



Darwin Initiative Main and Post 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)

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Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-007
Project title	Ridge to reef conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Raja Ampat
Host country/ies	Indonesia
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directorate General for Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation – KSDAE (The local office known as West Papua BBKSDA) 2. idGuide 3. Yayasan Nazaret Papua 4. OroVerde
Darwin grant value	£340,883
Start/end dates of project	April 2017- 31 March 2021
Reporting period	April 2019-March 2020, Annual Report 3
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Report author(s) and date	Andhy Priyo Sayogo, April 2020

1. Project summary

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 a 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 aims to establish collaborative management of Raja Ampat's terrestrial protected areas, alongside a ridge-to-reef approach to reduce land-based impacts to surrounding marine protected areas (MPAs). 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/West Papua BBKSDA - Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), id Guides, Yayasan Nazaret Papua, six assisted villages, Raja Ampat District Government, West Papua provincial government, OroVerde, Yayasan Mani Ambiyani Raja Ampat (MARA) and other partners (see below).

Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation - KSDAE. The FFI-IP collaboration with KSDAE has been extended for three years through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 6 March 2020, signed by the Director-General of KSDAE, Ir Wiratno, MSc. At the technical level, FFI program implementation in Raja Ampat is collaborating with the Natural Resources Conservation Agency of West Papua (West Papua BBKSDA). Referring to the FFI-KSDAE matrix direction agreed on MoU, together, we compiled a Program Implementation Plan (Bahasa: Rencana Pelaksanaan Program) (RPP) and an Annual Activity Plan (Bahasa: Rencana Kegiatan Tahunan) (RKT). Those contain specific program objectives, cooperation mechanisms, partners involved, funding, reporting, and evaluation.

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.

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

Raja Ampat District Government. We have built more intense collaboration with the Raja Ampat District Government. At the district government level, FFI collaborates with the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), the Tourism Department (Dispar), Assistant II Regent, the Industry and Trade Department (Disperindag). Together with Raja Ampat BAPPEDA, involved FFI in planning sustainable development through the mapping of Administrative and Customary Areas, Preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (Bahasa: Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis) (KLHS) and Revision of Spatial Planning in 2020.

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.

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.

Mani Ambyan Raja Ampat (MARA) Foundation

MARA founded in 2018 with FFI and partner's support. MARA serves FFI in developing alternative sustainable livelihoods through the development of local products. Currently, MARA has a production house and shop, selling various products produced by the community in the assisted villages.

Other Partners

In the third year, FFI has cooperated with other institutions, including NGOs, local communities, and the private sector. Sorong's Kitong Bisa Learning Center (KBLC) is an English learning and entrepreneurship community for young indigenous Papuans who are active in Sorong City. KBLC Sorong help to create an English curriculum and module for tour guides and homestay organizers.

To increase the human resources capacity that supports sustainable tourism in Raja Ampat, FFI also collaborated with Conservation International (CI) and the Indonesian Tour Guide Association (Bahasa: Himpunan Pramuwisata Indonesia) (HPI). In the private sector, FFI cooperates with PT. Axioma Institute to compile an Ecotourism Master Plan in Mayalibit Bay, also with Ecolodge Indonesia, helping to promote birdwatching tours in Raja Ampat through its website.

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 1.4. Draft district (kabupaten) spatial plan and submit to parliament (Q1-Q4)

As of March 2020, the Raja Ampat Regency Government has not revised the district spatial plan. The government has arranged to revise spatial planning by the end of 2020. However, FFI has given input to them through a number of ways, including submitting policy papers, HCV study report and village planning and mapping reports. Concerning 2020-2021 budget year, the Raja Ampat Regency Government will conduct ethnographic studies and mapping of indigenous territories as a basis for long-term development planning. Activity 1.4 has not been completed in the third year. This activity certainly depends on the schedule of spatial revisions, which are driven by the local government. It will be carried out in the fourth year (2020-2021).

Related to the spatial issue, on April 15-25, 2019 a series of discussions was held with West Papua BBKSDA and the directorate of PIKA-KSDAE (Patterning and Information on Nature Conservation) to discuss the proposed plan to change the status of a nature reserve into a national park. This discussion was then followed up by the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on May 8, 2019, attended by representatives of PIKA-KSDAE, FFI and Raja Ampat BAPPEDA Regency. This FGD discussed the proposed procedure for changing the status of the Nature Reserve area to become a National Park. Conservation areas in the form of national parks provide opportunities for the use of areas for ecotourism purposes in the zone of utilization, and construction of limited physical facilities for conservation purposes, in contrast to nature reserves, where it is not possible to conduct ecotourism activities.

Activity 1.5. Inform provincial spatial planning process based on district (kabupaten) spatial plan (Q4)

The policy brief of the proposed development plan and the Raja Ampat spatial plan (alternative road map proposal) has been presented by FFI. The workshop was attended by the Regent, Regional Secretary, Head of BAPPEDA, Head of the Tourism Office, members of the DPRD, and several community leaders. Further discussions were held with the head of the Regional Development Planning Agency and the head of the tourism office. As a follow up, FFI was asked to become a member/resource person for the revision of the RPJMD, KLHS (Strategic environmental assessment) and revision of the district spatial plan.

The preparation of the draft spatial plan and RPJMD is currently still ongoing. The next obstacle is Law 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government. With the enactment of this law, the transfer of the district's authority to the province's, including in spatial planning (RTRW) and Middle-Term Plans (RPJM), is the implication. For this reason, Raja Ampat FFI, since September 2019, began to be involved in provincial level activities, including:

- As a follow-up to the Manokwari Declaration, on January 31, 2019, FFI was involved and participated as a member of the Development Partners of West Papua Province. FFI inputs related to regency spatial planning and development plans included: reports and data from the HCV survey and their distribution maps in Raja Ampat Regency, development of community-based tourist destinations as a source of local revenue, spatial mapping results of village areas and customary lands.
- West Papua Province has agreed to reduce GHG emissions by 15% in 2020. West Papua BAPPEDA, in this case represented by the Head of Economy, delivered the PPRK implementation progress which has been agreed to be included in the West Papua RPJMD. On November 4-6, 2019, the RAD GRK/BAPPENAS Secretariat held a 3-day socialization event inviting the Ministry of National Development Planning, representatives from West Papua Province OPD and West Papua Regency OPD and West Papua development partners.
- Involvement in a public consultation on West Papua Province's Spatial Planning (RTRW) (November 6, 2019).
- Involvement in a coordination meeting between the Raja Ampat district government and Bappenas to discuss the development plan of the Integrated Tourism Zone in Raja Ampat (Jakarta, 26 June 2019).
- Involvement in the FGD with the ministry of agrarian and spatial planning regarding the designation of Raja Ampat as a National Strategic Area which focuses on Biodiversity Conservation (Waisai, 13 November 2019).

Activity 1.6. Utilize High Conservation Value (HCV) surveys results to recommend alternative road alignment plans or cancellation of road sections (Q1)

HCV reports, policy briefs and alternative road maps have been submitted to the government both formally through workshops and through special discussions with Raja Ampat BAPPEDA. The FFI proposal is based on the consideration of HCV and environmental risks, especially the risk of environmental damage, as road construction will have an impact on damage to land and coastal attractions. Furthermore, scientific considerations should be the basis for revising spatial plans (road development plans), as stated in Activity 1.5. FFI was asked to be involved in the drafting team of the RPJMD and the revision of the spatial plan.

This activity has been carried out with the help of provincial government based on the implementation of law 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. As a consequence district spatial planning is under provincial authority. Provincial authority has been delegated to Raja Ampat district government under BAPPEDA to discuss RPJMD in their RTRW 2020.

Output 2: Collaborative protected area management system established

Activity 2.1.6. Stakeholder consultation in Misool

In structuring the nature reserve of Raja Ampat, West Papua BBKSDA referred to the FFI HCV survey reports as the baseline data. West Papua BBKSDA, with partners, has conducted public consultations on the Misool Island Nature Reserve management. This activity was carried out on 23 November 2019 in Waisai along with public meetings on the Waigeo, Batanta and Salawati Island Nature Reserves designation.

Activity 2.2. Submission of draft management and zonation plans to Ministry of Forestry and Environment for approval.

The zonation map of Misool Island Nature Reserve was approved by the KSDAE-KLHK in June 2019. The arrangement of this reserve designated the villages that were previously inside the protected block to be within new "special block" and "rehabilitation block" designations. The villages are Kapatcol, Lilinta, Biga, Magey, Gamta, Fafanlap, Aduwei and Kayerepop. The block structuring for the nature reserve is as follows: Special Block: 123,67 hectares, Protected Block: 114.631,54 hectares, Rehabilitation Block: 288,89 hectares, Religious & Historical Culture Block: 12,54 hectares.

As mentioned, a Sustainable Raja Ampat Regency Development Workshop was held on March 4-5, 2019. One of the recommendations agreed by stakeholders, especially the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Raja Ampat Regency, was to alter the spatial plan through the proposed change of function from Nature Reserve to National Park. This change is an important step to provide an opportunity for indigenous people to make decisions on the management of the future national park and provide an opportunity for village communities and indigenous groups to regulate their territories according to customary agreements. The mapping of customary lands by the Raja Ampat Regency Government will be carried out in March-December 2020. Thus, it is estimated that the assessment of the proposed change from Nature Reserve into National Park status will occur in 2021/2022. After several verification processes in the central government, an integrated team will come for verification and final assessment and then follow-up with issuance of the change in a Ministerial Decree.

Activity 2.8. Establish awareness program for protecting HCV areas using a flagship conservation awareness approach (Waigeo Brush Turkey, Parrots, Birds of Paradise, Dugong and Marine Turtles) (Q1-Q4).

