



## Darwin Initiative Annual Report



note: To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Lea expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes  
Submission deadline 30 April 2010

### Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	17-009
Project Title	Integrating religion within conservation: Islamic beliefs and Sumatran forest management
Country(ies)	Indonesia
UK Contract Holder Institution	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent
Host country Partner Institution(s)	University of Andalas (UNAND); British Council (BC)-Indonesia; Qbar; Conservation International (CI)- Indonesia Programme; Fauna and Flora International Indonesia Program (FFI-IP); Indonesian Conservation of Natural Resources section for West Sumatra province (KSDA), Department of Forestry; Greenlaw.
Other Partner Institution(s)	Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Sciences (IFEES), UK
Darwin Grant Value	£229,321
Start/End dates of Project	1 July 2009 -30 June,2012
Reporting period	1 July 2009 -31 March,2010, AYR 1
Project Leader Name	Professor Stuart R. Harrop
Project website	<a href="http://www.kent.ac.uk/dice/research/islam_conservation.html">http://www.kent.ac.uk/dice/research/islam_conservation.html</a>
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### 1. Project Background

Ecosystem services (ES) are essential for human well being and life on earth. However, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment states that nearly two-thirds of the world's ES are under threat, with watershed-related services being the most urgent national level priority. Containing 10% of the world's remaining tropical rainforest, Indonesia provides vital ES for the international and national community in the form of carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation and for rural communities in the form of watershed management. Yet, high deforestation rates in Indonesia, particularly Sumatra, highlight the need to promote and facilitate sustainable natural resource management to ensure ongoing benefits from these ES.

Indonesia has the world's largest Muslim population (88% of its 245,500,000 population follows Islam). Religion has a strong influence on daily life and within Islam there are several key principles (*Tauhid*, *Khalifah*, *Mizan* and *Fitrah*) written in the *Al-Qur'an* that underpin nature conservation and outline the human role in conserving natural resources.

Through a Darwin scoping award, and subsequent pilot project, all project partners identified the potential of using faith-based and customary teachings on the environment for being highly effective in changing behaviour to conserve natural resources, especially when linked to the multiple benefits ES provide for human welfare. However, our project participants agreed that a lack of awareness about these Islamic systems and institutional capacity to implement them hindered their effectiveness in the

sustainable management of forests and their ecosystem services. Further discussions with the wider community, in Friday prayers and village meetings, found strong commitment to integrate and formalise religious principles within a fully-functioning land and forest management system, that would provide simultaneous benefits to local livelihoods and biodiversity. Therefore, this project aims to work with Islamic leaders, teachers, scientists and project partners to promote conservation across Indonesia according to these principles.

The project headquarters are based in Padang, the capital of West Sumatra, with field sites currently in two *nagari* (legally recognised traditional administrative system comprising several villages): Gugak Malalo and Pakan Rabba (Annex 3).

## 2. Project Partnerships

This project is afforded both the benefits and challenges of working with a dynamic multiple partner base. Overall, the relationship with our partners can be described as collaborative and motivating. During the past nine months, the DI project has worked successfully with its partners to conduct interviews for DI staff and potential DI scholarship students, training workshops, multiple partner meetings, and the promotion of project work in the local media. There has also been notable success in leveraging DI partner funding during this year for workshops and events which were conducted this project year (teacher training) or are scheduled for the next project year (religious leader training and the Muslim Action on Climate Change Conference).

In country, the project is managed by the DI Project Officer and all field activities are overseen by a Field Manager (a new position completely funded by Fauna & Flora International, FFI- Indonesia for DI) with support from a Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Coordinator. Local partner Qbar, provides support with managing daily outreach and education activities within rural communities and organising and participating in religious trainings. Conservation International (CI) provides a world expert on religious and conservation training and materials as well as exposure of the project through its national newsletter, *Tropika*. CI also provides monitoring and evaluation of all project workshops. FFI-Indonesia provide workshop facilitators and trainers on religious and biodiversity themes as well as expertise in field monitoring protocols. The management structure within BKSDA has recently changed and the project has met with the new head to re-socialise our project with the new staff members. Further discussions are scheduled with this partner as the project re-focuses its attention on the post-earthquaked fieldwork activities.

Although, the University of Andalas pledged its support to the project since its inception and indeed hosted the July stakeholder workshop, it recently requested an official MOU from the University of Kent. Although not standard procedure, the DI Principal Investigator and Project Officer worked with the University of Kent representatives to provide this document (in both English and Indonesian). Unfortunately, despite multiple attempts to contact the UNAND representative via email and phone, a response and formal commitment to the project remains pending. Therefore, a meeting has been scheduled at the end of April to discuss ongoing project activities, the MOU and joint UNAND/DI-MSc student research plans (to begin in August 2010). In the meantime, the project continues to provide financial and motivational support to the MSc students through bimonthly project updates and involving them in field activities that are relevant to their studies and DI TORs.

