



2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Strengthening non-state actor involvement in forest governance in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea

JUNE 2019

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1. Description

- 1.1. Name of Coordinator of the grant contract: BirdLife International
- 1.2. Name and title of the contact person: Noëlle Kümpel
- 1.3. Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the Action: Persatuan Pencinta Alam Malaysia (Malaysian Nature Society), Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources (Haribon Foundation), Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia (Burung Indonesia), The Tenkile Conservation Alliance (TCA), University of Papua New Guinea GIS/RS Centre (UPNG GIS/RS Centre), and University of Wolverhampton, Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT)
- 1.4. Title of the Action: Strengthening non-state actor involvement in forest governance in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea
- 1.5. Contract number: ENV/2016/380-520
- 1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period: 15 January 2018 – 14 January 2019
- 1.7. Target country(ies) or region(s): Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea
- 1.8. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups¹ (if different) (including numbers of women and men): **Target groups**: Civil society organisations, community-based organisations and forest dependent communities (including indigenous people, women and youth). Timber producers. National, provincial and local authorities with responsibility for forest management, environmental protection and land use planning. **Final beneficiaries**: Forest dependent communities. Forest management agencies. Timber producers, manufacturers and consumers. Downstream water users. Recreational forest users.
- 1.9. Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): Not applicable

¹ “Target groups” are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level, and “final beneficiaries” are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities

2.1. Executive summary of the Action

The key objective of the project is to ensure that non-state actors in each of the four project countries are 1) knowledgeable on forest governance issues and have the skills to engage effectively, 2) know where they can acquire information, can back up advocacy with scientific data, and hold decision makers accountable, 3) create networks of informed stakeholders, and 4) actively engage in forest policy and planning processes. During the second year of the project, all project partners effectively engaged with local communities, government staff at all levels, and continued to build their networks with other civil society and non-governmental organisations.

Project partners continued working with indigenous peoples and local communities to monitor biodiversity in **Malaysia**; develop training and market opportunities for non-timber forest products (i.e. ecotourism) in **Indonesia** through the Ecosystem Restoration Concessions; strengthen the capacity of Bantay Gubat (forest guards) in the **Philippines**, and identify land boundaries using Geographical Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) for land use planning in **Papua New Guinea**.

In respect to the action's four outcomes:

- **4 forest planning and policy processes** were informed by active participation of non-state actors supported by this action;
- **11 actions** were collectively implemented by supported national networks;
- **13 forest policy processes** had active involvement by supported non-state actors;
- **1426 people (27% female)** participated in training programmes on forest issues
- **12 organizations** received organizational development support;
- **330 people (25% female)** engaged in forest monitoring programmes;
- **91** web articles, media releases, public events, and official communications were published or held; and
- **97 interventions** (e.g. publication, meeting, official communication) on forest policy processes were supported by non-state actors.

One of the key deliverables for the project and the foundation of everything moving forward, were trainings on 'Improving Forest Governance' delivered by the **Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT)** covering issues on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and how to contribute effectively to local and national policy dialogue to improve forest governance. Training occurred in Indonesia and the Philippines in 2017 and the remaining two countries received this training in 2018. The two-week courses were designed in close consultation with the national partners and carefully focussed to address key forest governance priorities in each country, as well as specific needs in relation to the cascading of training and capacity strengthening to a wider audience.

- **Papua New Guinea** – 15-26 January 2018
 - **46** participants in the first week (13% women)
 - **26** participants in the second week
- **Malaysia** – 3-14 September 2018
 - **41** participants in the first week (44% women)
 - **24** participants in the second week (50 % women)

Challenges facing the project in its second year were varied, but none have significantly delayed project activities. Two of the partners tested the use of Global Forest Watch's mobile app for monitoring forest loss and found that it did not fully suit their needs in recording data. While the project may continue to review uses for the app, two countries have moved forward with developing data collection methods

utilizing the free software Geo-Open Data Kit (GeoODK). In Papua New Guinea, there were significant telecommunications setbacks due to the remoteness of the location and there was also a safety issue in the first half of 2018 that has since been downgraded, but caused staff to leave the field site for several months. Because of these issues, Tenkile Conservation Alliance (TCA) staff will communicate with and work partially from Australia, which does not affect actual project activities, only administrative duties. Coordination between partners and governments has been very positive; however, there are some delays due to lack of Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) and coordination between key staff inside government agencies that support the project, for example delaying finalisation of a Community-based Monitoring and Reporting (CBMnR) tool in the Philippines is expected. Internal agency coordination issues are also hindering progress of Timber Legality and Assurance System (TLAS)-FLEGT initiatives in Indonesia. Project teams will continuously engage governments and maintain positive relationships.

