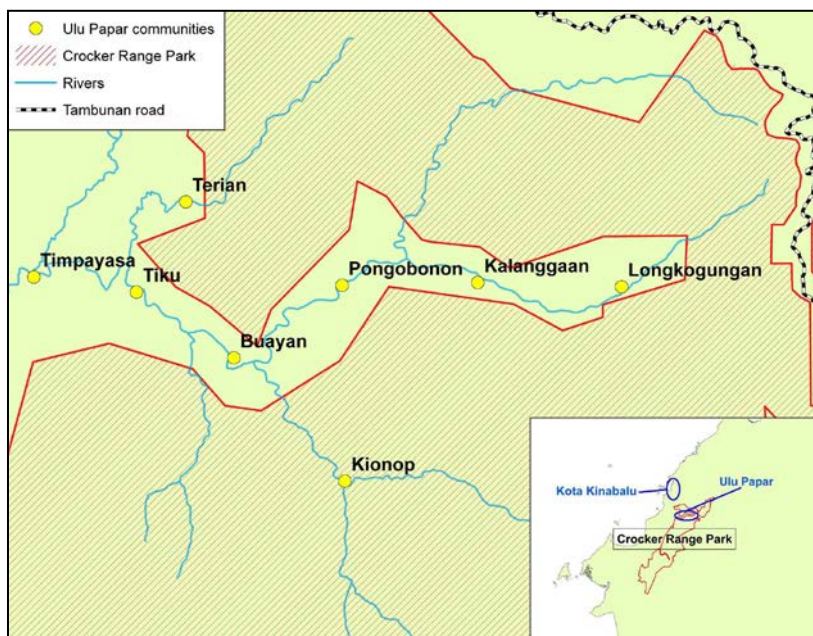


Darwin project information

Project Reference	17-030
Project Title	Participatory approaches to nominating Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, Sabah, Malaysia
Host country(ies)	Malaysia
Contract Holder Institution	Global Diversity Foundation
Partner Institution(s)	University of Kent, Sabah Parks, Pacos Trust, BBEC II, Buayan JKKK
Darwin Grant Value	£XXX
Start/End dates of Project	1 August 2009 to 31 July 2012 [no-cost extension to 31 December 2012 granted by Darwin Initiative]
Project Leader Name	Gary Martin
Project Website	www.global-diversity.org
Report Author(s) and date	AL Agama, A Murphy, G Martin, S McCandless, E Caruso, M Aman Sham 15 December 2013

1 Project Rationale

In 2009 the Sabah State Government launched the process of nominating the Crocker Range Park (CRP) as a Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme. This project was designed to enable the indigenous Dusun community Ulu Papar to provide input for the nomination process. It builds upon previous Darwin projects that have supported the development of collaborative arrangements between the community and Sabah Parks through the establishment and joint monitoring of the Buayan-Kionop Community Use Zone (CUZ), involving the villages of Timpayasa, Tiku, Buayan and Kionop. This current grant scaled up this effort by assessing the potential of Ulu Papar as both CUZ and Buffer Zone (BZ) to the proposed Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (CRBR), and extending to the additional villages of Terian, Pongobonon, Kalanggaan, Longkogungan and Podos located further upriver. All Ulu Papar villages are poised to become buffer or transitional zones to the proposed CRBR, and this could have significant benefits for biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods if successfully implemented.



Location map of Ulu Papar villages. The Crocker Range Park boundary is shown in red.

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2 Project Achievements

2.1 Purpose/Outcome

The project has enriched conservation and sustainable development in the Malaysian state of Sabah, which is situated on the island of Borneo. Specifically, the project has enabled the indigenous people of Ulu Papar to have a voice in the management of the CRP and the establishment of the CRBR. Through the project, indigenous community researchers have documented customary use of natural resources and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity within their areas, with the objective of sustainably managing these biocultural resources.

2.2 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Our stated goal was the effective implementation of the CBD in Sabah, Malaysia, with a focus on increasing community participation in a system of protected areas, assessing sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas and respecting knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Participatory action research processes in Ulu Papar have required communities to think analytically about land, resources and livelihoods, achieve consensus on their own priorities and develop a clear articulation of their terms for engagement with state actors in biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource use and equitable sharing of benefits. Ongoing collaborative initiatives over the past 8 years have been instrumental in developing community capacities, and in promoting the role of the community, in the conservation and management of Ulu Papar. This includes catalysing the launch of the process by the community to establish Ulu Papar as a Biocultural Heritage Site for Sabah, advocating for the long-term protection of their landscape and people. Our impact is measured in having facilitated common meeting points where community, state and other relevant stakeholders engage meaningfully.

Contradiction from the Sabah State government with regards to the nomination of the CRBR continues to surface as news of the plans to construct the Kaiduan Dam continues. The very fact, therefore, that the Darwin Initiative has continued to demonstrate sustained commitment towards Ulu Papar brings immediate international attention to the significance of indigenous rights, knowledge, livelihoods and agency as a *de facto* priority for Sabah, as much as it is a message for state decision-makers to carefully weigh Malaysia's obligations to international instruments such as the CBD and UNDRIP.

2.3 Outputs

A vibrant and healthy collaborative process has prevailed with state conservation agencies, civil society groups, the Ulu Papar community and their partners united in a singular commitment to safeguarding the people and landscapes of Ulu Papar.

Ulu Papar Community Researchers continued their advanced training and consolidated it in earnest by taking their own initiatives. They engaged with the CRBR nomination process, and by doing so, set standards in participatory approaches that enable the recognition of indigenous peoples as the custodians of biocultural diversity. To this end, they mounted the Ulu Papar Community & Conservation Campaign, which included the Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol (BCP) and culminated in the Ulu Papar Biocultural Heritage Congress that resulted in the Congress Resolution that was presented to Sabah government agencies. Their learning process was enhanced through the nurturing of links with efforts of other communities who are good examples of conservation governance and agency.

The Campaign was a very important process for the community itself, as it galvanised the energy of community members across the nine Ulu Papar villages, and saw the organisation of 3 different community 'roadshows', during which the issues of rights, land, and development were widely discussed by Ulu Papar community members. Community understanding of the complex architecture of mechanisms and motivations driving state conservation and protected area management policies was strengthened through continuous dialogue, community workshops and roadshows.

User-friendly tools that provide the framework for transparent dialogue and participatory action within communities and with outside actors were developed. The corpus of data gathered over the course of 8 years has formed an important roadmap for meeting mutually agreeable conservation and livelihood goals in Ulu Papar.

As news of our initiative has spread, this intensive and demanding process has proven to be an appealing model for others who are interested in finding new ways of working together to harmonise and enhance community engagement in protected area management, sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation in Sabah.

