



# 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 2011**

## 1. Darwin Project Information

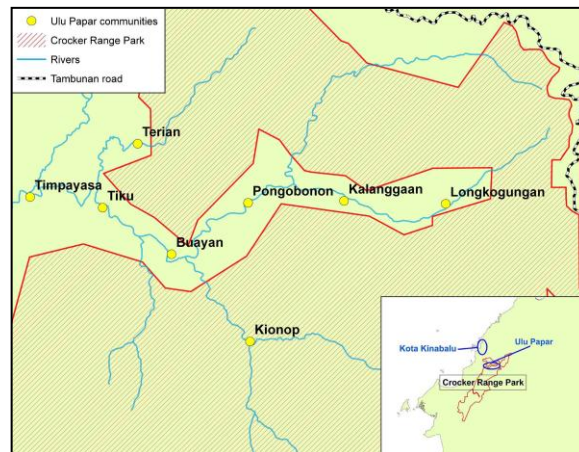
Project Reference	17-030
Project Title	Participatory approaches to nominating Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, Sabah, Malaysia
Host Country/ies	Malaysia
UK contract holder institution	Global Diversity Foundation (GDF)
Host country partner institutions	Sabah Parks, Pacos Trust, BBEC II, Buayan JKKK
Other partner institutions	University of Kent UK
Darwin Grant Value	£253,817
Start/end dates of project	1 August 2009 to 31 July 2012
Reporting period (eg Apr 2010 – Mar 2011) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Gary Martin
Project website	Project updates are included in the News and Updates section of the Global Diversity Foundation website: <a href="http://www.global-diversity.org/news_updates">http://www.global-diversity.org/news_updates</a>
Report authors, main contributors and date	AL Agama, A Murphy, G Martin, S McCandless 31 October 2011

## 2. Project Background

In 2009, Sabah Parks in collaboration with the Sabah Biodiversity Centre initiated a process to nominate the Crocker Range Park (CRP) (about 140,000 ha) and surrounding areas 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 in which, 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 Trust,

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.



Map showing location of Ulu Papar villages in relation to the Crocker Range Park boundary (in red). Previous Darwin projects have focused on the villages of Timpayasa, Tiku, Buayan and Kionop who would benefit from the creation of a CUZ inside the park. The current Darwin project extends this focus to include the villages of Terian, Pongobonon, Kalenggaan and Longkogungan located further upriver. All villages are poised to become buffer or transitional zones to the proposed Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve.

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 a CUZ (in Buayan-Kionop), Buffer Zone (BZ) and Transitional Zone (TZ) 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.

### 3. 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 *de facto* CBD focal point in Sabah) the two principal government agencies leading the CRBR nomination. In June 2011, GDF will be signing a MoU with Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) for technical cooperation on GIS training and development in this project. GDF has signed Research Agreements, carried over from previous Darwin projects, which establish formal partnerships with the communities of Ulu Papar. GDF Director and Project Leader Dr. Gary Martin is responsible for overall technical and financial management, while GDF Regional Coordinator Dr. Agnes Lee Agama is responsible for day-to-day management. 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 Ulu Papar community researchers). GDF maintains a field office in Buayan. Two Indigenous Internships have been awarded to Mr. Louis Bugiad and Ms. Jaroline Kurumbong, who operate as Field Coordinators responsible for the Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol and the Ulu Papar Congress respectively. An additional twelve community researchers from Ulu Papar villages are presently engaged with the project.

**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, Buffer Zones (BZs) and Transitional Zones (TZs), 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 for Research and Education Dr. Maklarin Lakim provide 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, sharing oversight responsibility with CRP Park Manager Mr. Yassin Miki who is responsible for the supervision of all field activities. We also work closely with Assistant Director for 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 convenes project meetings, contractually employs 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 partner in this project. Pacos Executive Director Mdm. Anne Lasimbang provides input towards overall management and implementation of project activities. The project's partnership with Pacos is based on sharing of information 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. In this project, Pacos provides feedback and expertise on developments in 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 the Japan International Cooperation Agency or JICA), the Sabah State Government and Universiti Malaysia Sabah (representing the Federal Government of Malaysia). BBEC Phase I (2002-2007) resulted in the CRP Management Plan, which introduced the CRP Zoning Plan that enabled the creation of CUZs, amongst other successes. BBEC Phase II (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 CRBR under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve Programme. This project's interaction with BBEC II is through our existing collaboration with Sabah Parks and the Sabah Biodiversity Centre, where project processes and outcomes 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. Additionally, GDF recently completed a parallel project with the Sabah Biodiversity Centre to review the status of Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) in Sabah, which was funded by JICA under BBEC II. Ulu Papar is one of the case studies in this ICCA project.

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 25 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 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 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 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 Sabah to deliver training modules that share insights about participatory approaches to conservation and community consultation. 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 that are better suited for specific assignments.

In other collaboration, GDF signed a MoU with local trading partner **Diversity Consultancy Sdn Bhd (DCsb)**, establishing a Joint-Venture Programme (JVP) that enables the sharing of technical expertise and added administrative support. Under the terms of the JVP, DCsb will provide legal employment for eight GDF team members serving under the Darwin project, including financial backstopping of salaries, which is invoiced on a monthly basis for reimbursement through Darwin funds.

#### 4. Project Progress

We are pleased to report that all partnerships between GDF and host country institutions are going well. GDF Director Gary Martin visited Sabah from 23 November to 12 December 2010, which coincided with the Partners Annual Meeting held on 29 November 2010, the Agenda-setting workshop. He also had

meetings with Dr. Abdul Fatah Amir who is Director of the Sabah Biodiversity Centre, and Mr. Harry Jonas and Ms. Holly Shrumm of Natural Justice. University of Kent lecturer and GDF Scientific Advisor Dr. Rajindra Puri visited Sabah from 19 to 28 April 2011 to launch the Biocultural Diversity and Conservation interactive training course.

### **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*

Progress in Output 1 is substantial, although the form is somewhat altered as a result of community reactions to the proposed Kaiduan Dam. At grassroots level, the Kaiduan Dam Taskforce formed by Pacos continues to play an active advocacy role in attacking plans to build the Kaiduan Dam, while demanding recognition of indigenous land rights to Ulu Papar. In parallel, the CBO *Tungkusan* (same as *Tinungkusan*), also formed by Pacos, has focused on biocultural conservation and development issues such as spearheading discussions to redesign Longkod Buayan (see Output 2) and collating project data to feed into the anti-dam campaign led by the Taskforce. Both the fierce rights-based advocacy of the Taskforce and the more nuanced approach of *Tungkusan* are complementary, and seek to serve the interests of their communities to obtain due recognition as the stewards of Ulu Papar. With the urgency for action and the highly politicised background behind the proposed Kaiduan Dam, both CBOs have delayed plans to file for official registration although community researchers continue to support *Tungkusan* leaders to develop a draft constitution for the CBO, which they hope to submit to the Registrar of Societies. No further CUZ meetings have involved Buayan or Ulu Papar community members as the focus of Sabah Parks is on finalising the CUZ in Ulu Senagang-Mongool (each potential CUZ is treated as an individual case). Training and ongoing mentoring in legal approaches to conservation, professional-level work placements in assessments of ICCAs, and the formulation of the Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol are approaches that have provided tremendous support to this process. Additionally, four draft funding proposals have been produced to continue the work of community researchers under the umbrella of *Tungkusan*.

### **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;*

Progress in Output 2 has been adversely affected by the withdrawal of the Japanese Grassroots Grants Programme as a sponsor for the construction of the centre, despite their earlier expressions of interest. The official decision to keep the proposal in view “until such time that the Kaiduan Dam is officially resolved” is understood to refer to a cordial refusal to implicate what could end up being contentious Japanese Government involvement in local development politics. The project team have stepped up efforts to engage with alternative donors, preferably local sponsors who have a vested and uncontested interest in promoting the preservation of local communities and their biocultural resources. Community leaders have conducted discussions to redesign the centre into a scaled down version that would enable efficient use of resources and be within the means of local donors. This obstacle has not affected the planning and execution of the Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign, where substantial progress is reported under Output 4.

