

## Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-007
Project title	Ridge to reef conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Raja Ampat
Host country/ies	Indonesia
Contract holder institution	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation – KSDAE (The local office known as BKSDA Papua Barat)</li> <li>• Yayasan Nazaret</li> <li>• IdGuides</li> <li>• Oroverde</li> </ul>
Darwin grant value	£340,883
Start/end dates of project	April 2017-December 2020
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2017-Mar 2018 Annual Report 1
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Report author(s) and date	Andhy Priyo Sayogo, April 2018

## 1. Project rationale

While most of Raja Ampat's globally important coral reefs are well protected, the terrestrial nature reserves (Waigeo Timor/Barat, Misool Nature Reserves) designated in the 1980s are 'paper parks'. The islands represent an Endemic Bird Area, with endemic and threatened species such as the Endangered Waigeo brush-turkey (*Aepyodius bruijnii*), and two Near Threatened birds-of-paradise (Wilson's and Red).

Since Raja Ampat became its own district with daily ferry service between its capital on Waigeo and Sorong on the mainland, the influx of migrants has increased together with illegal timber extraction and trade in parrots, cockatoos and birds-of-paradise, primarily for domestic markets. Turtle eggs (green and to a lesser extent leatherback) are harvested from nesting beaches. The new district government has drawn-up plans for ring-roads around the islands and parts of the Waigeo ring-road has been completed, albeit now mostly in disrepair pending additional investment. These roads pose a critical threat to the nature reserves' intact rainforests because they open access for timber extraction. Deforestation already causes sedimentation with serious impacts to coral reefs and seagrass meadows.

The islands' indigenous communities face high costs of living but have very limited legal, sustainable options to earn cash income due to the largely subsistence nature of their mixed farming and fishing livelihoods. Historical "top-down" protected area designation can provoke conflicts with customary land claims. Communities therefore have few incentives for conservation and sustainable use; hence some members engage in illegal activities (logging, trapping high-value threatened species) and/or over-exploitation of marine resources to meet their basic needs.

The weakness of civil society organisations focussing on forest conservation is a contributing factor to rapid forest destruction: there is an urgent need to strengthen local NGOs such as Yayasan Nazaret Papua and support them in gaining access to the expertise of national and international nature conservation networks.

The project site is in eastern Indonesia. Waigeo and Misool islands are to the west of West Papua, north of Maluku.



## 2. Project partnerships

The FFI partners in this project are: KSDAE/BBKSDA Papua Barat, Yayasan Nazaret Papua, six villages, Raja Ampat District Government, West Papua provincial government, OroVerde and IdGuides.

**Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation - KSDAE.** Cooperation with KSDAE is formalised through an MoU, and the extension of our MoU for 2018-2020 is currently in process. We anticipate it will be signed by the Director General of KSDAE in the coming months.

KSDAE have been involved in preparing the proposal, agreeing the project activity plan and specific activities. Several HCV training activities and the implementation of HCV assessments in 4 villages have involved KSDAE. An additional benefit arising from these joint activities is the improved relationships between KSDAE staff and the community, where KSDAE was previously considered an institution that prohibits people from activities in the nature reserve area.

KSDAE's involvement in the following year will be more intensive, with regard to activities: facilitating community participation in the zonation and management of Waigeo and Misool Nature Reserves, facilitating participatory designation and management planning of new locally managed marine areas for dugong habitat, undertaking surveys of turtle nesting sites during the breeding season at the beginning and end of the project, and submitting the draft management and zonation plans to Ministry of Forestry and Environment for approval.

**Yayasan Nazaret Papua**, in partnership with FFI, plays a role in facilitating communities in customary area planning, facilitating communities in HCV assessment and forest patrols, facilitating village regulation arrangements, and liaising with district governments. In addition, FFI has assisted Yayasan Nazaret Papua by supporting the development of their institutional capacity in HCV technical training, SMART-patrol, spatial planning, financial administration, and developing business plans.

**Communities of four villages** in Waigeo (Warimak, Kalitoko, Wawiyai, Saporkren) and **two villages** in Misool (Aduwei and Salafen). Communities in Waigeo and Misool are project beneficiaries. FFI, with support from KSDAE and Yayasan Nazaret Papua, has facilitated communities in participatory mapping, conservation-based village development planning, facilitated the development of livelihood alternatives including ecotourism & homestay, VCO, sago processing, and collaborative sanctuary management.

Until now, the level of suspicion regarding the nature reserve has been high. People are worried that their customary territory will be lost as much of their customary territory is within the nature reserve area. The role of KSDAE and the Raja Ampat district government as well as the government of West Papua Province is crucial in order for the process of building collaborative management to succeed.

**Raja Ampat District Government** has an important role in building collaborative management of Nature Reserve management and in improving the welfare of the community. The support of district governments, especially in regional spatial planning, is critical in ensuring regional development plans align with preservation of the nature reserve. For example, the road construction plan in Raja Ampat district is currently a threat to the nature reserve, as the planned road location crosses the nature reserve in several areas. We anticipate that joint spatial planning will mitigate this threat.

Related to community welfare, the district government currently provides food aid (rice) rather than investing in community agriculture and alternative livelihoods with communities. However, in the long term, this creates the risk of community dependence on government assistance, which is having an impact on the project planned agricultural activities (see activities 3.2 and 3.3).

In the period 2017-2018 the FFI programme has been focused on training and facilitating the community in village planning. District government involvement is limited to involving them in training (as participants) and in discussions (FGDs and workshops). In subsequent periods FFI activities will be more to involve district and provincial governments in the preparation/revision of regional spatial planning.

**West Papua Province Government.** The role of the provincial government is similar to that of the district government, i.e. supporting the conservation of nature reserves in spatial planning and community welfare development through collaborative conservation area management.