Output 1: Buayan-Kionop CBO established and active in community-based conservation of Ulu Papar and the Buayan-Kionop CUZ

Measurable indicators: CBO legally registered by yr 3; Community members trained in conservation legislation, policies and issues by yr 2; Community representation in CUZ Mgt Committee by yr 3; CBO project proposals prepared through participatory process for fundraising by yr 3

With the Kaiduan Dam, new priorities emerged for community organising, resulting in the formation of the Kaiduan Dam Task Force (KDTF), an initiative spearheaded by Pacos Trust. Although not formally registered as a legal entity, the KDTF is a community-driven organisation that has mobilised action to protect the biocultural values and rights of the Ulu Papar community. As the KDTF is self-regarded by the Ulu Papar community as their representative voice, we decided not to pursue the initial plan to formally register *Tungkusan*. This option can be revisited in future should the community deem it necessary.

We built community capacity in legislation, policy and issues through an extended participatory process to create the Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol, a process that extended for over 18 months. This was complemented by the Ulu Papar Biocultural Heritage Congress in 2012, which resulted in the nine-point Ulu Papar Resolution. We are pleased to report tremendous community participation in both processes.

Importantly, Sabah Parks expanded the Buayan-Kionop CUZ to encompass upstream villages, resulting in the renamed Ulu Papar CUZ launched in 2012. Nine Ulu Papar community members sit on the Ulu Papar CUZ Management Committee, whose task is to draft the collaborative management framework for the Ulu Papar CUZ. Guided by the GDF team, the Ulu Papar community researchers prepared several project proposals, three of which have been developed to full proposals to seek new funding for continued grassroots work that would support the CUZ and CRBR processes.

Output 2: Longkod Buayan Biocultural Heritage Centre established and functioning as operational hub and community outreach centre

Measurable indicators: Protocol on community ownership, management, access and use of the Centre developed and endorsed in yr 3; Centre operational by yr 4; Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign activities ongoing in the Centre at national, state and community levels by yr 3;

Despite extended delays resulting from the uncertainty of the Kaiduan Dam, a new consortium of partners emerged – in 2013 – to collaborate on the construction of a scaled-down Centre. Arkitrek, a local social enterprise, is working with the Buayan community to design and build the Centre using innovative methods (earth bags, bamboo poles and panels) that incorporate Dusun aesthetics. Arkitrek appointed a group of university students from the UK to design and build the Centre in collaboration with the local community and GDF, and they spent the months of August and September working on site. A group of Japanese students from Gakushuin

University spent 10 days in Buayan in September assisting with construction. Both groups raised funds for the construction of the Centre. Although completion was expected in September 2013, inevitable challenges arose. Construction is ongoing, and GDF recently raised more than \$5,000 through GlobalGiving (a US and UK non-profit that connects donors with grassroots projects through online fundraising campaigns). An interim committee, currently consisting of Ulu Papar community researchers, has been elected, responsible in developing plans for the use and management of the Centre. Although this has only happened after the official end of this Darwin grant, we nevertheless feel it is important to report this development as it is clear evidence of the Darwin legacy at work.

Output 3: New knowledge on livelihood patterns in communities living in Ulu Papar

Measurable indicators: Community profiles compiled for communities in Ulu Papar by yr 2; GIS maps and additional P3-D models generated to display livelihood patterns for each community profile by yr 2; Database on livelihood activities in Ulu Papar by yr 3

Field data collection was successfully completed in 2011, with draft community profiles circulated to villages in early 2012. Final versions have been produced in Bahasa Malaysia. The Ulu Papar P3D model was completed in 2011 and complements the Buayan-Kionop P3D model constructed in the previous Darwin grant. Ulu Papar community researchers continue to update both models with resource use data. A community-based zoning plan that categorises Ulu Papar State Lands according to main livelihood activities and management objectives was also completed, and remains a working map that is updated over time. The four modules of the Biocultural Diversity and Conservation training course were successfully completed. Community researchers received additional training in advanced participatory mapping methods to strengthen data compilation and communication.

Output 4: Raised awareness on Biosphere Reserves, ICCAs and other aspects of community conservation amongst communities living in Ulu Papar and governmental institutions in Sabah.

Measurable indicators: Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign ongoing by yr 2; Ulu Papar Congress completed by yr 3; Raised community and institutional awareness by project end

The Ulu Papar Community and Conservation Campaign was successfully completed after a run of nearly two and a half years, from 2010 to 2012, as the principal vehicle for dissemination. Themed “Ulu Papar: A Shared Biocultural Heritage Site”, the campaign held community roadshows throughout Ulu Papar, dialogues with government agencies, and public outreach activities such as the Biocultural Photography Exhibition 2010 and the Borneo Eco Film Festival 2011 and 2012. The Ulu Papar Biocultural Heritage Congress was successfully held from 18-22 April 2012, attended by 122 people from 6 communities across Sabah, government and civil society representatives. It resulted in a nine-point Ulu Papar Resolution that was officially presented to the Director of Sabah Parks.

3 Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

Research activities were carried out in collaboration with communities, ensuring community ownership, contributing to the CBD objectives of conserving biological diversity *in situ* by promoting the sustainable use of its components. It has incidence on the cross-cutting issues of Protected Areas, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices. It also provides useful advances in participatory elaboration of resource management for conservation, hence contributing directly to Element 2 (Governance, Participation, Equity, and Benefit Sharing) of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). As the approaches outlined in the Crocker Range Park Management Plan are – in the parts relevant to community use zones – based on traditional knowledge of biodiversity and its uses, the project also has a direct impact on Element 1 (Participatory Mechanisms for Indigenous and Local Communities) of the Programme of Work on Article 8j. The project’s guiding principle is that community members themselves are fully in charge of management approaches for the CUZ – i.e. these respond to their understandings of the environment and traditional management practices, and are fully applicable by them. In this sense, the project contributes specifically to the implementation of Articles 8j and 10c of the CBD.

Foremost in the implementation of the project has been the promotion of the Ulu Papar community's capacity to carry out its own research, through the training of community researchers. In its adaptation of participatory action research methods for biodiversity identification, monitoring and management, and for livelihoods assessments and profiling, the project contributes to the CBD cross-cutting issue of Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments.

Technical expertise acquired as a result of the project has fed into the development of the proposed Kinabalu EcoLinc, a Sabah Parks initiative to establish ecological connectivity between Kinabalu and Crocker Range Parks through the recognition of nine Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs) as the basis of ecological connectivity between the two parks. This is the first time that landscape-level community conservation has been officially recognised in state conservation planning. In this sense, the project is contributing to one of the CBD's primary framework of action: the ecosystem approach.

Given the above, in terms of the 2011-2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the project contributes to Targets 4.1 and 4.2 of Goal 4 – to promote sustainable use and consumption, and Target 9.1 of Goal 9 – to maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities. It also contributes to Target 11, as it seeks to ensure that the Crocker Range Park and proposed Biosphere Reserve is “effectively and equitably managed” and remains part of a “well connected system of protected areas” that is “integrated into the wider landscape”.

