

Darwin Initiative Main and Post 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: 30th April 2019

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-007
Project title	Ridge to reef conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Raja Ampat
Host country/ies	Indonesia
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directorate General for Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation – KSDAE (The local office known as BBKSDA Papua Barat) 2. idGuide 3. Yayasan Nazaret Papua 4. OroVerde
Darwin grant value	£340,883
Start/end dates of project	April 2017- 31 March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2018 – Mar 2019) and number	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019 Annual Report 2
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1. Project rationale

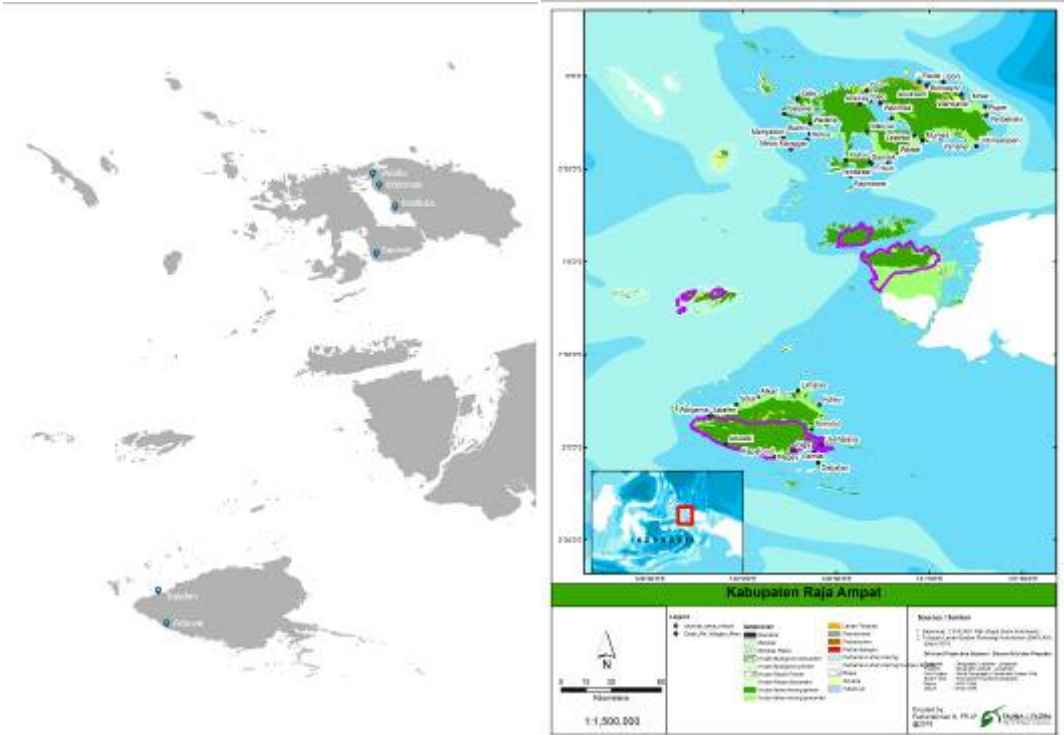
While most of Raja Ampat’s globally important coral reefs are well protected, the terrestrial nature reserves (Waigeo Timor/Barat, Misool Nature Reserves) designated in the 1980s are ‘paper parks’. The islands represent an Endemic Bird Area, with endemic and threatened species such as the Endangered Waigeo brush-turkey (*Aepyodius bruijnii*), and two Near Threatened birds-of-paradise (Wilson’s and Red).

Since Raja Ampat became its own district with a daily ferry service between its capital on Waigeo and Sorong on the mainland, the influx of migrants has increased together with illegal timber extraction and trade in parrots, cockatoos and birds-of-paradise, primarily for domestic markets. Turtle eggs (green and to a lesser extent leatherback) are harvested from nesting beaches. The new district government has drawn up plans for ring roads around the islands, and parts of the Waigeo ring-road has been completed, albeit now mostly in disrepair pending additional investment. These roads pose a critical threat to the nature reserves’ intact rainforests because they open access for timber extraction. Deforestation already causes sedimentation with serious impacts to coral reefs and seagrass meadows.

The islands' indigenous communities face high costs of living but have very limited legal, sustainable options to earn cash income due to the largely subsistence nature of their mixed farming and fishing livelihoods. Historical “top-down” protected area designation can provoke conflicts with customary land claims. Communities therefore have few incentives for conservation and sustainable use; hence some members engage in illegal activities (logging, trapping high-value threatened species) and/or over-exploitation of marine resources to meet their basic needs.

The weakness of civil society organisations focussing on forest conservation is a contributing factor to rapid forest destruction: there is an urgent need to strengthen local NGOs such as Yayasan Nazaret Papua and support them in gaining access to the expertise of national and international nature conservation networks.

The project site is in eastern Indonesia. Waigeo and Misool islands are to the west of West Papua, north of Maluku.



2. Project partnerships

The FFI partners in this project are: KSDAE/BBKSDA Papua Barat, Yayasan Nazaret Papua, six villages, Raja Ampat District Government, West Papua provincial government, OroVerde and IdGuides.

Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation - KSDAE. Cooperation with KSDAE is formalised through an MoU, and the extension of our MoU for 2018-2020 is currently in process. We anticipate it will be signed by the Director General of KSDAE in the coming months.

KSDAE have been involved in preparing the proposal, agreeing the project activity plan and specific activities. Several High Conservation Value (HCV) training activities and the implementation of HCV assessments in 4 villages have involved KSDAE. An additional benefit arising from these joint activities is the improved relationships between KSDAE staffs and the communities, where KSDAE was previously considered an institution that prohibits people from activities in the nature reserve area.

KSDAE's involvement in the following year will be more intensive, with regard to activities: facilitating community participation in the zonation and management of Waigeo and Misool Nature Reserves, facilitating participatory designation and management planning of new locally managed marine areas for dugong habitat, undertaking surveys of turtle nesting sites during the breeding season at the beginning and end of the project, and submitting the draft management and zonation plans to Ministry of Forestry and Environment for approval.

Yayasan Nazaret Papua, in partnership with FFI, plays a role in facilitating communities in customary area planning, facilitating communities in HCV assessment and forest patrols, facilitating village regulation arrangements, and liaising with district governments. In addition, FFI has assisted Yayasan Nazaret Papua by supporting the development of their institutional capacity in HCV technical training, SMART-patrol, spatial planning, financial administration, and developing business plans.

Communities of four villages in Waigeo (Warimak, Kalitoko, Wawiyai, Saporkren) and **two villages** in Misool (Aduwei and Salafen). Communities in Waigeo and Misool are project beneficiaries. FFI, with support from KSDAE and Yayasan Nazaret Papua, has facilitated communities in participatory mapping, conservation-based village development planning, facilitated the development of livelihood alternatives including ecotourism & homestay, VCO, sago processing, and collaborative sanctuary management.