**OroVerde** focus on capacity building activities that empower local stakeholders to assess threats to natural resources, implement sustainable income opportunities, and participate in regional land-use planning processes. OroVerde will continue to raise awareness for threatened ecosystems and biodiversity in Raja Ampat, and act as a multiplier of lessons learned and project outcomes in relevant international networks. OroVerde was actively involved in the development of this project and will also contribute co-financing through private and public funds.

**idGuides** support target communities to develop ecotourism trail-based products building on/showcasing unique traditional knowledge and cultural connection to forest biodiversity. This will be undertaken through practical, participatory experienced-based training of and support to community guides/homestay/service providers in adventure guiding, wilderness risk management, hospitality, business management, marketing and market linkages; and through Training of Trainers to support communities to build /responsibly operate competitive ecotourism ventures contributing positively to identity, conservation and livelihoods. Beyond the project, idGuides Expeditions expects to run regular expeditions/adventures providing at least one market to project-supported communities.

**3. Project progress**

**3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

**Output 1: Ridge-to-reef conservation approach mainstreamed into district regional development planning**

**Activity 1.1 Training to Yayasan Nazaret Papua (YNP), local CSOs, Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BBKSDA) to participate in High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment**

HCV training activities were conducted in the field on 1-5 December 2017 with two trainees from YNP and one from BBKSDA. Two trainers from FFI provided the training.

The HCV assessment team completed pre-survey assessments for High Conservation Value (HCV) with in four villages; Wawiyai and Waisilip (Waigeo island), Aduwai and Salafen (Misool Island). The pre-survey assessments were undertaken by trainees from YNP, BBKSDA, and trainers from FFI and fully supported by local community and leaders.

Species sighted during the pre-surveys are shown in figure 1. The team also found unidentified species of bat and rat, which have been collected in the field for identification in Jakarta under the supervision of Indonesia Institute of Science.

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo ( <i>Cacatua galerita</i> )	Blyth's Hornbill ( <i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i> )
Dusky Megapode ( <i>Megapodius freycinet</i> )	Western Crowned Pigeon ( <i>Goura cristata</i> ).
Pacific Baza ( <i>Aviceda subcristata</i> )	Yellow-billed Kingfisher ( <i>Syma torotoro</i> )
White-bellied Sea Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> )	Black Sunbird ( <i>Leptocoma sericea</i> )
Black-capped Lory ( <i>Lorius lorry</i> )	Brahminy Kite ( <i>Haliastur indus</i> )
Coconut Lorikeet ( <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i> )	

*Figure 1*

Training on biodiversity survey methods and an introduction to Global Information System (GIS) and drone use was conducted from 23 – 25 March 2018. The aim was to improve the capacity of staff of BBKSDA West Papua in the field in collecting, documenting and analysing data, and included collecting data for HCV assessment purposes. The training was attended by 57 participants (50 men and 7 women). Training materials included methods and techniques for surveying the following taxon; birds, reptiles and amphibians, mammals and vegetation. The presentations and practical sessions on GIS and drone use used information from the HCV assessment on Waigeo and Misool Islands (see 1.2), where some of the training participants were member of the survey team.

### **Activity 1.2. Undertake High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments in Waigeo and Misool**

HCV assessments for birds, reptiles, amphibians, mammals and vegetation were conducted from 26 January 2018 to 21 February 2018. The assessments were conducted in Misool Island (Aduway and Salafen village) and Waigeo Island (Wawiyai and Waisilip village). Both are located in Raja Ampat regency. This survey involves four BBKSDA staffs and 30 local community representatives from the four villages.

Based on preliminary results, the survey team identified:

1. Birds (72 Species in Misool Island and 75 species in Waigeo Island). Three species are listed in the IUCN Red List, 23 are listed in CITES appendices, 44 species are protected by the government of Indonesia, three migrant species and five species are endemic of Raja Ampat Islands. The team found four new records of species on Misool Island (Green-backed Gerygone, Island Leaf-Warbler, Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise and Wallace Owllet-Nightjar).
2. Mammals (12 Species in Misool island and 12 species in Waigeo Island). One species is listed in the IUCN Red List, two species are protected by the government of Indonesia, and two species are endemic to the Raja Ampat Islands.
3. Reptiles and amphibians (50 Species in Misool island and 36 species in Waigeo Island). 10 species are listed in CITES appendices and seven species are protected by the government of Indonesia.
4. Vegetation (146 Species in Misool island). Two species are listed on the IUCN Red List and three species are endemic to the Raja Ampat Islands.

### **Activity 1.3-1.5**

*Not planned for year 1.*

### **Activity 1.6. Utilize High Conservation Value (HCV) surveys results to recommend alternative road alignment plans or cancellation of road sections**

Road plans currently being developed by the local government on Waigeo Island will disrupt the habitat of Waigeo Brush-turkey, Red Bird-of-paradise and Wilson's Bird-of-paradise, while roads being planned on Misool Island will disrupt the karst and heath ecosystems as well as the habitat of King Bird-of-paradise and Lesser Bird-of-paradise. Maps of the islands, planned roads and species habitats are included in Annex 4.

In 2016, FFI together with following partners; The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, Starling, Badan Layanan Umum Daerah (Regional Public Service Agency) and Kelompok Masyarakat Adat Waigeo (Local Community Alliance of Waigeo) conducted an audience with the DPRD Papua Barat (West Papua House of Representatives). The recommendation is to change the road plan that cuts the Nature Reserve of East Waigeo area and instead enhance sea transportation. At that time, the answers from the local government and the DPRD Papua Barat were to consider the recommendations, but to date there has been no information on the proposed changes.