4 Project Partnerships

The **Global Diversity Foundation** (GDF) was the grant recipient and the main implementing agency. GDF maintained MoUs with Sabah Parks and the Sabah Biodiversity Centre, the two principal government agencies leading the CRBR nomination, in addition to an MoU with Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) for technical cooperation on GIS training and development in this project. The GDF team was led by Director and Project Leader Dr. Gary Martin, who was assisted by three project staff and a team of Ulu Papar community researchers.

Project partners were:

Sabah Parks, the government agency responsible for parks in Sabah, and the proponent of CUZs in the CRP. The Sabah Parks project team was led by Deputy Director and host country Project Leader Dr. Jamili Nais, assisted by senior and field personnel. Sabah Parks convened project meetings, contractually employed the local GDF team and provided administrative and logistical support.

Partners of Community Organisations (Pacos Trust), an indigenous voluntary organisation in Sabah, led by Executive Director Mdm. Anne Lasimbang. Pacos provided feedback and expertise on developments in community organising, as well as logistical support.

Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation Phase II (BBEC II) Programme, which was a subsidiary technical partner. BBEC is a collaboration between the Government of Japan (through the Japan International Cooperation Agency or JICA), Sabah State Government and Universiti Malaysia Sabah (representing the Federal Government of Malaysia), with Phase I (2002-2007) resulting in the CRP Management Plan and the creation of CUZs. Phase II (2007-2012) worked to nominate the CRBR and hence our project interacted with the programme through our existing collaboration with Sabah Parks and the Sabah Biodiversity Centre.

Buayan-Kionop community were the main grassroots partner and beneficiary to this project. GDF has an ongoing Research Agreement with the community that outlines mutually agreed terms and fulfils the obligation to obtain the free, prior informed consent of the community. Buayan JKKK Chairman (*Jawatankuasa Keselamatan dan Kemajuan Kampung* or Village Safety and Development Committee) Mr. Albert Sipanis Lojima and Buayan Village Chief Mr. John Sobitang provide technical input and supervision of field activities. The Buayan JKKK hosts community-level activities and is the main conduit for communication with other Ulu Papar communities.

The School of Anthropology and Conservation of the **University of Kent** (which comprises, *inter alia*, the Centre for Biocultural Diversity and Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology) was our main UK partner, strengthened by the presence of the GDF Director on the School's faculty for the duration of the project. Faculty members assisted in dissemination of project results and also recommended colleagues from other UK institutions that were best suited for specific assignments.

In another collaboration, GDF signed a MoU with local trading partner **Diversity Consultancy Sdn Bhd (DCsb)**, establishing a Joint-Venture Programme (JVP) that enabled the sharing of technical expertise and added administrative support. DCsb provided legal employment for the local GDF team, including financial backstopping of salaries.

5 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

5.1 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

This project contributed to the technical and scientific cooperation between a UK organisation (Global Diversity Foundation), other UK experts, the indigenous Ulu Papar community, Sabah Parks and various local and international NGOs. Of particular note is the cooperation between the community and Sabah Parks, which has been at the centre of GDF's work in all of the Darwin-funded projects in Sabah. Through these Darwin grants, the project partners have collectively pioneered a diplomatic and consensual approach to resolving some of the key challenges that often arise between local communities and protected areas in Malaysia and the world over. In doing so, the project sought to ensure the inclusion of local ecological knowledge in natural resource management (CBD Art. 18.4), and focused on community-based social and natural science research within a tropical ecosystem, both of which are empirically proven to maintain the health of extensive areas of forest.

5.2 Transfer of knowledge

Locally, dissemination was concentrated on the Ulu Papar Campaign, where we built a multi-platform movement to raise the profile of Ulu Papar, through community roadshows, government dialogues, the Borneo Eco Film Festival and the highly regarded Citizen Journalist Programme of Malaysiakini. These platforms have enabled community researchers to share information questioning the proposed Kaiduan Dam and highlight their request for community engagement in the issues most relevant to the sustainability of Ulu Papar. Throughout the project, we nurtured relationships with columnists, photojournalists and filmmakers resulting in stories and images of Ulu Papar that have been reproduced on many occasions to raise the profile of Ulu Papar as a unique and precious biocultural heritage for Sabah, and are widely consulted.

In collaboration with a parallel project on ICCAs in Sabah, we have been co-funding a participatory photography initiative through which Ulu Papar community researchers are trained by professional nature photographers to compile a photography gallery depicting the biocultural values of the resources, landscapes and indigenous people of Ulu Papar. These biocultural photo collections continue to be exhibited to the general public in Kota Kinabalu, at selected conferences and seminars, and in communities.

In addition to the community researcher-driven Campaign, we continue to engage with a local and international peer network by seeking suitable and high impact opportunities to disseminate information. We have made numerous oral presentations on the processes and results of the project in diverse international academic fora:

When	Where	What	Who
21-28 October 2009	International Society for Ethnobiology's 1st Asian Congress of Ethnobiology in Taiwan	Paper presentation on the mapping approaches in our Darwin projects.	GDF Coordinator James Wong
9-14 May 2010	International Congress of Ethnobiology, held 9-14 May in Tofino, Canada.	Oral presentations on CUZ work	GDF Coordinator Adam Murphy and community researcher Raymond Sipanis
May 2011	The International Association for the Study of the Commons 2011, Hyderabad, India	Ulu Papar case study	GDF Director Gary Martin
July 2011	Asian Wetlands Symposium, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia	Co-authored paper presentation with Sabah Parks Deputy Director Dr. Jamili Nais on a biocultural perspective in nominating the CRBR	GDF Coordinator Agnes Lee Agama and community researcher Jenny Sanem
13-17 June 2011	International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM) held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, MY.	Oral presentation on the Ulu Papar case study	GDF Director Gary Martin and GDF Communications Coordinator Ms. Justine Vaz
3-4 December 2011	Biodiversity Cyberinfrastructure (BioCI) session of the Southeast Asia Institute Program meeting in Taiwan	Oral presentation on the application of GIS and P3DM approaches in participatory mapping of Ulu Papar	GDF Coordinator Adam Murphy
10 December 2011	The Annexe Gallery, Kuala Lumpur. Event co-hosted by Amnesty International Malaysia, in conjunction with World Human Rights Day	Oral presentation on action research methods used to empower community-based research and agency to safeguard Ulu Papar	GDF Coordinator Agnes Lee Agama
19 January 2012	Workshop on Forest Monitoring in Sabah organised by Transparency International Malaysia held at Kota Kinabalu	Oral presentation on the Ulu Papar participatory mapping case study	GDF Coordinator Adam Murphy
2 and 28 February 2012	Rotary Club Luyang and Sabah Society (respectively)	Oral presentation on biocultural values of Ulu Papar.	GDF Coordinator Agnes Lee Agama
28 March 2012	Gathering of Civil Society groups, organised by Natural Justice and Pacos Trust in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.	Oral presentation on the development of the Ulu Papar BCP	Ulu Papar community researcher Theresia John
29 June 2012	World Oral Literature Project workshop, King's College Cambridge, UK	Oral presentation on Ulu Papar mapping and language case study	GDF Director Gary Martin

Aside from publications (Please see Annex 5 for a full list of publications), GDF disseminates information through several key networks and mailing lists, including the ICCA Consortium, the IUCN Theme on Indigenous/Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA) Working Group, the IUCN Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights (TGER) Working Group and the CBD Alliance (described as a 'loose network of activists and representatives from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community based organisations (CBOs), social movements and Indigenous Peoples' organizations (IPOs) advocating for improved and informed participation in CBD processes).

