



## Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

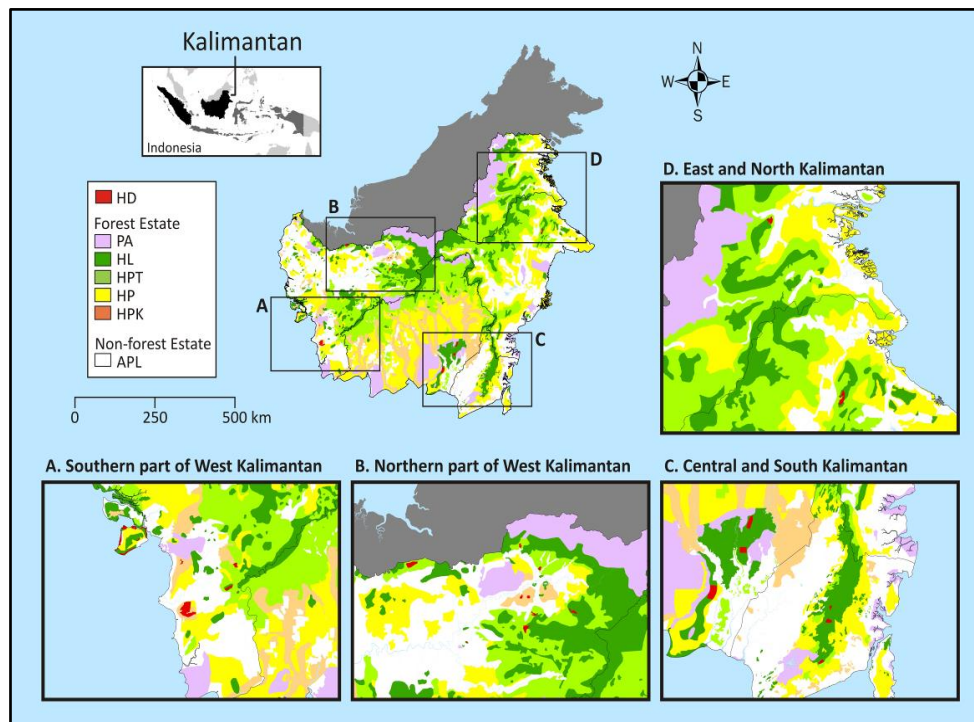
To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	23-033
Project title	Marrying community land rights with stakeholder aspirations in Indonesian Borneo
Host country/ies	Indonesia
Contract holder institution	DICE, University of Kent
Partner institution(s)	Fauna & Flora International (FFI), University of Queensland, Borneo Futures, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
Darwin grant value	£291,185
Start/end dates of project	1 Jun 2016 – 31 May 2019
Reporting period and number	Apr 2017 – Mar 2018, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	MATTHEW STRUEBIG
Project website/blog/Twitter	<a href="https://research.kent.ac.uk/meps/">https://research.kent.ac.uk/meps/</a>
Report author(s) and date	Matthew Struebig & Erik Meijaard, 3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2018

### 1. Project rationale



**Map. 1.** Area currently allocated to community forestry (*Hutan Desa*, HD), in Kalimantan. Other land uses are strict protected areas (PA), watershed protection forest (HL), limited production forest (HPT), permanent production forest (HP), convertible production forest (HPK), and non-forest estate (APL). The main HD areas include our study region in (A) Ketapang regency, southern West Kalimantan, and (B) Kapuas Hulu regency, northern part of West Kalimantan, as well as (C) Central and South Kalimantan, and (D) East and North Kalimantan. Black lines indicate provincial boundaries.

Although global treaties such as the CBD and UNFCCC emphasise the importance of ecosystem services for human well-being, ongoing deforestation and forest fires demonstrate that these values remain disconnected from land-use decisions in Indonesia. Sixty six percent of Indonesia's poor live in or around forest, so deforestation impacts local livelihoods as well as globally important biodiversity. Policy changes that better capture the costs and benefits of land-use decisions are needed but have been slow to develop until recently.

Community forest management is championed as a way to benefit local livelihoods and forest conservation, and Indonesia now recognizes this as part of its efforts to reduce poverty. A constitutional court decision in 2012 stated that Indonesia's appropriation of the country's forest lands to the State was in conflict with basic human rights, and should thus be revised. Subsequently, the government has put policies into place that grant 12.7 million hectares of land and forest use rights back to indigenous communities.

Various forms of community land and forest rights have now been developed, including customary land (*hutan adat*, in non-State forest areas), village forest (*hutan desa*), and village use (*hutan masyarakat*) forest. The overall assumptions are that more secure and private land rights will automatically benefit income levels of rural people, while increased tenure security is expected to have significant environmental benefits through reduced deforestation and forest degradation, and better management of common resources, such as clean water. The transfer of land rights from the State to rural communities is generally considered as a potential triple-win for social, economic and environmental objectives.

Nevertheless, the above assumptions remain largely untested. Pilot sites run and financed by governmental or non-governmental groups are upheld as evidence that community forest management results in reduced poverty, deforestation, and improved biodiversity conservation. However, the scalability of these projects is unclear. It is uncertain whether the successes achieved in selected sites and following several years of intensive engagement, funding, capacity building and monitoring can be replicated rapidly across the country.

Under the Darwin Initiative-funded MEPS (*Monitoring dan Evaluasi Perhutanan Sosial* – monitoring and evaluation of community forestry) programme we seek to inform the political debate on community forest rights and use in Indonesia. For the first time in Indonesia we are bringing together statistically relevant information to answer key questions about the impact of community forestry on poverty, deforestation, fire, and, by inference, biodiversity. We also assess the organizational conditions under which projects are likely to succeed or fail. The aim is to use these data in our government collaboration to develop tools that will help the government to prioritize spending and spatial allocation of funds to new sites, as well as monitor the effectiveness of land reforms into the future.

## **2. Project partnerships**

The project is led by DICE (University of Kent) who provide scientific support alongside the Center of Excellence for Environmental Decisions (University of Queensland). The involvement of Borneo Futures and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), both research organizations with a mandate to bridge the interface between science and policy, ensures that the science produced is effectively translated into language and tools useful to end-users. Flora and Fauna International (FFI) (who joined the project in June 2016) then provide the vital practical angle to our project. FFI have for years experimented with community forestry in Indonesia, and understand the reality of implementing these policies on the ground. Importantly, FFI have a very strong relationship with local government in Kalimantan, and work with a network of other NGOs facilitating community forestry in various parts of Indonesia. Thus FFI have a crucial role ensuring that lessons learned from the research component of the project are transferred to decision-making stakeholders with a view towards policy change. Representatives from all partners form a Project Steering Group (PSG) as a conduit for internal reporting and approval of decisions during the running of the project. The PSG communicate via Skype approximately every month (see Annex 3.1; e.g. of PSG meeting minutes), and we aim to meet as a full team at least once a year in Indonesia.

Our partnership continues to work well in our second year. The traffic light indicator system proposed by FFI in year 1 has generated a lot of interest by stakeholders. We have

ramped up engagement by running several events, commissioned new analyses of poverty data, and implemented a field campaign in West Kalimantan villages to examine the nuances involved in community forestry management and potential outcomes on human wellbeing. In addition to our monthly Skype meetings, most of the team attended an annual meeting in East Java in February to plan the year ahead (Annex 3.1). We have faced more staff changes as team members move to other posts. In 2017 Freya St. John moved to an academic position in Bangor University, and so this institution is now an additional partner. Recently, Ahmad Kusworo in FFI took up a temporary post in The Nature Conservancy. As he intends to return to FFI we have not initiated a new partnership with TNC, and Kusworo will instead continue to be involved with our project in a voluntary capacity.

### **3. Project progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

##### **OUTPUT 1: Evidence base for community forestry planning**

###### ***1A Project team meetings (Annex 3.1)***

We have continued to hold monthly Skype meetings among the team, with the exception of May and June (due to fasting for Idul Fitri) for which updates were provided via email. Our annual team meeting took place in Malang, East Java 11-13<sup>th</sup> February 2018, near to offices of partner LIPI. Most the team participated, using the opportunity to finalise workshop materials and plan for year 3 ahead.