- Community enthusiasm is apparent from community initiatives to develop homestays in several places: (1) In Kabare Village, the community protect mangrove and animal habitat; (2) In Asukweri village, they protect sea turtle; (3) In Waifoï village, they protect birds, other animals habitat, and prohibiting illegal logging; (4) In Warkesi Village, they protect bird habitat, prohibiting land occupancy by Waisai City residents, and prohibiting illegal logging.
- Since 2019, we brought conservation education programs for 4-6th grade children in 6 schools with 186 students: 25 Elementary School students in Sapokren Village (30 April -1 May 2019); 26 Elementary School students in Wawiyai Village (9-10 May 2019); 89 Elementary School students in Waisai 2 (July-August 2019); 28 Elementary School students in Salafen-Misool Village (September 2019); 17 Elementary School students in Waifoï Village (29-31 October); 9 Elementary School students at Warimak Village (20-23 February 2020).

Outreach and learning activities were carried out for stakeholders in Raja Ampat Regency using a variety of techniques, including:

- Public lecture at the University of Papua Manokwari (UNIPA) on 25 October 2019, attended by over 250 students.
- Participation in the Indonesian Tree Planting Day Celebration organized by the Raja Ampat Forest Management Unit (Bahasa: Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan) (KPH) with theme "DAS sehat, mensejahterakan rakyat" (Healthy watershed, prospering people) in Waisai City (20 November 2019).
- Support to West Papua BBKSDA in promoting sea turtle conservation in North Waigeo (22-25 November 2019).
- Celebration of National Nature Conservation Day (Bahasa: Hari Konservasi Alam Nasional) (HKAN) on 10 August 2019. With Raja Ampat Regency Government, BLUD UPTD KKP West Papua Province, West Papua BBKSDA, and BAPPENAS Desk West Papua, and involving 110 participants (78 high school students and 22 D3-Ecotourism UNIPA students).

Activity 2.9. Establish village conservation agreements for HCV areas, including both important forest habitats (e.g. restricted range of Waigeo Brush Turkey) and marine habitats (Misool seagrass areas, green turtle nesting beaches in Waigeo and Misool) (Q1)

Community agreements on habitat and animal protection were established in village regulations and village security patrols. The customary system '*sasi laut*' was included in the village regulation as a rule that must be obeyed along with the regulation for the protection of habitats and the animals. The village regulation is also equipped with a zonation map of customary-protected and government-protected locations (conservation areas/nature reserves).

For Waigeo Island, the conservation agreement in the village regulation has been ratified in Go, Waifoï, Warimak, Kalitoko, Saonek (Warkesi), Kabare, Asukweri, Darumbab, Bonsayor and Andei Villages. For habitat, there is a prohibition to cut down trees for any purpose in the protected zone and a prohibition to hunt birds, not only birds of paradise, Maleo or Cockatoos, but a prohibition on hunting all species of birds that live there. Asukweri Village, specifically, prohibit catching sea turtles and protect their nesting sites.

Whereas in Misool, the village conservation agreement can be found in its village regulation. 2 assisting villages that have agreed on the form of the village regulation are: Salafen and Aduwey villages. The village regulation, other than prohibiting hunting of animals in the forest, focus on protecting sea turtle nesting grounds and dugong habitat (seagrass), and prohibits catching dugongs or turtles.

Activity 2.10. Provide training and ongoing support for ‘SMART’ collaborative patrolling and law enforcement (Q1-Q4)

Basic level training to introduce the concept of SMART Patrol, GPS and data retrieval and SMART data input have been conducted with West Papua BBKSDA on 13-14 February 2020, in Waisai. 4 staff of West Papua BBKSDA and 6 locals attended the training. Basic level training to introduce the SMART Patrol concept, GPS, and data collection carried out in Salafen Village 18-20 September (2019) with 4 participants.

SMART patrol preliminary training held with, with training of administrative boundary mapping and zonation. It took place in four villages of the North Waigeo district, namely Kabare, Asukweri, Darumbab, and Andei village, in July 2019. Both zonation mapping and smart patrol training still require further practice which FFI will support

Table 1. Raja Ampat SMART Patrol Indicator Table

No	Indicator	Progress Details (2019)
1	Number of training courses developed and/or run	2,0
2	Number of foot boat km in a year	163,299
3	Number of motorcycle or car patrol km in a year	99,9
4	Number of foot patrol km in a year	95,02
5	Number of wildlife poachers arrested	11

Presently, routine patrols focused on two villages (Warkesi and Sapokren), where illegal hunting and logging threats are high. In one year, the Sapokren and Warkesi community patrol teams walk for 163,299 km. In patrol, the military police (KODIM 1805 Raja Ampat) captured and processed 11 animal hunters. Besides, the patrol dismissed some hunters who access the location and prevented residents from cutting down trees. Whereas, independent patrols of the Waifoi Village Community prevented deforestation by residents. Warimak Village patrol also released birds and couscous captured by illegal hunters. To strengthen the community patrol team, FFI and KODIM 1805 Raja Ampat manage regular coordination in law enforcement toward the wildlife hunting.

The Misool patrol team, helped by FFI partners - Yayasan Nazaret Papua, continues to carry out regular patrols with the community on the northern coast of Misool to prevent illegal fishing, turtles, and dugongs hunting. From the local's information, a patrol team and local police have arrested trawl illegal fishing that will damage coral reefs and kill sea turtles and dugongs. It happened in Misool north coast, carried out by a fishing boat from Sorong. Moreover, the patrol team succeeds in prevention by raising resident's awareness not to take and consume turtles.

Output 3. Improved capacity of 200 households in six villages to produce food and cash income from sustainable farming and ecotourism-based livelihoods

Activity 3.2. Training to villagers to increase and diversify home-grown farming products and provide seeds/ tools/ agricultural inputs (Q1)

Training in home-grown farming products and provision of agricultural inputs was carried out by FFI in the 2017-2018 period, but it was not enough to attract the interest of the community to develop agricultural product as an alternative income. In an effort to attract the interest of the community, a program providing transportation assistance to 1 family in Warimak Village has been tested. With this assistance of means of transportation, for 4 months they have successfully marketed their vegetables and sago to Waisai City. But in the following months, the production of vegetables and sago declined. And from the 6th month until now, there is no more product that's marketed to Waisai City. From the discussions with the family, there were several obstacles including:

- Vegetable and sago sellers didn't pay directly with cash, but waited first for products to sell, and were always slow in payment.
- Vegetable and sago production are not continuous. There is no certainty that the amount of vegetables and sago collected would be sufficient, making it difficult to ascertain the timetable for fulfilling requests to sellers in Waisai City. This obstacle is inseparable from the communities' habit of working to collect vegetables, sago or other agricultural products only when cash is needed.
- Based on this situation, the future development of agricultural products should not be directed as commercial products to be sold, but rather directed for family nutrition adequacy from vegetables and the adequacy of carbohydrates/family food security by securing sago groves/forests area. FFI will apply this learning in the remainder of the project.

In the third year, community empowerment focused on locals who were interested in developing various products from fisheries, agriculture, and non-timber forest product. Product development training included:

- In late 2018, FFI carried out a potential study of handicraft products and raw materials in 4 villages in the Mayalibit bay (Warimak, Waifo, Kalitoko, and GO). The 4 villages in Mayalibit Bay create handicraft products using natural materials (collected from the forest). Together, we identified the raw materials and natural dyes that were regularly used and held training on 31 October 2018, and 27 February 2019, involving 14 women weavers, from Warimak, Go, and Waifo villages.
- Training and identification of potential products for development in Wawiyai village held on 5 May 2019 involving 15 participants.
- "On the job training" for MARA Foundation in handling and packaging of food and handicraft products was given to 6 women and 5 men in Waisai City.
- Financial literacy training was held for every craftsman in all villages who were known to make local products. FFI and MARA shared basic finance knowledge, mainly on the importance of saving for emergency funds, and financial literacy.
- Training and Socialization of Food Production Standards Certificate - Home Industry (Bahasa: Sosialiasi Standar Sertifikat Produksi Pangan – Industri Rumah Tangga) (SPP-IRT) and Halal Certification of Wawiyai Salted Fish Products. This was carried out on 4 December 2019 with 15 women involved. The purpose of this training is so that salted fish organizers can learn specific safety requirements and standards in food production and distribution, so they can make improvements and increase market access by meeting relevant standards.

Activity 3.5. Provide training to local villagers to become nature/ trekking guides (Q1-Q4)

English language training for homestay guides and organizers was held in Waifo and Warimak villages in collaboration with the Kitong Bisa Learning Center (KBLC)-Sorong, with 15 participants (8 men and 7 women) from Warimak village and 22 participants (10 men and 12 women) from Kampung Waifo.

FFI also held training for tour guides on 10 October 2019 with 29 participants (26 men and 3 women) from two villages, Warsambin and Lopintol. This training is a collaboration between the Raja Ampat Regency Tourism Department, FFI, CI, HPI, and the National Search and Rescue Agency (Bahasa: Badan SAR Nasional/BASARNAS).

"On-the-job" tracking guide training was provided, led by expert guides, for locals who were interested and have the potential to become special-interest guides. Training was held at Sapokren Village (3 people), Kalisade Village (2 people), Warkesi Village (4 people), Waifo Village (2 people) and Warimak Village (2 people).

Activity 3.6. Provide hospitality training to local villagers to develop homestays and provide meals to tourists (Q1)

The homestay service improvement training was conducted on 7-8 February 2020 in Waisai. The training was attended by 50 participants (33 men and 17 women), include homestay owners (68%), government representatives (24%), and NGOs (8%). Participants came from 9 villages on Waigeo Island, 1 village on Misool Island, 1 village on Batanta Island, and also from Sorong City, Sorong Regency, and South Sorong Regency. The participant's ages varied from 18 to 62 years old. The highest number of participants were in the age range of 32-38 years.