5.3 Capacity building

A core theme for the project was the building of capacity at multiple levels. At the community level, the project contributed to the development and training of twelve community researchers in participatory GIS, participatory resource monitoring and community-based documentation of traditional knowledge and customary resource use patterns. Beyond their formal training, community researchers also enhanced their ability and confidence to dialogue directly with government officials in Sabah, to present their ideas and the position of their community coherently at public presentations, and to engage autonomously in biocultural diversity-related processes.

Through the Biocultural Diversity and Conservation training course, the project trained 21 students, activists and professionals from all over the country. With both a regional and international focus, the course aimed to strengthen participants' capacity to creatively and professionally address the complex issues that arise in intricate human-environment interactions across scales. Throughout the course students learned how to analyse research programmes and publications, how to critically reflect on issues, discourses and narratives in conservation, and how to bring together their knowledge and experience to develop advocacy and action campaigns within a small indigenous community context.

5.4 Sustainability and Legacy

Sustainability

Creating a movement for change takes time. Being the final chapter of a trilogy of Darwin projects, we have the advantage of riding on processes initiated 8 years ago when the first project began in 2004. During this time, we have managed to leverage small but important successes in integrating community livelihoods with biodiversity conservation and protected area management agendas in the Crocker Range. These successes in turn have had considerable downstream influence. An example is the Kinabalu EcoLinc, which is a state government initiative to establish ecological connectivity between Kinabalu Park and Crocker Range Park. Members of our Darwin Project Team, including Ulu Papar community researchers, were invited to join in the feasibility study as consultants, particularly to identify methods and approaches that would foster workable partnerships between government and target communities. Working in a larger team of multidisciplinary professionals, we conducted more than 40 community workshops that applied a selection of the participatory techniques derived from the Darwin experience. Completed in July 2011, the study's main outcome is the recommendation that ecological connectivity be achieved through recognition and support for 9 ICCAs as equal partners to the three adjacent state protected areas. Sabah Parks is scheduled to implement the first phase of the Kinabalu EcoLinc in September 2013, with funding from the EU Delegation to Malaysia.

There are also aspects of our work that do require longer-term, sustained focus to pursue to maturity. Having commenced our exit strategy, we expect the legacy of this Darwin experience to be championed by the KDTF and the Ulu Papar community researchers who are, in turn, supported by a diverse range of institutional partners such as Sabah Parks, Sabah Biodiversity Centre, PACOS, newer friends such as Sabah Museum, Natural Justice and Arkitrek as well as GDF, which provides continuing support. With the framework of concepts and tools already in place – the RCA database, P3D models and maps, the Ulu Papar BCP, community-based zoning plan, conservation education and community outreach modules, to name a few – future forward momentum needs to capitalise on opportunities in political will, strengths in grassroots

advocacy and a visionary grasp of landscape-level conservation planning. To help them along, community researchers will need to nurture their network of partner communities actively engaged in ICCAs, community-based research and endogenous development, such as Bundu Tuhan and HUTAN-KOCP in Sukau, for continued peer-to-peer learning and support. For the immediate future, three full project proposals have been prepared to support community researcher led activities post-Darwin, likely through the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme in Malaysia.

The exciting new possibilities presented to local communities and state agencies – about optimising traditional knowledge and community livelihoods to advance protected area management and biodiversity conservation – will require sustained guidance; local interpretations and ensuing actions need to be harmonised with regional and international conservation and human rights agreements. To this end, GDF is continuing to be the conduit through which new opportunities and allegiances would be built to enable the continued legacy of the Darwin Initiative in Ulu Papar.

Legacy

In Ulu Papar, we foresee the Darwin legacy being developed by community researchers, supported by local partners such as Sabah Parks and Pacos Trust. Our exit strategy was designed to commence from early on in the project, with field coordination handed-over to community researchers by early 2012. The construction of the Buayan Biocultural Heritage Centre is ongoing throughout 2013, after which GDF and other organisations will seek funds to support the project proposals developed by community researchers. We have engaged community researchers and leaders in a local network of communities actively working on ICCAs and conservation, facilitated the formation of new partnerships between the Ulu Papar community and a range of supporting institutions such as Natural Justice, Arkitrek, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Rotary Club Luyang, Malaysiakini and others.

As regards the proposed Kaiduan Dam, to date, there have been no official announcements by the Sabah State Government that either confirms or cancels the project. Our assessment is that the dubious proposal remains in political limbo, with no publicly available information on steps taken to ensure due diligence, investigate water supply options, calculate and mitigate water demand or consult with stakeholders. In this limbo, we have advantageously worked to fill a resume of accomplishments and milestones that demonstrate the importance of Ulu Papar for the biological and cultural heritage conservation agenda of Sabah. We have taken steps to reinstate a sense of solidarity by forging relationships with supportive and influential government agencies such as SaBC, Department of Irrigation and Drainage and the Sabah State Minister for Environment in-person. We have disseminated the Ulu Papar case study via a broad spectrum of means with messages of cultural continuity, biodiversity conservation, collaborative resource management, sustainable development and forcible relocation of indigenous peoples resonating locally, nationally and internationally. Crucially, we have capitalised on informal communication and networks to foster alliances, entice public interest and rally support for the Ulu Papar cause from a diverse range of actors who either provide direct support to the Ulu Papar community, or subtly assist in shifting the balance of power in state bureaucracy, or those who exert positive influences in a wider Malaysian discourse concerning the wisdom and impacts of large-scale infrastructure projects.