###### ***1B Consultation meeting with national government & other stakeholders***

Completed in Q1 year 1 (2016)

###### ***1C Collate Kalimantan-wide baseline spatial data on environment & poverty (website)***

Environmental data compilation (notably deforestation and fires) was completed in year 1 (2016/17), and government poverty census data (*potensi desa*, PODES) for 2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014 were aligned to village boundaries in Kalimantan. We intended to postpone analyses until the 2017 data were made available, but release was delayed. Therefore, we completed temporal analyses of poverty in Q1 and Q2 of year 2, focusing on 16 indicators that mostly match to global Multidimensional Indicators of Poverty.

###### ***1D Map 'protection forest' areas for Kalimantan; produce Kalimantan database (removed)***

Completed in year 1 (2016/17). As originally noted in our year 1 report, the findings are controversial, so we have now submitted a change request to remove this indicator from the project.

###### ***1E Update maps of proposed & allocated CF; produce Kalimantan database (website)***

The maps acquired in Q3 of year 1 (from Ministry of Environment and Forestry's Directorate General of Social Forestry and Partnership) are still current. Simplified versions of these maps are now available on our new website to inspect in relation to deforestation and poverty trends. Given the processing time required for the original spatial files we have needed to simplify the vertices so the page can load effectively via connections with limited bandwidth in Indonesia.

###### ***1F Produce/update baseline deforestation estimates since 2000 (Annex 3.2)***

Deforestation rates were derived from the Global Forest Change dataset (Hansen et al., 2013, 2016), which depicts the area of forest loss annually between 2010 and 2016. We completed analyses in relation to community forestry areas in year 1, and the work was accepted for publication in the prestigious journal *Global Environmental Change* in Q2 of year 2 (7 August 2017). Available open access:

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378016305933>

###### ***1G Prepare publication: "Socio-economic & ecological performance of CF in Indonesia" (Annex 3.3)***

Following from our deforestation assessment in 1F, we completed an assessment of the effects of community forestry on wellbeing across Kalimantan using government poverty (PODES)

data, and submitted a manuscript to the prestigious journal *Conservation Letters* in Q3: “*Heterogeneous impacts of community forest management on multiple aspects of human-wellbeing*”. The assessment uses similar spatial analytical methods to 1F and is being led by Dr Truly Santika via DICE and UQ. We find that overall the *hutan desa* scheme has improved wellbeing, but the benefits have been distributed unevenly across different land-use zones, which reflect the livelihood characteristics of various communities. Our peer-review was largely favourable, although reviewers misunderstood our counterfactual analyses and requested we include more material on the nuances of community forestry in Indonesia. The manuscript is currently being revised for a second review, and we are hopeful that it will be accepted in Q1 of year 3. Our request to transfer the open access funds to year 3 was recently approved by DI.

### **1H Site visits to villages in Kalimantan to develop case studies and produce baseline assessment of poverty (Annex 3.4)**

In Q1 (July/August 2017) FFI led surveys of 8 villages in Kapuas Hulu and Ketapang districts, which we selected based on poverty levels in previous surveys in 2011/12, and spatial data from 1F and 1G: 4 with a *hutan desa* scheme, and 4 control villages without. The final selection of villages was changed since our year 1 report to ensure representative villages of peat and non-peat soils were sampled:

- Kapuas Hulu district
  - Peat = Nanga Lauk (identified as ‘poor’ on NESP 2011)
  - Mineral soil = Menua Sadap (identified as ‘poor’ on NESP 2011)
  - Control peat = Tamo
  - Control mineral soil = Riam Panjang
- Ketapang district
  - Peat = Sungai Besar & Sungai Pelang (in the Pematang Gadung complex)
  - Mineral soil = Laman Sotong
  - Control peat = Suka Damai
  - Control mineral soil = Paoh Concong

The team implemented household surveys based on the ‘Nested Spheres of Poverty’ (NESP) framework, which was created for Indonesia by CIFOR in 2006 following intensive field testing in East Kalimantan. FFI and other practitioners working in community welfare have used this tool for their activities in West Kalimantan, and so it makes sense to repeat surveys where possible to evaluate the application of the tool, and keep methodologies consistent. We also identified poverty indicators that can be matched to the government PODES data and the SDGs. In theory NESP should lead to richer insights about wellbeing than the PODES census since surveys are conducted at the household level, whereas PODES data is generated via a survey completed by the head of village. See questionnaire and consent statements in Annex 3.4. In Q3 and Q4 we processed the data for each of our indicators, and calculated combined measures of poverty for the NESP and PODES indicators to compare to previous surveys (i.e. to determine whether poverty levels have changed). We found that although individual indicators were sometimes different, the outcomes of PODES and NESP assessments were broadly similar.

Part of the questionnaire asked people to define their immediate network on community forestry for a network analysis planned by the UQ team. In November 2017 and February 2018 UQ student Rachel Friedman and FFI’s Tito Indrawan followed up with interviews of community members in these villages to gain further information on access to information within villages that have community forestry schemes (see 2F).

## **OUTPUT 2: Guidance and dissemination of information on community forestry planning**

### **2A Produce and circulate policy brief (Annex 3.5)**

We produced our first set of policy briefs in Q1 (July 2017), which describe the results of our deforestation and poverty alleviation analyses for the Kapuas Hulu and Ketapang districts in West Kalimantan (and formed part of our publication in 1F. Based on feedback from colleagues in the local forestry department we presented the maps using a traffic light approach so that it

could be easily seen how well community forest areas were performing in terms of avoiding deforestation and alleviating poverty. The main conclusion is that high deforestation rates and decreased living standards occur on community forest areas that are located near agricultural industrial areas, and these areas require special treatments in facilitating community forestry - i.e. capacity building and community engagement facilitation activities. The briefs have been circulated in West Kalimantan (August 2017 workshop, Q2), East Kalimantan (September 2017 workshop, Q2) and Jakarta (October 2017 Tenure conference) – see **2E**. These events were used to elaborate on the main findings, and gather feedback from across government. The outputs are also available on our website.

### **2B Train 3 facilitators in CFM policy and planning options in Jakarta**

Trained by the FFI team ahead of the dissemination workshops outlined in **2E**.

### **2C Produce guidelines of best practice from the case study villages (Annex 3.6)**

From the feedback received in our stakeholder consultations (see **2E**) it became clear that there is a lot of interest and need to identify ways that community forest schemes can be monitored, and find the tools available to do this. Therefore, we adapted this output to meet this need by producing a third policy brief on best practices for monitoring poverty in social forestry areas. The key recommendations are:

- (1) monitoring of individual villages should use household-level tools such as NESP, to reveal the aspects of poverty that are currently most pressing.
- (2) monitoring over large scales (e.g. district, province) can utilise the national PODES dataset, which also provides reliable multidimensional poverty indicators.
- (3) Both tools give similar conclusions, and allow for local-level monitoring over time, although there are subtle differences between the indicators proposed for each tool

The outputs are also available on our website.

### **2D Develop public outreach and measure media coverage to evaluate impact (Annex 3.7)**

Wildlife Impact, the company we contracted to help with M&E, produced a revised media and monitoring plan in Q2. We are now matching our planned activities to this plan before submitting a Change Request if necessary. In September 2017 (Q3) we produced a commentary piece for Mongabay to coincide with our avoided deforestation article (<https://news.mongabay.com/2017/09/social-forestry-sometimes-but-not-always-decreases-deforestation-and-poverty-commentary/>). As of April 2018 this received 3,726 website page views from 2,399 website users, as well as 18,452 social media impressions from 367 social media engaged users (source: Mongabay.com).

The article and research paper on which it was based were subsequently included within a review of community forestry that subsequently was published on Mongabay in November (<https://news.mongabay.com/2017/11/does-community-based-forest-management-work-in-the-tropics/>). This received even greater reach, particularly via social media: 23,609 website page views from 18,082 website users, as well as 546,821 social media impressions from 20,620 social media engaged users (source: Mongabay.com).

While we are continuing to formally track the reach of both articles and associated social media (primarily Twitter accounts of Struebig, Meijaard and Friedman) we have received mixed feedback from colleagues in Indonesia. On one hand a human rights NGO viewed the article as largely negative on community forestry, reflecting their opinion of previous media releases by the team. On the other hand a logging enterprise viewed the article as overly pro community forestry (most likely because they are under pressure to relinquish 20% of logging land to community forestry across Indonesia). We have learned to seek a better balance in future media articles as we move forward into year 3.

