



Darwin Initiative: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-007
Project title	Ridge to reef conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Raja Ampat
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, formerly PHKA DG Forest Protection and Conservation) 2. Yayasan idGuide 3. Yayasan Nazaret Papua 4. OroVerde
Darwin grant value	£340,883
Start/end dates of project	April 2017- 31 March 2021
Project leader’s name	Andhy Priyo Sayogo
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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 bird-of-paradise (*Cicinnurus respublica*) and Red’s bird-of-paradise (*Paradisaea rubra*).

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 project was led by **Fauna & Flora International's** (FFI's) Indonesia Programme, which has been operating both terrestrial and marine conservation projects in Indonesia for more than 20 years. The project was developed on the request of the Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation - KSDAE, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). FFI has previously supported KLHK in their efforts to conserve habitats and species, such as sea turtles, dugongs and red bird-of-paradise, by increasing the effectiveness of area protection and security, strengthening local community institutions to manage the potential of natural resources and forests in a sustainable manner.

At a technical level, the programme was implemented in collaboration with project partner West Papua BBKSDA, which played a role in providing recommendations, monitoring and evaluation of FFI's field programmes based on the jointly prepared Programme Implementation Plan (RPP) and the Annual Activity Plan (RKT). West Papua BBKSDA also played a role in compiling and reviewing the annual reports and this final report.

Strong collaboration with West Papua BBKSDA has a very significant impact on project achievement. The full involvement of partners, from the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages, has meant that this Darwin Initiative-funded project has been positively received by the community, local government and central government. This project has succeeded in supporting West Papua BBKSDA's work in area protection and community empowerment around the Nature Reserves area.

FFI has worked closely with project partner Yayasan Nazaret Papua (YNP), a local NGO. YNP is heavily involved in facilitating the community in planning marine conservation areas in North Misool and implementing awareness programmes in Misool and Waigeo, as well as facilitating several community capacity building activities in North Misool. Working with a local NGO has been very helpful, especially in building relationships with the community. Local NGOs are able to establish effective communication with the community and also able to build a more inclusive environment, especially in the knowledge transfer process.

To support sustainable tourism in Raja Ampat specifically, FFI has also collaborated with IdGuides, the Raja Ampat Homestay Association, and the Raja Ampat Indonesian Tour Guide Association (HPI). In particular, we collaborated on capacity building trainings related to guiding, hospitality and homestay management, as well as drafting a code of conduct for birdwatching ecotourism and developing community-based terrestrial ecotourism packages in Raja Ampat.

The project was also supported by OroVerde, who helps strengthen planning at the site level and ensures sustainable income for local communities in the buffer zones of nature reserves, through

facilitation and implementation of sustainable development plans and alternative livelihood initiatives in Waigeo, and capacity building for local partner organizations concerned with nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Oroverde also provides learning space for capacity building by collaborating with local stakeholders to assess threats to natural resources, implement sustainable income opportunities, and participate in regional land use planning processes. Another equally important focus is to inspire and raise awareness of the importance of protecting threatened ecosystems and biodiversity in Raja Ampat.

In addition to the project partners, FFI has collaborated with several other organisations to implement this project:

FFI has established strong partnerships with the Raja Ampat Regency Government, particularly with the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), the Tourism Office, Assistant II to the Regent, and the Industry and Trade Office. The local government has provided a lot of support for the achievement of project outputs, especially in integrating the results of the HCV assessment into spatial plans and in efforts to increase the capacity of local communities in generating additional income from sustainable livelihoods based on agriculture, ecotourism and local products. FFI was also involved in several sustainable development planning processes in Raja Ampat, such as: planning the development of ecotourism destinations in Kabui Bay and Mayalibit Bay; mapping administrative and customary areas; carrying out Strategic Environmental Assessments (KLHS), and Spatial Planning Revisions planned for 2020 (currently postponed due to Covid-19). Thus far FFI, together with BAPPEDA, continue to be involved in the development of the West Papua Province spatial planning revision and monitoring how far proposals from the region are accommodated. In the third and fourth years, collaboration between FFI and the local government was also established in efforts to reduce illegal logging and wildlife trade through effective collaborative patrolling and law enforcement. With the involvement of these multi-stakeholders, it is hoped that the management of conservation areas within Raja Ampat will be more effective and efficient.

FFI also collaborated with a second local NGO, the Maniambyan Raja Ampat Foundation (MARA). The MARA Foundation is heavily involved in assisting women in several villages on Waigeo Island in producing handicrafts and food products. MARA assists women in improving the quality of their products and in the marketing of these local products. FFI therefore worked alongside MARA to facilitate and arrange training to increase the capacity of women in Raja Ampat.

FFI will continue to preserve these strong collaborative relationships with all partners. Formally, the collaboration between FFI and West Papua BBKSDA will continue until 2023. Collaborative patrol activities, conservation awareness, and community assistance will continue to be carried out. In addition, FFI and West Papua BBKSDA will seek funding opportunities for conservation efforts in West Papua and support local government commitments in implementing low-carbon development.

3 Project Achievements

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

During the lifetime of the project, the team conducted 17 biodiversity surveys in 16 villages spread across five major islands in Raja Ampat Regency (Waigeo, Salawati, Batanta, Misool and Kofiau), recording 274 bird species, 92 herpetofauna species, 31 mammal species, and 875 plant species. Surveys were conducted with 10 BBKSDA staff, 3 YNP staff and 98 locals, trained in the first and second year of the project. HCV data for 7 conservation areas is now available, representing an important data source for conservation area management and sustainable development in the Raja Ampat Regency. Biodiversity surveys also succeeded in revealing the distribution of endemic (33 species), IUCN Red Listed (23 species), CITES (144 species), and

nationally protected species (99 species). Before this project, these data were not available. [See report.](#)

The results of the HCV assessment have been presented to the Regional Governments of Raja Ampat Regency and West Papua Province, in the project's third year, for consideration in the preparation of regency and provincial Spatial Plans (RTRW). Biodiversity assessment data, [policy papers](#), village areas and customary land spatial mapping results were given to the provincial spatial planning expert team. The RTRW draft for West Papua Province has not yet been published, however a public consultation was held on 6 November, 2020. Currently, the RTRW revision team is discussing and preparing a Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) document, as mandated by Law No. 23 of 2009, concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH). Provincial governments and local governments are required to draft a KLHS to ensure that the principles of sustainable development form the basis for planning and formulating policies, plans, and/or programmes.

After the KLHS document is completed, both the document and the Revision Draft of the provincial RTRW will be submitted to the Central Government (the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning) for review and approval. The Raja Ampat Regency Government scheduled an initial discussion regarding the Revision of the Regency RTRW in 2020, but it was postponed due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. The 2020 budget allocated by the Raja Ampat Regional Government was prioritized for handling the Covid-19 pandemic.

Finally, with strong support from the local community, the Waigeo ring road construction plan has been cancelled. At the start of the project the ring road was a significant threat to the nature reserve's intact rainforests, as the road was expected to open access for timber extraction. Deforestation already causes sedimentation with serious impacts to coral reefs and seagrass meadows. The support from the community and cancellation of the construction plan is a strong indication of local support among communities and government for conserving biodiversity and considering its value in development decision making. The project has provided input for the Raja Ampat Ring Road Construction Plan by presenting recommendation of alternative road construction and district development, based on HCV study results. [See report and map.](#)

Output 2: Collaborative protected area management system established

Efforts made to strengthen the collaborative management system, for conservation areas, focused on ensuring the participation of local communities so they can accommodate their own needs. By the end of the project, 339 people from 21 villages (18 villages on Waigeo Island and 3 on Misool Island) were involved in village-level meetings. The percentage of community participation in meetings was 24% of family heads, with a male: female ratio of 2:1 (*see annex 7.1 List of attendance at village-level meetings*). The result of the meeting was a document of agreement from the community, traditional leaders, and the village government regarding the administrative boundaries of the villages and the division of zoning according to its intended use ([see: village map](#)).

To strengthen collaborative use and protection, West Papua BBKSDA signed a collaborative management agreement for a scheme to establish a Forest Farmer Group (KTH) and SMART Patrol Group, or Polhut Community Partners (MMP), for 7 assisted villages (Warimak, Waifoi, Sapokren, Warkesi, Waigama, Aduwei and Salafen villages). These represent three conservation areas; West Waigeo Nature Reserve, East Waigeo Nature Reserve and Misool Nature Reserve ([see: KTH and MMP decrees](#)).

Almost all coastal villages on the islands of Waigeo and Misool are protected by the *sasi* system, a local method of regulating fishing that has been in use for generations. In North Misool, a 313,000-hectare customary fishing area (KPA) has been established by indigenous peoples and its proposal has been submitted to the government, facilitated by project partner YNP. In line with the KPA's proposal, at the village level, mapping of village management space, from land to coast, has been conducted as a tool to help prevent excessive forest exploitation and the sedimentation and coastal erosion processes that it can cause. Coastal areas around three

villages (Salafen, Aduwei, and Waigama) were identified as protected areas for seagrass and small-scale fisheries (see *annex 7.2 map of Salafen village zonation*). These areas have been protected through village regulations and are managed locally by 3 communities through the Forest and Coastal Management Agency

(Lembaga Pengelola Hutan dan Pesisir (LPHP)):

- LPHP Pinsamay from Waigama Village consisting of 10 people,
- LPHP Kengkeng from Salafen Village consisting of 10 people, and
- LPHP Matbat from Aduwei Village consisting of 9 people.

