



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders – it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission deadline 30 April 2009

Darwin Project Information

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| Project Ref Number | 17-030 |
| Project Title | Participatory approaches to nominating Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, Sabah, Malaysia |
| Country(ies) | Malaysia |
| UK Contract Holder Institution | Global Diversity Foundation (GDF) |
| Host country Partner Institution(s) | Sabah Parks, Pacos Trust, BBEC II, Buayan JKKK |
| Other Partner Institution(s) | University of Kent UK |
| Darwin Grant Value | £253,817 |
| Start/End dates of Project | 1 August 2009 to 31 July 2012 |
| Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..) | 1 August 2009 to 31 March 2010 |
| Project Leader Name | Gary Martin |
| Project website | |
| Author(s) and main contributors, date | AL Agama, A Murphy, G Martin, 30 April 2010 |

1. Project Background

In 2009, Sabah Parks in collaboration with the Sabah Biodiversity Centre is nominating the Crocker Range Park (CRP) (about 140,000 ha) as a biosphere reserve under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve Programme. Poised to be the first biosphere reserve in Sabah, and only the second in Malaysia, the proposed Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve is at the crest of a tide of new ideas about protected area management in Sabah. In some part, this nomination stems from insights obtained from implementing the CRP Management Plan, where for the first time in Sabah, the concept of Community Use Zones (CUZs) enabled the creation of designated areas dedicated to subsistence use by local communities inside of parks, thereby opening opportunities for dialogue, cooperation and joint management of conservation areas. The biosphere reserve nomination captures, on a much larger scale, the commitment of Sabah State protected area agencies to find new ways of working together with the many indigenous and local communities who continue to depend on natural resources and landscapes for subsistence.

Since 2004, our Darwin projects have been supporting Sabah Parks and the indigenous Dusun community in Buayan-Kionop to explore options for the establishment and collaborative management of the Buayan-Kionop CUZ. Located in the remote upper reaches of the Papar River, Buayan-Kionop comprises four villages that, until today, have no road or market access. The indigenous inhabitants of this area are mainly swidden farmers who depend almost fully on the natural environment for subsistence, medicines and materials. Our first Darwin project

(2004-2007) worked with a team of indigenous community researchers from Buayan-Kionop to collect baseline data on the resource use patterns of their community. Over the course of three years, we were able to build the Buayan-Kionop Resource Catchment Area (RCA) GIS database depicting areas important for agriculture, hunting, fishing and gathering of forest products. In our second Darwin project (2007-2009), we formed the Resource Catchment Assessment (RCA) Team comprising representatives from Sabah Parks, Pacos, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, GDF and Buayan-Kionop community researchers. We worked with this multidisciplinary team to establish participatory resource monitoring of key subsistence activities in Buayan-Kionop, with data uploaded to the Buayan-Kionop RCA GIS database and displayed on a scaled 3-dimensional model of the area which is housed in Buayan.

In this final Darwin Initiative project (2009-2012), we focus on supporting the biosphere reserve nomination by assessing the potential of the entire Ulu Papar area as both a CUZ (in Buayan-Kionop) and a Buffer Zone (BZ) to the proposed Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (CRBR). Building on the achievements and lessons of the previous Darwin grants, we are working with the RCA Team to train new community researchers and compile livelihood profiles for ten communities living in the Ulu Papar area. We are strengthening community institutions and facilitating linkages with conservation agencies to enable dialogue and foster workable partnerships between government and indigenous communities – a vital factor for long-term viability of the Ulu Papar area as a whole.

2. Project Partnerships

The **Global Diversity Foundation** (GDF) is the grant recipient and the main implementing agency for this project. GDF has MoUs with Sabah Parks and the Sabah Biodiversity Centre the two principal government agencies leading the process to nominate the CRBR. Presently, GDF is finalising a MoU with Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) for technical cooperation on GIS training and development in this project. GDF has signed Research Agreements that establish formal partnerships with the communities of Ulu Papar. GDF Director and Project Leader Dr. Gary Martin is responsible for the overall technical and financial management of this project, while GDF Regional Coordinator Dr. Agnes Lee Agama is responsible for day-to-day management together with GDF Assistant Project Coordinator Ms. Arnie Modi. On the ground, GDF Field Coordinators Mr. Adam Murphy and Mr. James Wong are responsible for the implementation of project activities assisted by GDF Assistant Field Coordinators Mr. Raymond Sipanis, Ms. Theresia John and Ms. Jenny Sanem (who are also Buayan-Kionop community researchers). GDF maintains a field office in Buayan. Additionally, GDF is working on a parallel project with the Sabah Biodiversity Centre to review the status of Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) in Sabah, which is funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under the Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation Phase II (BBEC II) Programme. Ulu Papar is one of the case studies in this ICCA project. Another related initiative external to this project is a study commissioned by Sabah Parks to assess the feasibility of establishing ecological connectivity between Kinabalu Park and Crocker Range Park. In this study, GDF is tasked with identifying workable partnerships between government agencies and target communities who live outside of Kinabalu and Crocker Range Parks (communities who will also be involved in the biosphere reserve nomination). We are capitalising on both these external initiatives to enhance the capacity of Ulu Papar community researchers and expect to further augment this Darwin project through a cross-fertilisation of expertise and experience through a process of multi-stakeholder dialogue, information sharing and network building.

Sabah Parks is the government agency responsible for park management in Sabah and is our main host country partner, as in our previous Darwin projects. As the main government beneficiary of this project, Sabah Parks is interested in strengthening the adaptive management of CUZs and Buffer Zones (BZs), as well as establishing multi-stakeholder partnerships that facilitate the nomination of the CRBR. In this project, Sabah Parks Deputy Director and host country Project Leader Dr. Jamili Nais and Assistant Director Dr. Maklarin Lakim provides senior technical input at all levels of project development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Dr. Maklarin Lakim is responsible for the supervision of all research activities

conducted under this project, shared with CRP Park Manager Mr. Yassin Miki who is responsible for the supervision of all field activities. We also work closely with Head of Park Management and Enforcement Mr. Ludi Apin and Terrestrial Parks Manager Mr. Maipol Spait on all aspects of project design and implementation. Nine Sabah Parks naturalists have been committed as RCA Field Team members, in addition to senior technical staff to assist in the design and supervision of research activities. As in previous Darwin projects, Sabah Parks is contractually employing the local GDF team and provides administrative and logistical support where appropriate.