From the regional perspective, the BC provides training on climate change related issues. It also provides financial sponsorship of meetings and workshops as well as access to its vast network of contacts within the local and national education and media sectors. The project has benefitted greatly from such support and hopes to continue to build upon this successful collaboration throughout the lifespan of the project.

As our UK partner, IFEEES has provided strong support through expert co-facilitation with CI of religious trainings and materials as well as the offer to promote the project through its high impact (approx 400,000 downloads) international newsletter *EcoIslam* -the only Islamic environmental newsletter of its kind in the world.

In order to ensure transparency and communication amongst all project partners, a combined 3 day project launch and stakeholder workshop was held during July, 2009 in Padang, West Sumatra. This provided an excellent opportunity for national and international partners to meet and discuss their specific roles within the project as well as the overall goals of the project itself. As follow up from this meeting, a general communications protocol and project-based TORs were provided to our partners—all with partner input. DI project staff regularly communicate with project partners via a combination of mediums including: email, Skype, formal and informal meetings and conference calls. However, with local communities, teachers and religious leaders who do not have access to the internet, informal meetings are usually conducted. With regards to specific activity related outputs (e.g. project planning,

partner collaboration, organising a project activity), formal/informal meeting are held either on site or from the Padang office HQ.

**Other Collaboration:** West Sumatra Tiger Corridor Initiative: In partnership with FFI-Indonesia and the Panthera Foundation, the DI project has recently agreed to collaborate with local NGOs and communities to support the development of a tiger corridor initiative. This builds on the previous long-term successes of FFI-Indonesia and the University of Kent/DICE relationship and is intended to combine our efforts and different skill sets to achieve a greater and more positive impact for West Sumatra forest conservation. To support this initiative, an FFI/DI Field Manager has been provided (at no cost to the DI project) to help manage the DI field activities whilst overseeing the overall implementation and coordination of several other conservation projects working in West Sumatra. This presents an exciting opportunity for the DI project to increase its chances of success by providing further support for the DI coordinators in implementing their activities in the field through: Research (biodiversity monitoring) and capacity building (through working with local NGOs to develop work plans and implement field activities related to securing forest corridors). Finally, FFI Indonesia has developed and submitted a USFW proposal to support west Sumatran Forest management, designed to complement the DI project.

- World Conservation Society (WCS) – Indonesia: DI staff met with WCS staff in March 2010 to socialise the project. A follow-up meeting has been arranged for early May to discuss WCS's work with Indonesia's National Programme for Community Development in West Sumatra and how the DI project might support their objective of raising community awareness on natural resource management issues.
- Other Darwin Initiative Projects-FFI was recently awarded a DI project in Sumatra entitled: 'Collaborative conservation of critical Kerinci-Seblat National Park buffer zone forest'. During the project proposal stage, Zoe Cullen (FFI's DI Project Leader) attended this DI project's 4 day stakeholder meeting in Padang. Given the excellent relationship the project has with FFI, there will be further discussions held regarding full collaboration.
- IKADI (Da'i Association of Indonesia) West Sumatra: The chairman of IKADI, Dr. Shafwan Nawawi, expressed his willingness to collaborate with this project and will be following up during May 2010.
- Provincial Forestry Agency – a recent meeting with the head of the resulted in an opportunity of a new partnership to be formed which was not originally planned. Further, the Head was so interested in the project he specifically requested to be kept informed on the participatory mapping scheduled for the nagari field sites and formally agreed to open an upcoming training workshop.
- Dr Darnaedi (Indonesia's CBD National Focal Point for Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, SBSTTA) was consulted during the development of the Darwin proposal. As agreed, the project will provide CITES trend data on endangered and traded species through the planned biodiversity surveys. Further, the provision of these data to CITES has been discussed with the CITES contact person for Indonesia, who has welcomed this offer and any other possible opportunities for collaboration. These data are intended to aid both organizations in providing recommendations for species protection within Indonesia.

### 3. Project progress

#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

During the 9-month lifespan of the project (due to the DI approved starting date of July 1st, 2009), and the 3 month delay incurred due to the extensive damage caused by multiple earthquakes up to 7.8 Richter in the main project management and site location (the impacts of which were set out in more detail in the approved DI Change Request made early in 2010 and are also referred to in section 5), the project staff and partners have impressively managed to resume their commitments to the project with an aim to completing remaining activities planned for the first project activity year (ending June 30, 2010). Below is a summary of those activities relating specifically to the first project year.

**Output 1.** Multi-stakeholder governance framework for forest and ecosystem services established and active on the ground.

*Activity 1.1.* Establish and support an operational governance mechanism for forest management throughout the project.

The first step for achieving this mechanism is to generate a common understanding amongst the project stakeholders over forest management that is explicitly linked to safeguarding ecosystem services. Thus, the project held several multi-stakeholder discussions, which the west Sumatran Heads of Forestry and

Religious Affairs attended. Furthermore, both leaders expressed their full support the project and have offered to open training workshops relevant to their positions. The Head of Religious Affairs has already done so for the March 2010 teacher training (details below). From this joint partner training workshop, positive changes (50 to 92% increase) in knowledge and understanding over ecosystem services were recorded through pre- and post-training surveys.