2.1.1 Key Activities

In **Indonesia**, Burung Indonesia worked with government agencies to develop and strengthen FLEGT and community-based monitoring implementation in West Manggarai and identify ecotourism sites in the Mbeliling landscape. This came about as Ecosystem Restoration Concession holders are now looking into non-timber product markets (i.e. ecotourism). Additionally, TLAS implementation has evolved and is in the stages of business plan development, capacity building, and strengthening of teak farmer groups and local governments.

In **Malaysia**, the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) engaged closely in the multi-stakeholder discussion on the Mid Term Review of the 11th Malaysia Plan: Seeing the review through Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) lenses. MNS also continued monitoring and training activities in the Central Forest Spine and Heart of Borneo project sites, supporting Orang Asli (indigenous) communities and engaging them in hornbill monitoring.

In **Philippines**, the Haribon Foundation spear-headed Forest Resources Bill (FRB) is now incorporated into the Philippine Sustainable Forest Management Bill, and Haribon participated in developing Implementing Rules and Regulations for the newly enacted Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System (ENIPAS). Haribon also trained 112 community members/prospective Bantay Gubat (forest guards) on ecological concepts, biodiversity, environmental law and para-legal, required for deputation. Additionally, community-level research focused on socio-economic, cultural, and forest governance was conducted in target communities to provide additional insight.

In **Papua New Guinea**, Tenkile Conservation Alliance (TCA) and University of Papua New Guinea GIS/RS Centre (UPNG GIS/RS Centre) continued their collaboration to work with local communities on forest governance and monitoring activities. Village patrols were initiated for forest monitoring and formal records of clan leaders and land ownership were obtained. UPNG provided GIS and GPS training for land-boundary mapping which is crucial for forest governance, land use planning, and preparation for REDD+. TCA also hosted screenings of their feature-length documentary 'Into the Jungle,' which focuses on the organisation's efforts.

2.1.2. Referring to the updated logical framework matrix² (see point 2.3. below), please describe and comment the level of achievement of the outcome(s), if it is relevant at this stage and the likeliness of reaching the final target(s) related to the outcome(s) at the end of the Action.

Outcome 1: Increased capacity of local, provincial and national non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition and forest carbon stocks.

² The relevant terminology (i.e. outputs, outcome, indicators etc.) is defined in the logical framework matrix template attached to the guidelines for applicants (annex e3d).

Indicator: Percentage increase in number of staff and volunteers working on forest issues in supported organisations (>40% female). **Target:** 25%.

This outcome is relevant at this stage and there has been an average of 130% increase (32% female) across all countries. This value is skewed high as Burung Indonesia have reported a total increase of 422%; whereas Philippines reported 20% increase, Malaysia 20%, and Papua New Guinea 60%. Therefore, the target has been met in the first two years of the project. All partners are successfully progressing in building capacity of local, provincial, and national non-state actors to engage in forest governance more effectively by hosting and participating in trainings, events, and meetings.

- **1426 people (27% female)** participated in training programmes on forest issues
- **12 forest policy processes** had active involvement by supported non-state actors

Outcome 2: Increased transparency, access to information and accountability in relation to the conservation and management of forests, including Key Biodiversity Areas.

Indicator: Total area of forest Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) sites for which annually updated monitoring information is publicly available. **Target:** 3.2 million hectares.

This outcome is relevant at this stage. All project partners have been working to increase transparency and access to information in relation to conservation and management of forests. Ground-based monitoring has started, and data will be available by the end of the project. It is too early to have all monitoring information for project sites available online. BirdLife analyzed land cover change from 2015-2017 for 667 Key Biodiversity Areas across the four project countries and is refining this information for use. Overall, it is likely the target of 3.2 million ha of Key Biodiversity Areas for which monitoring information is available online will be met by the end of the project.

- **330 people** engaged in forest monitoring programmes
- **91** web articles, media releases, public events, and official communications were published related to the project

Outcome 3: Viable, constructive and sustainable networks of well-informed non-state actors, including cross-border cooperation and information exchanges.