## **2E Stakeholder consultation workshops with local governmental and non-governmental organisations (Annex 3.8)**

We ran consultation events in 3 ways (5 events) in year 2:

1. *West Kalimantan workshops to disseminate district-focussed policy briefs (2A) (August 2017) (see Annex 3.8.1 for report, attendees and materials)*

FFI ran a 1-day workshop in Ketapang (8 Aug, Borneo Hotel) and Putussibau (10 Aug, Andini Hotel) in collaboration with the regional forestry department (Dinas Kehutanan). Participants included Social Forestry & Partnership (PSKL), Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Forestry Service, West Kalimantan province KPH's (forest management units), District government officials, District forum of Hutan Desa institutions, NGO's, donor agencies (JICA in Ketapang, GIZ in Kapuas Hulu), with summary breakdown as follows:

AUGUST WORKSHOPS	No. attendees			No. completing survey				
	Gov't	NGO	Total	Gov't	NGO	Male	Female	Total
<b>Ketapang</b>	10	22	32	8	18	23	3	26
<b>Kapuas Hulu</b>	16	12	28	4	11	13	2	15

Each workshop involved dissemination of our policy brief (2A) on deforestation and poverty trends (1C-F) in earmarked community forestry areas in the two districts, presentation of the datasets available, followed by discussion of the key principles and experiences from the stakeholders involved. Our materials were well received (see report in Annex 3.8), and participants were quite surprised that community forestry schemes could be monitored remotely in the ways promoted. We have followed up with some of these participants as part of our mid-project Monitoring & Evaluation (see section 3.5).

FFI staff Indrawan was subsequently invited to join the West Kalimantan delegation to the annual Governor Climate and Forest task Force meeting in Balikpapan East Kalimantan, which presented an additional opportunity to showcase our work. The policy briefs and associated publication were disseminated within 50 delegate conference bags.

2. *National-level presentation at Tenure conference on forest and land reform, Jakarta (October 2017) (see Annex 3.8.2 for attendees and materials)*

LIPI partner Budiharta presented the MEPS deforestation analyses and proposed monitoring schemes (2A) in a symposium chaired by FFI on 26<sup>th</sup> October, and was attended mostly by NGOs (34 of 38 participants; including 22 women). There was substantial interest in the room, although more interest on the poverty side of our analyses, which were not presented in detail given the subject of the symposium.

3. *Provincial workshops in West and Central Kalimantan to disseminate poverty assessments and monitoring methodologies (March 2018) (see Annex 3.8.3 for report, attendees and materials)*

FFI and LIPI ran dissemination workshops in Pontianak (West Kalimantan; 21 March; Hotel Orchardz) and Palangkaraya (Central Kalimantan; 27 March; Hotel Grand Global) to share our findings on poverty trends in West Kalimantan and propose the use of the governmental poverty data (PODES) for monitoring (1H, 2C). Pre and post-workshop questionnaires were commissioned to garner participant understanding of the key issues involved, but analysis is still to be completed (Q1 of year 3 as part of ongoing M&E). The workshop in West Kalimantan was attended by people already familiar with the MEPS project, and key NGOs Yayasan Palung, Troponos, WWF and Aid Environment proposed to compile poverty evaluations in their areas of work by end of May. The second workshop aimed to introduce the MEPS poverty protocols to the Central Kalimantan working group of government and NGO representatives. Participants in both events were excited with the prospect of a training event we are scheduling in each province to transfer the spatial analysis protocols to each working group (currently scheduled for August 2018, Q2 of year 3).

March_2018 Workshops	No. attendees		
	Gov't	NGO	Total
Pontianak	20	16	36
Palangkaraya	24	9	33

## 2F Social network analyses (Annex 3.9)

Community-based management relies on interactions between both individuals within a community as well as external Actors. MEPS member Friedman, a PhD student at UQ, is undertaking a network analysis to better understand these linkages, to determine how central they are to the performance of community forestry projects. She interviewed community members in our case study villages together with FFI in November 2017 and February 2018 (see 1H). From the preliminary analyses undertaken on data acquired in November, it is evident that acquiring a *hutan desa* license is difficult without external input.

NGOs play a prominent role in the network of external actors in Ketapang. They are usually the nodes with most "influence" (high centrality scores in Annex 3.9). Government entities are primarily serving an information providing function, and do not have much direct interaction with communities compared to NGOs. In Kapuas Hulu, international aid organisations are more prominent than in Ketapang. There is considerable focus on initiating the process of community forestry permits, though in both Ketapang and Kapuas Hulu, it seems only one or two organisations dominate that role. Particularly during the implementation and support stages, some villages receive much more support in terms of the numbers of organisations present. There are also more organisations with community-oriented objectives playing supporting roles (e.g. connecting to markets, providing specific livelihood trainings), but some villages do not appear to have any longer-term support. Conservation NGOs tend to dominate the initiation and implementation stages of the community forestry process.

The analyses will be completed in year 3 and the publication arising from the work has therefore been postponed (and approved) for that year.

## **OUTPUT 3: increased understanding & capacity in community forest allocation etc.**

### **3A Postgraduate training of a government planning staff on DICE MSc**

An MSc student was recruited in Q1 following a competitive process, and formally applied in August (Q2), and then registered at University of Kent in September (Q2). Mr Erlangga Muhammad is currently pursuing his MSc in Conservation and Rural Development and is currently designing his research project to extend the case study investigations to an area of Jambi Sumatra where FFI are also working. Erlangga was recruited from FFI, rather than government as intended, as we encountered difficulties finding candidates with sufficient English language skills to undertake a UK based MSc degree.

**\*Remainder of activities scheduled for later in the project\*.**

### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

We limit this section to Outputs 1 and 2 as activities have so far concerned these outputs, which are near complete. We are on track to contribute to remaining outputs as planned, but have changed the structure of our workshops to focus training at the provincial and district level, rather than national level as previously planned. There are national-level CF policy targets for completion by 2019, and so we will likely include a dissemination event at the end of the project.

<b>Output 1:</b> A robust evidence base (including a pre-intervention baseline) available to assess CF applications <b>and land-use change in at-risk 'Protection forests'</b> , and evaluation of the consequences on human livelihoods and the environment (mo 1-15).	
Progress until 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018 (end of year 2)	
1.1 Kalimantan-wide spatial data produced of biodiversity provisions, ecosystem functions	Authoritative maps produced for 4 environmental characteristics in Kalimantan – biodiversity, forest cover, flood risk and fire risk.

<p>and other environmental characteristics... (mo 9).</p> <p>1.2. Kalimantan-wide village level databases collated of poverty indicators from Central Agency on Statistics national census; baseline data describing social perceptions on land-use...(mo 9).</p> <p>1.3 Kalimantan-wide spatial database of existing and proposed CF areas, <del>and land meeting 'Protection forest' criteria...</del> (mo 12,24,36).</p> <p>1.4 Kalimantan-wide annual deforestation rate...as baseline (mo 6).</p> <p>1.5 Confirmation of at least 4 CFM case-studies involving village heads and local communities in West Kalimantan (mo 12).</p> <p>1.6 Case-study village visits for participatory workshops to identify poverty indicators. Subsequent baseline survey across case-study areas (mo 15). Production of a social network analysis ... (mo 18)</p>	<p><u>Baseline</u>: difficult to access previously (except forest)  <u>Change</u>: can be monitored best for forest cover  <b>Appropriate</b>. Data now visualisation available on MEPS website for forest and peat, and will be shared with stakeholders in year 3.</p> <p>Maps produced of 13 indicators of poverty from the Indonesian national census.  <u>Baseline</u>: available but spatially mismatched. Now aligned for Kalimantan.  <u>Change</u>: can now be monitored every 3-4 with subsequent government data.  <b>Appropriate</b>, data now visualisation available on MEPS website in relation to community forestry, and will be shared with stakeholders in year 3</p> <p>Summary map produced on CF areas, which is also publically available via government. 'Protection Forest' map (Ann. 4) produced, but will not be circulated due to concern among the team that results could further confuse CF decisions rather than facilitate them.  <u>Baseline</u>: a simplified version of the CF map is on the MEPS website which allows the user to explore poverty and forest cover change indicators across Kalimantan  <b><u>Recommend Indicator is revised to exclude the 'Protection forest' detail.</u></b></p> <p>Data acquired and estimates calculated of avoided deforestation in existing CF areas. Published in <i>Glob. Environ. Change.</i> (Ann.3.2).  <u>Baseline</u>: data not easily accessible for project area. Forest cover 2010 will be used as a baseline.  <b>Indicator change</b>: to traffic light deforestation map for CF areas available on MEPS website; completed.</p> <p>8 villages surveyed in Q1 of year 2. Consent forms packaged with questionnaires (Ann. 3.4)  <u>Baseline</u>: N/A  <b>Appropriate</b>, completed.</p> <p>Poverty indicators identified and field surveys implemented in Q1 of year 2 to validate with additional methodologies. See submitted manuscript in Ann. 3.3, and policy brief produced in Ann. 3.6.  <u>Baseline</u>: these data will be used to produce a baseline.  <b>Appropriate indicator</b></p>
<p><b>Output 2:</b> Guidance on CFM assessment and 'Protection forest' criteria 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, presented and circulated to government agencies and relevant mechanisms. Also available on project and</p>	<p>Policy briefs from year 2 available at national and international meetings (Ann. 3.5, 3.8) attended by stakeholders.  <u>Baseline</u>: Google analytics and social media data commissioned as part of M&amp;E activities.  <u>Change</u>: too early in project to know. Will be revisited</p>



