within one of the other classifications but, the field data collected from the area suggests otherwise. Unlike some of the other classifications, excluding the dry lowland forest, this area displays a large number of flora family diversity. The area contains many species of which one would hope to find within the dry lowland forests of the Recovery Site, but at a slightly reduced density. In terms of higher stature vegetation, plants from the families Annonaceae, Moraceae, Apocynaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lamiaceae, Fagaceae, Meliaceae, Rutaceae, Myristicaceae and many others are present within the transition forest. Data analysis shows that the species *Vatica rassak* and *Macaranga similis* have displayed species dominance within their own individual patches throughout the area. Similar to some of the other classifications, this forest also contains a spread of palm trees from the genera *Caryota*, *Korthalsia*, *Calamus*, *Licuala* and *Metroxylon*. For lower stature vegetation, this area also displays a large variety of families such as Araceae, Hanguanaceae, Orchidaceae, Vitaceae, Blechnaceae, Polygalaceae, Zingiberaceae, Melastomataceae, Pandanaceae and many others. As the area is in the process of transitioning from a swamp to a drier state, the soil composition differs from area to area, with some places possessing sandier soils and other places containing clay-like soils.



Photo 2.15: Drone images of transition forest

It was observed that the 13 classes identified through vegetation cover analysis coupled with water inundation could not be specifically described through the analysis of plot data. What seemed to be dry lowland forest, had pockets of swamp interspersed when field inspection was undertaken. The vegetation descriptions were not restricted to just dry lowland forest vegetation, but species found within the swampy areas were also taken into consideration. The utilization of drone images to identify various ecosystems was successful at the macro scale, where it could differentiate between wet and dry forest. Saying this, in this site, areas that were classified as dry lowland forests also have a significant swamp presence, and this why we have classified these areas as lowland dry forests interspersed with swamps. This is the most significant forest type. We, for the lack of ground data, have used the crown cover to categorise 8 classes of swamp variants. These variants have yet to be ground-checked through the establishment of vegetation survey plots. This is the reason why it has been difficult to link the drone vegetation cover classes to the field sampling vegetation classes. Due to the lack of field data, a broad attempt has been made to link the various ecosystem types to the land cover types. As stated above, land cover type using the drone images, has identified 8 swamp variants, which cannot be accommodated by the field data descriptions. This being the case, Table 2.6 records a repetition of ecosystem types for the different swamp variants taken into consideration. The majority variants cannot be classified without further field survey and data analysis. It is recognised that further field investigation should be undertaken during the planned 5-year management period.

Table 2.6: Comparison of landcover type (drone image analysis) with habitat (field analysis)

Land Cover Classes (Drone Image Analysis)	Habitat (Field Analysis)
Lowland Dry Forests interspersed with Swamps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland Dry Forests interspersed with Swamps
Swamp Forest Variant 2 - Tree Clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hanguana swamp with secondary vegetation • Freshwater Sago Swamp Mixed with Secondary Vegetation • Freshwater Swamp with Small-Crowned Secondary Vegetation
Transition Forest - Dry Forest to Swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition Forest: Lowland Dry Forest mixed with Freshwater Swamp • Freshwater Swamp with Small-Crowned Secondary Vegetation
Swamp Forest Variant 1 - Small Canopy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshwater Swamp with Small-Crowned Secondary Vegetation
Swamp Forest Variant 5 - Sago Dispersed with Low Stature Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshwater Swamp with Small-Crowned Secondary Vegetation • Freshwater Sago Swamp Mixed with Secondary Vegetation
Swamp Forest Variant 4 - Dominated by Sago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshwater Sago Swamp Mixed with Secondary Vegetation

2.8 Independent Biological Survey Findings

This progress report incorporates the results of the 2020 and 2021 biological field surveys undertaken in the HCS Recovery Site. The sampling plots in the Recovery Site during first and second field survey is shown in Map 2.3. The primary objectives of these surveys were to assess the ecological conditions and to record the diversity of flora and fauna species in the Recovery Site. The count of different flora and fauna species identified gave us a first impression of the ‘value’ this Recovery Site may have for the conservation of biodiversity. The larger the number of species, the more valuable – biologically, it would appear to be. Based on this, the Recovery Site has significant conservation potential. Specific dates of these surveys are presented in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Independent field survey timeline

Date	Activity
8 th November - 2 nd December 2020	First field survey in Recovery Site by two teams.
27 th September - 17 th October 2021	Second survey in Recovery Site by two teams.

2.8.1 Species Composition in the Recovery Site

2.8.1.1 Faunal Composition of the Recovery Site

During the first biological assessment (2020), 124 wildlife species from 61 families were identified and recorded. For the second assessment (2021), 89 species from 38 families were recorded. From these 2 periods, a total of 161 species from 66 families were recorded in the Recovery Site. For the vertebrates, there were 85 species of birds, 13 species of mammals, 14 species of reptiles, 7 species of amphibians and 9 species of fish. For the invertebrates, only 16 species of butterflies and 17 species of dragonflies were identified. The total faunal species list is presented in Appendix A, Table 5.1.

The majority of the wildlife recorded throughout the Recovery Site were identified by sighting or by their calls, but 9 of these species were identified through the use of camera traps, these being 2 birds, 6 mammals and 1 reptile.

Understanding the importance of wildlife and the ecological niches which they fill in their respective habitats cannot be overstated. As a general description, the wildlife in the Recovery Site fits into a number of roles that essentially preserve certain ecological cycles, be it for the benefit of the various species or the entire area as a whole. A good example of the roles which wildlife plays in an ecosystem would be as pollinators and seed dispersers. These species that rely on the fruits and flowers of vegetation for sustenance, aid these plants by either spreading pollen or spreading seeds to other parts of their environment, ensuring the continual survival of the plant species. There are also the predators, which not only control the pest populations within an ecosystem but also prevent the overpopulation of species with high fecundity and high fertility rates, as habitats could quickly be decimated by the overabundance of plant consumers. One final example of an important role some species may play in a habitat would be as environmental indicators, in which the conditions of an area can be determined by the presence or behavior of these species.

During these assessments, a number of wildlife species identified were shown to have international and/or local protection statuses. As for these assessments, 4 types of levels of criteria were used to identify whether the species recorded in the Recovery Site would be given a “Rare, Threatened, Endangered (RTE) status.

The first of these criteria used was the IUCN red list, in which the species would either be given one of the following statuses, “Critically Endangered” (CR), “Endangered” (EN), “Vulnerable” (VU), “Near Threatened” (NT), “Least Concern” (LC) or “Data Deficient” (DD). From these statuses, only CR, EN and VU were used to classify the RTE species. For the IUCN criteria, only 3 of the species were able to be classified as RTE. There were no species which fell under the CR status but there was 1 species which has an EN status, this being the Kokoda Mogurnda, and there were 2 species that have the VU status, these being the Western Crowned Pigeon and the Javan Deer.

For the next criteria, the species were determined to have a RTE classification if they were given the “protected” in accordance with P.106/2018, an ordinance that protects certain species in Indonesia. Only 23 of the species were found to have the “protected” status, some examples being the Southern Cassowary, the Papuan Hornbill, and the Australian Ibis.

Following up to this, the CITES treaty was used to add more to the RTE species list. In the Recovery Site, species that fall under Appendix I and Appendix II were recorded. Appendix I refers to species that are threatened with extinction if their trade is not regulated while Appendix II is used for the species that are not necessarily threatened but may become extinct if continuous regulation of their trade is not practiced. For Appendix I, only 1 species from the assessments fell under this category, it being the Palm Cockatoo. For Appendix II, 16 species from the total list were recorded, some examples being the Glossy-mantled Manucode and the Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo.

The final criteria depend on the endemism of the species, in this case to the island of Papua New Guinea. Based on the data, 59 out of the 161 (36.64%) species recorded are endemic to the island, proving the importance of the Recovery Site.

Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) Fauna Species Portfolio

Of the 161 wildlife species identified in the Recovery Site, 77 species were given the RTE status. Species that have this conservation status either have an IUCN status (CR, EN, VU), a CITES Appendix (I, II, III) a protected status under P.106 /2018 or are endemic to the island of Papua New Guinea. The RTE species recorded in the Recovery Site are listed below (Table 2.8) including their respective statuses.

Table 2.8: Conservation status of fauna species found in the Recovery Site

No.	Common name	Scientific name	Class	IUCN Status	CITES	P.106 /2018	Endemicity
1.	Kokoda mogurnda	<i>Mogurnda lineata</i>	Fish	EN	-	-	Endemic
2.	Western Crowned-Pigeon	<i>Goura cristata</i>	Bird	VU	II	Protected	Endemic
3.	Javan Deer	<i>Rusa timorensis</i>	Mammal	VU	-	Protected	Not endemic
4.	Variable Goshawk	<i>Accipiter hiogaster</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	Not endemic
5.	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	Not endemic
6.	Brahminy kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	Not endemic
7.	Long-tailed Honey-buzzard	<i>Henicopernis longicauda</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	Endemic
8.	Rufous-bellied Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
9.	Papuan Spinetail	<i>Mearnsia novaeguineae</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
10.	Eastern Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Bird	LC	-	Protected	Not endemic
11.	Great-billed Heron	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	Bird	LC	-	Protected	Not endemic
12.	Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Bird	LC	-	Protected	Not endemic
13.	Hooded Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus cassicus</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
14.	Lowland Peltops	<i>Peltops blainvillii</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
15.	Papuan Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	Not endemic
16.	Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	Not endemic
17.	Palm Cockatoo	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Bird	LC	I	Protected	Not endemic
18.	Golden Cuckooshrike	<i>Campochaera sloetii</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
19.	Boyer's Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina boyeri</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
20.	New Guinea Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma melas</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
21.	Grey-headed Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma schisticeps</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
22.	Southern Cassowary	<i>Casuarius casuarius</i>	Bird	LC	-	Protected	Not endemic
23.	Pinon's Imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula pinon</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
24.	Zoe's Imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula zoeae</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic

No.	Common name	Scientific name	Class	IUCN Status	CITES	P.106 /2018	Endemicity
25.	Cinnamon Ground-dove	<i>Gallicolumba rufigula</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
26.	Orange-fronted Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus aurantifrons</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
27.	Coroneted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus coronulatus</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
28.	Orange-Bellied Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus iozonus</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
29.	Dwarf Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus nainus</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
30.	Ornate Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus ornatus</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
31.	Pink-spotted Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus perlatus</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
32.	Ivory-billed Coucal	<i>Centropus menbeki</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
33.	Olive-crowned Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum pectorale</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
34.	Streak Headed Manikin	<i>Lonchura tristissima</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
35.	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	Bird	LC	-	Protected	Not endemic
36.	Orange-footed Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	Bird	LC	-	Protected	Not endemic
37.	Red-billed Brush-turkey	<i>Talegalla cuvieri</i>	Bird	LC	-	Protected	Endemic
38.	Puff-backed Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga aruensis</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
39.	Yellow-gaped Honeyeater	<i>Microptilotis flavirictus</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
40.	Streak-Headed Honeyeater	<i>Pycnopygius stictocephalus</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
41.	Frilled Monarch	<i>Arses telescopthalmus</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
42.	Hooded Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus manadensis</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
43.	Brown Oriole	<i>Oriolus szalayi</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
44.	Glossy-mantled Manucode	<i>Manucodia ater</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	Endemic
45.	Black Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta atra</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	Endemic
46.	Papuan Eclectus	<i>Eclectus polychloros</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	-
47.	Red-cheeked Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	-
48.	Black-capped Lory	<i>Lorius lory</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	Endemic
49.	Coconut Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Bird	LC	II	Protected	-
50.	White-bellied Thicket-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura leucothorax</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
51.	Black Thicket-fantail	<i>Rhipidura maculipectus</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
52.	Golden Myna	<i>Mino anais</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic

No.	Common name	Scientific name	Class	IUCN Status	CITES	P.106 /2018	Endemicity
53.	Yellow-faced Myna	<i>Mino dumontii</i>	Bird	LC	-	-	Endemic
54.	Australian Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	Bird	LC	-	Protected	-
55.	Three Striped Dasyure	<i>Myoictis melas</i>	Mammal	LC	-	-	Endemic
56.	Brown Dorcopsis	<i>Dorcopsis muelleri</i>	Mammal	LC	-	-	Endemic
57.	Common Echymipera	<i>Echymipera kalubu</i>	Mammal	LC	-	-	Endemic
58.	Great Flying fox	<i>Pteropus neohibernicus</i>	Mammal	LC	II	-	Endemic
59.	New Guinea Snake-Lizard	<i>Lialis jicari</i>	Reptile	LC	-	-	Endemic
60.	Brown four-fingered skink	<i>Carlia fusca</i>	Reptile	LC	-	-	Endemic
61.	De Vis' Emo Skink	<i>Emoia pallidiceps</i>	Reptile	LC	-	-	Endemic
62.	Slender Skink	<i>Emoia physicae</i>	Reptile	LC	-	-	Endemic
63.	New Guinea Four-fingered Skink	<i>Lygisaurus novaeguineae</i>	Reptile	LC	-	-	Endemic
64.	Papuan Forest Skink	<i>Sphenomorphus jobiensis</i>	Reptile	LC	-	-	Endemic
65.	Common Forest Skink	<i>Sphenomorphus simus</i>	Reptile	LC	-	-	Endemic
66.	Blue-tailed Monitor	<i>Varanus doreanus</i>	Reptile	LC	II	-	-
67.	Peach-throated Monitor	<i>Varanus jobiensis</i>	Reptile	LC	II	-	Endemic
68.	Batanta wrinkled ground frog	<i>Cornufer batantae</i>	Amphibian	LC	-	-	Endemic
69.	Dotted wrinkled ground frog	<i>Cornufer punctatus</i>	Amphibian	LC	-	-	Endemic
70.	Dragonfly (no name)	<i>Papuagrion occipitale</i>	Insect	LC	-	-	Endemic
71.	Multi-coloured Treefrog	<i>Litoria multicolor</i>	Amphibian	DD	-	-	Endemic
72.	Black stripe	<i>Papuagrion auriculatum</i>	Insect	DD	-	-	Endemic
73.	Damselfly (no name)	<i>Teinobasis luciae</i>	Insect	DD	-	-	Endemic
74.	Butterfly (no name)	<i>Arhopala adherbal</i>	Insect	-	-	-	Endemic
75.	Butterfly (no name)	<i>Arhopala thamyras</i>	Insect	-	-	-	Endemic
76.	Amathusiid Butterfly	<i>Taenaris catops</i>	Insect	-	-	-	Endemic
77.	Butterfly (no name)	<i>Praetaxila statira</i>	Insect	-	-	-	Endemic


RTE Species Inventory

The species distribution, diet, habitat, migration patterns and threats of the RTE species have been listed below:

	
Source: MEC	
Common name	Kokoda mogurnda
Scientific name	<i>Mogurnda lineata</i>
IUCN status	Endangered (EN) (B1ab(iii))
CITES	-
P.106 /2018	-
Endemicity	Endemic
Distribution	<p>Papua New Guinea [Found only in the Kali, Ejava and Oivi creeks in the foothills on the northeastern side of the Owen Stanley Range] (Extant, resident)</p>  <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet	Benthic invertebrates, crustaceans, small fishes, and insects
Habitat	Wetlands (inland), small and clear rainforest streams
Migration Patterns	Non migratory
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining water quality caused by oil palm plantations and alluvial gold mining sites. Clearing for subsistence farming and development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Western Crowned-Pigeon
Scientific name		<i>Goura cristata</i>
IUCN status		Vulnerable (VU) (A2cd+3cd+4cd)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	Indonesia [Papua (Extant, resident)], [Maluku (Extant and introduced, resident)]	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, seeds, and small invertebrates
Habitat		Marshy and partly flooded forest, like alluvial forests. Can also be found in hill forests, dense secondary growth, and mangroves
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poaching • Illegal wildlife trade. • Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, mining, and urban development.





Source: MEC

Common name		Variable Goshawk
Scientific name		<i>Accipiter hiogaster</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Small mammals, small birds, lizards, snakes, frogs, large insects, and other arthropods
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal wildlife trade. Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Common name		White-bellied Sea-Eagle
Scientific name		<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia; Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Hong Kong; India (Andaman Is.); Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam (Extant, resident) • Taiwan, Province of China (Extant and vagrant, resident) 	<p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals, and carrion.
Habitat		Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal wildlife trade. • Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. • Poisoning by pesticides.

	
Source: MEC	
Common name	Brahminy kite
Scientific name	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
IUCN status	Least Concern (LC)
CITES	Appendix II
P.106 /2018	Protected
Endemicity	Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taiwan, Province of China; Timor-Leste (Extant, resident) • Australia; Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam (Extant, breeding) • Macao (Extant, seasonality uncertain) • Bhutan; Hong Kong; Maldives; Palau; Vanuatu (Extant and vagrant, non-breeding) • United Arab Emirates (Extant and origin uncertain, seasonality uncertain)
	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet	Fishes, small mammals, insects, and carrion.
Habitat	Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine
Migration Patterns	Non-migratory
Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal wildlife trade. • Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. • Poisoning by pesticides.