Indicator: Number of actions collectively implemented by supported national networks. **Target:** 50

This outcome is relevant at this stage. All partners have worked to build and foster their networks of non-state actors, and participated in collective actions regarding forest governance and conservation. It is likely that the target of 50 collectively implemented actions will be met; we are currently at 64% of the target (32/50). For example, Malaysian Nature Society helped establish an Urban Community Forest (UCF) Network and Komuniti PAKAS, the sister initiative to UCF Network that focus on local communities living within and near environmentally sensitive areas.

- **75** community-based forest monitoring, restoration, and community forest activities were supported by national networks.
- **11 people** participated in information and/or training exchange visits.

Outcome 4: Informed, effective participation of non-state actors in national and provincial forest policy processes, including FLEGT-VPA and REDD+ ERP.

Indicator: Number of forest policy processes with active involvement by supported non-state actors. **Target:** 30

This outcome is relevant at this stage. Many of the partners effectively participated in forest policy and planning processes, and engaged in active dialogue with policy makers. There is much more work to be done on this outcome as it is linked closely with Outcomes 1 and 3, but it is likely we will meet our target as we are already at 23/30. For example, Haribon Foundation's work to support the passage of the Philippines Forest Resources Bill (FRB) and Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System will

play a critical role in setting the legal framework for implementation of the Philippines REDD+ strategy. In Indonesia, Burung Indonesia is heavily involved in working with Ecosystem Restoration Concession holders and implementing Timber Legality Assurance Standard (TLAS) under Indonesia's FLEGT-VPA. In Papua New Guinea, the main focus on REDD+ has been through raising awareness within staff and 50 local villages located in the Torricelli Range and supporting villagers in identifying land boundaries, which will be crucial for REDD+. In Malaysia, MNS's policy officer visited the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) in Bogor, Indonesia and met with researchers involved in REDD+ and FLEGT-VPA. This knowledge and experience can be utilized in Malaysia.

- **4** conservation plans were informed by community inputs
- **97 interventions** (e.g. publication, meeting, official communication) on forest policy processes were supported by non-state actors

2.1.3. Please explain if the intervention logic is still valid and justify any possible change.

The intervening logic is still valid and there are no changes.

2.1.4. Please indicate any modification that should be brought to the logframe matrix and explain briefly why (complete explanation should be placed in the following section under the relevant level considered (outcomes, outputs, activities)).

Slight modifications were made to the logframe matrix to clarify meaning. Changed text is indicated in red.

2.2. Results and Activities

A. RESULTS

What is your assessment of the results of the Action so far? Include observations on the performance and the achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts and whether the Action has had any unforeseen positive or negative results.

Thus far, performance of the Action is moving along at an appropriate level and output and outcome achievements are on track. For several indicators it appears the Action will significantly exceed targets (see Outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, and 4.2), leading to reevaluation of the targets in 2019 and updating if necessary for the remainder of the project.

The Papua New Guinea (PNG) government and TCA have a much better relationship as a direct result of this project. TCA staff have become more experienced in how to work with the government and key staff have been identified to work in this area and navigate challenges. Also in PNG, activities around land mapping and land use planning have created unnecessary expectations as people have different interpretations for "their land." Good community awareness and clear communication is essential to avoid any issues relating to this. The only risk is that it will take longer to complete land use plans for all villages. Ongoing training and capacity building is essential for sustainability and success.

Burung Indonesia have progressed TLAS-FLEGT initiatives, even with limited government capacity, in West Manggarai through institutionalization of the West Manggarai TLAS Coordination Team; a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Burung Indonesia and West Manggarai Regional Planning and Development Agency to support TLAS; and the formation of Farmer Groups at the hamlet level. Burung Indonesia have focused on enabling conditions for TLAS to be implemented in West Manggarai at the government level as well community level prior to continuing to the certification phase. Burung Indonesia have also built the logical framework of TLAS in West Manggarai to ensure the effective planning and implementation of initiative development.

Referring to the updated logframe matrix (see point 2.3. below) please comment the level of achievement of all the results on the basis of the corresponding current value of the indicators and all the related activities implemented during the reporting period..

Outcome 1 (Oc1) – Increased capacity of local, provincial, and national non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition, forest carbon stocks, and forest policy processes

Project staff are undergoing training to both increase their own capacity, as well as their capacity to train others. Additionally, new staff working on forest governance and monitoring have been added. The number of staff and volunteers working on forest issues will likely continue to increase throughout the project.

