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**Darwin Initiative Workshop**

**Legacy and Forest Biodiversity**

19 February 2007

School of Oriental and African Studies  
University of London

**Proceedings**

## Introduction

The Darwin Initiative Workshop on Legacy and Forest Biodiversity took place on 19 February 2007. Legacy was defined as being something of value that has been passed on to others and as such, something that all Darwin Initiative (DI) projects should aspire to deliver. Forest biodiversity was selected as a theme to inform the wider discussions, but was presented as an important and topical issue in its own right as it will be discussed in detail during the next Conference of Parties (COP) of the CBD to be held in Germany during 2008.

Participants were welcomed with a message from Barry Gardiner MP, Minister for Biodiversity, Landscape and Rural Affairs, delivered by Mrs Glenys Parry (Darwin Secretariat). The Minister's message highlighted the Government's ongoing support for the Darwin Initiative. He expressed his wish that the outcomes of the workshop and relevant Darwin projects would feed examples of good practice on the conservation of forest biodiversity into the Convention through the COP process.

The morning session was chaired by Professor David Macdonald, Chairman of the Darwin Advisory Committee, and the afternoon session was chaired by Dr Paul van Gardingen, representing ECTF, with a contribution from Ms Sarah Nelson from the Darwin Secretariat.

## Summary of presentations<sup>1</sup>

Legacy of Darwin Initiative projects in forest biodiversity: Indonesia and Sabah, Malaysia  
[http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events/2007/feb/Hardcastle\\_LTS.pdf](http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events/2007/feb/Hardcastle_LTS.pdf)

Dr Pat Hardcastle (ECTF) introduced the concept of legacy and provided a discussion framework that gave substance to subsequent presentations and discussions in the workshop. The definition that legacy should be something of value passed on to others was expanded using a series of examples from recent evaluations of closed projects in Sabah (Malaysia) and Indonesia. It was suggested that legacy represents the overall conclusion of impact and sustainability of projects, but significantly, it was noted that individual projects acting in isolation were likely to have limited ability to influence significant change in the conservation of biodiversity.

Examples from Sabah were used to illustrate how a series or networks of projects can have more significant impact and legacy when compared with groups of isolated activities. The projects in Sabah had produced legacy which was both tangible (eg the establishment of two protected areas) and intangible (eg networks of biodiversity researchers). It was reported that the clusters of DI projects had helped to strengthen local institutions through building scientific networks and promoting cross-learning between projects.

The DI projects in Indonesia were more dispersed and as a result there was more limited interaction. A sequence of three related projects in Sulawesi was highlighted for its success in protecting 50,000 ha of tropical forest and the endangered endemic Babirusa pig. It was reported that these projects had delivered very good value for money, effectively protecting this area for a period of over ten years at an average annual cost of £1 ha. It was noted that these achievements were at risk because of the dependency on DI funding.

The analysis of projects in Sabah and Indonesia generated a set of generic observations on the way that DI projects work, their likely sustainable impacts, legacy and associated risks. A classification of projects was presented which captured this and was suggested for wider application within the Initiative.

- **Discrete projects** are designed so that full potential impact is achieved at the end of implementation of a single project. An example would be the taxonomic revision of a taxon.
- **Stepwise projects** are designed to be part of a logical progression, but in such a way that each individual project delivers distinct outcomes. Subsequent activities are required to achieve the full potential impact and legacy, but the timing of this is not critical and activities can be resumed if there are breaks in external support.
- **Contiguous projects** need to secure continued streams of funding to capture the benefits and produce sustainable impact and legacy. The benefit stream (and conservation status) is often at risk if funding is interrupted even for short periods.

<sup>1</sup> Presentations are available on the Darwin Initiative website <http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events>

It was suggested that stepwise projects appear to have the best trade-off between potential legacy and risk, but it was stressed that examples of all three types were making valuable contributions to the overall legacy of the Initiative.

In conclusion it was noted that the examples from Sabah and Sulawesi (Indonesia) illustrated potential benefits that could be derived from having a more strategic approach to the selection of DI projects. It was suggested that there is clear evidence that the overall benefits and legacy derived from a cluster of related projects tended to be significantly higher than the sum of a set of isolated projects. It was questioned whether this was more likely to have been the result of serendipity rather than strategy or design. This evidence when combined with analysis of three categories of projects led to the very ***strong recommendation that the Darwin Initiative's overall impact and legacy would benefit from the adoption of a more strategic approach to the selection of projects.***

A series of presentations from DI Project Leaders gave further practical examples of the concept of legacy.