Until now, the level of suspicion regarding the nature reserve has been high. People are worried that their customary territory will be lost, as much of their customary territory is within the nature reserve area. The role of KSDAE and the Raja Ampat district government as well as the government of West Papua Province is crucial in order for the process of building collaborative management to succeed.

Raja Ampat District Government has an important role in building collaborative management of Nature Reserve management and in improving the welfare of the community. The support of district governments, especially in regional spatial planning, is critical in ensuring regional development plans align with preservation of the nature reserve. For example, the road construction plan in Raja Ampat district is currently a threat to the nature reserve, as the planned road location crosses the nature reserve in several areas. We anticipate that joint spatial planning will mitigate this threat.

In the period 2018-2019 the FFI programme still focused on training and facilitating the community in village planning. District government involvement is limited to involving them in training (as participants) and in discussions (FGDs and workshops). In subsequent periods FFI activities will be more to involve district and provincial governments in the preparation/revision of regional spatial planning.

West Papua Province Government. The role of the provincial government is similar to that of the district government, i.e. supporting the conservation of nature reserves in spatial planning and community welfare development through collaborative conservation area management.

idGuides support target communities to develop ecotourism trail-based products building on/showcasing unique traditional knowledge and cultural connection to forest biodiversity. This will be undertaken through practical, participatory experienced-based training of and support to community guides/homestay/service providers in adventure guiding, wilderness risk management, hospitality, business management, marketing and market linkages; and through Training of Trainers to support communities to build /responsibly operate competitive ecotourism ventures contributing positively to identity, conservation and livelihoods. Beyond the project, idGuides Expeditions expects to run regular expeditions/adventures providing at least one market to project-supported communities.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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

Activity 1.1 Provide training to Yayasan Nazaret Papua (YNP), local CSOs, Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BBKSDA) to participate in High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment

This activity has been conducted and fully reported on the previous mid term report.

Activity 1.2. Undertake High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments in Waigeo and Misool

In addition to Waigeo Island and Misool Island, FFI also conducted biodiversity surveys on Batanta Island, Salawati Island and Kofiau Island. The three islands are still in the Raja Ampat Regency administration.

Preliminary surveys were carried out from 27 September - 7 October 2018, on Batanta and Salawati Islands. The pre-surveys were delayed due to severe weather conditions that made travel and field work unsafe. The pre-survey objective was to coordinate with the village community, make observation transects and identifying camp locations for the biodiversity survey team ahead of the full survey taking place. This activity involved six people (1 female and 5 male). Some bird findings include the Kingfisher Blue-black, Twelve-wired Bird-of-paradise, and King Bird-of-paradise.

In Batanta, Salawati and Kofiau Islands, the surveys were carried out from 10 October – 9 November 2018. This survey collaborates with BBKSDA West Papua, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Raja Ampat and 30 local community representatives from the five villages.

Based on preliminary results, the survey team identified:

- **Birds:** (92 species in Batanta Island, 85 species in Salawati Island, and 48 Kofiau Island). The species that are listed in the IUCN Red List (4 species in Batanta Island, 2 species in Salawati Island, and 2 species in Kofiau Island). The species that are listed in CITES appendix (20 species in Batanta Island, 18 species in Salawati Island, 10 species in Kofiau island). The species that are protected by the government of Indonesia (26 species in Batanta Island, 22 species in Salawati Island, 12 species in Kofiau Island). As many as 5 endemic species were found in Batanta island, and 5 species from Salawati Island.
- **Mammals:** (6 species in Batanta Island and 3 species in Salawati Island, and 9 Kofiau Island). Five species from Batanta Island, one species from Salawati Island and 6 species from Kofiau Island are listed in the IUCN Red List. Two species from Batanta Island, 1 species from Salawati Island, 2 species from Kofiau Island are protected by the government of Indonesia. Only one species from Batanta and Salawati Island are listed in CITES appendix. 3 species from Kofiau are listed as endemic species.
- **Reptiles and amphibians:** (34 Species in Batanta Island and 16 species in Salawati Island, and 15 Kofiau Island). Five species from Batanta Island and 3 species from Kofiau Island are listed in CITES appendices and one species from Batanta and Kofiau Island that are protected by the government of Indonesia.

Activity 1.3. Facilitate stakeholder consultation to integrate HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach into district (kabupaten) spatial plan (Q1-Q4)

On 28th May and 24th August 2018, FFI met with the head of BAPPEDA, regent, vice-regent of Raja Ampat District to present the results of HCV assessment activities, village mapping administrator, village local regulations and a review of the Raja Ampat Regency's Spatial Plan.

They have agreed and approved FFI's plan to disseminate the results of the planning widely, once the process is complete.

Discussions continue with the head of BAPPEDA to discuss more deeply how the HCV / ridge-to-reef approach can be accommodated in the district spatial plan. On January 24, 2019, the Raja Ampat Regional Secretary (SEKDA) invited the regional office leaders to discuss the results of the HCV assessment, mapping the village administration, village regulations and a review of the Raja Ampat Regency Spatial Plan carried out by FFI in Raja Ampat.

FFI has conducted consultations with all stakeholders related to changes in Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW). The government has agreed to review the RTRW by integrating the results of the HCV studies. Support data and technical team facilitation are now needed to oversee this.

In addition to the planned revision of the Spatial Plan, proposed changes in the status of the area (Nature Reserve) were discussed in several meetings with the Raja Ampat government. The regional government hopes for changes in the status of the area so that it can accommodate development needs and economic growth in Raja Ampat.

In this case, BBKSDA as the main partner of FFI, has agreed to propose to central government on the status of the area into a National Park considering some aspects and development activities within the nature reserve in Raja Ampat. All relevant stakeholders are very open and agreeing on these proposals to be followed up and having further technical discussions.

Activity 1.4 & 1.5

Not planned for year 2.

Activity 1.6. Utilize High Conservation Value (HCV) surveys results to recommend alternative road alignment plans or cancellation of road sections

FFI provided input in the form of HCV and Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour (KAB) studies to BAPPENAS as material for their consideration when formulating the infrastructure development policies in Raja Ampat. In connection with the Waigeo ring road plan, BAPPENAS will now delay the construction of the road and review the planned construction of the ring road based on our inputs.

Output 2: Collaborative protected area management system established

Activity 2.1.1 & 2.1.2 Mapping of resource use or customary claims in Waigeo and Misool

resource use and customary claim mapping activities were carried out from 19-23 July 2018 in Waigeo and 27-31 July in Misool. The community has agreed that the administrative area should be divided into zones, namely residential zones, intensive use zones, agroforestry utilization zones, coastal protected zones, customary protection zones and nature reserve areas. The residential zone is used for settlements and public facilities for the community. The intensive use zone is used for gardens and fields as a source of economic livelihood. Agroforestry zones are used for utilization of timber forest products (HHK), non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and utilization of environmental services development. Customary protection zones are intended for forest conservation including fauna and flora, water catchment areas, and soil conservation.