6 Lessons learned

Lessons learned

GDF's experience with Darwin Initiative projects in Malaysia, Mexico and now Morocco has provided an extended lesson in the unexpected challenges, required adaptive management and incremental progress that can never be completely foreseen at the outset of the work. Reflecting on the demanding process developed over three and a half years, the GDF Regional Coordinator characterised this final project in Sabah as "a long and grim tunnel punctuated with sharp corners and very difficult days". That we now stand at its close and are able to submit a Final Project Report with a solid set of deliverables is testimony to the resourcefulness, reflexivity and tenacity of all partners and the Darwin Initiative. In the entire learning curve of lessons accumulated in the course of our work, one stands out the most: that a project's lifeline

is vulnerable without the relationships between partners and donors. When faced with disjointed management, prolonged delays, unexpected obstacles and hostile environments, this project has persevered as a direct result of the faith partners have placed in the process. Had the project been cancelled at the start – in reaction to the Kaiduan Dam proposal – we would not have arrived at the end point today with our résumé of accomplishments. Thus the lesson we would like to offer to all projects is about factoring in the resilience of partners and donors in the face of challenging circumstances.

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Overall monitoring of project progress was carried out continuously through ongoing discussions amongst ourselves, with partners, community members, community researchers and supporters. Internal evaluation workshops were held in December 2009, March 2010, December 2010, March 2011 and May 2012. These used a combination of oral presentations by community researchers, SWOT analyses and open space dialogue. We had learnt from previous Darwin grants that community researchers preferred oral evaluations where they were free to present their thoughts on the strengths and weaknesses of the activity, and engage in group dialogue. In addition to these dedicated workshops, semi-structured evaluations were conducted at the end of each training course and we held post-activity sessions at the end of each Ulu Papar Campaign dialogue session to assess effectiveness, discuss the key take-home messages that emerged out of the interaction with specific agencies and strategise on next steps.

6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

No questions were raised for annual reports 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.

The annual report of 2009-2010 raised the following question:

Given the project intends to work with only a small number of the peripheral communities of the CRP/CRBR, how will consultation take place for other communities, given that: 'it has been a...demanding process even for the small fraction of community consultation that Ulu Papar represents...?' GDF responded:

In response, it is first critical to bear in mind that the CRBR nomination is a state-driven process taking place under the auspices of BBEC II, spearheaded by the Sabah Biodiversity Centre and select agencies in a closed-door Working Group. Community consultations, as described in Section 4.4 of this report, are ongoing. It is estimated there are more than 400 communities implicated in the CRBR nomination, over eight administrative districts in Sabah. The burden of consultation rests with the consortium of agencies coordinated through the Sabah Biodiversity Centre, and is expected to be a long and complex process. It is for this reason that the CRBR nomination stands to become a landmark for community engagement in biodiversity conservation, as its successful designation rests fully on the ability and willingness of the Sabah Government to gain the trust and goodwill of communities living around the Crocker Range Park.

While the responsibility of ensuring due process in nominating the entire CRBR rests outside the ambit of this Darwin project, we have taken on the task of presenting a best practice example of how community consultations can be accomplished. In uploading the Darwin experience to the CRBR process, we have acted based on a two-pronged approach: first, by building on our history of direct engagement with Sabah Parks; and second, by a more nuanced engagement with the Sabah Biodiversity Centre and key BBEC II agencies through the BBEC II project on ICCAs in Sabah. The fundamental message continues to be about recognition of community agency and support for indigenous resource management systems, with an emphasis on free prior informed consent and recognition of biocultural resource rights. The methods applied in our Darwin projects represent the toolbox upon which successful partnerships in conservation can be built. In the next reporting period, we aim to capitalise on the visit of UNESCO's Ecological and Earth Sciences Director and Head of the Man and the Biosphere Programme Dr. Ishwaran Natarajan to Sabah to highlight Ulu Papar as a best practice case for community consultation within the context of the CRBR nomination.

7 Darwin identity

This project is recognised by partners as a discrete project with a clear identity, supported by the Darwin Initiative. Throughout the project, the Darwin Initiative logo was included in promotional and dissemination material, including the Ulu Papar Biocultural Diversity Protocol, the Biocultural Diversity and Conservation Training Course information leaflet, and the materials used in the Ulu Papar Biocultural Diversity Congress. The Darwin Initiative was also mentioned in the various academic and popular publications produced throughout the project. It was also included and mentioned in all oral presentations, powerpoint presentations and during the introduction to all training activities. The Darwin Initiative is widely known among conservationists in Sabah because of the relatively large number of projects funded there.

8 Finance and administration

8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend since last annual report	2012/13 Grant (£)	2012/13 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	XXX	XXX	-8.3	Slight overspend on salaries due to exchange rate variability; overspend over entire project very slight -0.9%
Consultancies	XXX	XXX	0	N/A
Overhead Costs	XXX	XXX	-34.3	GDF contributed to overhead costs, which were higher than expected; overspend over entire project 12.4%
Travel and subsistence	XXX	XXX	23.2	Costs lower than anticipated; underspend over entire project a modest 2.8%
Operating Costs	XXX	XXX	21.1	Costs lower than expected; underspend over entire project a modest 2.7%
Capital items (see below)	XXX	XXX	0	N/A
Others (see below)	XXX	XXX	14.1	Overspend on community researchers compensated by underspend on other items; overspend over entire project a modest 2.4%
TOTAL	XXX	XXX		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Agnes Lee Agama, project coordinator	XXX
Adam Murphy, field coordinator	XXX
Rabani Ayub, communications	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
N/A	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Community Researchers	XXX
CBO seed grant	XXX
Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign & Congress	XXX
Bibliography	
TOTAL	XXX

8.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Global Diversity Foundation	XXX
Sabah Parks	XXX
PACOS	XXX
Buayan-Kionop community	XXX
	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
GlobalGiving Help Communities in Borneo Protect their Heritage campaign	XXX
	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