**Legacy and forest biodiversity: habitat restoration and sustainable use of Peruvian dry forest**  
[http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events/2007/feb/Milliken\\_RBG\\_Kew.pdf](http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events/2007/feb/Milliken_RBG_Kew.pdf)

Dr William Milliken (RBG Kew) presented lessons from a DI project supporting the conservation of a unique and much reduced Peruvian dry forest ecosystem situated in the hyper-arid Ica/Nasca region. He defined legacy as the “capacity, tools, incentives and the will to understand, manage, protect, restore and sustainably use forest habitats and their biodiversity”. He stated that it is important to understand and address the needs and priorities of local partners. It was suggested that legacy benefited when implementation of DI projects adopted a flexible approach through the application of tools that have been proved to work within the socio-economic and policy environment of the region. The presentation also highlighted the need for continuity of project activities reinforcing the earlier discussion on the distinction between stepwise and contiguous projects.

**Sustainable forestry in the Tomsk Taiga**  
[http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events/2007/feb/Talbot\\_WTA\\_Tree\\_Council.pdf](http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events/2007/feb/Talbot_WTA_Tree_Council.pdf)

Mr Wayne Talbot (WTA Education Services on behalf of the Tree Council) described a DI project being implemented in the temperate forest region of the Tomsk Taiga, Russia. The project has been working with regional government and communities to develop a forest certification scheme. It was noted that the project had been able to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the changing policy environment linked to a process of decentralisation of decision making. This work was helping to establish more sustainable trade practices and to develop a market for high-value forest products in Western Europe. The potential legacy of the project is that these approaches may be adopted more widely in the region.

**Montserrat Centre Hills project: Enabling the people of Montserrat to conserve the Centre Hills**  
[http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events/2007/feb/Sanders\\_RSPB.pdf](http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events/2007/feb/Sanders_RSPB.pdf)

Ms Sarah Sanders (RSPB) described work which the RSPB has been conducting in the Centre Hills of Montserrat following the volcanic eruption in 1995. The Hills are an area of remnant forest providing the last viable enclave for endemic and threatened wildlife on the island but are also essential to the human population, providing all of the public water supply and providing protection from extreme weather events. The legacy planned for the project was proposed as “leaving a framework in place so the Centre Hills are not only conserved now but also in the future after the Darwin project is completed”. A number of approaches are detailed in the presentation as contributing to building this legacy through the establishment of a protected area. A major output of the project has been a management plan developed through participatory processes.

### **Workshop sessions: What constitutes “Legacy”?**

[http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events/2007/feb/van\\_Gardingen\\_UoE.pdf](http://www.darwin.gov.uk/events/2007/feb/van_Gardingen_UoE.pdf)

Dr Paul van Gardingen (ECTF) presented a summary of the points raised during the earlier presentations and then participants dispersed into three working groups to consider legacy in terms of *people*, *institutions* and *policy frameworks*. The following additional points were made to stimulate discussion. When assessing the legacy of a project it is important to ask what can be seen of value in terms of conservation status or change of behaviour which can be (partly) attributed to the project. It was also suggested that the question of “who’s legacy” should be

addressed. A recent thematic review of DI projects on islands was used to illustrate that the most common activities of DI projects are monitoring biodiversity and training. It was argued that there is a need for DI projects to be able to feed into practical conservation actions and participants went into their groups with the challenge of suggesting ways that Darwin's legacy can be enhanced.

### Institutions

The group reported back that institutional relationships are a fundamental component of all DI projects through the requirement that all projects must include at least one UK and host country partner organisation. This was seen as a strength of the programme and most projects, but it was recognised that the associated processes of supporting institutional change and capacity building were often outside the normal core business and experience of many UK organisations.

It was suggested that some DI projects would benefit from having more understanding of the social processes that underlie the processes of capacity building and institutional change or development. Links to the social sciences were seen to be important in developing this understanding and the group suggested that studying the dynamics and documenting best practice regarding partnerships and institutional development will help increase the legacy of Darwin Initiative projects.

