



17-009

Submit by Monday 1 December 2008

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 16: STAGE 2

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

Name Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE)	Address: Marlowe Building, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NR, UK
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Integrating religion within conservation: Islamic beliefs and Sumatran forest management
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3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: 1 April 2009		Duration of project: 36 months		End date: 31 March 2012	
Darwin funding requested	2009/10 £81,331	2010/11 £70,662	2011/2012 £77,328	2012/13 £N/A	Total £229,321

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

Improve understanding amongst local and national stakeholders and enhance their capacity to conserve and manage forests, biodiversity and ecosystem services sustainably and equitably in West Sumatra.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (>50% on project)	Main project partner in host country
Surname	Harrop	McKay	Febriamansyah
Forename (s)	Stuart	Jeanne	Rudi
Post held	Professor of Wildlife Management Law	Research Associate	Senior Lecturer
Institution	DICE	DICE	University of Andalas
Department	Anthropology	Anthropology	Center for Irrigation, Land and Water Resources
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Main project partner in host country	Main project partner in host country
Surname	Setiono	Suhendri
Forename (s)	Leliana	Jomi
Post held	Project Officer	Director
Institution	British Council	QBar
Department	School links programme	-
Telephone		
Email		

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details.

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
15009	Dr J. Groombridge	Investing in Island Biodiversity: Restoring the Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher
15029	Dr R. Bodmer	Certifying Peccary Pelts in Peru: Catalysing Community-based Wildlife Management

13019	Prof. N. Leader-Williams	The Greater Masai Mara Community Scout Programme
11018	Dr R. A. Griffiths	Aztec and Axolotls: Integrating conservation and tourism at Xochimilco, Mexico

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words) - N/A
Activities (50 words) - N/A
Achievements (50 words) - N/A

8. Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Partner Name: Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Sciences (IFEES), UK	IFEES is a leading UK-based NGO that promotes Islamic environmentalism in both its theological and practical manifestations. The project will work closely with the IFEES Director, Mr Fazlun Khalid, who was recently recognised by the BBC as one of fifteen leading eco-theologians in the world, alongside the Dalai Lama and the Pope. Mr Khalid was also listed in the Independent on Sunday (12 October 2008) Green List as one of a hundred top environmentalists in the UK. IFEES was initially consulted during the Darwin Scoping Award and has helped to design this current project. The role of IFEES will be to provide ongoing technical advice and expertise on religious teachings on the environment through stakeholder meetings in Sumatra during the implementation and delivery stages and also the production of outreach and other educational materials.
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Partner Name: University of Andalas (UA), Indonesia	UA contains one of Indonesia's academic centres of excellence for research on water management, which has a proven track record of international collaboration (e.g. with private universities ranging from Thailand to England) and in managing medium-sized grants (e.g. European Union Ford Foundation and World Bank). A team of experts from UA's 'Center for Irrigation, Land and Water Resources', led by Dr Rudi Febriamansyah, helped develop the Darwin project concept relating to ecosystem services. During the project, this team will form a scientific training, research and monitoring and evaluation component to focus on forest and ecosystem services, natural resource management strategies and the related income generating activities of both men and women. Part of this research will be conducted by four Sumatran students within UA's progressive new English-taught MSc programmes focussing on 'Gender and Forest Management', 'Water Resource Management' and 'Forestry'. The combined research outputs will be used to develop policy briefs that promote social, gender and economic justice.
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Partner Name: British Council, Indonesia	The British Council has over 60 years experience in developing initiatives that support primary and secondary educators and students in Indonesia. The British Council has launched several new initiatives that are relevant to the Darwin proposal and have influenced the proposed project design. For example, The British Council is currently facilitating an exchange programme between schools in Bali and the UK, which focuses on culture and the environment, amongst other things, and has received noteworthy regional media interest and government support. This year, the British Council launched their 'Islamic Schools Support Network in West Sumatra' programme, which provides an exciting new opportunity for the Darwin project to work with. The British Council has been closely involved in the development of the project's urban outreach component and will be primarily responsible for its implement, especially in providing teacher training, supervising outreach progress, as well as raising awareness amongst provincial government partners from the Departments of Education, Religion and Planning and the Governor of West Sumatra and Mayor of Padang.
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<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>QBar, Indonesia</p>	<p>QBar Foundation is a local NGO based in West Sumatra which designs, implements and runs community development programs in partnership with provincial and national government bodies, as well as civil society organizations working on environmental conservation and natural resource policies. QBar also runs environmental awareness campaigns across West Sumatra. As part of a Darwin Scoping award, QBar received advanced outreach training from DICE, Conservation International and Greenlaw in Islam and the environment. Under supervision Qbar then ran a series of successful focus group discussions within 3 <i>nagari</i> (customary collective of several villages within a sub-district) from which Qbar developed a pilot training curriculum that was used to train religious and conservation leaders. Based on their experience and the pilot project outputs, QBar has assisted in the development of the current Darwin proposal and their role will be to build upon previous work through the management of daily outreach and education activities within rural communities.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>Conservation International (CI), Indonesia</p>	<p>CI has been working in Sumatra for several years, supporting efforts focussed on educational outreach. CI has been studying the linkages between Islam and nature conservation, which has resulted in its seminal publication 'Nature Conservation in Islam' (Mangunjaya, 2005). Mr Mangunjaya, CI, is an Indonesian national, who is an expert on Islam and nature conservation in his home country, and was actively involved in the development of training materials and in providing advice during the DICE pilot project. He continues as a key partner in the proposed Darwin project and will provide training expertise, especially in leading the Training of Trainers activities on religion and conservation outreach during the implementation stage and in checking and ensuring that high levels of teaching, including message delivery, are maintained throughout the project.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>Fauna and Flora International Indonesia Program (FFI-IP)</p>	<p>FFI has been working in Indonesia for over 20 years, where it has successfully implemented several medium- and large-sized projects on ecosystem conservation, protected area management and integrated conservation and development. In Sumatra, DICE and FFI-IP have developed a strong and productive working relationship through their species and forest monitoring projects. FFI-IP will be involved in all project stages, providing field survey and data analysis training, and personnel to conduct and also oversee field conservation activities, including forest and biodiversity monitoring.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>Indonesian Conservation of Natural Resources section for West Sumatra province (KSDA), Department of Forestry</p>	<p>The Indonesian Conservation of Natural Resources (KSDA) section for West Sumatra will continue to act as our local government partner, which is based within the Ministry of Forestry. KSDA has expertise in monitoring and evaluating natural resource management and will receive advanced training in field survey techniques to build their capacity. Within this agency is the Office for Watershed Management, who the project will work with via Andalas University, which has a longstanding collaboration in community-based management. During the project, KSDA will provide personnel to collect field data and conduct joint conservation activities with rural communities. DICE has been successfully working with KSDA-West Sumatra since 2007 and during the pilot project KSDA has provided a steering committee representative. They are therefore fully aware of, and committed to, the proposed Darwin project.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>Greenlaw, Indonesia</p>	<p>Greenlaw is primarily focussed on designing, implementing and conducting community-based natural resource management projects, researching policies related to these issues, in particular the monitoring and evaluation of changes in poverty, local resource use rights and gender. Greenlaw has over 10 years experience in this field, and having worked with multinational agencies, such as the United Nations, has high levels of expertise and professionalism, especially in working within large donor funded projects. So far, Greenlaw has been involved in monitoring and evaluating the teaching activities of DICE's pilot project. The critical feedback they provided has been incorporated into the project design to further strengthen the proposed project.</p>
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<p>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>Through a Darwin Scoping Award and a subsequent pilot project, we have undertaken an initial stakeholder consultation at the site level to determine barriers and their removal using appropriate approaches for capturing full community participation. Consequently, these stakeholders, who include religious, customary and village leaders, women's groups and college teachers from National Islamic Religious Institutes and skills-based residential boarding schools (<i>pesantrens</i>) have all contributed to the project design and pledged their support to its implementation and activities. The project will also work with local NGOs in building their capacity to deliver field activities and to raise awareness on the environment, especially ecosystem services.</p>
<p>9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>At the time of submitting the Stage I Darwin proposal, the British Council had just launched its 'Islamic Schools Support Network in West Sumatra' programme. As a main partner, this exciting new development offers an excellent opportunity for the Darwin project to work with the British Council's participating schools through our urban faith and environmental outreach programme and to forge strong and productive links with the British Council's partners within the Departments Religion and Education, Governor of West Sumatra and Mayor of Padang (West Sumatra capital).</p>
<p>9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>The project has been discussed with a senior Ministry of Forestry official, Ms Listya, who reports directly to the Director General of Forestry. Ms Listya is the Ministry's Head of Protected Areas and is also responsible for overseeing the creation and expansion of new protected areas, including community managed areas. Ms Listya expressed her interest in the project and its novel approach to forest management and is keen to further discuss Ministry of Forestry participation and contributions. Ms Listya also introduced the project partners to the provincial planning department (BAPPEDA), who has been identified as a potential partner.</p>
<p>9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>During the development of the Darwin proposal, we have been in discussion with Dr Darnaedi (Indonesia's CBD National Focal Point for Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, SBSTTA) and outlined areas for collaboration and the meaningful contribution that the project can make in assisting Indonesia meet its CBD commitments. We also anticipate that the project will collect trend data on endangered and traded species through the planned biodiversity surveys. The provision of these data to CITES has been discussed with the CITES contact person for Indonesia, based in the Department of Forestry, who welcomed this offer and the further development of this planned collaboration.</p>