associated websites (mo 15, updated mo 30; 200 copies per year).	under M&E plan. <b>Appropriate indicator</b>
2.2 Three facilitators trained in CFM policy and planning processes (mo 18).	Workshop structure changed to focus at province and district level. Training will be implemented specifically in year 3. <b>Appropriate indicator</b>
2.3 Best practice guidelines based on case-studies printed and disseminated to at least 25 governmental and non-governmental organisation (NGO) personnel	The poverty assessment best practice guidelines published as a policy brief in year 3, and disseminated to 69 personnel, thus exceeding target. Materials in English and Bahasa Indonesia. <u>Baseline:</u> none disseminated previously <b>Appropriate indicator, completed</b>
2.4 2 stakeholder consultation workshops in Kalimantan (Ketapang and Kapuas Hulu regencies) to present 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 between months 18 & 36. At least a 10% increase in government representatives citing the importance.	Workshop structure change to spread provincial activities over years 2 and 3 rather than at the national level. Each workshop includes a pre and post event questionnaire, and we seek to track some of the same people at multiple events. This should be evident by Q2 of year 3 when we run a training event in West and Central Kalimantan. <u>Baseline:</u> Google analytics and social media data commissioned as part of M&E activities. <u>Change:</u> too early in project to know. Will be revisited under M&E plan. <b>Appropriate indicator, although may be difficult to track via media, and best tracked via dedicated pre/pot questionnaires.</b>

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

We have made progress towards our outcome by securing government buy-in to the MEPS project ideas concerning the use of scientific data for community forestry policies. However, as most of our Outcome indicators are for the end of the project or several years beyond we have not made formal progress. Most stakeholders consulted are more interested in the datasets being used as a monitoring tool, rather than informing allocation decisions *per se*, and so we are considering revising indicators (I) and (V) as a result. We will be in a better position to decide when we have undertaken training in the use of the data in Kalimantan in year 3.

As reported in year 1 our original project Outcome sought to improve decision-making processes for CF policy and the designation of 'protection forest'. However, our assessment on 'protection forest' criteria undertaken in year 1 highlights substantial problems with the interpretation of this legislation, which could have further negative repercussions for allocating CF land. We therefore agree it is better to focus solely on the issue of CF policy decisions, and so have requested to remove reference to 'protection forest' from the Outcome and Outcome Indicators, and the complete removal of Indicator III (No reduction in the area allocated to protective management...). Indicator III is no longer a valid measure of success/failure as it is now apparent that allocation of CF on land designated as 'protection forest' would not change the underlying land-use designation. Furthermore, if we successfully lobbied for changes to the Indonesian forest code needed to better designate land as 'protection forest' then we would likely see a reduction of this land-use type in Kalimantan!

Other than this we remain confident that our Outcome can be achieved in our timeframe. We continue to review indicators working with M&E experts in Wildlife Impact.

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

We limit this section to report on Outcome Assumption 3. All other assumptions remain valid.

Outcome, Assumption 3: Legal reform does not proceed until consultation and interrogation of scientific evidence has taken place.

As reported in year 1 the Indonesian government has a target to allocate >12 mill ha of CF land by 2019. Therefore, we moved forward some of our intended activities (primarily the first round of policy briefs and stakeholder workshops) so that we can best influence decisions during this period. Following suggestion by new project partner FFI, we are also tailoring our evidence base to better facilitate monitoring of CF, which will be needed by government agencies far beyond 2019.

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

A recent global review of the effectiveness of community forestry projects in achieving their social and environmental objectives (<https://news.mongabay.com/2017/11/does-community-based-forest-management-work-in-the-tropics/>) concluded that the evidence base was very limited. A lot of studies on this subject suffered from selection biases, with the authors demonstrating effectiveness by choosing villages that they already knew to be effective. The MEPS study on deforestation outcomes (Output 1F) was highlighted as one of two examples globally with a good study design using appropriate counterfactuals (i.e. comparisons to what would have happened in the absence of community forestry). The use of such counterfactual, evidence-based thinking is still relatively new in environmental sciences. This issue was nicely demonstrated in our recent journal review of our wellbeing manuscript (Output 1G) in which both peer-reviewers misunderstood the value of unbiased matching and comparisons and suggested that more in-depth socio-economic studies of particular villages would be helpful. Such feedback indicates that our work is indeed innovative and will help change the thinking on appropriate evidence-based methods in environmental and social sciences.

The impact of the MEPS program has not only been clear academically, but has also extended to practical and policy aspects of community forestry in Indonesia. We conducted an intermediate impact evaluation to determine whether the strategies of the project required adaptation. For this we engaged an independent Indonesian interviewer who conducted 8 phone interviews with people from national, provincial, district and village governments and non-governmental organizations who are professionally engaged with community forestry development and implementation. We asked these interviewees a range of questions in Indonesian related to the project log frame and indicators. A summary of the results of these interviews is provided below.

Grant outcomes	Indicators	Key messages	Quantitative analyses
<i>MEPS contribution and impact</i>			
1 - Improved knowledge of social and environmental impacts of CFM/3- Empowered and engaged stakeholders and policymakers	Change in # of stakeholders and policymakers engaged on CFM issues; proportion espousing sustainable CFM/using MEPS info	MEPS can help government and regional officials or local communities to implement HD	88% of respondents said MEPS can help to implement HD

3 - Empowered and engaged stakeholders and policymakers	Change in # of stakeholders and policymakers engaged on CFM issues; proportion espousing sustainable CFM/using MEPS info	Respondent plans to use MEPS data or wants more MEPS data to be generated	All respondents plan to use MEPS data or want more MEPS data to be generated
1 - Improved knowledge of social and environmental impacts of CFM	Change in # of target stakeholder mentions	MEPS provides valuable information	88% said MEPS provides valuable information.
		PODES and NESP data are helpful	Low familiarity with these data (2 respondents said they were helpful)
		data on impacts on degradation and deforestation are valuable	38% of respondents agreed
<i>Respondents want MEPS to do more trainings</i>			
1 - Improved knowledge of social and environmental impacts of CFM/3- Empowered and engaged stakeholders and policymakers	Change in # of stakeholders and policymakers engaged on CFM issues; proportion espousing sustainable CFM/using MEPS info	More workshops, more places	All respondents wanted more workshop on the MEPS approach
<p>Some specific messages included to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● involve additional regional social forestry working groups in tenure workshops</li> <li>● Hold tenure workshops more often</li> <li>● involve all licensed SF projects</li> <li>● involve village gov'ts in training</li> </ul>			
<i>Technical capacity needs</i>			
1 - Improved knowledge of social and environmental impacts of CFM	Change in # of target stakeholder mentions	It's important to improve technical capacity for positive impact of HD	88% of all respondents mentioned this.
		local communities lack technical capacity to implement/manage HD	63% of all respondents mentioned this.
		gov'ts or POKJA PS needs technical capacity/help	50% of all respondents mentioned this.
<p>Some specific messages included that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● locals lack awareness of existing regulations per land status types</li> <li>● locals need mapping (spatial analysis) training</li> </ul>			
<i>Data, Monitoring and Evaluation is important to planning/implementing HD</i>			
1 - Improved knowledge of social and environmental impacts of CFM	Change in # of target stakeholder mentions	Monitoring (data collection) and evaluation is critical to measure and improve HD success	50% of all respondents agreed (all of government respondents, 25% of NGOs, 0% of community)
<i>More care or special practices needed in high risk areas identified by MEPS</i>			