Partners of Community Organisations (Pacos Trust), an indigenous voluntary organisation in Sabah, is the other technical partner in this project. Pacos Executive Director Mdm. Anne Lasimbang provides senior technical input towards overall management and implementation of project activities. The project's partnership with Pacos is based on technical cooperation resulting from the parallel activities Pacos is implementing in Ulu Papar villages, as part of Pacos' commitment towards strengthening the capacity of indigenous peoples and mobilising endogenous development. Pacos is responsible for micro-hydro and community e-telecentre projects in Terian and Buayan; they maintain several ongoing community-based natural resource management initiatives that address community concerns with organic farming, herbal gardens and ecotourism; maintain community pre-schools in the villages of Buayan, Terian and Pongobonon; and they currently employ four community mobilisers from Terian. Additionally, Pacos is the principal local partner in the regional Collaborative Management Learning Network (CMLN) that had involved work on the Ulu Senagang-Mongool CUZ. In this project, the proposed role of Pacos staff is to provide technical expertise on community organising, as well as logistical support where appropriate.

The **Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation Phase II (BBEC II) Programme** is a subsidiary technical partner to this project. Originally initiated in 2002, BBEC is a co-operation between the government of Japan (through JICA), the Sabah State government and Universiti Malaysia Sabah (which is a Federal government agency). The first phase of BBEC (2002-2007) resulted in the CRP Management Plan, which introduced the CRP Zoning Plan that enabled the creation of CUZs and BZs, amongst other successes. BBEC's second phase (2007-2012) focuses on strengthening conservation systems in Sabah by linking local conservation efforts with international instruments. As part of BBEC II, the Sabah Biodiversity Centre and Sabah Parks are working to nominate the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve Programme. This project's partnership with BBEC II is through our existing collaboration with Sabah Parks and the Sabah Biodiversity Centre, where project outcomes aim to inform the larger framework of multi-stakeholder negotiations in the nomination process. In turn, the project is expected to benefit from opportunities to facilitate equitable partnerships between government agencies and the Ulu Papar communities that emerge as a result of this nomination process.

The **Buayan-Kionop community** are the main grassroots partner and beneficiary to this project. GDF has a Research Agreement with the community that outlines the mutually agreed terms and fulfils the obligation to obtain the free, prior informed consent of the community. Since 2004, our previous Darwin projects have been working with the Buayan-Kionop community to support the establishment of the Buayan-Kionop CUZ, a critical milestone in establishing mutual partnerships between local communities and Sabah Parks. In the course of these projects, more than 16 community researchers have been trained. In this project, 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 provides technical input and supervision of all field activities. The Buayan JKKK hosts community-level project activities and acts as the main conduit for communication with other Ulu Papar communities.

The Anthropology Department of the **University of Kent** (which comprises, *inter alia*, the Centre for Biocultural Diversity and Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology) is our main UK collaborative partner. The relationship is strengthened by the fact that GDF's Director has been a Lecturer in the Kent Anthropology Department since 1999, and has involved Faculty members in our Darwin projects since 2004. In this project, three faculty members and research associates will be invited to visit our field site over the course of three years. During

these visits, they will convene training courses and community workshops, and additionally give lectures at the Sabah Biodiversity Centre to share insights about participatory approaches to conservation and the identification of ICCAs. We expect that they would assist in dissemination of project results by co-authoring papers and presenting lectures that incorporate material from our field project. University of Kent staff may also recommend colleagues from other UK institutions who are better suited for specific assignments.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

The project was successfully launched in August 2009 with commitments from all partners (roles of key project participants are outlined in Section 2), coinciding with a 3-week visit by Project Leader Dr. Gary Martin from 23 August to 13 September 2009. The RCA Team is tasked with implementation of field activities in collaboration with community leaders and liaisons. Presently this includes 15 community researchers comprising 9 existing Buayan-Kionop community researchers who have been trained in previous Darwin projects and 6 new community researchers from Terian, Pongobonon and Kalanggaan. We have begun to interact – mainly in a “training of trainers” environment - with 6 community researchers from Tikolod-Bolotikon and Longkogungan, and expect to work with them on a full-time basis as field activities continue in the next reporting period.

Project set-up and social entry

The first Project Partners Meeting was held on 2 September 2009 and was attended by all partners who provided official commitments for the project to proceed (see also Section 6 and Annex 8). From August to September 2009, we focussed on technical and logistical project set-up and importantly, on building a common understanding of the key components, aims and activities of the project. Although this project flowed directly from the preceding Darwin post-project, we recognised that it introduced new concepts and ideas to many communities not involved in the previous Darwin projects. We spent October 2009 working with a core team of community researchers to develop background explanations about the Darwin experience and explore some of the key issues, concerns and achievements. In November 2009, they then conducted social entry visits to all the communities targeted for this project to explain the project details and explore possible ways for collaboration.

The social-entry process culminated in a launching workshop from 7-8 December 2009 held at the CRP Headquarters and attended by 35 participants from Sabah Parks, Pacos, GDF and the communities of Buayan, Terian, Pongobonon, Kalanggaan, Bolotikon and Tikolod (see Annex 4). Buayan-Kionop community researchers delivered presentations that reinforced the understanding of the overall project rationale and objectives, explained in detail the focus of each project component and worked with participants to develop a six-month activity plan. We additionally capitalised on this gathering of project participants to conduct a final evaluation of the previous Darwin post-project and made recommendations for the current project (see Section 4).