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

<p>The vast archipelago of Indonesia contains about 10% of the world's remaining tropical rainforest. This plays a critical role nationally by providing ecosystem services for rural communities and internationally by maintaining biodiversity and contributing to the regulation of climatic systems. Unfortunately, Indonesia, and in particular Sumatra, has some of the highest rates of tropical deforestation, especially beyond protected areas. Thus, innovative approaches to community-based conservation are urgently needed.</p> <p>Indonesia has the world's largest Muslim population (88% of its 245,500,000 population follows Islam). Religion has a strong influence on daily life and within Islam there are several key principles (<i>Tauhid, Khalifah, Mizan and Fitrah</i>) written in the <i>Al-Qur'an</i> (Muslim holy book) that underpin nature conservation and outline the human role in conserving natural resources. This therefore presents a unique opportunity to work with Islamic leaders to promote conservation across Indonesia according to these principles.</p> <p>Through a Darwin scoping award, discussions with Indonesian and UK Islamic scholars, identified the potential for faith-based teachings to be highly effective in conserving natural resources through changing behaviour, rather than just attitudes (which on its own does not guarantee improved conservation). QBar was identified as a suitable local implementing partner for our West Sumatra study area spanning two Key Biodiversity Areas, considered conservation priorities by the Alliance for Zero Extinction. Since October 2007, DICE and QBar have run a pilot project which identified three interrelated land-use management systems that apply Islamic principles within nature conservation: i) <i>Hima</i> – management zones established for sustainable natural resource use; ii) <i>Harim</i> - inviolable sanctuaries used for protecting water resources and their services; and, iii) <i>Ihya Al-Mawat</i> - reviving neglected land to become productive.</p> <p>Workshops held with religious, traditional and village leaders, and women's groups representatives from three rural communities, identified the above systems as being loosely practiced within their communities through their legally recognised traditional (<i>nagari</i>) system (usually 3-5 villages). Within this system, exists customary (<i>adat</i>) law that encompasses the whole social structure, including the relationship between humans and nature. West Sumatran <i>adat</i> is specifically structured in-line with Islamic law. However, our</p>

project participants agreed that a lack of awareness about these Islamic systems and institutional capacity to implement them hindered their effectiveness in the sustainable management of forests and their ecosystem services. Further discussions with the wider community, in Friday prayers and village meetings, found strong commitment to integrate and formalise religious principles within a fully-functioning land and forest management system, that would provide simultaneous benefits to local livelihoods and biodiversity.

Therefore, this project aims to establish a multi-stakeholder committee to develop and implement a faith-based community outreach programme to strengthen and integrate the religious management systems of *Hima* (through participatory mapping of land and forest use systems and by ensuring their protection through joint community/Dept. Forestry patrols), *Harim* (through watershed management) and *Ihya Al-Mawat* (through creating *nagari* tree nurseries and then *nagari* agroforest systems to rehabilitate and reforest degraded lands) into the traditional *nagari* and *adat* systems. This will be conducted through,

- ♦ Training - in forest and biodiversity monitoring, arboriculture, Islam and environmental outreach.
- ♦ Capacity building - of local institutions to manage and conserve forests and their ecosystem services through a locally produced governance framework.
- ♦ Research - into ecosystem services, local livelihood benefits and forest and biodiversity monitoring.
- ♦ Environmental education and public awareness - through rural and urban community outreach (e.g. Friday prayers, schools programme), and an education curriculum, to stimulate wider interest.

To gain strong political support for the project, we also propose to work in urban areas, especially with regional government, by raising awareness and interest through local media. Interest would certainly be generated through implementing faith-based conservation projects within state and Islamic boarding (*IAIN*) secondary schools in Padang (West Sumatra capital); involving a large number of religious leaders, teachers and students (i.e. hundreds), whilst also reaching out to a wider audience, e.g. parents and regional government. From the pilot project, partners requested a religious and environmental curriculum. Thus, collaborating with provincial government and key partners would provide an opportunity to develop high-quality teaching materials for the provincial education curriculum (*muatan lokal*). The British Council-Indonesia is an ideal partner as it recently established the West Sumatra Islamic Schools Support Network modeled after their project in Bali that generated substantial media and government interest and support.

CBD obligations: The project will help Indonesia address CBD articles: co-operation between parties (#5); integrated conservation and development plans (#6); monitoring biodiversity (#7); *in situ* conservation (#8); sustainable use of biodiversity (#10); incentives to local communities (#11); research and training (#12); public education and awareness of conservation (#13); impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts (#14); information exchange (#17); and, scientific and technical cooperation (#18).

Role of UK partners: The Principal Investigator (PI) has worked on two Darwin Initiative projects and brings experience working with traditional groups and managing large grants. The PI will provide technical supervision and expertise in community conservation and governance. The Project Officer (PO) has been a technical advisor on a community-based conservation Darwin Initiative and two Sumatra wildlife conservation projects. The PO will implement and oversee Darwin field activities. IFEES (our main UK partner) works globally, e.g. in Zanzibar with religious leaders and their communities to successfully stop dynamite fishing around coral reefs and implement locally accepted sustainable fishing and conservation (*hima*) zones. They will provide technical advice and wide exposure through their international newsletter.