### **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*

Progress in Output 3 has been substantial. Annex 5 reports on the preliminary profiles generated for each community (or clustered communities) in Ulu Papar. The existing 3D model in Buayan is being complemented with a partner 3D model in Pongobonon and Kalanggaan. It should be noted that the villages upriver of Buayan are significantly smaller (with the exception of Longkogungan) with fewer young people (generally, the older generations are not literate) who can undertake data management tasks. Part of the Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign is to conduct regular roadshows that would enable community researchers from all over Ulu Papar to visit each of the villages and provide regular support to resident communities in managing their data flow. In addition to the production of the Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol, this data is also being incorporated in a zoning plan that is being developed by community researchers in collaboration with community leaders that seeks to categorise the important areas in the Ulu Papar State Lands according to conservation and sustainable use objectives.

#### **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*

Progress in Output 4 centred on the participatory planning and design of the Ulu Papar Community & Conservation Campaign, as described in Annex 6. Due to be launched in late 2011, this campaign is an innovative combination of activities designed by indigenous community researchers to highlight the biocultural values of Ulu Papar. Themed “Ulu Papar: A Shared Biocultural Heritage Site”, the campaign comprises a sequence of interactive community roadshows that travels throughout Ulu Papar, dialogues with government agencies, and state-level public outreach activities such as the Biocultural Photography Exhibition. Training to plan and design the Ulu Papar Congress has commenced, which augments significantly the community organising and institution building agenda of Output 1. Importantly, increased awareness of ICCAs is evident resulting from the collaborative work carried out under the parallel JICA-funded project on identifying ICCAs in Sabah, where Ulu Papar has emerged as a potential and vital ICCA for Sabah.

#### **4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

We are pleased to report that project activities have been progressing smoothly, with the exception of activities under Output 2 which remain on hold due to lack of donor certainty. We have however, taken necessary steps to overcome this obstacle by launching a search for new donors, which has yielded results, as discussed below.

Under **Output 1** to establish the Buayan-Kionop CBO, four main activities were originally planned.

##### **Activity 1.1: Consultation for official registration of CBO.**

As previously reported, Pacos is leading the mentoring of the Kaiduan Dam Task Force, a community-based organisation spearheaded by community members from Terian, who seek to represent the voice of the Ulu Papar community in protesting against the construction of the Kaiduan Dam. Although tremendously successful in highlighting the issues behind the Kaiduan Dam, this movement is by nature a highly contentious protest against government which involves political parties and local politicians. As such, and to uphold the good standing of the Darwin Initiative, this project continues to maintain a reserved, though supportive, distance from the politicised stance of the Task Force.

We have been providing support to *Tungkusan*, an emergent grassroots organisation based in Buayan, which was initiated by Pacos prior to the start of this project. GDF Coordinator Arnie Modi has been assisting *Tungkusan* office bearers (all Buayan community members) to prepare a draft constitution that could be used to officially register the organisation under the Registrar of Societies. The focus of *Tungkusan* is to promote the cultural identity of the indigenous Dusun people in Ulu Papar, which includes safeguarding sustainable livelihoods while seeking to engage in development. *Tungkusan* office bearers conduct community meetings to consult on the formal establishment of this organisation, though progress has been slower than expected as many in the community continue to be distracted by the controversies surrounding the proposed Kaiduan Dam. A preliminary draft constitution has been compiled but more work and time is needed to refine it. Cross fertilisation of experiences has been made possible through community exchanges and the fostering of community researcher networking as reported in Output 4.

##### **Activity 1.2: Training workshops (5 modules at community level) on community institution building.**

Due to heightened community tensions over the proposed Kaiduan Dam, workshops conducted at community level tended to be diverted towards heated discussion over dam-related rumours and the role of the Kaiduan Dam Task Force in mounting an attack against dam proponents. As such, we opted to hold off conducting any community-level training workshops until community members had calmed down. Instead, we focused leadership training on community institution-building towards enriching the abilities of community researchers to lead community conservation programmes. In turn, community researchers would then lead discussions at the community level about highlighting the conservation and livelihood priorities in Ulu Papar as one way of countering the dam proposal.

A 15-month full-time internship was awarded to Louis Bugiad that focused on legal approaches to support communities in conservation, specifically to spearhead community consultations to draft the Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol. Starting as an interim team member of the Kaiduan Dam Taskforce, Louis then moved on to lead the development of the Protocol through informal community discussions and the Ulu Papar Roadshow in August 2010. The Roadshow brought together all of the Ulu Papar communities to think about their roles, rights and responsibilities in the conservation and sustainable use of their territories. As a result, a draft Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol was

produced that articulated the vision, priorities, challenges and ways forward for the community as a whole (see Annex 3). The final version will be completed in the next reporting period.

A 17-month full-time internship was awarded to Jaroline Kurumbong that focused on coordination of the Ulu Papar Congress, specifically to spearhead all community consultations and mobilisation for the planning, design, execution and evaluation of the Ulu Papar Congress. Recently returned to Sabah from a two-year training in West Malaysia and Singapore, Jaroline will be working closely with leaders from all Ulu Papar villages, community researchers, community collaborators as well as liaising with outside agencies and communities to prepare for the Congress which is scheduled to take place in early 2012 in Buayan. The internship commenced in March 2011, and coincided with the first series of training workshops to prepare for the Congress.

Additionally, we awarded 15-month part-time (10%) work placements for Raymond Sipanis, Jenny Sanem and Theresia John, three senior community researchers from Buayan. These placements enabled them to join a participatory assessment of ICCAs in the Kinabalu region, where they learned how to design and execute community consultations to build consensus on the establishment of ICCAs. They also received training in the financial administration of project funds, learning basic bookkeeping and financial management. In a training of trainers approach, these community researchers then shared their skills with the rest of the team and provided direct support to community leaders in *Tungkusan*. Although the participatory assessment of ICCAs was not a Darwin funded initiative, Darwin funds were used to support the training and field experience aspects of these placements.

To tie in the skills and experiences gained through these internships, community researchers spearheaded consultations at the community level to identify conservation and livelihood needs that could be developed into small grassroots projects. We conducted a two-day workshop in January 2010 to assist community researchers to flesh out these ideas, design methodologies and develop draft proposals for each of these projects.

Thus, while we opted not to conduct community-level institution building training workshops this reporting period, we have successfully refocused by channelling the leadership and skills training through community researchers. It should be noted that Ulu Papar communities are very small in number and community researchers represent an entire generation of future leaders in Ulu Papar; investing in training community researchers and enabling them to directly impact their communities has proven to be a valuable re-formulation of the community institution-building activities. We expect further institution-building to take place in the next reporting period, which will tie in with the Ulu Papar-wide community and conservation campaign. The summary of activities for this reporting period is as follows:

Activity and trainers	Date and place	Summary
Design, planning and implementation of community consultation processes. Indigenous Internship to Louis Bugiad, supervised by GDF Coordinator Agnes Lee Agama with assistance of Natural Justice	1 April 2010 to 30 June 2011, 15 months full-time for 1 community researcher	15-month hands-on leadership training provided to Buayan community member to lead the community consultation process to develop the Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol
Coordination of Ulu Papar Congress. Indigenous Internship to Jaroline Kurumbong, supervised by GDF Coordinator Agnes Lee Agama with assistance of Ade Adenan Ramdan (trainer)	1 March 2010 to 31 July 2011, 17 months full-time for 1 community researcher	17-months hands-on community organising training provided to Buayan community member to lead the process of organising and implementing the Ulu Papar Congress scheduled for early 2012
Field research management and community facilitation skills building. Work placements for Raymond Sipanis, Jenny Sanem and Theresia John supervised by GDF Coordinators	1 March 2010 to 31 May 2011, 15 months part-time for 3 community researchers	15-month part-time work placements in a study on participatory assessments of ICCAs in the Kinabalu region, for hands-on training in project management, financial administration and leading community consultation processes in situations of conflict.
Proposal development workshop led by GDF Coordinators with support from Natural Justice	7-8 January 2010 in Tunku Abdul Rahman Park, attended by 16 community researchers, GDF Coordinators and Natural Justice	Intensive workshop to identify needs and design community-led projects that address conservation and livelihood needs in Ulu Papar.