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

With their extensive experience in community mobilising, Pacos is the leading agency to support the emergence of a centralised community-based organisation (CBO) that seeks to represent the combined voices of the Ulu Papar community. Pacos is already partnered with *Tinipot*, the CBO in Terian. In November 2008 and on their own initiative, Pacos coordinators spearheaded the formation of *Tinungkusan*, a CBO based in Buayan. Capitalising on grassroots dissent towards the proposed construction of a dam in this area, Pacos assigned four staff members to a community-based Task Force, now a CBO that aims to represent the consolidated voices of all Ulu Papar communities (see also Section 6). Using rights-based approaches and operating independently of this Darwin project, these CBOs receive training

and guidance from Pacos to engage in community advocacy and mobilise action to protect the rights of the indigenous communities of Ulu Papar (see also Section 3.2).

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

Work on this Output has been ongoing since September 2008 through the Buayan JKKK's own initiative in spearheading a series of community-level meetings and discussions to build consensus on the construction of a Biocultural Heritage Centre that would be the operations hub for all community-based conservation work in Ulu Papar. The Buayan JKKK identified and allocated a site for the Centre located next to the Pacos eBuayan Telecentre, pre-school and community playing field. In this reporting period and working closely with the Buayan JKKK and community researchers, in consultation with the Japanese Vice-Consul to Sabah Mr. Yuki Okada, we developed a funding application to support the construction of the Centre. We then fulfilled the requirement for obtaining three independent costings for the application, which was submitted on 11 November 2009 to the Japanese Grassroots Grants Programme (GGP) (see Annex 5; the full application pack with the three independent costings is in hardcopy only and can be made available to DI upon request). We have been informed by Mr. Okada that a final decision will be made once the matter of the proposed dam has been resolved.

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

It was decided at the launching workshop in December 2009, that we would focus on this Output as the primer for the implementation of field activities as a whole. To launch data collection, we conducted the first Ulu Papar Expedition (XPDC) from 10 to 23 January 2010. Over 14 days, a team of 27 people representing Sabah Parks (5), Pacos (4), GDF (2) and the Ulu Papar communities of Buayan-Kionop (7), Terian (2), Pongobonon (2), Kalanggaan (1) and Tikolod-Bolotikon (4) trekked through the communities of Longkogungan, Kalanggaan, Pongobonon and Terian to conduct community mapping, demographic household surveys and collect video footage and photographs of the area. To prepare for this XPDC, we conducted a two-day training briefing from 9-10 January 2009 at Palace Hotel Kota Kinabalu where technical team members from Sabah Parks, Pacos and GDF delivered summarised sessions on data collection strategies, field methods and safety briefings. A total of 37 participants attended this training briefing, including others who were unable to go for the XPDC but nonetheless wanted to be part of the training. The XPDC was officiated by Sabah Parks Assistant Director Dr. Maklarin Lakim.

In March 2010 we successfully conducted the first training module of the Biocultural Diversity and Conservation training course (see Annex 7). Responding to the need to structure our data collection activities within a larger framework that would feed into the biosphere reserve nomination, and upon the recommendation from colleagues at the University of Kent's Centre for Biocultural Diversity, we invited British lawyer Mr. Harry Jonas of Natural Justice to lead a training module on Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs). Assisted by his colleague Ms. Holly Shrumm, they co-delivered a community-level workshop in Buayan (1-2 March 2010) followed by classroom sessions with RCA Team members at the CRP Headquarters in Keningau (10-12 March 2010). We also invited Mr. Muhammad Al Hadi Ali Akhbar and Ms. Farizuwana Akma Zulkiflie from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) to co-deliver sessions on GIS and online mapping (8-9 March 2010) at the CRP Headquarters and Hotel Juta in Keningau. The BCP sessions explored legal approaches to supporting communities in conservation with a particular focus on the role of community protocols in articulating the priorities and interests of the community and how they wish to engage with outside agencies. The mapping sessions focused on providing technical training and support to upload and process the georeferenced data collected thus far.

We received tremendous response to this module with 61 people from six Ulu Papar communities, Sabah Parks and GDF attending the community-level BCP workshop in Buayan and 34 people from five communities, Sabah Parks, Pacos and GDF attending the mapping and BCP classroom sessions in Keningau. In collaboration with GDF's parallel project on ICCAs in Sabah, we conducted a community-level BCP workshop in Bundu Tuhan (5-6 March 2009; attended by 26 people) and co-funded 4 Bundu Tuhan community researchers to participate in the classroom BCP and mapping sessions (8-12 March 2009). A project

evaluation session was also conducted to review data collection to date and develop an action plan for the next reporting period (see Section 4).

A notable development in our mapping work is our emergent partnership with the Bioinformatics Research Group (BIRG) at UTM which was launched on 10 September 2009 with a primer training workshop on basic GIS and online mapping techniques by Dr. Shahir Shamsir Omar and Mr. Muhammad Al Hadi Ali Akhbar from BIRG UTM. In our previous Darwin grants we had relied on Pacos trainers for mapping training but due to an internal shuffle of Pacos personnel and their own work commitments, combined with our project's need for intensive ongoing mapping support, it had become increasingly difficult to schedule mapping activities with Pacos trainers. Upon suggestion from University of Kent colleagues, GDF Project Coordinator Dr. Agnes Lee Agama contacted Dr. Shahir Shamsir to explore opportunities for collaboration (BIRG UTM had recently developed a MoU with University of Kent, and UTM trainer Mr. Muhammad Al Hadi Ali Akhbar had spent three weeks at the University of Kent on an exchange in late 2009). This September 2009 training workshop marked the beginning of a productive working relationship between this project and BIRG UTM, which has been well received by project partners. The workshop was attended by 14 participants including GDF Director Dr. Gary Martin, Pacos trainer Mr. Adrian Lasimbang, two Pacos community mapping technicians and a Japanese volunteer based with BBEC II. This was followed by a four-day advanced GIS training session on campus at BIRG UTM specially designed for GDF Coordinators Mr. Adam Murphy and Mr. Raymond Sipanis from 22 to 26 November 2009. Our third interaction was at the Module One training course from 8-9 March 2010 (see above), and further training events are planned. GDF is finalising a MoU with UTM to enable further technical cooperation for the rest of this project period.