### People

The report started with a statement that biodiversity activities were moving from a science driven agenda to recognise the importance of people being a significant component of all ecosystems. The increasing inclusion of social science in DI projects was considered to be a response to this need and was helping to increase the impact and legacy of projects and the overall programme.

The group stated that people represent one of the most important resources associated with DI projects, and that more should be done to promote networking and sharing of experience of participants from both the UK and host country organisations. It was noted that host country nationals who have been trained on early DI projects can provide very valuable skills to subsequent projects in the same region, further illustrating the benefits of clustering of projects.

### Policy Frameworks

The group recognised a wide range of policies that have impact on biodiversity that extend beyond the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) that are covered in the CBD. It was agreed that all DI projects should consider the policy context of their work, but that it would be inappropriate to require all projects to become policy-active. Awareness-raising was seen as the first step to influence policy by creating demand for change.

Many attempts to influence policy fail to have impact or legacy simply because of poor targeting or timing. It is important to know when officials require information and how this information should be produced. The Darwin Secretariat or ECTF could document examples and guidelines of best practice.

### Workshop conclusions and recommendations:

The Workshop provided a range of examples on how DI projects can and have generated lasting legacy in host countries to promote the conservation of biodiversity. The day's discussions highlighted the potential to further enhance impact and legacy for both individual projects and the whole programme. Key recommendations follow:

- The implementation of projects and their resulting impact and legacy would benefit from analysis and documentation of best-practice guides derived from DI projects describing:
  - human and institutional capacity building;
  - methods to influence policy frameworks of relevance to the conservation of biodiversity.
- Individual projects and the DI programme would benefit from creating opportunities to build networks to share the skills and expertise of people who have been involved in DI projects from UK and host country institutions.
- The legacy of the DI programme is likely to benefit from adopting a more strategic approach to the selection of projects that considers lessons emerging from the DI's M&E process relating to clustering and the categories of discrete, stepwise and contiguous projects.

**Annex 1: Workshop programme**

Darwin Initiative Workshop  
Monday 19 February 2007  
Brunei Gallery, SOAS\*

**Legacy and Forest Biodiversity**

Time	Session	Activity	Prospective Speakers
9:30-10:00	Registration	Tea and coffee	
10:00-10:20	Welcome and Introduction	<b>Welcome/Introduction and overview</b> of the workshop by Chair of Advisory Committee	<b>David Macdonald</b> , Chairman (Darwin Advisory Committee)
		<b>Statement by Minister</b>	To be read by Chair/Defra
10:20-11.20	<b>Plenary I</b>	<b>Legacy of DI projects in forest biodiversity</b> – a detailed country-level example with a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- what 'legacy' has meant in Indonesia/Malaysia</li> <li>- how it has been achieved</li> <li>- learning points for achieving it</li> </ul>	<b>Pat Hardcastle</b> (ECTF/LTS International) Based on several evaluations of closed projects (ECPs) in Indonesia/Malaysia
11.20 – 14.30	<b>Plenary II</b>	<b>Achieving legacy in current forest biodiversity projects: challenges and approaches</b>	
11.20 – 11.40	<b>a</b>	Current project example - <b>15-016 Peru</b>	<b>William Milliken</b> (RBG Kew)
11.40-12.00	<b>b</b>	Current project example – <b>14-045 Russia</b>	<b>Wayne Talbot</b> (WTA Education Services on behalf of the Tree Council)
12.00-12.20	Open floor	<b>Questions</b> on presentations	<b>David Macdonald</b>
12:20 – 14.00	Lunch	Participants network over lunch	
14.00 –14:20	<b>Plenary II c</b>	Current project example – <b>14-027 Montserrat</b>	<b>Sarah Sanders</b> (RSPB)
14.20-14.30	Open floor	<b>Questions</b> on presentations	<b>Sarah Nelson</b> (Darwin Secretariat, Defra)
14.30- 14.45	<b>Plenary III</b>	<b>Some conclusions on what constitutes "Legacy" in Darwin Initiative forest biodiversity projects</b>	<b>Paul van Gardingen</b> (ECTF/University of Edinburgh)
14:45-15:45 (incl. tea break)	Seminars	<i>Participants break up into <b>discussion groups</b> on cross-cutting issues highlighted during the Plenaries. Participants are encouraged to join their preferred discussion.</i>	
		Cross-cutting legacy issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutions</li> <li>- People</li> <li>- Policy frameworks</li> </ul>	Facilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rob Wild</li> <li>- Pat Hardcastle</li> <li>- Paul van Gardingen</li> </ul>
15.45 – 16.05		<b>Feedback and discussion</b>	<b>Paul van Gardingen</b>
16:05 – 16.15	Wrap up	<b>Concluding Remarks</b>	<b>Paul van Gardingen</b>