Source: MEC

Common name		Long-tailed Honey-buzzard
Scientific name		<i>Henicopernis longicauda</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects (wasps, wasp larvae, ants, and grasshoppers), tree lizards, birds, and bird eggs.
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal wildlife trade. Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Poisoning by pesticides.




Source: MEC

Common name		Rufous-bellied Kookaburra
Scientific name		<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects, earthworms, large spiders, crabs, frogs, lizards, small birds and small mammals
Habitat		Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: MEC

Common name		Papuan Spinetail
Scientific name		<i>Mearnsia novaeguineae</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Flying insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		-




Source: MEC

Common name		Eastern Great Egret
Scientific name		<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia, Bangladesh, China, Nepal, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia (Borneo), Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, (Zamboanga), Russia (north-eastern), Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Taiwan (Extant, breeding) • New Zealand, Peninsular Malaysia, Philippines (Extant, non-breeding) 	<p>Kushlan, J. A., & Hancock, J. A. (2005). Herons. Oxford University Press.</p>
Diet		Fishes, amphibians, snakes, aquatic insects, crustaceans, terrestrial insects, lizards, small birds, and small mammals.
Habitat		Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine
Migration Patterns		Full migrant
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland habitat degradation and loss. • Poaching for subsistence.




Source: MEC

Common name		Great-billed Heron
Scientific name		<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timor-Leste (Extant, resident) • Australia; Brunei Darussalam; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam (Extant, breeding) • Cambodia (Extant and origin uncertain, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fishes and crustaceans
Habitat		Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland habitat degradation and loss.




Source: MEC

Common name	Black Bittern	
Scientific name	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	
IUCN status	Least Concern (LC)	
CITES	-	
P.106 /2018	Protected	
Endemicity	Not endemic	
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia; Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taiwan, Province of China; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam (Extant, resident) • Christmas Island; Guam; Korea, Republic of (Extant and vagrant) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet	Fishes, insects, and amphibians	
Habitat	Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine	
Migration Patterns	Full migrant	
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland habitat degradation and loss. 	



Source: MEC

Common name		Hooded Butcherbird
Scientific name		<i>Cracticus cassicus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Large insects, larvae, spiders, fruits, small birds, and lizards
Habitat		Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Lowland Peltops
Scientific name		<i>Peltops blainvillii</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Flying insects
Habitat		Forest, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Papuan Hornbill
Scientific name		<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, insects, and small vertebrates
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Poaching for subsistence and trophies.




Source: MEC

Common name	Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo	
Scientific name	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	
IUCN status	Least Concern (LC)	
CITES	Appendix II	
P.106 /2018	Protected	
Endemicity	Not endemic	
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) • Puerto Rico (Extant and introduced, resident) • New Zealand, Palau (Extant and introduced, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet	Berries, seeds, nuts, roots, and insects	
Habitat	Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial	
Migration Patterns	Non-migratory	
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. • Illegal wildlife trade. 	




Source: eBird

Common name		Palm Cockatoo
Scientific name		<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix I
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Berries, fruits, seeds, and nuts,
Habitat		Forest, Savanna
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Illegal wildlife trade.




Source: MEC

Common name		Golden Cuckooshrike
Scientific name		<i>Campochaera sloetii</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits and insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: MEC

Common name		Boyer's Cuckooshrike
Scientific name		<i>Coracina boyeri</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits and insects
Habitat		Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: eBird

Common name		New Guinea Cicadabird
Scientific name		<i>Edolisoma melas</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, insects, and insect larvae
Habitat		Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Grey-headed Cicadabird
Scientific name		<i>Edolisoma schisticeps</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits and insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC (Camera Trap)

Common name		Southern Cassowary
Scientific name		<i>Casuarus casuarus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fallen fruits, small vertebrates, small invertebrates, fungi, carrion, and plants
Habitat		Forest, Savanna
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Human intercatations.




Source: MEC

Common name		Pinon's Imperial-pigeon
Scientific name		<i>Ducula pinon</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: MEC

Common name		Zoe's Imperial-pigeon
Scientific name		<i>Ducula zoeae</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: ebird

Common name		Cinnamon Ground-dove
Scientific name		<i>Gallicolumba rufigula</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, seeds, and insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Nomadic
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: eBird

Common name		Orange-fronted Fruit Dove
Scientific name		<i>Ptilinopus aurantiifrons</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, berries, and insects
Habitat		Forest, Savanna, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Coroneted Fruit-Dove
Scientific name		<i>Ptilinopus coronulatus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Orange-Bellied Fruit Dove
Scientific name		<i>Ptilinopus iozonus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits
Habitat		Forest, Savanna, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: eBird

Common name		Dwarf Fruit Dove
Scientific name		<i>Ptilinopus nainus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits and nectar
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Nomadic
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: eBird

Common name		Ornate Fruit Dove
Scientific name		<i>Ptilinopus ornatus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [West Papua] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Nomadic
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Pink-spotted Fruit Dove
Scientific name		<i>Ptilinopus perlatus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [West Papua] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Nomadic
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: BioLib

Common name		Ivory-billed Coucal
Scientific name		<i>Centropus menbeki</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Snakes, frogs, small birds, arthropods, and large insects.
Habitat		Forest, Shrubland
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: eBird

Common name		Olive-crowned Flowerpecker
Scientific name		<i>Dicaeum pectorale</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits and arthropods
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: iNaturalist

Common name		Streak Headed Manikin
Scientific name		<i>Lonchura tristissima</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Seeds, berries, and insects
Habitat		Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: MEC


Common name		White-winged Tern
Scientific name		<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia; Belarus; Bulgaria; Estonia; France; Georgia; Hungary; Kazakhstan; Latvia; Lithuania; Mongolia; Netherlands; North Macedonia; Poland; Russian Federation (Eastern Asian Russia); Slovakia; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan (Extant, breeding) • Guam; Malaysia; Micronesia, Federated States of; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Philippines; South Sudan (Extant, non-breeding) • Austria; Bahrain; Cyprus; Denmark; Greece; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Israel; Jordan; Lebanon; Palestine, State of; Qatar; Slovenia; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Emirates (Extant, passage) • Albania; Algeria; Angola; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Benin; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Botswana; Brunei Darussalam; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; China; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Croatia; Czechia; Côte d'Ivoire; 	<p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>

	<p>Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Germany; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Italy; Japan; Kenya; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Korea, Republic of; Kuwait; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Liberia; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Maldives; Mali; Malta; Mauritania; Moldova; Montenegro; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar; Namibia; Nepal; New Zealand; Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Romania; Russian Federation (Central Asian Russia, European Russia); Rwanda; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Serbia; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Somalia; South Africa; Spain; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Switzerland; Taiwan, Province of China; Tanzania, United Republic of; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Togo; Tunisia; Turkey; Uganda; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Viet Nam; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe (Extant, resident)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Belgium; Canada; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Dominica; Faroe Islands; Finland; Gibraltar; Guadeloupe; Iceland; Ireland; Lesotho; Luxembourg; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Montserrat; Nauru; Norway; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Réunion; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sao Tome and Principe; Solomon Islands; Sweden; Turks and Caicos Islands; United Kingdom; United States; Virgin Islands, U.S. (Extant and Vagrant) 	
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Diet	Aquatic insects, adult and larval terrestrial insects, small fishes, and tadpoles
Habitat	Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine
Migration Patterns	Full migrant
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of habitat and the lack of regulation of wetlands.• Human recreational activities.




Source: MEC

Common name		Orange-footed Scrubfowl
Scientific name		<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) • Timor-Leste (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Seeds, fallen fruits, berries, roots, shoots of flowers, snails, earthworms, insects, and their larvae
Habitat		Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. • Poaching.



Source: MEC

Common name		Red-billed Brush-turkey
Scientific name		<i>Talegalla cuvieri</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Small invertebrates, small vertebrates, seeds, and fruits
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Poaching and egg collecting.



Source: MEC

Common name		Puff-backed Honeyeater
Scientific name		<i>Meliphaga aruensis</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, seeds, arthropods, and nectar
Habitat		Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: DiBird

Common name		Yellow-gaped Honeyeater
Scientific name		<i>Microptilotis flavirictus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, seeds, arthropods, and nectar
Habitat		Forest, Savanna
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: eBird

Common name		Streak-Headed Honeyeater
Scientific name		<i>Pycnopygius stictocephalus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, seeds, arthropods, and nectar
Habitat		Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Frilled Monarch
Scientific name		<i>Arses telescopthalmus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Arthropods
Habitat		Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: MEC

Common name		Hooded Monarch
Scientific name		<i>Symposiachrus manadensis</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Arthropods
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: Wikipedia

Common name		Brown Oriole
Scientific name		<i>Oriolus szalayi</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, small invertebrates, nectar, and seeds
Habitat		Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: eBird

Common name		Glossy-mantled Manucode
Scientific name		<i>Manucodia ater</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, nectar, plants and arthropods
Habitat		Forest, Savanna, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Poaching Illegal wildlife trade

 <p style="text-align: center;">Source: MEC</p>	
Common name	Black Lory
Scientific name	<i>Chalcopsitta atra</i>
IUCN status	Least Concern (LC)
CITES	Appendix II
P.106 /2018	Protected
Endemicity	Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia (Extant, resident)  <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet	Nectar, flowers, fruits, pollen, and seeds
Habitat	Forest, Savanna, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns	Non-migratory
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. • Poaching • Illegal wildlife trade



Source: MEC

Common name		Papuan Eclectus
Scientific name		<i>Eclectus polychloros</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia; Indonesia (Papua, Maluku); Papua New Guinea (Bismarck Archipelago); Solomon Islands (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits, nuts, flowers, leaf buds and seeds
Habitat		Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Poaching Illegal wildlife trade




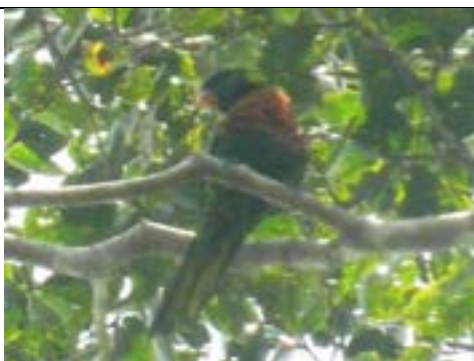
Source: MEC

Common name		Red-cheeked Parrot
Scientific name		<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timor-Leste (Extant, resident) • Australia; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Seeds, fruits, blossoms, and nectar
Habitat		Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. • Poaching • Illegal wildlife trade



Source: MEC

Common name		Black-capped Lory
Scientific name		<i>Lorius lory</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Pollen, nectar, flowers, fruits, and insects
Habitat		Forest, Wetlands (inland)
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Poaching Illegal wildlife trade



Source: MEC

Common name		Coconut Lorikeet
Scientific name		<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu (Extant, resident) Hong Kong, Singapore (Extant and introduced, resident) 	<p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Nectar, pollen, flowers, seeds, fruits, berries, insects, and larvae
Habitat		Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Poaching Illegal wildlife trade



Source: eBird

Common name		White-bellied Thicket-Fantail
Scientific name		<i>Rhipidura leucothorax</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, breeding) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: MEC

Common name		Black Thicket-fantail
Scientific name		<i>Rhipidura maculipectus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.






Source: Wikipedia

Common name		Golden Myna
Scientific name		<i>Mino anais</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits and insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: Wikipedia

Common name		Yellow-faced Myna
Scientific name		<i>Mino dumontii</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits and insects
Habitat		Forest, Savanna, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.

 <p style="text-align: center;">Source: MEC</p>	
Common name	Australian Ibis
Scientific name	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>
IUCN status	Least Concern (LC)
CITES	-
P.106 /2018	Protected
Endemicity	Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia (Extant, resident) • Australia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands (Extant, breeding) • New Zealand (Extant and vagrant)  <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet	Terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates, crayfish, mussels, and amphibians
Habitat	Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine
Migration Patterns	Full migrant
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of habitat and the lack of regulation of wetlands. • Human recreational activities.




Source: Wikipedia

Common name		Javan Deer
Scientific name		<i>Rusa timorensis</i>
IUCN status		Vulnerable (VU) (C1)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		Protected
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Bali and Jawa (Extant, resident)] Australia; Brazil; Indonesia [Papua, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Is., Maluku]; Malaysia; Mauritius; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Réunion; Thailand; Timor-Leste (Extant and introduced, resident) 	No distribution map available
Diet		Grasses, leaves, barks and fallen fruits
Habitat		Tropical and subtropical grassland, but also can be found in forests, mountains, shrublands and marshes.
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poaching Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Invasive species.



Source: Animal Database

Common name		Three Striped Dasyure
Scientific name		<i>Myoictis melas</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Lizards, insects, fruits, and flowers
Habitat		Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preyed upon by dogs and cats.




Source: BioLib

Common name		Brown Dorcopsis
Scientific name		<i>Dorcopsis muelleri</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Leaves and fruits
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: iNaturalist

Common name		Common Echymipera
Scientific name		<i>Echymipera kalubu</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fungi, fruits, insects, and plant material
Habitat		Forest, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preyed upon by dogs and cats.




Source: MEC

Common name		Great Flying fox
Scientific name		<i>Pteropus neohibernicus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia; Papua New Guinea (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Fruits
Habitat		Forest, Savanna, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Poaching




Source: MEC

Common name		New Guinea Snake-Lizard
Scientific name		<i>Lialis jicari</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua]; Papua New Guinea [Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea [main island group]] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Lizards and small invertebrates
Habitat		Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Brown four-fingered skink
Scientific name		<i>Carlia fusca</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua]; (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		De Vis' Emo Skink
Scientific name		<i>Emoia pallidiceps</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua]; Papua New Guinea [Papua New Guinea [main island group]] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Slender Skink
Scientific name		<i>Eomoia physicae</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua]; Papua New Guinea [Papua New Guinea [main island group]] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		New Guinea Four-fingered Skink
Scientific name		<i>Lygisaurus novaeguineae</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Papuan Forest Skink
Scientific name		<i>Sphenomorphus jobiensis</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua]; Papua New Guinea [Papua New Guinea [main island group], Bismarck Archipelago] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Common Forest Skink
Scientific name		<i>Sphenomorphus simus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Maluku, Papua]; Papua New Guinea [Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea [main island group]] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Blue-tailed Monitor
Scientific name		<i>Varanus doreanus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Not endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia [Queensland]; Indonesia [Papua]; Papua New Guinea [Papua New Guinea [main island group]] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Small birds, small mammals, fishes, amphibians, and invertebrates
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. • Illegal wildlife trade.




Source: MEC

Common name		Peach-throated Monitor
Scientific name		<i>Varanus jobiensis</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		Appendix II
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua]; Papua New Guinea; Papua New Guinea [Papua New Guinea [main island group]] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Small birds, small mammals, fishes, amphibians, and invertebrates
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development. Illegal wildlife trade.




Source: MEC

Common name		Batanta wrinkled ground frog
Scientific name		<i>Cornufer batantae</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest, Wetlands (inland)
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat and the lack of regulation of wetlands.




Source: MEC

Common name		Dotted wrinkled ground frog
Scientific name		<i>Cornufer punctatus</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest, Wetlands (inland)
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat and the lack of regulation of wetlands.




Source: MEC

Common name		Multi-coloured Treefrog
Scientific name		<i>Litoria multicolor</i>
IUCN status		Data Deficient (DD)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Insects
Habitat		Forest, Wetlands (inland)
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Dragonfly (no name)
Scientific name		<i>Papuagrion occipitale</i>
IUCN status		Least Concern (LC)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Maluku, Papua]; Papua New Guinea [Papua New Guinea [main island group]] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Minnows, tadpoles, and insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		




Source: MEC

Common name		Black stripe
Scientific name		<i>Papuagrion auriculatum</i>
IUCN status		Data Deficient (DD)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua]; Papua New Guinea [Papua New Guinea [main island group]] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Minnows, tadpoles, and insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.




Source: MEC

Common name		Damselfly (no name)
Scientific name		<i>Teinobasis luciae</i>
IUCN status		Data Deficient (DD)
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia [Papua] (Extant, resident) 	 <p>IUCN: https://www.iucnredlist.org/</p>
Diet		Minnows, tadpoles, and insects
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from extensive logging, deforestation, and urban development.