Activity 2.1.3 Village level consultations in Waigeo (Q1-Q2)

Consultations with each community in Waigeo took place in May 2018 with the resulting documents: (1) Indigenous Claims zoning map, (2) Forest Management and Coastal Management Plans in each village assisted; (3) Organization and institutional structures of Forest and Coastal Management. Maps and structures have been passed in Village Regulation by village heads (Waifo and Yenbekaki), customary heads and district head of the Mayalibit Bay and head of Tiplol Mayalibit district. At each consultation, approximately 25% of participants were women.

The next consultation took place on 25 - 30 October 2018 in the villages of Go, Warimak, Wegalas and Kalitoko. 80 participants attended the meeting, including 24 people from Village Go, 26 people from Village Warimak, 15 people from Village Wegalas, and 16 people from Village Kalitoko. Each village has agreed on a zoning map and village regulations. In addition, each village has made the organizational structure of the Forest and Coastal Management Agency.

Implementation of village regulations was held from 1-8 December 2018 in the villages of Kabare, Bonsayor, Andei, Asukweri, Boni, Warkori and Warwanai. Two additional villages have been included in the village regulation, namely Kalisade and Darumbab villages. Participants at this village regulation meeting about 148 people in total with 34% women and 76% man. All villages except Warwanai village have agreed to the creation of village regulations and zoning maps and the structure of Forest and Coastal Management institutions.

This activity shows the seriousness and involvement of the community in managing the forests and coastal areas of Raja Ampat as one of their sources of livelihood. It has also raised an issue that needs to be urgently addressed; the ritual of consumption of protected animals such as turtles. Almost all villages here consume sea turtles for specific traditional purposes and trade protected bird species. Additionally, some villages still buy and sell animals in nature reserves.

Activity 2.1.4 Village level consultations in Misool (Q2-Q3)

Consultations with communities on Misool Island, Auwey and Salafen villages, was carried out between July and August 2018 resulting in the following documents being produced: (1) Custom Claims zoning map, (2) Forest and Coastal Management Plan in each assisted village; (3) Organizational Structure and Institution of Forest and Coastal Management that were endorsed in the Village Regulation by the village head, customary leader and North Misool district head. As in Waigeo, around 25% of the total participants in each village were women.

2.1.5 and 2.1.6 Stakeholder consultations in Waigeo and Misool

The workshop "Implementing A Sustainable Development in Raja Ampat Regency" was held on 5-6 March 2019 at Waisai, Raja Ampat. The purpose of this workshop was to explore the opportunities and challenges of Raja Ampat Regency in developing tourism as the leading sector of economic development and community welfare.

The workshop participants were 108 people consisting of the Raja Ampat Regional Government, the Papua Provincial Government, the West, the State Civil Service, NGOs, the private sector, religious leaders, the community, universities and the media. At least about 66% of participants came from the district government environment of Raja Ampat.

The workshop presented several experts and officials from Directorate of Conservation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Raja Ampat District BAPPEDA, West Papua KSDA Center, LIPI, FFI, Raja Ampat District Tourism Office, Papua BAPPENAS Papua Desk, West Papua Prov. Lorentz National Park, Research and Development Agency of West Papua, Customary Council of Suku Maya, House of Representative of West Papua and Raja Ampat district, environment activities, and the private sector (Econusa).

The various speakers provided inputs on the choices of development models and systematic steps that need to be taken by the Raja Ampat Regency government for the best choice for economic development, community welfare and the sustainability of the function of conservation of natural resources.

The ongoing realization workshop sparked six recommendations for development in Raja Ampat Regency, namely:

1. Spatial Plan: community-based marine fisheries and tourism as a leading sector of development in Raja Ampat.
2. Institutional & Special Autonomy Policies: to support sustainable development planning, it is necessary to accelerate regional regulation policies on the recognition and protection of

indigenous peoples, indigenous territories and sustainable development, and the development of strong and effective local customary institutions.

3. The Priority of Sustainable Development started by accelerating the fulfillment of basic public services and basic infrastructure, regulating the receipt of taxes and import duties in order to improve the public and the environment, affirming the role of indigenous peoples as the main actors of economic development, completing buffer status related to tourist sites, accessing Ecological Fiscal Transfer (EFT) schemes
4. Changing the functions of the area to support sustainable development based on indigenous peoples.
5. Strengthening the effort of Impact Monitoring and Biodiversity Mapping in Raja Ampat Regency.
6. The need to create the proposed biosphere reserve team, which will be supported by the national team of Man And Biosphere (MAB) Indonesia.

Activity 2.2

Not planned for year 2.

Activity 2.3. Undertake spatial assessment of diurnal and seasonal utilization of dugong feeding areas at the beginning and end of the project (Q1)

Survey and mapping of seagrass areas as seasonal dugong feed areas were carried out between 21-31 July 2018 at Misool (in Salafen, Waigama and Aduwey). The assessments were delayed due to storms and typhoons that hit the area in late 2017 and made marine work impossible to be completed. Based on interviews with the community, dugong are often seen on the coast between Kampung Salafen to Kampong Aduwei. There was direct observation of dugong during one survey in the administrative area of Kampung Waigama. The main threat to dugong here is the high level of human activity, including speedboats travelling around the dugong feeding area.

Activity 2.4. Undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season at the beginning and end of the project (Q1)

The survey and mapping of sea turtle laying areas was carried out between July 21-31 at Misool (in Salafen, Waigama and Aduwey). The main threat to sea turtles is hunting, as sea turtle meat is traded, consumed, and the shell is formed into bracelets and other accessories.

Activity 2.5. KAB awareness survey for flagship species conservation (Q1)

A Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour (KAB) survey was carried out in Waigeo (Go, Warimak, Waifoi, Kalitoko, and Wawiyai) between 22-29 May 2018. The survey was then conducted from 21-29 July 2018 in Misool (Aduwey, Waigama and Salafen). The survey has identified that the main source of community income is from traditional fisheries (82.2%) and plantation products (17.8%), with an average monthly income of Rp. 1,000,000-Rp. 3,000,000 (70.3%). Referring to the poverty limit of West Papua 2018, this means 56% of respondents are categorised as poor.

In Waigeo: survey respondents confirmed that they had sighted the following species: Mambruk (90%), Chef Cockatoo (81%), Red Bird of Paradise (46%), Maleo Waigeo (47%). All of the respondents saw the bird in the gardens around the village (approximately 100 metres to 1 km from their settlement). The threat from bird hunting is perceived to be lower since the FFI programme and ecotourism developments began. Birds are perceived to be more numerous than in the previous year (68%) or the same as the previous year (16%). However 14% of respondents believed that bird numbers were still decreasing because there were still those who hunted birds for sale. During the survey, it was also confirmed that there are still many cases of bird hunting in Wawiyai village in Waigeo Island.