\*The Brunei Gallery is located between Malet Street and Thornhaugh Street, in the north-west corner of Russell Square opposite SOAS. The Gallery is a five minute walk from the British Museum and is opposite the main entrance to SOAS. Nearest underground stations are Russell Square, Goodge Street, Euston, Euston Square and Tottenham Court Road.

**Annex 2: Darwin Initiative Workshop – Attendees’ List**

First Name	Surname	Title	Dept	Organisation	Darwin Interest
Mazidi	Abd Ghani		Biology	University of York	<b>14-022:</b> Predictive Tools for Targeting Conservation Effort in Bornean Forest Reserves, Sabah
Husni	Ahamed		Darwin Secretariat	Defra	
Natasha	Ali		Conventions and Policy		Member of Kew's DI committee and involved in Kew Darwin projects
Elizabeth	Allen			FFI	Prospective applicant
Javier	Alvarez			Living Earth Foundation	<b>14-033:</b> Darwin Training Programmes for Integrated Protected Area Management, Ghana, PL DAC member
Janet	Barber				
Paul	Bates		Mammalogy	Harrison Institute	<b>14-011:</b> Taxonomic Initiative for Southeast Asian Bat Studies: Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR, <b>PL</b>
Clive	Bealey	Dr	Djibouti Francolin project	World Pheasant Association	interested party
Martin	Brasher			Defra	<b>DAC</b> (Defra) member
Nick	Brown		Plant Sciences	University of Oxford	<b>14-004:</b> Biodiversity monitoring system for Trinidad and Tobago, <b>PL</b>
Stephen	Browne	Dr	Asia-Pacific Regional programme	FFI	<b>Current applicant. Also 13-035:</b> Pioneering Community-based Conservation Sites in the Polillo Islands, Philippines; <b>14-038:</b> Ha Long Bay Environmental Awareness Programme - backstopping support.
Natasha	Calderwood			Econservation	<b>14-058:</b> Capacity Building for Sustainable Management of the Nicaraguan Pacific Northwest Region, <b>Project Co-ordinator</b>
Patricia	Davis			Community Centred Conservation (C3)	Prospective applicant
Leonard	Ghotheepithak	Mr	Darwin Secretariat	Defra	Darwin Secretariat
Steve	Gray		Regional Programmes	Earthwatch Institute (Europe)	<b>EIDP012:</b> Replicating biodiversity conservation management at key soda lakes in the Rift Valley
Pat	Hardcastle	Dr	LTS International	ECTF	Project reviewer
Katy	Harris		Russia Programme	Taiga Rescue Network	interested party

First Name	Surname	Title	Dept	Organisation	Darwin Interest
Luis	Hernandez		Entomology Dept	NHM	<b>15-025</b> , Capacity Building for Biodiversity Studies in Freshwater Insects
David	Hoyle		Species and Forest Team	WWF-UK	<b>11-004</b> : Conserving Kenya's indigenous forests through certification of sustainably sourced woodcarvings, <b>PL</b> Current applicant
Sam	Kanyamibwa	Dr	Executive Secretariat	Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS)	
Anna	Karp	Miss	LTS International	ECTF	Project reviewer
Andrea	Lockwood		Global Country Programmes Unit	RSPB	<b>15-012</b> : Protecting Key South African Biodiversity Sites through Community-based Conservation
Eve	Lucas		Herbarium	RBG Kew	Current applicant
David	Macdonald	Prof	WildCRU	University of Oxford	Chair of Darwin Advisory Committee. Also current applicant and <b>13-016</b> : Endangered otter and invasive mink in Patagonia, <b>PL</b>
William	Milliken	Dr		RBG Kew	<b>15-016</b> : Habitat Restoration and Sustainable Use of Southern Peruvian Dry Forest, <b>PL</b>
David	Minter	Dr		BioNet International	Former PL and current applicant
Fred	Naggs		Zoology	NHM	<b>15-018</b> : Developing Land Snail Expertise in South and Southeast Asia, <b>PL</b>
Neil	Naish		Warwick HRI	University of Warwick	<b>15-013</b> : Biodiversity and Sustainable Development of Butterfly Production (Lepidoptera)
Sarah	Nelson		Darwin Secretariat	Defra	Darwin Secretariat
Ahmed	Nur Jama	Dr	Agriculture	Reading University	interested party
Margaret	Okot		Darwin Secretariat	Defra	Darwin Secretariat
Melanie	O'Neill		R&D	GlaxoSmithKline	Former DAC member
John	Palmer	Mr		Forest Management Trust	Previously Manager of DFID's Forest Research Programme
Glenys	Parry		Darwin Secretariat	Defra	Darwin Secretariat
Joanna	Phillips		Sustainable Development	RSPB	Interested party and involved in current projects/applications
Georgina	Ponder			The Whitley Fund for Nature	Prospective applicant