**Output 2.** Forest monitoring and protection systems and procedures strengthened and implemented.

*Activity 2.1.* Community training workshops to raise awareness, involve stakeholders and build a locally managed conservation dynamic.

The project aims and objectives has been socialised by the DI staff in the two focal *nagari* with additional Focus Group discussions being held with leading representatives from the key groups in each of the *nagari* - Gugual Malalo: 1 leader of a women's group, 1 youth leader, 3 village heads, 2 religious leaders and 4 customary leaders; and Pakan Rabaa: 2 religious leaders, 3 village heads, 3 customary leaders, 2 leaders of women's groups, 2 members of a youth committee, 5 *Nagari* committee staff.

*Activity 2.2.* Facilitate training and participatory mapping of traditional land-use and natural resource management system.

The project has begun collecting PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) data from each of the *nagari* and conducted community level mapping exercises. These maps need further discussions amongst the community and then must be ground-truthed using a GPS, as part of a participatory mapping exercise. With support from FFI, the DI will run a training session for select members of the community to complete this.

*Activities 2.3 and 2.4.* Train and support local forest and biodiversity monitoring *and* Train local and provincial forest staff on community-based partnership in forest management

These two activities was delayed due to the late selection of the *nagari* (as caused by the earthquakes). Training is scheduled for the beginning of Project Year 2

**Output 3.** Forest and ecosystem services and local livelihood opportunities enhanced.

*Activity 3.1.* Establish Darwin Field Schools with community managed tree nurseries

During *nagari* FGDs a list of potential sites for the schools were identified by the FGD members for consideration of the DI team.

*Activity 3.2.* Support reforestation and rehabilitation on degraded land

The DI Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Coordinator, traveled to Aceh to receive 1 week training on nursery and biogas. This course, organized by the FFI-Aceh programme, focused on improving the economic condition of rural communities through land rehabilitation and the production and utilization of organic fertilizer. The first ceremonial tree planting was conducted to celebrate the new partnership between the DI project and the DI *nagari*, Guguak Malalo partners, 13 agarwood (*Aquilaria sp.*) were planted.

*Activity 3.3.* Research into forest ecosystem services

In July 2009, a senior academic from UNAND, the DI Project Officer and the FFI-Aceh Programme Manager, held a full day of Darwin scholarship interviews for 20 candidates (13 women and 7 men). From this, 2 high-calibre Darwin MSc students were selected. These students will begin conducting their field research into ecosystem services in the project *nagari* in August 2010, as per the academic timetable.

**Output 4.** Environmental conservation awareness and education raised and integrated within rural and urban communities and widely disseminated.

*Activity 4.1.* Formalise a religion and environmental conservation curriculum and train religious, traditional and village leaders

In March 2010, a joint project partner (BCI, CI, FFI-Indonesia programme) training workshop entitled 'Teacher training on Protecting West Sumatra Forest from Environmental Degradation and Climate change - an Islamic Point of View' was conducted over 1 week. The training material content combined themes relevant to each of the participating partners' expertise including climate change (BC), religion and the environment (CI), and incorporating environmental issues within the provincial education curriculum with practical exercises specific to different classes (FFI-Indonesia programme). A one day field trip to a DI *nagari* (Guguak Malalo) gave the teachers an opportunity to experience a real case study to help them in developing their own ideas on how the provincial educational sector could help in raising awareness for environmental challenges specific to that area. 16 teachers (5 female and 11 male) were trained on environmental education - 4 of which were from each of the two participating project *nagari*.

*Activity 4.2.* Develop and formalize school and university curriculum on a religion and environmental conservation.

Pre-workshop meetings with our DI project partners allowed the opportunity to begin developing the thematic content which was trialed during Activity 4.1. Based on this and additional training feedback, the materials will continue to be further refined.

*Activity 4.3.* Deliver outreach in urban and rural communities, and support delivery of local environmental projects.

In addition to the socialization of the project, FGDs were held in each *nagari* to determine what environmental projects were relevant to the community and where wanted by the communities.

*Activity 4.4.* Monitor and evaluate changes in attitudes and behaviour towards conservation of different target groups

Pre and post questionnaires have been developed independently by CI to assess attitudes and behaviour towards conservation. These were trialed at the March 2010 teacher training workshop. Initial results showed that those understanding ecosystem services rose from 50% to 92% after the training, whereas those who understood the Islamic systems for natural resource management rose from 0% to 100%. These questionnaires will be continued through the project to enable ongoing tracking. Furthermore, socialization of the project and its aims has brought new opportunities for increased participation in local communities as the once complicated scientific terminologies (e.g. ecosystem services, carbon emissions and biodiversity) are explained in a more simplified manner with examples used from the *nagaris* themselves.