In addition, 2 turtle nesting beaches have been identified: Kali Kasim and Kenari Islands on Misool Island. And there's 1 turtle nesting beach location in Asukweri Village, Waigeo Island to be further proposed as a protected coastal area (see *annex 7.3 map of turtle nesting and distribution*).

The aim of collaborative conservation area management was not only to ensure sustainable community utilization but also to support conservation efforts, such as suppressing illegal logging and wildlife trade through collaborative patrols. Currently, there are 6 community-based patrol groups that conduct forest protection patrols, spread over the West Waigeo Nature Reserve and East Waigeo Nature Reserve. The joint patrol team, formed in 2020 with the support of the West Papua BBKSDA and the Raja Ampat Regional Government, has also been trained to understand the flow of handling forest and wildlife threats and in collecting spatial-based patrol data (SMART Patrol) ([see wokshop report](#)).

So far, significant achievements have been made in efforts to suppress illegal activities and in law enforcement against forestry violations in Raja Ampat. Our baseline data showed that 8 violations had occurred: 3 involving illegal wildlife hunting, 3 illegal logging and 2 forest cases of encroachment. In the project's fourth year, 43 incidents of illegal logging, 2 points of forest encroachment and 18 poaching observed from patrols conducted by locals, West Papua BBKSDA, FFI's IP, and YNP) were recorded ([see patrol report](#)).

94% of reports were from the community and 6% were from patrols between the West Papua BBKSDA and FFI. This shows that community interest to maintain biodiversity is high and that collaboration that has been built from the field to the level of area managers and law enforcement. Of these findings and reports, 63% were resolved by providing guidance and counselling, 2% given a written statement and 35% further observed. The patrol activities (days of patrol) were increased in the second year and sustained within the next year. During 2020-2021, the patrol activities decreased slightly due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Recently, the communities in five villages were more aware of the threat to their forest and actively engaged with The West Papua BBKSDA to protect the conservation area. By the end of the project, the community-based patrol were established and remain to maintain the next phase.

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

By the end of the project, 183 households in the six assisted villages have been involved in capacity building, mentoring, and business assistance activities to produce food and earn income from sustainable agriculture, handicrafts and processed food products. These trainings were to improve and diversify household agricultural products and introduce simple post-harvest processing technologies such as virgin coconut oil (VCO), dried fish, shrimp paste, ebi, and banana chips. In addition, the project has also provided seed and agricultural equipment for the community in the villages.

From the results of the *Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour (KAB)* and Livelihood survey, the diversity of food crops grown to date is 19 types, an increase compared to the 12 types grown at the start of the project. Cassava, sweet potato, and taro are grown by almost all local people and are important sources of carbohydrates in addition to rice and sago. The increase in diversity of plant species has been dominated by vegetables such as chilies, tomatoes, eggplants, long

beans, and spinach. All species and training on their cultivation were given in the first year. ([See report.](#))

Planting by the communities has continued after the project because of the ease of seeding process and maintenance. The community have been using an organic farming system, without chemical fertilizers and pesticides, following training on the manufacture of organic fertilizers and vegetable pesticides to increase production and deal with plant pests and diseases. So far, almost all communities have carried out agricultural activities only to meet household food needs with only a small portion selling produce to surrounding villages and to the city of Waisai. Some of the important economic commodities that are sold are sweet potatoes, areca nut, betel, sago, and chili.

In the second year of the project, apart from developing agriculture, we also identified other potential livelihoods that could be developed, especially for women in the villages. We identified 5 handicraft products, usually made by women using natural raw materials and chemical dyes. By the end of the project, 26 types of handicrafts have been produced, using natural raw materials and natural dyes, by 61 households with women as the main actors. In addition to increasing the variety of handicrafts products, the overall number of products increased in 2019, but unfortunately decreased in 2020 and 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. To ensure product quality, 3 types of food products have obtained the home industry food production permits (PIRT), and 2 types of local products have successfully obtained a Halal certification from the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI).

In developing tourism as an alternative livelihood, training for village communities to become trekking guides for nature tourism, bird watching spot managers, and homestay managers have been carried out since the first year of the project. Assistance with equipment and supplies, as well as small grants, were given to support the development of new businesses. Until the fourth year, as many as 150 family heads (123 men; 27 women) were involved in ecotourism development activities such as training, mentoring, and providing assistance.

Of the 150 family heads who participated in the intervention programme, 44% were already acquiring additional income from ecotourism activities, such as homestay services and bird watching spots, transportation providers and guides.

In 2019 the increase in income varied greatly with an average of Rp. [REDACTED]. From 2020 to 2021, tourism activities in Raja Ampat came to a complete halt, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and the tourism community returned to gardening and fishing to meet their daily needs. Various tourist facilities fell into disrepair, and the community did not have sufficient capital to make repairs. At the end of the project, a small grant was given to homestay owners and tourist spot managers to repair their damaged facilities and better enable them to return to ecotourism once it becomes viable again.

Capacity building for local NGOs to improve their technical skills and institutional capacity to support sustainable community development has been carried out until the third year. Capacity building for local NGOs was carried out for 2 local institutions: YNP and MARA Foundation. A total of 6 training activities have been carried out during the fourth year for four YNP staff and three MARA staff. Trainings included: Leadership, Community Assistance and Biodiversity; Conservation Education and Public Awareness Programmes; Patrolling and Biodiversity Activities; and Project Management, Activity Reporting and Financial Management. As an indicator of the success of this training, YNP have secured new funding for marine conservation in North Misool from Blue Abadi Fund for 3 years.

MARA staff also received training to provide assistance to local handicraft products, VCO and processed foods, including skills in product stock recording, finance, reporting and product quality standardization. MARA has also received assistance and training in developing proposals for the sustainability of its social business, including submitting a Bengo and Lion share proposal, and participating in a business plan competition and getting a prize of Rp. [REDACTED] which was added to the foundation's fund.

3.1 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

As reported in AR3, the results of HCV assessment, policy briefs, workshops and FGDs have been carried out for local governments, especially BAPPEDA. However, at the time of writing, the regency spatial plan has not yet been revised as it is waiting for the revision of the Provincial RTRW to be completed, originally targeted for completion in early 2020 but delayed due to Covid-19. Discussion on the revision of the West Papua Province RTRW was carried out online during the pandemic. So far, the RTRW Revision Team has involved the participation of development partners, including FFI, to provide input, especially in order to fulfill the commitments stated in the Manokwari declaration. The RTRW Revision Team, together with development partners, have reviewed schemes to meet the target of designating 70% of West Papua as several protected areas. This includes provisions for a moratorium and review of concessions, and a review of infrastructure development proposals from regencies that have the potential to reduce protected areas. The data from the HCV assessment and the policy briefs of the Raja Ampat RTRW that was prepared, would certainly provide input for the revision team of the Provincial RTRW in reviewing the proposals for infrastructure development in Raja Ampat.

The project has not fully achieved indicator 1, with verification facilities in the form of a District spatial plan and its submission to the district parliament. The revision of the Regency RTRW will be carried out when the revision of the Provincial RTRW is completed so that there is synchronization between the province and its subdivisions in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 26 of 2007, concerning Spatial Planning Article 25 Paragraph 1 (a) that states that the preparation of the regency spatial plan refers to the National Spatial Plan and provincial spatial plan. In addition, the Covid-19 pandemic has caused the 2020 regional government budget, allocated for initial discussions on the revision of the RTRW, to be allocated to address the Covid-19 pandemic. The achievement of indicator 1 on this outcome was, then, strongly influenced by factors beyond the control of the project. The project did not fully allocate time and funding to support the revision of the Regency RTRW so that the proposed revision was very dependent on the time and budget allocated by the Raja Ampat Regional Government. This condition has not been identified in the assumptions in the logframe. The assumption identified, and so far still relevant, is that FFI has very good cooperation with BAPPEDA, who support the integration of HCV into the regency spatial plan.

To ensure that the HCVs/ridge-to-reef approach is integrated into the regency spatial plan, FFI was included in West Papua's development partners and was involved in the process of revising the Provincial RTRW and providing various inputs regarding the Raja Ampat spatial plan. The strong collaboration and continued communication with BAPPEDA are also important assets for FFI to be able to continue to be involved in the process of revising the regency spatial plan even though this project has been completed.