Source: MEC

Common name	Butterfly (no name)	
Scientific name	<i>Arhopala adherbal</i>	
IUCN status	-	
CITES	-	
P.106 /2018	-	
Endemicity	Endemic	
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australasia 	 <p>https://www.papua-insects.nl/insect%20orders/Lepidoptera/Lycaenidae/Lycaeninae/Arhopala/Arhopala%20adherbal.htm</p>
Diet	Nectar	
Habitat	Forest	
Migration Patterns	Non-migratory	
Threats		



Source: MEC

Common name	Butterfly (no name)	
Scientific name	<i>Arhopala thamyras</i>	
IUCN status	-	
CITES	-	
P.106 /2018	-	
Endemicity	Endemic	
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australasia 	No distribution map available
Diet	Nectar	
Habitat	Forest	
Migration Patterns	Non-migratory	
Threats		



Source: MEC

Common name		Amathusiid Butterfly
Scientific name		<i>Taenaris catops</i>
IUCN status		-
CITES		-
P.106 /2018		-
Endemicity		Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Guinea and surrounding islands 	No distribution map available
Diet		Nectar
Habitat		Forest
Migration Patterns		Non-migratory
Threats		



Source: MEC

Common name	Butterfly (no name)
Scientific name	<i>Praetaxila statira</i>
IUCN status	-
CITES	-
P.106 /2018	-
Endemicity	Endemic
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australasia No distribution map available.
Diet	Nectar
Habitat	Forest
Migration Patterns	Non-migratory
Threats	

2.8.1.2 Floral Composition of the Recovery Site

Throughout both the biological assessments, as many as 325 plant species from 89 families were identified and recorded in the Recovery Site. The majority of the species found are either inhabitants of lowland dry forests or a lowland dry forest variant interspersed with swamp areas. The species composition of the various land covers in the Recovery Site depends on the condition of these areas and the stage of succession of which the areas were in. As a general description of the vegetation in these forested areas, most of the plots were covered with woody plants, in the forms of trees, palms and low-stature vegetation. Aside from this, the forest floors were dominated by shrubs, forest gingers, tubers, orchids, and climbers. The total floral species list is presented in Appendix A, Table 5.2.

After analysing the data collected from the plots, the majority of these areas are dominated by the family Dipterocarpaceae, making up about 20% of the total species recorded. Following up behind, Arecaceae and Calophyllaceae each made up about 6% of the species list. Apocynaceae made up 5% while Anacardiaceae and Myrtaceae each made up 4%. The families Rubiaceae, Pandanaceae, Myristicaceae and Orchidaceae each made up 3% of the total species identified. Judging by these values, the Recovery Site has a high diversity of vegetation species, but the number of families recorded is relatively low.

During the assessments, a number of plant species identified were shown to have international and/or local protection statuses. As for these assessments, 4 types of levels of criteria were used to identify whether the plant species recorded in the Recovery Site would be given a “Rare, Threatened, Endangered (RTE) status.

The first of these criteria used was the IUCN red list, of which as many as 102 species from 45 families given either one of the various statuses, “Critically Endangered” (CR), “Endangered” (EN), “Vulnerable” (VU), “Near Threatened” (NT), “Least Concern” (LC) or “Data Deficient” (DD). From these statuses, only CR, EN and VU were used to classify the RTE species. Only 13 species from 7 families were given the RTE classification based on using only these conservation statuses. There are only 2 species from the total species list that have a CR status, this being *Hopea inexpectata* (Dipterocarpaceae) and *Cinnamomum longipedicellatum* (Lauraceae). For the EN status, there is *Alstonia breviloba* (Apocynaceae), *Calophyllum robustum*, *Calophyllum waliense*, *Calophyllum persimile* (Calophyllaceae), *Macaranga lanceolata* and *Macaranga intotonsa* (Euphorbiaceae). Finally, for the VU status, there is *Calophyllum trachycaule* (Calophyllaceae), *Anisoptera thurifera* (Dipterocarpaceae), *Cryptocarya iridescens* (Lauraceae), *Xanthophyllum suberosum* (Polygalaceae) and *Madhuca orientalis* (Sapotaceae).

The next criteria in determining whether a species was given a RTE classification was based on the “protected” status given by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry, this being P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018. Throughout the total species list, only one species fell under this category, namely *Agathis labillardierei* (Araucariaceae).

The CITES treaty was the next criteria used, specifically Appendix II, which is given to species that are not necessarily threatened with extinction, but if the international and local trade of these species is not regulated, these species could eventually become extinct. In the Recovery Site, only 15 of the

species received this classification, 11 being from the Orchidaceae family, 2 from Nepenthaceae and 1 each from Thymeleceae and Cyatheaceae.

Finally, the last criteria used in determining whether a species received the RTE status, was if the species was endemic to the island of Papua New Guinea. From the recorded species in the Recovery Site, 55 species from 29 families were found to be endemic. This is no surprise as plant endemism in both Papua and New Guinea is relatively high, it being the only Malesian island group with more endemic species than non-endemic.

2.8.2 Carbon Assessment of the Recovery Site

For both the biological assessments of the Recovery Site, biomass and carbon stock values were calculated based on 3 different forest strata within the area namely, low-density forest, medium-density forest, and high-density forest.

Throughout the Recovery Site, only 2 sample plots were given the low-density forest stratum classification. For one to identify a low-density forest, the carbon stock values must fall between 75 tons/ha - 90 tons/ha (Table 2.9). Based on data analysis, these areas had carbon stock values ranging between 83.70 tons/ha – 85.38 tons/ha, averaging at 84.54 tons/ha. These values were derived from the biomass count ranging between 178.10 tons/ha - 181.65 tons/ha, averaging at 179.87 tons/ha. One must understand that the changes in biomass values will result in a direct change in the carbon stock values. These values calculated are in line with the conditions of these areas. As a general description, forests within the low-density stratum are usually areas that have been disturbed and are currently in one of the earlier successional stages, dominated mostly by poles and having an open canopy.

Table 2.9: Biomass and carbon stock values of the low-density forests in the Recovery Site

No	Plot	Density (stems/ha)			Basal Area (m ² /ha)			Biomass (t/ha)			Carbon (t/ha)
		Dbh> 15 cm	Dbh 5 - 14.9 cm	Total	Dbh> 15 cm	Dbh 5 - 14.9 cm	Total	Dbh> 15 cm	Dbh 5 - 14.9 cm	Total	
1	PR11	480	600	1080	19.36	3.63	22.99	157.06	21.03	178.10	83.70
2	PR3	280	1700	1980	16.79	5.50	22.29	153.66	28.00	181.65	85.38

Next, there were 5 sample plots out of the 28 that were placed in the medium-density forest stratum. For one to classify an area as a medium-density forest, the carbon stock values must range between 90 tons/ha – 150 tons/ha (Table 2.10). For these areas, the carbon stock values ranged between 103.08 tons/ha - 143.91 tons/ha, averaging at 130.58 tons/ha. In addition to this, the biomass values ranged between 219.32 tons/ha – 306.19 tons/ha, averaging at 277.83 tons/ha. For a general description of these areas, these forests are currently in either the middle or late successional stage, with trees that are yet to reach maturity. The climax species within these areas are still young and have not dominated the landscape yet.

Table 2.10: Biomass and carbon stock values of the medium-density forests in the Recovery Site

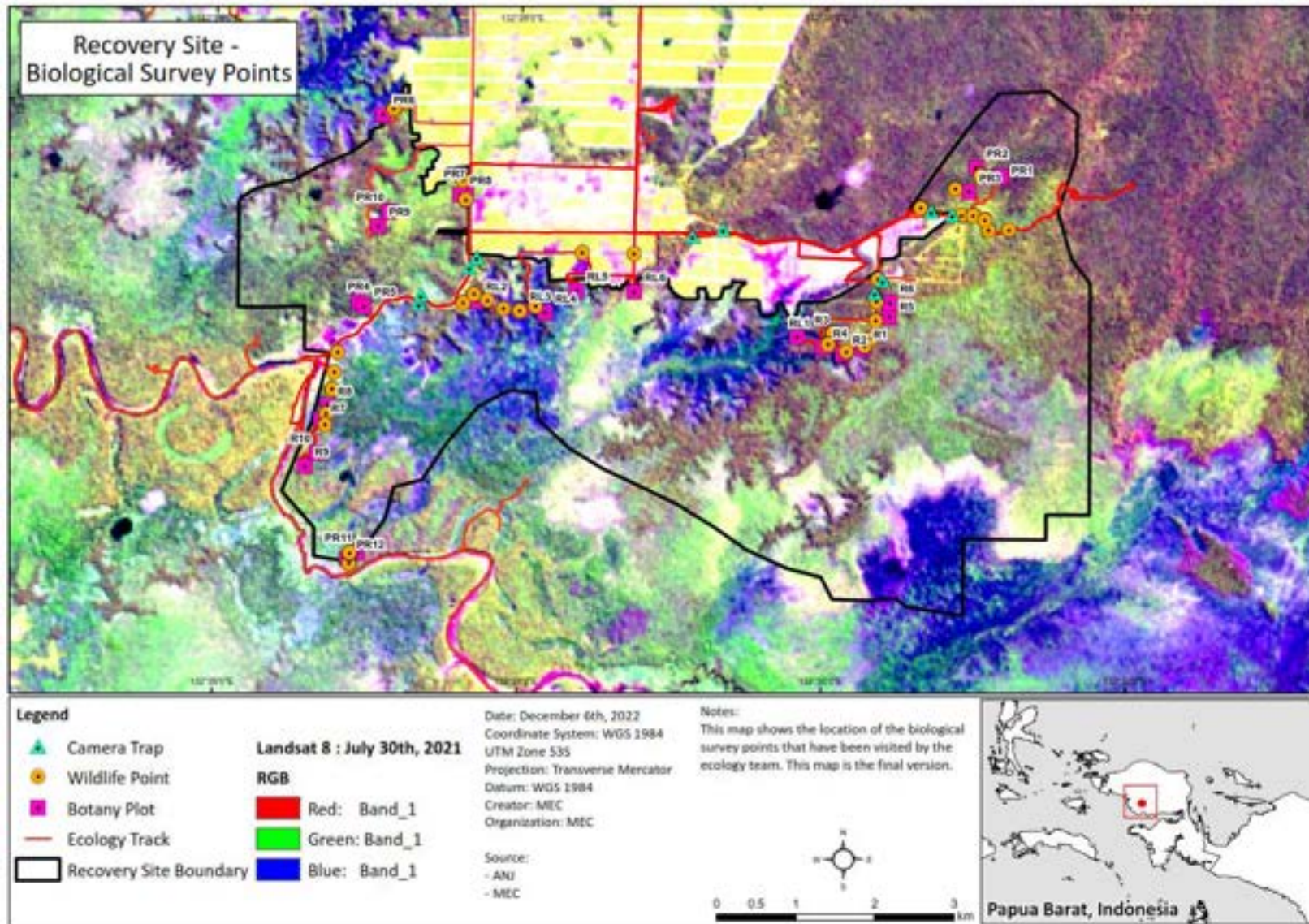
No	Plot	Density (stems/ha)			Basal Area (m ² /ha)			Biomass (t/ha)			Carbon (t/ha)
		Dbh> 15 cm	Dbh 5 - 14.9 cm	Total	Dbh> 15 cm	Dbh 5 - 14.9 cm	Total	Dbh> 15 cm	Dbh 5 - 14.9 cm	Total	
1	R1	260	1500	1760	18.73	6.95	25.68	180.54	38.78	219.32	103.08
2	PR5	400	300	700	29.72	0.80	30.52	275.64	3.92	279.56	131.39
3	R3	480	2000	2480	23.67	12.54	36.22	205.73	74.28	280.01	131.61
4	R10	320	2600	2920	24.24	12.04	36.28	237.21	66.86	304.07	142.91
5	PR9	460	700	1160	30.18	5.20	35.38	275.45	30.75	306.19	143.91

Finally, 14 of the 28 sample plots were high-density forest stratum classification (Table 2.11). These forests are classified by having carbon stock values that exceed 150 tons/ha. The sample plots displayed a carbon stock value range of 156.88 tons/ha – 250.68 tons/ha, averaging at 194.98 tons/ha.

Likewise, the biomass values ranged between 333.78 tons/ha – 533.36 tons/ha, averaging at 414.85 tons/ha. The majority of the Recovery Site is covered by forests with the high-density stratum. Generally, these forests are within the late successional stage and are dominated by climax species, well on their way to reaching maturity.

Table 2.11: Biomass and carbon stock values of the high-density forests in the Recovery Site

No	Plot	Density (stems/ha)			Basal Area (m ² /ha)			Biomass (t/ha)			Carbon (t/ha)
		Dbh> 15 cm	Dbh 5 - 14.9 cm	Total	Dbh> 15 cm	Dbh 5 - 14.9 cm	Total	Dbh> 15 cm	Dbh 5 - 14.9 cm	Total	
1	PR8	340	1700	2040	29.22	8.86	38.08	282.69	51.10	333.78	156.88
2	R2	560	1100	1660	32.81	7.20	40.00	299.66	42.55	342.21	160.84
3	R5	340	1000	1340	32.03	5.89	37.93	332.44	34.27	366.71	172.35
4	R6	540	900	1440	38.45	4.92	43.38	355.65	27.53	383.18	180.09
5	PR1	500	2000	2500	32.92	12.23	45.15	316.77	72.35	389.12	182.89
6	PR2	660	2300	2960	36.91	11.05	47.96	332.17	62.93	395.10	185.70
7	R7	180	100	280	34.54	0.57	35.11	395.39	3.20	398.58	187.33
8	R8	220	300	520	35.77	1.53	37.30	395.13	8.42	403.56	189.67
9	PR6	720	800	1520	40.59	7.82	48.41	359.82	48.99	408.81	192.14
10	PR10	480	1300	1780	39.01	7.86	46.87	401.15	46.35	447.49	210.32
11	R9	280	1700	1980	37.55	8.88	46.42	413.07	49.97	463.03	217.63
12	PR4	700	300	1000	49.69	1.75	51.44	457.99	10.06	468.06	219.99
13	R4	480	1000	1480	44.83	5.13	49.96	445.10	29.75	474.85	223.18
14	PR7	820	2500	3320	49.64	13.60	63.24	455.49	77.87	533.36	250.68



Map 2.3: Location of sampling sites for wildlife survey, botany plots and camera traps in the Recovery Site

2.9 Progress of Plant Nursery

The rehabilitation nursery is operational and has successfully produced a total of 1,815 tree seedlings this year (Photo 2.16). Dominant tree seedling species that have been grown in the nursery are *Nageia wallichiana*, *Baccaurea* sp., *Canarium* sp. and *Vatica rassak*. The first phase of rehabilitation exercise has been completed. The second phase is being planned and will be included in the 5-year management plan for the Recovery Site, which is currently being formulated. The GPS coordinate of the nursery is 1°50'00.1" S, 132°28'54.8" E and the *Dinas Kehutanan, Lingkungan Hidup dan Pertanian* has visited the tree seedling in the nursery (Photo 2.17).





Photo 2.16: Progress of plant nursery



Photo 2.17: Inspection conducted at the nursery by *Dinas Kehutanan, Lingkungan Hidup dan Pertanian*

2.10 Targeted Site Rehabilitation

The ANJ's on-site team has successfully rehabilitated the cleared areas within Recovery Site from December 2020 to present. Approximately 1.7 ha within the Recovery Site have been planted with a total of 230 trees of *Syzygium* sp. (54 seedlings), *Baccaurea nesophila* (52 seedlings), *Cryptocarya* sp. (23 seedlings), *Croton* sp. (11 seedlings), *Intsia bijuga* (19 seedlings), *Nageia wallichiana* (51 seedlings), *Cleistanthus* sp. (18 seedlings), and *Maccaranga* sp. (2 seedlings), refer to Photo 2.18.

Regular monitoring is being carried out at the rehabilitated areas to observe the survival and growth of the planted seedlings. An addition of 4.3 ha within the Recovery Site that consist of abandoned oil palm are also being rehabilitated. Seedling species such as *Durio zibethinus*, *Artocarpus integer*, *Nageia wallichiana*, *Arthocarpus* sp., and *Alstonia* sp., have been planted in the area.

The rehabilitation area is currently undergoing natural regeneration and the palms have been abandoned (Photo 2.19). Continuous monitoring will be carried out in the rehabilitated area by the site team.



Photo 2.18: Rehabilitation progress in the Recovery Site




Photo 2.19: Rehabilitated area in Recovery Site

2.11 Monitoring of Site Integrity

ANJ's on-site team regularly monitors the Recovery Site (Figure 2.3). They monitor the progress of the rehabilitated areas, the condition of the boundary markers, and signboards installed as well as inventory of flora and fauna species within the Recovery Site. ANJ team collaborates with *Dinas Kehutanan, Dinas Pertanian dan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Maybrat* in managing the site (Photo 2.20).