Role of Indonesian partners: *QBar* – managing daily activities; *GreenLaw-Indonesia* – M&E project activities; *University of Andalas* - training and research in forest/ecosystem services and benefits, providing 4 Sumatran MSc students; *CI* - technical expertise and training trainers in religion and conservation outreach; *Dept. Forestry* - receive training and provide personnel for forest/biodiversity monitoring; *British Council* - public awareness campaigns through education initiatives and international newsletter; *FFI* - forest/biodiversity conservation training; *National Islamic Religious Institutes* - implement and run urban outreach campaigns; *West Sumatran communities* - religious, traditional and village leaders, and women's groups receive training and actively involved in implementing outreach field activities and by working with Dept. Forestry rangers in forest/biodiversity conservation teams.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

This is a new initiative first explored through a 2007 Darwin Scoping Award and subsequent pilot project funded through a Rufford Small Grant for Nature award. This initial support has enabled us to work closely with our local partners and generate ideas and experience that has been incorporated into this proposal.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work?

Yes No

The fundamentally important contribution that religion can make towards protecting the environment is being increasingly recognised and has resulted in several initiatives in Indonesia, most of which have focussed on scholarly training on Islam and the environment in urban communities. For example, the teaching of Islam on the environment has been detailed through Conservation International's seminal publication entitled 'Nature

Conservation in Islam' (Mangunjaya, 2005). The proposed Darwin initiative will closely work with Mr Mangunjaya, who will provide outreach training and produce the first publication on the roles, responsibilities and importance of Indonesian Muslims in protecting their rainforests and ecosystem services. This will represent the first such publication on the fundamental role Islam in protecting ecosystem services, which will be launched to world's largest Muslim population. Furthermore, we will work through the British Council 's Islamic schools network programme and its government partners to transform this text into teaching material for incorporation into the *muatan lokal* (provincial level education curriculum). There are three pertinent examples that clearly illustrate how both education and/or religion can be used to instil an environmental ethic and change behaviour, not just attitudes, to protect natural resources and ecosystem services.

i) In 2005, the Alliance of Religions and Conservation and the World Bank 'Faiths and the Environment' programme empowered a rural Javanese community to revive their Islamic custom of protecting trees (within the *Hima* system). This generated strong local support that resulted in a cohesive community successfully stopping illegal logging of their watershed forest.

ii) In 2006, IFEES, in partnership with CARE-International, worked with local fishing communities and Islamic leaders to establish an ethics-based conservation programme, derived from teachings relating to the *Hima* system, for sustainably managing coral reefs in Zanzibar. Not only did this project completely stop the highly destructive dynamite fishing practices around the coral, it conducted a participatory planning exercise in which sustainable fishing and conservation zones were demarcated and have since been adhered to.

i) In 2007, the USAID-Environmental Services Program provided water and sanitation management training to a farming community in northern Sumatra. This included teachings on the vital functions provided by the community's watershed forest, such as flood control, clean water for cooking and a constant supply for irrigating their rice fields. When illegal logging of this watershed began in 2008, the community quickly mobilised and confronted the loggers (from a neighbouring village), which resulted in the loggers immediately withdrawing and even apologising.

Having learnt from these successes through discussions with the World Bank, IFEES and USAID, the proposed Darwin project will focus on water as the essential ecosystem service and use this as the basis for mobilising wide community support to protect their forests within Islamic and also the customary systems that are pertinent to West Sumatra. Our project differs by specifically developing an integrated faith-based outreach programme to then work with not only the rural communities that live in closest proximity to the watershed, but also with the urban communities that derive downstream benefits from this water source. Unlike the other study areas, our Sumatran forest area has some of the highest levels of global biodiversity and a watershed that services a greater number of people (>100,000). Finally, our project will engage with groups that are often overlooked by conservation projects, such as women's groups.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
CITES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

Ecosystem services (ES) are essential for human wellbeing and all life on earth. However, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment states that nearly two-thirds of the world's ES are under threat, with watershed-related services being the most urgent national level priority. Containing 10% of the world's remaining tropical rainforest, Indonesia provides vital ES for the international and national community in the form of carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation and for rural communities in the form of watershed management. High deforestation rates in Indonesia, particularly Sumatra, highlight the need to promote and facilitate sustainable natural resource management to ensure ongoing benefits from ES. Through a Darwin scoping award, and subsequent pilot project, all project partners identified the potential of using faith-based and customary teachings on the environment for being highly effective in changing behaviour to conserve natural resources, especially when linked to the multiple benefits ES provide for human welfare.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