8.3 Value for Money

Without going into detail on each overall budget line, we would like to assert that the project as a whole was excellent value for money. A primary source of evidence is the amount of funds spent in Sabah and especially Dusun communities. The bibliography, biocultural heritage center, capital items & equipment, CBO seed grant, community researcher, conferences & seminars, conservation campaign & congress, fieldwork, indigenous internships, office costs, participatory evaluation, printing, salaries and specialist consultants budget lines were all exclusively allocated to expenses in Sabah, and primarily in Dusun communities. Overheads and travel & subsistence were also mostly dedicated to Sabah-based activities, with a smaller amount spent in the UK. Given relatively low personnel and subsistence costs associated with community-based research, the Darwin funds allowed a large number of community researchers to dedicate many person-months to the activities described in this report.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements August 2009 – July 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conservation of biological diversity, The sustainable use of its components, and The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		<p>Community participation in conservation efforts in Sabah enhanced (through strengthening of community institutions and advanced training of community researchers)</p> <p>Assessment of livelihood patterns in the Ulu Papar community and development of livelihoods profiles as part of CUZ, BZ and TZs of the CRBR.</p> <p>Integration of indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices in Sabah conservation policy through successful outreach and dissemination initiatives</p>	(do not fill not applicable)
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Nomination of Crocker Range Park as a Biosphere Reserve and identification of ICCAs in Ulu Papar strengthened by a participatory process of community institution building, documenting livelihood profiles and conservation outreach programmes in line with an integrated ecosystem approach to conservation management</p>	<p>Evidence of community participation in the CRP Biosphere Reserve nomination process</p> <p>Identification of Ulu Papar ICCAs through a participatory process</p> <p>Documentation of livelihood profiles and conservation outreach to disseminate results</p>	<p>Communities participated</p> <p>Community research teams trained</p> <p>Workshops held</p> <p>Decisions secured</p> <p>Congress held</p> <p>Livelihoods patterns produced</p>	
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Buayan-Kionop CBO established and active in community-based conservation of Ulu Papar and the Buayan-Kionop CUZ</p>	<p>1a. CBO legally registered by yr 4</p> <p>1b. Community members trained in conservation legislation, policies and issues by yr 2</p> <p>1c. Community representation in CUZ Mgt Committee by yr 3</p> <p>1d. CBO project proposals prepared through participatory process for fundraising by yr 3</p>	<p>1a. KDTF self-recognised as representative and effective entity to advocate for community interests. Established autonomously by consensus in Ulu Papar. No need to push for registration as legal entity.</p> <p>1b. Community members successfully completed Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol (BCP); planned and executed Ulu Papar Congress resulting in nine-point Ulu Papar Resolution.</p> <p>1c. Sabah Parks established Ulu Papar CUZ Management Committee, with 9 community representatives from Ulu Papar.</p> <p>1d. Three full project proposals prepared for fundraising to continue grassroots work in future.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Consultation for official registration of CBO</p>		<p>Kaidan Dam Task Force active and vocal in representing community interests to the outside world. <i>Tungkusan</i> draft constitution prepared and ready to be submitted for legal registration with the Malaysian Registrar of Societies, should the need arise in future.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>Training workshops (5 modules at community level) on community institution--building;</p>		<p>Community researchers receive intensive leadership and skills training to lead development of UP BCP (2010-2012). Three full-time internships (6-12 months) awarded to indigenous community members to conduct hands-on community organising and institution-building activities structured through development of BCP and coordination of Congress. Community exchanges conducted over project lifetime enriched learning through cross-fertilisation.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3</p> <p>Establish working relationships with government agencies;</p>		<p>Ulu Papar Campaign dialogues executed from 2011 to 2012. Relationship with Sabah Parks, SaBC and DID strengthened. New relationships forged with EPD, non-government and select private sector entities such as Arkitrek, Rotary Club Luyang.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements August 2009 – July 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.4 Prepare fundraising proposals in support of community-based sustainable livelihoods projects		Three full project proposals prepared for new and/or extension work centred on community plant rescue and reforestation, conservation of cultural sites and revitalisation of cultural knowledge and BCP dissemination and advocacy.	
Output 2. <i>Longkod Buayan</i> Biocultural Heritage Centre established and functioning as operational hub and community outreach centre	2a. Protocol on community ownership, management, access and use of the Centre developed and endorsed in yr 4 2b. Centre operational by yr 4 2c. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign activities ongoing at national, state and community levels by yr 3	2a. & 2b. We were unable to complete this output within the timeframe of the project. However, independently funded work is ongoing (in collaboration with Arkitrek and partner universities) to construct the biocultural centre with completion expected in December 2013. Community researchers will then embark on the development of the protocol on ownership, management, access and use of the centre. 2c. Ulu Papar Campaign successfully completed.	
Activity 2.1. Signing of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> management protocol		Not completed during the project timeframe (due to disruption from the proposed Kaiduan Dam which resulted in the original donor withdrawing committed support). Community researchers, through independently funded means, will take up this work after the completion of the centre, expected at end 2013.	
Activity 2.2. Construction and furnishing of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> ;		The project carried out minor renovations and purchased necessary furnishing for the GDF Field Station and Community Hall in Buayan to increase seating and storage capacity to act as interim facilities for Ulu Papar Campaign and Congress.	
Activity 2.3. Launching of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> as biocultural heritage and community conservation education centre		Although the centre is expected to be launched only in December 2013 for reasons explained above, the launching will credit the Darwin Initiative as a key driver of the community-based conservation efforts in Ulu Papar.	
Output 3. New knowledge on livelihood patterns in communities living in Ulu Papar	3a. Community profiles compiled for communities in Ulu Papar by yr 2 3b. GIS maps and additional P3-D models generated to display livelihood patterns for each community profile by yr 2 3c. Database on livelihood activities in Ulu Papar by yr 3	The community livelihoods profiles were completed through intensive research carried out by community research teams. GIS maps, P3D models and ethnobiological datasets were completed by the community research team in collaboration with project partners.	
Activity 3.1. Training course (3 modules at local level) on biocultural diversity and conservation;		8-month Biocultural Diversity and Conservation interactive training course launched in Jan 2011 with 21 professionals from throughout Malaysia engaged in advanced reading and discourse. Second and third in-person seminars completed in June 2011 and April 2012 respectively.	
Activity 3.2. “Training of trainers” workshops and exchanges (3 modules at community level) on ethnoecological research methods and data analysis;		Intensive ArcGIS training on-campus at BIRG UTM completed in June 2011. Online mapping training workshops for community researchers in June 2011 and March 2012. Supplemented with thematic workshops, exchanges and regular tutorials to supervise and strengthen community researcher skills and knowledge. Construction of Ulu Papar P3D model completed and data uploaded at regular intervals.	
Activity 3.3. Field research with 10 communities (research agreements, livelihood assessments, participatory mapping)		Field research completed in late 2011. More than 470 GPS fixes and 48 household interviews added to database through participatory mapping and livelihoods assessments. Draft community-based zoning plan prepared, incorporating Ulu Papar ICCAs in BZs and TZs of the CRBR, and the Ulu Papar CUZ.	
Output 4. Raised awareness on Biosphere Reserves, ICCAs and other aspects of community conservation amongst communities living in Ulu	4a. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign ongoing by yr 2 4b. Ulu Papar Congress completed by yr 4 4c. Raised community and institutional	4a. Ulu Papar Campaign executed from 2011 to 2012. 4b. Ulu Papar Congress participatory planning initiated in May 2011 and sustained for nearly 12 months, leading to completion of the Congress in April 2012. 4c. Ulu Papar Roadshows and Campaign dialogues with external agencies executed over 2011 to	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements August 2009 – July 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
Papar and governmental institutions in Sabah	awareness by project end	2012.	
Activity 4.1. Training course (1 module at local level) on environmental education;		Two modules of training course Interpretation and Community Outreach completed in March 2011 and March 2012.	
Activity 4.2. Participatory training workshops and exchanges (5 modules at community level) to design and launch the Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign; 4.2 Participatory planning training workshops (2 workshops at community level) to design and launch the Ulu Papar Community and Conservation Congress;		Training workshops on community roadshow design, participatory photography, community filmmaking, community mapping and writing skills completed over 2011 to 2012. Campaign materials prepared and disseminated to communities and government agencies, including Congress materials prepared.	
Activity 4.3. Community conservation education and outreach activities with 10 communities		Two editions of Ulu Papar Roadshow completed Aug-Sept 2011 and Jan-Feb 2012 respectively. State-level outreach initiated with Borneo Eco Film Festival in July 2011 and Sept 2012 co-funded by Sabah Ministry for Tourism, Culture and Environment. National-level outreach via Malaysiakini's Citizen Journalism Programme, articles and press releases to local media. The Ulu Papar Congress completed successfully in April 2012.	