To strengthen the recommendation for changes to the road development plan, FFI will provide more reliable and accurate information from the HCV assessment report, customary claims map and maps of natural reserve boundaries. This information will be used in decision-making by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, who will grant or deny the permission for road construction.

## **Output 2: Collaborative protected area management system established**

### **Activity 2.1.1. Mapping of resource use or customary claims in Waigeo**

Mapping of customary claims has been made in the village around Mayalibit bay. Six villages were included: Waifo, Kalitoko, Warimak, Lopintol, Warsambin and Waegelas village. Mapping was done by visiting each village to meet and obtain information from the village head, customary head, Badan Musyawarah Kampung (BAMUSKAM) and religious leader.

Measuring the boundaries and mapping customary claims has been led by FFI using GPS and ArcGIS software. After the mapping, meetings took place between communities and local government, who have now reached agreement and legally declared their commitment to be actively involved in sustainable management of natural resources in their respective management areas.

### **Activity 2.1.2. Mapping of resource use or customary claims in Misool**

A workshop on mapping resource use or customary claims in Misool Island was originally planned for June 2018. Although the workshops has not yet been implemented, several activities have been completed including the HCV survey, which is used as the basis for mapping the resource use of indigenous peoples, and establishing an agreement with local communities in Misool Island.

Drafts of the administrative boundaries and customary territorial boundaries have been established, ready for discussion and agreement. Mapping has highlighted that customary claims overlap the nature reserve boundaries. These maps are available in Annex 4.

### **Activity 2.3. Undertake spatial assessment of diurnal and seasonal utilization of dugong feeding areas at the beginning and end of the project and undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season at the beginning and end of the project**

A preliminary assessment of the dugong feeding area on Misool Island was conducted from October - December 2017 by the marine patrol and monitoring team of Misool.

An advanced assessment will be done in late April 2018. Once the assessment results have been obtained, Focal Group Discussions (FGD) with the villages will build agreement and inform the development of zoning maps for coastal management and local (village-level) regulations for dugong conservation.

### **Activity 2.4 Undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season at the beginning and end of the project**

A preliminary assessment of the sea turtle nesting site on Misool Island was conducted from October - December 2017 by the marine patrol and monitoring team of Misool. Alongside the activity 2.3, an advanced assessment will be done in late April 2018. Once the assessment results have been obtained, Focal Group Discussions will take place, as in 2.3, to inform management and regulations that will contribute to turtle conservation.

### **Activity 2.5 KAB (Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour) survey for flagship species conservation**

The questionnaire for the KAB survey has now been prepared, and the team have been identified and brief ready for the survey to take place. Implementation of KAB flagship survey (Waigeo Brush Turkey, Parrots, Birds of Paradise, Dugong and Sea turtles) will be held in May-June 2018.

### **Activity 2.10. Provide training and on-going support for SMART collaborative patrolling and law enforcement**

SMART patrol training was conducted twice in March 2018. The first SMART patrol training was attended by six people from Sarporkren village, who will form a patrol team. SMART patrols in Saporkren village will be conducted monthly. Work planning and budgeting for the Sarporkren patrols has been completed up to December 2018.

SMART patrol training for Misool Island was attended by 25 people from Aduwei and Salafen villages. Five from each village will form a patrol team. The SMART Patrol team from Sarporkren focus on patrolling forested areas, while team from Aduwei and Salafen village patrol coastal areas. Work planning and budgeting for Aduwei and Salafen village patrols was conducted in April 2018.

### **Output 3: Improved capacity of women and men from > 300 households in 6 villages to produce nutritious food and cash income from sustainable farming and ecotourism-based livelihoods**

#### **Activity 3.1. Livelihood, KAB, threat baseline assessment Livelihood**

##### **KAB (Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour)**

Methods, questionnaire, and team for conducting the survey have been prepared, and the implementation of the KAB survey will be conducted in May-June 2018.

##### **Threat baseline assessment**

Threat identification has been done using; SMART patrol reports, HCV assessments, village FGDs, discussions with several partners (The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, Starling, Regional Public Service Agency (BLUD) and literature studies.

The main threats to terrestrial areas of Waigeo Island are: construction of the Waigeo ring road; expansion of Waisai airport; bird poachers in Wawiyai, Kalitoko and Warimak villages, and illegal logging on Waisai village. The main threats to terrestrial areas of Misool Island are: bird poachers in Waigama Island, and road construction plan in Salafen, Aduwei and Kapatcol villages.

Threats to marine areas from both islands include use of trawlers, anchoring that damages coral reefs, turtle poaching and over fishing by people from Wejim village.

#### **Activity 3.2 Training to villagers to increase and diversify home-grown farming products and provide seeds/ tools/ agricultural inputs**

FFI began activities related to the development of home-grown farming products. However, this approach has proven problematic in this particular areas for two reasons. Firstly, the scale is too small to be marketable and so the community considers this activity to be unprofitable, to the extent that some individuals are no longer involved in the home-grown farming. Secondly, there is the issue of community dependence on government assistance in the development of agricultural products. Local governments usually provide funding for seeds, land preparation, planting, maintenance and harvesting. Each stage is supported with money, so that the cost of production is ultimately higher than the cost of the produce obtained. This situation is preferred by the communities, particularly as the assistance provided by FFI to improve yields is more in the form of capacity building rather than cash.

Learning from this situation, we would like to refocus the agricultural activities to the development and improvement of sago productivity. The reason for this is that sago has considerable potential as the traditional staple food of Papuan society. Thus, in addition to increasing income alternatives, sago products will be able to ensure long-term food security (see below).

#### **Activity 3.3. Introduce simple post-harvest processing**

*Community based ecotourism:* Two homestays have been built in Warimak village, including two post (camping and trekking areas) and homestay facilities (mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets and hospitality in homestay management) encouraged by FFI. We have also provided training and networking support to ecotourism guides.