1. Increased regional, national and international awareness of the benefits of, and methods for, using faith-based conservation to secure ecosystem services.
2. Improved local attitudes, awareness and knowledge regarding nature conservation that instils an environmental ethic in focal and neighbouring communities and ultimately changes behaviour towards natural resource use that is sustainable.
3. Institutionally strengthened traditional natural resource management body and system within three *nagari* that is supported by spatial land use plans and forest management plans that are locally endorsed with government agreements.
4. Increased knowledge and understanding of local livelihood strategies, especially between men and

women, and identification of mechanisms for fair and ongoing benefit-sharing from natural resource use.
5. Enhanced knowledge on trends of forest cover and biodiversity, including the conservation status of CITES listed species, and increased local capacity to effectively monitor and protect forests and wildlife and assist Indonesia in meeting its CBD targets.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

Innovative approaches are needed for biodiversity conservation, and this is true this project that aims to protect forests and their biodiversity across two Key Biodiversity Areas, identified as conservation priorities by the Alliance for Zero Extinction. Within and beyond our project site, Islam plays a central role in the daily lives of millions, and through religious teaching the proposed Darwin project will use this unique opportunity to promote the importance of biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use to a range of key stakeholders who have been previously uninvolved in environmental issues. The project addresses the important, but often overlooked, issue of the role of women in biodiversity conservation, especially in their daily fuel wood and non-timber forest product collection activities. Involving women's groups and other stakeholders in sustainable natural resource management based on religious principles will provide a new conservation model that discourages forest clearance and secures ecosystem services and biodiversity.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)

The project's focus on protecting rainforest ecosystem services provided to rural and urban communities emphasises CBD thematic programmes ('Agricultural Biodiversity' and 'Forest Biodiversity') and by incorporating religious/customary teachings and practices in natural resource management addresses CBD cross-cutting issues (traditional knowledge, innovations and cultural practices, climate change and biological diversity, ecosystem approach, communication, education and public awareness, the promotion of sustainable use and consumption). The project will help Indonesia address CBD articles: co-operation between parties (#5); integrated conservation/development plans (#6); monitoring biodiversity (#7); *in-situ* conservation (#8); sustainable use of biodiversity and traditional cultural practices (#10); incentives to local communities (#11); research/training (#12); public education/awareness of conservation (#13); impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts (#14); information exchange (#17); and, scientific and technical cooperation (#18). The project will also raise awareness of Appendix 1 and 2 species status and increase local capacity to monitor and protect these species in conjunction with CITES authorities.

13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

Given the high profile issue and innovative approach of this Darwin project, it will become a flagship project for each of our partners and widely promoted, thereby giving wide exposure to the Darwin identity, especially in its distinction as the main donor. The project and its progress will be regularly featured in the,

- ◆ British Council's quarterly international newsletter: distributed to >3000 readers across Indonesia, southeast Asia and the UK,
- ◆ IFEEES's quarterly Eco-Islam newsletter: >1500 hardcopies distributed, >150,000 downloads/e-issue,
- ◆ CI's quarterly TROPIKA-Indonesia magazine: >3000 hardcopies distributed, >15,000 downloads/e-issue and,
- ◆ University of Kent's quarterly magazine: distributed to >5000 readers (an entire front page colour feature has already been devoted to the Darwin Scoping Award).

The Darwin project activities will also be promoted and advertised amongst the general public via regional, national and international press releases coordinated from the media relations offices of the University of Kent and British Council. Darwin identity will be further disseminated through scientific publications produced and international conferences attended. Finally, the numerous education materials, including training manuals and a book, and accompanying public meetings that we plan to produce or hold on the faith-based Darwin conservation model will all prominently feature the Darwin logo.

14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

The project will provide long-term and ongoing benefits to local livelihoods and biodiversity by integrating the strength of daily religious commitments and principles within a fully-functioning land and forest management system. Potential problems will be minimised by empowering institutional structures, establishing local community-government partnerships, local governance frameworks and endorsed spatial plans. Potential problems of inequitable community participation has been accounted for in the project design. Establishing culturally appropriate field training schools, which work with the range of stakeholders, especially marginalised groups, should increase full participation, secure benefit sharing based on transparent and auditable systems and enable easier and widespread replication of the faith-based management model.

By strengthening our partners' conservation education capacity, especially through teacher training and providing comprehensive, peer-reviewed materials and a discussion forum, the outreach activities should continue to flourish well beyond the project lifespan. Long-term use of these materials within formal

education should be achieved through their incorporation in the Andalas University MSc programme and their incorporation into the *muatan lokal* (provincial level education curriculum). To ensure this uptake, materials must be relevant and of high quality and government partners will be actively engaged through the British Council's network.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

The project will deliver a fully functioning conservation model. To ensure high uptake and ongoing use of this model, its concept has been developed with the target groups. It is culturally appropriate, effectively addresses regionally, nationally and internationally important environmental issues, and is transferable to other landscapes across Indonesia and beyond to other Muslim communities. Furthermore, developing the conservation capacity of key partners (e.g. religious leaders and school teachers) and producing much needed trainers, and trainers of trainers has been identified as a project priority. These partners will be supported through the production of comprehensive, peer-reviewed materials to reduce project dependency on individuals. At the project's culmination we will launch a book entitled "Islamic Guide to Conservation" that describes the Darwin outreach model. This book will be written by our partners Mr Khalid (IFEES) and Mr Mangunjaya (CI), two highly regarded and influential Islamic scholars. In combination, the training and materials provided will empower our partners to deliver high-quality conservation outreach beyond the project lifespan, e.g. religious leaders in Friday prayer sermons and schools in their provincial curriculum. Our *hima* resource management system will also facilitate the development of locally instituted multi-stakeholder land-use management agreements and spatial plans.

16. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

Target groups:

Outreach: Religious leaders; customary (*adat*) law leaders; village leaders; forest-edge farming communities, including women's groups; secondary school and religious boarding school teachers and pupils; local NGOs; and, provincial government officials.

Forest, ecosystem service and biodiversity management: rural communities; Andalas University MSc students; and, Forestry Department staff.

Assessing training needs:

Training needs have been assessed through a Darwin Scoping Award, subsequent pilot project and with partners and target groups during the project development phase. However, based on project progress and feedback, these needs will be reassessed after Year 1 and modified training or retraining provided, if required.

Training deliverables:

Outreach: training and reference materials; trainers; and, trainers of trainers.

Forest, ecosystem service and biodiversity management: field survey protocol; tree nursery, forest and agroforest management field training program, including training tools; and, MSc training program for NGO and Dept. Forestry practitioners.

Skills and knowledge obtained:

Outreach: Integrated perspectives in resource management and participatory techniques based on identified religious principles towards natural resource management.

Forest and biodiversity management: tree nursery and agroforest crop management techniques; legal drafting techniques for forest governance; self-help organization on forest economic activities; participatory survey techniques; trend data on CITES listed and endangered species and forest cover.

Ecosystem service

- i) Assessment of range of ecosystem service benefits from project forest area, e.g. flood control;
- ii) Estimate of economic value of these benefits to different stakeholders, including women's groups; and,
- iii) Delivery of policy brief to government to capture this value and reward landowners for conserving source of ecosystem service.

Measuring training effectiveness:

Delivery of field training activities and their assimilation will be measured by DICE and partners for urban outreach (British Council), rural outreach (CI, QBar and Greenlaw) and forest, ecosystem service and biodiversity management (FFI and Andalas University) through trainee and trainer feedback and training records collected and analysed throughout the project.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: West Sumatra's biodiversity-rich forests are effectively managed and conserved through a faith-based conservation initiative that provides sustained ecosystem services to local communities.	100% of focal communities sustainably managing forest areas at project end. Forest cover mapped (Yrs1 & 3) and showing 95% of project area still in tact.	End of project M&E report. GIS/satellite image data comparisons.	
Purpose Improve understanding amongst local and national stakeholders and enhance their capacity to conserve and manage forests, biodiversity and ecosystem services sustainably and equitably in West Sumatra.	Stakeholder understanding increased by 80% by Yr2. 100% of focal communities conserving forest and ecosystem services through ratified management plan, resulting in behavioural change by Yr3.	M&E report from knowledge and attitude questionnaire surveys, annual spot check field assessments/audits. M&E report using conservation behaviour indicators.	Project aims, objectives and activities are unambiguously explained to stakeholders. Partners commit to fulfill project objectives within agreed timeframe and management plan.
Outputs 1. Multi-stakeholder governance framework for forest and ecosystem services established and active on the ground.	Participatory land-use plan (with natural resources use, conservation and agroforest zones) and legally instituted framework (3 <i>nagari</i> , Yr3).	Summary of legislation, legal documents, supervision reports, reports on participatory mapping and GIS maps.	Critically important areas identified, e.g. watershed forests. Co-operative relations between stakeholders are developed to ensure effective and equitable partnership.
2. Forest monitoring and protection systems and procedures strengthened and implemented.	1 field survey monitoring manual produced, distributed and used to train 30 community and 6 Dept. Forestry rangers (25% female, Yr1). 18 joint community/Dept. Forestry protection and monitoring patrols in forests produce baseline data (Yr1) and monitoring data (Yrs 2&3).	Field training manual, reports on training and M&E of field teams, annual assessment reports from field co-ordinators. Patrol reports, wildlife, threat and GIS/satellite image data stored and analysed within database, threat and species trends identified.	Adequate number of trainees are available to represent each village. Representatives complete training, data collection techniques are understood and practiced. Patrols focus on critically important watershed forests, Dept. Forestry and project staff foster and maintain goodwill within communities and sufficient high-quality data collected.
3. Forest and ecosystem services and local livelihood opportunities enhanced.	4 Sumatran MSc students (50% female) complete first-class (>70%) research on agroforestry, forestry, and ecosystem services, livelihood benefits assessed in 3 <i>nagari</i> (Yr2). 3 Darwin Field Schools & nurseries established & locally managed in 3	4 dissertations from Uni. Andalas MSc programmes on 'Gender and Forest Management', 'Water Resource Management' and 'Forestry'. Agoforestry needs assessment report, and bi-annual assessments, monthly	Adequate number of representative and qualified graduates are available for selection and complete their studies. Sufficient number of community members attend training. Local communities cooperate