### Activity 1.3: Establish working relationships with government agencies.

In this reporting period, focus was given to establishing relationships with the key government agencies involved in the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (CRBR) nomination: the Sabah Biodiversity Centre, Sabah Parks and the Department of Irrigation and Drainage. Sabah Parks, as the host country partner to these Darwin projects, continues to provide tremendous input and support to all aspects of this project. As previously reported, Sabah Parks has employed former GDF Coordinator Yassin Miki as the Crocker Range Park Manager, in addition to two former community researchers from Buayan.

On 20 April 2010, community researchers conducted a briefing to the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID), which was received by Senior Assistant Director Ir. Yap Siew Fah who also sits on the CRBR Working Group. In this meeting, community researchers delivered a presentation summarising the issues and work carried out under the Darwin projects since 2004, highlighting opportunities for collaboration in the conservation of community water catchment areas. Following on from this meeting, Ir. Yap Siew Fah and his team visited Buayan from 3 to 5 May 2010 to conduct a community dialogue about water catchment conservation. This was a positive and productive initiation of a working relationship, with an open request from the Department to receive a zoning proposal designed by the community that would form the basis for further discussions about collaborative water catchment conservation in the State Lands of Ulu Papar.

On 30 September 2010, community researchers conducted a briefing to the Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC), describing the issues and work conducted under the Darwin projects in Ulu Papar. Received by SaBC Director Dr. Abdul Fatah Amir and Officer Syahrin Samsir, community researchers engaged in open dialogue about prospects for supporting the CRBR nomination process through community consultations in the Ulu Papar segment of the proposed CRBR. Ulu Papar is also being assessed as a potential ICCA in a parallel project partnered with SaBC which is co-funded by Darwin funds.

With the success of these two dialogues, community researchers are designing a sequence of visitations to various government agencies as part of the Ulu Papar community and conservation campaign that will be launched in the next reporting period. A summary of dialogues is as follows:

Activity	Date and place	Summary
Prospects for collaboration in water catchment management of Ulu Papar State Lands, dialogue with Sabah Department for Irrigation and Drainage (DID)	4 May 2010 in Buayan, attended by 49 community members, GDF, Sabah Parks and DID	One-day workshop (in a three-day field visit to Buayan) to discuss water catchment management and conservation of the Ulu Papar State Lands.
Project briefing to Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC)	30 September 2010 in SaBC office Kota Kinabalu, attended by 6 community researchers, GDF and SaBC	Half-day briefing and discussion about the issues and work carried out under the Darwin projects in Ulu Papar and to explore prospects for collaboration with SaBC

#### **Activity 1.4: Prepare fundraising proposals in support of community-based sustainable livelihoods projects.**

Community researchers, in collaboration with GDF Coordinators, have prepared four funding proposals to support their research activities post-Darwin, from 2013 onwards. Presently, these proposals are written in Bahasa Malaysia and still in need of further community consultation to complete the final stages of polishing. Once complete, we will actively seek funding for these proposals. The four projects, listed as broad topics, are: 1) Community-based plant rescue and transplantation in Buayan-Tiku, 2) Documentation and revitalisation of oath stones and sacred sites in Ulu Papar, 3) Promoting the Ulu Papar Biocultural Protocol, and 4) Community-based conservation education for children in Buayan. Each proposal combines participatory research, training and outreach and is intended to be grassroots projects coordinated by Ulu Papar community researchers, with technical backstopping from GDF if needed.

Under **Output 2** to establish the Longkod Buayan Biocultural Heritage Centre, three main activities were originally planned.

#### **Activity 2.1: Signing of Longkod Buayan management protocol; Activity 2.2: Construction and furnishing of Longkod Buayan; Activity 2.3: Launching of Longkod Buayan as biocultural heritage and community conservation education centre.**

The Longkod Buayan funding proposal we submitted to the Japanese Grassroots Grants Programme remains pending final decision on the proposed construction of the Kaiduan Dam. Although the Sabah State Government has announced that no official approval has been granted to the Kaiduan Dam, there has been no announcement to affirm that the Kaiduan Dam will be cancelled. Given Japan's colourful history in relation to dam building in Malaysia (there are ongoing civil proceedings in another Malaysian state), we decided it was best not to pressure the Japanese donors any further.



As such, we launched a fresh attempt to seek expressions of interest from alternative funding sources. This has yielded an exciting new partnership where the Rotary Club of Luyang (in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah) has expressed an interest in the project. A team of community researchers accompanied by GDF Coordinator Agnes Lee Agama is scheduled to deliver a presentation to Rotary Board members at a meeting on 19 May 2011. As an organisation comprised wholly of people with an established and distinguished network in Sabah, Rotary has said that it does not find the rumours behind the Kaiduan Dam to be an obstacle in them providing support to the community. Provisionally, Rotary has offered the pro bono services of a local architect to assist in the design of the centre, and have expressed an interest in raising all of the needed funds with the assistance of sister clubs in other regions. Meanwhile, and not wishing to abandon plans for Longkod Buayan, the Buayan community leaders have developed a new scaled-down version of the design plans for the community resource centre. A new site has been allocated, close to the village centre and adjacent to the current GDF Field Station in Buayan. In the interim, the community has agreed that the GDF Field Station will be used as the community resource centre. Small renovations were carried out to upgrade the latrines and washrooms to accommodate increased traffic in the Field Station.

Thus while activities under this Output remains postponed for the large part, the project nevertheless has continued to invest a great deal of time to explore alternative avenues. In the considerable time that has passed, community members found the space to elaborate their thoughts about how they wish to use the resource centre and heightened their appreciation of the hard work involved in developing meaningful partnerships with outside agencies.

Under **Output 3** to collect data on livelihood patterns of Ulu Papar communities, three main activities were originally planned.

**Activity 3.1: Training course (3 modules at local level) on biocultural diversity and conservation.**

Module One of the Biocultural Diversity and Conservation training course was conducted in February and March 2010, as previously reported. With a mixed English-Bahasa Malaysia medium of instruction, the focus then was on building the capacity of field personnel and community partners in concepts and methods that would strengthen their work in ethnoecological research, specifically through biocultural community protocols and advances in participatory mapping.

In this reporting period, we launched Modules Two and Three as the *Biocultural Diversity and Conservation interactive training course* (see Annex 4). Designed by GDF Director Gary Martin and GDF International Program Director Susannah McCandless, this innovative 6-month training course is conducted via facilitated online and in-person dialogue among participants. The course features prominent online and visiting guest instructors in the fields of Geography and Anthropology to guide discussions on critical issues of conservation governance facing communities, collaborating institutions, resource managers and researchers. Highly selective, the course focus is on building the capacity of a cadre of early to mid-career conservation leaders with established engagement in policy, research and action. With English as the principal medium of instruction, the training focuses on a variety of issues relevant to the professional development of experienced conservation practitioners and advanced researchers from Malaysian institutions who are engaged in, or interact with, community conservation initiatives. The nation-wide call for applications was launched in late January 2011, with the course proper launched in April 2011. Topics include biodiversity law, community conservation, commodification of nature and culture (including through tourism), human adaptations to biodiversity change, ethnoecology and environmental education, with both a regional and international focus. This innovative format attracted 21 early to mid-career professional conservationists currently engaged in a diverse range of projects across Malaysia. University of Kent senior lecturer Dr. Rajindra Puri led the first in-person seminar from 25-26 April 2011, while Dr. Gary Martin is due to lead the second in-person seminar scheduled for 18-19 June 2011. Guest conveners include Prof. Tania Li from the University of Toronto and Prof. Richie Howitt from Macquarie University in Australia.