The assumption that training and organisational development will increase capacity still stands.

Outcome 2 (Oc2) – Increased transparency, access to information, and accountability in relation to the conservation and management of forest, including Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA)

The work towards this outcome has not been completed and there are various processes and policies to be followed, along with ensuring proper information management capabilities, prior to providing a large amount of data publicly. The current value of 1.3 million ha relates to the amount of forests actively being monitored and data collected, although it is not yet publicly available. Birdlife International is working with partners to determine the best way to incorporate community-based monitoring and remote sensing data into their database, and how that data can be made available in the most appropriate way. It is likely this target will be met by the end of the project.

Outcome 3 (Oc3) – Viable, constructive, and sustainable networks of well-informed non-state actors, including cross-border cooperation and information exchanges

Indicators for this target are greater than anticipated at this stage. It is clear that the assumption that non-state actors are motivated and willing to work collaboratively is correct. The project is currently at 32/50 actions collectively implemented by supported national networks. For example, Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) supported the formation of Komuniti PAKAS, which consists of local communities staying within or near to environmentally sensitive areas in rural and urban areas. PAKAS served as an information sharing and discussion platform relating to environmental education. It brings the communities together for capacity building and creates awareness.

Outcome 4 (Oc4) – Informed, effective participation of non-state actors in forest policy and planning processes, including FLEGT-VPA and REDD+ ERP

Indicators for this target are on track. The project is currently at 23/30 forest policy processes with active involvement. The assumption that increased technical and organizational capacity will enhance non-state actor participation is still assumed. Haribon Foundation and Burung Indonesia have made the most progress on participation in FLEGT-VPA and REDD+-related activities; however, all four partners are effectively participating in forest governance processes and working toward greater collaboration and involvement from other organizations and local communities. For example, villagers in the Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area actively engaged in, without direct guidance from TCA, petitioning and challenging the local and provincial governments to reevaluate a logging road development proposal set to be built through the conservation area. Through this challenge and TCA staff visiting and directly working with PNG politicians, the proposed logging road has been changed to fixing an existing road nearby.

Outputs

Please see Annex 1 for a full description of activities, accomplishments, and issues relating to project Actions.

B. ACTIVITIES

Please see the Detailed Description of Activities for a full description of activities, accomplishments, and issues relating to project Actions.

Below are identified problems or risks associated with the project.

BirdLife International

The Regional Project Manager was not in place until November 2018. While there was no significant effect on the project, the lack of regional presence did limit ease of communication and coordination with partners. There are no perceived risks at this time. For all partners, receipt of payment late in the year hindered some activities.

Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT)

CIDT did not experience any delays or difficulties in preparing for or conducting trainings in Papua New Guinea or Malaysia. There are no perceived risks at this time.

Indonesia

There are no risks at this time. The main issue that arose was that the TLAS is a new initiative in eastern Indonesia and the local government and community members had no knowledge of the scheme. There is also a large gap between governance of forest products from community forests in West Manggarai with Indonesian Regulation No P.48/2017 on Forest Products Management (PUHH) in community-owned forests. Additionally, the Provincial Forestry Agency of East Nusa Tenggara should lead the TLAS implementation, but their human resources and budget were not sufficient. Moreover, the agency office is located on a different island from Flores where this project is focused. This caused major problems in coordination between provincial and local levels. In addition, changes in key staff inside the government agencies that support the project is also hindering the progress of the TLAS – FLEGT initiatives. Due to unforeseen circumstances, an adjustment of the certification process timeline is necessary. The certification process that was planned to be executed in 2019 will be shifted to 2020. In 2019, stakeholders in West Manggarai will need to work on reforming or simplifying the regulation that will support TLAS and improve the timber product business climate in West Manggarai. The preparation of the certification itself can be started at the end of 2019.

Malaysia

Malaysian Nature Society did not experience any risks or major challenges; however, the newly established government administration was still in transition in 2018 which limited engagement.

Philippines

The continued absence of a MOA with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) poses delay on engaging Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) central and local offices and convening the national stakeholders committee. While the document has been endorsed to the office of Undersecretary (status as of first week of December 2018), Haribon expect delays in the finalization of the Community-based Monitoring and Reporting tool if central and local offices will be constrained to participate without the MOA. Continuous follow-up is conducted with contacts in the DENR to facilitate its signing or encourage them to participate since project interventions directly contribute to their mandates.