	<p><i>nagari</i> (Yr2), with >75 villagers trained in arboriculture/agroforestry.</p> <p>Agroforest systems of native and commercially important species reforested/replanted in >300 ha in 3 <i>nagari</i> (Yr3).</p>	<p>community M&E reports on species productively.</p> <p>Assessment report by Uni. Andalas on trained nursery officers (3), planting, crop yields and economic evaluation of agroforestry benefits.</p>	<p>with one another to equitably share and manage the livelihood benefits.</p> <p>Adequate numbers of seedlings available and planted according to management plan.</p>
<p>4. Environmental conservation awareness and education raised and integrated within rural and urban communities and widely disseminated.</p>	<p>Religion and conservation material produced and revised by Yr2, >50 rural religious & >40 urban school teachers, delivered to 20+ urban schools (>300 pupils) & > 3 rural <i>nagari</i> (>500 villagers).</p> <p>100% of target schools (20) using Darwin curriculum in teaching, 20 local environmental projects designed and implemented.</p> <p>3 regional press, coverage in 4 international newsletters (reaching >12,000 people/yr), 1 international conference attended, 4 scientific publications, 1 project website (Yr3)</p>	<p>Production of 1 teacher's handbook, 1 education curriculum and 1 book on Islam and conservation.</p> <p>Pre-and post questionnaire surveys on religion and conservation (rural and urban schools).</p> <p>Newspaper clippings, copies of newsletter and published articles, number off hits on website.</p>	<p>Religious leaders remain active in relevant positions village committees, school committee members, outreach focuses on relevant themes, e.g. ecosystem services and benefits.</p> <p>Feedback from recipients is received and incorporated into outreach material. Schools continue to use project teachings within curriculum and independently develop these.</p> <p>Awareness campaign launch well co-ordinated and local media are engaged and provide project coverage/promotion to the public.</p>

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1. Establish and support an operational governance mechanism for forest management
- 2.1. Community training workshops to raise awareness, involve stakeholders and build a locally managed conservation dyanmic
- 2.2. Facilitate training and participatory mapping of traditional land-use and natural resource management system
- 2.3. Train and support local forest and biodiversity monitoring
- 2.4. Train local and provincial forest staff on community-based partnership in forest management
- 2.5. Drafting and signing of local conservation management agreements
- 3.1. Establish Darwin Field Schools with community managed tree nurseries
- 3.2. Support reforestation and rehabilitation on degraded land
- 3.3. Research into forest ecosystem services
- 4.1. Formalise a religion and environmental conservation curriculum and train religious, traditional and village leaders
- 4.2. Develop and formalize school and university curriculum on a religion and environmental conservation
- 4.3. Deliver outreach in urban and rural communities, and support delivery of local environmental projects
- 4.4. Monitor and evaluate changes in attitudes and behaviour towards conservation of different target groups
- 4.5. Exposure of Darwin Initiative regionally and nationally and internationally

Monitoring activities:

Training and workshop reports from trainers and trainee/participant feedback will be used to monitor the delivery and effectiveness of Activities 1.1, 2.1-2.4, 3.1 and 4.1-4.2. Forest cover and biodiversity survey data will be collected and analysed to measure trends. Project impact on changing attitudes, knowledge and behaviour will be rigorously addressed through Activity 4.4. The Project Officer will compile all publications and press releases to monitor exposure of Darwin identity (#4.5).

18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.1 Establish and support an operational governance mechanism for forest management throughout the project	34												
2.1 Community training workshops to raise awareness, involve stakeholders and build a locally managed conservation dynamic													
2.2 Facilitate training and participatory mapping of traditional land-use and natural resource management system	14												
2.3 Train and support local forest and biodiversity monitoring	12												
2.4 Train local and provincial forest staff on community-based partnership in forest management	4												
2.5 Drafting and signing of local conservation management agreements	4												
3.1 Establish Darwin field schools with community managed tree nurseries	7												
3.2 Support reforestation and rehabilitation on degraded land	22												
3.3 Research into forest ecosystem services	12												
4.1 Formalise a religion and environmental conservation curriculum and train religious, traditional and village leaders for rural outreach	10												
4.2 Develop and formalize school and university curriculum on a religion and environmental conservation and train teachers and religious leaders for urban outreach	8												
4.3 Deliver outreach in urban and rural communities, and support delivery of local environmental projects	26												
4.4 Monitor and evaluate changes in attitudes and behaviour towards conservation of different target groups	9												
4.5 Exposure of Darwin Initiative regionally and nationally and internationally	5												

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project.