No		Aktivitas Pemantauan HCS		JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUN		JUL		AUG		SEP		OCT		NOV		DEC			
				TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS	TDK	TS
Kegiatan yang masuk HCS																													
1		Aktivitas Perembangan larva		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
2		Aktivitas Perembakan burung/berburu		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
3		Aktivitas pembakaran lahan		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
4		Aktivitas perburuan/memangsa ikan		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
5		Aktivitas perembangan lar		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
6		Aktivitas Perusakan plank HCV		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
7		Aktivitas Perusakan Tando (Patok, betas) HCV		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
8		Aktivitas Pemupukan sepanjang areal sempadan sungai		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
9		Aktivitas Penyempitan sepanjang areal Sempadan Sungai		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
10		Aktivitas lain-lain yang masuk HCV		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
Pemantauan Flora dan Fauna di areal HCV																													
1		Ditemukan Flora yang hampir punah/dilindungi																											
	a.	Anagrek rekasa papua (<i>Grimothopium atavatum</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	b.	kantong Semar (<i>Nepenthes mirabilis</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	c.	kantong Semar (<i>Nepenthes ampullaria</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
2		Ditemukan Fauna yang hampir punah/dilindungi																											
	Rekap data monitoring satwa																												
	a.	Julang Papua (<i>Myzomela plicata</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	b.	kauaan (<i>Cassidix caerulea</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	c.	kakakua besar jambul kuning (<i>Coccyus galerita</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	d.	kakakua raja (<i>Proboosciper albertus</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	e.	burung kepala hitam (<i>Janus lenis</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	f.	Nuri hitam (<i>Chalcopitta abri</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	g.	Nuri pipi merah (<i>Griffithopus griffithsi</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	h.	Pelati pelangi (<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	i.	Nuri Bayan (<i>Electus rotatus</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	j.	Elang alap kelabu (<i>Accipiter novae-hollandiae</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	k.	Cendrawasih mata bewar (<i>Ptilinopus melanoleucus</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	l.	Maleo kamur (<i>Taligalla cuvieri</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	m.	Rusa timur (<i>Canis timonensis</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	n.	Kanguru tanah (<i>Thylagale brunsi</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	o.	Mambruk (<i>Goura cristata</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	p.	Nuri ala Sumatera (<i>Phittaculirostris sumatrensis</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	q.	Elang bondol (<i>Haliaeetus indus</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	r.	Kuntul berbau (<i>Ardea fusc</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	s.	Kuntul besar (<i>Ardea alba</i>)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	t.	dit.																											

Catatan:

Direktur,

PTPT Tanjungburu
Manager Konservasi


Hexagon Blok C 30 September 2022
Direktur,

Iman Muzono
Conservation Staff

Figure 2.3: Monitoring report of the Recovery Site



Photo 2.20: Monitoring exercise together with *Dinas Kehutanan, Dinas Pertanian dan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Maybrat*

3 Map Portfolio of the Recovery Site Landscape

The construction of the spatial database was seen as necessary so that the spatial data could be collected and transformed into information. Raster data in the form of satellite and drone imagery has also been analysed to generate maps. This information is primarily for the purpose formulation of the 5-year management plan for the Recovery Site. The record of the spatial information generated from various sources is summarized in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Spatial database used to generate maps

No.	Shapefile	Data Type
1.	Recovery Site Boundary	Polygon
2.	ANJT, PMP and PPM Boundary Shapefile (Wider Landscape)	Polygon
3.	Watershed Model	Polygon
4.	River Network	Line
5.	2019 Land Cover	Polygon
6.	Land System Model	Polygon
7.	Forest Classes	Polygon
8.	Aerial Photos	Point
9.	Flight Path	Line
10.	Biology Assessment Survey Point	Point
11.	Wildlife Survey Track	Line
12.	Ecological Model	Polygon
13.	Preliminary Carbon Model	Polygon
14.	Villages	Point
15.	Customary Land	Polygon
16.	Land Cover of Recovery Site	Polygon
	Raster	Data Type
17.	Elevation	Alos Palsar
18.	Slope	Alos Palsar
19.	Satellite Image	Sentinel 2A
20.	Drone Image	Enhanced Compression Wavelet (ECW)

A series of maps were generated using the spatial database. This exercise was undertaken to obtain a better understanding of the various ecological and biological resources of the Recovery Site. In addition to this, the wider landscape was also analysed to get a better understanding of the landscape processes supporting the Recovery Site. Table 3.2 provides the titles and description of the maps generated. The maps listed are provided as a supporting document to this report.

Table 3.2: Description of the maps generated

Map Number	Map title	Description
Wider Landscape		
Map 1	Elevation Model Map of Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape	This map shows the elevation model of the Recovery Site and its wider landscape. The elevation ranges between 0 m and 260 m.
Map 2	Slope Model Map of Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape	This map shows the slopes of the Recovery Site and its wider landscape. The overall area is quite flat and not steep.
Map 3	Watershed Model of Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape	This map shows the watersheds of the Recovery Site and its wider landscape. There are 4 different river basins in the area.
Map 4	Land Cover of Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape based on KLHK Data (2019)	This map shows the land cover of the Recovery Site and its wider landscape based on 2019 KLHK data. There are 11 landcover types including forest and non-forest classes.
Map 5	Land System Model of Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape	This map shows the land system model of the Recovery Site and its wider landscape. Based on the land system model, the Recovery Site is dominated by the Puragi land system, which consists of low undulating terraces with dissected margins.
Map 6	Functional Land Use Classes of Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape	This map shows the functional land use classes of the Recovery Site and its wider landscape. There are 5 different functional land use in the wider landscape. The Recovery Site is dominated by Area for Potential Development (APL).
Map 7	Flight Path for Low-Level Aerial Reconnaissance of Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape	This map shows the flight path and the locations of the aerial photos taken of the Recovery Site and its wider landscape.
Map 8	Condition of the Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape based on October 2022 Satellite Image	This map shows the landcover condition of the Recovery Site and its wider landscape in October 2022.
Map 9	Ecological Model of Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape	This map shows the ecological model of the Recovery Site and its wider landscape. There are 22 ecological classes.
Map 10	Carbon Model Map of Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape	This map shows a carbon model of the recovery site. The above ground carbon ranges between 0 t/ha to 205 t/ha.
Map 11	Location of Villages and the Customary Land of Recovery Site and its Wider Landscape	This map shows the locations of villages and customary land of the recovery site and its wider landscape.

Map Number	Map title	Description
Focused to Recovery Site		
Map 12	Landcover of Recovery Site by MEC	This map shows the landcover classification of the Recovery Site. There are 16 classes identified.
Map 13	Watershed Model and River Network of Recovery Site.	This map shows the watershed of the recovery site. There are 2 different river basins in the area.
Map 14	Slope Model Map of Recovery Site (Thematic map).	This map shows the slopes of the Recovery Site. The overall area is quite flat and not steep.
Map 15	Elevation Model Map of Recovery Site	This map shows elevation model of the recovery site. The elevation ranges between 0 and 50 m.
Map 16	Carbon Model Map of Recovery Site	This map shows the carbon model of the recovery site. The above ground carbon ranges between 87 t/ha to 205 t/ha.
Map 17	Condition of the Recovery Site on November 2022	This map shows the landcover condition based on November 2022 satellite image.
Map 18	2021 Drone Map of the Recovery Site	This map shows the drone image mosaic of the Recovery Site. The drone images were captured in October 2021.
Map 19	Land System of Recovery Site Based on RePPProT	This map shows the land system of the Recovery Site based on RePPProT. There are 3 different types of land systems within the Recovery Site. The Recovery Site is dominated by the Puragi land system, which consists of low undulating terraces with dissected margins.
Map 20	Biological Survey Points Surrounding Recovery Site	This map shows the biological survey points surrounding the Recovery Site.

4 Management Expenditure

The total expenditure for the site management from January to October 2022 is IDR 353,093,749.00. This expenditure is inclusive of travel, field monitoring, and engagement institutional stakeholders such as *Dinas Perhutanan* (Forestry Department), *Dinas Lingkungan Hidup* (Department of Environment), *Dinas Perkebunan* (Plantation Department) and *Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam* (Natural Resources Conservation Agency). This expenditure has supported the interim management actions. The management planning exercise will begin in January 2023 where the management budget for the next 5 years will be discussed and finalized.

5 End Note

The third progress report records activities undertaken by the ANJ team to ensure the integrity of the Recovery Site is maintained. A series of actions in this interim management period between January to October 2022 focused on rehabilitation, boundary demarcation, community outreach and socialisation of the importance of this site to the workers in the PT. PMP concession. It can be reported that the Recovery Site is intact due to the successful implementation of interim management actions. The logical next step would be to develop a 5-year management plan to ensure that the Recovery Site is managed sustainably to achieve its establishment objectives. In view of developing the 5-year management plan, this phase has focused on data collection. Both spatial and biological data have been attained and analysed to gain a better understanding of the site. This information will now be used in management plan formulation.

6 Appendices

6.1 Appendix A: Data Table

Table 6.1: List of plant species recorded in the landscape of Recovery Site (2020 and 2021)

No.	Family	Species	IUCN		CITES	P.106/ 2018	Endemic Papua	Invasive
			Status	Criteria				
1	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Hopea inexpectata</i>	CR	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
2	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum longipedicellatum</i>	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
3	Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia breviloba</i>	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
4	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum robustum</i>	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
5	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum waliense</i>	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
6	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum persimile</i>	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
7	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga lanceolata</i>	EN	B2ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
8	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga intonsa</i>	EN	B2ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
9	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum trachycaule</i>	VU	B2ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
10	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Anisoptera thurifera</i>	VU	A3cd ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
11	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya iridescens</i>	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
12	Polygalaceae	<i>Xanthophyllum suberosum</i>	VU	B2ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
13	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuca orientalis</i>	VU	B1ab(iii,iv,v)+2ab(iii,iv,v) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
14	Cyatheaceae	<i>Sphaeropteris glauca</i>	LC	ver 3.1	Appendix II	-	-	-
15	Nepenthaceae	<i>Nepenthes ampullaria</i>	LC	ver 3.1	Appendix II	-	-	-
16	Nepenthaceae	<i>Nepenthes mirabilis</i>	LC	ver 3.1	Appendix II	-	-	-
17	Orchidaceae	<i>Bromheadia finlaysoniana</i>	LC	ver 3.1	Appendix II	-	-	-
18	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum macranthum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	Appendix II	-	-	-
19	Orchidaceae	<i>Claderia viridiflora</i>	LC	ver 3.1	Appendix II	-	-	-

No.	Family	Species	IUCN		CITES	P.106/ 2018	Endemic Papua	Invasive
			Status	Criteria				
20	Orchidaceae	<i>Grammatophyllum pantherinum</i>	-	-	Appendix II	-	-	-
21	Orchidaceae	<i>Macodes sandieriana</i>	-	-	Appendix II	-	-	-
22	Orchidaceae	<i>Thrixspermum congestum</i>	-	-	Appendix II	-	-	-
23	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium smillieae</i>	-	-	Appendix II	-	-	-
24	Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium pandanum</i>	-	-	Appendix II	-	-	-
25	Orchidaceae	<i>Acriopsis liliifolia</i>	-	-	Appendix II	-	-	-
26	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium nindii</i>	LC	ver 3.1	Appendix II	-	-	-
27	Orchidaceae	<i>Thrixspermum amplexicaule</i>	-	-	Appendix II	-	-	-
28	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Gonystylus macrophyllus</i>	LC	ver 3.1	Appendix II	-	-	-
29	Araucariaceae	<i>Agathis labillardierei</i>	NT	ver 3.1	-	√	√	-
30	Achariaceae	<i>Pangium edule</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Anacardiaceae	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
32	Anacardiaceae	<i>Gluta sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Anacardiaceae	<i>Buchanania arborescens</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
34	Anacardiaceae	<i>Camptosperma sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Anacardiaceae	<i>Camptosperma brevipetiolatum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
36	Anacardiaceae	<i>Gluta papuana</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
37	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera inoarpoides</i>	NT	B1ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
38	Annonaceae	<i>Cyathocalyx sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria rosenbergiana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Annonaceae	<i>Artabotrys sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Annonaceae	<i>Hubera forbesii</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
42	Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Annonaceae	<i>Popowia odoardi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

No.	Family	Species	IUCN		CITES	P.106/ 2018	Endemic Papua	Invasive
			Status	Criteria				
44	Annonaceae	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
45	Apocynaceae	<i>Cerbera floribunda</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
46	Apocynaceae	<i>Dischidia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Apocynaceae	<i>Voacanga grandifolia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia spatulata</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
49	Apocynaceae	<i>Hoya sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Araceae	<i>Epipremnum sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Araceae	<i>Scindapsus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Araceae	<i>Lasia spinosa</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
54	Araceae	<i>Pothos sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Araceae	<i>Schismatoglottis sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Araceae	<i>Pothos papuanus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Araceae	<i>Rhaphidophora sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias ledermannii</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
59	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Arecaceae	<i>Areca sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Arecaceae	<i>Borassodendron sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	Arecaceae	<i>Caryota sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Arecaceae	<i>Korthalsia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Arecaceae	<i>Livistona sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Arecaceae	<i>Oncosperma sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Arecaceae	<i>Pinanga sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Arecaceae	<i>Areca macrocalyx</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
68	Arecaceae	<i>Calamus sp3</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	Arecaceae	<i>Licuala crassiflora</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
70	Arecaceae	<i>Linospadix sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

No.	Family	Species	IUCN		CITES	P.106/ 2018	Endemic Papua	Invasive
			Status	Criteria				
71	Arecaceae	<i>Pinanga sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	Arecaceae	<i>Pinanga sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	Arecaceae	<i>Sommieria sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	Arecaceae	<i>Calamus sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	Arecaceae	<i>Calamus sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	Arecaceae	<i>Licuala sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	Arecaceae	<i>Metroxylon sagu</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
78	Asparagaceae	<i>Dracaena angustifolia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Asteliaceae	<i>Dracaena sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	Blechnaceae	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium cf. vulgare</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Burseraceae	<i>Haplolobus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	Burseraceae	<i>Santiria sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium decumanum</i>	NT	B2ab(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
87	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium rigidum</i>	DD	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
88	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium acutifolium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium maluense</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
91	Calophyllaceae	<i>Mesua sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum laticostatum</i>	NT	B2b(iii) ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
93	Calophyllaceae	<i>Mesua sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	Calophyllaceae	<i>Mesua sp3</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum goniocarpum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-

No.	Family	Species	IUCN		CITES	P.106/ 2018	Endemic Papua	Invasive
			Status	Criteria				
96	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	Calophyllaceae	<i>Kayea coriacea</i>	DD	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
98	Cannabaceae	<i>Gironniera subaequalis</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
99	Cardiopteridaceae	<i>Gonocaryum litorale</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
100	Cardiopteridaceae	<i>Gonocaryum sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
101	Celastraceae	<i>Lophopetalum torricellense</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
102	Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Parastemon sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
103	Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Parinari nonda</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
104	Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Atuna excelsa subsp. racemosa</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
105	Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia cf. latissima</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia hunsteinii</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
107	Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia hollrungii</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
108	Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia ledermannii</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
109	Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia schraderi</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
110	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
111	Compositae	<i>Riddellia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
112	Cunoniaceae	<i>Ceratopetalum succirubrum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
113	Cunoniaceae	<i>Ceratopetalum tetrapterum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	Cyatheaceae	<i>Scleria sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	Davalliaceae	<i>Davallia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	Dilleniaceae	<i>Dillenia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
117	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Anisoptera thurifera subsp. Polyandra</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
118	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Hopea iriana</i>	NT	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
119	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Hopea forbesii</i>	NT	A2cd ver 3.1	-	-	√	-

No.	Family	Species	IUCN		CITES	P.106/ 2018	Endemic Papua	Invasive
			Status	Criteria				
120	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Hopea papuana</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
121	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Hopea similis</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
122	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Vatica rassak</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
123	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
124	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
125	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
126	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
127	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
128	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
129	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus sp3</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Claoxylon sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
131	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga cf. yakasii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
132	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga similis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
133	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga suwo</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
134	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga villosula</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
135	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Neoscortechinia forbesii</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
136	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Agrostistachys borneensis</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
137	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Blumeodendron sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
139	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga rufibarbis</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
140	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Pimelodendron amboinicum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
142	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis acuminatissima</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
143	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus celebicus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
144	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

No.	Family	Species	IUCN		CITES	P.106/ 2018	Endemic Papua	Invasive
			Status	Criteria				
145	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
146	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus rufovillosus</i> cf.	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus megacarpus</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
148	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus sp3</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
151	Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
152	Gentianaceae	<i>Utania volubilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
153	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
154	Hanguanaceae	<i>Hanguana malayana</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
155	Icacinaceae	<i>Platea cf. excelsa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
156	Ixonanthaceae	<i>Ixonanthes sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
157	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
158	Lamiaceae	<i>Teijsmanniodendron bogoriense</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
159	Lamiaceae	<i>Teijsmanniodendron hollrungii</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
160	Lamiaceae	<i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
161	Lamiaceae	<i>Gmelina sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
162	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya densiflora</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
163	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya subfalcata</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
164	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
166	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne multiflora</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
167	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya depressa</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
168	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
169	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