*Business development:* FFI has provided training to the *Empowerment of Family Welfare Group* (PKK) in producing Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) in Kalitoko village, and business development support for manufacturing banana chips in Kampung Saporkren.

Sago production activities we have identified are:

1. Identification and zonation of sago tree locations in each of the assisted villages.
2. Increased productivity of sago with the use of appropriate technology.
3. Post-harvest development and marketing of processed sago products.
4. Build a sago granary to store it securely and help maintain food security.

#### **Activity 3.4. Development local community-based eco-tourism packages**

Ecotourism packages for Warimak and Waifoil villages have been developed and implemented by Yayasan Basudara. In 2017, over a nine month period, there have been 30 tourist visits using these packages with an estimated income is IDR 79,400,000 (approximately £4,200). Information on the ecotourism packages are included in Annex 4.

In the future, to improve the packages available we plan to:

1. Develop a new package that is more varied.
2. Develop local networks and travel agencies for promoting the tourism packages.
3. Increase the capacity of ecotourism managers of Yayasan Basudara and other partners in providing excellent service to visitors.
4. Develop a group that acts an umbrella organisation for existing groups (homestay groups and tourist guide groups), FFI, as an initiator, will encourage the government tourism office to accelerating this process.

#### **Activity 3.5. Provide training to local villagers to become nature/trekking guides**

Training in operating as a trekking guide was conducted in November 2017, attended by five persons. Training materials covered an introduction to being a trekking guide, the uses of GPS, introduction to important fauna and flora, survival techniques and practical session for five days in East Waigeo.

Ecotourism trekking equipment (carrier, tent, headlamp etc.) has been formally handed over to community members in Warimak. The next trekking guide training activities will be held in July 2018, involving participants from six further villages.

#### **Activity 3.8 Provide start-up small grants**

Small grants have been provided for the development of community-based ecotourism services, to community groups, village cooperatives, or groups of local entrepreneurs as follows:

1. Ecotourism packages for Warimak and Waifoil villages, developed and implemented by partner Yayasan Basudara.
2. Ecotourism trekking equipment (carrier, tent, headlamp etc.) purchased and handed over to Warimak community.
3. Two homestays have been built in Warimak village, including two posts (camping and trekking areas) and homestay facilities (mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets, and training in hospitality in homestay management) supported by FFI.

During the next period, the project will select two candidates to establish eco-tourism in Misool in Kampung Aduwei, and establish a start-up sago business in one of the six project villages.

#### **Activity 3.9 Capacity building for local NGO**

In the first year, capacity building activities for existing partners have included:

Review and training on managing ecotourism areas for: YNP, Papua Belantara Foundation, BKSDA West Papua and local community to Gembira Loka zoo (Yogyakarta), Bali Bird park (Gianyar Bali), Gowa Discovery Park (Gowa Makasar), IIDEP Foundation Bali and Local Yogyakarta Bird Trainer community.

Facilitating YNP in preparing proposals to donors, one proposal has been submitted by YNP to the German Embassy.

In the next period, NGO capacity building activities will be:



- a. For YNP: skills in compliance with reporting standards, administrative and financial institutions.
- b. Developing an umbrella organisation that embrace existing groups (homestay groups and tourist guide groups), FFI will encourage the government tourism office to accelerate the process.

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

The progress of the overall project progressed well, however some activities were delayed due to changes in management at FFI in Raja Ampat. The delayed activities include:

- a. Activity 1.2. Undertake HCV assessments in Misool.
- b. Activity 2.3. Undertake spatial assessment of diurnal and seasonal utilization of dugong feeding areas at the beginning and end of the project.
- c. Activity 2.4. Undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season at the beginning and end of the project.
- d. Activity 2.5. KAB awareness survey for flagship species conservation.
- e. Activity 3.1. Livelihood, KAB, threat baseline assessment.

Some activities were undertaken after the year 1 end, in May 2018, while others are now being prepared for implementation, including 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5. To bring these activities back on schedule, the FFI team in Raja Ampat plans to bring in extra support from FFI in Jakarta and elsewhere for the implementation of the HCV activities.

The indicators for the achievement of each output and activities are presented in Annex 1.

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

**Outcome: Decreased threats to marine and terrestrial biodiversity in Misool and Waigeo nature reserves and the dugong habitat in Misool seascape, alongside increased well-being among at least 200 indigenous households**

At the end of year one, we anticipate that the project outputs are appropriate to achieving the project outcome. Progress against the outcome level indicators are:

#### 0.1. HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan

The ridge-to-reef conservation approach has been mainstreamed into district regional development planning, and four local NGO partner (YNP) and six nature reserve staff have capacity to participate in HCV assessments. This capacity is important for local NGOs so that they can assist communities in HCV conservation planning and encourage local governments in development planning that considers biodiversity conservation. For nature reserve staff, it is important for them to understand the need to involve the community in maintaining nature reserves without the communities losing their livelihoods.

Achieving this overall output depends on BAPPEDA supporting the integration of HCVs into the district spatial plan, and support from BKSDA to support community participation in protected area management.

Regarding support from BKSDA: currently the Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation - KSDAE is in the process of issuing the Director General's regulation on partnership as a derivative regulation of Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 83 of 2014 on Social Forestry. If the Director General's regulation is issued, BKSDA will then be obliged to implement programmes in partnership with the community.

Securing the support of BAPPEDA will be a priority in year two. In order for them to integrate the HCVs into the district spatial plan, the HCV assessments and community mapping first had to

take place; now these are done, efforts to mainstream HCVs into the planning process can progress.