*Activity 4.5.* Exposure of Darwin Initiative regionally and nationally and internationally

The project has surpassed expectations for the first project year, with local TV news coverage of the project launch and subsequent first stakeholder meeting. The launch was hosted by the University of Andalas and was opened with a traditional ceremony, in local costumes, attended by the Project Leader and the Vice Chancellor of the University of Andalas. Thereafter all participants; staff on the project, project partners, invitees, NGOs and local religious leaders all worked together in a very fruitful project planning exercise as well as visiting a local community to further refine the selection criteria for selecting the DI *nagari*. There was also coverage of the event in the local newspaper. Journalists from the Padang Express newspaper actually attended a portion of the joint partner teacher training workshop in March and wrote a complimentary article to that effect. In addition, the project was featured in Tropika, CI-Indonesia's national newsletter (12,000 hard copies distributed; 9,367 hits per day on the web). 400 DI project pamphlets were developed and produced with 100 already distributed in meetings and workshops. Finally, the project has a web page housed at the University of Kent, UK.

### **3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs**

Whilst, the project has completed Year 1 within a limited (9 month) timeframe and amidst a severe natural disaster, we still firmly believe that it will achieve all of its outputs as the critical assumptions remain unchanged, indicating that the enabling environment is still present.

#### **Output 1. Multi-stakeholder governance framework for forest and ecosystem services established and active on the ground**

Mapping has begun within each *nagari* and the Head of Forestry has formally requested these maps and is very supportive of this project.

This Output's assumption still holds true in that important areas have already been identified and that as field activities progress, the DI staff will continue to strengthen a collaborative environment with the stakeholders.

#### **Output 2. Forest monitoring and protection systems and procedures strengthened and implemented.**

The DI Field Manager and Project Officer have begun discussing the manual which is under development and will proceed with inviting Forestry staff now that the Head of Forestry has given his support of the project-without which would make accomplishing this output difficult.

This Output's assumptions still hold true in that our target number of trainees depends very much on the number of Forestry staff and community members able to attend the training during the specified time and duration as well as the training materials produced must be clearly explained (theory) and utilised (practically) with continual follow up (both in training and fostering of partnership) provided by DI staff and partners.

#### **Output 3. Forest and ecosystem services and local livelihood opportunities enhanced.**

So far, the specific indicators being met in this Output relate to the two MSc students that are already in place at UNAND and performing well in their studies. Discussions regarding their ecosystem research projects has begun which will link to the DI *nagari*/field schools-one student for each *nagari*.

The Output's assumptions still holds true in that whilst the majority of the student applicants were female, the two most qualified students selected to undertake the proposed research were male.

#### **Output 4. Environmental conservation awareness and education raised and integrated within rural and urban communities and widely disseminated.**

Inline with the indicators, existing partner training materials were adapted specifically for the DI project and trialed at the first joint partner teacher training workshop (10 male and 6 female ). Meetings with British Council, local school teachers and administrators has confirmed strong interest for an environmental curriculum. 2 regional newspapers, one local TV station and 1 newsletter have covered the project. 1 project website has already been established despite this being an indicator fo (Yr3). A joint DI partner training workshop on religion and conservation is already scheduled for April, 2010. The DI PO has been invited to attend an upcoming international conference scheduled for PY2 and the DI PL will join Mr Khalid from IFEES at an upcoming event hosted by the Zoological Society of London.

The assumptions still hold true in that DI staff, project partners and collaborators must remain active and dedicated to the success of the project and DI staff must continue to proactively utilize as many mediums as possible to promote the aims and successes of the project. Feedback will continued to be collected via pre and post questionnaires as well through direct partner feedback.

### **3.3 Standard Measures**

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Yr1	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
2	MSc qualification	0	0	0	4
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	0	0	0	1
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	0	0	0	1
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	2	2	1	4
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	2	2	1	4
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	0	0	0	300
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	16	16	16	626
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	1	1	1	6
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	0	0	0	3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	4	4	4	14
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	0	0	0	1
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	0	0	1	1
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0	0	0	1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0	0	0	3
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be <b>organised to</b>	0	0	0	2

	present/disseminate findings				
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	2	2	2	3
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	0	0	0	1
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	2	2	1	4
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	1	1	1	3
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	1,500 hard copies / 9,367 hits	1,500 hard copies / 9,367 hits	1,500 hard copies / >15,000 hits	4,500 hard copies/ 45,000 hits
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	0	0	3,000	19,500 hard copies/450,000 hits
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>established</b>	0	0	0	1
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	1	1	0	1
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	0	0	0	1
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	0	0	0	£7,690
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0	0	0	3
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0	0	0	3
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£37,950	£37,950	£16,438	£99,072

**Table 2. Publications**

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Magazine article	Islam dan Konservasi Hutan di Sumatera Barat, Vol 13, no 4, Dec, '09	Tropika, CI-Indonesia, Jakarta		0
CD	Padang TV, July, '09	Padang TV, Padang		0
*Pamphlet	Mengintegrasikan Agama dalam Konservasi: Agama Islam dan Pengelolaan Hutan Sumatra, Feb'10	DI project, Padang		50
Newspaper article	Padang Express, July '09	Padang Express, Padang		10
Newspaper article	Padang Express, March '10	Padang Express, Padang		10