Participants received various lessons and practices, including a lesson on the ethical homestay standards of the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism, delivered by the Head of Raja Ampat Tourism Department. Kristian Sauyai from the Raja Ampat Homestay Association delivered a lesson on homestay development in Raja Ampat. Primary lessons in homestay operation (housekeeping, reservations, and complaints handling) were delivered by Sugeng Rahardjo from FFI Raja Ampat. The section on servicing (food service procedures, health, safety), and suitable menus was delivered by Anandito Abhi A from Meridian Adventure Marina Club & Resort.

“On-the-job” homestay development training (OTJ) was also carried out in some homestays: Puyau Homestay in Kalisade Village (4 participants, 21 July 2019); Renos Homestay in Asukweri Village (2 participants, 22 July); Saupon Homestay in Waifoi Village (4 participants, 21-22 September); Feyef and Aneta Homestay in Wawiyai (3 participants, 4 December), and Yengkawe Homestay in Sapokren (3 participants, 27-28 January 2020).

Activity 3.7. Provide business development support (Q1-Q4)

We provided business support to encourage self-sufficiency in homestay business development. This support includes procurement for items such as mattresses, cleaning and lightning equipment, clean water equipment, and materials for bird watching tower installation (see annex for detail procurement support). Another support provided to homestay business development is connecting homestay owners and tour guides with the Homestay Association and Indonesian Guides Association (Bahasa: Himpunan Pramuwisata Indonesia/HPI).

FFI, West Papua BBKSDA, and the Raja Ampat Regency Tourism Department helped business development by facilitating a tourism plan in Sapokren Village in "Sapokren Forest Park: Conservation-based Ecotourism Development." The Sapokren village was then encouraged to take part in the 2019 Indonesian Sustainable Tourism Award (ISTA) held by the Ministry of Tourism in May 2019. On 26 September 2019, the tourism village "Sapokren Forest Park" won the Green Bronze Award in the category of Environmental Conservation. An award recognises local commitment to changing profession from illegal loggers or bird hunters to tourism actors who maintain the forest and the sea by promoting sustainable actions.

Support for development of tourism business was also provided to Lopintol and Warsabin Village communities, in Mayalibit Bay District. FFI, West Papua BBKSDA, and the Tourism Department gave support by assisting the development of an annual festival in two villages held by the Raja Ampat Regency government, "Festival Pesona Bahari 2019", on 19 October 2019 with 90 tourists attending. Festival Pesona Bahari is an endeavor to promote tourism activities in the Mayalibit Bay as well as an opportunity for the community to gain experience for arranging and conducting similar activities in the future.

Besides tourism actors, local product artisans were supported in procurement of key items. Tools and materials supported include one complete set of tools to process raw materials and natural dyes, white embroidery threads (ready to be colored by natural dyes), and a set of embroidery tools. For VCO production, we gave coconut tools, packaging bottles, and other types of equipment needed. We look forward to better process, capacity and result production in these target groups in year 4 of the project.

Activity 3.8. Provide start-up small grants (Q1)

Small grants for business development were provided through discussions with BAPPEDA, the Tourism Agency, and the Industrial and Trade Agency. The recommendation from these advisors was to provide development for new businesses through the marketing of community products related to livelihoods in fisheries, agriculture and handicrafts derived from natural materials taken from forests without damaging the environment, and at the same time enrich tourist attractions, especially through the provision of Raja Ampat souvenirs.

Grants were given to the MARA Foundation in the form of capital to purchase goods/materials and equipment to supplement the needs of a shop as well as to be a display for the promotion of original Raja Ampat products produced by women's groups from various villages. MARA Foundation was also trained and assisted in production, promotion and bookkeeping management.

The grant amount given to the MARA foundation from May 2019 - March 2020 is IDR 105,836,965. This grant is used by the MARA foundation to hold several activities: (1) Capacity building training; (2) setup of production house operations and souvenir shops; (3) funds to purchase craft products from the community; (4) Transportation allowance to move products, and (5) Obtaining packaging and labeling supplies for products.

Activity 3.9. Capacity building for local NGO

As a new institution, the MARA Foundation needs a lot of capacity building support, especially in organizational, planning and administrative management. FFI's support for the MARA Foundation started with on-the-job training in business development, collaboration development with local governments (Industrial Agency and Tourism Agency), formulation of strategic plans, organizational management, formulation of SOPs, and guidance on the duties and functions of partner personnel.

Capacity-building activities for MARA members specifically included:

- Training and assistance in Yayasan Mani Ambyan Raja Ampat's strategic plan development, August 2019 in Waisai, with 12 participants (7 men and 5 women). The activity outputs include MARA Foundation's vision, mission, and organizational structure establishment. Further, we created MARA Foundation's Stakeholder Analysis, SWOT Analysis, and Strategic Planning documents.
- Organizational and teamwork training, 2 September 2019 in Waisai, with 10 MARA members (5 men and 5 women).
- Financial record training, 18-22 October 2019 in Waisai, to 2 women, as cashiers and treasurers.
- Computer training held on 3 November 2019 in Waisai involved 3 men and 3 women.
- Mini Project Exhibition. A mini project is a comprehensive training package that must be taken by each organization. The Mini Project Exhibition was held twice, in Teluk Wondama District, 25 November 2019, and the Festival Gemar Makan Ikan (Like to Eat Fish) Exhibition, 5 December 2019. The team joined the exhibition as a learning medium in implementing the marketing process.
- Online Training on Stock Opname (software) Registration & Ready to Sell-Products held on 6 December 2019 with 4 participants (2 Men and 2 Women).
- Report-making training, 8 January 2020, to 1 woman, as local product MARA coordinator (Korina Lapon). The output is one member of the MARA team can now produce standardized and structured reports.

Besides MARA Foundation, for approximately five months, the partner Yayasan Nazaret Papua has assigned a staff member to intern (on-the-job training) to gain knowledge in conservation campaigns, and in the next stage will be assigned in other areas of expertise, including at MARA Foundation, to improve the intern's organizational management expertise.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

The project this year is progressing well. All the activities planned for this year have also been implemented.

Output	Indicator	Baseline	Year 3 (2019-2020)	Source of Evidence	Comment)
1. Ridge-to-reef conservation approach mainstreamed into district regional development planning	1.1 At least four local NGO partner (YNP) and six nature reserve staff have capacity to participate in HCV assessments in first year	YNP and West papua BBKSDA staff have not received HCV assessment training	Fully reported on year 1.	HCV training reports, participant evaluation	Completed
	1.2 HCVs in six customary forest/marine areas in Waigeo and Misool will be identify in the second year	Many ecosystem and habitat types, as well as distribution ranges of threatened animal and plant species in Raja Ampat are unknown or adequately studied.	Fully reported on year 1 & 2.	Biodiversity report	Completed
	1.3 HCVs/ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan in the third year	The HCV aspect is not currently being adequately considered in the Regency spatial planning process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HCV reports, policy briefs and village planning and mapping reports have been formally submitted to BAPPEDA of Raja Ampat. The proposed revisions of area status from nature reserve to community-based national park have been followed up by the Raja Ampat Regency Government. 	1. Policy Brief & Paper 2. Minutes of meeting 3. Documentation	Not complete but we continue to monitor and document progress, noting that government approval of proposed revisions is required to proceed
	1.4 Draft district spatial plan agreed by stakeholders by the end of the project	The spatial plan draft that takes HCV aspects into consideration has not been submitted to the DPRD (Regional Assembly) and the Provincial Government	It will conduct in 2021 in the end of the project	N/A	Will commence pending completion of 1.3
	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	The government has drawn-up plans for ring roads around the islands and parts of Waigeo ring-road has been completed, albeit now mostly in disrepair pending additional investment.	HCV reports, policy briefs and alternative road maps have been formally submitted to the government both formally through workshops and special discussions with Raja Ampat BAPPEDA.	1. Map 2. Documentation	Not complete but we continue to monitor progress and await government responses
2. Collaborative protected area management system established	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	Protected area zonation and management planning processes take place without the participation of local communities	At the village level, a total of 232 people from 20 villages were involved in mapping the forest and coastal management zones.	Documentation	The participants were monitored by attendance list.

	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	and without recognition of their sustainable use and income initiatives.			
	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)	There is no conservation agreements established between the villages and the nature reserve management authority.	BBKSDA has signed a collaborative management agreement to establish the Forest Farmer Group and the SMART Patrol Group or Community-Forest Rangers Partnerships for the 4 assisted villages in Waigeo. 20 villages have completed a village regulation draft on forest and coastal protection accompanied by a village zoning map approved at the district level.	1. Forest Farmer Group Decree 2. Village Regulation Draft Maps 3. Documentation	From the original target of 6 villages, 20 villages were reached. FFI continues expanding the village initiative in order to maximise the positive impact of community engagement in natural reserves in Raja Ampat.
	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	LMMA (Locally Managed Marine Area) is not established on Misool and Waigeo.	In 2019, YNP made a declaration to establish a northern Misool waters area of 313,000 ha as a customary fishing area (KPA).	Map	One LMMA has been initiated on northern Misool to protect core marine area. In the following year, we expect wider area to come under formal community-led management.
	2.4 Illegal logging and wildlife trade reduced >50% through effective collaborative patrolling and law enforcement in final project year compared in the first year of SMART patrol reports	Collaborative patrol system and law enforcement has not yet implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 2020, 5 family heads in Warkesi village have replaced their income source from illegal logging and selling birds to managing bird tourism spots and working as guides. Routine collaboration patrols between FFI, West Papua BBKSDA, and community groups continue to be carried out to reduce illegal logging and wildlife trade activities; Law enforcement for illegal logging and wildlife trade has established. Eleven poachers were captured by the Warkesi KTH patrol team and processed at KODIM 1805 Raja Ampat (police) in Waisai City. The local government has taken the initiative to draft a regional regulation on the protection of birds and their habitat 	1. Patrol Reports 2. Documentation	
3. Improved capacity of 200 households in six villages to produce food and cash income from	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	The amount of production and diversity of agricultural or agro-forestry products is still very limited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carried out 5 training to increase capacity of craftsmen of local products. 3 types of local products have already obtained a Cottage Industry Products (PIRT) serial number, specifically Sapokren Banana Chips, Wawiyai Salted Fish and Lopintol Fish. 2 types of local product, Wawiyai Salted Fish and Lopintol Fish Sticks have successfully obtained a 	1. Activities Reports 2. Documentation 2. Data monitoring	Monitoring is carried out by recording the amount of production and income of each craftsman.