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

Although activities under this Output were originally planned for the next reporting period, we managed to capitalise on a selection of ongoing field activities to conduct outreach with Ulu Papar communities. The social-entry process, for example, was a valuable opportunity to raise awareness amongst Ulu Papar communities about developments in conservation research and action as we felt that most communities outside of Buayan-Kionop were not aware of developments in CUZs or BZs or the move to nominate the CRBR. As part of introducing this project, two teams of Buayan-Kionop community researchers conducted community meetings to discuss these new concepts in conservation management in Longkogungan (20 November 2009), Kalanggaan (23 November 2009), Pongobonon (25 November 2009), Terian (25 November 2009), Timpayasa (20 November 2009), Buayan and Tiku (22 November 2009) and Tikolod-Bolotikon (29 November 2009).

We later found that the BCP framework introduced as part of the Module One training course was a venue where community members from all over Ulu Papar would gather to discuss their key issues and concerns. At the request of the community, follow-on BCP workshops were held from 29-30 March 2010 to continue the BCP process, with a subsequent community workshop scheduled for 3 May 2010. The BCP process has additionally become key to identifying government agencies that the community would like to approach to explore possible ways of working together. Two agencies have been identified thus far: the Sabah Drainage and Irrigation Department (with a dialogue scheduled for 3-5 May 2010 in Buayan) and the Sabah Biodiversity Centre (the lead government agency working on the ICCA project with GDF).

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Overall, the project is progressing smoothly with substantive achievements in Outputs 3 and 4 in this 8-month reporting period. Although the starting months of the project were largely disrupted by news on the proposed construction of a dam (see Section 6), we have nevertheless been able to maintain a steady implementation of field and training activities in addition to capitalising on emergent opportunities. Of notable impact is Output 1 which is now in the hands of Pacos as the principal instigator of CBOs in Ulu Papar relying on rights based

approaches to conservation and endogenous development paradigms. Given current political sensitivities (see Section 6), we feel this is the most appropriate course of action for a Darwin Initiative project to disengage from any potentially confrontational situations amongst indigenous factions, and between indigenous activists and local government. We are, however, continuing to work on Output 1 activities that support the training of these Ulu Papar CBOs in scientific research on the biocultural significance of Ulu Papar, the formalisation of a Ulu Papar BCP that will articulate the community's priorities and concerns, and by funding CBO-related training activities that focus on strengthening the capacity of communities to engage in conservation research and action. The other notable impact is Output 2, which has been put "on-hold" until such time that the issue of the proposed dam construction is resolved (see Section 6). We have, however, successfully completed a full proposal for the Centre, with the free, prior informed consent of communities and the support of project partners, which we can use to approach other donors (see Annex 5).

Perhaps more vital to the long-term conservation success of Ulu Papar are Outputs 3 and 4 where we have been maintaining a steady momentum. In Output 3, we have collected new information about the resources and landscapes important for communities in Longkogungan, Kalanggaan, Pongobonon and Terian, which is currently being integrated with existing data on the Buayan-Kionop villages. In the next reporting period, we will conduct a second Ulu Papar XPDC to fill gaps in data so that we can begin the process of generating community livelihood profiles and expand the existing RCA GIS database to include all of Ulu Papar. The BCP framework has proven to be valuable in providing a structure within which our data can be used to inform the much larger processes of endogenous development and integrated protected area management. In Output 4, we have successfully laid the foundation for the launching of intensive community-based conservation and education activities in the next reporting period.

3.3 Standard Measures

Note on 8: As GDF Coordinator Dr. Agnes Lee Agama is currently based in Sabah as a full-time staff member, we have not included the number of weeks she has contributed as UK project staff. We have only included the number of weeks contributed by UK-based staff.

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

| Code No. | Description | Year 1 Total | Total to date | Number planned for this reporting period | Total planned from application <i>(not all are explicitly stated in application)</i> |
|----------|--|--------------|---------------|--|---|
| 5 | Number of people to receive at least one year of training | n/a | - | 0 | 2 |
| 6A | Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above) | 23 | 23 | 20 | 20 |
| 6B | Number of training weeks to be provided | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 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-based project staff on project work in the host country | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| 11B | Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 12A | Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12B | Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13A | Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 13B | Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 14A | Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 14B | Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 15B | Number of local press releases in host country(ies) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 15C | Number of national press releases in UK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 16A | Number of newsletters to be produced | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 16B | Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies) e-Newsletters cited above sent to over 1300 people each issue, including an unspecified number in Malaysia | ? | - | 500 | 500 |
| 17B | Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 19C | Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 20 | Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies) | 0 | 0 | 0 | £ |
| 21 | Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 23 | Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work | £ | £ | £ | £ |

Table 2 Publications

| Type | Detail | Publishers | Available from | Cost £ |
|------|--------|------------|----------------|--------|
|------|--------|------------|----------------|--------|

| (eg journals, manual, CDs) | (title, author, year) | (name, city) | (eg contact address, website) | |
|---|--|--------------|--|-----|
| 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 | nil |
| Poster In collaboration with the previous Darwin project | Buayan-Kionop P3DM 2009 | GDF | Global Diversity Foundation, c/o Sabah Parks | nil |

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

Despite the shaky start in late 2009, the nomination of the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (now officially known as “CRBR”) is proceeding smoothly under the leadership of both the Sabah Biodiversity Centre and Sabah Parks. An internal working group is being convened under BBEC II comprising these lead agencies along with the Sabah Drainage and Irrigation Department and the Town and Regional Planning Department who have commenced consultations with the 8 Districts involved in the CRBR nomination. One outcome under the initiative of BBEC II is the drafting of a proposed zoning plan for the CRBR nomination comprising Core, Buffer and Transitional Zones. Ulu Papar, including the Buayan-Kionop CUZ, has been formally identified as comprising both Buffer and Transitional Zones where communities can continue subsistence livelihoods with joint planning and monitoring. BBEC II expects to launch community-level consultations in mid-2010 starting with communities living in the Keningau District before proceeding to other districts.