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 on participatory zonation

Two nature reserves on Waigeo Island, West Waigeo Nature Reserve and East Waigeo Nature Reserve, and one nature reserve on Misool Island are managed collaboratively, involving 6

communities living next to the reserves in patrolling and sustainable use initiatives (ecotourism and local non-timber forest products). To ensure community involvement in protection, whilst guarantying them access to forest resources in a sustainable manner, West Papua BBKSDA has formed community organizations (Forest Farmers Group/KTH) and Polhut Community Partners (MMP). By the end of the project, 4 villages had SK KTH and MMP have been supported in establishing their MMPs, and their management structure has been proposed for ratification by an SK from KLHK. [See the village agreements.](#)

In effect, the project has achieved the target of the second indicator. Although there is no official SK for the three Misool communities yet, the conservation agreement between the West Papua BBKSDA and the indigenous community in North Misool has been well facilitated. This achievement is supported by the excellent collaboration between FFI and West Papua BBKSDA.

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 (shared with indicator 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.

West Papua BBKSDA has conducted a functional suitability evaluation in 2 conservation areas, West Waigeo NR (2017) and Misool NR (2019), to accommodate the spatial needs of indigenous peoples and the development needs of the Raja Ampat local government. In September 2019, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has enacted to convert the forest area official designation in part of the West Waigeo Nature Reserve into a Wildlife Reserve area of 1,396 hectares and a permanent production forest of 575 hectares. This change was enacted to accommodate the utilization of terrestrial ecotourism for the people in Sapokren Village, such as homestays and birdwatching spots, as well as for the development of public facilities such as sports stadiums, settlements and government buildings (SK.745/menlhk/setjen/pla.2/9/2019). Wildlife reserves are for utilization of environmental services especially ecotourism. As for the Misool Nature Reserve, the block arrangement was carried out to accommodate 8 villages that were previously in the protected block, which were converted into special and rehabilitation blocks (SK. 225/KSDAE/SET/KSA.0/6/2019).

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.

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.

Based on the results of the social and economic survey completed in 2018, 87% of the people in the 6 assisted villages earned their main income from agriculture (82.2%) and fisheries (17.8%). People's income from the two sectors was between Rp. [REDACTED] per month (70%) with most between Rp. [REDACTED]. In the second year of the project, both women and men actually had additional income from ecotourism businesses, handicraft products, VCO, and processed food products (see annex 7.4 income from ecotourism and local product). By the end of the project, as many as 330 family heads were involved in livelihood development programmes based on ecotourism, agriculture, and local products through capacity building so that they would have the opportunity to earn additional income and improve their family's welfare.

However, the livelihoods that were supported are very dependent on external conditions. As a result, the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak has greatly affected livelihoods strategies, halting most of them except for agricultural activities. The project has not succeeded in achieving the desired output. This situation was beyond our control where the newly promoted and growing livelihoods have come to a complete halt due to the global Covid-19 pandemic.

3.2 Monitoring of assumptions

Overall the assumptions made are still valid and there are few changes. We assumed that:

- a. FFI gains excellent cooperation with BAPPEDA Raja Ampat and West Papua BBKSDA, with the following assumptions: 1) BAPPEDA has generously supported the integration of HCVs into district spatial plans, and 2) West Papua BBKSDA has collaboratively developed a participatory protected area management plan with other stakeholder and local communities. This assumption is relevant until the end of the project. Support from West Papua BBKSDA and BAPPEDA contributed enormously to the project's achievement.
- b. We assumed that the programme is not affected by natural disasters such as hurricanes, landslides, et cetera. But in 2020, the project was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic that significantly affected the project.
- c. West Papua BBKSDA continues to support community participation in protected area management. See assumption (a) above. The sustainability of mentoring for the community in both collaborative management and alternative livelihood development represents a risk that we have identified. West Papua BBKSDA's support for the four communities so far can be seen from their commitment to establishing four communities (Sapokren, Warkesi, Waifoi, and Warimak) as priority target villages for the next five years. It proves the assumption still holds true.
- d. We assume that incentives such as increased resource access and sustainable livelihood support are sufficient for local communities to integrate into village conservation agreements. It helps them to prevent outsiders from illegal logging and wildlife trade in their customary forests within the Nature Reserve. Up till now, the West Papua BBKSDA has supported the community participation, including the elders and head of the village, in preparing and agreeing on a village management plan to encourage sustainable forest use and forest protection activities in the long term. Community involvement in patrols has proven to be able to prevent illegal acts that damage forest resources. The data show that 94% of forestry violations are reported by communities voluntarily, indicating that this assumption can be verified.
- e. There is no village elite capture or capture by individual clans within the villages of community development benefits. Individuals who are the target beneficiaries of the programme are individuals who are members of community groups and not village government officials. However, in practice, village officials are also actively involved in facilitating meetings at the village level and providing various inputs for the running programme.
- f. We assume that there is gender equality in distributing benefits among household heads. The project ensures gender equality in livelihood development and village level meeting to discuss forest and coastal planning. Both men and women benefited directly from the project.
- g. Local community members adopt better agricultural production measures. This logical assumption has held to the project's end; the local community was still implementing household-scale organic farming, supporting the local community as a reliable livelihood during the covid-19 pandemic.
- h. We assumed that ecotourism demand would be maintained at current levels, if not increased, and so far this has proven correct. The Covid-19 pandemic has caused a significant decrease in the number of tourists, (see assumption (b) above) and the demand for ecotourism has decreased as well, also due to the pandemic. We assume (b) above occurs and has a high impact on the sustainable development of ecotourism.

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

Impact: Raja Ampat's terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services are managed sustainably, with associated increases in biodiversity and welfare of indigenous communities.

Biodiversity Conservation Impact

The project has made significant contribution towards safeguarding Raja Ampat's biodiversity through collaborative area protection, sustainable ecotourism practices, and integrating the HCV approach into the regency spatial plan. Project impacts on biodiversity include:

- Biodiversity surveys contributed to the availability of animal and plant data for area management in Raja Ampat.
- Regular community-based forest patrols have succeeded in thwarting hunting activities carried out by other communities <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/pwqx9u384/anggota-tni-tangkap-sekelompok-pemburu-liar-di-raja-ampat>.
- The development of forest and beach homestays has encouraged local conservation efforts in preventing bird hunting and logging activities around the area.
- Increased knowledge and awareness of key species conservation for 289 young people in Raja Ampat has increased. 85% of the target youth have a level of understanding of more than 80% regarding pets and wild animals that should not be hunted or kept, from previous levels of 71%.
- Local communities' awareness of conservation of important species (birds of paradise, maleo waigeo, seaturtle and dugong) has increased from 98% at baseline to 100%. At the end of the project, respondents stated that the protection of these species is important.
- The joint commitment of multi-stakeholders in preventing and enforcing the law against illegal activities has been mutually agreed upon (see *annex 7.5 mutual commitment declaration*).
- Mainstreaming the HCV approach into regency spatial plans will promote sustainable and environmentally sound development of Raja Ampat which would contribute to the achievement of commitments of the Manokwari declaration in West Papua.
- The cancellation of the planned construction on the 206.8 km Waigeo Ring Road has succeeded in securing habitat for endemic and threatened animals like Red Bird of paradise, Wilson's Bird of Paradise, and Waiego Brushturkey <https://papuabarat.siberindo.co/01/03/2021/bupati-afu-jalan-lingkar-waigeo-dihentikan-karena-banyak-orang-pintar/>.
- Collaborative management of the area with indigenous groups living side by side with conservation areas has improved sustainable area monitoring in two conservation areas: West Waigeo NR and East Waigeo NR.
- According to local perception, reduced illegal logging and wildlife trade has contributed to an increase in bird populations in Waigeo Nature Reserves (95.65% has said the number of birds has increased; see KAB survey report).
- Biodiversity surveys have produced data on the distribution of protected species such as birds-of-paradise, true parrots, maleo waigeo, and endemic plants, thus providing support for KLHK in species conservation efforts in Indonesia.

Poverty Alleviation Impact

- Improved knowledge and skills of 150 locals in the field of tourism has given them the opportunity to get additional jobs that contribute to increasing their income (see annex 7.6).
- Increased knowledge and skills of 122 households (75% women) in vegetable farming activities and 61 households (100% women) in local products have increased the type and amount of production (see annex 7.7-7.8)
- Increased knowledge and skills of local communities in managing homestays have contributed to service improvements that have an impact on visitors increase.

- Community access to forest resources, for wise use has improved through conservation agreements, built collaboratively between West Papua BBKSDA and local indigenous peoples in 6 communities.
- Economic and socio-cultural benefits have provided incentives to local communities to manage their natural resources sustainably and played an active role in biodiversity conservation.
- Sharing lessons learned from livelihood improvement and diversification strategies have resulted in the adoption of a proven business model by other communities.

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

4.1 Contribution to 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. While contribution in SDG 10, is achieved by providing all people participation in several activities and decision making for better region management.

4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (e.g. CBD, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, UNFCCC)

This project contributes to the Convention on Biology Diversity (CBD):

- 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 that can be used in the future.
- Article 13. Contribute to enhancing knowledge for the region's biodiversity through awareness and training activities.
- Article 10. Contribute to integrating biodiversity values into a regional and national level development plan.

Please see Annex 4 for details of how the project contributes to the Aichi targets.