### **3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes**

The project has made good progress towards the project purpose by socialising the DI project locally and nationally to its multiple partner base and local and national stakeholders via informal/formal meetings, FGDs, training workshops, distribution of outreach materials (project pamphlets) and use of the local media. The DI project staff particularly noted that prior to this outreach, there existed a general lack of understanding to conservation terminology (previously mentioned above) amongst a wide range of stakeholders (e.g. government officials, schools teachers and religious leaders). Preliminary results from pre- and post-questionnaire surveys given during the teacher training workshop showed 92% of the participants had better understanding of such terms. Further, these terms and how the project aims to implement activities directly related to them are made less ambiguous to project stakeholders by being applied practically via group exercises and during field trips in addition to the more traditional classroom approach. The co-development of project-based technical agreements (clearly defining the role of each partner) has strengthened partner commitments to fulfilling the project objectives as per the project work plan. However, due to unforeseen circumstances the original project activity timeframe had to be delayed by several months to allow for the reconstruction of Padang after the earthquake (Section 5). The purpose level assumptions are still very relevant although we might add to the second assumption, the large amount of time required to set up meetings amidst natural/political upheavals.

### **3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits**

Given the relatively short lifespan of the project (as per reasons perviously mentioned in point 3.1 and in further detail below in point 5), it is not yet able to provide evidence of the project's impact on biodiversity. Nevertheless, initial project partner and other stakeholder commitments to the project's aims certainly offer a positive indication towards improved biodiversity conservation.

## **4. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

N/A

## **5. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

The DI project site was very badly affected by the multiple earthquakes in October 2009. The epicenter of the main quake (7.6 Richter) was only 45km from Padang (the capital of West Sumatra province and the base of our DI project). The devastation was both widespread and profound, killing and severely injuring approximately 5,000 people and destroying an estimated 135,000 homes. The impact on the project was acute. Firstly, all current and planned project activities were delayed by several months as the DI team joined DI project partners in the relief effort. Secondly, the project's Religion and Education Coordinator decided to resign so that he could work full-time on the massive relief effort and the emotionally traumatised Ecosystem Services Coordinator had to return home to her family for a month to recuperate. Thirdly, each of our local partners (e.g. Andalas University, local schools and religious centres) suffered severe infrastructure damage and finally, we also had to find and then set up a new DI office. Despite this disaster, the DI project in partnership with FFI-Indonesia hired a full-time Field Manager (at no cost to the DI project), with local partner Qbar agreeing to provide a part-time staff member to support in the religion and education outreach component of the project. The project also found and set up a new office and managed to reconvene meetings with all of our stakeholders to reassess our commitments and to resume our previously planned project activities-most notably the successful joint BC/DI teacher training (mentioned in point 3.1). This is a testament to the dedication of our DI project staff and the good relationships that the DI has fostered with its local partners- especially prominent Islamic leaders (who also praised the DI in its support for the relief effort).

Given that Indonesia is a globally recognised earthquake prone area as well as the particular location of the project itself, there is a risk of a similiar seismic event(s) happening in the future.

## **6. Sustainability**

The wide collaboration with the aforementioned organizations (Section 2) through individual and multi-stakholder meetings, trainings and through direct project promotion (via 1 national newlsetter and various local press releases) has promoted the merits and good intentions of this DI project within Sumatra. Our DI project partners recognise the need for a fully functioning conservation model which is culturally



appropriate, effectively addresses regionally, nationally and internationally important environmental issues, and is transferable to other landscapes across Indonesia and beyond to other Muslim communities. Furthermore, by developing the conservation capacity of key partners (e.g. religious leaders and school teachers) and producing much needed trainers, and trainers of trainers has been identified as a project priority. These partners will be supported through the production of comprehensive, peer-reviewed materials to reduce project dependency on individuals. At the project's culmination we will launch a book entitled "Islamic Guide to Conservation" that describes the Darwin outreach model. This book will be written by our partners Mr Khalid (IFEES) and Mr Mangunjaya (CI), two highly regarded and influential Islamic scholars. In combination, the training and materials provided will empower our partners to deliver high-quality conservation outreach beyond the project lifespan, e.g. religious leaders in Friday prayer sermons and schools in their provincial curriculum. Next, the project has invested in the training of Indonesian-based project staff and MSc students to become conservation leaders both locally within their communities and nationally within Indonesia. Finally, the project has a strong belief in supporting local partners to support themselves in solving conservation issues that are important to them. This belief will be applied to the development of low-tech *nagari* field activities, which should greatly increase the likelihood of uptake during the project and continuation and replication after the project.

## 7. Dissemination

### July '09 – Project Launch and Stakeholder Meeting:

- Target audience: Indonesian and UK partners and potential collaborators, members of the press
- Local newspaper coverage: 90,000 + people
- Padang TV: 150,000 + people

### March '09 Teacher Training Workshop

- Target audience: 16 representative teachers (11 male, 5 female) from urban and rural religious schools.
- Local newspaper coverage: 90,000 + people
- Teacher training materials developed and used by DI partners will be provided as part of the training package. Teachers will in turn use thematic content to train their students when the project finishes.