In this regard, we strongly feel that we have achieved substantial progress towards supporting the CRBR nomination. Over the last 8 months, we have received an outpouring of sustained commitment from partners – including the Ulu Papar communities – to initiate a participatory consultation process that will enhance communities’ understanding of state-driven conservation regimes, collect their feedback, and enable widespread dialogue over the future viability of Ulu Papar as a bioculturally significant landscape for Sabah. As a benchmark of meaningful participation, we invested a great deal of this reporting period towards laying the foundation for community understanding of developments in conservation and protected area management, while at the same time highlighting endogenous efforts in ICCAs that seek to achieve parallel conservation goals. With technical input from Natural Justice, we have commenced a BCP process that provides the framework for a structured dialogue within communities and with outside agencies on the terms for mutual engagement towards conservation and livelihood goals. Admittedly, it has been an intensive and demanding process even for the small fraction of community consultation that Ulu Papar represents for the entire CRBR nomination process. However, we feel this effort will prove to be a vital model – as has been proven in our previous Darwin projects on supporting the establishment and monitoring of CUZs - in ensuring that the CRBR is nominated with the meaningful participation of local and indigenous communities.

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

Although still at the early stages of a complex journey, we can confidently say that we are well on the way towards achieving substantial impact on all counts. Put simply, the success of the CRBR nomination will mean the safeguarding of Ulu Papar, its indigenous people and their traditional ways of life. The very fact that the Darwin Initiative is demonstrating sustained commitment towards Ulu Papar brings immediate international attestation to the significance of Ulu Papar as a biocultural heritage for Sabah; a commendation that is recognised by both Sabah Parks and the Sabah Biodiversity Centre as they strategise on the most effective means to secure a successful biosphere reserve nomination in the eyes of UNESCO. Our contribution to strengthening this process through the production of a Ulu Papar BCP has launched a parallel grassroots process that requires communities to think analytically about the mounting challenges they face in both conservation and development arenas, achieve consensus on their own priorities, and develop a clear articulation of their terms for engagement whether in strict conservation, sustainable resource use or the equitable sharing of benefits. Additionally, we are capitalising on a cross-fertilisation of experiences to engage both Sabah Parks and the Sabah Biodiversity Centre in our parallel ICCA project convened under BBEC II, where recommendations on supporting ICCAs – such as those found in Ulu Papar - is targeted to feed into the revision of the Sabah Conservation Strategy (planned for 2011 under BBEC II), which will be the first time that community-based conservation successes are afforded official recognition in future state conservation planning.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Arguably, this project has benefited from lessons learnt during previous Darwin projects (2004-2009) where the feedback collected continues to guide the design and implementation of our activities. Perhaps one of the more interesting lessons is that participatory monitoring and evaluation exercises should not be conducted too frequently to prevent participant fatigue, particularly at the grassroots level. Thus, the two participatory monitoring exercises conducted in this reporting period were targeted at different aspects of the project.

The first exercise was held in conjunction with the launching workshop from 7 to 8 December 2009 at the CRP Headquarters and was attended by 35 participants (see Section 3.1). In this exercise, GDF Coordinators presented consolidated results from the evaluations of previous Darwin projects and participants worked in focus groups to identify the key reference points for evaluating the Darwin experience as a whole. Groups then made recommendations on how each reference point (e.g. inter-organisational coordination, training of community researchers, community engagement) performed during the previous projects and how they could be improved to enhance this current Darwin project.

The second exercise was held in conjunction with the Module One training course from 8 to 12 March 2010 at the CRP Headquarters and was attended by 34 participants (see Section 3.1). This exercise focused on evaluating the status of data collected thus far, with participants working in thematic groups to identify weaknesses and gaps in data and methods. Groups then developed an integrated action plan for the next six-months of fieldwork, specifying the types of data, locations and methods that would be used. We found this to be a valuable participatory exercise that enabled the planning of future field activities with the active input of community researchers and partners. We additionally conducted written evaluations of the Module One training course, where we received 27 voluntary evaluations. Overall, feedback was very positive with participants enjoying the course content. They especially enjoyed sessions on mapping and learning about legal approaches to supporting communities and conservation.

At the programmatic level, we only managed to conduct one Partners Meeting on 2 September 2009 where some amount of discussion was dedicated towards evaluating the previous Darwin project, but was as yet premature to evaluate this current project. We aim to conduct another Partners Meeting in the next reporting period, preferably coinciding with the next visit of Project Leader Dr. Gary Martin.

5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

In August 2009, documents surfaced that revealed a MYR2.8 billion (roughly GBP590 million at present exchange rates) proposal to construct a dam on the Upper Papar River (given the highly politicised atmosphere surrounding the proposal, we have compiled this section with caution so as not to unduly implicate any parties or persons or cause further harm to a tremendously delicate situation. Should DI require further detailed information, it would be prudent to enquire through official channels). The proposal was developed by a private company that specialises in large-scale infrastructure development projects who claimed that the proposal was derived from recommendations within the Sabah State Water Resources Management Plan as a necessary measure to supply water to the State Capital of Kota Kinabalu. Once built, the dam would lead to the inundation of about 12 sq km of the upper Papar River Valley, including the communities of Babagon Laut, Terian, Timpayasa, Tiku and Buayan. As a water supply project, it is conceivable that the gazettement of the impounded area would lead to the complete evacuation of all Ulu Papar communities from the area, including the upper villages of Pongobonon, Kalanggaan and Longkogungan.