To strengthen support in the second year of activities, community planning and FFI activities will invite local government staff (BAPPEDA, Tourism Office, Public Works Department and Community Empowerment Offices) to engage directly and will endeavour to establish a multi-stakeholder spatial forum, aimed at improving individual capacity in GIS and spatial planning that integrates HCVs.

**0.2. The two nature reserves on Waigeo and the one nature reserve on Misool zoned and managed in collaboration with 6 indigenous villages (village selection has been based on threats, biodiversity importance and the size of customary lands overlapping with the nature reserves)**

Four villages in Waigeo and two villages in Misool have mapped customary forests, and in the second year will plan customary forest zonation for protection and management. The customary forest management plan together with the community zoning map will be proposed to the Director Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation – KSDAE for approval. It will then be proposed to the district and provincial governments to be included as an amendment of the regional spatial plan.

**0.3. Village and clan leaders report greater community participation in PA decision-making and discussions over natural resource access and use, and increased respect among other stakeholders for indigenous cultural values, institutions and practices, compared to initial knowledge, attitude and behaviour survey.**

Community-led mapping has taken place in six project villages; their engagement will continue in year two as spatial maps are agreed and zonation takes place.

**04. At least 300 households (75% of the total) report improved well-being, compared to baseline established at start of project, through improved agriculture, benefits from ecotourism and improved legal access to forest resources.**

The project has adapted in response to feedback from the communities and will now focus on sago as the main agricultural commodity. Ecotourism is underway and generating new income. There are plans in place to develop both in year two. We anticipate that these will translate into improved wellbeing for the community households by the end of the project.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

Overall the assumptions made are still valid and there are few changes

- a. We assumed ongoing support from BKSDA and BAPPEDA. BKSA support is currently strengthened by the issuance of a regulation on the obligation to implement conservation partnership programmes with the community. Relationship with BAPPEDA remains good.
- b. Ecotourism and livelihoods have not been affected by natural disasters. The development of ecotourism to date continues to grow. Tourist arrivals to Raja Ampat continue to increase, although in July and August 2017 floods and landslides occurred in some areas.
- c. BKSDA continues to support community participation in protected area management. See assumption (a) above.
- d. We assumed that incentives such as improved resource access and sustainable livelihood support would be sufficient for local communities to enter village conservation agreements and prevent outsiders from illegal logging and wildlife trade. SMART patrols are in their infancy so we do not yet have data to check this assumption. However we anticipate that the engagement of communities, particularly community heads, and the

security that agreed management plans will give will promote long-term sustainable uses of the forest by local people.

- e. No village elite capture or capture by individual clans have been mentioned or observed; household level monitoring later in the project will verify this.
- f. Community members have indicated that their preference is for the government-subsidised agricultural support; this project will therefore focus on improving sago products and processing rather than further encouraging the adoption of improved agricultural production measures.
- g. We assumed that eco-tourism demand would be maintained at current levels, if not increased, and so far this has proven correct. See assumption (b) above.

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

In year 1, the project is still at the stage of conducting training, HCV surveys, facilitating the community in preparing customary forest management plans and exploring income alternatives. However, if by year three the project succeeds in integrating HCV in the local spatial plan and the customary forest management plan, and livelihoods initiatives continue to go well, we anticipate significant benefits for biodiversity and poverty alleviation:

- The threat of road construction in Waigeo and Misool and other developments in the nature reserve and marine environment, including in important habitat, will be averted and reduced in future.
- 200 indigenous households will have had their voice heard in planning processes, their land management and use rights secured, and be benefiting from reduced threat of development claims to their land as well as access to alternative incomes including through sago processing
- Increased community capacity to play a role in protecting forests (nature reserves).
- Increased awareness of local governments in contributing to the protection of conservation areas and the requirement to consult with local and indigenous communities.
- Increased synergy and cooperation between local government, central government and civil society in HCV protection

## **4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

This project largely contributes to SDG 14 and 15, Life Below Water and Life on Land, by safeguarding marine and terrestrial habitats for threatened species. It additionally contributes to SDG 10, by enabling the participation of all peoples in political and economic activities; in this case the participation of local and indigenous peoples in governance and management of land in collaboration and/ or consultation with the state.

## **5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

This project contributes to Article 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, by promoting in-situ conservation, in particular 8(a) in supporting the government of Indonesia to clarify and appropriately manage protected areas where endangered and threatened species are known to be present. It additionally supports Article 12 in offering training in research and management to government and NGO staff, to enable them to identify, conserve and use sustainably biodiversity.

## **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

The project is supporting poverty alleviation by investing in two new sources of income; ecotourism and homestays, and agricultural (sago) processing to benefit indigenous communities in the project area. For ecotourism, training has taken place for trekking guides

and homestay hosts, and new equipment has been provided to each. Ecotourism packages have been developed, used, and have brought new revenue to the area; these will be refined and further investments made in marketing in years 2 and 3.

For agriculture, the idea of sago processing has gained more support than our initially-envisaged activities. We are therefore adapting the project to focus on more commercially-focused sago processing for the domestic market in order to ensure a second alternative form on income for local people. Virgin Coconut Oil and banana chip production are additionally providing new or strengthened forms of income to local people.