Activity and trainers	Date and place	Summary
Reframing our Ecology: First in-person seminar for the Biocultural Diversity & Conservation interactive training course led by Dr. Rajindra Puri of the University of Kent UK	25-26 April 2011 at Kasih Sayang Resort in Kokol, attended by 21 professionals, researchers, trainers and GDF Coordinators	A two-day intensive reading seminar where participants discussed assigned readings and debated on concepts and practices in conservation. Two presentations by community researchers provided case studies drawn from the work of the Darwin Initiative projects in Ulu Papar.

**Activity 3.2: “Training of trainers” workshops and exchanges (3 modules at community level) on ethnoecological research methods and data analysis.**

Participatory mapping was the principle topic around which we built in other aspects of ethnoecological research approaches. Focussing on techniques such as participatory 3-D modelling and online mapping



as user-friendly, powerful and flexible data management tools, we held two training of trainers workshops to boost the capacity of community researchers to collate and disseminate information about livelihood patterns in Ulu Papar (see Annex 5). Our emergent partnership with the Bioinformatics Research Group (BIRG) at the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia has enabled BIRG researchers to share cutting-edge developments in interactive mapping with community researchers. The head of BIRG, Dr. Shahir Shamsir and two BIRG postgraduate students have signed on as participants in the Biocultural Diversity and Conservation interactive training course, and are planning further workshops to train community researchers to optimise Google Earth capabilities and incorporate 360 panorama photographs in showcasing important sites in Ulu Papar. A summary of workshops carried out this reporting period is as follows:

Activity and trainers	Date and place	Summary
Participatory 3-dimensional Modelling for Ulu Papar led by GDF Coordinator James Wong	6-11 Nov 2010, at Kinabalu Park, attended by 28 community researchers, Sabah Parks and GDF Coordinators	A workshop to construct the expanded 3-D model of Ulu Papar, which will be followed-up with legend-making workshops at community level in Kalanggaan
Communicating through interactive mapping workshop, led by Muhammad Al Hadi Ali Akhbar of Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	13-14 Nov 2010, at Inobong Station of the Crocker Range Park, attended by 15 community researchers, Sabah Parks and GDF Coordinators	A participatory mapping workshop to train community researchers how to generate GIS maps to communicate based on data collected from our research activities.

### **Activity 3.3: Field research with 10 communities (research agreements, livelihood assessments, participatory mapping).**

Hampered by extreme weather conditions for most part of this reporting period we did not proceed with a follow-up to the Ulu Papar XPDC conducted in January 2009. Flooding rivers and frequent landslides posed too high a risk for a large-scale operation involving many people. Rather, we refocused field research on small-scale data collection activities. A team of eight community researchers from upriver villages were recruited and provided with hands-on training in basic ethnoecological approaches. Working together with community researchers from Buayan-Kionop, they conducted 48 household interviews to assess livelihoods, and collected about 470 GPS records of buildings, cultivation areas and cultural sites (including *poguns* – old homesteads) in the Longkogungan, Kalanggaan, Pongobonan and Terian areas. The newly generated data has been integrated with livelihoods data and georeferenced collections from Buayan-Kionop that was gathered from previous Darwin projects to compile an overall picture of livelihood patterns in Ulu Papar (see Annex 5). Encouraged by the emergent relationship with the Department of Irrigation and Drainage, community researchers are analysing these livelihood patterns to develop a community-based zoning plan to guide the management and utilisation of the Ulu Papar State Lands. Additionally, this data and information about the Darwin projects has been incorporated into The Sabah ICCA Review (conducted under the parallel JICA-funded project) where Ulu Papar features as a key case study and recognition of Ulu Papar as an ICCA is recommended (see Annex 7).

Under **Output 4** to raise awareness of conservation developments amongst communities and government, three main activities were originally planned.

### **Activity 4.1: Training course (1 module at local level) on environmental education.**

We adopted a concerted focus on small focus-group sessions led by local trainers and using Bahasa Malaysia as the principal medium to train community researchers as multipliers in community outreach and conservation education (see Annex 6). In mid-2010, GDF Coordinators Agnes Lee Agama and Adam Murphy initiated relationships with local environmental education specialists Ms. Bernadette Joeman and Mr. Hubert Petol from the Rainforest Discovery Centre (under the Sabah Forestry Department) and Ms. Susan Pudin from the Sabah Environmental Education Network (SEEN). Over a series of continued discussions (in-person and over email), a strategy was developed to apply a “training of trainers” approach to build the capacity of Ulu Papar community researchers to carry out outreach activities that emphasise the biocultural values of Ulu Papar. As a result, the originally proposed single module training course was divided into two smaller modules that would be delivered in two stages, where each stage coincided with different phases in the Ulu Papar Campaign, enabling trainers to provide continued support to community researchers’ outreach work for the remaining lifetime of the project. The first stage training module was delivered as follows:

Activity and trainers	Date and place	Summary
Training module on Environmental Interpretation for Community Outreach, led by Bernadette Joeman	22-24 March 2011, at the Inobong Station of the Crocker Range	Stage One training on interpretation skills to prepare community researchers to plan the Ulu Papar

and Hubert Petol of the Rainforest Discovery Centre (RDC) of the Sabah Forestry Department, and Susan Pudim of the Sabah Environmental Education Network (SEEN)	Park, attended by 29 community researchers, trainers, Sabah Parks, Pacos and GDF Coordinators	Community and Conservation Campaign, to be launched later in 2011. RDC and SEEN will follow-up with Stage Two training scheduled for mid to late-2011, as part of monitoring the campaign process.
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**Activity 4.2: Participatory training workshops and exchanges (5 modules at community level) to design and launch the Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign & Participatory planning training workshops (2 workshops at community level) to design and launch the Ulu Papar Community and Conservation Congress.**

To augment the two-stage training module, the new strategy laid out a series of training workshops conducted over the remaining course of the project's lifetime. Using the "training of trainers" approach, each workshop focussed on specific topics and skills in building communications and outreach expertise, creating a more informal training atmosphere that emphasised more contact hours in a trainee-driven learning process and closer supervision of trainee's progress until the end of the Darwin project. This sequence of training workshops was supplemented with regular internal training activities, such as brainstorming retreats and tutorials, where significant focus was given to augment the skills of community researchers in communication, interpretation and group facilitation. A brainstorming retreat was held in December 2010 to launch the planning process for the Ulu Papar Campaign where community researchers worked with trainers and GDF Coordinators to begin designing the campaign.

In this reporting period, the main focus was to train community researchers "how to communicate data" effectively using different techniques and to different audiences. These training events cross-cut with activities under Output 3 as part of linking research with outreach, a key element in our applied research in all these Darwin projects in Ulu Papar. In November 2010 a sequence of training workshops focused on training community researchers and RCA Team members in using maps (GIS and Google Earth) and printed materials (photography and desktop publishing) to highlight the biocultural value of Ulu Papar (see Annex 5).