This was followed by an immediate outpouring of public outcry over the proposed dam where, over the course of public scrutiny, it was learnt that the proposal had been developed by said company without proper consultation or consent. Although the company claimed to have completed a self-commissioned Feasibility Study in February 2008, it was learnt that the Sabah Water Resources Council (that supervises the implementation of the Water Resources Management Plan) was not consulted, and neither were many key government agencies including Sabah Parks, Sabah Biodiversity Centre nor the Sabah Drainage and Irrigation Department. Also not consulted were the Federal elected representative for Ulu Papar, The Honourable Tan Sri Bernard Dompok who is Federal Minister for Plantation Industries and Commodities, and the State elected representative for Ulu Papar, The Honourable Donald Mojuntin who is State Assistant Minister for Finance. Ulu Papar communities too, were not consulted and the company's Feasibility Study claimed that *Ulu Papar was unpopulated*. A public meeting was held in October 2009 at the Penampang District Office where company representatives presented a PowerPoint summary (in English) of the proposal to an audience of elected representatives, government officers, community members and general public. Ignoring the protests of elected representatives and community members, the company spokesperson elaborated on the infrastructural specifications to meet water supply needs.

In the period October to November 2009, both the company and their proponents released a number media statements containing conflicting information, and as such, made it literally impossible to determine conclusively the exact location and height of the proposed dam wall or the size of the inundated area or the status of gazetting the impounded area. Despite the public statements by local leaders, indigenous activists and politicians calling for a full investigation and clear explanations, the company nevertheless proceeded in February 2010 with a self-commissioned Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). On 19 February 2010, the Director of the Sabah Environmental Protection Department issued an official letter verifying that the proposed dam project had not been approved by the Sabah State Government and that no further action by the company (to conduct an EIA or commence with any construction plans) will be entertained.

In direct reaction to the dam proposal, Pacos spearheaded the formation of a CBO called Task Force against the Kaiduan Dam. The CBO is headed by four Pacos staff members from Terian who work in close liaison with Ulu Papar community members. The Task Force is largely responsible for mobilising community activism to protest against the dam by invoking their rights as the indigenous peoples of Ulu Papar, as enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as well as Article 8j of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The voice of the Task Force has been channelled directly to the local and national press, through their elected representatives, opposition politicians, aspiring politicians and

stimulated heated public debate calling for, amongst other things, empirical justifications as to why Sabah needs a mega-dam.

Accompanying public outcry – in the local media and over the internet – has raised concerns about private enterprise capitalising on over-designed supply-based infrastructure where no demand-based justifications exist. It has been reported that 2006 industry figures cite up to 57% of Sabah's water supply is lost through leaks, pilferage and old pipes. A new dam would undoubtedly contribute towards this loss, and questions have been raised as to whether the authorities have adequately investigated water resource *management* mechanisms in addition to other supply options such as rainwater harvesting, groundwater sourcing, water intake points, or a network of smaller dams. It was furthermore learnt that the dam proposal is bound to a licensing agreement with the private company that would then be given exclusive rights to operate the water supply facility and sell water to the State of Sabah for a period of 30-40 years thereon. Accusations of corruption, nepotism and abuse of power continue to abound.

Behind the scenes of the vigorous public battle between indigenous activists and dam proponents, work on nominating the CRBR has proceeded unhampered as a result of consensus achieved between implementing government agencies who continue to invest resources and senior technical input towards this process. At our Partners Meeting on 2 September 2009, we received the full commitment from all partners to proceed with this project as the longer-term aim of nominating the CRBR remained a government priority. At the time of writing this report, we understand the position of government agencies is in-line with the Director of the Environmental Protection Department's letter of 19 February 2010 which states that the dam proposal has not been approved by the Sabah State Government. We have furthermore been made to understand that the momentum to nominate the CRBR will continue to grow from strength to strength with Ulu Papar as one of the key buffer and transitional zones. As such, the role of this Darwin Initiative project has become even more important than originally envisaged, because the information generated from our research will substantively validate Ulu Papar as a significant biocultural heritage worth protecting.

7. Sustainability

Given emergent challenges, it is fair to argue that the future of the entire CRBR nomination may well hinge on the ability of the Sabah State Government to recognise the significance of protecting traditional ways of life as an integral part of long-term conservation success. While the theatre of political circumambulation plays out in the local media – to which we remain distanced but are nevertheless following closely - there is mounting evidence of the State administration's commitment towards safeguarding both the biodiversity and people of Ulu Papar.

8. Dissemination

As this was the start of a new Darwin project, we did not conduct any major dissemination events in this reporting period. We did conduct localised dissemination that focused on the achievements of the previous Darwin projects as a basis for engaging with the biosphere reserve nomination process. On 9 September 2009, GDF Project Coordinator Dr. Agnes Lee Agama accompanied by community researchers delivered a research report to The Honourable Tan Sri Bernard Dompok, who is the elected representative for Ulu Papar and Federal Minister for Plantation Industries and Commodities. This was a private presentation to The Honourable Minister that responded to his request for an update on the research and community-based conservation activities in Ulu Papar. The presentation was well received with words of encouragement from The Honourable Minister for the project's activities to continue fostering good relationships between conservation agencies and the communities.

On 3 December 2009 we participated in an exhibition at the School of Social Sciences of the Universiti Malaysia Sabah, which was held in conjunction with a seminar on Supporting Biocultural Diversity in Sabah. Exhibition materials included a small collection of photographs depicting Ulu Papar landscapes and community livelihoods, P3DM poster, and the screening of

the Buayan-Kionop participatory videos, all of which were co-funded by the previous and current Darwin projects. A team of 4 Buayan-Kionop community researchers were at hand to talk about the work conducted under our Darwin projects.

From 16 February to 5 March 2010, GDF Coordinator Ms. Arnie Modi was invited to participate in the Young Leaders in Conservation Programme in Japan that was fully funded by JICA. Although not an initiative of this Darwin project, it is worth noting that Ms. Modi was invited on the basis of her role as an emerging conservation leader as a result of our Darwin projects and that she was able to deliver presentations about the Darwin experience to Japanese conservationists, researchers and students during her time in Japan.