### Project Pamphlet

- 400 copies produced, 100 disseminated
- Target Audience: the general public, potential collaborators, partners, rural and urban communities.

### Project Field Site Focus Group Discussions

- Target audiences: women's leaders, youth leaders, village heads, religious leaders and customary leaders. These discussion allowed us to socialise the project and discuss project activities, identify local customary and religious leaders who will be responsible for continuing the DI work.

### Tropika Article

- 16,000 hard copies produced, 9367 hits a day
- Target audience: general public, local NGOs

### DI Project Website

Target audience: General public, partners, potential collaborators.

## 8. Project Expenditure

**Table 3. Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)**

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance

Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc	
Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery)	
Travel and subsistence	
Printing	
Conferences, seminars, etc	
Capital items/equipment (specify)	
Others (specify)	
Salaries (specify by individual)	
TOTAL	

**9. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section

Notable achievements for this PY include:

- 1) The value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work is nearly double the anticipated amount. This is due to the hard work and effort of in-country DI project staff and a testament to the strong relationships this project has generated with its partners.
- 2) The publicity generated for this project has surpassed expectations with excellent coverage in the local media (TV and newspaper) as well as through Tropika, CI Indonesia's national newsletter.

Overall, we are very happy with the progress the project has made despite the set backs caused by the aforementioned earthquakes and look forward to continuing to build and report upon these successes during our next reporting period.

## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2009/10

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 - March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <p>The conservation of biological diversity,</p> <p>The sustainable use of its components, and</p> <p>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</p>			(do not fill not applicable)
<p><i>Purpose:</i> Improve understanding amongst local and national stakeholders and enhance their capacity to conserve and manage forests, biodiversity and ecosystem services sustainably and equitably in West Sumatra.</p>	<p>Stakeholder understanding increased by 80% by Yr2. 100% of focal communities conserving forest and ecosystem services through ratified management plan, resulting in behavioural change by Yr3.</p>	<p>Successful July stakeholder workshop and project launch which was covered by local newspaper and TV.</p>	<p>Training of local religious leaders</p> <p>Development of DI Field schools</p> <p>Selection of 3rd <i>nagari</i></p> <p>Community mapping ground truthed with GPS .</p> <p>Management plan draft developed</p> <p>Ongoing pre and post questionnaire surveys administered at workshops</p> <p>Continuing project promotion within local, national and international media and via on the ground community training and outreach.</p>
<p>Output 1. Multi-stakeholder governance framework for forest and ecosystem services established and active on the ground.</p>	<p>Participatory land-use plan (with natural resources use, conservation and agroforest zones) and legally instituted framework (3 <i>nagari</i>, Yr3)</p>	<p>2/3 <i>nagari</i> selected with partner approved selection criteria, project socialised and community mapping conducted. Local customary and religious leaders identified. FGDs held to determine next steps for developing a functional and site specific framework.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1. Establish and support an operational governance mechanism for forest management throughout the project</p>		<p>Meetings with provincial Forestry Department as well as discussions with local customary and religious leaders has received positive support for the project aims and objectives.</p>	
<p>Output 2. Forest monitoring and protection systems and procedures strengthened and implemented.</p>	<p>1 field survey monitoring manual produced, distributed and used to train 30 community and 6 Dept. Forestry rangers (25% female, Yr1).</p>	<p>This activity was delayed by 3 months due to earthquake but will be completed in the beginning of Yr 2). However, the Head of The Forestry Department of West Sumatra has formally given his support and given permission for the project to work in selected <i>nagari</i> and asked partners Qbar and DI to help community to</p>	

	18 joint community/Dept. Forestry protection and monitoring patrols in forests produce baseline data (Yr1) and monitoring data (Yrs 2&3).	conduct participatory mapping and train forestry staff.
Activity 2.1. Community training workshops to raise awareness, involve stakeholders and build a locally managed conservation dynamic		Multiple meetings held in local communities to socialise the project, 2 <i>Nagari</i> selected with FGDs held in each, 1 joint partner (BC,CI, FFI) teacher training.
Activity 2.2. Facilitate training and participatory mapping of traditional land-use and natural resource management system		Participatory mapping conducted within 2/3 <i>nagari</i> . Selection of 3rd <i>nagari</i> currently underway.
Activity 2.3. Train and support local forest and biodiversity monitoring		2 DI staff members trained to train trainers (scheduled for the beginning of PY2).
Activity 2.4. Train local and provincial forest staff on community-based partnership in forest management		2 DI staff members trained to train trainers (scheduled for the beginning of PY2).
Activity 2.5. Drafting and signing of local conservation management agreements		Scheduled for PY3
Output 3. Forest and ecosystem services and local livelihood opportunities enhanced.	4 Sumatran MSc students (50% female) complete first-class (>70%) research on agroforestry, forestry, and ecosystem services, livelihood benefits assessed in 3 <i>nagari</i> (Yr2). 3 Darwin Field Schools & nurseries established & locally managed in 3 <i>nagari</i> (Yr2), with >75 villagers	2 MSc students were selected amongst 20 applicants. Each student will conduct their research in August 2009 in each of the DI project field sites. Selection of 2 more students pending partner funds and suitable candidates.  Scehduled for PY2
Activity 3.1. Establish Darwin field schools with community managed tree nurseries		Scheduled for PY 2
Activity 3.2. Support reforestation and rehabilitation on degraded land		DI staff received one week training on land rehabilitation and production and distribution of organic fertilizers. Further activities are scheduled for PY2
Activity 3.3. Research into forest ecosystem services		2 local Darwin MSc student scheduled to conduct research in August 2009.
Output 4. Environmental conservation awareness and education raised and integrated within rural and urban communities and widely disseminated.	Religion and conservation material produced and revised by Yr2, >50 rural religious & >40 urban school teachers , delivered to 20+ urban schools (>300 pupils) & > 3 rural <i>nagari</i> (>500 villagers).  100% of target schools (20) using Darwin curriculum in teaching, 20 local	Existing partner training materials were adapted specifically for the DI project and trialed at the first joint partner teacher training workshop ( 10 male,6 female ).  Meetings with British Council, local school teachers and administrators has confirmed strong interest for an environmental curriculum.