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			Status	Criteria				
170	Lauraceae	<i>Dehaasia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
172	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
173	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum clemensii</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
174	Lecythidaceae	<i>Barringtonia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
175	Leguminosae	<i>Crudia papuana</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
176	Leguminosae	<i>Dalbergia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
177	Leguminosae	<i>Inocarpus fagifer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
178	Leguminosae	<i>Archidendron clypearia</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
179	Leguminosae	<i>Cynometra psilogyne</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
180	Leguminosae	<i>Cynometra schefferi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
181	Leguminosae	<i>Derris sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	Leguminosae	<i>Vigna sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
183	Leguminosae	<i>Cynometra brassii</i>	NT	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
184	Leguminosae	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	NT	A2cd+3cd+4cd ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
185	Loganiaceae	<i>Utania racemosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
186	Loganiaceae	<i>Neuburgia corynocarpa</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
187	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium longiflorum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
188	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	√
189	Malvaceae	<i>Sterculia cf. shillinglawii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Malvaceae	<i>Sterculia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
191	Marantaceae	<i>Maranta sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
192	Melastomataceae	<i>Medinilla sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
193	Melastomataceae	<i>Memecylon sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
194	Melastomataceae	<i>Astronia ferruginea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
195	Melastomataceae	<i>Astronia papuana</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
196	Melastomataceae	<i>Clidemia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

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			Status	Criteria				
197	Melastomataceae	<i>Pternandra sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
198	Meliaceae	<i>Aglaiia cf. agglomerata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
199	Meliaceae	<i>Aglaiia sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	Meliaceae	<i>Aglaiia tomentosa</i>	LC	ver 2.3	-	-	-	-
201	Meliaceae	<i>Chisocheton sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
202	Meliaceae	<i>Dysoxylum sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
203	Meliaceae	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
204	Meliaceae	<i>Chisocheton sayeri</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	v	-
205	Meliaceae	<i>Aglaiia sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
206	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
208	Monimiaceae	<i>Kibara coriacea</i>	LC	ver 2.3	-	-	-	-
209	Monimiaceae	<i>Stegathera fasciculata</i>	-	-	-	-	v	-
210	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
211	Moraceae	<i>Ficus bernaysii</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
212	Moraceae	<i>Ficus trachypison</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
213	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
214	Moraceae	<i>Ficus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
215	Moraceae	<i>Ficus villosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
216	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
217	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica cf. atrocorticata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
218	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica chrysophylla</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	v	-
219	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica lancifolia</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
220	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica schleinitzii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
221	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

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222	Myristicaceae	<i>Gymnacranthera farquhariana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
223	Myristicaceae	<i>Horsfieldia hellwigii</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
224	Myristicaceae	<i>Horsfieldia irya</i>	LC	ver 3.4	-	-	-	-
225	Myristicaceae	<i>Horsfieldia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
226	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica undulatifolia</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
227	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
228	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cf. puberulum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
229	Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
230	Myrtaceae	<i>Decaspermum bracteatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
231	Myrtaceae	<i>Kania eugenioides</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
232	Myrtaceae	<i>Memecylon sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
233	Myrtaceae	<i>Memecylon sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
234	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia latifolia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
235	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus elegans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
236	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cauliflorum</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
237	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cf. watutense</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
238	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium furfuraceum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
239	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium kuiense</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
240	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium subcorymbosum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
241	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium versteegii</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
242	Myrtaceae	<i>Xanthostemon sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
243	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium kipidamasii</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
244	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
245	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
246	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium sp3</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

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			Status	Criteria				
247	Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
248	Ochnaceae	<i>Schuermansia montana</i> cf.	-	-	-	-	-	-
249	Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
250	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
251	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
252	Orchidaceae	<i>Coelogyne sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
253	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
254	Orchidaceae	<i>Flickingeria sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
255	Orchidaceae	<i>Pseudovanilla sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
256	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
257	Orobanchaceae	<i>Ceratocalyx sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
258	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
259	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus brosimos</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
260	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
261	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
262	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus papuanus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
263	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
264	Pentaphragaceae	<i>Adinandra forbesii</i>	NT	B2ab(ii,iii)	-	-	√	-
265	Pentaphragaceae	<i>Ternstroemia cherryi</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
266	Pentaphragaceae	<i>Ternstroemia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
267	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion cf. striatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
268	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Antidesma excavatum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
269	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Cleistanthus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
270	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion littorale</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
271	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
272	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Aporosa nigropunctata</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-

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			Status	Criteria				
273	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Aporosa papuana</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
274	Piperaceae	<i>Piper sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
275	Podocarpaceae	<i>Nageia wallichiana</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
276	Polygalaceae	<i>Xanthophyllum papuanum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
277	Polypodiaceae	<i>Drynaria sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
278	Primulaceae	<i>Fittingia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
279	Primulaceae	<i>Fittingia tubiflora</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
280	Primulaceae	<i>Ardisia imperialis</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
281	Pteridaceae	<i>Taenitis sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
282	Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
283	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
284	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Gynotroches axillaris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
285	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Pellacalyx sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
286	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
287	Rubiaceae	<i>Myrmecodia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
288	Rubiaceae	<i>Neonauclea sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
289	Rubiaceae	<i>Nauclea sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
290	Rubiaceae	<i>Hydnophytum microphyllum</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
291	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
292	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
293	Rutaceae	<i>Melicope rubra</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
294	Rutaceae	<i>Melicope elleryana</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
295	Rutaceae	<i>Melicope sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
296	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma pinnata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
297	Salicaceae	<i>Homalium foetidum</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-

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			Status	Criteria				
298	Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis curvidens</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
299	Sapindaceae	<i>Rhysotoechia sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
300	Sapindaceae	<i>Trigonachras papuensis</i> cf.	-	-	-	-	-	-
301	Sapotaceae	<i>Palaquium sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
302	Sapotaceae	<i>Palaquium sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
303	Sapotaceae	<i>Palaquium sp3</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
304	Sapotaceae	<i>Burckella polymera</i>	-	-	-	-	√	-
305	Sapotaceae	<i>Mimusops cf. fasciculata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
306	Sapotaceae	<i>Palaquium pseudocalophyllum</i>	DD	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
307	Sapotaceae	<i>Palaquium sp4</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
308	Saxifragaceae	<i>Sericolea sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
309	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
310	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
311	Stemonuraceae	<i>Stemonurus monticola</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
312	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
313	Tetramelaceae	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	-	-
314	Theaceae	<i>Gordonia cf. amboinensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
315	Theaceae	<i>Polyspora papuana</i>	LC	ver 3.1	-	-	√	-
316	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelocissus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
317	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
318	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia cf. kiungensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
319	Zingiberaceae	<i>Hornstedtia scottiana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
320	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiberaceae sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
321	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiberaceae sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
322	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia sp1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

No.	Family	Species	IUCN		CITES	P.106/ 2018	Endemic Papua	Invasive
			Status	Criteria				
323	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia sp2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
324	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia sp3</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
325	Zingiberaceae	<i>Etilingera sp</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.2: List of fauna species recorded in the landscape of Recovery Site

No.	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Local name	Feeding guild	Conservation Status			Endemic	Resident /Migrant	Habitat	Assessment period	
							IUCN	CITES	P.106 /2018				2020	2021
1	Ikan	Eleotridae	<i>Mogurnda lineata</i>	Kokoda Mogurnda Goby	-	Omnivore	EN	-	-	Endemic	BR	W	1	-
2	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Goura cristata</i>	Western Crowned Pigeon	Mambruk Ubiaat	Frugivore	VU	II	Protected	Endemic	BRw	F	1	1
3	Mamalia	Cervidae	<i>Rusa timorensis</i>	Javan Deer	Rusa Timor	Herbivore	VU	-	Protected	-	BR	F/O	1	-
4	Burung	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter hiogaster</i>	Variable Goshawk	Elang alap kelabu	Carnivore	LC	II	Protected	-	BR	F/O	1	1
5	Burung	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Elanglaut Perut-putih	Carnivore	LC	II	Protected	-	BR	W	-	1
6	Burung	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy kite	Elang Bondol	Carnivore	LC	II	Protected	-	BR	F/W	1	-
7	Burung	Accipitridae	<i>Henicopernis longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Honey Buzzard	Elang Ekor-panjang	Carnivore	LC	II	Protected	Endemic	BR	F/O	1	-
8	Burung	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Azure kingfisher	Raja-udang biru-langit	Piscivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/W	-	1
9	Burung	Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>	Rufous-bellied Kookaburra	Kukabura Perut-merah	Piscivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/W	1	1
10	Burung	Alcedinidae	<i>Syma torotoro</i>	Yellow-Billed Kingfisher	Cekakak Torotoro	Piscivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	1
11	Burung	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>	Spotted Whistling-duck	Belibis total	Omnivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	-	1
12	Burung	Apodidae	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	Glossy Swiftlet	Walet Sapi	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	A	1	-
13	Burung	Apodidae	<i>Mearnsia novaeguineae</i>	Papuan Spinetail	Kapinis jarum Papua	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	A	1	1
14	Burung	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret	Kuntul besar	Piscivore	LC	-	Protected	-	M	W	1	1
15	Burung	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	Kuntul Perak	Piscivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	-	1
16	Burung	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	Great-billed Heron	Cangak laut	Piscivore	LC	-	Protected	-	nB	Oc/S	-	1
17	Burung	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little egret	Kuntul Kecil	Piscivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	-	nB	W	-	1
18	Burung	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	Bambangan Hitam	Piscivore-insectivore	LC	-	Protected	-	M	W	1	-

No.	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Local name	Feeding guild	Conservation Status			Endemic	Resident /Migrant	Habitat	Assessment period	
							IUCN	CITES	P.106 /2018				2020	2021
19	Burung	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus cassicus</i>	Hooded Butcherbird	Jagal Papua	Frugivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
20	Burung	Artamidae	<i>Melloria quoyi</i>	Black Butcherbird	Jagal Hitam	Frugivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	-
21	Burung	Artamidae	<i>Peltops blainvillii</i>	Lowland Peltops	Peltops Hutan	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
22	Burung	Bucerotidae	<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>	Papuan Hornbill	Julang Irian	Frugivore	LC	II	Protected	-	BR	F	1	1
23	Burung	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo	Kakatua Koki	Frugivore	LC	II	Protected	-	BR	F/O	1	1
24	Burung	Cacatuidae	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Palm Cockatoo	Kakatua Raja	Frugivore	LC	I	Protected	-	BR	F/O	1	-
25	Burung	Campephagidae	<i>Campochaera sloetii</i>	Golden Cuckooshrike	Kepudang sungu emas	Frugivore-Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
26	Burung	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina boyeri</i>	Boyer's Cuckooshrike	Kepudang-sungu Kelek-coklat	Frugivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	-	1
27	Burung	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckooshrike	Burung Kepudang sungguh kartula	Frugivore-Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	-
28	Burung	Campephagidae	<i>Edolisoma melas</i>	New Guinea Cicadabird	Kepudang-sungu Hitam	Frugivore-Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
29	Burung	Campephagidae	<i>Edolisoma schisticeps</i>	Grey-headed Cicadabird	Kepudang sunngu desain	Frugivore-Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
30	Burung	Casuariidae	<i>Casuarius casuarius</i>	Southern Cassowary	Kasuari Gelambir-ganda	Omnivore	LC	-	Protected	-	BR	F	1	-
31	Burung	Casuariidae	<i>Casuarius sp</i>	Cassowary	Kasuari	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F	-	1
32	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps stephani</i>	Stephan's Emerald Dove	Delimukan Timur	Frugivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	-
33	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Ducula pinon</i>	Pinon's Imperial-pigeon	Pergam Pinon	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/O	1	-
34	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Ducula zoeae</i>	Zoe's Imperial-pigeon	Pergam Zoe	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
35	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Gallicolumba rufigula</i>	Cinnamon Ground-dove	Delimukan Pomo	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	-	1
36	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Slender-billed Cuckoo-dove	Uncal ambon	Frugivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	-	1

No.	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Local name	Feeding guild	Conservation Status			Endemic	Resident /Migrant	Habitat	Assessment period	
							IUCN	CITES	P.106 /2018				2020	2021
37	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Macropygia phasianella</i>	Brown Cuckoo-dove	Uncal Ambon	Frugivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	1
38	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Megaloprepia magnifica</i>	Wompoo Fruit-Dove	Walik Wompu	Frugivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	1
39	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus aurantiifrons</i>	Orange-fronted Fruit Dove	Walik Dahi-jingga	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
40	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus coronulatus</i>	Coroneted Fruit-Dove	Walik Lunggung	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
41	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus iozonus</i>	Orange-Bellied Fruit Dove	Walik Perut-jingga	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
42	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus nainus</i>	Dwarf Fruit Dove	Walik Kerdil	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
43	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus ornatus</i>	Ornate Fruit Dove	Walik buma	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
44	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus perlatus</i>	Pink-spotted Fruit Dove	Walik Mutiara	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
45	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit Dove	Walik Raja	Frugivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/O	-	1
46	Burung	Columbidae	<i>Reinwardtoena reinwardti</i>	Great Cuckoo-Dove	Uncal Besar	Frugivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	-	1
47	Burung	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Oriental Dollarbird	Tiong lampu Biasa	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR(is)+M	F/O	-	1
48	Burung	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo	Wiwik rimba	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR+M	F/O	1	1
49	Burung	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus menbeki</i>	Ivory-billed Coucal	Bubut Pini	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	-	1
50	Burung	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum pectorale</i>	Olive-crowned Flowerpacker	Cabai Papua	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	-	1
51	Burung	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	Srigunting Lencana	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR+M	F/O	1	-
52	Burung	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura tristissima</i>	Streak Headed Manikin	Bondol coreng	Gramnivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
53	Burung	Hemiprocnidae	<i>Hemiprocne mystacea</i>	Moustached treeswift	Tepekong kumis	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	A/F	1	-
54	Burung	Laridae	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	Dara Laut sayap putih	Piscivore-insectivore	LC	-	Protected	-	M	W	1	-
55	Burung	Megapodiidae	<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	Orange-footed Scrubfowl	Gosong Kaki-merah	Frugivore-insectivore	LC	-	Protected	-	BRs,w	F	1	-

No.	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Local name	Feeding guild	Conservation Status			Endemic	Resident /Migrant	Habitat	Assessment period	
							IUCN	CITES	P.106 /2018				2020	2021
56	Burung	Megapodiidae	<i>Talegalla cuvieri</i>	Red-billed Brush-turkey	Maleo Kamur	Frugivore-insectivore	LC	-	Protected	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
57	Burung	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga aruensis</i>	Puff-backed Honeyeater	Meliphaga aru	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	-	1
58	Burung	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga sp</i>	Honeyeater	Meliphaga	Frugivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F	-	1
59	Burung	Meliphagidae	<i>Microptilotis flavirictus</i>	Yellow-gaped Honeyeater	Meliphaga Paruh-kuning	Frugivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/O	1	-
60	Burung	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	Cikukua Tanduk	Frugivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	1
61	Burung	Meliphagidae	<i>Pycnopygius stictocephalus</i>	Streak-Headed Honeyeater	Isap madu Kepala-coreng	Nectarivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/O	1	-
62	Burung	Meliphagidae	<i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i>	Tawny-breasted Honeyeater	Isap madu dada coklat	Nectarivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	1
63	Burung	Monarchidae	<i>Arses telescopthalmus</i>	Frisled Monarch	Kehicap Biku-biku	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
64	Burung	Monarchidae	<i>Carterornis chrysomela</i>	Golden Monarch	Kehicap Emas	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	-
65	Burung	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra alecto</i>	Shining Flycatcher	Sikatan Kilap	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	Fm/O	1	1
66	Burung	Monarchidae	<i>Symphysichrus manadensis</i>	Hooded Monarch	Kehicap Bertopi	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
67	Burung	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Kicuit batu	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	M	O	-	1
68	Burung	Nectariniidae	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	Olive-Backed Sunbird	Burung madu Sriganti	Nectarivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	1
69	Burung	Nectariniidae	<i>Leptocoma aspasia</i>	Black Sunbird	Burung madu Hitam	Nectarivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	1
70	Burung	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus szalayi</i>	Brown Oriole	Kepudang Coklat	Frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
71	Burung	Paradisaeidae	<i>Manucodia ater</i>	Glossy-mantled Manucode	Manucodia Kilap	Frugivore-Insectivore	LC	II	Protected	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
72	Burung	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	Pecuk padi Belang	Piscivore	LC	-	-	-	Ms	W	1	1
73	Burung	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	Pecuk-padi hitam	Piscivore	LC	-	-	-	Ms	W	1	1
74	Burung	Podargidae	<i>Podargus papuensis</i>	Papuan frogmouth	Paruh-kodok papua	Carnivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/O	-	1