In Misool: All respondents (100%) said they had seen dugong and sea turtles, and 50% said they often saw them on the coast around the village. All respondents (100%) stated that the presence of dugongs and turtles is very important, especially for tourism development. However the survey also identified that there is a tradition of the people in Misool consuming turtles during a village party (92%), with between 2-10 turtles caught and consumed. As a result of this finding, FFI is now researching whether an appropriate substitution meat can be found for the village events, and exploring whether a local ban on turtle meat is appropriate. FFI is

also considering bringing an external expert to Raja Ampat to discuss turtle conservation and turtle meat with the local communities.

Activity 2.6. Facilitate participatory designation and management planning of new locally managed marine areas for dugong habitat (Q2-Q3)

The management plan for the coastal area in Misool for dugong is now included in the village regulations on forest and coastal management, and a management agency and patrol team have been established. One of the articles in the village regulation is that it is not permissible to hunt dugongs or damage the dugong feed area, designated as the area within 150-200 metres of the shoreline, and to regulate fishing activities or activities that can damage dugong habitat.

Activity 2.7. Facilitate participatory designation of new locally managed marine areas for protection of turtle nesting beaches (Q3-Q4)

As with 2.6 above, the village regulation now prohibits hunting for turtles or eggs, and causing damage to the turtle laying area, by regulating fishing activities close to the shoreline.

Activity 2.8. Establish awareness program for protecting HCV areas using a flagship conservation awareness approach (Waigeo Brush Turkey, Parrots, Birds of Paradise, Dugong and Marine Turtles) (Q2-Q4)

Strengthening and boosting the communities' commitment to conservation and sustainable resources management practices, as well as increasing community pride in it, are progressing. We share general information in fliers, posters, booklets, and videos as part of FFI's support in providing conservation issues to media and having a pride campaign media collaboration with the nature protection agency – BBKSDA West Papua. Through the distribution of these media, information about Raja Ampat specifically related to conservation activities can be widespread.

Conservation education has been conducted with 16 children living around the Sorong Recreation Forest Concession and 30 participants in the conservation jambore which took place from 3-5 November 2018. This activity focused on the importance of protecting 4 protected animals such as Green Turtle, Dugong, Red Bird of Paradise and Wilson's Paradise. Activities included discussions, games, and colouring activities. We hope that this activity will be a great trigger for young people to help better awareness to protect biodiversity in West Papua.

Activity 2.9. Establish village conservation agreements for HCV areas, including both important forest habitats (e.g. restricted range of Waigeo Brush Turkey) and marine habitats (Misool seagrass areas, green turtle nesting beaches in Waigeo and Misool) (Q3-Q4)

On 27 March 2018, the community of North Misool with YNP declared the north coast of Misool as a customary based marine protected area with an area of 313,708 ha. They agreed to protect these natural and coastal resources by utilizing them wisely and sustainably. They protected marine habitats for dugong and sea turtle (seagrass areas and green turtle nesting beaches)

2.10. Provide training and ongoing support for 'SMART' collaborative patrolling and law enforcement (Q1-Q4)

SMART patrol training was carried out to increase the capacity and participation of local communities in co-management schemes for protected areas. In this training, the participants get SMART Patrol basic materials and an introduction to GPS, the practice of filling out SMART Patrol data sheets, and using GPS.

The training SMART patrol training for community members in Waigeo and Misool island was conducted three times in 2018. The first SMART patrol training in Misool Island on April was attended by 25 people from Aduwei and Salafen villages. The second training in September was attended by six people from Sarporkren, four people from Warkesi and three people from Yanbekaki village, and the third SMART patrol training was attended by seven people from Warimak and Waifoi Village in October. The total number of participants for SMART patrol training in 2018 was 45 people.

After SMART patrol training, the SMART Patrol team did routine patrolling and collecting data, and making simple Smart Patrol reports. They recorded and reported illegal logging activities in the forest. This greatly helps BBKSDA in protecting the forest. The SMART Patrol team from Waigeo focuses on patrolling forested areas, while the team from Misool Island focuses on coastal areas.

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

Activity 3.1.

This activity has been fully reported on.

Activity 3.2. Training to villagers to increase and diversify home-grown farming products and provide seeds/ tools/ agricultural inputs (Q2)

The training was conducted in September 2018 on Misool and Waigeo Islands. Training at Waigeo was conducted in Waifo Village on 3-6 September with 22 men and 17 women involved. Training at Misool was conducted on 17-20 September with 40 women involved. The training has greatly improved the skills and knowledge of the community on gardening practices.

Training on vegetable cultivation has helped the communities to meet their own vegetable needs within the village, thereby reducing forest encroachment for plantations. It is also improving opportunities for villagers to get alternative income from selling the garden's products.

Activity 3.3. Introduce simple post-harvest processing (Q3)

Design and produce VCO packaging with three size variants under the brand name Kalitoko Virgin Coconut Oil.

Virgin Coconut Oil production has been improved by developing new, attractive packaging and making the oil available in several volume sizes. Good quality packaging has the potential to make this product better known under the name of Kalitoko VCO.

At present, negotiations are underway with a number of souvenir and homestay shops in order for the products to be displayed and marketed at their locations. To increase selling options and consumer trust in the VCO produced by Kalitoko Village, this product will be registered in PIRT (Household Product Industry) under The District Health Office.

Post-harvest development and marketing of processed sago products.

Improvements to sago processing to obtain good sago volume and quality has been carried out in the villages of Waifo and Warimak. We have enabled several sago processing experts from Waisai to share their knowledge on the hygiene, material flow and how to take the best stem to cultivate strong sago growth. This activity has been carried out as hands-on guidance in the field.

FFI is encouraging local communities in the village of Warimak to take a role in marketing sago. At present, community-managed post-harvest activities are purchases from the community, packaging using sago leaves with tumang units (in local languages), and marketing sago to the market in Waisai. Only one person is involved in this activity.

Activity 3.4. Development local community-based eco-tourism packages

This activity has been fully reported on.

Activity 3.5. Provide training to local villagers to become nature/ trekking guides (Q1-Q4)

Ecotourism guide training activities have been carried out three times during this period. The first training was held on 5 - 7 September with fifteen participants from villages around Teluk Mayalibit, Yenbekaki, Malaumkarta (Sorong Regency), Salafen and Aduwei (Misool Island). Local guides are trained in leadership, wildlife, facilitation skills, and presentations. This activity collaborates with the District Tourism Office agency of Raja Ampat and BBKSDA West Papua.

The second training activity was held on 15-16 October in Waisai with participants from Warkesi and Sapokren. Participants involved in this activity were 12 men and 10 women. The activity was also held at Warimak on 18-19 October at Warimak. In addition to the guide from Warimak, the guide from Waifoï was also involved in this activity. The number of participants involved was 12 men and 9 women. This activity collaborates with West Papua BBKSDA.

We carried out the same ecotourism guide training to improve the capacity of ecotourism guides in Raja Ampat district. On 11-13 February 2018, the training was conducted at the Tourist Information Center Building, Waisai Kota, Raja Ampat Regency. This activity is FFI's collaboration with the Raja Ampat Tourism Office, West Papua BBKSDA, and the Association of Indonesian Guides, Raja Ampat DPC.