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	X
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	X
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	X
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	X
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	X
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	X
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	X
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	X
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	X
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	X
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	X
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	X
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	X
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	X
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	X
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	X
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	X
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	X
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	X
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	X
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	X
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	X
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	X
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	X
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	X
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	X
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	X
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	X
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	X
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	X

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

Over the project lifetime, project impact and effectiveness will be regularly assessed. Statistical comparisons of changes in the key indicators of forest conversion to farmland (using data obtained from satellite images), forest threats/illegal logging rates and biodiversity levels (using data obtained from field surveys) will be performed in 'project villages' and in a selection of 'non-project villages' that have similar biophysical and socio-economic features. To assess the impact of outreach activities on project participants' attitudes and awareness, questionnaire data from structured and semi-structured interviews conducted with individual villagers will be collected throughout the project and statistically compared within our target groups and with a control group consisting of a selection of non-project participants. These attitude and awareness data will then be aggregated to the village level and compared against the key indicators to determine whether changes in attitudes are correlated with changes in behaviour (e.g. does illegal logging or forest clearance reduce in project villages with improved attitudes as a result of outreach activities).

The individual villager questionnaire surveys will also be used to assess the impact of specific project components on local livelihoods and ecosystem services (Output 3) and faith-based outreach (Output 4). Firstly, these surveys will be conducted across 3 *nagari* to measure community participation in the project (target=100%) through a ratified natural resource management plan (by end of Yr3). An important project assumption is that it will yield fair and ongoing local livelihood benefits. So, the questionnaire survey will therefore measure changes in socio-economic variables related to poverty, health, education and general well-being, as well as changes in their income generating activities, for male and female participants. The quality of the planned MSc research on livelihoods and ecosystem services will be judged by the final dissertation examination mark (n=4, average mark >70%) and resulting scientific publications (n=4). For the field-based activities, records will be kept for each of the Darwin field schools (n=3) on arboriculture/agroforestry training given (n>75 villagers), trainee and trainer feedback, and the number of saplings, and species type, cultivated and replanted, including the area reforested (n>300 ha).

Secondly, as a part of an ongoing process to improve teaching materials and the delivery of the outreach message and its assimilation (stakeholder understanding increases by 80%), community feedback, individual interviews and training records will be collected throughout the project from both the rural and urban outreach activities. Greenlaw-Indonesia was very competent in critically evaluating and restructuring our pilot project outreach training material and has been specifically tasked to synthesise and analyse proposed project feedback and training data. The British Council's school training team will also work closely with Greenlaw in their urban outreach assessment to raise teaching standards. This assessment process is intended to identify areas in need of improvement (e.g. retraining of trainers). This close scrutiny towards monitoring and evaluation project performance should ensure that the following targets are met: training provided to >40 urban school teachers and >50 rural religious teachers; outreach delivered to >20 urban schools (>300 pupils) and > 3 rural *nagari* (>500 villagers); 100% of target schools (n=20) using Darwin curriculum in teaching; and, 20 environmental projects designed and implemented locally. Finally, all materials and publications produced will first be subject to a rigorous peer-review process by the project steering committee that consists of highly regarded Islamic scholars and conservationists.

Finally, the progress of the forest and wildlife surveyors trained (n=30 community rangers and 6 Dept. Forestry rangers, of which 25% are female) will be monitored and evaluated by the trainers, from the training records and subsequent field datasheets.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

As a budget centre within the University of Kent, DICE receives funding from central government for its teaching and research, for which the quality of this research was ranked as 5 in the last RAE. DICE also receives funding from grants awarded from UK and international charities and research bodies, as well as from commercial activities.

For a copy of the University's most recent annual accounts and reports please see:

<http://www.kent.ac.uk/finance/about/accounts.html>

<http://www.kent.ac.uk/about/report/>

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed: A total of £99,072 has been granted in matched funding through DICE (£51,072), the Islamic Foundation for Ecology & Environmental Sciences (£6000), British Council (£4660), University of Andalas (£15,500), Conservation International-Indonesia programme (£2400), Fauna & Flora International-Indonesia Programme (£5600), QBar (£1200) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (£12,640).

Unconfirmed: Rufford 2nd SGN Award (£9600).

23. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Financial resources:

In the event of receiving a Darwin Award, our local project partners have stated their commitment to working with DICE in seeking funds for the production of additional outreach material, including the end of project book launch (CI), for expanding the Anglo-Indonesian schools exchange programme (British Council), for expanding the ecosystem service research component (University of Andalas) and for expanding the biodiversity research (FFI).

Funding in kind:

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)



Yes, advice attached



No



CERTIFICATION 2009/10

On behalf of the company of _____ the University of Kent

I apply for a grant of £81,331 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	David Coombe
Position in the organisation	Director of Research Services

Signed

David Coombe

Date:

29/11/08

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	Yes
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working 50%+ on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	Yes
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Yes, please see question 21.
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	Yes

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 1 December 2008** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Tuesday 2 December 2008**.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.