sustainable farming and ecotourism-based livelihoods.	increase (750 people, 50% female); by EOP 300 households (1500 people, 50% female)		<p>Halal certification from the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for local products from the government including: (a) The Trade and Industry Agency providing building loans to be used as a packaging house and souvenir shop in Waisai and (b) MARA local products becoming a mainstay souvenir in every government activity. 45 craftsmen and managers start receiving alternative income since joining MARA local product management. 		
	<p>3.2 At least 200 households (approx. 1,000 people of which 50% female) derive increased income from project-supported eco-tourism</p> <p>Targets: 10% increase in income by mid-project; 15% by EOP compared with SOP</p>	<p>Only a few communities, groups and micro-enterprises have been able to benefit from the recent tourism-driven economic development in Raja Ampat. The lack of capital and technical expertise hamper the sustainable economic development in the rural villages of the Raja Ampat archipelago.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Until 2020, 156 people (m: 116 & w: 40) are involved in ecotourism development activities training, mentoring, providing assistance. From March 2019 to March 2020, 3 trainings and 4 on the job training have been carried out for ecotourism guides. 2 guides have received a tour guide certification from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. 1 tourist destination, an FFI's assisted village, Sapokren, received the Green Bronze award in the category of Environmental Conservation at the 2019 Indonesia Sustainable Tourism Award (ISTA). Regina Lapon, an FFI beneficiary, received an award from the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment as The Best 17 and & The Best 7 "Innovation of Community Participation in Women's Empowerment and Child Protection" in tourism. The revenue from homestay business every month varies greatly (from IDR 1,150,000 until IDR 5,550,000) Two bird watching spots in Sapokren Village and Warkesi Village experienced an increase in both the number of visitors and income. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activities Reports Documentation Data monitoring 	<p>Monitoring is carried out by giving guestbooks and receipts to ecotourism actors. It is used to identify the number of guests, income, and visiting trends, like visit length, high-season period, country of origin, and age. This data is to be used as a foundation to develop marketing strategies in the following year.</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>Local NGO partner (YNP) staff do not yet have the technical skills and institutional capacity to support sustainable community development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019-2020, capacity building for local NGOs was carried out for 2 local institutions: YNP and MARA Foundation. A total 6 training activities have been carried out during the third year. 	<p>Documentation</p>	<p>Monitoring is carried out by the project manager directly to NGO partners.</p>

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 300 indigenous households.

Indicator 1: HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan.

Means of Verification: District spatial plan, submission to district parliament

The district spatial plan has not been revised within the third year, but biodiversity survey reports, policy papers, workshops and FGDs have been intensively conducted to support local government action. The local government is interested in terrestrial conservation, especially for tourism development and community involvement in the protection of nature reserves. Land tourism has begun to develop (bird watching, cave, trekking in the forest, homestay, lake). Likewise, village mapping and customary areas mapping are in the implementation process. Revisions to the spatial plan will be scheduled and budgeted by the local government in 2020. Provincial RTRW is targeted to be completed in early 2021. It is expected to be achieved in the following year's report period.

Indicator 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).

Means of Verification: Village conservation agreements, collaborative patrolling and law enforcement reports, minutes of meetings of participatory zonation

West Papua BBKSDA has involved 2 villages around West Waigeo Nature Reserve/CA Waigeo Barat (Sapokren & Warkesi) and 2 villages around East Waigeo Nature Reserve/CA Waigeo Timur (Warimak & Waifoi) in managing the area collaboratively through patrol activities and sustainable use (ecotourism & local non-timber forest products). Apart from forming community organizations (Forest Farmer Groups), West Papua BBKSDA also provides capacity building support and business assistance to groups. In 2020, West Papua BBKSDA made a strategic plan for assistance activities for the next 5 years in these villages: Warkesi, Warimak, Waifoi, and Wawiyai so that funding for the area security and assistance activities could be guaranteed. In 2020-2021, BBKSDA will encourage the formation of further collaborative management systems in 2 villages (Salafen and Aduwey) within Misool Nature Reserve.

Indicator 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.

Means of Verification 3 & 4: End-of-project Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) in comparison of initial baseline PIA data; basic occupancy and financial records of enterprises and homestay association. PIAs will include women and men and results will be disaggregated by gender association. Repeat Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour (KAB) Survey as part of the PIA.

Facilitation of village regulation and forest and coastal management zones mapping at the village level has involved 232 locals so far in 2020. This facilitation by FFI has been accepted by the regency government as one of the best ways to advance development planning and spatial planning that accommodate public interest, therefore in the 2020 budget year, BAPPEDA will conduct ethnographic studies and customary mapping in all of Raja Ampat regency with facilitation assistance from FFI. This is anticipated to be completed by January 2021.

Indicator 4: 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.

156 people were involved in the ecotourism development program and 46 people were involved in local product development programs to increase revenue in the third year. Tourism in Mayalibit Bay

(Waifo & Warimak) has experienced good progress. The number of tourists is increasing every year, where in 2017, there were 37 people, in 2018, there were 52 people, and in 2019, there were 71 people. The increase in the number of visits remains gradual, however, the amount of revenue obtained during 2019 increased significantly compared to 2017. This shows that the ecotourism business is better managed and is able to have a greater impact on the local community.

Since the outcome indicators show rapid progression in involvement of local households and the wider area of Raja Ampat, FFI anticipates that the outcome of the project will be achieved by the end of funding. We keep expanding our work for the benefit of local people and nature in Raja Ampat.

Table 2. Financial monitoring from ecotourism activities in Mayalibit Bay (Warimak & Waifo)

Year	Revenue	Expenses	Sum of Profit
2017	IDR 24.500.000	IDR 24.450.000	IDR 50.000
2018	IDR 120.450.000	IDR 92.350.000	IDR 28.100.000
2019	IDR 203.150.000	IDR 147.150.000	IDR 56.000.000

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Overall the assumptions made are still valid and there have been few changes during the project and this reporting year, although it must be noted that COVID-19 restrictions came into force in the last 2-3 weeks of this report period. While it is too soon to know how long travel restrictions will remain, or quantify economic impacts at the project site, we acknowledge that the COVID-19 outbreak challenges project activities and underlying assumptions on eco-tourism. As long as domestic and international travel to Raja Ampat is suspended, many eco-tourism beneficiaries will temporarily lose access to this livelihood. During the next period of this project, FFI will closely monitor the effect of COVID-19 on activities and communities at the project site.

- a. We assumed ongoing support from BKSDA and BAPPEDA. BKSDA support is currently strengthened by the issuance of a regulation on the obligation to implement conservation partnership programmes with the community.
- b. Ecotourism and livelihoods have been affected by natural disasters, but seemingly only temporarily. 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. (note COVID-19 statement at the start of this section).
- 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 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 in the project this had proven correct until the international and domestic travel restrictions which came into force during March 2020. See statement at start of section about COVID-19 and its impacts.

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

• Biodiversity Conservation Impact

This project is so far succeeding in having a positive impact on Raja Ampat's biodiversity through collaborative protected area security actions and promotion of sustainable practice in ecotourism. Various trainings in the first and second year worked to increase public awareness of the importance of protecting the forest and the animals within, whilst building capacity in economic opportunities.

The development of community-based ecotourism around the West and East Waigeo Nature Reserve (Bahasa: Cagar Alam Waigeo) appears successful in positively changing the villager's behavior. Earlier, they earned income from illegal logging and wildlife trade activities. Then it turned to tourism establishments such as developing homestays, managing bird-watching spots, and becoming a guide. The development of forest and beach homestays encourages homestay organizers to implement conservation rules in their area. As an example, Saufon Homestay in Waifoi Village prohibits fishing, catching crabs, and mangrove logging around the homestay, which is also a customary forest. Moreover, the homestay owner disseminated information about the rules to local villagers. Guides in Warimak and Waifoi Villages have also worked to reduce nearby bird hunting and logging.

In Sapokren Village, infrastructure development like roads is recognised as threatening environmental preservation, with the community refusing road widening by the government. They likewise reject the plan of road construction heading to Kampung Sapokren, because it can disrupt the Bird of Paradise and other bird habitat that are becoming the source of community livelihood. In addition to forests, the Sapokren community care also committed to marine conservation, executed through traditional fisheries management approaches. They banned net use in surrounding Sapokren waters, and they also have rules related to coral reef protection. The villager's dependence on forests and sea is very high. They are conscious that the nature they protected will be beneficial to their livelihoods in the future.

- **Poverty Alleviation Impact**

It still too early to conclude decisively that this project has an influence on poverty alleviation in Raja Ampat. Nevertheless, the project has already made a direct economic impression on the heads of family and women who are now involved in ecotourism and local product development activities. Additionally, the ecotourism business growth brings additional employment opportunities for locals, such as transportation rental services, guides, and food supplies for guests like fish and vegetables.

The central government has appreciated project efforts on biodiversity conservation and linked poverty alleviation in Raja Ampat. This is shown through their award of an Indonesia Sustainable Tourism Award in Environmental Preservation Category in 2019, and a further award for The Best 7 Innovation in Tourism initiated by a Local Woman of Raja Ampat.

