

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

23. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Kalimantan's landscapes are sustainably managed to deliver social justice and ecological protection through improved understanding of the linkages between ecological systems and human wellbeing, resulting in improved governance. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: Development of transparent decision-making processes for approving CFM applications and protecting forest, which meet environmental and poverty alleviation goals, incorporate evidence-based and participatory approaches, and can be replicated elsewhere. (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>(I) At least one new or improved policy/procedure for allocating land for CFM and designating 'Protection Forest' is proposed by local government by end of project and incorporates specific findings, including datasets, from this project.</p> <p>(II) At least one new/improved decision making process, map or dataset developed by the project (e.g. Outputs 1.1-1.4, 1.6, 2.1, 2.3) is made available from local agencies to civil society via government-endorsed maps/websites (yr 2, 3). (Only the indicative map of CFM applications under review in 2015 is currently available).</p> <p>(III) No reduction in the area allocated to protective management (i.e. 'Protection Forest') in the case study province (West Kalimantan) by end of project.</p> <p>(IV) At least 20% increase in CFM approvals in socially and environmentally appropriate areas in West Kalimantan by end of project compared to previous 5 years.</p>	<p>(I) Content analyses of local and national planning/policy documents to see if use of key terms has increased during project - Ministries of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Land and Spatial Planning (BPN), Agriculture, Forestry & Environment, including the National REDD+ Agency. This will include reference to key project outputs: 1.1-1.4, 1.6, 2.1, 2.3. (yr 2 & 3).</p> <p>(II) Content analysis of government-endorsed maps and datasets publically available via website(s) (yr 2, 3).</p> <p>(III), (IV) Baseline lists of communities with CFM applications; maps of potential CFM and 'Protection Forest' areas (mo 12); comparisons of social and environmental data from year 1 and 3 (and 3 years later) in case study locations (yr 3); peer-reviewed publications in open-access journals (yr 3).</p> <p>(V) Forest cover change assessment, and analysis of publically-available fire hotspot data 2000-2018 (yr 3)</p>	<p>Support obtained from listed government institutions for involving their staff at our proposed national and local workshops.</p> <p>Indonesia remains a democratic country committed to its stated goals on poverty alleviation, respect for human rights and sustainable development, and is willing to implement policy changes to achieve these goals.</p> <p>Legal reform does not proceed until consultation and interrogation of scientific evidence has taken place.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment & Forestry remain consistent in achieving their target of allocating 13 million ha state forest for community forestry (so far only ~0.6 million ha has been granted).</p>

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	(V) The rate of forest clearance by local communities in CFM land and 'Protection Forest' areas reduced by at least 20% relative to original extent in West Kalimantan at end of project compared to 15 year historical average.		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. A robust evidence base (including a pre-intervention baseline) available to assess CFM applications and land-use change in at-risk 'Protection forests', and evaluate consequences on human livelihoods and the environment (mo 1-15)</p>	<p>1.1 Kalimantan-wide spatial data produced of biodiversity provisions, ecosystem functions and other environmental characteristics relevant to land-use planning and evaluation of CFM applications and 'Protection forests' (mo 9).</p> <p>1.2. Kalimantan-wide village level databases collated of poverty indicators from Central Agency on Statistics national census (e.g. household income, non-food expenditure); baseline data describing social perceptions on land-use (previously collected by Meijaard and spatially modelled across Kalimantan) partitioned by village and linked to these data (mo 9).</p> <p>1.3 Kalimantan-wide spatial database of existing and proposed CFM areas, and land meeting 'Protection forest' criteria so that potential synergies and conflicts between CFM and protective land-uses can be identified (mo 12,24,36).</p> <p>1.4 Kalimantan-wide annual deforestation rate using freely available Landsat imagery, estimates 2000-2015 as baseline (mo 6).</p>	<p>1.1 Kalimantan-wide maps of key environmental data in GIS format and summary documents made open-access via dedicated website (mo 9).</p> <p>1.2 Kalimantan-wide maps and summary statistics for social perception, forest dependency and poverty indicator data (from the BPS Central Agency on Statistics) (mo 9)</p> <p>1.3 CFM applications and areas meeting 'Protection Forest' criteria monitored annually, reported to Darwin and stakeholders, and shared with online map sources (e.g. www.brwa.or.id/sig; www.landmarkmap.org) (mo 12,24,36)</p> <p>1.4 Deforestation statistics communicated in annual report and on project website. (mo 12,24,36)</p> <p>1.5 Letters of intent from village heads from the 4 case-study areas in East and West Kalimantan (mo 12).</p> <p>1.6 Year 2 project report (mo 24); manuscript (e.g. 'Socio-economic and ecological performance of CFM in Indonesia: evidence from Kalimantan')</p>	<p>Central Agency for Statistics (BPS) is willing to share poverty indicator and occupational data at the village-level resolution, and more broadly sees the value in incorporating scientific evidence. <i>NB: such data are commercially available so we see no restriction. We have already acquired data for 2014 and are in process of requesting previous assessments.</i></p> <p>Community leaders permit locality information for their CFM areas to be shared <i>NB: formal consent will be sought; option to share information at low spatial resolution.</i></p> <p>Local communities in case study and control areas are willing to be interviewed and help identify and collate multidimensional poverty indicators capital asset data. <i>NB: we will foster existing partnerships between local communities, district and provincial forestry services and other NGOs (e.g. CIFOR & FFI in Kalimantan)</i></p>