Annex 2 Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: 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.			
Sub-Goal: Effective implementation of the CBD in Sabah, Malaysia, with a focus on increasing community participation in a system of protected areas, assessing sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas and respecting knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	Community participation in conservation efforts in Sabah enhanced by project end Assessment of livelihood patterns completed by project end Evidence of integration of indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices in Sabah conservation policy by project end	Organizational documentation, CUZ Management Committee meeting minutes, reports, evaluations Ensemble of community profiles, GIS, online and 3D maps, analyses, databases Functional Biocultural Heritage Centre, GIS maps, P3-D models, stakeholder meeting minutes, reports and evaluations	
Purpose Nomination of Crocker Range Park as a Biosphere Reserve and identification of ICCAs in Ulu Papar strengthened by a participatory process of community institution building, documenting livelihood profiles and conservation outreach programmes in line with an integrated ecosystem approach to conservation management	Evidence of community participation in the CRP Biosphere Reserve nomination process Identification of Ulu Papar ICCAs through a participatory process Documentation of livelihood profiles and conservation outreach to disseminate results	Community research results prepared for inclusion in nomination, workshop attendance lists, evaluation results Database of ICCAs in Ulu Papar, subject to free and prior informed consent from communities submitted to Sabah Biodiversity Centre Community profiles, training, workshop and campaign reports, outreach materials.	Community members understand implications of CRBR, including incorporation of CUZs, buffer and transitional zones; state-driven CRBR nomination process is conducted as an inclusive platform based on FPIC ICCAs identifiable in Ulu Papar and parties reach consensus on their recognition GDF participatory research process capable of being scaled up to include other communities in Ulu Papar, and communities give their consent to be part of the research
Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary) 1. Buayan-Kionop CBO established and active in community-based conservation of Ulu Papar and the Buayan-Kionop CUZ	1a. CBO legally registered by yr 4 1b. Community members trained in conservation legislation, policies and issues by yr 2 1c. Community representation in CUZ Mgt Committee by yr 3 1d. CBO project proposals prepared through participatory process for fundraising by yr 3	1a. Organisational documents and official certificate of registration 1b. Training modules and reports, attendance lists, evaluation results 1c. Committee meeting minutes 1d. Project proposals, supporting references from partners, and feedback from potential donors	Community members achieve quorum and consensus in establishing a CBO of their choosing and effectively self-govern a functional organisation Community researchers have sufficient leadership and ability to work with current community leadership, and community members have sufficient time to participate actively and consistently in training activities CUZ Management Committee and CRBR nomination are convened as an inclusive forum and meeting minutes are made accessible Suitable donors are identified and interested in funding the proposed projects
2. <i>Longkod Buayan</i> Biocultural Heritage Centre established and functioning as operational hub and community outreach centre	2a. Protocol on community ownership, management, access and use of the Centre developed and endorsed in yr 4 2b. Centre operational by yr 4 2c. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign activities ongoing at national, state and community levels by yr 3	2a. Draft protocol and other supporting documents 2b. Structural renovations completed, furnishings and equipment installed 2c. Reports, videos and photographs, guestbook records	Community achieves consensus on ownership, management, access and use of the Centre Independent funding is obtained within the anticipated timeframe Materials can be delivered and structural work completed on time Community members participate actively in the design and execution of activities

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
3. New knowledge on livelihood patterns in communities living in Ulu Papar	3a. Community profiles compiled for communities in Ulu Papar by yr 2 3b. GIS maps and additional P3-D models generated to display livelihood patterns for each community profile by yr 2 3c. Database on livelihood activities in Ulu Papar by yr 3	3a. Community profile documentation, data summaries, progress reports 3b & 3c. Database and GIS maps handed over to local communities and local partners, completed P3-D model housed in the Biocultural Heritage Centre (or equivalent communal facility) with localised 3-D models housed with each local community	Social entry successful, free prior informed consent obtained, Community Research Agreements signed for each community Each consenting community contributes enough time and community researchers to participate in the research Baseline topographic maps, satellite images can be obtained for communities in Ulu Papar
4. Raised awareness on Biosphere Reserves, ICCAs and other aspects of community conservation amongst communities living in Ulu Papar and governmental institutions in Sabah	4a. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign ongoing by yr 2 4b. Ulu Papar Congress completed by yr 4 4c. Raised community and institutional awareness by project end	4a. Campaign outline and materials, training modules, publicity kits, photographs, videos, distribution lists 4b. Congress reports, presentations, attendance lists, evaluation results 4c. Results from community and institutional evaluations	Suitable experts available to advise on culturally-appropriate methods Communities have sufficient knowledge and capacity to contribute towards the process Sabah institutions and community interested in supporting community-based conservation and collaborative management of Ulu Papar
Activities (details in workplan) 1.1 Consultation for official registration of CBO; 1.2 Training workshops (5 modules at community level) on community institution building; 1.3 Establish working relationships with government agencies; 1.4 Prepare fundraising proposals in support of community-based sustainable livelihoods projects 2.1 Signing of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> management protocol; 2.2 Construction and furnishing of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> ; 2.3 Launching of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> as biocultural heritage and community conservation education centre 3.1 Training course (3 modules at local level) on biocultural diversity and conservation; 3.2 "Training of trainers" workshops and exchanges (3 modules at community level) on ethnoecological research methods and data analysis; 3.3 Field research with 10 communities (research agreements, livelihood assessments, participatory mapping) 4.1 Training course (1 module at local level) on environmental education; 4.2 Participatory training workshops and exchanges (5 modules at community level) to design and launch the Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign; 4.3 Participatory planning training workshops (2 workshops at community level) to design and launch the Ulu Papar Community and Conservation Congress; 4.4 Community conservation education and outreach activities with 10 communities			
Monitoring activities: Quarterly progress meetings at community level; Biannual Partner's Progress meetings for all institutional partners and community leaders; Written evaluations for training modules (including exchanges); Interim participatory evaluations; Mid-term and final external project evaluations.			