No.	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Local name	Feeding guild	Conservation Status			Endemic	Resident /Migrant	Habitat	Assessment period	
							IUCN	CITES	P.106 /2018				2020	2021
75	Burung	Psittacidae	<i>Chalcopsitta atra</i>	Black Lory	Nuri Hitam	Frugivore	LC	II	Protected	Endemic	BR	F/O	1	1
76	Burung	Psittacidae	<i>Eclectus polychloros</i>	Papuan Eclectus	Nuri Bayan	Frugivore	LC	II	Protected	-	BR	F	1	1
77	Burung	Psittacidae	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	Nuri Pipi-merah	Frugivore	LC	II	Protected	-	BR	F	1	1
78	Burung	Psittacidae	<i>Lorius lory</i>	Black-capped Lory	Kasturi Kepala-hitam	Frugivore	LC	II	Protected	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
19	Burung	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Coconut Lorikeet	Perkici Pelangi	Frugivore	LC	II	Protected	-	BR	F/O	1	1
80	Burung	Rallidae	<i>Rallina cf. tricolor</i>	Red-necked Crane	Tikusan Tukar	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	-
81	Burung	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	Kipasan Kebun	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	O	-	1
82	Burung	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucothorax</i>	White-bellied Thicket-Fantail	Kipasan-semak Perut-putih	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/O	-	1
83	Burung	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura maculipectus</i>	Black Thicket-fantail	Kipasan-semak Hitam	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BRs	F	1	-
84	Burung	Sturnidae	<i>Aplonis metallica</i>	Metallic Starling	Perling Ungu	Frugivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR+M	F/O	-	1
85	Burung	Sturnidae	<i>Mino anais</i>	Golden Myna	Mino Emas	Frugivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
86	Burung	Sturnidae	<i>Mino dumontii</i>	Yellow-faced Myna	Mino Muka-kuning	Frugivore-insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
87	Burung	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	Australian Ibis	Ibis Australia	Piscivore	LC	-	Protected	-	M	W	1	-
88	Mamalia	Dasyuridae	<i>Myoictis melas</i>	Three Striped Dasyure	Insinsi Pasin	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
89	Mamalia	Macropodidae	<i>Dorcopsis muelleri</i>	Brown Dorcopsis	Lau-lau tanah	Folivore - frugivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
90	Mamalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus praetor</i>	large New Guinea spiny rat	Tikus Senok	Omnivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	1
91	Mamalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus sp.</i>	Rats	-	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F	-	1
92	Mamalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus sp1.</i>	Rat	Tikus	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F	1	-
93	Mamalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus sp2.</i>	Rat	Tikus	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F	1	-

No.	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Local name	Feeding guild	Conservation Status			Endemic	Resident /Migrant	Habitat	Assessment period	
							IUCN	CITES	P.106 /2018				2020	2021
94	Mamalia	Peramelidae	<i>Echymipera cf. kalubu</i>	Common Echymipera	-	Omnivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	-	1
95	Mamalia	Peramelidae	<i>Echymipera rufescens</i>	Long-nosed echymipera	Kalubu Nambap-Sop	Omnivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	1
96	Mamalia	Peramelidae	<i>Echymipera sp1.</i>	Bandicoot	Bandikut	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F	1	1
97	Mamalia	Peramelidae	<i>Echymipera sp2.</i>	Bandicoot	Bandikut	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F	1	-
98	Mamalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus neohibernicus</i>	Great Flying fox	Kalong Bismark	Frugivore	LC	II	-	Endemic	BR	A/F	1	1
99	Mamalia	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild Boar	Babi hutan	Omnivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	1
100	Reptil	Agamidae	<i>Hypsilurus modestus</i>	Modest forest dragon	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/W	1	-
101	Reptil	Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra sp.</i>	Four-clawed gecko	-	Insectivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	-	1
102	Reptil	Pygopodidae	<i>Lialis jicari</i>	New Guinea Snake-Lizard	Kadal-pensil	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
103	Reptil	Scincidae	<i>Carlia fusca</i>	Brown four-fingered skink	Kadal coklat	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
104	Reptil	Scincidae	<i>Emoia atrocostata</i>	Littoral whiptail-skink	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	-	1
105	Reptil	Scincidae	<i>Emoia caeruleocauda</i>	Pacific Bluetail Emo Skink	Kadal ekor biru	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	1
106	Reptil	Scincidae	<i>Emoia longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Slender Tree Skink	Kadal emoia ekor panjang	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F	1	1
107	Reptil	Scincidae	<i>Emoia pallidiceps</i>	De Vis' Emo Skink	Kadal emoia	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
108	Reptil	Scincidae	<i>Emoia physicae</i>	Slender Emo Skink	Kadal emoia	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
109	Reptil	Scincidae	<i>Lygisaurus novaeguineae</i>	New Guinea Four-fingered Skink	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
111	Reptil	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus jobiensis</i>	Papuan Forest Skink	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	-
111	Reptil	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus simus</i>	Common Forest Skink	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F	1	1
112	Reptil	Varanidae	<i>Varanus doreanus</i>	Blue-tailed Monitor	-	Omnivore	LC	II	-	-	BR	F	1	1
113	Reptil	Varanidae	<i>Varanus jobiensis</i>	Peach-throated Monitor	-	Omnivore	LC	II	-	Endemic	BR	F/W	-	1

No.	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Local name	Feeding guild	Conservation Status			Endemic	Resident /Migrant	Habitat	Assessment period	
							IUCN	CITES	P.106 /2018				2020	2021
114	Amphibi	Ceratobatrachidae	<i>Cornufer cf. batantae</i>	Batanta wrinkled ground frog	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/W	1	-
115	Amphibi	Ceratobatrachidae	<i>Cornufer cf. punctatus</i>	dotted wrinkled ground frog	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/W	1	-
116	Amphibi	Ceratobatrachidae	<i>Cornufer papuensis</i>	Papua wrinkled ground frog	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
117	Amphibi	Pelodyadidae	<i>Litoria multicolor</i>	Multi-coloured Treefrog	-	Insectivore	DD	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/W	1	-
118	Amphibi	Ranidae	<i>Papurana sp1.</i>	-	Katak rawa	Insectivore	-	-	-	-	BR	W	-	1
119	Amphibi	Ranidae	<i>Papurana sp2.</i>	-	-	Insectivore	-	-	-	-	BR	W	1	1
120	Amphibi	Ranidae	<i>Papurana sp3.</i>	-	-	Insectivore	-	-	-	-	BR	W	1	1
121	Ikan	Bagridae	<i>Hemibagrus cf. nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	Baung	Omnivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
122	Ikan	Bagridae	<i>Hemibagrus sp</i>	Baung Catfish	Baung	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
123	Ikan	Channidae	<i>Channa striata</i>	Snakehead Murrel	Gabus	Omnivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
124	Ikan	Cichlidae	<i>Oreochromis sp</i>	Tilapia	-	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
125	Ikan	Eleotridae	<i>Mogurnda sp</i>	Goby	-	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
126	Ikan	Melanotaeniidae	<i>Chilatherina sp</i>	Rainbow Fish	-	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
127	Ikan	Osphronemidae	<i>Trichopodus pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin Gourami	Sepat rawa	Omnivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
128	Ikan	Terapontidae	<i>Hephaestus sp</i>	Grunter	-	Omnivore	-	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
129	Capung	Aeshnidae	<i>Agyrtacantha dirupta</i>	Trifid duskhawker	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	-	1
130	Capung	Aeshnidae	<i>Gynacantha kirbyi</i>	Slender Duskhawker	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	1
131	Capung	Aeshnidae	<i>Plattycantha acuta</i>	Darner	-	Insectivore	DD	-	-	-	BR	W	-	1
132	Capung	Chlorocyphidae	<i>Rhinocypha tincta</i>	Papuan jewel	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
133	Capung	Coenagrionidae	<i>Agriocnemis rubescens</i>	Variable Sprite	-	Insectivore	-	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
134	Capung	Coenagrionidae	<i>Ischnura pruinescens</i>	Colourful Bluetail	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	-	1

No.	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Local name	Feeding guild	Conservation Status			Endemic	Resident /Migrant	Habitat	Assessment period	
							IUCN	CITES	P.106 /2018				2020	2021
135	Capung	Coenagrionidae	<i>Papuagrion auriculatum</i>	Black stripe	-	Insectivore	DD	-	-	Endemic	BR	W	1	-
136	Capung	Coenagrionidae	<i>Papuagrion cf. occipitale</i>	Dragonflies	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/W	1	-
137	Capung	Coenagrionidae	<i>Teinobasis luciae</i>	-	-	Insectivore	DD	-	-	Endemic	BR	W	-	1
138	Capung	Libellulidae	<i>Agrionoptera insignis</i>	Red Swamp dragon	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	-	1
139	Capung	Libellulidae	<i>Brachydiplax duivenbodei</i>	Darkmouth	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	1
140	Capung	Libellulidae	<i>Nannophya pygmaea</i>	Hachou-tombo	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
141	Capung	Libellulidae	<i>Neurothemis stigmatizans</i>	Painted Grasshawk	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	1
142	Capung	Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrum villosovittatum</i>	Fiery Skimmer	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
143	Capung	Libellulidae	<i>Protorthemis coronata</i>	-	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/O	-	1
144	Capung	Libellulidae	<i>Rhyothemis resplendens</i>	Jewel flutterer	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	W	1	-
145	Capung	Libellulidae	<i>Zyxomma elgneri</i>	Short-tailed duskdarter	-	Insectivore	LC	-	-	-	BR	F/O	-	1
146	Kupu-kupu	Drepanidae	<i>Tridrepana sp</i>	Moth	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	-
147	Kupu-kupu	Geometridae	<i>Protuliocnemis biplagiata</i>	Moth	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	-
148	Kupu-kupu	Lycaenidae	<i>Arhopala adherbal</i>	-	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/O	1	-
149	Kupu-kupu	Lycaenidae	<i>Arhopala axiothea</i>	-	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	-	1
150	Kupu-kupu	Lycaenidae	<i>Arhopala thamyras</i>	-	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/O	1	1
151	Kupu-kupu	Lycaenidae	<i>Danis danis</i>	Large Green-Banded Blue	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	-
152	Kupu-kupu	Lycaenidae	<i>Zizina sp</i>	Moth	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	-

No.	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Local name	Feeding guild	Conservation Status			Endemic	Resident /Migrant	Habitat	Assessment period	
							IUCN	CITES	P.106 /2018				2020	2021
153	Kupu-kupu	Nymphalidae	<i>Cethosia cydippe</i>	Eastern Red Lacewing	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	-	1
154	Kupu-kupu	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnas sp</i>	-	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	-
155	Kupu-kupu	Nymphalidae	<i>Ideopsis juvena</i>	Grey Glassy Tiger	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	1
156	Kupu-kupu	Nymphalidae	<i>Mycalesis sp2.</i>	Bush Brown	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	-	1
157	Kupu-kupu	Nymphalidae	<i>Taenaris catops</i>	Amathusiid Butterfly	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/O	1	-
158	Kupu-kupu	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium aristeus</i>	Fivebar Swordtail	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	-
159	Kupu-kupu	Pieridae	<i>Eurema blanda</i>	Three-spot Grass-yellow	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	-
160	Kupu-kupu	Riodinidae	<i>Praetaxila statira</i>	-	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	Endemic	BR	F/O	1	-
161	Kupu-kupu	Saturniidae	<i>Coscinocera hercules</i>	Hercules Moth	-	Nectarivore	-	-	-	-	BR	F/O	1	-

Note for table above:

- Resident/ Migrant: BR-Breeding resident, BRe-Restricted (or nearly so) to eastern Papua, BRn-Restricted (or nearly so) to northern Papua, BRc-Restricted (or nearly so) to central Papua, BRs-Restricted (or nearly so) to southern Papua, BRn-Restricted (or nearly so) to north and east Papua, BRse- Restricted (or nearly so) to south-eastern Papua, Bris-Restricted to islands, BR?-Residential status uncertain, M-Non-breeding temperate winter migrants, Ms-Non-breeding migrants restricted mostly to southern Papua, BR+M-Breeding residents with populations seasonally augmented by non-breeding visitors, V-Vagrant/rare non-breeding visitor & escapees, nB-Non breeding visitor, seasonal pattern uncertain
- Habitat: S-Coastal or pelagic (oceanic) seabirds, W-Wetland species; rivers, estuaries, lakes, marshes, etc., Wc-Coastal wetland species; mangroves, estuaries, etc., G-Grasslands, W/G-Wetlands and grasslands, F-Forest-species (Closed forest or open, lightly wooded areas), Fc-Restricted to coastal or island forests, Fm-Mostly mangrove forest, Sv-Savannah, O-Open and disturbed areas (grassland, urban, agricultural, scrub etc.), Oc-Open areas near the coast, C-Coastal, A-Aerial
- CITES: I & II Indicates species listed under CITES Appendix I or II
- IUCN: CR-Critically Endangered, EN-Endangered, VU-Vulnerable, nt- Near Threatened
- Protected by Indonesian Rules : P.106 KLHK 2018

6.2 Appendix B

6.2.1 Attendance List of Internal Socialisation

ANJ		DAFTAR HADIR		No. Dokumen	PKM SOP 045 002
Hari / Tanggal		Rabu, 09 Januari 2023		Edisi / Revisi	01 / 01
Pukul		08.00 - 09.00		Tanggal Berlaku	01 / 09 / 2023
Tempat		Divisi 6-7 (baru)		Halaman	1 / 1
Perihal		Sosialisasi Pengelolaan awal Site Korban tinggi			
No.	Nama	Jabatan	Departemen / Divisi	Tanda Tangan	
1	Rival	Manajer	6	[Signature]	[Signature]
2	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
3	Yani			[Signature]	[Signature]
4	Masri			[Signature]	[Signature]
5	Al. Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
6	Belandian			[Signature]	[Signature]
7	Yani			[Signature]	[Signature]
8	Tobias Datal			[Signature]	[Signature]
9	Rival			[Signature]	[Signature]
10	Rival Kasmudin			[Signature]	[Signature]
11	Yani Janti			[Signature]	[Signature]
12	Muhammad			[Signature]	[Signature]
13	Pastika Agur	Manajer	6	[Signature]	[Signature]
14	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
15	Yusuf D. Xiphi			[Signature]	[Signature]
16	Yusuf N. H.			[Signature]	[Signature]
17	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
18	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
19	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
20	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
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24	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
25	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
26	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
27	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
28	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
29	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
30	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]

ANJ		DAFTAR HADIR		No. Dokumen	PKM SOP 045 002
Hari / Tanggal		Rabu, 09 Januari 2023		Edisi / Revisi	01 / 01
Pukul		08.00 - 09.00		Tanggal Berlaku	01 / 09 / 2023
Tempat		Divisi 6-7 (baru)		Halaman	1 / 1
Perihal		Sosialisasi Pengelolaan awal Site Korban tinggi			
No.	Nama	Jabatan	Departemen / Divisi	Tanda Tangan	
1	Yusuf	Perawat	6	[Signature]	[Signature]
2	Rival			[Signature]	[Signature]
3	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
4	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
5	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
6	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
7	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
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20	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
21	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
22	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
23	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
24	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
25	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
26	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
27	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
28	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
29	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]
30	Yusuf			[Signature]	[Signature]

ANJ		DAFTAR HADIR		No. Dokumen	PKM SOP 045 002
Hari / Tanggal		Rabu, 09 Januari 2023		Edisi / Revisi	01 / 01
Pukul		08.00 - 09.00		Tanggal Berlaku	01 / 09 / 2023
Tempat		Divisi 6-7 (baru)		Halaman	1 / 1
Perihal		Sosialisasi Pengelolaan awal Site Korban tinggi			
No.	Nama	Jabatan	Departemen / Divisi	Tanda Tangan	
1	ANDRE KADIC	Manajer	7	[Signature]	[Signature]
2	ANDRE B.K	Manajer	7	[Signature]	[Signature]
3	ADE SUCIPTO	Manajer	7	[Signature]	[Signature]
4	ANDRE S.	Manajer	7	[Signature]	[Signature]
5	Andrius Rival	Manajer	7	[Signature]	[Signature]
6	Andrius Rival	Manajer	7	[Signature]	[Signature]
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Figure 6.1: Attendance List of Socialisation with Division F and G workers