4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation

The project has targeted 300 families from six villages in Raja Ampat. It has contributed to poverty reduction in target communities through various ways, including: increasing community participation in nature reserve management and zoning (output 2); increasing knowledge and skills of local communities to develop alternative livelihoods, and providing support for new business development and small grants for community groups (Output 3). Indirectly, the project has contributed to a decrease in the percentage of poverty in Raja Ampat Regency from 17.80% in 2018 to 17.01% in 2020 (BPS Raja Ampat, 2021).

The project has facilitated the community to be able to participate in the management of protected areas and mapping of resource use, thereby obtaining legal recognition of land use rights, non-timber forest products and environmental services in nature reserves. In 2019, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry approved the status change of 1 assisted village, and 5 surrounding villages, in North Misool (covering an area of 412.56 hectares) from a protection block in the Misool Nature Reserve to a special and rehabilitation block; a designation that means it is possible to build various public facilities, such as education, health, telecommunications and religious facilities. In addition, an area of 1,396 hectares of the West Waigeo Nature Reserve was legalized as a wildlife reserve area to accommodate the development of terrestrial

ecotourism, such as the construction of homestays, jungle trekking and birdwatching spots for the community in Sapokren Village.

The project has also provided training for more than 150 locals to improve skills in guiding, hospitality and homestay management. More than 44% of locals currently have jobs in the tourism sector, such as guiding, managing homestays or tourist spots, transportation providers and tour operators. Training in small-scale organic agriculture has also been provided to villages with around 122 family heads have been trained to grow vegetables organically. Some of these have made agricultural activities of vegetables, tubers, areca nut, betel and sago as a source of family income. This diversification of agricultural products also had an impact on food security for the target families and the surrounding village communities as the harvest is used directly for their household needs and can also be sold to other village communities who do not have suitable land for farming.

The project has specifically targeted increasing the capacity and welfare of 61 women who work as housewives and vulnerable women (elderly and widows) through the development of local woven and processed food businesses. Women's groups have been facilitated to gain access to the use of non-timber forest products as raw materials for handicrafts, to training to improve the standards of handicrafts and woven products made from local and environmentally friendly materials, and to financial education such as preparing production records and the importance of saving. Women involved in these businesses have received additional income, which they've used to meet their household needs or saved for the needs of school children and religious holidays. Another major social impact that has marked the successful implementation of the programme was the capacity of the women involved. This of course has affected gender equality in the assisted villages because women now have the confidence to be able to earn an income. Equally important is that their motivation for weaving is not only about how much money they earn, but also as a step to maintain, as well as introduce, local culture to tourists from various countries.

4.4 Gender equality

Both men and women have received equal and transparent information throughout the project. Socialization and FPIC were carried out in each village by inviting both genders to the same meeting to decide on involvement in the project. The project has targeted women and men both in planning and establishing collaborative management of protected areas as well as in terms of capacity building. At least 30% of women were targeted to participate in village meetings and stakeholder meetings. In its implementation, women were involved in the management planning process such as in mapping of resource use at the village level as well as in meetings with West Papua BBKSDA and local governments which were held in the villages. By the end of the project, 34% of project participants were women (see annex 7.1)

The project has sought to reduce the negative interactions that communities have with resources but did not intend to reduce their overall control and access to resources for both genders. Steps to anticipate these negative interactions to activities that are more supportive of conservation were carried out through the development of ecotourism, household-scale organic farming, and environmentally friendly local products. The project encouraged the involvement of men and women in agricultural and ecotourism activities so that they can work together and increase the capacity of both.

In terms of capacity building, the project has provided equal opportunities for men and women to increase their capacity in developing sustainable livelihoods based on agriculture, ecotourism, and local products. Training programme interventions were based on the different needs and wants and availability of time between men and women. Sometimes, training was divided between men and women, but on many occasions, classes accommodated both genders. This was done to encourage women to have the courage to speak up in front of the male community. This is because women tend to speak more in meetings if 100% of the participants are women. Most of the capacity building activities were carried out separately by providing an inclusive and equal learning space and environment for both genders. For example, by having a female facilitator so that both genders feel comfortable to express their aspirations compared to having

only a male facilitator in the study room. In certain cases, for trainings that would be carried out over extended periods, for example, they were carried out separately according to the interests and availability of women's time, which is not so flexible compared to men. By the end of the project, the participation of women compared to men in capacity building activities was almost equal (43%:57%), an increase from the second year where only 30% of women were involved in the programme.

4.5 Programme indicators

- **Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?**

Yes, the project has facilitated local communities around conservation areas (nature reserves) to play a role in collaborative management of those areas through community-based patrols and the development of alternative livelihoods, thereby reducing their negative interactions with forest resources and biodiversity.

- **Was a management plan for biodiversity developed and was it officially accepted?**

Yes, the management plan was officially stated in the MoU of cooperation between FFI and KLHK and expanded in the Programme Implementation Plan (RPP) and Annual Work Plan (RKT) which were prepared with West Papua BBKSDA as partners at the site level. Collaborative management built at the community level was also officially established through the SK of the Forest Farmers Group and Polhut Community Partner.

- **Were they participatory or were they 'top-down'? How well are the poor, including women, in the proposed management structure?**

The establishment of conservation areas in Raja Ampat was top-down, but the project has sought to facilitate community participation in functional suitability evaluations of the conservation areas, adapted to existing conditions and local knowledge of the community. The highest participation was in collaborative patrols and livelihood development for residents around conservation areas. The structure of the KTH institution, built by the West Papua BBKSDA, has accommodated the interests of both men and women.

- **How did the project positively affect household income (KK or family heads) and how many KKS experienced an increase?**

Programme interventions in the form of new livelihood initiatives, through the development of community-based ecotourism and the development of local products, are seen as being able to provide additional income for local residents. However, this initiative is still in its infancy and the additional income obtained by local residents is still not stable. For example, for ecotourism activities, the community receives additional income in the months when Raja Ampat tourism is in peak season, namely September-March. For the rest of the year, the community returns to work in the small-scale agriculture and fisheries sector. So far, we are directly monitoring 25 family heads' income from ecotourism activities and local woven and food products.

- **What was the increase in their household income (eg x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?**

Increase in income from the first year to the third year was Rp. 750,000 – Rp. 6,000,000 in one month for family heads involved in ecotourism development and Rp. 115,000 – Rp. 1,600,000 for families involved in local product development. Monitoring was carried out by reviewing cash records and guest books from each tourism provider and local product managers.

4.6 Transfer of knowledge

The project has ensured transfer of knowledge from the local community level to the government as a policy maker. Various socializations and trainings were provided to indigenous peoples, local NGO partners, local governments and the West Papua BBKSDA to increase their capacity in biodiversity research, forest protection, and lessons learned from assisting communities in developing sustainable alternative livelihoods. Sharing Best Practice was carried out through direct outreach to target stakeholders and through seminars and webinars. Dissemination of

conservation efforts and lessons about conservation and livelihood programmes in Raja Ampat was also carried out through several digital platforms such as Instagram (@kitongpuiceritahijau) and YouTube (Kitong Pu Cerita Hijau). Two episodes that have been aired on the Kitong Pu Cerita Hijau Youtube channel discuss the journey of an endemic plant expedition in Raja Ampat and the journey to develop local products in Raja Ampat.

The project did not directly give out formal qualifications. However, it has provided an opportunity for 3 female students from the University of Cendrawasih Papua to research a condition for completing undergraduate studies in biology. This support also contributed to a broader and applicable research study in West Papua.

4.7 Capacity building

The project took a capacity building approach throughout, and the numbers, gender and participants in awareness-raising and training, and level of education where this relates to awareness-raising in schools, are included in Annex 7.

Several individuals who have engaged with the project have received awards and high-profile opportunities during the life of the project. These are important in ensuring that knowledge and skills acquired through capacity building activities are continued in the future, as they help to inspire pride within the local area and encourage biodiversity-friendly behaviour as those who do so are visibly recognised and celebrated.

Four examples are below, 2 are women and 2 are men:

A West Papua BBKSDA forestry instructor attended the Strategic Environmental Study preparation training organized by the Bandung Institute of Technology (2019). This training was very important to support spatial planning in Raja Ampat that considers environmental and conservation aspects. In 2019, this instructor won the "National Best Forestry Instructor" award from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for his achievements in assisting 4 supporting-nature-reserves villages with FFI to develop ecotourism-based livelihoods to protect forests.

A Local Champion from Sapokren Village was a speaker at the International Conference on Biodiversity, Ecotourism, and Creative Economy in Manokwari in 2018, and described birdwatching ecotourism developed in Sapokren Village and conservation efforts made by the community.

The Director of the Papuan Nazaret Foundation, was named Disney Conservation Heroes by the Disney Conservation in 2019 and received an award for her services in the conservation of Dugong in Raja Ampat.

A member of the Raja Ampat Maniambyan Foundation, was a speaker at the 2019 National Mother's Day Commemoration in Semarang, describing the role of women in the development of ecotourism and nature conservation. She received an award from the Ministry of Women and Children Empowerment: The Best 17 and & The Best 7 "Community Participation Innovation in Women's Empowerment and Child Protection" in the tourism sector.