This was augmented by exchanges with other communities to share ideas and experiences (see Annex 6). The first exchange held at the end of July 2010 was a visit by Bundu Tuhan leaders and community researchers and Kiau community researchers to Buayan to explore ICCAs and the role of communities in managing their territories. Both Bundu Tuhan and Kiau have active ICCAs in their territories and are considered amongst the best examples of community-driven conservation in Sabah. The second exchange held in December 2010 was a visit by Ulu Papar community researchers to the Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Project (KOCOP), which is a collaboration between French NGO Hutan and the community of Sukau in Kinabatangan. Considered the best model for community wildlife research and monitoring in Sabah, this exchange enabled Ulu Papar community researchers to experience first-hand the range of wildlife monitoring techniques applied by KOCOP community researchers, as well as in their sustainable fishing, reforestation and tourism initiatives. At the same time, KOCOP members also learnt about the Darwin projects in Ulu Papar and the techniques that were new to KOCOP such as participatory 3D mapping and participatory video. Both exchanges were successful in generating new ideas and inspiration for community action in Ulu Papar.

Finally, we launched preparations for the Ulu Papar Congress with a preparatory workshop to introduce community researchers to the format and flow of a congress (see Annex 6). This process was led by Ade Adenan Ramdan who recently returned to Sabah after 8 years of service as the Attaché with UK Trade and Investment at the British High Commission in Kuala Lumpur. This first preparatory workshop held in April 2011 was conducted in two parts, where Part I was to introduce the framework of a congress and Part II was a "mock-congress" conducted by community researchers and attended by GDF Coordinators as a practical exercise to "field-test" their congress format and flow. Sharing a wealth of experience in conducting large-scale conferences and congresses, Ade will be following the progress of community researchers from planning and design stages to the actual implementation of the Ulu Papar Congress in early 2012. The culmination of all the outreach work under this Output, the congress will be wholly designed and coordinated by Ulu Papar community researchers to bring together delegations of communities from all over Sabah to discuss conservation issues. Several mini-workshops will be held throughout 2011 to prepare for the Congress. A summary of workshops and exchanges held under this activity is as follows:

Activity and trainers	Date and place	Summary
Photography and Conservation Education workshop, led by Jollence Lee and Wendell Ginging of Borneo Geographic	7-12 Nov 2010, at Inobong Station of the Crocker Range Park, attended by 15 community researchers, Sabah Parks and GDF	Advanced photography and desktop publishing workshop to train community researchers how to develop outreach and educational materials, based on data collected

	Coordinators	from our research activities.
Community exchange on ICCAs and community conservation with communities of Bundu Tuhan and Kiau	29 July-1 Aug 2010, in Buayan, Ulu Papar attended by 49 community members, community researchers and GDF Coordinators.	Visit by Bundu Tuhan and Kiau community delegates to Buayan to share ideas about ICCAs, community management plans and biocultural community protocols.
Community exchange on participatory research for conservation with community researchers of Sukau in collaboration with Hutan-KOCP	4-7 Dec 2010, in Sukau, Kinabatangan, attended by 19 community researchers, GDF and Natural Justice (not including Hutan-KOCP members).	Visit by Ulu Papar community researchers to the Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Project supported by Hutan to share ideas on community engagement in conservation research and action.
Workshop on designing the Ulu Papar Campaign, led by Agnes Lee Agama, Bernadette Joeman and Hubert Petol of the Rainforest Discovery Centre (RDC) of the Sabah Forestry Department, and Susan Pudir of the Sabah Environmental Education Network (SEEN)	9-10 Dec 2010, at Paganakan Dii and the Rainforest Discovery Centre in Sepilok, attended by 22 community researchers, trainers and GDF Coordinators.	A brainstorming workshop to assess needs and develop training plans and workflow for community outreach activities in Ulu Papar.
Workshop on designing the Ulu Papar Congress led by Ade Adenan Ramdan of Syneco Sdn Bhd.	1-2 April & 30 April-1 May at Kasih Sayang Resort in Kokol, attended by 20 community researchers, trainers and GDF Coordinators	Preparatory workshop to introduce the structure and activities of a congress and brainstorm on the design of the Ulu Papar Congress.

#### Activity 4.3: Community conservation education and outreach activities with 10 communities.

Major advances in outreach have taken place in this reporting period, with an ambitious plan to highlight the biocultural value of Ulu Papar at local, state and national platforms (see Annex 6). At the local level, outreach is focused on mobilising action amongst the Ulu Papar communities through information dissemination and awareness raising activities. Because of the remote locations and complicated logistics to access the upriver villages, outreach activities are planned and executed as “roadshows”: a series of thematic workshop cum interactive exhibition that is conducted from village to village. Each roadshow is comprised of 1) returning results of previous research, 2) introducing a new concept or technique, and 3) collecting feedback. The first roadshow held in August 2010 focused on the development of the Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol and was held in seven village centres (in some places, smaller neighbouring villages are clustered into one centre for a single workshop) as follows:

Activity	Date and places	Summary
Ulu Papar Roadshow on the Ulu Papar Biocultural Community Protocol	18-30 August 2010 in Podos, Longkogungan, Kalanggaan, Pongobonon, Terian, Buayan and Timpayasa, Ulu Papar, attended by 93 community members	Community workshop held to return research results and consult with communities about the draft text of the Ulu Papar Protocol.

GDF Coordinator Agnes Lee Agama has initiated discussions with Dr. Elizabeth Wood and Helen Brunt of the Semporna Islands Darwin Project (SIDP) to conduct a training workshop based on the SIDP Coral Seas Roadshow to train Ulu Papar community researchers in interactive techniques for conservation outreach. This training is scheduled for June 2011 to prepare for more roadshows in the next fiscal year.

At the state level, outreach is focused at raising the public profile of Ulu Papar as an important site for Sabah’s biocultural heritage. In July 2010 we conducted a Biocultural Photography Exhibition in the Sabah State Capital of Kota Kinabalu, which was launched by the Sabah State Minister for Tourism, Culture and Environment (see Annex 6). Co-funded by JICA, the five-day exhibition showcased 18 photographs of Ulu Papar taken by community researchers, as well as the 3D mini-model of Buayan-Kionop. Ulu Papar community researchers were also on-hand to speak to more than 1,000 members of public who visited the exhibition throughout the week. Although time-consuming to organise, we felt a “showcase” activity like this raised the profile of Ulu Papar in a non-confrontational but powerful way that enabled the urban population of Sabah to appreciate the value of Ulu Papar. In July 2011 of the next fiscal year, Ulu Papar will be showcased at the Borneo Eco Film Festival, a state-wide event hosted by the Sabah Society that is designed to celebrate the biocultural diversity of Borneo.

In addition to big “showcase” events, state-level outreach will be conducted to relevant government agencies to highlight the value of Ulu Papar as a biocultural heritage site for Sabah. Convened by community researchers in the format of two-hour interactive sessions to present research results and dialogue with government officers, this aspect of outreach is expected to be launched in mid-2011.

Finally, at national level we have built links with Malaysiakini ([www.malaysiakini.com](http://www.malaysiakini.com)), a prominent and highly regarded independent news portal for Malaysia, where community researchers Raymond Sipanis and Jenny Sanem have been accepted into Malaysiakini’s Citizen Journalist Programme. Under this programme, Malaysiakini provided basic journalism training in Kota Kinabalu followed by one-week advanced sessions in Kuala Lumpur, which we co-funded by supporting community researchers’ travel and subsistence costs. Malaysiakini provides ongoing training, mentoring and networking to the Citizen Journalist community nationwide. As Citizen Journalists, both Raymond and Jenny are expected to contribute news write-ups to the Komunitikini portal ([www.komunitikini.com](http://www.komunitikini.com)). This represented a major breakthrough in disseminating critical information about developments in Ulu Papar to a nationwide audience. Highly respected throughout the country as an accurate and impartial news portal, Malaysiakini has enabled community researchers to post information questioning the proposed Kaiduan Dam and requesting for community engagement in the biosphere reserve nomination. We expect the partnership between Malaysiakini and community researchers to continue for the long-term.