Haribon will engage the assistance of an additional Community Organizer to assist in KBA sites that are large in scope such as Mt. Irid- Angelo. The target communities in Mt Irid-Angelo are diverse, i.e, IP communities in General Nakar, resettled communities from displaced urban settlers in Infanta. Different community organizing techniques are required for each group, which a single Community Organizer would have difficulty implementing within the targeted six months in 2019. Thus, additional personnel will be required to keep within the timeframe of organizing Bantay-Gubat groups in Mt Irid-Angelo.

The absence of a dedicated Advocacy Officer made it difficult to focus on campaigning for the Forest Resources Bill and the other Green Bills as the project staff temporarily assigned on Advocacy had another role in the organization. The project is facilitating to hire an advocacy officer to meet and address project objectives.

Papua New Guinea

In early 2018, there was a direct threat to TCA's CEO which resulted in his leaving of PNG for several months and working from TCA's Australia office. The CEO has since been back in PNG and there have been no further issues. This was previously reported to the EU Delegation to Thailand. Illegal logging activities are occurring for the first time in one villages' land in the proposed Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area. This is ongoing, with no observed actions from PNG Government. Some legal action may be taken by landowners and communities. TCA would like to engage in advocacy, but there are concerns about being publicly vocal and advocating for forests which could be misinterpreted into environmental activism, putting TCA staff and projects at risk.

TCA continues to have issues with internet and mobile connectivity in PNG; both issues being out of their control. This also limits TCA's and the local communities' ability to utilize software such as Global Forest Watch's mobile app or online system. To solve the general project communication issue, most administrative activities (e.g. reporting, communicating with BirdLife, etc) will be undertaken from TCA's office in Australia. Further documentation regarding various risks and issues have already been outlined in a formal letter to the European Commission regarding limitations of working effectively in PNG.

2.3. Logframe matrix updated

Submit an updated version of the Logframe matrix, highlighting the changes eventually introduced.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Year 2 cumulative	Targets 2021	Sources and means of verification	Progress relating to SDGs	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	<p>Overall objective: To strengthen effective engagement of non-state actors in forest monitoring, planning and policy processes in Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea (PNG). SDG Targets 13.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 16.6, 16.7, 17.9</p>	Number of forest planning and policy processes informed by the active participation of non-state actors supported by this action.	0	8	15	Mid-term and final evaluation reports, based on desktop research and interviews.	Active participation in national legislative processes is ongoing and successful (e.g. Haribon drafting language for Forest Resources Bill)	
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	<p>Specific objectives: To build the capacity of national, provincial and local non-state actors to: monitor forest resource use, forest condition and forest carbon stocks; engage effectively with local authorities and national decision-makers; participate in forest management and land use planning processes; and, inform and influence forest policy processes, including REDD+ and FLEGT.</p>							
	<p>Outcome 1: Increased capacity of local, provincial and national</p>	Percentage increase in number of staff	-	130% avg (32% female)	25%	Baseline, mid-term and final partner survey.	Trainings and capacity development	Training and organisational development support

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Year 2 cumulative	Targets 2021	Sources and means of verification	Progress relating to SDGs	Assumptions
	<p>non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition, forest carbon stocks and forest policy processes. SDG Targets 13.3, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 16.6, 17.9</p> <p>Outcome 2: Increased transparency, access to information and accountability in relation to the conservation and management of forests, including Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). SDG Target 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 16.6, 16.10</p> <p>Outcome 3: Viable, constructive and sustainable networks of well-informed non-state actors, including cross-border cooperation and information exchanges. SDG Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 16.7</p> <p>Outcome 4: Informed, effective participation of non-state actors in forest</p>	<p>and volunteers working on forest issues in supported organisations (>40% female).</p> <p>Total area of forest KBA sites for which annually updated monitoring information is publicly available online.</p> <p>No. actions collectively implemented by supported national networks.</p> <p>No. forest policy processes with active</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>1.3 million hectares being monitored; 0 publicly available</p> <p>32</p> <p>23</p>	<p>3.2 million hectares</p> <p>50</p> <p>30</p>	<p>Forest monitoring reports (annual).</p> <p>Progress reports by partners, with supporting evidence.</p> <p>Progress reports by partners, with</p>	<p>related to monitoring and understanding governance processes (e.g. REDD+) is ongoing</p> <p>Community-based monitoring efforts in all countries is ongoing and increases access to forest condition information</p> <p>National networks have been created to support advocacy activities</p> <p>Active involvement in policy processes</p>	<p>increases capacity of non-state actors to plan, implement and evaluate forest monitoring and advocacy activities</p> <p>Community based monitoring and remote sensing analysis are successfully implemented, supporting increased transparency and effective advocacy.</p> <p>Non-state actors are motivated and able to work collaboratively and effectively through national and regional networks.</p> <p>Increased technical and organisational capacity enhances non-state actor</p>