5 Sustainability and Legacy

The project's proposed exit strategy is through mainstreaming HCV into spatial plans and regency road development plans to secure long-term access to sustainable use of natural resources by local communities while protecting the nature reserve's core zone. So far, progress has been made in the cancellation of the district ring road development plan, which is considered to be a serious threat to the preservation of forests and endemic and endangered wildlife in Raja Ampat. Opposition to this road is fully supported by indigenous peoples living in the area and so it is likely that it will last for a long time.

Capacity building, information exchange channels and collaborative management (as facilitated by this project), jointly developed by local communities, West Papua BBKSDA, and Regency

level law enforcement officials, with the full support of the local government, provide a strong foundation for ensuring the long-term prevention of illegal logging and wildlife trade and in the protection of vulnerable or threatened species. Strong collaboration and commitment between institutions has been established, although the allocation of funding from the West Papua BBKSDA, law enforcement officials, and local government to support this has not yet been specifically allocated, although it is planned it will be.

The project has also invested in building the capacity of local NGOs, namely YNP and the MARA Foundation, in assisting local communities in the fields of ecotourism, agriculture, and local products, especially in terms of quality improvement standards and market access. In particular, the MARA Foundation has developed a supply chain management (SCM) for local handicrafts and food products and integrated it with the ecotourism business. Promotion and sales of local products have also been built through the digital platform <https://www.rajaampathandicraft.com/>, an action taken to mitigate the halting of product sales and to the decrease of tourism activities due to the pandemic.

Promotion and marketing of ecotourism services have also been built through [www.https://inforajaampat.com/](https://inforajaampat.com/). In addition, tour groups have also collaborated with the established local platform, www.stayrajaampat.com and some tour operators. To ensure the sustainability of assistance for local product groups and tourism groups, the project has collaborated with local governments (Tourism Office, Cooperative and UMKM Office, & Trade and Industry Office) and West Papua BBKSDA since the start of this livelihood initiative. West Papua BBKSDA has prepared a long-term assistance plan for Forest Farmers Groups in Waigeo. And the Tourism Office has designated Sapokren Bay and Kabui as a national development priority. Although the continued funding has yet to be determined, the capacity and commitment of partners to work together in developing the livelihoods that have been built is very high. This will support the sustainability of the livelihoods that have been built.

6 Lessons learned

Overall, the project went well and according to plan. Specifically, the project has succeeded in recording biodiversity in Raja Ampat, built skills and facilities for tourism attractions and destinations (once this can resume), and developing local Raja Ampat products; all while increasing the role of women so that they are more psychologically and financially empowered, and creating local champions for conservation and ecotourism.

The strong collaboration between FFI and the main project partner, West Papua BBKSDA, was an important factor in the success of the project. The technical support provided from the planning, implementation, to monitoring and evaluation stages was instrumental to the project running well and achieving the expected output. The active involvement of BBKSDA also had an impact on the high level of community participation and trust in the programme.

In developing new livelihoods, we keep encouraging the community to continue and not abandon their main livelihoods in traditional agriculture and fisheries. This diversity of livelihoods helps to anticipate the nature of tourism which is highly dependent on external conditions and is highly seasonal. Livelihood development also targets husbands and wives, as a core family unit, so that they can support each other. For example, when tourism stopped during the pandemic in Waiwiay village, wives could still produce salted fish so that one source of income for the family still exists.

6.1 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 reports to all partners involved in the project, to ensure they are up to date on overall project progress and to solicit feedback from them. The internal team involved in M&E, were:

- Frank Momberg (FFI) is focused on generously supporting the effective implementation of protected area management monitoring and spatial planning interventions. He has visited Raja Ampat every year to ensure project implementation is by the agreed framework.

- OroVerde – the representative from OroVerde has come and visited the project every year. The OroVerde monitors and evaluates achievements in mainstreaming the HCV approach into spatial planning. They also help in promoting local economic initiatives and sustainable development mechanisms in Raja Ampat.
- Helen Schneider (FFI) contributes to enhancing livelihood interventions in best practices. Helen has provided feedback and technical support on gender and livelihood issues.
- Maris Sirande (Finance Manager) is the person who centrally evaluates all financial matters and conducts reviews related to agreed financial policies. She is also responsible for maintaining continuous communication with Anesa Rahema, finance staff at the worksite.
- Cahyo Nugroho (Country Director of FFI's Indonesia Programme) carries out overall management supervision. He also provides feedback to project management, conducting field visits to monitor project progress and evidence.

West Papua BBKSDA is the technical implementation unit from the Directorate General of Natural Resources Conservation Agency-Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Every year FFI's IP submitting the reports programme achievements from implementing activities to the West Papua BBKSDA. The programme is evaluated based on the (Annual Work Plan) RKT and (Implementation Programme Plan) RPP document agreement between FFI's Indonesia Programme and West Papua BBKSDA.

6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

We were pleased with the generally very positive review of AR3, and have taken care to respond to the suggestions for improvement in this final report, as summarised below:

No	Comments	Feedback
1	The issue with poor English has been dealt with effectively in the body of the AR, but the language in Annex 1 is still difficult. Please ensure that this section of the next Report is written to an appropriate level.	FFI's Indonesia programme have worked with in-country colleagues and with FFI's head office staff in Cambridge to improve the written English. FFI in Indonesia only has Indonesian staff, and so are working in their second language.
2	Women continue to be under-represented in the eco-tourism industry, and the report indicates that it is difficult to have men and women involved in the same activity. Please discuss any potential solutions to address this problem.	We have several strategies to increase women's participation in the project and apologies for not explaining these more clearly previously. It is now explained in section 4.4 Gender equality
3	The strategies discussed to market the eco-tourism are very positive and encouraging actions. While the MARA Foundation is in charge of marketing the locally-made products, it would be good to diversify this to more outlets. Please discuss whether there are plans for this.	We are pleased to report that MARA's local products have been sold online via https://rajaampathandicraft.com/ . In addition, MARA's local products collaborate with the National Bank of Indonesia, Raja Ampat branch, where MARA is one of the key suppliers for the Creative House, they built to help

		promote local products in Raja Ampat.
4	The annexes at the end of the AR are not a helpful way to submit supporting material that the reviewer needs to look at. Please submit copies of original documents and contents of training events, as well as lists of participants, as supporting documents. Photos of some elements are fine. Getting a balance is important to ensure the reviewer can check the evidence provided.	We have included various evidence from project implementation such as reports, attendance, maps via the link contained in the body of the text.

7 Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative logo has been used in every media publication, all training materials and awareness posters produced in various activities (see annex of publication media).

The project also published support from the Darwin initiative through the FFI website (<https://www.fauna-flora.org/news/ridge-reef-raja-ampat-collaborative-conservation-southeast-asias-paradise-islands>) and more broadly online;

<https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/4070072/anyaman-teluk-mayalibit-raja-ampat-tak-lagi-gunakan-tali-plastik>.

We officially conveyed the support from the Darwin Initiative to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) and West Papua BBKSDA, as stated in the MoU on cooperation and programme implementation plans. Dissemination of Darwin Initiative support was also made to local governments, local communities, and local NGO partners.

8 Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

The Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the project, especially in the final 6 months when the Indonesian Government imposed restrictions on community activities, including a regional lockdown. All activities related to government and communities were heavily restricted. Some villages refused the presence of outsiders so that assistance activities could not be carried out as usual. The project supported the local government in handling COVID-19 by joining the Covid-19 task force of Raja Ampat Regency (SK BUPATI RAJA AMPAT NUMBER 16 of 2020), helping to create media campaigns regarding COVID-19, conducting socialization to the community, and providing masks and hand sanitizer.

During this period, staff, partners and the community adapted to covid-related measures, such as wearing masks, washing hands, and maintaining social distancing. However, there were still some communities in the assisted villages that were closed and, at the time of writing, have not yet received guests from outside the village. As a result, project patrol and assistance activities temporarily focussed on locations that were open and easily accessible. After the pandemic conditions in Raja Ampat have improved, and the communities begin to open-up, the project has provided assistance to stimulate agricultural activities and provided grants for those involved in tourism to repair facilities, damaged due to being neglected during the pandemic. The team also assisted the local government in preparing protocol materials for adaptation of new tourism habits and building an online registration system for tourists visiting Raja Ampat at <http://www.newnormal-rajaampat.com/>.

The project rescheduled activities and/or utilized virtual gatherings where possible; for example, in the discussion of the revision of the West Papua provincial spatial plan and the West Papua development partner forum. We were also involved in various virtual meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Tourism to get the latest information to respond to the pandemic. To the community, the team continued to update information and conditions of the pandemic in Raja Ampat and monitored their activities during the pandemic by phone.

The cessation of all tourism activities, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, has caused the community (namely tour guides, homestay owners, and local product producers) to lose access to their cash income. Illegal logging by outsiders has also occurred due to the absence of active community protection, which has previously been carried out due to ecotourism activities. The project seeks to reduce this risk by activating routine patrols with the community, purchasing local products, providing assistance with seeds and agricultural equipment, as well as small grants for revitalizing tourism facilities.

To guarantee and ensure the health and safety of both the community and staff, all activities have been carried out in accordance with health protocols: conducting rapid tests and antigen swabs, and getting vaccinations from the government.