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	<p>1.5 Confirmation of at least 4 CFM case-studies involving village heads and local communities in West Kalimantan by mo 12.</p> <p>1.6 Case-study village visits for participatory workshops with local communities to identify multidimensional poverty indicators (e.g. health, empowerment, trust, access to resources). Subsequent baseline survey across case-study areas (mo 15). Production of a social network analysis linking local communities in case-study areas to governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in CFM allocation (mo 18 - see also Output 2)</p>	submitted to peer-reviewed open-access journal (mo 15).	
<p>2. Guidance on CFM assessment and 'Protection forest' criteria from 'Output 1' widely disseminated amongst government and non-governmental stakeholders, and contributing to increased advocacy and new CFM development in West Kalimantan (mo 15-36).</p>	<p>2.1 Policy brief produced based on key project outputs (i.e. 1.1-1.4, 1.6, 2.1, 2.3 in mo 15; updated with 1.3, 1.5 in mo 30). Presented and circulated to government agencies and relevant mechanisms (e.g. Ministry of Environment and Forestry, CBD, National Peatland Restoration Body). Also available on project and associated websites (mo 15, updated mo 30; 200 copies per year).</p> <p>2.2 Three facilitators trained in CFM policy, planning processes and how to use key project datasets (mo 18).</p> <p>2.3 Best practice guidelines based on case-studies (see 1.6) printed and disseminated to at least 25</p>	<p>2.1 Policy briefs available at national and international meetings. Google analytics of project websites and those of governmental ministries (e.g. Ministry of Land & Spatial Planning) (yr2,3).</p> <p>2.2 Minutes and entry/exit questionnaire testing understanding of planning processes in Jakarta training workshop for the three facilitators (mo 20)</p> <p>2.3 Guidance materials in Bahasa Indonesia and English. Number of copies disseminated (mo 24).</p> <p>2.4 Entry/exit questionnaire from stakeholder workshops in Kalimantan (will also serve as baseline for Output 3.3). Annual report on workshop</p>	The chosen formats are useful to target audience, especially decision-makers.