## **7. Project support to gender equality issues**

The project has provided training to both men and women, and both men and women have been consulted during participatory mapping activities. However women remain relatively under-represented in groups (reflecting the norms in the area) and are largely participating in traditionally female roles. The project will work harder in year 2 to ensure greater involvement of women and where possible promote gender equity as well as equality.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

Management changes in the Raja Ampat FFI team meant that internal monitoring of project activities against the agreed workplan was not fully developed until January 2018. As a result, some activities were not implemented as scheduled. Now, the project is being monitored and evaluated against the project work plan and the agreed measurable indicators (appendix 1 and 2). There have been no changes to the M&E plan during the reporting period, however we have agreed to additionally submit M&E reports to all partners involved in the project (BKSDA, Yayasan Nazaret Papua, District Government of Raja Ampat, West Papua provincial government and community of 6 assisted villages) to ensure they are up to date on overall project progress.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

As described in the previous section, some activities are working well and some activities have not been implemented due to management constraints and other situations. Here's what worked, did not work and lessons learned:

- During the period 2015-2017, the management of FFI-Raja Ampat experienced a change of leadership three times. Turnover of leadership affects the network of cooperation with government and civil society as well as internal management. Changes in leadership patterns lead to different approaches of communication and the relay of implementation of activities. The overall impact on the schedule of activities has been that a few activities are behind schedule. The lessons learned in this situation is the need for sufficient time for the change of leadership, and at the time of handover it is necessary to discuss what outputs and activities have been completed and which outputs and activities are pending so that the new leadership can calculate and prioritise work. Supporting documents should be up to date and handed over, including: financial statements, M&E documents, training activities reports, workshops, survey and research reports, and other documentation such as photos, and film, to enable management and evaluate project performance in terms of quality and accountability.
- The MoU with BKSDA means that they are involved and informed sometimes to a greater degree than the other partners which are not formalised at supra-project level. This creates some risk for years 2 and 3 of the project where the other partners, particularly BAPPEDA, will have greater involvement but not as much background knowledge and familiarity with the overall project. For this reason, M&E reports will be circulated to all partners (as described above) and the management of FFI-Raja Ampat will prioritise building more regular engagement with BAPPEDA and other agencies including the Food Crop Agriculture Office, Public Work Office, Environmental Agency and Community & Village Empowerment Agency. Engagement activities will include : training and implementation of specific activities, regular visits to several agencies, especially Bappeda and the Tourism Office to convey the progress of the project and explore their inputs. In addition in year second, FFI will try to encourage the formation of forums in spatial planning (a Multi-stakeholder Spatial Forum). The purpose

of this forum is to build individual capacity in spatial planning that integrates HCV and community empowerment as well as increase engagement and coordination for this project.

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

N/A

**11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

N/A

**12. Sustainability and legacy**

Sustainability has been built into the project approach through our focus on working with partners and supporting local communities with sustainable initiatives. Training in HCV has included local government in support of our intention to mainstream consideration of biodiversity in to development planning. Local people have been trained in ecotourism skills and will be supported with agriculture; these skills will last beyond project end leaving a legacy. We anticipate that the homestays, furnishings and equipment will have a life well beyond the project period and be easily replaced or repairs with the new income generated from these activities.

Producing maps of resource use, customary claims and administrative boundaries provides a long term reference material for future planning and decision making, based on agreed boundaries that enable management. An increase in positive relations between the community members and local government are an additional positive, sustainable impact of this project.

The Darwin identity is better known in the project circles through branding and communication activities (please see below).

**13. Darwin identity**

All project activities with communities, partners and government stakeholders convey that the activities are supported by the Darwin Initiative, including publications, training materials and workshops resources feature the Darwin Initiative logo.

FFI-Raja Ampat acknowledges Darwin Initiative funding as a distinct project with a clear identity. In the MoU between FFI and the Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation – KSDAE, and the MoU between FFI-Raja Ampat and BKSDA West Papua, it is clearly stated that the project is supported by the Darwin Initiative the funding involved, and that the funding must be spent in accordance with the Program Implementation Plan and award guidelines.

## 14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			-0.2	
Consultancy costs			-100	The consultant we had intended to engage was unavailable: we have therefore identified an alternative who we expect will begin in July
Overhead Costs			-14.3	This is charged as a % of actual expenditure: our actual costs have been lower than budget therefore the overhead is also below budget.
Travel and subsistence			-0.2	
Operating Costs			+4.9	
Capital items (see below)			-11.8	Computers and field equipment were available at a lower price than originally budgeted
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)			-1.5	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>+ 6.8%</b>	

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b> Raja Ampat's terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services are managed sustainably, with associated increases in biodiversity and welfare of indigenous communities.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBKSDA West Papua are using the HCV survey method introduced by FFI in their survey activities</li> <li>• BBKSDA West Papua and the community use the SMART-Patrol method while carrying out joint forest protection patrol and law enforcement</li> <li>• The relationship between BBKSDA West Papua and the 6 villages has improved.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Decreased threats to marine and terrestrial biodiversity in Misool and Waigeo nature reserves and the dugong habitat in Misool seascape, alongside increased well-being among at least 200 indigenous households</p>	<p>0.1. HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan 0.2. The two nature reserves on Waigeo and the one nature reserve on Misool zoned and managed in collaboration with 6 indigenous villages (village selection has been based on threats, biodiversity importance and the size of customary lands overlapping with the nature reserves) 0.3. Village and clan leaders report greater community participation in PA decision-making and discussions over natural resource access and use, and increased respect among other stakeholders for indigenous cultural values, institutions and practices, compared to initial knowledge, attitude and behaviour survey.</p>	<p>0.1 Assessment and initial community mapping and GIS mapping complete. 0.2 Training in SMART patrolling complete for the two reserves. 0.3 All 6 project communities have participated in protected area zonation and management planning 0.4 Ecotourism underway, agriculture in inception, community members trained in ecotourism skills.</p>	<p>Community planning and FFI activities will invite local government staff (BAPPEDA, Tourism Office, Public Works Department and Community Empowerment Offices) to engage directly and support establishment of a Multi-Stakeholder Spatial forum, aimed at improving individual capacity in GIS and spatial planning that integrate HCVs.</p>