9 Finance and administration

9.2 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain any variance)
Staff costs (See below)				
Consultancy Costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
Audit costs				
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost to IWT/Darwin (£)
Andhy Priyo Sayogo, FFI Project Leader	
Frank Momberg, FFI Protected Area Management Advisor	
Anesa Rhahema, FFI Project Accountant	
Katrin Toepfer, Oro Verde Capacity Building Expert	
Kristian Maurits Kafiari, FFI Local Expert Biodiversity	
Paul Schreiber, Ecotourism Expert	
Tri Kurnia, Director, Yayasan Nazaret	
Yergo Alberto Rahayaan, Field Coordinator, Yayasan Nazaret	
Debora Nunuhuwey, Admin Finance, Yayasan Nazaret	
Carolin Gaman Goram, Field Support Staff, Yayasan Nazaret	
Dewi Kurnia, FFI Admin Manager	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
Other field equipment	
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Telephone & internet (FFI)	
Office consumables (Partner)	
Village development grants	
Field supplies (Partner)	
Fuel for boat (Partner)	
Boat & office repairs (Partner)	
Telephone & internet (Partner)	
TOTAL	

9.3 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

None have been secured during the project period.

9.4 Value for Money

The funds are used efficiently with the proposed expenditure plan. The grant allocated resulted in a tremendous impact on the local community's improvement, in line with conservation effort. Some of the lessons learned from the project to improve efficiency include:

- We placed staff close to the working site, to reduce travel expenses along the project.
- Employees are Indonesian people who have good language skills. There is also native Papuan staff that can facilitate delivering substantial value to the community. Moreover, the employees have good English skills in email correspondence and reporting. So that it can reduced translator costs and it is effortless to adapt and blend in with the target community in villages.
- We conducted preliminary research related to the social conditions of the local community, consulted with the local government, West Papua BBKSDA, and conservation practitioners who have been working in the Papua region for a long time to get input in carrying out the best programme with an approach that suits the character of the local community.
- We objectively evaluate the programme implementation annually to identify obstacles and rearrange planning based on the framework. Progressively developed some improvement with the right approach to find the best solution.
- With a co-management scheme, all the partners include the Raja Ampat government and West Papua BBKSDA can achieve maximum outputs with efficient use of funds.

To ensure sustainable community economic development, we invest small grants for alternative livelihoods activities. This support based on the needs of the beneficiary encourages the efficient utilization. This is quite successful in generating a scale of economy from a household to a village level.

Annex 1 Project’s original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<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>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</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</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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	improved legal access to forest resources.		
Outputs: 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 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 1.4 Draft district spatial plan agreed by stakeholders by the end of the project 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	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 through the restricted range of the Waigeo Brush-turkey cancelled)	(See assumption 1 above)
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 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	2.1 Gender-disaggregated participants' lists and minutes of meetings of participatory zonation, zonation plans, village conservation agreements with the Nature Reserves 2.2 Signed village conservation agreements with sufficient incentives for villagers to stop illegal logging and wildlife trade within their customary/ village forests 2.3 LMMA agreements and management plans	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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<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>2.4 Collaborative patrolling and law enforcement reports, reduced numbers of parrots/ birds-of-paradise in trade (year 1 and final year SMART patrol reports)</p>	<p>customary forests within the Nature Reserves.</p>
<p>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>	<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 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</p>	<p>3.1 Mid and end-of-project PIA</p> <p>3.2 Mid 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, at least one successful proposal submitted by local NGO to statutory donor documenting financial sustainability</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 Community members adopt improved agricultural production measures</p> <p>Eco-tourism demand is at least maintained at current levels, if not increased</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	institutional capacity to support sustainable community development by year 3.		
<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 programme 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> <p>3.3 Introduce simple post-harvest processing (e.g. production of snacks for sale to tourists, coconut oil)</p> <p>3.4 Develop local community-based eco-tourism packages (develop trekking routes/ community trails/ half day to multiple day itineraries),</p> <p>3.5 Provide training to local villagers to become nature/ trekking guides</p> <p>3.6 Provide hospitality training to local villagers to develop homestays and provide meals to tourists</p> <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>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<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>Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on animal and plant biodiversity in 6 Nature Reserve areas in Raja Ampat were collected. See data list. • 5 key species' distribution (Maleo Waigeo, Red Bird-of-Paradise, Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise, dugong, and sea turtle) were mapped on Waigeo Island and Misool Island. See map. • 2 endemic and endangered plant species (blue orchid and Raja Ampat palm) were successfully inventoried and their distribution mapped. See map. • The habitat of birds-of-paradise and Maleo Waigeo was saved from a deforestation plan for road construction. See map. • Mainstreaming the HCV approach into regency spatial plans will promote sustainable and environmentally sound development of Raja Ampat that contributes to the achievement of commitments of the Manokwari declaration in West Papua. <p>Collaborative Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Nature Reserve areas have been managed collaboratively by 7 indigenous communities living around the area through the establishment of KTH and MMP • Collaborative patrol between FFI, West Papua BBKSDA and local communities has been established conducted regularly in 2 Nature Reserve areas • A Special Task Force for Law Enforcement Team related to Illegal Logging, Illegal Poaching, Illegal Fishing and Illegal Mining was formed at the initiative of the Raja Ampat Police and the Regional Government in 2020. • Efforts to increase capacity for law enforcement officers, area managers, local governments related to forestry crimes were carried out in March 2021. • Joint commitments specifically about law enforcement and legal action against forest crimes have been agreed upon. <p>Sustainable Livelihood</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 300 heads of family increased their capacity in developing sustainable livelihoods based on tourism, agriculture and local products • 5 assisted villages on Waigeo Island (Sapokren, Waiwiay, Warkesi, Waifoi, and Warimak) became new and developing ecotourism destinations. Waiwiay Village has been designated a national strategic area for tourism development by the local government. Sapokren Village 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. • 61 women increased their capacity in the production of handicrafts and processed food products and had additional income from these livelihoods. FFI, together with the Mani Ambiyen Raja Ampat (MARA) Foundation successfully developed 26 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) and have an online marketing channel (https://rajaampathandicraft.com/) 	
<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</p> <p>Baseline: HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach has not been integrated into district spatial plan</p>	<p>The results of the HCV assessment was presented to local and provincial governments through workshops, meetings, and FGDs. So far, the Raja Ampat BAPPEDA has supported the integration of HCVs into regency spatial plans. Various supporting data (HCV Report, Policy Brief, Map of distribution of important species, etc.) have been submitted to BAPPEDA.</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)</p> <p>Baseline:</p>	<p>2 villages around CA Waigeo Barat (Sapokren and Warkesi), 2 villages around CA Waigeo (Warimak & Waifoi), and 3 villages around CA Misool (Waigama, Salafen, Aduwei) in managing the area collaboratively through patrol activities and sustainable use (ecotourism and local non-timber forest products).</p> <p>West Papua BBKSDA has established and ratified community organizations (Forest farmer group/KTH) and Polhut Community Partners (MMP) in 7 communities in Waigeo and Misool. See SK KTH and MMP</p>

	<p>There are no nature reserves on Waigeo and Misool that are zoned and managed in collaboration with indigenous villages.</p>	<p>2 Nature Reserve Areas were evaluated for their functional suitability, which were CA Waigeo Barat (2017) and CA Misool (2019), by involving indigenous peoples to accommodate spatial needs for local communities and village development.</p> <p>See Annex: Decree on Change of Area Function</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.</p> <p>Baseline: There is no public participation in decision making about access and utilization of natural resources</p>	<p>339 locals (34% women) from 21 villages involved in village-level meeting to discuss village regulation and forest and coastal management zones mapping. See annex 7.1. List of attendance at village-level meetings</p>
	<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. [REDACTED]</p>	<p>330 heads of family were involved in livelihood development programmes based on ecotourism, agriculture, and local products to earn additional income and improve the welfare of their families. Based on the results of the social and economic survey (KAB) in 2021, the main income of the community (87%) was from the agriculture and fisheries sector with an average of Rp. [REDACTED]</p>