## 4.2 Progress towards project outputs

Overall, this reporting period has been both intensive and rewarding. We are pleased to report tremendous progress and smooth implementation of project activities, especially given the dynamic and overwhelming challenges faced in the course of the year. We are particularly heartened by the demonstrated commitment from both Sabah Parks and the Ulu Papar communities to find creative ways to cope with adversity and respond to the emergent needs in Ulu Papar while maintaining a clear focus on achieving project goals in the most effective and meaningful manner. At the government level, we are pleased to receive the rallying support from the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (the agency responsible for water catchment management in Sabah) and the Sabah Biodiversity Centre (the lead agency in the CRBR nomination). This type of buy-in from government will cement Ulu Papar’s position as an area worth protecting for the benefit of the State of Sabah. At the community level, the Ulu Papar community researchers are emerging as both strength and asset in leading community-based processes that enable their community members to see the benefits of working closely with project partners in promoting the conservation of Ulu Papar as a whole. Research results are being disseminated at multiple levels far beyond original expectation, ranging from state-level policy reports, public events and national media. Thus despite the seemingly overwhelming threat of the Kaiduan Dam, the project has successfully persevered through a process of reformulation and group-driven persistence. Though the realisation of Output 2 has been substantially delayed, we are confident of delivering on all outputs.

## 4.3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

**\*\*not all are explicitly stated in application**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period**	Total planned during the project**
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training	n/a	1	1	1	2
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	23	50	50	20	20
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	1	4	5	4	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	0	3

8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK-based project staff on project work in the host country	3	5	8	4	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0	0	0	0	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country	1	1	1	1	1
12B	Number of computer based databases to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country	1	1	1	1	1
13A	Number of species reference collections to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	0	0	0	0	1
13B	Number of species reference collections to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	0	0	0	0	1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings	0	2	2	0	0
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2	2	4	2	4
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0	1	1	0	1
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0	0	0	0	3
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	2	2	4	1	1
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies) * e-Newsletters cited above sent to over 1700 people each issue, including an unspecified number in Malaysia	*	*	*	*	500
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>enhanced/extended</b>	0	1	1	0	1
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0	0	0	0	3
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	0	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	0	1

23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work					
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**Table 2 Publications**

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
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	<a href="#">_____</a>	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	<a href="#">_____</a>	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	<a href="#">_____</a>	nil

#### 4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The role of the project is to enable Ulu Papar communities to meaningfully participate in the CRBR nomination process, and by doing so, set standards in participatory approaches that enable the recognition of indigenous peoples as the stewards of biocultural diversity. 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 partners, we have developed user-friendly and accessible processes that provide the framework for structured dialogue within communities and with outside agencies on the terms for mutual engagement towards conservation and livelihood goals. This intensive and demanding process has proved 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.

Meanwhile, the state-driven processes in nominating the CRBR continue to proceed smoothly under the leadership of both the Sabah Biodiversity Centre and Sabah Parks. An internal working group, convened under BBEC II comprising these lead agencies along with the Sabah Department of Irrigation and Drainage remain active in their 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, continues to be formally identified as comprising both Buffer and Transitional Zones where communities can continue subsistence livelihoods with joint planning and monitoring. BBEC II intends to

begin community-level consultations in 2011, starting with communities living in the Keningau District and proceeding to other districts. In comparison to this project, the state-driven CRBR nomination process is progressing slower than originally anticipated.

This reporting period has been an overwhelming challenge beyond any foreseeable expectation at the time of preparing the project proposal many years ago. We feel that having been able to set in motion a vibrant and healthy community-level process that operates in tandem with a state-driven process is a significant accomplishment. The task in the next reporting period is to harness the synergy in these two parallel processes and bring them together as a united force, albeit with different instruments, mechanisms and motivations, but both singularly committed to safeguarding the people and landscapes of Ulu Papar as a biocultural heritage for the State of Sabah.

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

We are well on the way towards achieving significant 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. An upcoming visit by UNESCO's Ecological and Earth Sciences Director and Head of the Man and the Biosphere Programme Dr. Ishwaran Natarajan in July 2011 gives GDF Coordinators the opportunity to emphasise the critical and active role of Ulu Papar communities in knitting together a mosaic of ICCAs, CUZ, buffer and transitional zones to support the proposed CRBR. 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, the engagement of 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 2011-2012 under BBEC II). This policy shift is also visible in another parallel initiative spearheaded by Sabah Parks to recognise ICCAs involving 20 indigenous communities as conservation actors in sustaining genetic connectivity and ecological linkages between Kinabalu and Crocker Range Parks. These developments represent the first time that community-based conservation successes are afforded official recognition in future state conservation planning.

### **5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

Overall monitoring of the project is carried out through discussions with partners, wherein we were able to conduct a Partners Meeting on 29 November 2010, which was chaired by Project Leader and GDF Director Dr Gary Martin and attended by Sabah Parks Deputy Director Dr Jamili Nais (see Annex 9). Several aspects were discussed, including clarifications on status of the pending CUZ negotiations and the CRBR consultations. GDF Coordinator Dr Agnes Lee Agama pointed out that during the Biocultural Photography Exhibition in July 2010, the State Minister for Tourism, Culture and Environment had explained to Buayan community leaders that the Kaiduan Dam project did not officially exist as no such proposal has yet been tabled at Cabinet. Overall, it was felt that the project was progressing well, especially under the difficult circumstances imposed by lack of transparency on plans for the Kaiduan Dam. It was generally felt that the research has compiled a significant corpus of data and, while longer-term extension work was necessary, it was equally important for the project to now focus on transforming data into materials that could be used for management and outreach.

In relation to this, the most important lesson we gained from this reporting period is the value of magnification. Being able to quickly turn-over research results into outreach is a tactical manoeuvre that has become top priority in all aspects of the project's work. Coupled with this is the ability to communicate results creatively, using high-impact techniques that are engaging and speaks to the specific interests of target audiences. Going beyond outreach, magnification also entailed a general beefing-up of an expanded frontline of partners and collaborative initiatives – the work on The Sabah ICCA Review and cross-cutting community exchanges are good examples of how we have attempted to generate a groundswell of support and appreciation for community conservation.

This was reflected to some degree in the internal project evaluation that was carried out on 31 March 2011 involving 18 community researchers and GDF Coordinators. The evaluation adopted a SWOT



(Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis and was carried out over half a day of small group discussions, after which a representative from each group presented their findings. There was an overall optimism about the approach, methodology and adaptive nature of the project as a whole. The strength of the institutional partnerships was seen as positive and complementary though it was felt that more coordination was needed to harness the maximum organisational potential of each partner to contribute to the project. It was felt that the introduction of new partners such as Natural Justice and the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia was a strong move that boosted the capacity of the project on many new and exciting fronts. Community researchers were particularly pleased with the ability to interact with community researchers from other sites in Sabah and found the community exchanges to be a valuable and stimulating experience. There was concern expressed over a risk of saturating communities with too much research and a need for the project to find creative and accessible ways to return research results to communities in a way that would galvanise community action to proactively and systematically manage natural resources in Ulu Papar. A video recording of this evaluation was shown to Dr. Rajindra Puri who is also GDF Scientific Advisor during his visit in April 2011, who held a series of informal discussions with GDF Coordinators to brainstorm on possible solutions and next steps.

Evaluations are also conducted at the end of each training activity. Oral presentations are increasingly favoured by community researchers as the medium for internal evaluations because it also presents them with the opportunity to practice their public speaking skills. This approach was trialed during the mid-term internal evaluation on 8 December 2010, which was also attended by GDF Director Dr Gary Martin, and was later coupled with a SWOT-styled analysis for the internal evaluation in March 2010.