Participants in these training activities were 73 people consisting of 68 men and 5 women. The participants came from 16 (sixteen) villages spread in Raja Ampat and one village from Sorong. The age of participants who took part in the training spread from 18 years to 65 years with the highest number of participants in the 20-30 year age group. The final education of participants varied greatly from Elementary School (SD) to undergraduate degree (S1), the highest number of participants was 23% of elementary school graduates, 20.31% of Middle School, 18.28% of SMA and 3.5% of S1.

Changes in knowledge are measured through pre-test and post-test activities. The lowest value for the pre-test was 2 and the highest was 77. The lowest post-test score was 7 and the highest was 99. The difference between the lowest and highest scores in both the pre-test and post-test is large, this is due to the variety of ages and backgrounds among the participants.

Based on the survey results, it was found that 86% of participants considered that the training was held according to their needs and 98% of participants were interested in participating in the next training.

Activity 3.6. Provide hospitality training to local villagers to develop homestays and provide meals to tourists (Q1)

Homestay hospitality training activities were conducted in collaboration with the Raja Ampat homestay association and West Papua BBKSDA. Homestay hospitality training activities were carried out on 15-16 October in Waisai with 10 women from Warkesi and Sapokren Village. In Warimak Village, on 18-19 October 9 women participated in training from Warimak and Waifoï Village. Participants were provided with information about homestay standards and management. This training directly involves women who play a major role in the management of the homestay.

Activity 3.7. Provide business development support (Q2-Q4)

This business development support has been carried out by providing assistance to support the development of business groups and individuals within the groups. The homestay managers have received assistance in the form of five solar cells, and three toilets for the villages of Warimak, Waifoï, and Sapokren. Bracelet manufacturers have received support in the form of a set of craft tools. The guiding groups in Kampung Warimak, Yanbekaki, Salafen, Aduwei and Malaumkarta received assistance as follows:

No	Type of item	Number
1	Camera DSC H 300	4
2	GPS Map 64 s	4
3	Tenda Dome	4
4	Sleeping Bag	4
5	Backpack	4
6	Memory card 32 GB	4
7	Torch	3

Assistance for the construction of toilets was given to the Yangkawe Homestay in Sapokren. Assistance provided includes:

No	Type of Goods	Amount
1	Cement	4 pcs
2	Pot Pipes	1 pcs
3	Pipes	1 pcs
4	Sitting Pots	1 pcs
5	Tehel	3 pcs
6	Glue	1 pcs

In addition, support for tourism facilities is also given to Sapokren village, namely information boards. These are installed at the entrance to Sapokren village, and the board will be filled with information about ecotourism activities available in Sapokren village such as bird watching, kayaking, swimming, etc. so that tourists know what activities can be done when visiting Sapokren.

Activity 3.8. Provide start-up small grants (Q2)

Assistance for the development of marketing efforts for vegetable products, seafood, areca nut and sago has been given to: 1 household member from the village of Warimak, named Esau Dawa, worth Rp. 5,000,000.00 (approximately £250). The provision of business capital is intended to encourage an increase in agricultural and marine products. This is a preliminary endowment, and future support will be reviewed and revised when FFI has evidence of results and commitment to the current plan.

Activity 3.9. Capacity building for local NGO (Q1)

YNP has recruited three new field personnel: Wolter on Waigeo, and Judson and Evelyn in Misool. The three have been trained in community facilitation, mapping, preparation of conservation area management plans and preparation of village regulations. This activity took place on a one-to-one basis in the FFI office as well as through direct practice in the community. Training and support took place between May and August to support them in conducting the KAB survey and in their work on village planning and village regulations.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

The project this year is progressing well. Activities pending from the previous year have been completed in this year. All the activities planned for this year have also been implemented.

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

Raja Ampat Government especially BAPPEDA fully supporting the integration of HCV assessment into the district spatial plan revision. BBKSDA still support community participation in protected area management. BKSDA support Raja Ampat Government to propose changes to the status of a community based national park (Activity 1.3)

2. Collaborative protected area management system established

Four villages (Waifoi, Warimak, Sapokren, Saonek (Warkesi) conservation agreements has established between the villages and the nature reserve management authority (BBKSDA).

Ten local communities in Waigeo and two local communities in Misool has agreed that the administrative area of the village should be divided into zones, namely residential zones, intensive use zones, agroforestry utilization zones, coastal protected zones, customary protection zones and nature reserve areas.

3. Improved capacity of women and men from > 300 households in 6 villages to produce nutritious food and cash income from sustainable farming and ecotourism-based livelihoods

More than 100 households in Warkesi, Warimak, GO, Kalitoko, Waifoi, Sapokren, Lopintool have potential access to additional income from birdwatching ecotourism, homestay business, guiding, handcrafting product, and agriculture. We will continue to support this area through year 3 and assess impact during surveys conducted near the end of the project.

3.3. Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Decreased threats to marine and terrestrial biodiversity in Misool and Waigeo nature reserves and the dugong habitat in Misool seascape, alongside increased well-being among at least 200 indigenous households

Key former threats to marine and terrestrial biodiversity in Misool and Waigeo were: 'paper parks', influx of incomers driving infrastructure development; poor recognition of and engagement with indigenous communities; poverty leading to unsustainable natural resource use.

Each of these threats is being addressed through this project, and while it is too soon to monitor specific impacts on biodiversity, we are confident that the management agreements made through informed, participatory processes, the integration of environmental considerations into district planning, and investments into local livelihoods options are progressing this project so it will meet its intended outcome.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Overall the assumptions made are still valid and there are few changes

- a. We assumed ongoing support from BKSDA and BAPPEDA. BKSDA support is currently strengthened by the issuance of a regulation on the obligation to implement conservation partnership programmes with the community. Relationship with BAPPEDA remains good and getting stronger.
- b. Ecotourism and livelihoods have not been affected by natural disasters. The development of ecotourism to date continues to grow. Tourist arrivals to Raja Ampat continue to increase, although in July and August 2017 floods and landslides occurred in some areas.
- c. BKSDA continues to support community participation in protected area management. See assumption (a) above.
- d. We assumed that incentives such as improved resource access and sustainable livelihood support would be sufficient for local communities to enter village conservation agreements and prevent outsiders from illegal logging and wildlife trade. SMART patrols are in their infancy so we do not yet have data to check this assumption. However we anticipate that the engagement of communities, particularly community heads, and the security that agreed management plans will give will promote long-term sustainable uses of the forest by local people.
- e. No village elite capture by individual clans have been mentioned or observed; household level monitoring later in the project will verify this.
- f. Community members have indicated that their preference is for the government-subsidised agricultural support; this project will therefore focus on improving sago products and processing rather than further encouraging the adoption of improved agricultural production measures.
- g. We assumed that eco-tourism demand would be maintained at current levels, if not increased, and so far this has proven correct. See assumption (b) above.