It is also worth noting that we collaborated with the previous Darwin project to co-fund the participation of GDF Coordinator Mr. James Wong at the International Society for Ethnobiology's 1st Asian Congress of Ethnobiology held from 21 to 28 October 2009 in Taiwan, where he delivered a paper presentation on the mapping approaches in our Darwin projects (this was reported in the EIDPO20 Final Report to DI). In collaboration with the parallel project on ICCAs in Sabah, we have been co-funding a participatory photography initiative where 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 will be exhibited to the general public in Kota Kinabalu, at selected conferences and seminars, and in communities.

The project has been featured in the Darwin Initiative Newsletter (issue 16). Progress on the Buayan-Kionop participatory 3-dimensional modelling (P3DM) approach continues to be maintained on www.iapad.org as a result of Mr. Giacomo Rambaldi's initiative to include Buayan-Kionop in the international P3DM network. Project information is also disseminated in the periodical GDF eNewsletter and posted on the GDF websites and Facebook pages.

Informally, we disseminate information about our work through several key networks and mailing lists, including 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).

This leads to dissemination of lessons learned from the project in publications prepared for Conference of Parties of the CBD and other policy venues. For example, we contributed an article on "Relating access and benefit sharing and article 8j to protected area governance", inspired in part by this Darwin project, to ECO Volume 27, Issue 1, disseminated at the 8th Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Montreal in November 2009. Some of this material was included in Lassen, B., G.J. Martin and O. Rukundo. 2009. Bio-cultural Community Protocols and Protected Areas. Pages 52-56 in K. Bavikatte and H. Jonas, editors, Bio-Cultural Community Protocols: A Community Approach to Ensuring the Integrity of Environmental Law and Policy. Capetown, Natural Justice and Nairobi, United Nations Environmental Program. Both publications originally intended to include our Darwin case studies in addition to our general lessons learned but limitations of space prevented the inclusion of specific examples.

9. Project Expenditure

To follow

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 | Expenditure | Variance |
|------|--|-------------|----------|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | project application or annual grant offer letter) | | |
| 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 | | | |

10. 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](#)

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>Goal: <i>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</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p> | | <p><i>New knowledge on biodiversity and cultural significance of Ulu Papar gained through Ulu Papar XPDC</i></p> <p><i>BCP process launched that structures dialogue and planning on sustainable management of Ulu Papar resources and landscapes</i></p> <p><i>Widespread community engagement to deliberate community priorities within the context of the CRBR nomination</i></p> | <p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p> |
| <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>Strong community participation in social entry, Ulu Papar expedition, BCP process, recruitment of new community researchers</p> <p>Data on Ulu Papar ICCAs being analysed and prepared for inclusion in a state-wide review on ICCAs, conducted under Sabah Biodiversity Centre</p> <p>Ulu Papar expedition completed and data being analysed</p> | <p>Preparation of draft BCP document and commencement of dialogue process with government agencies on the future of communities and conservation in Ulu Papar; specific engagement with Sabah Biodiversity Centre on finalisation and dissemination of results on Ulu Papar ICCAs; intensive data collection (e.g. second round Ulu Papar expedition) to fill gaps in data; generation of livelihood profiles for each community; commencement of conservation education and dissemination activities</p> |

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| <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 1</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>Generally encouraging progress towards community capacity building to develop community consensus on the future of community-based management of landscapes and resources in Ulu Papar. Although official formation and registration of a CBO has been postponed, there is strong and active community participation in consultation and training activities. There is equal interest and commitment from Sabah Parks and emergent relationships with government agencies willing to provide longer-term technical support. Also emergent prospects for longer-term financial support from external donors.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.1 Consultation for official registration of CBO</p> | | <p>Process initiated and guided by Pacos. Project continues to support by providing training in conservation research and action.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.2 Training workshops (5 modules at community level) on community institution building</p> | | <p>Community members received training in legal approaches to conservation through Module One training course, and 3 integrated community workshops on drafting a Ulu Papar BCP</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.3 Establish working relationships with government agencies</p> | | <p>Continued strong relationship with Sabah Parks and emerging relationship with Sabah Biodiversity Centre. Engagement through dialogue to commence in yr 2.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.4 Prepare fundraising proposals in support of community-based sustainable livelihoods project</p> | | <p>Project engagement with UNDP GEF SGP Malaysia Coordinator to be exploring prospects for fundraising. Preparation of project proposals targeted for yr 3.</p> |
| <p>Output 2.</p> <p><i>Longkod Buayan</i> Biocultural Heritage Centre established and functioning as operational hub and community outreach centre</p> | <p>2a. Protocol on community ownership, management, access and use of the Centre developed and endorsed in yr 1</p> <p>2b. Centre operational by yr 2</p> <p>2c. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign activities ongoing by yr 2</p> | <p>Generally strong community support and consensus for the establishment of the Centre as evident in proposal preparation processes. Proposal officially received and is pending approval.</p> |

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| Activity 2.1 Signing of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> management protocol | Consultation process carried out at community level with consensual decisions on aims of the Centre, access, use and management. Official development of a protocol postponed to yr 3. |
| Activity 2.2 Construction and furnishing of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> | Consultation process carried at community level with consensual decisions on the building site, design and costings. Tender documents prepared as per requirement of donor, and final proposal submitted to donor. |
| Activity 2.3 Launching of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> as biocultural heritage and community conservation education centre | Targeted for yr 3. |
| 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 Intensive consultation and field research carried out over this period, with data collected on Ulu Papar communities of Longkogungan, Kalanggaan, Pongobonon and Terian. Follow-up Ulu Papar expedition planned for yr 2 to fill data gaps and enable generation of community livelihood profiles by yr 2. Intensive training in research methods and new knowledge on legal approaches to communities and conservation, leading up to community workshops to draft a Ulu Papar BCP by yr 2. |
| Activity 3.1 Training course (3 modules at local level) on biocultural diversity and conservation | Module One on PGIS & Online Mapping and Biocultural Community Protocols completed in March 2010. 34 people trained in legal approaches to community conservation, uploading expedition data to GIS, and dissemination of information through Google mapping. |
| Activity 3.2 “Training of trainers” workshops and exchanges (3 modules at community level) on ethnoecological research methods and data analysis; | 1 training workshop on research methods (mapping, video and livelihood assessments) conducted for Ulu Papar expedition. 2 BCP workshops completed and 1 more scheduled for May 2010 as intensive consultation on the drafting of a Ulu Papar BCP continues. |
| Activity 3.3 Field research with 10 communities (research agreements, | Research agreements signed with the JKKKs of Buayan (for Buayan, |