	04. At least 300 households (75% of the total) report improved well-being, compared to baseline established at start of project, through improved agriculture, benefits from ecotourism and improved legal access to forest resources.		
<b>Output 1.</b> Ridge-to-reef conservation approach mainstreamed into district regional development planning	<p>1.1 At least four local NGO partner (YNP) and six nature reserve staff have capacity to participate in HCV assessments in first year</p> <p>1.2 HCVs in six customary forest/marine areas in Waigeo and Misool will be identify in the second year</p> <p>1.3 HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan in the third year</p> <p>1.4 Draft district spatial plan agreed by stakeholders by the end of the project</p> <p>1.5 Ring roads/ road sections cancelled or altered; road plan effecting Waigeo Brush turkey cancelled in the second year, all roads impacting HCVs cancelled or altered by the end of the project</p>	<p>1.1 2 NGO and 4 nature reserve staff have been trained and participated in the HCV assessment in year 1.</p> <p>1.2 To be completed in year 2</p> <p>1.3 and 1.4 Assessments and preliminary mapping completed, ready for synthesis, discussion, approval and recommendation for integration into the district spatial plan.</p> <p>1.5 not yet achieved</p>	
Activity 1.1 Training to Yayasan Nazaret Papua (YNP), local CSOs, Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) to participate in High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment		<p>HCV training activities conducted in the field on 1-5 December 2017 with trainees from two people from Yayasan Nazaret Papua (YNP) and four people from BKSDA.</p> <p>Pre-surveys assessment completed by trainers and trainees in four villages; Wawiyai and Waisilip (Waigeo island), Aduwei and Salafen (Misool Island).</p>	
Activity 1.2. Undertake High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments in Waigeo and Misool		<p>HCV assessment have been completed for following taxon; birds, amphibians and reptiles, mammals and vegetation, from 26 January 2018 to 21 February 2018. The assessment was conducted in Misool Island (Aduway and Salafen village) and Waigeo Island (Wawiyai and Waisilip</p>	



		village). Result of the survey can be seen in activity 1.2 narrative above, and in Annex 4
Activity 1.6. Utilize High Conservation Value (HCV) surveys results to recommend alternative road alignment plans or cancellation of road sections		In 2016, FFI and others recommended alternatives to road development; there has been no progress since however this project will provide stronger evidence for the case to reject road developments in the nature reserve.
<b>Output 2.</b> Collaborative protected area management system established	<p>2.1 All six local communities participate in protected area zonation and management planning (including HCV surveys, participatory village resource use mapping, village and stakeholder meetings). At least 70% of all households participate in village and stakeholder meetings, of which 30% are women in second year. Resource use patterns of both women and men are taken into account</p> <p>2.2 At least six villages conservation agreements established between the villages and the nature reserve management authority (three villages in the second year and third year)</p> <p>2.3 At least one LMMA (Locally Managed Marine Area) established on Misool that critical seagrass areas and two LMMAs to protect turtle nesting beaches in the third year</p> <p>2.4 Illegal logging and wildlife trade reduced &gt;50% through effective collaborative patrolling and law enforcement in final project year compared in the first year of SMART patrol reports</p>	<p>2.1 Six local communities are participating in mapping and zonation planning.</p> <p>2.2 not yet started</p> <p>2.3 Not yet started</p> <p>2.4 SMART patrol reports are being generated creating a baseline for final year comparison.</p>
Activity 2.1.1. Mapping of resource use or customary claims in Waigeo		Mapping of customary claims has been made in six villages in Waigeo and the communities and local government have legally declared their

		commitment to being actively involved in sustainable natural resource management.
Activity 2.1.2. Mapping of resource use or customary claims in Misool		The workshop on mapping resource use or customary claims in Misool Island is planned for June 2018 as per the work plan schedule. Preparatory activities including the HCV survey, has been completed and a draft of administrative boundaries and customary territorial boundaries have been established.
Activity 2.3. Undertake spatial assessment of diurnal and seasonal utilization of dugong feeding areas at the beginning and end of the project and undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season at the beginning and end of the project		The preliminary assessment of the dugong feeding area on Misool Island was conducted in October - December 2017. The advanced assessment will be done in late April 2018.
Activity 2.4 Undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season at the beginning and end of the project		Preliminary assessment of the sea turtle nesting site on Misool Island was conducted in October - December 2017. The advanced assessment will be done in late April 2018.
Activity 2.5 KAB awareness survey for flagship species conservation		A questionnaire, and team for conducting the survey have been prepared. Implementation of KAB flagship survey (Waigeo Brush Turkey, Parrots, Birds of Paradise, Dugong and Sea turtles) will be held in May-June 2018.
Activity 2.10. Provide training and ongoing support for SMART collaborative patrolling and law enforcement		SMART patrol training was conducted twice in March 2018 (6 people for Waigeo, 25 people for Misool Island)
<b>Output 3.</b> Improved capacity of women and men from > 300 households in 6 villages to produce nutritious food and cash income from sustainable farming and ecotourism-based livelihoods	<p>3.1 At least 50% increase in total production and/or diversity of agricultural/agro-forestry products compared with start of project baseline. Targets: by project mid-point, at least 150 households report an increase (750 people, 50% female); by EOP 300 households (1500 people, 50% female)</p> <p>3.2 At least 200 households (approx. 1,000 people of which 50%</p>	<p>3.1 Sago processing identified as a marketable agricultural product, with refined activities due to being in year 2.</p> <p>3.2 Homestay development underway. Training completed 26-29 May 2017 attended by 30 people (13 women and 17 men). First visitors using the new</p>