	<p>environmental projects designed and implemented.</p> <p>3 regional press, coverage in 4 international newsletters (reaching &gt;12,000 people/yr), 1 international conference attended, 4 scientific publications, 1 project website (Yr3)</p>	<p>2 press releases featured in 1 local newspaper, one local tv station and one national newsletter, 400 project pamphlets (100 distributed) and 1 project website produced.</p>
Activity 4.1. Formalise a religion and environmental conservation curriculum and train religious, traditional and village leaders for rural outreach		<p>Multiple meetings (rural and urban) held with local religious leaders has resulted in strong support and selection of representative religious leaders to attend upcoming DI workshops. Training materials produced and TOR, Agenda and invites. distributed for training of religious leaders (scheduled for April' 10).</p>
Activity 4.2. Develop and formalize school and university curriculum on a religion and environmental conservation and train teachers and religious leaders for urban outreach		<p>Joint project partner meetings to develop training material specific to DI needs, 1 teacher training workshop conducted.</p>
Activity 4.3. Deliver outreach in urban and rural communities, and support delivery of local environmental projects		<p>Outreach conducted in 2 rural <i>nagari</i> (comprising 3-5 villages each);FGDs held with leaders of each participating <i>nagari</i>.</p>
Activity 4.4. Monitor and evaluate changes in attitudes and behaviour towards conservation of different target groups		<p>1 pre- and post-test questionnaire produced and recieved from 1 target group (teachers). Continual feedback on materials produced through multiple partner meetings and workshop training questionnaires.</p>
Activity 4.5. Exposure of Darwin Initiative regionally and nationally and internationally		<p>2 press releases featured in 1 local newspaper, one local tv station and one national newsletter, 400 project pamphlets (100 distributed) and 1 project website produced.</p>

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

### LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b> Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
<b>Sub-Goal:</b> West Sumatra's biodiversity-rich forests are effectively managed and conserved through a faith-based conservation initiative that provides sustained ecosystem services to local communities.	100% of focal communities sustainably managing forest areas at project end.  Forest cover mapped (Yrs1 & 3) and showing 95% of project area still in tact.	End of project M&E report.  GIS/satellite image data comparisons.	
<b>Purpose</b> Improve understanding amongst local and national stakeholders and enhance their capacity to conserve and manage forests, biodiversity and ecosystem services sustainably and equitably in West Sumatra.	Stakeholder understanding increased by 80% by Yr2. 100% of focal communities conserving forest and ecosystem services through ratified management plan, resulting in behavioural change by Yr3.	M&E report from knowledge and attitude questionnaire surveys, annual spot check field assessments/audits. M&E report using conservation behaviour indicators.	<i>Project aims, objectives and activities are unambiguously explained to stakeholders.</i> Partners commit to fulfill project objectives within agreed timeframe and management plan.
<b>Outputs</b> 1. Multi-stakeholder governance framework for forest and ecosystem services established and active on the ground.	Participatory land-use plan (with natural resources use, conservation and agroforest zones) and legally instituted framework (3 <i>nagari</i> , Yr3).	Summary of legislation, legal documents, supervision reports, reports on participatory mapping and GIS maps.	Critically important areas identified, e.g. watershed forests. Co-operative relations between stakeholders are developed to ensure effective and equitable partnership.
2. Forest monitoring and protection systems and procedures strengthened and implemented.	1 field survey monitoring manual produced, distributed and used to train 30 community and 6 Dept. Forestry rangers (25% female, Yr1).  18 joint community/Dept. Forestry	Field training manual, reports on training and M&E of field teams, annual assessment reports from field co-ordinators.  Patrol reports, wildlife, threat and	Adequate number of trainees are available to represent each village. Representatives complete training, data collection techniques are understood and practiced.  Patrols focus on critically important watershed