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

This project directly contributed to SDG 1 (No Poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 14 (Life below Water), and 15 (Life on Land). The project mainly contributes to SDG 14 and 15 by protecting marine and terrestrial habitats for threatened species through spatial planning agreements, with protecting and maintaining forests sustainably and collaboratively. Contribution in SDG 1 and 8 is through sustainable livelihoods development for indigenous people by ecotourism businesses and local product improvement. Finally, contribution to SDG 10 is by providing stakeholders with equitable participation in project activities and decision making for better co-management.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project contributes to the Convention on Biology Diversity (CBD), i.e.:

- Article 8. Contribute to in-situ conservation by supporting the government to appropriately manage the protected areas occupied by unique and threatened species.
- Article 12. Contribute to research and training activities for local communities, local NGOs, and the government, so they are skilled in identifying, conserving, and utilizing biodiversity sustainably.
- Article 7. Contribute to providing a biodiversity database for the area that can be used in the future for research and monitoring
- Article 13. Contribute to enhancing knowledge for the region's biodiversity amongst local stakeholders and resource users through awareness and training activities.
- Article 10. Contribute to integrating biodiversity values into a regional and national level development plan for Raja Ampat.
- Furthermore, this project encourages Indonesia's commitment to The Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, and 18. (1) Contribute to increasing awareness of biodiversity protection and sustainable use through awareness actions and training to local communities

and governments; (2) Contribute to integrating biodiversity values into regional and national development plans, so regional and national governments have a robust development plan to prevent uncontrolled infrastructure development; (5) Contribute to overcoming forest loss, degradation, and fragmentation through adequate collaborative protection in the forest with high conservation value; (7 & 10) Contribute to reducing the coral reefs damaged caused by land clearing and chemicals used in agricultural activities through the system development of organic and sustainable agriculture; (12) Contribute to preventing the extinction of threatened species such as Vulnerable Dugongs and Endangered Maleo Waigeo. Also, contribute to preventing trading in protected bird species such as birds of paradise, cockatoos, and parrots by collaborative patrols and network building in law enforcement with the police and Indonesian National Armed Forces; (14) Contribute to restoring and protecting ecosystems that provide essential services for the local's livelihoods and welfare that rely on forests. e.g., women who take non-timber forest products as raw material for weaving, and locals who use environmental services for ecotourism tracking and bird watching; (18) Encourage the participation and rights of indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation through their involvement in the determination in protected area zoning, and strengthening collaborative management for forest use.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project adequately supports poverty alleviation by helping communities develop alternative livelihoods through ecotourism improvement, sustainable agriculture, and local products. The goal is that the communities gain sustainable sources of income while utilising and maintaining the forest, coastal, and marine environment. The ecotourism improvements have succeeded in substituting community income from illegal or unsustainable activities such as logging and hunting into being guides, organizing bird-watching spots, and providing homestay businesses. From the local products, women eventually earn income (cash), where before they had no direct access to income.

Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior (KAB) awareness survey showed that 56% of respondents were categorized as low income, with the primary sources of community income coming from traditional fisheries (82%) and farm products (17%). It is yet challenging to evaluate whether this project has succeeded in raising the local's income, and this will be tested in the final year of the project. However, through the project communities have gained additional income streams to meet daily needs, education, and develop further business. Capacity increase in both ecotourism development and local product manufacture need to be continued because it remains challenging to standardize service quality and products produced across all communities and individuals involved.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

This project involves men and women equitably. Men and women have equal opportunities to participate in training, village-level consultation, and become an organizational member in bodies such as KTH and LPHP. Even though it is quite hard to involve women and men in one activity, the approach has succeeded in boosting women's confidence to do many activities outside their usual jobs, and gain access to new roles and income streams

In ecotourism development activities, like training and mentoring, there are fewer women involved than men. However, the increase in women's involvement from 2017 to 2020 is quite significant. Up until 2020, the percentage of women involved in tourism development has been 26% compared to 74% men, and whilst this is not equal, it nonetheless represents progress in this context. In addition to increases in numbers of individuals, the initiation of tourism businesses by women has also occurred. For example, two women accompanied by FFI consistently run homestay businesses, specifically Regina Lapon in North Waigeo and Milka Malkusi in Sapokren.

Women are certainly more involved in local product development activities such as food and crafts (approx. 100% women). In total, the participation of women compared to men for all activities up until 2020 is almost equivalent (43%:57%). It is an increase from the previous year of the project, where women involved in the programme accounted for only 30% of participants

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The project was monitored and evaluated based on the project work plan and the agreed measurable indicators (Annex 1 and 2). There have been no changes to the M&E plan during the reporting period. We are submitting progress report to all partners involved in the project (West Papua BBKSDA,

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 and that the project gets feedback from them. The internal team supporting the M&E are:

- Frank Momberg - monitoring protected area management and spatial planning interventions. He has visited Raja Ampat in March, October 2019 and March 2020.
- Oroverde - Oroverde visited the project 13-22 March 2020.
- Helen Schneider - livelihood interventions. Helen has provided feedback and technical support on gender and livelihood issues.
- Finance Manager, Maris Sirande centrally evaluates financial issues and works closely with Anesa Rrahema, the site finance officer.
- Cahyo Nugroho - project management oversight. During the sustainable development workshop in March 2019, Cahyo engaged with national and local political key persons to discuss issues including the conversion of natural reserves to a national park. He also provided feedback to the project management, and visited villages and homestays.

9. Lessons learnt

This third year of project has overall run smoothly. Key areas of progress are well maintained of in this year including: teamwork and collaboration with partners from local government, NGO and local community, covering multiple different expertise and needs. The project unites these institutions which have several different concerns, and FFI has been able to identify common needs and priorities for support. However, stakeholder engagement remains in progress for FFI, which is comparatively new in Raja Ampat.

Sustainability is also a core concern of the project. Firstly, FFI provides capacity building support in short-term and long-term periods. Next, FFI documented it in a report, then the socialization of long-term impacts is carried out. Thus, the government opens and even adds it to their list of Regional Budget Priorities in 2020-2021. For example, a project livelihood program (local product development and community tourism business) was included in the government program in 2020. In this case, the Tourism Department Planning includes the Mayalibit Bay and Kabui Bay, which as a target location would receive direct support from the government to improve the ecotourism quality in Raja Ampat. Also, support for the assisted village program was fully established for the next five years by West Papua BBKSDA's Community Empowerment Master Plan in 2021-2025.

Involving local communities and multidisciplinary experts in community development projects in conservation areas is a key lesson which the project has sought to apply. A community approach is the key to the achievements of this project so far. In providing assistance and awareness about the project, the involvement of staff who are not only experts in their fields but also understand how to communicate and adapt well with communities has been important throughout the project. This approach to working is having an impact in maintaining community collaboration with the project.

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

No	Comments	Feedback PM
1	Provide comments on the involvement of each partner during the reporting period.	FFI added new partners in conducting the project in the past year. A partner collaboration description provides in section 2. Project Partnerships
2	Address the problem of sea turtle consumption by the villagers and explain the available regulation on it at the village level.	We still found sea turtle consumption in some villages in Raja Ampat, mainly around holidays, like Christmas. Various actions have been taken to overcome this situation, for example: 1) Local partner YNP holds sea patrols routinely in North Misool. 2) 2 villages in Misool (Waigeo & Salafen), 8 in the northern part of Waigeo (Kabare, Bonsayor, Asukweri, Andei, Kalisade, Darumbab, Boni, Warkori) have made village regulations. One of the articles includes rules prohibiting hunting and consumption of sea turtle (Article 11, Village Regulation). 3) In North Waigeo and Sapokren villages, the church has officially established SASI regards to sea turtle protection.
3	Explain where the funds for the SMART patrol team will be coming from.	West Papua BBKSDA has designated 4 villages (Warimak, Waifoi, Sapokren, and Warkesi) as priority assisted villages. The determination of priority village has a positive impact on the

		certainty of funding for assistance and patrol activities in the following year. In 2020, BBKSDA provided grant assistance IDR 30,000,000 in every village. FFI will assist community groups on the expense realization. Also, in early 2020 West Papua BBKSDA and FFI built the strategic plan in the assistance program on priority villages. KLHK then submitted the program plan and budget for the next 5 years.
4	Give further details on vegetable production by the villagers, including the number of households involved and the estimated revenue from sales.	See Activities 3.1 on AR and 3.2 Output 3 on AR
5	Provide a marketing strategy for coconut oil as well as estimated revenue.	<p>The business development of local products, including VCO, is carried out in collaboration with the MARA Foundation. Since 2018, we had studied on potential, local product mapping, product and marketing analysis, and SCM business innovation. Now, FFI and MARA collaborate with the Industry and Trade Agency to manage production houses and souvenir shops in Waisai.</p> <p>The market analysis held produces food, sewn products, and bags with natural dyes (best sellers), i.e. 90-100% from the available stock, while VCO was only 10%. The development of VCO to another derivative product, like soap or scented balm, needs to be done to increase the market segmentation. So it can be demanded not only by tourists as souvenirs but also by locals as a daily product.</p> <p>Several marketing strategies are built to increase brand awareness in revenue/sales improvement of local products are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competitive pricing, through engaging branding and packaging. 2. Prepare promotional media like the distributed catalogues at hotels/resorts and placed posters at the port. 3. Actively participate in events and exhibitions 4. Provide storefronts in government offices and banks to expand awareness of the Raja Ampat community. 5. Sell a variety of product packages such as holiday hampers, souvenir bundling for tourists, and stall installation for hotels and resorts. 6. Collaborate with Industry and Trade Department to manage production houses and souvenir shops in Waisai.
6	Set the baseline as requested in ARR1	See section 3.2 on AR
7	As mentioned in ARR1, remark on the complete list of conventions and treaties to report against under section 6.	See section 6 in AR
8	Provide details about the exit strategy in section 12 of the next AR.	See section 12 in AR

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

12. Sustainability and legacy

The main challenge for sustainability of local products and tourism in Raja Ampat is Supply Chain Management (SCM), notably on quality standards and market access. This is caused by several factors including 1) difficult transportation access and relatively high cost, 2) communication access not evenly spread in all villages, and 3) community education level. These lead to an obstacle in strengthening business units if costs and responsibilities fall on each business actor in their respective villages. Thus, FFI formed an idea to create a new business unit that runs SCM of local

products of the Raja Ampat community, including distribution and marketing. For local products, the SCM pilot project was operated through the MARA Foundation. Since 2018, MARA has implemented a local product management system for communities in the assisted villages. Their products are branded as MARA Local Products, and they also hold marketing activities.