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	10	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	30	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures		Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	30	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	30	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
Information		including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution		Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code No.	Description	Total to date	Total planned during the project (not all of them explicitly stated in the application)
Training measures			
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training	1	2
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	50	20
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided * number is illustrative as it is difficult to accurately quantify the 8-month BCD online course, tutorials and non-classroom training delivered to community researchers over Activities 1.1, 1.3, 3.2 and 4.2.	15	1
7	Number of (i.e. different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	1	3
Research measures			
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK-based project staff on project work in the host country	8	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	2	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	1	1
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	1	1
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	0	0
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	0	1
Dissemination measures			
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	4	0
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	8	4

Code No.	Description	Total to date	Total planned during the project (not all of them explicitly stated in the application)
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	3	1
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0	3
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	2	1
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	GDF e-newsletter sent to over 1700 people per issue <i>Buletin Komuniti Kita</i> community newsletter sent to about 100 h'holds (inc schools, village stores and community centres) throughout Ulu Papar	500
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/extended	1	1
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0	3
Physical measures			
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	0	£7500
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0	1
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£139719	£244313

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Paper presented at the International Society of Ethnobiology, 1st Asian Congress of Ethnobiology, 21-28 October 2009, Taiwan In collaboration with the previous Darwin project	Application of ethnobiological methods to assess community resource use patterns in the Crocker Range Park in Sabah, Malaysian Borneo James TH Wong , AL Agama, A Murphy, G Martin, J Nais , M Lakim & Y Miki 2009	n/a	Global Diversity Foundation, c/o Sabah Parks, P.O. Box 10626, 88806 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia	nil
Poster In collaboration with the previous Darwin project	Buayan-Kionop P3DM 2009	GDF	Global Diversity Foundation, c/o Sabah Parks, P.O. Box 10626, 88806 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia	nil
Briefing Note on Traditional Knowledge and Access and Benefit Sharing* (compiled under a JICA-funded project with small co-funding from Darwin to support Ulu Papar community participation)	Formulating the Sabah criteria for ICCAs, Volume 6 of the TEK Briefing Notes, compiled by Aman Sham, M. 2010	GDF & BBEC II Kota Kinabalu	Global Diversity Foundation, c/o Sabah Parks, P.O. Box 10626, 88806 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia	0
Paper presented at the International Association for the Study of the Commons, 2011 Annual Meeting, 10 – 14 January 2011, in Hyderabad, India	ICCAs in Sabah: A rights-based approach to managing complex commons in Malaysia? Martin, G. J. 2011	n/a	Global Diversity Foundation, c/o Sabah Parks, P.O. Box 10626, 88806 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia	nil
Comprehensive review* (conducted under the JICA-funded project, with co-funding from Darwin to support Ulu Papar participation and research)	The Sabah ICCA Review Majid Cooke, F. & Vaz, J. 2011	GDF & BBEC II Kota Kinabalu	Global Diversity Foundation, c/o Sabah Parks, P.O. Box 10626, 88806 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia	nil
Paper presented at the 17th International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM), 13-17 June 2011, in Kota	Recognition of Sabah's Indigenous and Community-Conserved Areas (ICCAs): seeking synergy between customary and	n/a	Global Diversity Foundation, c/o Sabah Parks, P.O. Box 10626, 88806 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia	nil

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Kinabalu, Sabah.	state-based governance? Vaz, J., Majid-Cooke, F., Agama, A.L. & Martin, G. J. 2011			
Paper presented at the Asian Wetland Symposium 18-20 July 2011, in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah	A Biocultural Perspective for Heritage Conservation in Ulu Papar, Sabah: The importance of culture the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve Nomination. Agama, A.L., Sanem, J., Nais, J. & Martin, G. 2011	n/a	Global Diversity Foundation, c/o Sabah Parks, P.O. Box 10626, 88806 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia	0
Participatory video DVD	Our Land is Our Life Ulu Papar community researchers 2011	GDF & BBECII	Global Diversity Foundation, c/o Sabah Parks, P.O. Box 10626, 88806 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia	nil
Feature article in Cultural Survival Quarterly, Vol. 35 Issue 3	Conservation begins at home Photo essay by Ulu Papar community researchers & introduction by Leach, H. 2011	Cultural Survival	Cultural Survival 215 Prospect Street Cambridge, MA 02139 USA www.cs.org	US\$ 7.50
Manuscript (in Bahasa Malaysia)	Protokol Biobudaya Komuniti Ulu Papar Ulu Papar community researchers 2012	GDF	Global Diversity Foundation, c/o Sabah Parks, P.O. Box 10626, 88806 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia	nil
Article in the Journal of Participatory Learning and Action, Special Issue on Biodiversity & Culture: Exploring Community Protocols, Rights and Consent	Creating the Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol John, T., John, P., Bugiad, L., Agama, A. L. & Caruso, E.	International Institute for Environment and Development	Participatory Learning and Action, IIED, 80-86 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8NH, UK. www.iied.org Article available for download at http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/146181IED.pdf	nil

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
	2012			
Article in the DI Newsletter	A community protocol for Ulu Papar 2012	Darwin Initiative	http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/newletter/ July 2012	nil
Article in special edition of Langscape entitled Sacred Natural Sites; Sources of Biocultural Diversity. Vol 2 (11)	Kakakapan id Gayo Ngaran (Return to the Big Name). Tekguc, I. 2012	Terralingua	Available online at: http://www.terralingua.org/blog/2012/09/06/terralingua-langscape-volume-2-issue-11/	nil
Legal Review	An analysis of International Law, National Legislation, Judgements and Institutions as they Interrelate with Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Malaysia Vaz, J. 2012	Natural Justice	Available online at http://naturaljustice.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/ICCALegalReviewMALAYSIA.pdf	nil
Journal article in Asia Pacific Viewpoint, Vol. 54, No. 2 Special Issue: New Geographies of Coexistence: Reconsidering Cultural Interfaces in Resource and Environmental Governance. Guest editors: Richard Howitt, Gaim James Lunkapis, Sandie Suchet-Pearson and Fiona Miller	Seeking synergy between community and state-based governance for biodiversity conservation: The role of Indigenous and Community-Conserved Areas in Sabah, Malaysian Borneo Vaz, J. & Agama, A. L. 2013	Wiley-Blackwell	Wiley Online Library http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1467-8373	subscription

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	17-030
Project Title	Participatory approaches to nominating Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, Sabah, Malaysia
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Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
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Role within Darwin Project	GDF Regional Programmes Director
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Fax	N/A
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Jamili Nais
Organisation	Sabah Parks
Role within Darwin Project	Host country main partner
Address	PO Box 10626, 88806 Kota Kinabalu
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