2 - Stakeholders recognize importance of sustainable CFM	Change in stakeholder perception of importance of sustainable CFM	Land status can impact success in preventing deforestation/protect biodiversity	88% of all respondents agreed
		Land attributes affect poverty alleviation	All respondents agreed
		Addressing deforestation/protecting wildlife is an important component of HD	All respondents agreed
		Addressing poverty alleviation is an important component of HD	All respondents agreed

The interview results indicate that the NGO respondents have already made up their minds that community forest management is good for poverty, biodiversity and deforestation, and they are more interested in the actual implementation. The government stakeholders, however, are interested in what makes community forest management work, and what policies, spatial prioritization, and monitoring are mostly likely to lead to best outcomes. In that respect, the MEPS programs appears to be more relevant to the government rather than the NGO community.

Direct impacts on poverty or biodiversity cannot be demonstrated at this stage, because the time frames for conducting research, translating research into policy recommendations, and policy recommendations being translated into on-the-ground change, are quite long. If the MEPS program is successful and the government of Indonesia rethinks its community forestry policies by directing new community forestry areas to places where the environmental and social benefits are likely to be greatest, the impacts of the MEPS program could be significant. At this stage of project implementation, however, such impacts cannot yet be demonstrated.

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

The MEPS project has made the most significant contributions to SDGs 1, 11 and 15:

*SDG 1. No poverty. Especially indicator 1.B. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.*

Outcomes of the MEPS program are influencing the development of policy frameworks of community forest management, especially at the provincial level in Kalimantan. We have established links between community forestry management and different aspects of poverty, and insights from research on the conditions under which community forest management has the most impact on poverty alleviation. We found that community forests successfully improve human-wellbeing overall. However, wellbeing benefits are heterogeneously distributed across land-use zones, reflecting baseline community livelihood characteristics. Communities benefit the most in watershed protection zones where they typically rely on subsistence farming. In limited production zones where communities depend on logging, basic wellbeing is reduced due to restrictions on timber harvest. In permanent or convertible production zones where large monoculture plantations dominate, community forest has negative impacts on basic and environmental wellbeing; likely associated with pressure to intensify agriculture production due to land scarcity. Identifying consequences of forest protection on human-wellbeing and how this varies spatially is imperative to informing future policy design and the MEPS findings have been incorporated into government decisions on selecting new community forestry areas.

*SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities. Especially indicator 11. B. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated*

*policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters.*

Community forest management provides rural communities in tropical geographies a greater say over the management of their lands, forests, waters and peat lands. One of the ideas behind promoting community forestry is that this greater participation of communities in the management and policing of forests will result in reduced deforestation, reduced greenhouse gas emission, and reduced loss of ecosystem services. MEPS research (Output **1F**, published in Global Environmental Change) found that indeed community forestry management under the Indonesian *Hutan Desa* management scheme had successfully achieved avoided deforestation overall. Avoided deforestation performance, however, had been increasingly variable through time and across space with some land use types performing much better than others. Especially extremely dry conditions during drought years pose challenges to *Hutan Desa* management, particularly on peatland, due to increased vulnerability to fire outbreaks. The MEPS helps inform where and when the policies on allocating community forestry are most effective with respect to deforestation, and helps identify opportunities to improve policy implementation. This provides an important first step towards evaluating the overall effectiveness of this policy in achieving both social and environmental goals.

*SDG 15. Life on land. Indicator 15. B. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.*

By re-allocating forest management responsibilities from the national government to the community-level, especially in areas such as watershed protection forests that previously received all but no management, community forestry can mobilize significant resources towards forest management. In Indonesia alone some 50,000 villages could potentially obtain forest management rights. Whether this management will result in more sustainable forest management depends on the quality of the governance processes, and level of technical and financial support from the government. The MEPS programs aims to maximize environmental and social benefits from community forestry by guiding the allocation of community forestry programs and influencing the policies that are relevant to community forestry.

## **5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

One-hundred and ninety-six countries, including Indonesia, are parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. They are committed to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, which has a mission to “take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity. Thus, in cases where deforestation causes the loss of biodiversity, countries are committed to implementing responses to prevent this loss. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 encompasses 20 specific Aichi Targets. Many of these are directly relevant to effective implementation of community forestry management.

The current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity expires in 2020, and consideration of the implications of community forest management for biodiversity conservation provides insight into how governments might want to formulate targets within a new strategic plan. For example, it would be valuable to consider incorporating a target for avoiding unsustainable hunting of terrestrial species – a key issue in community forest management – given that the current strategic plan only targets sustainable harvest of aquatic species (Aichi Target 6).

The MEPS program is addressing several of the 20 Aichi Targets, thus helping the Indonesian government to formulate its CBD action plans. Some examples include the following:

Target 2 requires integration of biodiversity values into development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes. Our programs inform policy-makers about the impact of community forest management on biodiversity, through the indirect measure of deforestation.

Target 5 requires that rates of deforestation and other natural habitat loss are halved. MEPS studies have shown that the degree to which community forest management avoids deforestation is highly variable over space and time. By avoiding the allocation of community forest lands in areas with high risks of deforestation, the government of Indonesia can strategically reduce the likelihood of overall deforestation rates.

Target 11 calls for equitable management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Well-managed community forest management areas can contribute to overall management effectiveness of protected areas because often these community forests are allocated in watershed protection areas or conservation areas. Thus, effective community forest management can contribute to the target of 17% of land protected. The MEPS programs helps this process by increasing understanding about the socio-ecological conditions under which community forest management is most likely to contribute to conservation area objectives.

Target 12 requires the recovery of threatened species. Deforestation should be avoided, especially in areas holding threatened species and species found nowhere else. If these areas overlap with community forest areas, such management could play an important role in the recovery of threatened species. In Indonesia, this could concern over 12 million ha of forest, and understanding the conditions under which community forest management can deliver biodiversity benefits (and when not!), makes an important contribution to broader conservation goals. The assumption of many who are working on community forest management, including many people in the government, is that communities will know how implement effective biodiversity conservation once they are given clear rights to forests. MEPS studies that this may not always be the case and that oversimplified assumptions on the benefits of community forest management on biodiversity conservation can be dangerous.

Target 19 calls for closing knowledge gaps regarding biodiversity. Many issues regarding the implications of community forest management for biodiversity conservation remain poorly known, and research on this is a priority in Indonesia where the government is rapidly increasing the role of forest communities in the management of the country's forests.

## **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

Indonesia's desire to alleviate poverty by allocating forests for community management is at the heart of this project. Having developed the spatial datasets, indicators and baselines in year 1 concerning the government's own poverty data (PODES), we spent some of year 2 undertaking analyses (Ann. 3.5) and validating the PODES data using household data on human wellbeing via our local case-studies (Ann. 3.4, and 3.6). Our analyses based on PODES data over Kalimantan indicate that the community forestry scheme has helped alleviate poverty overall, even in the limited period of implementation. However, there are circumstances in which the schemes are almost destined to fail in this regard – particularly in peatlands in major oil palm growing areas (Ann 3.5).

Our consultation with local stakeholders (Ann3.8) has generated much interest in using these methods to monitor community forestry (less so for actual allocation, to date). We plan training workshops in Kalimantan in year 3 to help governmental and NGO stakeholders undertake the monitoring themselves.

## **7. Project support to gender equality issues**

We expect the distribution of benefits of our project to be equal between women and men as women's rights are relatively strong in Indonesia. We have sought a gender balance on our team (currently equal, 5 women; 5 men), and seek fair representation of both genders at our consultation meetings to allow equal contribution of ideas, although this has not been perfect (see section 3).