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Year 2 cumulative	Targets 2021	Sources and means of verification	Progress relating to SDGs	Assumptions
	policy and planning processes, inc. FLEGT-VPA and REDD+ ERP. SDG Targets 13.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 16.7.	involvement by supported non-state actors.				supporting evidence.	is ongoing to shape local and national legislation and planning processes	participation, and policy makers are receptive to non-state actor input.
OUTPUTS	1. Capacity Building							
	1.1. Non-state actors' awareness and understanding of forest policy, planning, monitoring and licensing processes (including FLEGT and REDD+) is improved.	No. participants in training programmes (and percentage reporting positive training outcomes) (>40% female).	0	1699 (18% female)	200 (80%)	Training reports. Training course evaluations.		Participants are motivated and supported within their organisations to disseminate learning and make changes to their practice.
	1.2. Organisational capacity of non-state actors supported by the action is improved.	No. of organisations receiving organisational development support (and percentage reporting positive organisational development outcomes).	0	22	20 (80%)	Baseline, mid-term and final partner survey.		
	2. Transparency, Access to Information and							Positive interest and commitment to participate in forest

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Year 2 cumulative	Targets 2021	Sources and means of verification	Progress relating to SDGs	Assumptions
	Accountability							
	2.1. Community-based forest monitoring programmes are established at seven priority sites covering more than 1.5 million hectares.	No. participants engaged in forest monitoring programmes at priority sites (>40% female).	0	410 (30% female)	100	Progress reports by partners (annual).		monitoring programme from civil society organisations and local communities.
	2.2. Remote sensing data is used to monitor and analyse forest cover change at 350+ Key Biodiversity Areas covering 3.2 million ha.	No. Key Biodiversity Areas monitored through remote sensing on an annual basis.	0	667	350	Remote sensing reports (annual).		
	2.3. Forest monitoring results and updates are effectively communicated to local communities, policy makers and enforcement agencies.	No. publications, web articles, media releases, public events and official communications with policy makers and public officials.	0	137	100	Progress reports by partners, with copies of letters, etc. (annual).		
	3. Networking, Cooperation and Information Exchange							
	3.1. National, provincial, and local networks are established to support	No. community-based forest monitoring, restoration and	0	83	50	Progress reports by partners (annual).		Community forest monitors and civil society organisations are motivated and able to work collaboratively and effectively in national networks.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Year 2 cumulative	Targets 2021	Sources and means of verification	Progress relating to SDGs	Assumptions
	community-based forest monitoring, ecological restoration and sustainable community forest plantations.	community forest activities supported by national networks.						
	3.2. Exchange visits and a regional forest forum strengthen regional cooperation.	No. participants in exchanges and forum (and percentage reporting positive training and networking outcomes) (>40% female).	0	14	200 (80%)	Exchange reports. Forum report. Evaluation responses.		
	4. Forest Policy Processes							
	4.1. Forest management, land use planning and enforcement responses are informed by the active participation of local non-state actors.	No. conservation plans, forest land use plans, landscape plans and law enforcement plans informed by community inputs.	0	6	25	Progress reports by partners, with copies of plans.		Government and private sector bodies responsible for national forest policy, management and land use planning processes remain open to participation by non-state actors.
	4.2. National and provincial forest policy processes	No. interventions (publication, meeting, official communication)	0	152	100	Summary reports by partners, with copies of letters, publications, etc.		

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Year 2 cumulative	Targets 2021	Sources and means of verification	Progress relating to SDGs	Assumptions
	(including FLEGT and REDD+) are informed by the active participation of non-state actors.	in forest policy processes by supported non-state actors.						