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

In year 1 and 2, the project is still at the stage of conducting training, HCV surveys, facilitating the community in preparing customary forest management plans and exploring income alternatives. However, if by year three the project succeeds in integrating HCV in the local spatial plan and the customary forest management plan, and livelihoods initiatives continue to go well, we anticipate significant benefits for biodiversity and poverty alleviation:

- The threat of road construction in Waigeo and Misool and other developments in the nature reserve and marine environment, including in important habitat, will be averted and reduced in future.
- 200 indigenous households will have had their voice heard in planning processes, their land management and use rights secured, and be benefiting from reduced threat of

development claims to their land as well as access to alternative incomes including through sago processing

- Increased community capacity to play a role in protecting forests (nature reserves).
- Increased awareness of local governments in contributing to the protection of conservation areas and the requirement to consult with local and indigenous communities.
- Increased synergy and cooperation between local government, central government and civil society in HCV protection

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

This project largely contributes to SDG 14 and 15, Life Below Water and Life on Land, by safeguarding marine and terrestrial habitats for threatened species. It additionally contributes to SDG 10, by enabling the participation of all peoples in political and economic activities; in this case the participation of local and indigenous peoples in governance and management of land in collaboration and/ or consultation with the state.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project contributes to Article 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, by promoting in-situ conservation, in particular, 8(a) in supporting the government of Indonesia to clarify and appropriately manage protected areas where endangered and threatened species are known to be present. It additionally supports Article 12 in offering training in research and management to government and NGO staff, to enable them to identify, conserve and use sustainably biodiversity.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project is supporting poverty alleviation by investing in three sources of income; ecotourism, handcrafting, and agriculture to benefit indigenous communities in the project area. For ecotourism, training has taken place for guides and homestay managers, equipment has been provided to each in year two. Ecotourism packages have been developed and put on sale through social media. Tourists who come for ecotourism activities certainly have a direct impact on the income of the community involved, also in the village through retribution. For handicrafts, the types of products available has been developed and FFI has encouraged the community to use natural colouring in the products. Product branding and marketing will be developed in year three. For agriculture, vegetable, VCO, and sago have gained more support, especially in post-harvest processing.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

This project involves men and women without differences. Men and women have equal opportunities to participate in training, consultation at the village level, and become members of organizational structures such as KTH and LPHP. But the number of women involved if compared to men is only 30%. Most women are involved in handicraft activities, VCO processing, vegetable farming, and homestay management.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The project was monitored and evaluated based on the project work plan and the agreed measurable indicators (Annex 1 and 2). There have been no changes to the M&E plan during the reporting period. We are submitting M&E reports to all partners involved in the project (BKSDA, Yayasan Nazaret Papua, District Government of Raja Ampat, West Papua provincial government and community of 6 assisted villages) to ensure they are up to date on overall project progress.

9. Lessons learnt

This year, the activities target are doing well. The additional staff mean the project is now running to target. The most important or significant achievement by the project this year is mapping of resource use or customary claims out in the villages outside the target villages in Waigeo. We accompany the community in making village regulations on forest and coastal governance. The community gave a good response for this activity. Good relationships with partners, local government and the community support the achievement of this year's project objectives. This year, FFI directly involved the Raja Ampat Government in conducting the workshop. Intense meetings and engagement actively contribute significantly to activities 1.3, 2.15 and 2.1.6.

The workshop committee consisted of several stakeholders, namely BAPPEDA, Environment Agency, Tourism Office, West Papua BBKSDA and FFI. The right composition of the team makes this activity run very well, achieve the expected goals, and get a strong commitment in the implementation of output recommendations from Loakakrya.

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

N/A

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

12. Sustainability and legacy

Sustainability has been built from the first year into the project approach through our focus on working with partners and supporting local communities with sustainable initiatives. Integrating the results of the HCV studies with the spatial plan is one way to realizing sustainable development of Raja Ampat in the future. Local communities have been directed in develop sustainable Economic in each village such as ecotourism business, organic agriculture, VCO processing, and handcrafting with local material and natural coloring.

13. Darwin identity

All project activities with communities, partners and government stakeholders convey that the activities are supported by the Darwin Initiative, including publications, training materials and workshops resources feature the Darwin Initiative logo (see annex 4). FFI-Raja Ampat acknowledges Darwin Initiative funding as a distinct project with a clear identity. In the MoU between FFI and the Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation – KSDAE, and the MoU between FFI-Raja Ampat and BBKSDA West Papua, it is clearly stated that the project is supported by the Darwin Initiative the funding involved, and that the funding must be spent in accordance with the Program Implementation Plan and award guidelines. We have an Instagram account @kitongpuceritahijau for publishing our activities in Raja Ampat, but it has not been linked to social media channels of the Darwin Initiative.

14. Project expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1. If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 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)				
TOTAL				

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 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Raja Ampat's terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services are managed sustainably, with associated increases in biodiversity and welfare of indigenous communities.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBKSDA West Papua are using the HCV survey method introduced by FFI in their survey activities • BBKSDA West Papua and the community use the SMART-Patrol method while carrying out joint forest protection patrol and law enforcement • The relationship between BBKSDA West Papua and the 6 villages has improved. 	
<p>Outcome Decreased threats to marine and terrestrial biodiversity in Misool and Waigeo nature reserves and the dugong habitat in Misool seascape, alongside increased well-being among at least 200 indigenous households</p>	<p>0.1. HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan</p> <p>0.2. The two nature reserves on Waigeo and the one nature reserve on Misool zoned and managed in collaboration with 6 indigenous villages (village selection has been based on threats, biodiversity importance and the size of customary lands overlapping with the nature reserves)</p> <p>0.3. Village and clan leaders report greater community participation in PA decision-making and discussions over natural resource access and use, and increased respect among other stakeholders for indigenous cultural values, institutions and practices, compared to initial knowledge, attitude and behaviour survey.</p> <p>04. At least 300 households (75% of the total) report improved well-being, compared to baseline established at start of project, through improved agriculture, benefits from ecotourism and improved legal access to forest resources.</p>		