	protection and monitoring patrols in forests produce baseline data (Yr1) and monitoring data (Yrs 2&3).	GIS/satellite image data stored and analysed within database, threat and species trends identified.	forests, Dept. Forestry and project staff foster and maintain goodwill within communities and sufficient high-quality data collected.
3. Forest and ecosystem services and local livelihood opportunities enhanced.	<p>4 Sumatran MSc students (50% female) complete first-class (&gt;70%) research on agroforestry, forestry, and ecosystem services, livelihood benefits assessed in 3 <i>nagari</i> (Yr2).</p> <p>3 Darwin Field Schools &amp; nurseries established &amp; locally managed in 3 <i>nagari</i> (Yr2), with &gt;75 villagers trained in arboriculture/agroforestry.</p> <p>Agroforest systems of native and commercially important species reforested/replanted in &gt;300 ha in 3 <i>nagari</i> (Yr3).</p>	<p>4 dissertations from Uni. Andalas MSc programmes on 'Gender and Forest Management', 'Water Resource Management' and 'Forestry'.</p> <p>Agroforestry needs assessment report, and bi-annual assessments, monthly community M&amp;E reports on species productively.</p> <p>Assessment report by Uni. Andalas on trained nursery officers (3), planting, crop yields and economic evaluation of agroforestry benefits.</p>	<p>Adequate number of representative and qualified graduates are available for selection and complete their studies.</p> <p><i>Sufficient number of community members attend training. Local communities cooperate with one another to equitably share and manage the livelihood benefits.</i></p> <p>Adequate numbers of seedlings available and planted according to management plan.</p>
4. Environmental conservation awareness and education raised and integrated within rural and urban communities and widely disseminated.	<p>Religion and conservation material produced and revised by Yr2, &gt;50 rural religious &amp; &gt;40 urban school teachers, delivered to 20+ urban schools (&gt;300 pupils) &amp; &gt; 3 rural <i>nagari</i> (&gt;500 villagers).</p> <p>100% of target schools (20) using Darwin curriculum in teaching, 20 local environmental projects designed and implemented.</p> <p>3 regional press, coverage in 4 international newsletters (reaching &gt;12,000 people/yr), 1 international conference attended, 4 scientific</p>	<p>Production of 1 teacher's handbook, 1 education curriculum and 1 book on Islam and conservation.</p> <p>Pre-and post questionnaire surveys on religion and conservation (rural and urban schools).</p> <p>Newspaper clippings, copies of newsletter and published articles, number off hits on website.</p>	<p>Religious leaders remain active in relevant positions village committees, school committee members, outreach focuses on relevant themes, e.g. ecosystem services and benefits.</p> <p>Feedback from recipients is received and incorporated into outreach material. Schools continue to use project teachings within curriculum and independently develop these.</p> <p>Awareness campaign launch well co-ordinated and local media are engaged and provide project coverage/promotion to the public.</p>

	publications, 1 project website (Yr3)		
<p><b>Activities</b> (details in workplan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Establish and support an operational governance mechanism for forest management</li> <li>2.1. Community training workshops to raise awareness, involve stakeholders and build a locally managed conservation dyanmic</li> <li>2.2. Facilitate training and participatory mapping of traditional land-use and natural resource management system</li> <li>2.3. Train and support local forest and biodiversity monitoring</li> <li>2.4. Train local and provincial forest staff on community-based partnership in forest management</li> <li>2.5. Drafting and signing of local conservation management agreements</li> <li>3.1. Establish Darwin Field Schools with community managed tree nurseries</li> <li>3.2. Support reforestation and rehabilitation on degraded land</li> <li>3.3. Research into forest ecosystem services</li> <li>4.1. Formalise a religion and environmental conservation curriculum and train religious, traditional and village leaders</li> <li>4.2. Develop and formalize school and university curriculum on a religion and environmental conservation</li> <li>4.3. Deliver outreach in urban and rural communities, and support delivery of local environmental projects</li> <li>4.4. Monitor and evaluate changes in attitudes and behaviour towards conservation of different target groups</li> <li>4.5. Exposure of Darwin Initiative regionally and nationally and internationally</li> </ul>			
<p>Monitoring activities:</p> <p>Training and workshop reports from trainers and trainee/participant feedback will be used to monitor the delivery and effectiveness of Activities 1.1, 2.1-2.4, 3.1 and 4.1-4.2. Forest cover and biodiversity survey data will be collected and analysed to measure trends. Project impact on changing attitudes, knowledge and behaviour will be rigorously addressed through Activity 4.4. The Project Officer will compile all publications and press releases to monitor exposure of Darwin identity (#4.5).</p>			



### **Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

- 1) Project site map (provided as an attachment)
- 2) Press clippings x 2
- 3) Project brochure (e –copy provided as an attachment). Note : This is in Indonesian
- 4) Tropika article (e-copy provided as an attachment). Note: This is in Indonesian

All other materials noted in point 7 and Table 2 are available upon request.

### ***Checklist for submission***

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 5MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	√
<b>Is your report more than 5MB?</b> If so, please advise <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	√
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	√
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	√
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	√
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	