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	<p>governmental and non-governmental organisation (NGO) personnel (e.g. local planning offices, CIFOR, FFI Indonesia, Indigenous Movement Alliance/AMAN) at dedicated workshops in Kalimantan (mo 24; 200 copies).</p> <p>2.4 Two stakeholder consultation workshops in Kalimantan (Ketapang and Kapuas Hulu regencies) to present datasets and guidelines, garner feedback, and generate CFM social network analysis to facilitate communication between government and non-governmental (mo18). At least a 20% increase from previous year in NGOs citing importance of sustainable CFM in national media (e.g. newspapers, conferences, websites) between months 18 & 36. At least a 10% increase in government representatives citing the importance.</p>	<p>outcomes. Manuscript (e.g. 'A social-network analysis of the CFM planning process in Indonesia: actors, perceptions and effectiveness of environmental policy') submitted to peer-reviewed open-access journal (mo 15). Media reports (press releases and opinion pieces in Indonesia newspapers) and meeting minutes monitored and reported annually (mo 24 & 36).</p>	
<p>3. Increased understanding and capacity to transparently manage, monitor and evaluate land for CFM and 'Protection Forest' status within government (yr3).</p>	<p>3.1 One governmental planning department staff educated to MSc level, trained in spatial planning (using datasets outlined in Output 1) and workshop facilitation (mo30).</p> <p>3.2 At least 17 government staff trained in use of datasets and evidence-based planning techniques at workshop in Jakarta (3 from each Ministry of Spatial Planning, Forestry & Environment, Agriculture, and Finance in Kalimantan and 1 from each in Jakarta, plus national representative from the Ministry of Female Empowerment to ensure gender is implicit in the participatory design)</p>	<p>3.1 MSc awarded at University of Kent; thesis presented to government (mo30).</p> <p>3.2 Training materials, presentations and reports from workshops in Kalimantan and Jakarta (mo18, 32).</p> <p>3.3 Perceptions/understanding/beliefs recorded via questionnaires in sequential government workshops (i.e. mo 32 Jakarta workshop compared to mo18 Kalimantan workshop baseline from previous year), targeting understanding of key messages from policy brief (2.1) and best practice guidelines (2.3). Questionnaires will be</p>	<p>Appropriate government staff are available to participate in capacity building activities and retain their roles during the course of the project.</p> <p>Staff respond positively to the ChaRL approach and provide feedback on the participatory modelling process. This approach has been trialled for land-use planning decision-making elsewhere in Kalimantan and was positively received, indicating that it is the ideal framework to use in our context.</p>

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	(mo32). 3.3 Change in perceptions and understanding of environmental/poverty datasets as well as causal relationships between CFM policy and consequences among the trained government personnel between workshops in years 2 and 3. Specific indicators based on key information in guidance outputs produced via 2.1 and 2.3. Baseline perceptions established during year 2 workshop as part of Output 2.4 (mo 18 & 32).	embedded within a measurable learning exercise across the two workshops based on the ChaRL framework: first stakeholder visions/beliefs/mind-sets are articulated; extant beliefs recorded; then new knowledge is introduced (i.e. from Outputs 1 & 2); then changes to beliefs recorded. Further verification via post-workshop assessment and stakeholder consultation feedback (mo18, 32).	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.A, 1.B and 1.C are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1A Project team inception meeting amongst key team personnel in Jakarta to confirm framework for project management, monitoring and reporting and to begin the process of identifying and collating the relevant data.</p> <p>1B Meeting at start of project in Jakarta with key personnel within national government ministries (1-2 from each Ministries of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Land and Spatial Planning (BPN), Agriculture, Forestry & Environment, plus representative from the newly formulated Ministry of Female Empowerment to ensure gender is implicit in the participatory design) and relevant non-governmental organisations (e.g. CIFOR, FFI Indonesia), to identify evidence-base required for subsequent analyses.</p> <p>1C Collate Kalimantan-wide baseline spatial data on environmental attributes identified above (e.g. biodiversity levels, forest cover, watersheds, other ecosystem functions) and poverty indicators (e.g. capital assets from latest national census in 2015; social perceptions from previous study), that are pertinent to allocating CFMs and 'Protection Forests'.</p> <p>1D Map areas meeting official 'Protection Forest' criteria; production of Kalimantan-wide database.</p> <p>1E Update maps of proposed and allocated CFMs from government sources; update of Kalimantan-wide database.</p> <p>1F Update baseline deforestation estimates since 2000 using forest cover data available after the 2015 forest fires (allows for comparison of CFM areas inside and outside 'Protection Forests' across Kalimantan, before, during and after the project timeframe).</p>			