In the ecotourism business, we started to conceptualize ideas in creating business units on product development through package making and marketing. To begin with, together with MARA Foundation, we built the inforajaampat.com website as a channel to distribute and enhance the awareness of local products and terrestrial ecotourism in Raja Ampat. Further, to open access to the market, FFI creates a collaboration channel with Tour Operators and digital platforms such as stayrajampat.com and Visit Raja Ampat.com.

These partner-driven elements, and the demand for them, will help to ensure a sustained legacy to the project. We also continue to build technical capacity of partners to continue this work, and to monitor the village conservation agreements which will secure long-term access for sustainable use of natural resources by indigenous communities. As such, our planned exit strategy remains valid.

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 workshop resources that feature the Darwin Initiative logo (see annex 4). FFI Raja Ampat acknowledges Darwin Initiative funding as a distinct project with a clear identity.

The MoU(s) are between (1) FFI and the Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE) and (2) FFI-Raja Ampat and BBKSDA West Papua. According to those MoUs, it is clearly stated that the Darwin Initiative supports the project, specifically in the funding form that must be contributed under the Program Implementation Plan and Award Guidelines. We have an Instagram ID @kitongpuceritahijau to publish our activities in Raja Ampat, but it has not linked yet to Darwin Initiative social media.

14. Safeguarding

FFI's **Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure** was developed in December 2014 and last updated in March 2018. The policy applies to Members of Council and its sub-committees, FFI employees, temporary staff provided through agencies, volunteers and interns, contractors, consultants, service providers and any third parties who carry out work on behalf of FFI, in partnership with FFI or in conjunction with FFI. The policy demonstrates the organisation's commitment to safeguarding children and adults at risk and to complying with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; confirms the arrangements and procedures in place to safeguard children and adults at risk, including FFI's code of conduct; and provides clear guidance on how to raise, and how FFI responds to, concerns and allegations regarding the maltreatment of children and adults at risk. The policy expressly states that FFI does not tolerate sexual exploitation and abuse of any kind.

FFI's **Anti-bullying and Anti-harassment Policy** was developed in March 2018. The policy applies to Members of Council and its sub-committees, FFI employees, temporary staff provided through agencies, volunteers and interns, contractors, consultants and any other third parties who carry out work on FFI's behalf. The stated purpose of the policy is to ensure a safe, welcoming and inclusive working environment, which is free from intimidation, threats, discrimination, bullying or harassment; to communicate clearly FFI's zero-tolerance of any form of bullying or harassment; to define the terms 'bullying' and 'harassment' and provide examples, so that there is a clear understanding of the types of conduct that are prohibited; to communicate the importance of reporting incidents of bullying and harassment; and to communicate the procedures in place to manage incidents of bullying and harassment. The policy expressly states that bullying or harassment of any kind against a person or group of people, whether persistent or an isolated incident, will not be tolerated under any circumstances.

FFI's **Whistleblowing Policy** was developed in June 2013 and last updated in December 2019. The policy applies to FFI employees. The stated purpose of the policy is to encourage employees to

report suspected wrongdoing in the organisation as soon as possible, in the knowledge that their concerns will be taken seriously and investigated as appropriate, and that their confidentiality will be respected. It provides guidance on how to raise those concerns and aims to reassure employees that they can raise genuine concerns in good faith without fear of reprisals, even if they turn out to be mistaken.

FFI's partner due diligence procedures include checking whether any safeguarding concerns have arisen with the partner concerned and the Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure forms part of contracts and agreements with third party contractors and sub-grantees. We are also currently researching LMS platforms (Learning Management Systems) which would enable online training in policies & procedures.

We monitor updates in Government and Charity Commission guidance and review our policies and procedures accordingly. No safeguarding issues have been reported during the reporting year.

In terms of **social safeguards**, FFI has publically available position papers on our [Livelihoods & Governance page](#), covering our approaches to **Free, Prior and Informed Consent, Gender in Conservation, and Displacement and Restrictions on Access to Resources and Conservation**. Our specialist Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance team support regional FFI staff and partners to take a holistic, people-centred approach to biodiversity conservation, and to ensure all project activity is strongly aligned with these principles.

There have been no safeguarding concerns relevant to the project during the reporting year.

15. Project expenditure

Table 3: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin?

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact: Raja Ampat's terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services are managed sustainably, with associated increases in biodiversity and welfare of indigenous communities.</p>		<p>Welfare of Indigenous Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2019, FFI together with Mani Ambiyani Raja Ampat (MARA) Foundation were successfully identified and developed 15 local products as Raja Ampat's signature products. Branding and marketing strategies to distribute products to buyers are perfectly designed. The product gets a promotional place in a Gallery House which is supported by the Department of Industry and Trade (Disperindag). • Two local products, salty fish has and fish stik have been certified by the Health Agency of Raja Ampat (PIRT) and the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) together with the Halal Certification Institute (Halal). • The Forest Farmer Group (KTH) of the Saporkren Village that we are assisting with, is now recognized by the Government of Indonesia as the best tourism village by winning an award in the Indonesia Sustainable Tourism Awards (ISTA) competition in 2019. • A woman from our assisting village, Kalisade Village, North Waigeo District, became a Local Champion and get the 7 best nomination awards as the representative of Raja Ampat in the Ecotourism and Women's nominations held by the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment. 	

	<p>Sustainable biodiversity management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The patrol team that has been formed on Waigeo Island is now recognized by the Military District Command (KODIM) with achievements in 2019 succeeding in capturing 11 illegal hunters of endemic animal (Waigeo spotted cuscus) on Waigeo Island. • Together with KODIM confiscate the weapon and catch the hunters by legal guidance. In Asukweri Village, North Waigeo, efforts to protect one type of protected marine animal, the sea turtle, are stipulated in the church system as animals that cannot be hunted. • While in North Misool, Indigenous Peoples in the declaration of the inauguration of the north coast as a 313,708-hectare Customary Marine Protected Area covering the Folley Village to Aduwei Village, Raja Ampat Regency and stated to protect the Misool North Coast Coast's natural resources from destruction and use it wisely. <p>Partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raja Ampat's local government often involves FFI in various program planning and implementation. One of them is making regional planning and preparing the RPJMD and spatial planning revision. • Data from biodiversity surveys in 5 taxa (plants, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians) were used as a reference in developing the Raja Ampat Regency. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In carrying out the PEMDA-Raja Ampat activities, our theme “Conservation From Ridge to Reef” was used as for the Maritime Enchantment Festival in Raja Ampat in 2019. 	
<p>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</p>	<p>0.1. HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan Baseline: HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach has not been integrated into district spatial plan</p>	<p>The spatial plan revision of the Regency had not been implemented until 2020. The process of revising the provincial spatial plan is still ongoing.</p> <p>Data from the HCV survey, village zoning and customary land maps have been submitted to the Raja Ampat Government & West Papua Province as input for spatial planning.</p>	<p>The team will continue to be involved in the revision process of the provincial spatial plan.</p> <p>Accompany BAPPEDA for village mapping and customary areas mapping, and Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis assesment.</p>
	<p>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) Baseline: There is no one nature reserves on Waigeo and Misool zoned and managed in collaboration with indigenous villages.</p>	<p>2 villages around CA Waigeo Barat (Sapokren & Warkesi) and 2 villages around CA Waigeo (Warimak & Waifo) in managing the area collaboratively through patrol activities and sustainable use (ecotourism & local non-timber forest products).</p>	<p>On 2020, with West Papua BBKSDA will encourage the formation of collaborative management in Misool Nature Reserve (Salafen and Aduwey) Misool Nature Reserve.</p>
	<p>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. Baseline:</p>	<p>232 locals involved on village level meeting to discuss village regulation and forest and coastal management zones mapping</p>	<p>Knowledge, attitude and behaviour survey in the end of project</p>

	There is no public participation in decision making about access and utilization of natural resources		
	<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.</p> <p>Baseline: A KAB survey on 2018 has identified that the main source of community income is from traditional fisheries (82.2%) and plantation products (17.8%), with an average monthly income of Rp. 1,000,000-Rp. 3,000,000 (70.3%) (£51 - £153).</p>	156 people were involved in the ecotourism development program and 46 people were involved in local product development programs to increase revenue in the third year.	Livelihood programme will continue with focus on capacity building and marketing strategic
<p>Output 1 Ridge-to-reef conservation approach mainstreamed into district regional development planning</p>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional HCV survey was conducted in 4 customary forest areas: Lopintol, Yenbeser, Kabui, & Kalisade • Along with BAPPEDA planning two activities that support the revision of spatial planning: Strategic Environmental Assessment and Customary Area Mapping. • Involved in two meetings with the Ministry of Forestry and Environment to follow up on the proposal to change the status of the nature reserve area into a community-based Nasional Park. • Engaged in two meetings with the Provincial Government to discuss the revision of the provincial spatial planning and provide biodiversity survey data. 	
Activity 1.1 Provide training to YNP, local civil society organisations and BKSDA (Nature Reserve staff) to participate in HCV assessments		<i>This activity has been conducted and fully reported on year 1.</i>	
Activity 1.2 Undertake HCV assessments in Waigeo and Misool islands (forests, seagrass, turtle nesting beaches)		<i>This activity has been conducted and fully reported on year 2.</i>	