<p>Output 1. Ridge-to-reef conservation approach mainstreamed into district regional development planning</p>	<p>1.1 At least four local NGO partner (YNP) and six nature reserve staff have capacity to participate in HCV assessments in first year 1.2 HCVs in six customary forest/ marine areas in Waigeo and Misool will be identify in the second year 1.3 HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan in the third year 1.4 Draft district spatial plan agreed by stakeholders by the end of the project 1.5 Ring roads/ road sections cancelled or altered; road plan effecting Waigeo Brush turkey cancelled in the second year, all roads impacting HCVs cancelled or altered by the end of the project</p>	<p>1.1 2 NGO and 4 nature reserve staff have been trained and participated in the HCV assessment in year 1. 1.2 Six customsry forest/ marine areas in Waigeo and Misool will were carried out in the second year 1.3 and 1.4 Assessments and preliminary mapping completed, ready for synthesis, discussion, approval and recommendation for integration into the district spatial plan. 1.5 not yet achieved</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Activity 1.1 Training to Yayasan Nazaret Papua (YNP), local CSOs, Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BBKSDA) to participate in High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment</p>		<p><i>This activity has been fully reported on.</i></p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Undertake High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments in Waigeo and Misool</p>		<p>In addition to Waigeo Island and Misool Island, Biodiversity surveys also conducted on Batanta Island, Salawati Island and Kofiau Island. The three islands are still in the Raja Ampat Regency administration.</p> <p>HCV assessment has been completed for the following taxon; birds, amphibians and reptiles, mammals and vegetation, from 10 October - 9 November 2018</p> <p>The result of the survey can be seen in the activity 1.2 narrative above.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. Facilitate stakeholder consultation to integrate HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach into district (kabupaten) spatial plan</p>		<p>FFI has conducted hearings with all stakeholders related to integrating the results of the HCV studies with Spatial plan. The government has agreed to review and revision spacial plan (RTRW) based on HCV studies.</p> <p>In addition to the planned revision of the</p> <p>Support data and technical team facilitation for RTRW Revision</p> <p>Support data for proposed changes of the status area Nature Reserve into a Comunity Based National Park</p>

		Spatial Plan, the government proposed changes in the status of the area (Nature Reserve) into a Community Based National Park	
Activity 1.6. Utilize High Conservation Value (HCV) surveys results to recommend alternative road alignment plans or cancellation of road sections		Regional Development Planning agency (BAPPEDA) and the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) has agreed to delay the construction of the ring road in Raja Ampat. They will review based on FFI's input and look for alternative solutions	
Output 2: Collaborative protected area management system established	<p>2.1 All six local communities participate in protected area zonation and management planning (including HCV surveys, participatory village resource use mapping, village and stakeholder meetings). At least 70% of all households participate in village and stakeholder meetings, of which 30% are women in second year. Resource use patterns of both women and men are taken into account</p> <p>2.2 At least six villages conservation agreements established between the villages and the nature reserve management authority (three villages in the second year and third year)</p> <p>2.3 At least one LMMA (Locally Managed Marine Area) established on Misool that critical seagrass areas and two LMMAs to protect turtle nesting beaches in the third year</p> <p>2.4 Illegal logging and wildlife trade reduced >50% through effective collaborative patrolling and law enforcement in final project year compared in the first year of SMART patrol reports</p>	<p>2.1 Six local communities participate in village resource use mapping, village regulation and stakeholder meetings. At least 20% of women participate in village meetings.</p> <p>2.2 Four villages (Waifo, Warimak, Sapokren, Saonek (Warkesi) conservation agreements has established between the villages and the nature reserve management authority (BBKSDA) in the second year</p> <p>2.3 Not yet started</p> <p>2.4 The Smart patrol team did patrol for guard the forest. They reported illegal logging and hunting of wildlife to FFI and West Papua BKSDA. Local guides and bird spot owners also actively supervise and prohibit people who want to hunt birds or cut trees carelessly</p>	
Activity 2.1.1 & 2.1.2 Mapping of resource use or customary claims in Waigeo and Misool		In this year ten local communities participate in village resource use mapping in Waigeo and two local communities in Misool. The community	

	has agreed that the administrative area should be divided into zones, namely residential zones, intensive use zones, agroforestry utilization zones, coastal protected zones, customary protection zones and nature reserve areas.	
Activity 2.1.3 Village level consultations in Waigeo	Village level consultations in Waigeo have conducted in 16 villages. The result of this activities are (1) Indigenous Claims zoning map, (2) Forest Management and Coastal Management Plans in each village assisted; (3) Organization and institutional structures of Forest and Coastal Management. Maps, structures, and rules of coastal and forest management have been passed in Village Regulation by BAMUSKAM, village heads, customary heads.	
Activity 2.1.3 Village level consultations in Misool	Consultations with communities on Misool Island have conducted in two villages(Auwey and Salafen). These activities produce agreement from the community for organizational structure, institution, and rules of forest and coastal management that were endorsed in the Village Regulation by the BAMUSKAM, village head, customary leader and North Misool sub-district head.	
Activity2.1.5 and 2.1.6 Stakeholder consultations in Waigeo and Misool	Stakeholder consultations in Waigeo and Misool was held on March 5-6 2019. All stakeholders agree to realize sustainable development in Raja Ampat through 6 recommendations (seen in the activity 2.15 &2.16 narrative above) This activity provides the best input on the choices of development models and systematic steps that need to be taken by the Raja Ampat Regency government for the best choice for economic	

	development, community welfare and the sustainability of the function of conservation of natural resources.	
Activity 2.3. Undertake spatial assessment of diurnal and seasonal utilization of dugong feeding areas at the beginning and end of the project	Survey and mapping of seagrass areas as seasonal dugong feed areas have conducted. The results of this survey are a map of the dugongs distribution.	
Activity 2.4. Undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season at the beginning and end of the project	The survey and mapping of sea turtle laying areas at Misool have conducted in Salafen, Waigama and Aduwey. From this survey, the turtle distribution in Misool was mapped.	
Activity 2.5. KAB awareness survey for flagship species conservation	<p>Based on the KAB awareness survey, we identify :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The threat of bird hunting decline since the FFI programme and ecotourism developments. ● The community is stated that the number of birds more numerous than the previous year ● In Waigeo, especially Waiwaiy Village still many cases of bird hunting ● The local community in Misool have tradition consuming turtles during a village party with a number of caught and consumed between 2-10 turtles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Researching appropriate substitution meat can be found for the village events ● Considering bringing an external expert to Raja Ampat to discuss turtle conservation and turtle meat with the local communities. ● Fully involve the community to marine patrol in Misool
Activity 2.6. Facilitate participatory designation and management planning of new locally managed marine areas for dugong habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The management plan for the coastal area in Misool for dugong is now included in the village regulations. That it is not permissible to hunt dugongs and damage the dugong feeding zone. ● A management agency and marine patrol team have been established. 	Training for marine patrol will conduct in next period
Activity 2.7. Facilitate participatory designation of new locally managed marine areas for protection of turtle nesting beaches	As with 2.6 above	