ANJ		DAFTAR HADIR		No. Dokumen
				Edisi / Revisi
				Tanggal Berlaku
				Halaman
Hari / Tanggal		Rabu, 12 Januari 2022		
Pukul		06.00		
Tempat		Kantor ANJ D		
Perihal		Sosialisasi Pengelolaan area Site		
No.	Nama	Jabatan	Departemen / Divisi	Tanda
1	Rizki J	PA	Finance / 4	[Signature]
2	Soviono Lurus	PKWT		[Signature]
3	Agnes S Tae	PKWT		[Signature]
4	Agnes Silviana	PKWT		[Signature]
5	Anastasio Akim	PKWT		[Signature]
6	Ira Pulis S	PKWT		[Signature]
7	Lisnawati	PKWT		[Signature]
8	Angga Haris	PKWT		[Signature]
9	Fitriah TUSali Kurnia	PKWT		[Signature]
10	Robertus W W udi	PKWT		[Signature]
11	Sabimus Aji Nandi	PKWT		[Signature]
12	Primus Tena	PKWT		[Signature]
13	PAJ	PKWT		[Signature]
14	Sergano Tampa	PKWT		[Signature]
15	Silvester Sanja	PKWT		[Signature]
16	Melior H	PKWT		[Signature]
17	Fandus Nardis	PKWT		[Signature]
18	Rugeno Papi	PKWT		[Signature]
19	S. Zulu	PKWT		[Signature]
20	Yoko C. Lani	KAT		[Signature]
21	Kartikus Jelak	PKWT		[Signature]
22	Deli Angga Satria	PKWT		[Signature]
23	Siswanto	PKWT		[Signature]
24	SACE SIALI BANDUR	PKWT		[Signature]
25	Maredui Sagar	PKWT		[Signature]
26	Anka	PKWT		[Signature]
27	Angga S	PKWT		[Signature]
28	Sarimo	PKWT		[Signature]
29	Fitriah	PKWT		[Signature]
30	Kareu	PKWT		[Signature]

ANJ		DAFTAR HADIR		No. Dokumen
				Edisi / Revisi
				Tanggal Berlaku
				Halaman
Hari / Tanggal		Rabu, 12 Januari 2022		
Pukul		06.00		
Tempat		Kantor ANJ D		
Perihal		Sosialisasi Pengelolaan area Site		
No.	Nama	Jabatan	Departemen / Divisi	Tanda
31	Peter N. Samiez	PKWT		[Signature]
32	Dani Harnis	PKWT		[Signature]
33	Armanis Haris	PKWT		[Signature]
34	Muhammad T. Amri	PKWT		[Signature]
35	Rubagus K	PKWT		[Signature]
36	Robertus Edi Moei	PKWT		[Signature]
37	Hendri D. Gunawan	PKWT		[Signature]
38	A. Rofiq A	PKWT		[Signature]
39	Agus Sumarno	PKWT		[Signature]
40	Acip	PKWT		[Signature]
41	Anggi S	PKWT		[Signature]
42	Darwan	PKWT		[Signature]
43	Simon Octavianus	PKWT		[Signature]
44	Stefanus Hansu	PKWT		[Signature]
45	Darwin	PKWT		[Signature]
46	Teguh Ransu	PKWT		[Signature]
47	Wansari Lani	PKWT		[Signature]
48	Agus Kani	PKWT		[Signature]
49	Muhammad Seti	PKWT		[Signature]
50	Fandus Nardis	PKWT		[Signature]
51	Muhammad	PKWT		[Signature]
52	Fandus KA	PKWT		[Signature]
53	Samuel X. Janda	IKBT		[Signature]
54	Indi	Berangin		[Signature]
55	Amari	Berangin		[Signature]
56	Sofyan	Berangin		[Signature]
57	Ara	Berangin		[Signature]
58	Zucielu	Berangin		[Signature]
59	Uham	Berangin		[Signature]
60	M. Liruf	Berangin		[Signature]

Figure 6.2: Attendance List of Socialisation with Division D workers

ANJ		DAFTAR HADIR		No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP EHS 002
				Edisi / Revisi	01 / 01
				Tanggal Berlaku	01 / 09 / 2015
				Halaman	1 / 1
Hari / Tanggal		Sabtu / 18 Januari 2021			
Pukul		06.00			
Tempat		Divisi B			
Perihal		Sosialisasi Pengelolaan area Slot Karbon tinggi			
No.	Nama	Jabatan	Departemen / Divisi	Tanda Tangan	
1	SUGENG WIDUDD	TA	Divisi B		
2	Iwan Mulyono	CS	Konstruksi		
3	Sopiran Parryji	EHS	EHS		
4	IYU	BORONGDOR			
5	MUR HADIS	BORONGDOR			
6	Marsel Gunas	BORONGDOR			
7	DIAN	BORONGDOR			
8	EDI	BORONGDOR			
9	KUSNIDA	BORONGDOR			
10	ERWINUS TANGGI	PKWT			
11	WANGUS SANDU	PKWT			
12	Abisibawa Genap	PKWT			
13	Fransiskus Jelas	PKWT			
14	Yohanes Gouwang	PKWT			
15	Yohanes F. Sarwan	PKWT			
16	FRANSISKUS G. HARPAI	PKWT			
17	Amulohajun Khan	PKWT			
18	Budius Rio	PKWT			
19	Megrianus Purn	PKWT			
20	Wahid Abbas	PKWT			
21	Ahmed Soebes	PKWT			
22	Dr. Agus Rumban	PKWT			
23	Dio Saputro	PKWT			
24	AGUS HALIM	PKWT			
25	JUMRI	PKWT			
26	SAMRA	PKWT			
27	MUAWATIHA	PKWT			
28	JANI A S	PKWT			
29	Yohannes Sarwan	PKWT			
30	Titus Mubandani	PKWT			

ANJ		DAFTAR HADIR		No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP EHS 002
				Edisi / Revisi	01 / 01
				Tanggal Berlaku	01 / 09 / 2015
				Halaman	1 / 1
Hari / Tanggal		Sabtu / 18 Januari 2021			
Pukul		06.00			
Tempat		Divisi B			
Perihal		Sosialisasi Pengelolaan area Slot Karbon tinggi			
No.	Nama	Jabatan	Departemen / Divisi	Tanda Tangan	
30	ALVINUS	PKWT			
31	SIVESTER	PKWT			
32	TANSON	PKWT			
33	Yohanes	PKWT			
34	Sarwan A. Sarwan	PKWT			
35	Andi Mubandani	PKWT			
36	Wahid	PKWT			
37	Megrianus	PKWT			
38	Dominggus	PKWT			
39	FRANSISKUS G. SARWAN	PKWT			
40	M. ARI	PKWT			
41	PAI YANTO	PKWT			
42	SALUDIN	PKWT			
43	JULIAN	PKWT			
44	AGUS	PKWT			
45	LEONARDUS Sarwan	PKWT			
46	Yohanes A. Sarwan	PKWT			
47	SULFIAN	PKWT			
48	RENALDUS	PKWT			
49	GABRIELUS Sarwan	PKWT			
50	MARTINUS	PKWT			
51	TAROP	PKWT			
52	FRANSISKUS SARWAN	PKWT			
53	OKTAVIANUS	PKWT			
54	DANIEL	PKWT			
55	MATHIAS F W	MANAJEMEN	Divisi B		
56	Yohanes Sarwan	MANAJEMEN	Divisi B		
57	Rudi Sarwan P. Yampunan	MANAJEMEN	Divisi B		
58	Yohanes	MANAJEMEN	Divisi B		
59	Agus Mubandani	PKWT	Divisi B		

Figure 6.3: Attendance List of Socialisation with Division B workers



DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : Kamis
 Tanggal : 27 Februari 2022
 Waktu : 06.00
 Tempat : Divisi C
 Agenda : Sosialisasi ERP, IIR, LCC, EHS, Konstruksi & MCS, Kebijakan Berkelanjutan
 dan nilai-nilai Perusahaan

NO	NAMA	DEPARTEMEN	TANDA TANGAN
1	Muhammad Iqbal	DIV 3	[Signature]
2	Aloysius Kesse	DIV 3	[Signature]
3	Simon P. Dackam	DIV 3	[Signature]
4	EMANUEL NAHAK		
5	Fabrianus alon	DIV 3	[Signature]
6	OKTO	DIV 2	[Signature]
7	Zeki Makhudin		[Signature]
8	HADID		[Signature]
9	Fabrianus Mbembok	DIV 3	[Signature]
10	Darius Jaelani	DIV 3	[Signature]
11	JAMALUDDIN	DIV 3	[Signature]
12	RAHMAT		[Signature]
13	IMAM MUSTAFA	DIV 3	[Signature]
14	SANDI	DIV 3	[Signature]
15	ADUS	DIV 3	[Signature]
16	Riswanto	DIV 3	[Signature]
17	Iwan Haidil	DIV 3	[Signature]
18	MALIKUS K.	DIV 3	[Signature]
19	SYARIFUDDIN		[Signature]
20	SAKARUDDIN		[Signature]
21	Juandi Amangya	DIV 3	[Signature]
22	Reza Jastrahel		[Signature]
23	FATMUL PRANDI		[Signature]
24	HADID ALANSYAH C		[Signature]
25	ENDANG PERCUTUS JEDANS	DIV 3	[Signature]
26	Roni Aprian Pratomo	DIV	[Signature]

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 www.anj-group.com
 Member of ANJ Group



DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : Kamis
 Tanggal : 03-02-2022
 Waktu : 07:00
 Tempat : Div. 3
 Agenda :

NO	NAMA	DEPARTEMEN	TANDA TANGAN
27	Zeki Nihal Julan	DIV-3	[Signature]
28	Supirman	DIV-3	[Signature]
29	Saverius Jelani	DIV-3	[Signature]
30	AVENTINUS MORAHA	DIV-3	[Signature]
31	VIRGINTIUS TAWI	D 3	[Signature]
32	Khasan Bista	D 3	[Signature]
33	Hakon	D 3	[Signature]
34	Harbertus Agur	D 3	[Signature]
35	BURHANUDDIN	DIV 3	[Signature]
36	ABDULHADI	DIV 3	[Signature]
37	HALWA RIA	DIV	[Signature]
38	MERINDEFS ODI	D-3	[Signature]
39	Nikolaos Daul	D 3	[Signature]
40	SKRI	D 3	[Signature]
41	AGUS SUPRIANTO	D IV	[Signature]
42	AFFAN	D III	[Signature]
43	Yohanes Kosmos	D III	[Signature]
44	Kam. Huddin	D IV	[Signature]
45	Kam. S. Sani	D IV	[Signature]
46	NUR ROKHIM	D III	[Signature]
47	NUR ROHITA	D 3	[Signature]
48	Muhammad Nuzul Haq B	D. 3	[Signature]
49	JABAL NUR	D. 3	[Signature]
50	Johanes Pacher	D-3	[Signature]
51	Gregorius Karwan	D-3	[Signature]
52	ALI USMAN	D. 3	[Signature]

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DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : Kamis
 Tanggal : 03-02-2022
 Waktu : 07:00
 Tempat : Div. 3
 Agenda :

NO	NAMA	DEPARTEMEN	TANDA TANGAN
53	Suamar Zakaria	DIV 03	[Signature]
54	Rafael Rahli	DIV 03	[Signature]
55	Ilaoi Kemat	DIV 03	[Signature]
56	Dimas	D 03	[Signature]
57	MELIS	DIV	[Signature]
58	Karyono	D 03	[Signature]
59	Agus Prigitno	D 03	[Signature]
60	VENIAN	D 3	[Signature]
61	Sri Boto	DIV 3	[Signature]
62	Subandato	DIV 3	[Signature]
63	Mukul Telur	DIV 3	[Signature]
64	Arsoni Baeman Sukur	DIV 3	[Signature]
65	Hironimus Gogo	DIV 3	[Signature]
66	Muti Kebab	DIV 3	[Signature]
67	Dary Dally	DIV 3	[Signature]
68	binguh	DIV 3	[Signature]

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Figure 6.4: Attendance List of Socialisation with Division C workers



DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : 4 Februari 2022 (Jumat)
 Tanggal :
 Waktu : 06.00
 Tempat : Divisi A
 Agenda : Sosialisasi RSPD, SPO, SCCS, EHS, Nilai-Nilai P
 Konservasi & HCS, Kebijakan Berkelanjutan.

NO	NAMA	DEPARTEMEN
1	Bagas	Divisi 1
2	MATING	"
3	SURADI	"
4	M. FAKI	"
5	ARIF Rudiana	"
6	LULUS	"
7	SENSI	"
8	YANSUP	"
9	Karolis Kenda	"
10	MARTEN WADER	"
11	JAYNES, WADER	"
12	JUEVEN, FAIDIBAN	"
13	NAHOR WADER	"
14	Markos faidiban	"
15	HENDRIK. WADER	"
16	ALFIAN. Faidiban	"
17	IMAM MAMPIU	"
18	MARTO DEJESUS	"

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NO	NAMA	DEPARTEMEN
19	Marselus klaw	Divisi 1
20	Sebastianus Agung	"
21	BEN	"
22	EDMUNDUS, A. N. BRIA	"
23	Yudi gundar	"
24	Krispinus. Nino	"
25	Pino Saldus Edison	"
26	YMAP	"
27	JOSEPH T Naisqhm	"
28	FREDERIKUS KLAU	"
29	YOSTAN A. LIUNOKAS	"
30	BALBOAS KOTU	"
31	ARISTON	"
32	JOYDI R PONTAH	"
33	ERWIN NAMSORNA	"
34	MARTINUS TALAKSRI	"
35	Zu Khaedir	"
36	ADRYAN. Komsary.	"
37	ROLY. MAMARITS	"
38	YOHANES JELATU	"
39	JOHANIS. Merung	"
40	Muh. YASMIN	"

Figure 6.5: Attendance List of Socialisation with Division A workers

ANJ		DAFTAR HADIR		No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP EHS 002
				Edisi / Revisi	01 / 01
				Tanggal Berlaku	01 / 09 / 2015
				Halaman	1 / 1
Hari / Tanggal		SELASA, 29 MARET 2022			
Pukul		06.00 WIT			
Tempat		DIVISI E			
Perihal		Sosialisasi HCS			
No.	Nama	Jabatan	Departemen / Divisi	Tanda Tangan	
1	Abdul RAJAK	PEMANEN	5	R	[Signature]
2	PAULINUS.D.	PEMANEN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
3	AMIR	PURANGU	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
4	RAMAN	laron	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
5	SOTER. ALWER	PEMANEN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
6	JEFRIANUS BRIA	PEMANEN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
7	Silvester Haman	Pemanen	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
8	Hasanuddin	POMANEN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
9	ESAU: Tarepa	PENYENEN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
10	Sateputing	Pemanen.	5.	[Signature]	[Signature]
11	RIJSLI	PEMANEN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
12	IRWAN	PEMANEN	5	[Signature]	[Signature]
13	SAMSAH H	PEMANEN	5	[Signature]	[Signature]
14	RUSMAN	PEMANEN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
15	KHAIKUMAS	PEMANEN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
16	WILI BOHAS HOUR			[Signature]	[Signature]
17	SYAHRUI		V	[Signature]	[Signature]
18	LOMENSUS BANGGUA	PEMANEN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
19	TUNUS. TEBE	PANENAN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
20	FRANZISKUS IJAR	PEMANEN	V	[Signature]	[Signature]
21	HERIAR	"	"	[Signature]	[Signature]
22	MELKIANUS TAHU	"	"	[Signature]	[Signature]
23	ABRAHAM BRIA	"	"	[Signature]	[Signature]
24	IZHAM SALAMAT			[Signature]	[Signature]
				25	26
				27	28
				29	30

ANJ		DAFTAR HADIR		No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP EHS 002
				Edisi / Revisi	01 / 01
				Tanggal Berlaku	01 / 09 / 2015
				Halaman	1 / 1
Hari / Tanggal		SELASA, 29 MARET 2022			
Pukul		06.00 WIT			
Tempat		DIVISI E			
Perihal		Sosialisasi HCS			
No.	Nama	Jabatan	Departemen / Divisi	Tanda Tangan	
1	Bertellus R. Brito		5	[Signature]	[Signature]
2	NOSIR HAROPI		5	[Signature]	[Signature]
3	MARWANUL J. BARUT		5	[Signature]	[Signature]
4	AJMAINI	PEMANEN	5	[Signature]	[Signature]
5	Reneadus melu		5	[Signature]	[Signature]
6	Fendi Samur		5	[Signature]	[Signature]
7	Dionisius Gauding	Pemanen	5	[Signature]	[Signature]
8	PIT AADAH		5	[Signature]	[Signature]
9	ARSIANUS TRIANO		5	[Signature]	[Signature]
10	ROSALINA SURENBIT	PERAWATAN	5	[Signature]	[Signature]
11	Ikarina	Perawatan	5	[Signature]	[Signature]
12	ALIBIZ	Perawatan	5	[Signature]	[Signature]
13	Hali	Perawatan	5	[Signature]	[Signature]
14	Nang Limasyah		5	[Signature]	[Signature]
15	Yulri - S.		5	[Signature]	[Signature]
16	Vansianus Madun	Perawat.	5.	[Signature]	[Signature]
17	PERDI		5	[Signature]	[Signature]
18	Libertus Yanson	perawat	05	[Signature]	[Signature]
19	MARGIANUS BANGGUA			[Signature]	[Signature]
20	Muharis	Perawatan		[Signature]	[Signature]
21	ORIENTO	Perawatan	5	[Signature]	[Signature]
22	Nikodemus Bria	Perawatan.	5	[Signature]	[Signature]
				23	24
				25	26
				27	28
				29	30

Figure 6.6: Attendance List of Socialisation with Division E workers

DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : Selasa
 Tanggal : 5 Juni 2022
 Waktu : 15.00 WIT
 Tempat : Ruang Meeting M.11
 Agenda : Pertemuan LCS Bipartit Periode Juni 2022

NO	NAMA	DEPARTEMEN	TANDA TANGAN
1	VERI RP.	ASST	
2	Asri Wahyu Thahara	Sust. Compliance	
3	Jahes Luvro	Agronomi / Div. 7	
4	Khairunnas	Agronomi / Div. 3.	
5	Muh. Yoni N.	Div 3	
6	GATUM JUANG	HR & GA	
7	Anwar. A	KLINIK	
8	Rivaldy Nulohy	Fad	
9	Naita Fatm	Kerani Div. 7	
10	Bambang Biantoro	SECURITY	
11	Mahiyanto	MtI	
12	Sust. S-Letsoin	HR	
13	Mohd Rinaldo	HRGA	
14	Jusri H. Purera	AGRONOMI / Div. 7	
15	Sopiyon Pamuji	EHS	
16	Mardianti	Civil	
17	Tanz	CWT	
18	Ranaboni	Rd.	