Activity 1.3 Facilitate stakeholder consultation to integrate HCVs/ridge-to-reef approach into district spatial plan	<i>This activity has been conducted and fully reported on year 2.</i>	
Activity 1.4. Draft district (kabupaten) spatial plan and submit to parliament	Draft District spatial plan has not been submit to parliament	(Outline what will be carried out in the next period)
Activity 1.5. Inform provincial spatial planning process based on district (kabupaten) spatial plan.	<p>Reports and data from the HCV survey, village zoning area and customary land maps have been submitted to the Government of West Papua Province.</p> <p>Involved in two meetings with the Provincial Government to discuss the revision of the provincial spatial plan and provide Raja Ampat biodiversity survey data.</p>	FFI must be involved in the preparation of the RPJMD and revision of the district spatial plan. The implementation of this activity will adjust to the agenda of the Bappeda/district government
Activity 1.6. Utilize High Conservation Value (HCV) surveys results to recommend alternative road alignment plans or cancellation of road sections	<p>HCV reports, policy briefs and alternative road maps have been formally submitted to the government both formally through workshops and special discussions with Raja Ampat BAPPEDA.</p> <p>But, decisions related to spatial planning, especially for the utilization of forest natural resources and road construction are no longer the district's authority, rather the provincial's authority, due to Indonesian national legislation changes.</p>	Along with Bappeda, FFI will provide alternative recommendations for road construction in Raja Ampat to the provincial government.
Output 2. 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 by year 2. Resource use patterns of both women and men are taken into account</p> <p>2.2 At least six Village conservation agreements established between the villages and the nature reserve</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the village level, a total of 232 people from 20 villages were involved in mapping the forest and coastal management zones. • 4 village conservation agreements established (Warimak, Waifoi, Sapokren, and Warkesi) • 1 turtle conservation area (protection of turtle nesting grounds & breeding grounds) initiated by community groups in Asukweri village being developed. • Customary Marine Protected Area covering 313,708 hectare in North Misool has been declared by Indigenous People. • 11 poachers were captured by the Warkesi KTH patrol team and processed at KODIM 1805 in Waisai city. • Collaborative patrol between FFI, West Papua BBKSDA, and community has been established. <p>(see activity 2.10)</p>

	<p>management authority (three by year 2, three by year 3)</p> <p>2.3 At least 1 LMMA established on Misool that protects critical seagrass areas and 2 LMMAs to protect turtle nesting beaches by year 3</p> <p>2.4 Illegal logging and wildlife trade reduced >50% through effective collaborative patrolling and law enforcement in final project year compared to Year1 SMART patrol reports</p>	
Activity 2.1.6. Stakeholder consultation in Misool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Papua BBKSDA, with partners, has conducted public consultations sooner on the Misool Island Nature Reserve management. This activity was carried out on 23 November 2018 in Waisai along with public meetings on the Waigeo, Batanta and Salawati Island Nature Reserves designation. (see annex 4.3) 	Facilitating the development of collaborative management of KTH (Forest Farmer Groups) between the Aduwey and Salafen communities in 2020 with BBKSDA
Activity 2.2. Submission of draft management and zonation plans to Ministry of Forestry and Environment for approval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The zonation map of Misool Island Nature Reserve was approved by the KSDAE-KLHK in June 2019. Coastal Protection (see activity 2.2 and annex 4.4) 	Facilitating the development of collaborative management of KTH (Forest Farmer Groups) between the Aduwey, Salafen, Kabare, Asukwei & Yenbekaki communities in 2020-2021 with BBKSDA
Activity 2.8. Establish awareness program for protecting HCV areas using a flagship conservation awareness approach (Waigeo Brush Turkey, Parrots, Birds of Paradise, Dugong and Marine Turtles)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Villages (186 elementary school students) have participated in a conservation education program. 110 youth generation in Raja Ampat have participated in conservation awareness program. 250 college student of University of Papua (UNIPA) attended a public lecture on Biodiversity in Raja Ampat. 1 Sea Turtle Protection socialization activities have been carried out with 	Awareness program will continue in next year

		West Papua BBKSDA in North Waigeo. (see annex 4.5)	
Activity 2.9. Establish village conservation agreements for HCV areas, including both important forest habitats (e.g. restricted range of Waigeo Brush Turkey) and marine habitats (Misool seagrass areas, green turtle nesting beaches in Waigeo and Misool)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 collaborative management agreements have been established in Waigeo (Warimak, Waifo, Sapokren, Warkesi (Saonek)) • 20 spatial plan maps and village regulation has established in Waigeo and Misool island • Customary Marine Protected Area of 313,708 hectare in North Misool has been declared by indigenous community 	Conservation agreements for marine habitats (Misool seagrass areas, green turtle nesting beaches) will be held in year 3
Activity 2.10. Provide training and ongoing support for 'SMART' collaborative patrolling and law enforcement. (Q1-Q4)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 SMART patrol trainings were conducted for a total 10 participants • Routine patrols are carried out by 2 community patrol teams (Sapokren & Warkesi). Number of wildlife poachers arrested = 11 Number of foot boat km in a year: 164 km • Collaborative patrols (West Papua BBKSDA, FFI, and local communities) have been agreed upon and have conducted patrols 3 times with a patrol area of 61.27 km 	The SMART patrol will continue in the following year.
Output 3. Improved capacity of 200 households in six villages to produce 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% female) derive increased income from project-supported eco-tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 craftsmen and managers start receiving alternative income since joining MARA local product management. The total income of 41 craftsmen and 5 managers from May 2019 to March 2020 were; Mei-19 = IDR 3.605.000; Aug-19 = IDR 2.311.000; Okt-19 = IDR 3.415.000; Nov-19 = IDR 7.010.000; Feb-20 = IDR 7.979.000; Mar-20 = IDR 13.192.500 • The revenue from homestay business every month varies greatly. The average monthly income of each homestay is Saufon (Waifo) IDR 1,150,000, Feyef (Waiwai) IDR 2,279,167, Yengkawe (Sapokren) IDR 5,550,000, and Kamtabay (Waifo) IDR 5,550,000, lainserongga homestay (Warimak) is still under renovation, so it cannot operate. • Two bird watching spots in Sapokren Village and Warkesi Village experienced an increase in both the number of visitors and income. In 2020, the average monthly income of the spot manager in Warkesi village was IDR 6,000,000, which in 2019 received an average income of IDR 4,125,000. 	

	<p>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 by year 3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 local NGOs received training for capacity building, incorporating: Training and assistance in the preparation of strategic planning (m: 7 & w: 5), Organizational and Team Work Training (m: 5 & w: 5), Financial Recording Training (w: 2), Computer Training (m: 3 & w: 3), Stock & Product Ready to Sell Recording Training (2 m & 2 w), Reporting Training (w: 1). 	
<p>3.2 Provide training to villagers to increase and diversify home-grown farming products (organic vegetable growing/ agroforestry) and provide seeds/ tools/ agricultural inputs through village development small grants</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 training sessions delivered on developing product variations from agriculture, fisheries and non-timber forest products was carried out, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the natural dyes-using training (w: 14) 2. Training and identification of potential product development in Wawiyai village (w: 15) 3. Handling and packaging of food and handicraft products training (w: 6 & M: 5) 4. Financial literacy training (w: 46) 5. Training and Socialization of Food Production Standards Certificate - Home Industry (w: 15) <p>(see Annex 4.8)</p>	<p>Increase product standardization and certification in the following year.</p>
<p>3.5 Provide training to local villagers to become nature/ trekking guides</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 training sessions for Raja Ampat tour guides were conducted, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English training in Waifo and Warimak, (m: 18 & w: 19) 2. Code of conduct and first AID training in Mayalibit Bay (m: 26 & w: 3) • 13 tour guides get On-the-job training. <p>(see Annex 4.9)</p>	<p>Certification and training with the Tourism Office will continue in the following year.</p>
<p>3.6 Provide hospitality training to local villagers to develop homestays and provide meals to tourists</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 homestay management basic training (Housekeeping, Kitcher & front office) was conducted with a 	<p>Standardization and training for homestay actors will continue in the following year in collaboration with the Department of Tourism.</p>

	<p>total of 50 participants (m: 33 & w: 17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 homestays (16 people).received on-the-job training. 	
<p>3.7 Provide business development support including financial, administrative and marketing training, and facilitation links between farmers/community tourism enterprises and travel agencies/tourism operators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 homestays received support, i.e. tools and equipment for homestay. • 1 tourist destination (Sapokren Forest park) received support, i.e. toilets, sign boards and information center buildings. • 2 destinations in the mayalibit bay (Ajelle Pool and Kali Biru) were supported in developing destination and destination equipment, i.e. information boards and trash bins • Handicraft groups received support, i.e.: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set of processing equipment for raw materials and natural dyes, 2. White embroidery thread, 3. Set of embroidery tools, 4. Grated coconut machine, and 5. Bottle packaging (see Annex 4.10) 	<p>Development of ecotourism business support will be carried out in the following year in collaboration with the Department of Tourism and West Papua BBKSDA.</p>
<p>3.8 Provide start-up small grants for the development community-based ecotourism services to community groups, village cooperatives, or groups of local entrepreneurs</p>	<p>MARA Foundation has received a grant of IDR 105,836,965. This grant is used by the MARA foundation to hold several activities: (1) Capacity building training; (2) Production house operations and souvenir shops; (3) Funds for products purchased from the community; (4) Transportation allowance in good's transport, and (5) Obtaining packaging and labeling supplies.</p>	<p>MARA Foundation still needs financial support to carry out SCM business that has been started in the past year. Mentoring support and search for donors / other grants to support the MARA Foundation will be conducted in the third year so that the business that has been started can run well.</p>
<p>3.9 Provide training and Capacity building for local NGO to improve their technical and institutional capacity to support sustainable community development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2019-2020, capacity building for local NGOs was carried out for 2 local institutions: YNP and MARA Foundation. • A total of 2 exhibition mini projects and 6 training activities have been carried out during the third year, which was Training and assistance 	<p>Assistance will continue to be made to the MARA and YNP foundations in the following year. The MARA Foundation will focus on developing livelihoods while YNP will focus on patrolling and research on sea turtles and dugongs.</p>