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation of the MEPS program has been conducted by an independent organization, Wildlife Impact (Ann. 3.10). Wildlife Impact (WI) will collate monitoring data on all indicators provided by MEPS and project partners. WI staff will implement a monitoring system for media indicators, collect monitoring data and conduct stakeholder interviews per indicators listed below. MEPs project staff or partners will provide WI access to website and social

analytics accounts, and will review stakeholder questions for cultural and situational appropriateness. They will compile and evaluate all indicator data and produce a mid-term summary (2018, see Ann. 3.10) and a final evaluation report (2019).

WI developed a conceptual model for the MEPS based on the original project proposal and log frame (Ann. 3.10). It clarifies how the three main components of research, communication and capacity building aim to fulfil the broader environmental and social objectives of the MEPS program. In the second year of the project we have primarily addressed the poor knowledge on social and environmental impacts of community forest management through research, and shared research outcomes with various governmental and non-governmental stakeholders through workshops, presentations, and policy briefs. Efforts on communication through media and the newly developed websites have been minimal, with one media article directly developed by the team and a few indirect contributions to other media articles. The plan is to increase these communication efforts in the final year when more of the MEPS research is published in peer-reviewed journals. We view the science-base as a crucial foundation for any recommendations we give to government, especially since the issues surrounding community forestry are quite sensitive amongst stakeholders in Indonesia.

Monitoring and evaluation of the research component (Ann. 3.10) shows that the MEPS program has made good progress on this, as planned in the project's log frame. The spatial datasets have all been completed and further being refined (except the mapping of the Protection Forest which we did not do for political sensitivity reasons). The case studies using interview surveys in selected villages have also been conducted and results are currently being analyzed. Two studies have so far been written up, one of them published and the other reviewed and resubmitted to a journal. These publications provide a solid base for the policy recommendations, which we distribute through workshops, policy briefs and via the MEPS project website.

As MEPS is implementing the research strategy it allows the team to start rolling out the communication strategies, especially with regard to facilitating communication with communities, government and NGOs and through the development of targeted policy guidance. In the current financial year, the MEPS team conducted four workshops, and participated in two other events. Our independent review (see section 3) indicated that the workshops were well received by government, NGO and community stakeholders, and were seen as effective learning opportunities, both with regard to management effectiveness of community forest projects (the focus of NGOs), and for monitoring methods of this effectiveness (focus of government).

The capacity building strategy is being developed more or less as planned (Ann. 3.10). We have engaged facilitators from LIPI. One MSc student from Indonesia has been taken on and has started his studies at DICE. The spatial planning training workshops are scheduled for June 2018.

The extent to which the research, communication and capacity building components have managed to address the long term MEPS Conservation and Human Well Being Goals is not clear yet. This will be determined over the course of the final project year through analysis of indicators regarding the Program goals (improved knowledge of social and impacts of community forest management; improved policies and practices, empowered and engaged stakeholders and increased capacity).

## **9. Lessons learnt**

The program is developing as planned and we are pleased with the effectiveness of project implementation and the very positive feedback we are receiving from our external stakeholders, especially from local government. We have had to make some changes to the programme, as was communicated to Darwin, with changing project personnel requiring some changes in budget allocation. We have also made some minor changes in the project approach, especially with regard to the analysis of protection forest data and engagement of village facilitators. Overall, however, our initial project design has proven to be an effective way towards reaching the project objectives.

What has been very important in the implementation of the project were the two following factors. Firstly, FFI are well respected in West Kalimantan by government and NGOs,

and the close collaboration with government and non-governmental stakeholders in both the implementation of the project and the dissemination of results through the workshops have ensured effective uptake of our findings. In that respect it was also important that the project selected a topic that was considered challenging to the government, which ensured that the government stakeholders were interested in the MEPS findings because these findings helped the government's own work on community forests.

Secondly, the involvement in the project of excellent Indonesian and international scientists ensured that the research findings were recognized internationally as an important and valid contribution to the science of community forestry. Our evidence-based approach using appropriate counterfactual data ensures that the outcomes of the study provide much better insights into the conditions under which community forest provide positive social and environmental outcomes. The standard approach to such studies is affected by strong selection biases with researchers selecting villages anticipating certain outcomes.

One of the drawbacks of our approach has been a bit of a backlash from NGOs supporting community forest management and indigenous community rights. Many of these groups are ideologically driven and positive social and environmental outcomes from community forest management are for them a given. Their assumption is that as soon as people are given the rights to manage their own land and forest, they will do so, to the benefit of their social wellbeing and the environment. The MEPS studies indicate that this is not always the case, and that consideration of prior conditions that determine positive or negative outcomes is important. Our communications in popular environmental media (e.g., <https://news.mongabay.com/2017/09/social-forestry-sometimes-but-not-always-decreases-deforestation-and-poverty-commentary/>) are therefore not always well received. Some groups would possibly consider us to be anti-community rights, which clearly we are not. There is, however, a risk of being labelled an anti-community rights project and with that in mind, we decided to be even more careful about how we communicate our research findings, especially in popular media. The issue of community forest rights and forest management by communities is very important in Indonesian politics and plays a role all the way to the upcoming presidential elections in 2019. Our project therefore needs to remain strongly aware of our scientific objectivity in this field, but also about the potential ramification of our findings for the broader issue of social rights, poverty alleviation, and sustainable forest management.

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

The reviewer notes that other projects are present in at least one of the projects chosen areas, for example, a FORCLIME project and an ADB project. It might be beneficial if the project were to interact with these projects, potentially sharing knowledge where relevant.

**RESPONSE:** *Personnel working on the FORCLIME and ADB projects in Kapuas Hulu have participated in our workshops, and provided useful feedback (FORCLIME being especially pleased that the villages they facilitated have successful community forestry schemes according to our analyses!). A full list of participants is in Ann. 3.8.*

It would be useful for reporting purposes if the project could provide and make reference to its workplan or include a gantt chart when reporting.

**RESPONSE:** *We now refer the reviewer to our updated project implementation timetable in Ann. 3.11.*

Moving forward, the project should complete all sections of the report.

**RESPONSE:** *Done.*

Removing reference to 'protection forest' from output and outcome indicators, and the complete removal of indicator 3'. The reviewer notes that these changes will require a change request, and an update to the projects logframe. The project should develop new indicators in place of those no longer appropriate. This should be discussed with the DI.

**RESPONSE:** *We have only recently made the decision to drop the 'protection forest' indicators, and have submitted our change request.*



The project has not commented on how likely its outputs, outcome and impacts are to be sustained in relation to sustainability and legacy.

**RESPONSE:** *This should now be evident in Section 12 of this report.*

## 11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Not applicable

## 12. Sustainability and legacy

The MEPS project provides an important, but relatively small, contribution to the overall study of and support for community forest management. There are many large players in both government and non-governmental organizations with much larger budgets and a much bigger political say than the MEPS project team. Taking this into consideration, the MEPS project has a relatively large impact on the political discussions regarding community forest management. Our strong science (Output 1) and effective engagement with stakeholders (Output 2) has resulted in a government request to expand the project from its original focus on West Kalimantan to also include the provinces of Central and East Kalimantan in capacity building and technical trainings. Evidence of the continued engagement of stakeholders is provided above via our mid-term M&E review. We will further the engagement in year 3, and the technical trainings and handover of datasets should leave a legacy with colleagues in Kalimantan. Should there be continued interest by the end of year 3 we will consider looking for additional funds to extend MEPS to other parts of Indonesia where monitoring of deforestation and poverty is yet to be undertaken.

## 13. Darwin identity

We have included the Darwin logo on all dissemination materials, including talks and banners (Ann 3.8), questionnaires (Ann. 3.4), and policy briefs (Ann. 3.5, 3.6). The logo is also featured on the new MEPS website. We always introduce the project as one supported by the UK government in collaboration with partners from Indonesia, Australia, Brunei and UK. In year 3 we will continue this exposure with further workshops, but also attendance by most of the team at the Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation international conference in Malaysia – most the team will present MEPS outputs.

DI funds are acknowledged in our publications (Ann. 3.2 and 3.3) and media campaigns to date, and will continue so in year 3. We also strive to include DI twitter handle in our tweets promoting the project and will ramp up these efforts in year 3 as we continue to disseminate the work (particularly at the ATBC conference).