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| livelihood assessments, participatory mapping) | | Tiku, Timpayasa and Kionop) and Terian (for Terian, Pongobonon, Kalanggaan and Longkogungan). Consultations underway for research agreement with JKKK of Tikolod-Bolotikon. Ulu Papar expedition completed with data gathered through household surveys, mapping, video and photography. |
| 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 | 4a. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign ongoing by yr 2 4b. Ulu Papar Congress completed by yr 3 4c. Raised community and institutional awareness by project end | Generally the focus in this output has been to set-up and prepare for activities that will commence in full from mid-2010 onwards. These preparatory consultations have been progressing well with encouraging feedback and support from communities and emergent government partners. Prospects for building new partnerships for the Ulu Papar community and government agencies are very strong. |
| Activity 4.1 Training course (1 module at local level) on environmental education; | | Initial discussions with local trainers at the Rainforest Discovery Centre, under the Sabah Forestry Department to schedule a training course in Sept 2010. |
| Activity 4.2 Participatory training workshops and exchanges (5 modules at community level) to design and launch the Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign and the Ulu Papar Community and Conservation Congress | | To follow on from Module Two (above) training course targeted for Sept 2010. |
| Activity 4.3 Community conservation education and outreach activities with 10 communities | | Community researchers conducted social entry “roadshow” to introduce key issues on communities and conservation in Ulu Papar with 10 communities in Nov-Dec 2009. Community researchers preparing photography exhibition conducted with Sabah Biodiversity Centre on Ulu Papar ICCAs, targeted for public display and roadshow from July 2010 onwards. |

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>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.</p> | | | |
| <p>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</p> | <p>Community participation in conservation efforts in Sabah enhanced by project end</p> <p>Assessment of livelihood patterns completed by project end</p> <p>Evidence of integration of indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices in Sabah conservation policy by project end</p> | <p>Organisational documents, CBO certificate of registration, CUZ Management Committee meeting minutes, reports, evaluations</p> <p>Ensemble of community profiles, GIS resource maps, analyses, databases</p> <p>Functional Biocultural Heritage Centre, GIS maps, P3-D models, CUZ committee meeting minutes, reports and evaluations</p> | |
| <p>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</p> | <p>Evidence of community participation in the CRP Biosphere Reserve nomination process</p> <p>Identification of Ulu Papar ICCAs through a participatory</p> | <p>Community research results prepared for inclusion in nomination, workshop attendance lists, evaluation results</p> <p>Database of ICCAs in Ulu Papar, subject to free and prior informed consent from communities to</p> | <p>Community members understand implications of creating CRP Biosphere Reserve, including its CUZs and Buffer Zones</p> <p>ICCAs identifiable in Ulu Papar and parties reach consensus on their</p> |

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| programmes in line with an integrated ecosystem approach to conservation management | process Documentation of livelihood profiles and conservation outreach to disseminate results | include them in WCMC database Community profiles, training, workshop and campaign reports, outreach materials. | 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 3 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 CBO CBO Community researchers have has 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 is convened as an inclusive forum Suitable donors are identified and interested in funding the proposed projects |
| 2. Longkod Buayan 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 2 2b. Centre operational by yr 2 3 2c. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign activities ongoing in | 2a. Protocol document 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 Funding proposal is approved Materials can be delivered and structural work completed on time Community members participate actively in the design and execution of activities |

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| | the Centre by yr 2 3 | | |
| 3. New knowledge on livelihood patterns in communities living in Ulu Papar | <p>3a. Community profiles compiled for communities in Ulu Papar by yr 2</p> <p>3b. GIS maps and additional P3-D models generated to display livelihood patterns for each community profile by yr 2</p> <p>3c. Database on livelihood activities in Ulu Papar by yr 3</p> | <p>3a. Community profile documentation, data summaries, progress reports</p> <p>3b & 3c. Database and GIS maps handed over to local communities and local partners, completed P3-D model housed in the Biocultural Heritage Centre with localised mini 3-D models housed with each local community</p> | <p>Social entry successful, free prior informed consent obtained, Community Research Agreements signed for each community</p> <p>Each consenting community contributes enough time and community researchers to participate in the research</p> <p>Baseline topographic maps, satellite images can be obtained for communities in Ulu Papar</p> |
| 4. Raised awareness on Biosphere Reserves, ICCAs and other aspects of community conservation amongst communities living in Ulu Papar and governmental institutions in Sabah | <p>4a. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign ongoing by yr 2</p> <p>4b. Ulu Papar Congress completed by yr 3</p> <p>4c. Raised community and institutional awareness by project end</p> | <p>4a. Campaign outline and materials, training modules, publicity kits, photographs, videos, distribution lists</p> <p>4b. Congress reports, presentations, attendance lists, evaluation results</p> <p>4c. Results from community and institutional evaluations</p> | <p>Suitable experts available to advise on culturally-appropriate methods</p> <p>Communities have sufficient knowledge and capacity to contribute towards the process</p> <p>Sabah institutions and community interested in the supporting community-based conservation and collaborative management of Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign</p> |

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 *Longkod Buayan* management protocol; 2.2 Construction and furnishing of *Longkod Buayan*; 2.3 Launching of *Longkod Buayan* 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; 4.2 Participatory planning training workshops (2 workshops at community level) to design and launch the Ulu Papar Community and Conservation Congress; 4.3 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 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|--|-------|
| Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line. | √ |
| Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line. | N/A |
| Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report. | √ |
| Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. | N/A |
| 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. | |