19	Ahmad	Supervisor	
20	Baksek Tahuttu	Kerani CWT	
21	Brenda C. Chay	Engineering	
22	Vania Rahayu Nur Ramadhani	Sust. Compliance	
23	Iman Mujiono	Konservasi	
24	Dimas Mertha Zura	MT XIX	
25			
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38			
39			
40			
41			

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Figure 6.7: Attendance List of Socialisation with Staff and Workers

ANJ
DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : Jumat
 Tanggal : 10 Juni 2022
 Waktu : 08.00
 Tempat : Gedung
 Agenda : Sosialisasi HCS

No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	BISROYO	1. [Signature]
2	ROGIKIN	2. [Signature]
3	AMANDA ROHMANN	3. [Signature]
4	AFID RIYAWAN	4. [Signature]
5	SARNO	5. [Signature]
6	DARI SULLIMAN	6. [Signature]
7	MAMAN	7. [Signature]
8	BUBUN	8. [Signature]
9	ROHMANN	9. [Signature]
10	SULTAN FAUZI MALIK	10. [Signature]
11	BANI BAETUL ALAM	11. [Signature]
12	ASUNG KADU	12. [Signature]
13	JUNI XONO	13. [Signature]
14	RIANET RUYADI	14. [Signature]
15	SAMUDIN	15. [Signature]
16	RISWAN ALFARIZI	16. [Signature]
17	SUTIRNO	17. [Signature]
18	SORIAN	18. [Signature]
19	DANI RUSTANDI	19. [Signature]
20	AMONAL SPANDI	20. [Signature]

DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : Senin
 Tanggal : 30/06/2022
 Waktu : 08.00
 Tempat : Gedung
 Agenda : Sosialisasi penanganan HCS

No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	TITO SOARES	1. [Signature]
2	JACO HERMANO JACOBI DESILVA SOARES	2. [Signature]
3	JIRILIO SOARES	3. [Signature]
4	CSTET PINO RINTO PACOSTA	4. [Signature]
5	MARCEL SOARES	5. [Signature]
6	HERRMENDO SARMENTO	6. [Signature]
7	HERRMENDO SOARES PINO	7. [Signature]
8	FREDIANO QUINTAO	8. [Signature]
9	FABIANUS SERAH	9. [Signature]
10	WILHELMUS TAMU	10. [Signature]
11	PASKALWI TEJA	11. [Signature]
12	HANGBY XIMENES	12. [Signature]
13	BARTOLOMEUS ASA	13. [Signature]
14		14.
15		15.
16		16.
17		17.
18		18.
19		19.
20		20.

Tanggal:

No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	SUGIXONO	1. [Signature]
2	MAR RHM	2. [Signature]
3	DARSAN	3. [Signature]
4		4.
5		5.
6		6.
7		7.
8		8.
9		9.
10		10.
11		11.
12		12.
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20		20.

ANJ SAFETY INDUCTION

No. Dokumen : FRM-SOP EHS 038
 Edisi / Revisi : 1 / 1
 Tanggal Beraku :
 Hal : 2 / 1

Tanggal: 23 Juli 2022



No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	KALVINS GEORGE BOEDIMAN	1. [Signature]
2	RENOCY ALMENDO PATTIPOLHY	2. [Signature]
3		3.
4		4.
5		5.
6		6.
7		7.
8		8.
9		9.
10		10.
11		11.
12		12.
13		13.
14		14.
15		15.
16		16.
17		17.
18		18.
19		19.
20		20.

 ANJ SAFETY INDUCTION	No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP-EHS 038	
	Edisi / Revisi	1 / 1	
	Tanggal Berlaku		
	Hal	2 / 1	

NTT

Tanggal: 13/08/2022

No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	NICOLAU C. SANTOS	1 [Signature]
2	DANIEL MARTIS	2 [Signature]
3	AGMOSIUS TAHU	3 [Signature]
4	BALTZAR DECARVALHO	4 [Signature]
5	DOMINGUS SOARES	5 [Signature]
6	LIO	6 [Signature]
7	Alfred dominicus Seran	7 [Signature]
8	Adriana Hoar	8 [Signature]
9	Marcolino Soares Braga	9 [Signature]
10	Maria Angina Sila	10 [Signature]
11	Thomaz DOS REIS ALVES	11 [Signature]
12	RODRIGO GUEDES	12 [Signature]
13	MATHEUS GOMES	13 [Signature]
14	Jaime GOMES	14 [Signature]
15	SENIS NUNIS DOREGO	15 [Signature]
16	AGUSTINO TILMAN	16 [Signature]
17	FILAMINO RAMAL	17 [Signature]
18		18
19		19
20		20

 ANJ SAFETY INDUCTION	No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP-EHS 038	
	Edisi / Revisi	1 / 1	
	Tanggal Berlaku		
	Hal	2 / 1	

Hexagon,

2022

Tanggal: 16-08-2022



No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	Antonio Dancencano	1 [Signature]
2	Jaime Fale	2 [Signature]
3		3
4		4
5		5
6		6
7		7
8		8
9		9
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 ANJ SAFETY INDUCTION	No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP-EHS 038	
	Edisi / Revisi	1 / 1	
	Tanggal Berlaku		
	Hal	2 / 1	

Tanggal: 23-Agustus-2022

No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	Muhammad Laode Erwin/Compound mill	1 [Signature]
2	Andi Saputra Lumban Gal/Melipet Mekanik	2 [Signature]
3		3
4		4
5		5
6		6
7		7
8		8
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12		12
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17		17
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19		19
20		20

 ANJ	DAFTAR HADIR			
	No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP-EHS 038		
	Edisi / Revisi	1 / 1		
	Tanggal Berlaku	01 / 08 / 2015		
Halaman		1 / 1		
Hari / Tanggal		Selasa, 30 Agustus 2022		
Pukul		10.00 WIB		
Tempat		Reco11		
Perihal		Safety Induction Karyawan Baru		
No	Nama	Jabatan	Departemen / Divisi	Tanda Tangan
1	ANTONELLA PASAK			1 [Signature]
2	PETROS PETR FIDOU			2 [Signature]
3	MARIVON L. JARCO			3 [Signature]
4	YEREMIAS SOROKUR			4 [Signature]
5	OLIVIERO JARCO			5 [Signature]
6	Mondaner Jambri			6 [Signature]
7	Andrians Yahan			7 [Signature]
8	ARON VERMAN BAKU			8 [Signature]
9	EPRE DI ANTE HADJIN			9 [Signature]
10	DIASIUS Hadi			10 [Signature]
11				11
12				12
13				13
14				14
15				15
16				16
17				17
18				18
19				19
20				20



 ANJ SAFETY INDUCTION	No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP EHS 038	
	Edisi / Revisi	1 / 1	
	Tanggal Berlaku		
	Hal	2 / 1	

Tanggal: 05 September 2022

No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	Muhammad Fikri Fauzi	
2	Uchi. Rahm	
3	HANAN FADY TARONGAN	
4	RANWIN NAFIR	
5	RIAN HIDAYAT	
6	FARIT. M	
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
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14		
15		
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17		
18		
19		
20		

Tanggal: 19 September 2022

No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	Marselinus Nangkas	
2	Fransiskus Nabor.	
3	Florianus Mbong	
4	Stefanus Jando	
5	Marian Aineka	
6	Musa Gia	
7	HERBERTUS HUSEN	
8	Tamsin Aneka	
9	Densiang A. Schabel.	
10	DANIEL ERGOR	
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

 ANJ SAFETY INDUCTION	No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP EHS 038	
	Edisi / Revisi	1 / 1	
	Tanggal Berlaku		
	Hal	2 / 1	

Tanggal: 29 Sept - 2022

No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	Gabriel Dede.	
2	Thomas Tali.	
3		
4		
5		
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 ANJ SAFETY INDUCTION	No. Dokumen	FRM-SOP EHS 038	
	Edisi / Revisi	1 / 1	
	Tanggal Berlaku		
	Hal	2 / 1	

Tanggal:

No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	L.M.GUNTURAWALUDIN	
2	MUSTAFAL BAKRI	
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
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11		
12		
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ANJ SAFETY INDUCTION		No. Dokumen	PKMSOP EHS 038
		Edisi / Revisi	1 / 1
		Tanggal Berlaku	
		Hal	2 / 1

Tanggal: 27 - 09 - 2022		
No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	PARAWANSA	1 Rus
2	MOH. ABIDUL HAKIK	2 RLO
3	ARSORO	3 Rus
4	WARYOTO	4 Rus
5	TASWIN	5 Rus
6	SARPOLICH	6 Rus
7	BADRU AMIN	7 Rus
8	ABRUL PATAH	8 Rus
9	Muhammad Nur TIMIK	9 Rus
10		10 Rus
11	AMIN MA'RUF	11 Rus
12	MUR IMAN -	12 Rus
13	JHON WITRI MANGDEAT	13 Rus
14	ASIP BARHOYA	14 Rus
15		15
16		16
17		17
18		18
19		19
20		20

Tanggal: 29 - September 2022		
No	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	ABRATUS .P. WOKU	1 Rus
2	JAVANUS BAGIO	2 Rus
3	DIOMISIUS BUSLAN	3 Rus
4	LADO ALI MUCIWI	4 Rus
5	MELHOR DIRIMAN	5 Rus
6	NIKO LAUS. HAYONO	6 Rus
7	Pipman	7 Rus
8	Jaka	8 Rus
9	SUDAR	9 Rus
10	HENDRA	10 Rus
11	ERUS	11 Rus
12	ARCIANG	12 Rus
13		13
14		14
15		15
16		16
17		17
18		18
19		19
20		20

Figure 6.8: Attendance List of Socialisation with New Workers



DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : Senin
 Tanggal : 18 Juli 2022
 Waktu : 08.00
 Tempat : Hexagon
 Agenda : Sosialisasi HCS

NO	NAMA	ASAL KAMPUNG	JABATAN	Tanda Tangan
1	Lucas Erikson			
2	Hamid			
3	Nasrullah			
4	BUNAM. M			
5	ADY PRATIWI			
6	NELCE F.R			
7	Simon Pedor			
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				

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Figure 6.9: Attendance List of Socialisation with Securities

DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : Kamis
 Tanggal : 01/03/2022
 Waktu : 09.00
 Tempat : Mill
 Agenda : Sosialisasi Kebijakan HCS

NO	NAMA	Departemen	Domisili	Tanda Tangan
1	SURIANO	MILL		
2	Mulya gant	mill		
3	Sahat B.S	Mill		
4	PATRICK R	MILL		
5	Iwan M	Konstruksi		
6	MARGONO	mill		
7	Berteg faula	MILL		
8	DANIEL . I	METALURGI		
9	IKRAL . A	MILL		
10	Sabito M Sialoni	Mill		
11	ADIK . I	MILL		
12	MUCI . S	MILL		
13	Hengki marku	Mill		
14	Yonka Kohar	MILL		
15	SUARSI	MILL		
16	Rino . B	mill		



17	Irfandi Sun	Mill		
18	Factor. DUKANAN	mill		
19	Sando Gurton	Mill		
20	KALIM R	MILL		
21	Jules. A. Monot	MILL		
22	Muband baki sun	MILL		
23	DERIP	MILL		
24	Utopia s	mill		
25	Johannis mas	MILL		
26	Royyan u.p	mill		
27	MUH. HJAN	MILL		
28	Valentino WA	MILL		
29	Ivan As s	MILL		
30	Geza Branch	MILL		
31	Leonado	- - -		
32	M. RIDWAN	mill		
33	HENDRA. I	MILL MILL		
34	Antonius . T	MILL		
35	Pusan Agani	mill		
36	Sahron Jansen	mill		
37	Augustus . O	MILL		
38	Mabel W	MILL		

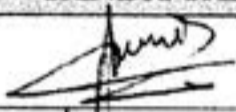
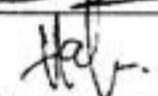
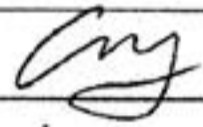
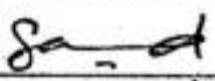




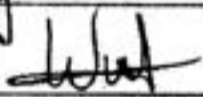
39	Billeam . E . R	MILL		
40	THOMAS . SAFOT	MILL		
41	Ahmad Askhari	mill		
42	Wagdy Murny	MILL		
43	Dimas M. z.	SCD		
44	RIMO S.	MILL		
45	Sopizao P	TRIM		
46	Charley	Mill/By		
47				
48				
49				
50				
51				
52				
53				
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59				
60				

Figure 6.10: Attendance List of Socialisation with Mill Workers

6.2.2 Attendance List of External Socialisation

DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : Sabtu
 Tanggal : 11 Juni 2022
 Waktu : 09.00
 Tempat : Gis Studio
 Agenda : Sosialisasi ke Kontraktor terkait pengelolaan HCS

NO	NAMA	DEPARTEMEN	TANDA TANGAN
1	MUHJIDDIN	PT. WMS	
2	HAPPY L	PT. WMS	
3	GAWANG S	PT. WHJ	
4	M. SAMUDERA	PT. WHJ	
5	WEYWARD. PARIWUSSA	PT. G95	
6	Ioan Mufiono	Konservasi	
7	Agnor F. Pakpahan	EHS	
8	BAMBANG BISANTORO	SECURITY	
9	Asri Wahyu Thakora	Sust. Compliance	
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			

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Figure 6.11: Attendance List of Socialisation with Contractors

DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

Hari : Rabu
 Tanggal : 21 Sept 2022
 Waktu : 15.00 -
 Tempat : Ruang Meeting PT PMP
 Agenda : Penanda tugu dan Benca Acara Verifikasi Lapangan awal Konferensi & HCS oleh Pemda Mayboet

NO	NAMA	DEPARTEMEN	TANDA TANGAN
1	Nardiyono	Konserensi	A.
2	Heruman. SOWE	Tua marga Sowe	Heruman
3	HENDRIE HOHAME	KE MASA RUMAH	Hendrie
4	YANCE HOHAME	KE TUA MALGA	Yance
5.	NAFTALI JITMAN, ST	KEPALA SEKSI PELAPORAN	Naftali
6.	Benjamin RESIM, S. HUT	KEHUTANAN	Benjamin
7.	ZAKARIAS HONNY, SP	DISTR. PERTANIAN	Zakarias
8.	ONESIMUS. ATHABU, SP	DINAS PERTANIAN	Onesimus
9.	TRAIKEL WAY, SP.	DINAS PERTANIAN	Traikel
10	Yance Aung	CID Dept. PT. PMP	Yance
11	Mochan. M.R.	Govrel. PMP.	Mochan
12	Denis A. Fawan	STAF PERTANIAN	Denis
13.	Yoseph Tera, SP.	STAF PERTANIAN	Yoseph
14	YURI AKAT	MASYARAKAT	Yuri
15	FRANS	MATE	Frans
16	Jaya	Awe'e	Jaya
17	Markus Lemuk	kebo psl	Markus

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Figure 6.12: Attendance List of Socialisation with local government agencies and customary landowners from Awe'e and Kaiso tribe