## 14. Project expenditure

To be completed in May following agreement with LTSI

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

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

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>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.</p>		None to date (see section 3.5)	
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>(I) At least one new or improved policy/procedure for allocating <b>and/or monitoring</b> land for CF <del>and designating 'Protection Forest'</del> 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 CF applications under review in 2015 is currently available).</p> <p>(III) <del>No reduction in the area allocated to protective management (i.e. 'Protection Forest') in the case study province (West Kalimantan) by end of project.</del></p>	None to date (see section 3.5). Outcome indicators refer to end of project and beyond. We should be able to demonstrate progress towards the Outcome at end of year 2 when we have begun full engagement and exchange of research outputs and ideas with government and non-governmental stakeholders	We will begin full engagement activities with stakeholders at a provincial-level workshop in Q4 of year 2. AT this point we will work towards demonstrating measures (I) and (II), and have the baseline information in place to verify the remaining indicators at a later date.

	<p>(IV) At least 20% increase in CF approvals in socially and environmentally appropriate areas in West Kalimantan by end of project compared to previous 5 years.</p> <p>(V) The rate of forest clearance by local communities in CF land and <del>'Protection Forest' areas</del> reduced by at least 20% relative to original extent in West Kalimantan at end of project compared to 15 year historical average.</p>		
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p>A robust evidence base (incl. pre-intervention baseline) available to assess CF applications and land-use change in at-risk 'Protection forests', and evaluate consequences on human livelihoods and 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 CF 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) split by village and linked to these data (mo 9).</p> <p>1.3 Kalimantan-wide spatial database of existing and proposed CF areas, and</p>	<p><i>See section 3.1 and Annex.</i></p> <p>Authoritative maps produced for 4 environmental characteristics in Kalimantan – we base our work on forest cover, fires and wellbeing indicators (evidence on MEPS website).</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> we now limit our evidence base to forest cover and wellbeing because there are long term data on these characteristics, which means trends can be compared to previous baselines. For most analyses the baseline is 2010. <u>Appropriate indicator,</u> files can be visualised in relation to the CF areas, and will be made open access in year 3 once the final (within project) updates are made.</p> <p>Databases produced of indicators of poverty from the Indonesian national census (evidence supplied in year 1 report - Ann.3d-e and also Ann.7b-c for case-study regencies). Further evidence in manuscript and policy briefs in Ann. 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6 here.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> available but spatially mismatched. Now aligned for Kalimantan to form a a baseline for 2010</p> <p><u>Appropriate indicator,</u> files can be visualised in relation to the CF areas, and will be made open access in year 3 once the final (within project) updates are made.</p> <p>Summary map produced on CF areas, but this is now publically accessible via government. 'Protection Forest' map removed from outputs as this is no longer</p>	

	<p><del>land meeting 'Protection forest' criteria so that potential synergies and conflicts between CF and protective land-uses can be identified (mo 12,24,36).</del></p> <p>1.4 Kalimantan-wide annual deforestation rate using freely available Landsat imagery, estimates 2000-2015 as baseline (mo 6).</p> <p>1.5 Confirmation of at least 4 CF 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>	<p>relevant to CF decisions.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 'protection forest' map available, but incorrect.</p> <p><u>Indicator withdrawn.</u></p> <p>Data acquired and estimates calculated of avoided deforestation in existing CF areas. Data published in <i>Glob. Environ. Change.</i> (Ann.3.2).</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> data not easily accessible for project area. Forest cover in 2010 will be used as a baseline to evaluate changes due to CF.</p> <p><u>Indicator change:</u> traffic light deforestation map for CF areas produced and shared on website. Completed.</p> <p>Villages identified and household surveys implemented (Ann. 3.4).</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> N/A</p> <p><u>Appropriate,</u> completed</p> <p>13 poverty indicators matching with national level poverty data identified and used in household questionnaires in Q1. Comparisons of data from 2011/12 and 2017 undertaken for most villages (see Ann. 3.4 and 3.6) in Q4. Interviews undertaken for social network analysis Q3 and Q4. Report now underway.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> baselines produced (2011 for villages with established CF; 2017 for those without).</p> <p>Appropriate indicator</p>
<p><u>Activity 1A</u> Project team inception meeting ...</p>		<p>Completed in year 1.</p>
<p><u>Activity 1B</u> Consultation meeting/workshop at start of project with key personnel within national government ministries and relevant NGOs, to identify evidence-</p>		<p>Completed in year 1.</p>

base required for subsequent analyses.		
<u>Activity 1C</u> Collate Kalimantan-wide baseline spatial data on environmental attributes and poverty indicators, that are pertinent to allocating CF and 'Protection Forests'.		Completed in year 1.
<u>Activity 1D</u> Map areas meeting official 'Protection Forest' criteria; production of Kalimantan-wide database.		Completed, but not disseminated due to concern within the team that this could hinder our efforts to facilitate CF (and hence achieve our Outcome). Removed
<u>Activity 1E</u> Update maps of proposed and allocated CF from government sources; update of Kalimantan-wide database.		Completed in year 1 and Q1 of year 2
<u>Activity 1F</u> Update baseline deforestation estimates since 2000 using forest cover data available after the 2015 forest fires (allows for comparison of CF areas inside and outside 'Protection Forests' across Kalimantan, before, during and after the project timeframe).		Completed. Published in <i>Global Environmental Change</i> . Deforestation trends presented on website maps.
<u>Activity 1G</u> Prepare publication: Socio-economic and ecological performance of CFMs in Indonesia: evidence from Kalimantan' (target: <i>Conservation Letters or Human Ecology</i> ).		Submitted to Conservation Letters in Q3. Now completing major revision for resubmission in Q1 of year 3.
<u>Activity 1H</u> Site visits and participatory workshops in 4 CFM case study villages to develop case studies to inform government guidance documents, and also identify and rank baseline multidimensional poverty indicators....		Completed in Q1 of year 2 (Ann. 3.4 and 3.6)
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p> <p>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</p>	<p>Policy briefs produced (ann 3.5, 3.6), disseminated and discussed at knowledge exchange workshops undertaken in Q2-Q4 of year 4 (Ann 3.8). Positive feedback received. Briefs now available to download on website.</p> <p>Completed for events undertaken so far.</p>

	<p>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 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 &amp; 36. At least a 10% increase in government representatives citing the importance.</p>	<p>Changed to a second policy brief on poverty assessment/monitoring methodologies. Produced in Q4 of year 2, and disseminated at government workshop in West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. (Ann. 3.6 and 3.8). Completed to date.</p> <p>First workshops undertaken in Q2 of year 2. Second workshops undertaken in Q4. A training event scheduled for Q2 of year 3 will serve as an end point to track perception change.</p>
<p><u>Activity 2A</u> Policy brief on CF produced and circulated to government....</p>		<p>National-level policy brief published in the Indonesian journal Strategic Review in Q4 (evidence in Ann.8a). Policy brief for Kapuas Hulu and Ketapang completed and disseminated in Q2. Complete.</p>
<p><u>Activity 2B</u> 3 facilitators trained ahead of workshops (mo20).</p>		<p>Completed</p>
<p><u>Activity 2C</u> Guidelines of best practice based on the case studies produced &amp; circulated to government stakeholders...</p>		<p>Changed to poverty monitoring methods brief. Produced and disseminated in Q4 of year 2. Complete.</p>

<u>Activity 2D</u> Public outreach through press releases, opinion pieces and social media. Measure amount of coverage before and after media campaign.		Mongabay article tracked (see section 3.1)
<u>Activity 2E</u> Two stakeholder consultation workshops with local governmental and non-governmental organisations, and indigenous groups...		Completed (see above). Additional workshops planned for year 3 now that we are focussing more at provincial and district levels.
<u>Activity 2F</u> Social network analysis linking local communities with other stakeholders in CF allocation. Subsequent open-access publication (mo 15).		Interviews completed in Q3 and Q4 of year 2. Analyses and report on the network underway to be completed in year 3.
<p><b>Output 3.</b></p> <p>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 &amp; 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) (mo32).</p> <p>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</p>	<p>FFI staff recruited from Sumatra to MSc position. We could not find a government staff with sufficient English language qualifications for study in UK. MSc underway.</p> <p>Planned for August 2018 (year 3)</p> <p>To be monitored following workshops in year 3</p>



	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).	
<u>Activity 3A</u> Postgraduate training of a government planning staff ...		Began studies in Q3 year 2, and will complete by Q3 year 2.
<u>Activity 3B</u> Stakeholder workshops with governmental and targeted NGOs, to train in planning techniques, and evaluate change in perceptions. Press briefing linked to workshops via LIPI communications team.		Multiple workshops in year 2. More planned for year 3. Press briefs cancelled due to hostility from some NGOs. May resume in year 3 depending on feedback received.
<u>Activity 3C</u> 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).		Will be undertaken in 3 once 2017/18 PODES poverty data are available from Indonesian government.
<u>Activity 3D</u> Measuring of perceptions and changes to beliefs/mind-sets among government personnel.		Will be undertaken in years 3 and 4.

## Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

We have recently submitted a change request for minor amendments to the log-frame. As these are not yet approved we have provided the track changes below so the reviewing team can judge which version to use.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> 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.</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>	<p>(I) At least one new or improved policy/procedure for allocating <del>and/or monitoring</del>land for CFM <del>and designating 'Protection Forest'</del> 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><del>(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.</del></p> <p>(III) At least 20% increase in CFM approvals in socially and environmentally appropriate areas in</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 &amp; 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 &amp; 3).</p> <p>(II) Content analysis of government-endorsed maps and datasets publicly available via website(s) (yr 2, 3).</p> <p>(III) <del>(IV)</del> Baseline lists of communities with CFM applications; maps of potential CFM <del>and 'Protection Forest'</del> 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</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 &amp; 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>

	<p>West Kalimantan by end of project compared to previous 5 years.</p> <p>(IV) The rate of forest clearance by local communities in CFM <del>land and 'Protection Forest' areas</del> reduced by at least 20% relative to original extent in West Kalimantan at end of project compared to 15 year historical average.</p>	<p>3).</p> <p>(IV) Forest cover change assessment, and analysis of publically-available fire hotspot data 2000-2018 (yr 3)</p>	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. A robust evidence base (including a pre-intervention baseline) available to assess CFM applications <del>and land-use change in at-risk 'Protection forests'</del>, and <del>monitor/evaluate</del> 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, <del>and land meeting 'Protection forest' criteria</del> so that potential synergies and conflicts between CFM and protective land-uses</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 <del>and areas meeting 'Protection Forest' criteria</del> monitored annually, reported to Darwin and stakeholders, and shared with online map sources (e.g. <a href="http://www.brwa.or.id/sig">www.brwa.or.id/sig</a>;</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.</p> <p><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</p> <p><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</p>

	<p>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>1.5 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).</p> <p>1.7 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>	<p>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); <b>in Year 3 a</b> manuscript (e.g. 'Socio-economic and ecological performance of CFM in Indonesia: evidence from Kalimantan') submitted to peer-reviewed open-access journal (mo 15).</p> <p><b>1.7 Year 3 manuscript on the network analysis submitted to peer-reviewed journal. Findings communicated to stakeholders in the workshops planned.</b></p>	<p>capital asset data.</p> <p><i><u>NB:</u> we will foster existing partnerships between local communities, district and provincial forestry services and other NGOs (e.g. CIFOR &amp; FFI in Kalimantan)</i></p>
<p>2. Guidance on CFM assessment <b>and 'Protection forest' criteria</b> 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</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 &amp; Spatial Planning) (yr2,3).</p> <p>2.2 Minutes and entry/exit questionnaire testing understanding of planning</p>	<p>The chosen formats are useful to target audience, especially decision-makers.</p>

	<p>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 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 &amp; 36. At least a 10% increase in government representatives citing the importance.</p>	<p>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 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 &amp; 36).</p>	
<p>3. Increased understanding and capacity to transparently manage, monitor and</p>	<p>3.1 One professional relevant to the CFM process is educated <b>governmental</b></p>	<p>3.1 MSc awarded at University of Kent; thesis presented to government (mo30).</p>	<p>Appropriate government staff are available to participate in capacity</p>

<p>evaluate land for CFM and 'Protection Forest' status within government (yr3).</p>	<p><del>planning department staff educated</del> 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 &amp; 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) (mo32).</p> <p>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 &amp; 32).</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 embedded within a measurable learning exercise across the two workshops <del>based on the ChaRL framework</del>: first stakeholder visions/beliefs/mind-sets are articulated; extant beliefs recorded; then new knowledge is introduced (i.e. from Outputs 1 &amp; 2); then changes to beliefs recorded. Further verification via post-workshop assessment and stakeholder consultation feedback (mo18, 32).</p>	<p>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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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)

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.

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.

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'.~~

~~1D Map areas meeting official 'Protection Forest' criteria; production of Kalimantan-wide database.~~

1E Update maps of proposed and allocated CFMs from government sources; update of Kalimantan-wide database.

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).~~

1G Prepare publications: Socio-economic and ecological performance of CFMs in Indonesia: evidence from Kalimantan' (target: *Conservation Letters* or *Human Ecology*).

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.

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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).

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3A Postgraduate training of a government planning staff on DICE's MSc Conservation & Rural Development.

3B Stakeholder workshops, 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.



## Annex 3: Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
<b>TRAINING MEASURES</b>								
2	MSc students qualified	Male	Indonesian				0	1
<b>RESEARCH MEASURES</b>								
11A	Journal papers published ( <i>incl. Strategic Review article in year 1</i> )	Female & Male	Indonesia, UK, USA, Australia, Netherlands	1			1	2
11B	Journal papers submitted	Female & Male	Indonesia, UK, USA, Australia, Netherlands	1	1		2	2
12A	GIS databases established ( <i>produced but not yet handed over</i> )	N/A	Indonesia (language)		1			1
12B	GIS databases enhanced from existing data ( <i>produced but not yet handed over</i> )	N/A	Indonesia (language)		3			5
<b>DISSEMINATION MEASURES</b>								
14A	Workshops organised by project to present findings	Female & Male	Indonesia, UK, USA, Australia, Netherlands	1	5			3

14B	Conferences attended to present project findings	Female & Male	Indonesia, UK, USA, Australia, Netherlands		1			2
<i>New measure?</i>	<i>Policy brief to government</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Indonesia (language)</i>		3			2
<b>FINANCIAL MEASURES</b>								
23	Additional funds raised for project: - Woodspring Trust (~ £20k) - University of Kent (~£8k) -	N/A	N/A	2				0

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Getting community forest reforms right	Policy Journal	Erik Meijaard, Sugeng Budiharta, & Truly Santika	Male	Netherlands	Strategic Review – Indonesian Journal of Leadership, Policy and World Affairs	Borneo Futures website: <a href="http://www.borneofutures.org/">www.borneofutures.org/</a> articles
Community forest management in Indonesia: avoided deforestation in the context of anthropogenic and climate complexities	Academic journal	Truly Santika, Erik Meijaard, Sugeng Budiharta, Elizabeth A. Law, Ahmad Kusworo, Joseph Hutabarat, Tito Indrawan, Matthew Struebig, Sugeng Raharjo, Imanul Huda, Sulhani, Andini	Female	Indonesia	Global Environmental Change, Elsevier	<a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378016305933">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378016305933</a>

		Ekaputri, Soni Trison, Madeleine Stigner Kerrie Wilson				
Social Forestry Performances in Ketapang District, West Kalimantan, MEPS Policy Brief I-2017	Policy brief	Truly Santika, Ahmad Kusworo, Sugeng Budiharta, Erik Meijaard, Matthew Struebig	Female	Indonesia	MEPS project	<a href="https://research.kent.ac.uk/meps/policy-briefs/">https://research.kent.ac.uk/meps/policy-briefs/</a>
Social Forestry Performances in Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan, MEPS Policy Brief II-2017	Policy brief	Truly Santika, Ahmad Kusworo, Sugeng Budiharta, Erik Meijaard, Matthew Struebig	Female	Indonesia	MEPS project	<a href="https://research.kent.ac.uk/meps/policy-briefs/">https://research.kent.ac.uk/meps/policy-briefs/</a>
Monitoring poverty in social forestry areas, MEPS Policy Brief III-2018	Policy brief	Ahmad Kusworo, Tito Indrawan, Joseph Hutabarat, Truly Santika, Rachel Friedman, Sugeng Budiharta, Erik Meijaard, Freya St. John, & Matthew Struebig	Male	Indonesia	MEPS project	<a href="https://research.kent.ac.uk/meps/policy-briefs/">https://research.kent.ac.uk/meps/policy-briefs/</a>

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	In May
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	