<p>Output 1. Ridge-to-reef conservation approach mainstreamed into district regional development planning</p>	<p>1.1 At least four staff of local NGO partner (YNP) and six nature reserve staff have capacity to participate in HCV assessments in first year</p> <p>1.2 HCVs in six customary forest/ marine areas in Waigeo and Misool will be identify in the second year</p> <p>1.3 HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan in the third year</p> <p>1.4 Draft district spatial plan agreed by stakeholders by the end of the project</p> <p>1.5 Ring roads/ road sections cancelled or altered; road plan effecting Waigeo Brush turkey cancelled in the second year, all roads impacting HCVs cancelled or altered by the end of the project</p>	<p>1.1 10 BBKSDA staffs, 3 YNP staffs and 98 locals have been trained and were involved in collecting HCV data in the first year to the third year of the project.</p> <p>1.2 17 biodiversity surveys in 16 villages on the islands of Waigeo, Salawati, Batanta, Misool and Kofiau were conducted. Data on the biodiversity of animals and plants in 6 nature reserves in Raja Ampat is now available. See report of biodiversity survey</p> <p>1.3 The results of the HCV assessment have been submitted to the local governments of Raja Ampat Regency and West Papua Province for consideration in the revision of the Regency and Provincial RTRW. See the documentation and minutes of meetings</p> <p>1.4 By the end of the project, the RTRW revision of Raja Ampat Regency has not been carried out. The revision that was planned to be carried out in 2020 after the revision of the Provincial RTRW is completed has not been carried out at the time of writing this final report. The regional government budget for the 2020 RTRW revision was diverted to handle the COVID-19 pandemic. And the Provincial RTRW revision budget was also diverted, thus temporarily halting the provincial RTRW revision process.</p> <p>1.5 The regency ring road development plan was cancelled with strong support from indigenous peoples. They refuse roads construction because they are worried about the threats to forests and marine sustainability. See (https://papuabarat.siberindo.co/01/03/2021/bupati-afu-jalan-lingkar-waigeo-dihentikan-karena-banyak-orang-pintar/).</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Provide training to YNP, local civil society organisations and BKSDA (Nature Reserve staff) to participate in HCV assessments</p>		<p>Training for YNP and BBKSDA staffs to conduct HCV assessments was carried out in the first year with 57 participants (50 men and 7 women) See AR1.</p> <p>By the third year, training on biodiversity data collection has been given to local communities involved in survey activities. The total number of BBKSDA and YNP staff, and local communities who were trained and involved in the survey, were 111 people.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Undertake HCV assessments in Waigeo and Misool islands</p>		<p>HCV assessments have been carried out in 6 Nature Reserve conservation areas on 5 islands in Raja Ampat since the first year. See report</p>

<p>Activity 1.3 Facilitate stakeholder consultation to integrate HCVs/ridge-to-reef approach into district spatial plan</p>	<p>Consultation with the Regent of Raja Ampat regarding the integration of the results of the HCV assessment into the revised spatial plan was carried out in 2018. In 2019, a sustainable development workshop involving multiple stakeholders was held and resulted in an agreement (See the workshop report). In addition, discussions and consultations with Raja Ampat BAPPEDA were held intensively.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.4. Draft district (kabupaten) spatial plan and submit to parliament</p>	<p>By the end of the project, the revision of the regency spatial plan has not been implemented, but the results of the HCV assessment and the Raja Ampat RTRW policy brief for 2010-2030 have been submitted to the Raja Ampat DPRD in the 2019 sustainable development workshop.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.5. Inform provincial spatial planning process based on district (kabupaten) spatial plan</p>	<p>FFI has been involved in the revision of the RTRW and has been a member of the sustainable development partners of West Papua Province since 2019. Reports and data on the HCV survey, policy brief, and village management spatial map have been submitted to the West Papua Provincial Government as inputs for the revision of the Provincial RTRW. At the end of 2020, the revised Provincial RTRW was in the synchronization stage with the RPZWP3K and has not been resumed until 2021. See the documentation and minutes of meetings</p>		
<p>Output 2. Collaborative protected area management system established</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 780 1115 1460"> <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</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1126 780 2123 1460"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the village level, 339 people from 21 villages (18 villages on Waigeo Island and 3 villages on Misool Island) participated in the meeting to discuss village administrative boundaries and zoning division of land and coast. The percentage of participation so far is 24% of the total heads of families (34% women) (see attachment list of attendance of village level meeting) 2. Seven Village conservation agreements established between the villages and the nature reserve management authority (4 in Waigeo and 3 in Misool). 3. Customary Marine Protected Area covering 313,708 hectares in North Misool has been declared by Indigenous People. As far as 4 miles on 3 coastal areas in Misool have been protected through village regulations and managed by local communities as seagrass and small-scale fisheries protection areas. Also, 2 turtle nesting locations in Misool have been identified for further monitoring. See annex 7.11. 4. Collaborative patrolling and law enforcement have been established by the fourth year. Special Task Force for Law Enforcement Team related to Illegal Poaching, Illegal Fishing and Illegal Mining was formed at the initiative of the Raja Ampat POLRES, which was followed up by the project through a forest crime workshop involving forest and marine </td> </tr> </table>	<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</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the village level, 339 people from 21 villages (18 villages on Waigeo Island and 3 villages on Misool Island) participated in the meeting to discuss village administrative boundaries and zoning division of land and coast. The percentage of participation so far is 24% of the total heads of families (34% women) (see attachment list of attendance of village level meeting) 2. Seven Village conservation agreements established between the villages and the nature reserve management authority (4 in Waigeo and 3 in Misool). 3. Customary Marine Protected Area covering 313,708 hectares in North Misool has been declared by Indigenous People. As far as 4 miles on 3 coastal areas in Misool have been protected through village regulations and managed by local communities as seagrass and small-scale fisheries protection areas. Also, 2 turtle nesting locations in Misool have been identified for further monitoring. See annex 7.11. 4. Collaborative patrolling and law enforcement have been established by the fourth year. Special Task Force for Law Enforcement Team related to Illegal Poaching, Illegal Fishing and Illegal Mining was formed at the initiative of the Raja Ampat POLRES, which was followed up by the project through a forest crime workshop involving forest and marine
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	<p>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>area management staff, local government, village officials, law enforcement officials (TNI and Police), and local communities. A joint commitment in efforts to prevent and take action against illegal hunting and harvesting of animals/plants was signed in March 2021 (See report).</p> <p>5. Patrols succeeded in identifying and reporting 43 incidents of illegal logging, 2 incidents of forest encroachment and 18 illegal hunting and trafficking in the fourth year of the project by the community, The West Papua BBKSDA, FFI's IP, and YNP. The type of law enforcement was 65% by providing guidance and counselling in term of the suspect of illegal activities were community around the forest.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Facilitate community participation in the zonation and management of the existing Waigeo and Misool Nature Reserves</p>	<p>With the participation of indigenous peoples, a functional suitability evaluation was carried out for two conservation areas: CA Waigeo Barat (Year 1) and CA Pulau Misool (Year 2).</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2 Submission of draft management and zonation plans to Ministry of Forestry and Environment for approval.</p>	<p>The block arrangement/Zoning at CA Waigeo Barat and CA Misool was carried out in the first and second year of the project. The revision of the zoning/block plan on the two nature reserves has been approved by the Ministry of Environment through SK.745/menlhk/setjen/pla.2/9/2019 and SK.225/KSDAE/SET/KSA.0/6/2019.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.3 Undertake spatial assessment of diurnal and seasonal utilization of dugong feeding areas</p>	<p>3 dugongs (<i>Dugong dugon</i>) were found and documented during the March 2021 survey in the Kenari Islands. The discovery of these dugongs is a rare and valuable thing from the project and adds to the dugong distribution points in Raja Ampat. (See annex 7.9 Dugong distribution map.)</p>	
<p>Activity 2.4 Undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season</p>	<p>3 turtle nesting beaches have been identified, 2 in North Misool as nesting sites for hawksbill turtles and 1 in North Waigeo as nesting sites for leatherback turtles.</p> <p>Based on the results of the November 2020 and March 2021 surveys, a total of 63 sea turtle discovery points were found. The species that have been documented and identified the most were the Hawksbill turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>). Another sea turtle species that was also found but not documented was the green sea turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>). See Annex 7.3 Map of turtle nesting and distribution.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.5 KAB awareness survey for flagship species conservation</p>	<p>KAB awareness survey for flagship species conservation as a baseline was conducted in the first year. The KAB survey was again carried out at the end of the project (March 2021) in 3 villages on Misool Island and 4 villages on Waigeo Island. See KAB survey report.</p>	

<p>Activity 2.6 Facilitate participatory designation and management of new locally managed marine areas for protection of Dugong habitat</p>	<p>3 villages in North Misool have mapped land and coastal management spaces. As far as 4 miles from the shore was agreed to be a coastal protection zone designated as a seagrass protected area, which is a habitat for dugongs and turtles, and as a protection for small-scale fishing activities. See annex 7.2 map of Salafen village zonation.</p>
<p>Activity 2.7 Facilitate participatory designation and management of new locally managed marine areas for protection of Turtle nesting beaches</p>	<p>2 Locations of turtle nesting beaches in Misool have been identified from the survey results. The YNP patrol team has carried out routine patrols as a security measure.</p> <p>1 turtle nesting beach in North Waigeo has been protected and managed by the local community, along with the homestay management.</p>
<p>Activity 2.8. Establish awareness programme for protecting HCV areas using a flagship conservation awareness approach (Waigeo Brush Turkey, Parrots, Birds of Paradise, Dugong and Marine Turtles)</p>	<p>An awareness programme to protect HCV areas and keystone species has been established for 189 elementary school students, 78 high school students, and 22 D3 Ecotourism students in Raja Ampat until the last year of the project. There has been an increase in knowledge and attitudes towards the importance of endemic and threatened forest, coastal and wildlife ecosystems in Raja Ampat. See annex 7.10 and awareness material here</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>7 collaborative management agreements have been established in Waigeo (Warimak, Waifo, Sapokren, Warkesi (Saonek) and Misool (Salafen, Aduwi, Waigama).</p> <p>21 spatial plan maps and village regulations have been established in Waigeo and Misool island.</p> <p>Customary Marine Protected Area of 313,708 hectare in North Misool has been declared by indigenous community. See annex 7.11.</p>
<p>Activity 2.10. Provide training and ongoing support for 'SMART' collaborative patrolling and law enforcement.</p>	<p>In total, 11 SMART patrol trainings were conducted with a total of 132 participants (W:13).</p> <p>Routine patrols were carried out by The West Papua BBKSDA, FFI's IP and 5 community patrol teams (Sapokren, Warimak, Waifo, Warkesi, and Kabare). The total patrol distance during 2017-2021 was 365,1 km (57% by foot, 5% by boat, 12% by motorcycle, and 26% by car).</p> <p>A collaborative patrol team (BBKSDA West Papua, CDK, KPHL, TNI, Polri, FFI and local communities) was formed in March 2021.</p>