	in the preparation of strategic planning (m: 7 & w: 5), Organizational and Team Work Training (m: 5 & w: 5), Financial Recording Training (w : 2), Computer Training (m: 3 & w: 3), Stock & Product Ready to Sell Recording Training (m: 2 & w: 2), Reporting Training (w: 1).	
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Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words) Raja Ampat's terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services are managed sustainably, with associated increases in biodiversity and welfare of indigenous communities.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) 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 300 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. 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.</p>	<p>0.1 District spatial plan, submission to district parliament 0.2 Village conservation agreements, collaborative patrolling and law enforcement reports, minutes of meetings of participatory zonation 0.3 0.4 End-of-project Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) in comparison of initial baseline PIA data; basic occupancy and financial records of enterprises and homestay association. PIAs will include women and men and results will be disaggregated by gender association. Repeat Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour (KAB) Survey as part of the PIA.</p>	<p>1 FFI has an excellent collaboration with Raja Ampat BAPPEDA and BKSDA of West Papua, but nonetheless, a key assumption is that BAPPEDA supports the integration of HCVs into the district spatial plan and BKSDA the participatory development of PAs management plans. 2 Ecotourism and livelihoods are not affected by natural disasters, such as hurricanes.</p>
<p>Outputs: 1. Ridge-to-reef conservation approach mainstreamed into district regional development planning</p>	<p>1,1 At least four local NGO partner (YNP) and six nature reserve staff have capacity to participate in HCV assessments by year 1 1.2 HCVs in six customary forest/ marine areas in Waigeo and Misool identified by year 2 1.3 HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan by year 3</p>	<p>1.1 HCV training reports, participant evaluation 1.2 HCV assessment report 1.3 Draft district spatial plan, spatial plan submission to parliament 1.4 Minutes of meetings (village consultations, stakeholder consultations) 1.5 Infrastructure and spatial plans show alternative road alignment or roads/ road sections cancelled (especially road</p>	<p>(See assumption 1 above)</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 by the end of year 2, all roads impacting HCVs cancelled or altered by the end of the project</p>	through the restricted range of the Waigeo Brush-turkey cancelled)	
2. 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 by year 2. Resource use patterns of both women and men are taken into account</p> <p>2.2 At least six Village conservation agreements established between the villages and the nature reserve management authority (three by year 2, three by year 3)</p> <p>2.3 At least 1 LMMA established on Misool that protects critical seagrass areas and 2 LMMAs to protect turtle nesting beaches by year 3</p> <p>2.4 Illegal logging and wildlife trade reduced >50% through effective collaborative patrolling and law enforcement in final project year compared to Year1 SMART patrol reports</p>	<p>2.1 Gender-disaggregated participants' lists and minutes of meetings of participatory zonation, zonation plans, village conservation agreements with the Nature Reserves</p> <p>2.2 Signed village conservation agreements with sufficient incentives for villagers to stop illegal logging and wildlife trade within their customary/ village forests</p> <p>2.3 LMMA agreements and management plans</p> <p>2.4 Collaborative patrolling and law enforcement reports, reduced numbers of parrots/ birds-of-paradise in trade (year 1 and final year SMART patrol reports)</p>	The Nature Conservation Department (West Papua BBKSDA) continues to support community participation in protected area management Incentives such as improved resource access and sustainable livelihood support are sufficient for local communities to enter village conservation agreements and prevent outsiders from illegal logging and wildlife trade in their customary forests within the Nature Reserves.
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	<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</p>	<p>3.1 Mid and end-of-project PIA and end-of-project PIA; basic occupancy and financial records of enterprises and homestay association. PIAs will include women and men and results will be disaggregated by gender</p> <p>3.3 Local NGO technical progress reports, training participant evaluation,</p>	<p>There is no village elite capture or capture by individual clans within the villages of community development benefits</p> <p>Gender equity in the intra-household distribution of benefits</p> <p>Community members adopt improved agricultural production measures</p>

	<p>300 households (1500 people, 50% female)</p> <p>3.2 At least 200 households (approx. 1,000 people of which 50% 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 by year 3.</p>	<p>at least one successful proposal submitted by local NGO to statutory donor documenting financial sustainability</p>	<p>Eco-tourism demand is at least maintained at current levels, if not increased</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Provide training to YNP, local civil society organisations and BKSDA (Nature Reserve staff) to participate in HCV assessments</p> <p>1.2 Undertake HCV assessments in Waigeo and Misool islands (forests, seagrass, turtle nesting beaches)</p> <p>1.3 Facilitate stakeholder consultation to integrate HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach into district spatial plan</p> <p>1.4 Inform provincial (propinsi) spatial planning process based on district (kabupaten) spatial plan</p> <p>1.5 Draft district spatial plan agreed by stakeholders in collaboration with regional planning board (BAPPEDA) and nature reserve management (BKSDA) for submission to district (kabupaten) parliament</p> <p>1.6 Utilize HCV surveys results to recommend alternative road alignment plans or cancellation of road sections which high environmental impact</p> <p>2.1 Facilitate community participation in the zonation and management of the existing Waigeo and Misool Nature Reserves through a) mapping of customary forest areas and land/ forest resource use, b) facilitation of village level consultation meetings, and c) regional stakeholder consultation workshops in Waigeo and Misool;</p> <p>2.2 Submission of draft management and zonation plans to Ministry of Forestry and Environment for approval.</p> <p>2.3 Undertake spatial assessment of diurnal and seasonal utilization of dugong feeding areas</p> <p>2.4 Undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season</p> <p>2.5 KAB awareness survey for Dugong and Turtle conservation</p> <p>2.6 Facilitate participatory designation and management of new locally managed marine areas for protection of Dugong habitat</p> <p>2.7 Facilitate participatory designation and management of new locally managed marine areas for protection of Turtle nesting beaches</p> <p>2.8 Establish awareness program for protecting HCV areas using a flagship conservation awareness approach (Waigeo Brush Turkey, Parrots, Dugong and Marine Turtles)</p> <p>2.9 Establish village conservation agreements for HCV areas, including both important forest habitats (e.g. restricted range of Waigeo Brush Turkey) and marine habitats (Misool seagrass areas, green turtle nesting beaches in Waigeo and Misool)</p> <p>2.10 Provide training and ongoing support for 'SMART' collaborative patrolling and law enforcement.</p> <p>3.1 Undertake local livelihoods baseline assessment using PRA methodology, KAB (knowledge, attitude and behaviour) awareness baseline surveys and threat assessment in customary forests in all six target villages.</p> <p>3.2 Provide training to villagers to increase and diversify home-grown farming products (organic vegetable growing/ agroforestry) and provide seeds/ tools/ agricultural inputs through village development small grants</p>			

- 3.3 Introduce simple post-harvest processing (e.g. production of snacks for sale to tourists, coconut oil)
- 3.4 Develop local community-based eco-tourism packages (develop trekking routes/ community trails/ half day to multiple day itineraries),
- 3.5 Provide training to local villagers to become nature/ trekking guides
- 3.6 Provide hospitality training to local villagers to develop homestays and provide meals to tourists
- 3.7 Provide business development support including financial, administrative and marketing training, and facilitation links between farmers/community tourism enterprises and travel agencies/tourism operators
- 3.8 Provide start-up small grants for the development community-based ecotourism services to community groups, village cooperatives, or groups of local entrepreneurs
- 3.9 Provide training to local NGO partner YNP in Raja Ampat to improve their technical and institutional capacity to support sustainable community development

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 hospitality training	W: 19	Indonesian		19	50	69	
6A	Number of people to receive guide training	M: 92 W: 24 M: 26 W: 3	Indonesian		116	71	187	
6A	Number of people to receive handcrafting training	W: 25 W: 46	Indonesian		25	46	71	
6A	Number of people to receive home-grown farming Training	M: 22 W: 54	Indonesian		79	N/A	79	
6A	Number of people to receive SMART Patrol training	M: 45	Indonesian		45	22	67	
7	Number of information leaflets or posters					300	300	
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country					3	3	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings				1		1	
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.					1	1	

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)
<i>Mani Ambiyon Raja Ampat (MARA) Local Product Management and Marketing Strategy</i>	manual	Ana R. Septiana	Female	Indonesia	-	
<i>Ecotourism Guide Special Interest Terrestrial area in Raja Ampat Regency)</i>	manual	Sari Ramadhan	Female	Indonesia	-	
<i>English language training for Ecotourism service providers</i>	manual	Sari Ramadhan	Female	Indonesia	-	
Spirit Konservasi Alam Milenial from Ridge to Reef	manual	Sari Ramadhan	Female	Indonesia	-	
<i>Mani Ambiyon Raja Ampat (MARA) Local Product Management and Marketing Strategy</i>	manual	Ana R. Septiana	Female	Indonesia	-	
<i>Realizing Sustainable Development in Raja Ampat</i>	report	FFI	-	Indonesia	-	
From Ridge to Reef in Raja Ampat	report	FFI	-	Indonesia	-	
<i>Empowering Women's participation in Tourism on Waigeo Island, Raja Ampat</i>	manual	Ana. R Septiana & Sugeng Raharjo	F & M	Indonesia	-	

Publications in online media

1. <https://www.fauna-flora.org/news/ridge-reef-raja-ampat-collaborative-conservation-southeast-asias-paradise-islands>
2. <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/4070072/anyaman-teluk-mayalibit-raja-ampat-tak-lagi-gunakan-tali-plastik?source=search>
3. <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/4146316/mama-regina-perempuan-hebat-dari-raja-ampat?source=search>
4. <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/4143747/inspirasi-mama-mama-papua-menggairahkan-wisata-raja-ampat?source=search>
5. <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/3994145/6-oleh-oleh-khas-asli-raja-ampat?source=search>

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	