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

The previous Annual Report Review raised one question, as follows:

*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...?'*

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. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

Although assurances have been given that the Kaiduan Dam has not been officially approved (see Section 5 of this report), a consuming fear and sense of uncertainty amongst community members continues to arrest the day to day operation of the project. We have taken steps to reinstate a sense of security by bringing in new relationships with supportive and influential agencies such as the Department of Drainage and Irrigation and the Sabah Biodiversity Centre. The draft the Ulu Papar Biocultural Protocol also addresses the dam specifically, and we found the process of community consultation was very useful in helping community members to think analytically about how they wanted to deal with threats to their homelands and livelihoods, and who they would call upon as partners in this cause. In the next reporting period, we aim to utilise the Ulu Papar Community and Conservation Campaign as a

means to raise questions about the negative environmental impacts and human rights violations of this mega-dam within the context of a UNESCO biosphere reserve nomination.

## 8. Sustainability

In terms of profiling, we have capitalised on the Biocultural Diversity and Conservation Learning Platform, which refers to an ongoing collection of learning opportunities hosted by GDF Southeast Asia that aims to bring together a cross-section of conservation actors to discuss issues related to conservation change in Sabah. This Learning Platform was launched under the JICA-funded BBEC II project on Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Sabah, where a sequence of seven seminars and workshops were held to discuss topics including ICCAs, access and benefit sharing, free prior informed consent and biocultural community protocols (see also Annex 8). Attended by more than 300 people from government, academia, civil society, indigenous communities and private sector representatives engaged in conservation work locally and internationally, the Learning Platform enabled us to profile the Darwin projects in Ulu Papar to an impressive array of institutions and individuals including Prof. Abdul Hamid Zakri (Science Advisor to the Prime Minister of Malaysia), Mdm. Jannie Lasimbang (Malaysia Human Rights Commissioner, Chair of the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, former Chair of the UN Indigenous International Forum on Biodiversity), Prof. Gurdial Singh Nijjar (Director of the Centre for Excellence in Biodiversity Law at the University of Malaya), and Datuk Masidi Manjun who is Sabah State Minister for Tourism, Culture and Environment. Beyond JICA-funding, the Learning Platform organised several activities in conjunction with the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations of Kinabalu Park as a UNESCO World Heritage site. The Darwin projects in Ulu Papar were promoted through an ICCA Café exploring Sabah's ICCAs and issues related to community conservation in Sabah, which was attended by civil society representatives and university students.

Downstream impact of the Darwin projects in Ulu Papar is evident in a 2010 study commissioned by Sabah Parks to assess the feasibility of establishing ecological connectivity between Kinabalu Park and Crocker Range Park. In this study, the GDF Darwin Project team was called upon to identify solutions that would enable workable partnerships between government agencies and target communities outside of Kinabalu and Crocker Range Parks (communities who will also be involved in the biosphere reserve nomination). Along with a multidisciplinary team of professional consultants, we conducted more than 40 community consultation workshops to apply many of the participatory techniques derived from the Darwin experience. At the final stages of completion, an important outcome of this study will be the recommendation for the establishment of the Kinabalu EcoLinc which is an ecological corridor comprised of nine ICCAs in partnership with three state protected areas, a recommendation that has so far been acceptable to lead government agencies in Sabah. We are also capitalising on this external initiative 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.

In Ulu Papar, we foresee the Darwin legacy being carried on by community researchers, supported by local partners such as Sabah Parks and Pacos. Our exit strategy is designed to commence from early on in the project, and we have begun training community researchers to plan and design mini-projects to carry on the work beyond the lifetime of Darwin funding. As reported in Section 4.1 above, four funding proposals to support their research activities post-Darwin, from 2013 onwards, are being finalised. In the coming reporting period, we will take further steps by handing over all field coordination to community researchers, engage community researchers and leaders in a local network of communities actively working on ICCAs and conservation, facilitate the formation of new partnerships between the Ulu Papar communities and a broad range of supporting institutions such as Natural Justice, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Rotary Club Luyang, Malaysiakini and others, and seek new funding opportunities that would enable GDF Coordinators to continue supporting and magnifying the resume of Darwin accomplishments in Ulu Papar.

## 9. Dissemination

Output 4 activities represent the principle vehicles for widespread dissemination at local, state and national levels. As reported in Section 4.1 above, activities under this Output aim to highlight the biocultural values of Ulu Papar by communicating the data gathered from eight years' worth of Darwin projects. Framed within the context of the Ulu Papar Community and Conservation Campaign, these activities will continue to expand over the next reporting period and culminate in the Ulu Papar Congress scheduled for 2012. Target audiences are Ulu Papar communities (local level dissemination), government agencies (local level), and general public (state and national levels), where local level dissemination is the priority.

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. In May 2010, GDF Coordinator Adam Murphy and community researcher Raymond Sipanis delivered oral presentations at the International Congress of Ethnobiology in Tofino, Canada. GDF Director Dr Gary Martin included an Ulu Papar case study in his oral presentation at the International Association for the Study of the Commons 2011 Annual Meeting in Hyderabad, India. As a founding member of the international ICCA Consortium, GDF continues to channel information about research in Ulu Papar to Consortium members.

Locally, in this reporting period, we focussed our dissemination energies towards the JICA-funded BBEC II collaboration with the Sabah Biodiversity Centre to review the status of ICCAs in Sabah, where small amounts of Darwin co-funding enabled Ulu Papar research results and community researchers to engage with this parallel project. Two important outputs under this project have been completed, namely a DVD set of participatory videos on ICCAs in Sabah and The Sabah ICCA Review (by Fadzilah Majid-Cooke and Justine Vaz) (see Annex 6 and 7 respectively). In the DVD set, there is a participatory video focusing on Ulu Papar as a potential ICCA (approx 23 mins running time) and a master video where government representatives share their views about the potential for ICCAs to contribute to effective conservation in Sabah. The Sabah ICCA Review also features Ulu Papar as a potential ICCA, with recognition attributed to the Darwin projects for the research and participatory action in Ulu Papar (see Annex 7). Both outputs have been officially submitted to the Sabah Biodiversity Centre. Under the same project, we completed a series of seven Briefing Notes on Traditional Knowledge and Access and Benefit Sharing, where Volume 6 includes a feature on Ulu Papar as a potential ICCA (see Annex 8). As a BBEC II hosted initiative, the ICCA project was a powerful vehicle to profile the work and accomplishments of the Darwin projects to a captive state-wide audience of government agencies, research institutions, civil society and professional private sector consultants. Only small sums of Darwin funding contributed towards this effort, and as such, it should be seen as a high value and high impact collaboration that magnified our outreach capabilities to policy levels we would not have otherwise been able to achieve.

## 10. Project Expenditure

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs			
Overhead costs			
Travel and subsistence			
Operating costs			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others:			
Community researchers			
CBO seed grant			
Biocultural Centre			
Ulu Papar Campaign			
Indigenous Internships			
Consultants			
Evaluation			
Bibliography			
TOTAL			

**11. 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 (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2010-2011