<p>Output 3. Improved capacity of 200 households in six villages to produce food and cash income from sustainable farming and ecotourism-based livelihoods.</p>	<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 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>By the end of the project, 183 households in six villages were involved in capacity building and business assistance activities to produce food and earn income from sustainable agriculture, handicrafts and processed food products. The diversity of plants on the ground has increased to 19 species from the previous 12 species. In addition, the types of processed food products and handicrafts produced have also increased. Currently, there are 29 types of food and craft products produced by women's groups.</p> <p>150 heads of family (W:27) have been involved in ecotourism development, 44% of them have received additional income directly from ecotourism between Rp. [REDACTED] per month.</p> <p>7 local NGOs staffs (4 YNP and 3 MARA) have been trained in skills to support the development of ecotourism and local products, as well as conservation awareness and biodiversity surveys.</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>		<p>In 7 villages (Warimak, Waifoi, Sapokren, Warkesi, Kabare, Aduwei & Salafen), 122 family heads (75% women) have been trained in household-scale organic farming. See annex 7.7.</p> <p>54 weaving and food craftswomen have been trained in product quality improvement and basic financial literacy.</p> <p>6 local product managers have been trained in operational management, stock recording and finance.</p>
<p>3.5 Provide training to local villagers to become nature/ trekking guides</p>		<p>4 trainings on guiding techniques, 2 English trainings, and 1 Code of conduct and first AID training were conducted during the project involving a total of 156 participants (26% women). See reports</p>

	<p>Online trainings on new adaptation of tourism and sustainable tourism destination management was carried out in collaboration with the Raja Ampat Tourism Office, NGOs, HPI, and homestay and resort associations.</p> <p>1 tourist destination in Waigeo (Warkesi Birdwatching) has become a priority destination for 'new normal' tourism and has been trained in the implementation of CHSE (Clean Health Safety Environment).</p>
3.6 Provide hospitality training to local villagers to develop homestays and provide meals to tourists	<p>3 homestay management basic training (Housekeeping, Kitchen and front office) was conducted with a total of 93 participants (m: 57 / w: 36). See report.</p> <p>1 online homestay management training was carried out involving 23 participants (m:18 / w:5).</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>There are five online marketing channels (https://inforajaampat.com/, https://www.stayrajaampat.com/, http://www.newnormal-rajaampat.com/, https://ecolodgesindonesia.com/raja-ampat-tour/) for ecotourism, and 1 online marketing channel (http://www.rajaampathandicraft.com/) for local products.</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>5 homestays received a small grant of Rp [REDACTED] to renovate buildings and facilities that were damaged during the pandemic. See brief report</p> <p>2 food product business groups received business assistance in the form of funds for the construction of a banana chip production house (Sapokren) and ketinting machines to find fish (Waiwiay) to be processed into salted fish.</p> <p>4 KTHs received an ecotourism business development grant from West Papua BBKSDA worth Rp. [REDACTED]</p>
3.9 Provide training and Capacity building for local NGO to improve their technical and institutional capacity to support sustainable community development	<p>Capacity building for local NGOs was carried out for 2 local institutions YNP and MARA Foundation (4 staff YNP and 3 Staff MARA).</p> <p>YNP and MARA now have the capacity to support sustainable community development in Raja Ampat, YNP in agriculture and ecotourism and MARA in local products.</p>

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Y1 (2017 - 2018)	Y2 (2018 - 2019)	Y3 (2019 - 2020)	Y4 (2020 - 2021)	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
6A	Number of people to receive hospitality training	0	43	50	23	116	Indonesia	M : 75 W : 41	Homestay management, hospitality	Bahasa	
6A	Number of people to receive guide training	5	131	72	38	246	Indonesia	M : 192 W : 54	Interpretation, identification of wildlife, photography, code of conduct, first air, destination management, new normal tourism	Bahasa	
6A	Number of people to receive handcrafting training	0	25	46	0	71	Indonesia	W: 71	Natural dyes application training, basic financial literacy, and products standardization	Bahasa	
6A	Number of people to receive home-grown farming Training		79	0	36	115	Indonesia	M : 22 W : 93	Organic vegetable gardening techniques, making and applying organic fertilizer and botanical pesticides	Bahasa	

6A	Number of people to receive SMART Patrol training		45	14	73	132	Indonesia	M : 199 W : 24	Introducing and implementing SMART Patrol method, usage of GPS and data collection	Bahasa	
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification										
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (Homestay training materials)				50	50	Indonesia		Completing document of homestay self-assessment checklist and distribute the handouts for participants	Bahasa	

7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (Conservation Education materials)			300	100	400	Indonesia		Conservation education activity book for students	Bahasa	
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Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	2	Indonesian	W :55 M :163	1. Realizing sustainable development in Raja Ampat 2. Synergy in the prevention and antion of forest crimes in Raja Ampat	Bahasa	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	1	Indonesian	W: 2	Unesco Global Geopark Toward Sustaining Local Communities	English	Oral presentation and poster

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
					and Reducing Geohazard Risk		

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)		
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established		
22	Number of permanent field plots established	2	Red bird of paradise habitat and population monitoring plot in 2 location Warkesi and Sapokren Village.

Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work <i>(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 9.2)</i>						

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	√
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	√
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, considering national socio-economic conditions.	
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	√
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	√
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	√
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	√
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	√
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	√
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and	

	implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	
14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, considering the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	√
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	√
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	√
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

This project encourages Indonesia's commitment to The Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, and 18:

- (1) Contributes to increasing awareness of biodiversity protection and sustainable use through awareness actions and training to local communities and governments;
- (2) Contributes to integrating biodiversity values into regional and national development plans, so regional and national governments have an exceptional development plan to prevent uncontrolled infrastructure development;
- (5) Contributes to overcoming forest loss, degradation, and fragmentation through adequate collaborative protection in the forest with high conservation value;
- (7 & 10) Contributes to reducing the coral reefs damaged by land clearing and agricultural chemicals through the system development of organic and sustainable agriculture;
- (12) Contributes to preventing the extinction of threatened species such as Dugongs (VN) and Maleo Waigeo (EN). Also, contributes to addressing the trade in protected bird species, birds of paradise, cockatoos, and parrots, by collaborative patrols and network building in law enforcement with the police and Indonesian National Armed Forces;
- (14) Contributes 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 in ecotourism tracking and bird watching;

(18) Encourages 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 sustainable forest use.

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Journals	Developing of Integrative Ecotourism in Waifo Village, Papua Barat, Indonesia, Mutiono, 2020	Indonesia	West Papua BBKSDA	Male	Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran dan Dakwah Pembangunan, Yogyakarta-Indonesia	http://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id/dakwah/JPMI/article/view/1763
Journals	Tree species composition of lowland hill forest on volcanic rock in Waigeo Island, Raja Ampat district, West Papua, Arief Hamidi, Jefry Tibalia, Fazlurrahman Shomat, Sirijan Lunga, 2017	Indonesia	FFI-IP West Papua BBKSDA	Male	Proc. International Conference on Tropical Conservation and Utilization Celebrating Bicentenary of Bogor Botanic Gardens, 2018, 6-13 ISSN / ISBN / IBSN : 9789798539824	

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	24-007
Project Title	Ridge to reef conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Raja Ampat
Project Leader Details	
Name	Andhy Priyo Sayogo
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader
Address	
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Budi Mulyanto, S.Pd., M.Si,
Organisation	Directorate General for Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation – KSDAE (The local office known as West Papua BBKSDA)
Role within Darwin Project	Role within Darwin Project: BBKSDA will continue to be engaged in all aspects of the FFI work, providing local permissions, supporting village consultations and events, and providing advice.
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 2	
Name	Dr. Elke Mannigel
Organisation	OroVerde - Tropical Forest Foundatio
Role within Darwin Project	Role within Darwin Project: OroVerde was actively involved in the development of this project and will also contribute with co-financing through private and public funds.
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 3	
Name	Tri Kurnia
Organisation	Yayasan Nazaret Papua

Role within Darwin Project	YNP is heavily involved in facilitating the community in planning marine conservation areas in North Misool and implementing awareness programmes in Misool and Waigeo, as well as facilitating several community capacity building activities in North Misool.
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	