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1G Prepare publications: Socio-economic and ecological performance of CFMs in Indonesia: evidence from Kalimantan' (target: <i>Conservation Letters or Human Ecology</i>).			
1H Site visits and participatory workshops in 4 CFM case study villages (2 in East, 2 in West Kalimantan) to develop case studies to inform government guidance documents (in part using social network analysis - see also activity 2.4), and also identify and rank baseline multidimensional poverty indicators.			
2A Produce policy brief on environmentally and developmentally appropriate CFM allocation and circulate to relevant national mechanisms (e.g. CBD focal point, Indonesian REDD+ Taskforce), and make freely available on project website.			
2B Train 3 facilitators in CFM policy and planning options at a dedicated workshop in Jakarta (mo20).			
2C Produce guidelines of best practice based on the 4 case studies and circulate to governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations.			
2D Develop public outreach through press releases, opinion pieces and social media. Measure amount of coverage generated in targeted media (e.g. Jakarta Globe, Jakarta Post, Tempo, Twitter feeds) before and after media campaign.			
2E Two stakeholder consultation workshops (one each in East and West Kalimantan) with local governmental and non-governmental organisations, and indigenous groups, to present the case for appropriately allocated CFMs and 'Protection Forest', introducing the case studies identified and presenting Kalimantan-wide baseline data. Also to glean feedback on guidelines document, recruit MSc candidate and record beliefs and mind-set information via pre and post-workshop questionnaires for monitoring.			
2F Undertake social network analysis linking local communities in case study areas with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in CFM allocation. Subsequent manuscript (e.g. 'A social-network analysis of CFMs in Kalimantan, Indonesia: actors, perceptions and effectiveness of environmental policy') submitted to peer-reviewed open-access journal (mo 15).			
3A Postgraduate training of a government planning staff on DICE's MSc Conservation & Rural Development.			
3B Stakeholder workshops at LIPI headquarters in Jakarta, with governmental and targeted non-governmental organisations, to train in planning techniques, and evaluate change in perceptions. Press briefing linked to workshops via LIPI communications team.			
3C Measure changes in environmental and poverty indices used and disseminated to government via stakeholder workshop and to NGOs via media/website (annual meeting ahead of Darwin report).			
3D Measuring of perceptions and changes to beliefs/mind-sets among government personnel.			

24. 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 (Q1 starting April 2016). Activity leads: DICE LIPI UQ(&DICE) BorFut (&LIPI) All

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1: EVIDENCE BASE													
1A Inception & data collation meeting (& * annual progress meetings)	1				*				*				*
1B Meeting with national government ministries and NGOs	1												
1C Collate Kalimantan-wide baseline data on environmental & poverty indicators	6												
1D Map areas meeting official 'Protection Forest' criteria	3												
1E Update maps of proposed and allocated CFMs	6												
1F Update deforestation estimates	6												
1G Prepare manuscript on CFM & 'Protection Forest' area attributes	4												
1H Site visits & participatory workshops in 4 CFM case study villages	4												
Output 2: GUIDANCE & INFORMATION SHARING													
2A Produce and circulate policy brief	1												
2B Train 3 facilitators in CFM policy and planning options in Jakarta	1												
2C Produce guidelines of best practice based on the 4 case studies	2												
2D Develop public outreach through press releases etc.	2												
2E Measuring media coverage to determine impact of project.	33												
2F 2 stakeholder workshops (East & West Kalimantan): present evidence base, garner feedback, recruit MSc student.	2												
2G Undertake social network analysis and prepare peer-review publication	12												
Output 3: GOVERNMENT CAPACITY BUILDING													
3A MSc training of a government planning staff	12												
3B 2 stakeholder workshops in Jakarta: train in spatial planning and evaluate perception change	2												
3C Measuring environmental & poverty indices	3												
3D Measuring perceptions and changes to beliefs/mind-sets	3												