<p>Activity 2.8. Establish awareness program for protecting HCV areas using a flagship conservation awareness approach (Waigeo Brush Turkey, Parrots, Birds of Paradise, Dugong and Marine Turtles)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provided campaign media to the community in the form of fliers, posters, booklets, and videos ● Conservation education for 46 young generations in Sorong to spread the importance of protecting Green Turtle, Dugong, Red Bird of Paradise and Wilson's Paradise. 	<p>Conservation education in Misool and Waigeo will conduct in April - Juli 2019. This activity will involve nine elementary schools from nine villages (Waifo, Warimak, Go, Kalitoko, Yanbekaki, Sapokren, Waisai, Aduwey, and Salafen).</p>
<p>Activity 2.9. Establish village conservation agreements for HCV areas, including both important forest habitats (e.g. restricted range of Waigeo Brush Turkey) and marine habitats (Misool seagrass areas, green turtle nesting beaches in Waigeo and Misool)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The community of North Misool with YNP establish the north coast of Misool as a customary based marine protected area with extensive 313,708 ha. They agreed to protect these natural and coastal resources by utilizing them wisely and sustainably. 	
<p>2.10. Provide training and ongoing support for 'SMART' collaborative patrolling and law enforcement</p>	<p>The training SMART patrol training for community members in Waigeo and Misool island was conducted three times in 2018. Total participant for SMART patrol training in 2018 is 41 people.</p> <p>The SMART Patrol team from Sapokren, Warkesi, and Warimak did routine patrol and collecting data, and make a simple report for Smart Patrol.</p>	<p>Strengthening the capacity of the SMART patrol team will continue</p> <p>Involving the Raja Ampat district forestry services in data analysis SMART.</p>
<p>Output 3. Improved capacity of women and men from > 300 households in 6 villages to produce nutritious food and cash income from sustainable farming and ecotourism-based livelihoods</p>	<p>3.1 At least 50% increase in total production and/or diversity of agricultural/agro-forestry products compared with start of project baseline. Targets: by project mid-point, at least 150 households report an increase (750 people, 50% female); by EOP 300 households (1500 people, 50% female)</p> <p>3.2 At least 200 households (approx. 1,000 people of which 50% female) derive increased income from project-supported eco-tourism Targets: 10% increase in income by</p>	<p>3.1 Not yet started</p> <p>3.2 At least 100 guests came to visit Mayalibit Bay this year for trekking, bird watching, and learning the local knowledge of the bay community.</p> <p>More than 100 people were recorded coming to visit the Warkesi village for bird watching birds of paradise for the past year.</p> <p>3.3 Not yet started</p>

	<p>mid-project; 15% by EOP compared with SOP</p> <p>3.3 At least four local NGO partner (YNP) staff have technical skills and institutional capacity to support sustainable community development in the third year</p>	
Activity 3.2. Training to villagers to increase and diversify home-grown farming products and provide seeds/ tools/ agricultural inputs	Home-grown farming training at Waigeo was conducted with 22 men and 17 women participants involved and 40 women participants involved at Misool.	
Activity 3.3. Introduce simple post-harvest processing	<p>Virgin Coconut Oil production has been improved by developing new, attractive packaging and making the oil available in several volume sizes.</p> <p>Identify handicraft potential as a new valuable thing for economic income of Women in Four Villages (Go, Kalitoko, Waifo, and Warimak) is produce 3 (three) handicraft products, namely the Senate, Lam, and Noken.</p> <p>The handicraft products such as bracelets, key chains, and earrings made from vines (Yellow Rope) also developed by one family head in Warkesi.</p> <p>FFI continue to assist market these craft products through a network of ecotourism and exhibitions.</p>	
Activity 3.5. Provide training to local villagers to become nature/ trekking guides	At least 131 people trained to be a good guide in this period and 25% of participants are women. Local guides are given basic knowledge about leadership, wildlife, facilitation skills, and presentations.	<p>Training of wildlife and plant identification will be carried out next period</p> <p>Ecotourism guide certification will be carried out</p>
Activity 3.6. Provide hospitality training to local villagers to develop homestays and provide meals to tourists	19 women from Wakesi, Sapokren, Waifo, and Warimak has been trained about homestay hospitality. Participants were provided with information about	

	homestay standards and management.	
Activity 3.7. Provide business development support	The homestays have received assistance in the form of five solar cells, and three toilets for the villages of Warimak, Waifo, and Sapokren. Bracelet manufacturers have received support in the form of a set of craft tools. The guiding groups received trekking equipment, Sapokren village received information boards.	
Activity 3.8. Provide start-up small grants	Assistance for the development of marketing efforts for vegetable products, seafood, areca nut, and sago has been given to one household member from the village of Warimak	
Activity 3.9. Capacity building for local NGO	Three staff of YNP have been trained in community facilitation, mapping, preparation of conservation area management plans and preparation of village regulations.	

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Raja Ampat's terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services are managed sustainably, with associated increases in biodiversity and welfare of indigenous communities.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Decreased threats to marine and terrestrial biodiversity in Misool and Waigeo nature reserves and the dugong habitat in Misool seascape, alongside increased well-being among at least 200 indigenous households</p>			
<p>Output 1 Ridge-to-reef conservation approach mainstreamed into district regional development planning</p>	<p>1.1 At least four local NGO partner (YNP) and six nature reserve staff have capacity to participate in HCV assessments in first year 1.2 HCVs in six customary forest/marine areas in Waigeo and Misool will be identify in the second year 1.3 HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan in the third year 1.4 Draft district spatial plan agreed by stakeholders by the end of the project 1.5 Ring roads/ road sections cancelled or altered; road plan effecting Waigeo Brush turkey cancelled in the second year, all roads impacting HCVs cancelled or altered by the end of the project</p>		
<p>Output 2 Collaborative protected area management system established</p>	<p>2.1 All six local communities participate in protected area zonation and management planning (including HCV surveys, participatory village resource use mapping, village and stakeholder meetings). At least 70% of all households participate in village and stakeholder meetings, of which 30% are women in second year. Resource use</p>		

	<p>patterns of both women and men are taken into account</p> <p>2.2 At least six villages conservation agreements established between the villages and the nature reserve management authority (three villages in the second year and third year)</p> <p>2.3 At least one LMMA (Locally Managed Marine Area) established on Misool that critical seagrass areas and two LMMAs to protect turtle nesting beaches in the third year</p> <p>2.4 Illegal logging and wildlife trade reduced >50% through effective collaborative patrolling and law enforcement in final project year compared in the first year of SMART patrol reports</p>		
<p>Output 3 Improved capacity of women and men from > 300 households in 6 villages to produce nutritious food and cash income from sustainable farming and ecotourism-based livelihoods</p>	<p>3.1 At least 50% increase in total production and/or diversity of agricultural/agro-forestry products compared with start of project baseline. Targets: by project mid-point, at least 150 households report an increase (750 people, 50% female); by EOP 300 households (1500 people, 50% female)</p> <p>3.2 At least 200 households (approx. 1,000 people of which 50% female) derive increased income from project-supported eco-tourism Targets: 10% increase in income by mid-project; 15% by EOP compared with SOP</p> <p>3.3 At least four local NGO partner (YNP) staff have technical skills and institutional capacity to support sustainable community development in the third year</p>		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p>			

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
6A	Number of people to receive hospitality training	Women : 19	Indonesian		19			
6A	Number of people to receive guide training	Men :92 Women: 24	Indonesian		116			
6A	Number of people to receive handcrafting training	Women : 25	Indonesian		25			
6A	Number of people to receive home-grown farming Training	Men : 22 Women: 54	Indonesian		79			
6A	Number of people to receive SMART Patrol training	Men : 45	Indonesian		45			
7	Number of information leaflets or posters							

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)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	