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ The conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>		<p>New knowledge on biocultural significance of Ulu Papar gained through field research and documented through Ulu Papar BCP</p> <p>Strengthened community engagement with government stakeholders through dialogue and planning on sustainable management of Ulu Papar resources and landscapes</p> <p>Widespread engagement at state and community levels to raise the profile of community priorities within the context of the CRBR nomination, including new effort to engage at national level on biocultural significance of Ulu Papar in the context of Sabah's overall development and policy focus</p>	
<p><b>Purpose</b></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 project-led consultations with growing interest in engaging directly with government agencies in CRBR Working Group. Ongoing discussion on developing a community-based zoning plan for Ulu Papar State Lands, to operate in tandem with CUZ Management Agreement.</p> <p>Ulu Papar ICCAs featured in The Sabah ICCA Review submitted to Sabah Biodiversity Centre, with recommendation to recognise and manage the entire Ulu Papar State Land using the ICCA concept.</p> <p>Data on conservation, livelihoods and biocultural values of Ulu Papar collated</p>	<p>Facilitation of government-led dialogues at community-level to jointly deliberate the zoning and management of Ulu Papar State Lands, incorporating the ICCA concept in the context of the CRBR nomination.</p> <p>Finalisation of outreach packages turning over research results into dissemination materials, for delivery to target audiences.</p> <p>Intensification of Ulu Papar Campaign to profile Ulu Papar at national, state and community levels, articulating the biocultural values of Ulu Papar in the context of the CRBR nomination and Sabah's development as a whole, and promoting joint action at policy and</p>

		and adapted into outreach packages (3D model, interactive maps, participatory video, roadshows, photo essays and exhibitions, print materials) for dissemination to identified target groups.	executive level to safeguard Ulu Papar as a biocultural heritage for the State.
<b>Output 1.</b> 1. Buayan-Kionop CBO established and active in community-based conservation of Ulu Papar and the Buayan-Kionop CUZ  * community outreach by CBO as proposed in Stage 1 is integrated in 4a & 4b	1a. CBO legally registered by yr 1 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	Positive progress with the emergence of two levels of community organisations that operate in tandem and are mutually reinforcing. Draft CBO constitutional framework prepared. Intensive capacity building through 1 15-month full-time indigenous internship and 3 15-month 10%-time professional work placements supports emergent frontline of young leaders in conservation and community consultation. CUZ Management is closed-door with focus on the Ulu Senagang-Mongool CUZ; this is outside the control of the project. Full handover of field coordination to community researchers to take place in yr3.	
Activity 1.1 Consultation for official registration of CBO		<i>Tungkusan</i> driving community engagement to draft constitution for registration of the CBO. Process strengthened through exchanges with other communities that have established cultural governance structures and conservation initiatives.	
Activity 1.2 Training workshops (5 modules at community level) on community institution building;		Community researchers receive intensive training through workshops and professional level work placements in project management and community consultation tasks to strengthen leadership and facilitation skills. 15-month full-time internship awarded to focus on UP BCP and spearheaded community consultation meetings. Draft BCP articulating common goals and consensus to engage with outside stakeholders completed in Apr 2011. Implementation of BCP in yr 3.	
Activity 1.3 Establish working relationships with government agencies;		Relationship with Sabah Parks strengthened. New relationships forged with Sabah Biodiversity Centre and Department Irrigation and Drainage, both agencies in the CRBR Working Group. Engagement through dialogue to intensify through Output 4 activities in yr 3.	
Activity 1.4 Prepare fundraising proposals in support of community-based sustainable livelihoods projects		Four fundraising proposals prepared (draft stage completed in Apr 2011) for new and/or extension work centred on community plant conservation, cultural heritage conservation and BCP implementation and dissemination. Proposals will be finalised through community consultation in yr3.	
<b>Output 2.</b> 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 1 2b. Centre operational by yr 2 2c. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign	Although the original donor has not been able to review the submitted proposal, alternative donors are actively being sought with a scaled down building design prepared to attract smaller donors. Slight renovations on the Field Office in Buayan to increase storage capacity as an interim centre with Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign activities held between the Field Office and existing community and church halls. New donor targeted for yr 3.	

	activities ongoing by yr 2	
Activity 2.1. Signing of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> management protocol		Targeted for yr3.
Activity 2.2. 2.2 Construction and furnishing of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> ;		Targeted for yr3.
Activity 2.3. Launching of <i>Longkod Buayan</i> as biocultural heritage and community conservation education centre		Targeted for yr4.
<b>Output 3.</b> 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	Advanced progress in consultation and field research with detailed data sets to describe community profiles for Ulu Papar. Data collation and analysis in progress, target to complete profiles by yr3. Advanced training for 22 conservation professionals from all around Malaysia ongoing. Advanced GIS and online mapping training targeted for yr3, as well as completion of Ulu Papar 3-D model.
Activity 3.1. Training course (3 modules at local level) on biocultural diversity and conservation;		6-month Biocultural Diversity and Conservation interactive training course launch in Jan 2011 with 22 professionals from throughout Malaysia engaged in advanced reading and discourse. First in-person seminar completed in April 2011. Targeted to complete by end yr3.
Activity 3.2. "Training of trainers" workshops and exchanges (3 modules at community level) on ethnoecological research methods and data analysis;		Intensive participatory GIS and online mapping training process initiated in Nov 2010, with series targeted to continue until end yr3. Smooth progress in processing data gathered through mapping, photography and video to be packaged into outreach materials through weekly hands-on tutorials with community researchers. Ulu Papar 3-D model constructed with data entry to commence in yr3.
Activity 3.3. Field research with 10 communities (research agreements, livelihood assessments, participatory mapping)		Smooth progress in completing field research with expanded community researcher team. More than 470 GPS fixes and 48 household interviews added to databases through participatory mapping and livelihoods assessments; targeted to complete community profiles by end yr3. Community based zoning plan of Ulu Papar State Lands under development. Information on Ulu Papar ICCAs incorporated into The Sabah ICCA Review submitted to Sabah Biodiversity Centre.
<b>Output 4.</b> Raised awareness on Biosphere Reserves, ICCAs and other aspects of community conservation amongst communities living in Ulu Papar and	4a. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign ongoing by yr 2  4b. Ulu Papar Congress completed by yr 3	Significant progress in developing the framework and base materials for the Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign. New format for training, with more frequent sessions of smaller scale thematic workshops launched with local experts in interpretation and visual communications. Encouraging progress in raising the profile of Ulu Papar along three levels: nation-wide through professional work-



<p>governmental institutions in Sabah</p> <p>*production of interpretative materials as proposed in Stage 1 is integrated in 4a</p>	<p>4c. Raised community and institutional awareness by project end</p>	<p>placements with Malaysiakini (independent national news agency), state-wide through exhibitions and dialogues with government agencies and communities, and community-wide through the Campaign targeted for full launch in yr3.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1. Training course (1 module at local level) on environmental education;</p>		<p>Module Two training course (Stage 1) on Environmental Interpretation and Community Outreach completed in March 2011. Stage 2 targeted for yr3.</p>
<p>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;</p>		<p>Series of training workshop tutorials in photography, campaign design and desktop publishing completed in Nov 2010, Dec 2010 and Mar 2011 respectively; strategy and draft materials prepared for Ulu Papar Campaign. Community exchanges held July and Dec 2010 to share experiences in ICCAs and community conservation. Training workshop for Ulu Papar Congress completed in April 2011; draft concept paper prepared.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3. Community conservation education and outreach activities with 10 communities</p>		<p>Community-level outreach through Ulu Papar Community Roadshow first edition completed Aug 2010, further editions targeted for yr3. State-level outreach initiated with Biocultural Photography Exhibition in July 2010, launched by State Minister for Tourism, Culture and Environment. National-level outreach via Malaysiakini's Citizen Journalist Programme. Ulu Papar Congress targeted for end yr3.</p>

## Annex 2: Project's full current logframe

Red text: changes made in FY1; green text: changes made in FY2

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b> Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
<b>Sub-Goal:</b> 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	Organisational documents, CBO certificate of registration, 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	
<b>Purpose</b> 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 and the WCMC database  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
<b>Outputs</b> (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 3  1b. Community members trained in conservation legislation, policies and issues by yr 2  1c. Community representation in CUZ Mgt Committee 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	Community members achieve quorum and consensus in establishing CBO  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

	1d. CBO project proposals prepared through participatory process for fundraising by yr 3	references from partners, and feedback from potential donors	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. 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 3  2b. Centre operational by yr 4  2c. Ulu Papar Conservation Campaign activities ongoing at national, state and community levels by yr 3	2a. Ulu Papar BCP 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
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 with localised mini 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 3  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 *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.

**List of Annexes**

## Checklist for submission

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