	<p>female) derive increased income from project-supported eco-tourism Targets: 10% increase in income by mid-project; 15% by EOP compared with SOP</p> <p>3.3 At least four local NGO partner (YNP) staff have technical skills and institutional capacity to support sustainable community development in the third year</p>	<p>ecotourism packages arrived June 2017 from Yogyakarta (Indonesia) and Japan.</p> <p>3.3 Not yet started</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Livelihood, KAB, threat baseline assessment</p>		<p>Methods, questionnaire, and team for conducting the survey have been prepared. The implementation of the KAB survey will be conducted in May-June 2018. Threat identification has been done based on analysis of existing and new research and reviews and consultations with partners.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Training to villagers to increase and diversify home-grown farming products and provide seeds/ tools/ agricultural inputs</p>		<p>Home-grown products have been identified as less suitable for this context due to the small size of marketable products and the local preference for the government-subsidised scheme. Learning from this, agricultural business will now be directed to the development and improvement of sago productivity.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3. Introduce simple post-harvest processing</p>		<p>Legal permit to development of Virgin Coconut Oil has been registered to meet food health standards in the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) and we are now waiting for validation of the appropriate license.</p> <p>Preparations underway to support six villages with post-harvest development and marketing of sago products</p> <p>Training provided to the <i>Empowerment of Family Welfare Group</i> (PKK) for producing Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) in Kalitoko village and business development of banana chips in Kampung Saporkren.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4. Development local community-based eco-tourism packages</p>		<p>Ecotourism packages for Warimak and Waifoi villages developed and implemented. 30 tourist visits have taken place generating an estimated income is IDR 79,400,000</p>

	Two homestays have been built, including two camping and trekking areas and homestay facilities (mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets and hospitality in homestay management). Training provided in homestay hospitality.
Activity 3.5. Provide training to local villagers to become nature/trekking guides	Five people trained in November 2017 in: introduction of trekking guide, the uses of GPS, introduction of important fauna and flora, survival techniques and practical session for five days in East Waigeo.  Ecotourism trekking equipment has been handed over Further training scheduled for July 2018
Activity 3.8 Provide start-up small grants	Small grant funding supported: development of ecotourism packages; trekking equipment procurement; homestay construction and furnishings.
Activity 3.9 Capacity building for local NGO	Some capacity building activities for existing partners include training in managing ecotourism areas for multiple partners; and proposal development support for a partner to improve their access to funding.

## Annex 3: Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

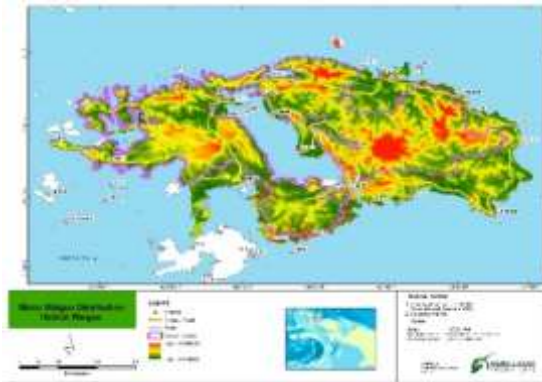
Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above) *		Indonesian					

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

## Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

### 4.1: Maps pertaining to activity 1.2



Map of the road plans (yellow line) and Waigeo brush-turkey distribution habitat (pink)



Map of the road plans (yellow line) and the distribution of Bird of paradise (green)



Map of the road plans (yellow line) and the distribution of the karst and heat ecosystems (orange and green)

#### 4.2 Maps pertaining to activity 2.1.2



Map of villages and customary claims in Misool



Map of resources uses of indigenous people in Misool

#### Articles addressing the project findings and activities:

[https://m.liputan6.com/regional/read/3427854/tarian-burung-burung-cenderawasih-di-jalanan-raja-ampat?utm\\_source=Mobile&utm\\_medium=whatsapp&utm\\_campaign=Share\\_Top](https://m.liputan6.com/regional/read/3427854/tarian-burung-burung-cenderawasih-di-jalanan-raja-ampat?utm_source=Mobile&utm_medium=whatsapp&utm_campaign=Share_Top)



1.2 <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/3431103/kenalkan-katak-pinokio-dari-pulau-waigeo>



1.3 <http://www.mongabay.co.id/2018/03/07/tidak-hanya-maleo-waigeo-juga-kaya-akan-satwa-liar/>



1.4 <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/3497032/rahasia-kampung-saporkren-papua-barat-raup-300-juta-setahun?source=search>



1.5 <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/3497032/rahasia-kampung-saporkren-papua-barat-raup-300-juta-setahun?source=search>





1.6 [http://www.hani.co.kr/arti/animalpeople/wild\\_animal/833652.html](http://www.hani.co.kr/arti/animalpeople/wild_animal/833652.html)



1.7 FFI UPDATE (fauna-flora.org)



1.8 <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/3490475/kenalkan-lau-lau-kanguru-dari-papua>



## 2. Biodiversity guides and tourist information.





Daftar Jenis Burung di Pulau Waigeo  
Bird Checklist for Waigeo Island



## FAKTA TENTANG MALEO WAIGEO

**Nama Inggris:** Waigeo Red-shafted Falcon  
**Nama Latin:** *Falco sparverius waigeoensis*  
**Suku:** *Falconidae*

**1978** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**1980** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**1982** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**1984** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**1985** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**1986** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**1987** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**1988** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**1989** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

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**2013** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**2014** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**2015** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**2016** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**2017** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**2018** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**2019** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo

**2020** - Ditemukan di Pulau Waigeo



### HERPETOFAUNA Pulau Waigeo

29 spesies 42 spesies

### BURUNG Pulau Waigeo Tropical Birds

### BIODIVERSITAS PULAU WAIGEO

#### SIKAPALIA

...

#### BIFINE

...

### BURUNG

...

### HERPETOFAUNA

...

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</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.	Y
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</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.	Y
<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.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	