First Name	Surname	Title	Dept	Organisation	Darwin Interest
Paul	Racey	Prof	School of Biological Sciences	University of Aberdeen	<b>14-006:</b> Conservation of Small Vertebrates Tsingy Bemaraha National Park, Madagascar, <b>PL</b> ; <b>13-001:</b> Conservation of wetlands and associated biodiversity in Northern Zambia Current Applicant
Gillian	Rose		Projects	Transrural Trust	
Sarah	Sanders			RSPB	<b>14-027:</b> Enabling the People of Montserrat to Conserve the Centre Hills <b>PL</b> applicant
Christoph	Schwitzer	Dr	Research	Bristol Zoo Gardens	
Nathalie	Seddon	Dr	Zoology	University of Oxford	Current applicant
Susan	Shaw		Animal and Plant Sciences	University of Sheffield	<b>11-025:</b> Cross-border conservation strategies in the Altai Mountains <b>Co-PL</b> <b>14-012:</b> Imbovane Outreach Project: Exploring South African Biodiversity and Change, <b>Co-PL</b> <b>14-060:</b> Sustainable Management of Ornamental Fish Species in Mamirau, Brazil, <b>PL</b>
Alison	Shaw		Conservation Programmes	ZSL	
Tony	Shelley		Entomology Dept	NHM	<b>13-003:</b> Taxonomic capacity building in support of biodiversity conservation in Thailand
Fergus	Sinclair	Dr	School of Environment and Natural Resources	University of Wales, Bangor	<b>12-020:</b> Building Nicaraguan and Costa Rican capacity in biodiversity conservation; also will feedback to other Darwin colleagues in Bangor None
Julian	Smith		International Development	Central Science Laboratory	
Jeni	Stewart	Dr	Zoology	NHM	Grants Administrator
Alan	Stewart	Dr	Biology and Environmental Science	University of Sussex	<b>EIDP09/10-030:</b> Consolidating local capacity for biodiversity surveys in Papua New Guinea, <b>PL</b> . <b>14-054:</b> Training the next generation of Papua New Guinean conservation biologists, <b>PL</b> . <b>15/007:</b> Focus for Fiji: insect inventories for biodiversity assessment, Fiji. <b>PL</b> <b>14-045:</b> Sustainable Support for Biodiversity and Forestry in Tomsk Taiga, Siberia, <b>PL</b>
Wayne	Talbot			WTA Education Services on behalf of the Tree Council	
Denise	Taylor			Education 4 Conservation Ltd	<b>14-021:</b> Large Carnivore Education Centre in the Pirin Mountains, <b>PL</b>
Jenny	Towill		Projects Development	The World Land Trust	interested party
Paul	van Gardingen	Dr	University of Edinburgh	ECTF	Project reviewer and Chair of ECTF Technical Committee
Steve	Walters		Science	British Council	interested party

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Dept</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Darwin Interest</b>
Oliver	Whaley		Herbarium	RBG Kew	<b>15-016:</b> Habitat Restoration and Sustainable Use of Southern Peruvian Dry Forest
Rob	Wild	Mr	LTS International	ECTF	Darwin Programme Director for ECTF
Doreen	Winstanley	Dr	Warwick HRI	University of Warwick	<b>15-013:</b> Biodiversity and Sustainable Development of Butterfly Production (Lepidoptera), <b>PL</b>
Eilidh	Young	Mrs	Darwin Projects	ECTF	Applications and M&E Manager