ACTIVITIES	1. <u>Capacity Building</u>	Means (<i>refer to budget for detailed cost breakdown</i>)		Assumptions	
	1.1.1. Deliver training for non-state actors on national forest policy processes, including FLEGT and REDD+ (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).	1.1.1: Curriculum developers, trainers, logistical and administrative support; materials; meeting venues, field sites; accommodation; travel costs.		1.1.1: Need and demand for capacity building present; organisational participation by key stakeholders.	
	1.1.2. Deliver training for local non-state actors on forest management, conservation planning and land use planning processes (Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).	1.1.2: Curriculum developers, trainers, logistical and administrative support; materials; meeting venues, field sites; accommodation; travel costs.		1.1.2: Need and demand for capacity building present; organisational participation by key stakeholders.	
	1.1.3. Build the capacity of state and non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition and forest carbon stocks (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).	1.1.3: Curriculum developers, trainers, logistical and administrative support; materials; meeting venues, field sites; accommodation; travel costs.		1.1.3: Commitment by stakeholders to participate actively in training and monitoring programmes.	
	1.1.4. Deliver training and support for community forest plantations, including a FLEGT licensing pilot for a sustainably managed teak plantation in Mbeliling (Indonesia).	1.1.4: Curriculum developers, trainers, logistical and administrative support; materials; meeting venues, field sites; accommodation; travel costs.		1.1.4: Commitment by stakeholders to participate actively in training and monitoring programmes.	
	1.2.1. Organisational development support for local, provincial and national non-state actors (Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, PNG).	1.2.1: Organisational development, fundraising and financial management specialists; training resources.		1.2.1: Supported organisations willing to implement recommended organisational development activities.	

<p>2. <u>Transparency, Access to Information and Accountability</u></p> <p>2.1.1. Implement community-based forest monitoring programs at seven priority sites covering more than 1.5 million hectares (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p> <p>2.2.1. Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to assess forest condition and carbon stocks at seven priority sites (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p> <p>2.2.2. Use remote sensing data to analyse forest cover change at 350+ Key Biodiversity Areas covering 3.2 million hectares (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p> <p>2.2.3. Monitor implementation of REDD+ safeguards and safeguard information systems, including stakeholder participation (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p> <p>2.2.4. Use existing reporting tools (including Global Forest Watch) to compile, analyse and disseminate community monitoring data (Malaysia, Philippines, PNG)</p> <p>2.3.1 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to inform advocacy responses to illegal logging and deforestation (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p>	<p>2.1.1: Coordinators and field experts, volunteer network, fieldwork costs, spatial and biological datasets.</p> <p>2.2.1: Coordinators, community liaison, volunteer network, fieldwork, spatial data processing, surveys, and documentation.</p> <p>2.2.2: Expert analysts (staff and consultants); global forest cover dataset; global KBA dataset; GIS software.</p> <p>2.2.3: Policy analyst, meeting participation, reporting and media engagement.</p> <p>2.2.4: Expert analysts; data entry support; datasets, related reports, media and communications expertise.</p> <p>2.3.1: Expert analysts (data, policy), reports, media engagement, fieldwork, mapping, advocacy materials.</p>	<p>2.1.1: Community-based organisations at priority sites engage actively in forest monitoring programmes.</p> <p>2.2.1: Remote sensing and field-based monitoring provide robust measures of condition and carbon stocks.</p> <p>2.2.2: Remote sensing analysis provides robust measures of tree cover change within KBA boundaries.</p> <p>2.2.3: Government agencies provide access to information about safeguards and stakeholder participation.</p> <p>2.2.4: Existing reporting tools (including GFW) continue to be available, and are effective dissemination tools.</p> <p>2.3.1: Monitoring programmes are active and effective; political context conducive to public advocacy.</p>
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<p>2.3.2 Communicate monitoring results and analysis to key stakeholders, policy makers and the broader public via high quality publications, web content, media and public events (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p>	<p>2.3.2: Publication production costs (writing, editing, design, printing), web content; social media promotion; media engagement; travel costs.</p>	<p>2.3.2: Information not controlled, limited, redacted or embargoed by the state; national media interest.</p>
<p>3. <u>Networking, Cooperation and Information Exchange</u></p>		
<p>3.1.1. Develop national networks of community forest monitors to promote cooperation, information exchange and collective advocacy (Malaysia, Philippines).</p>	<p>3.1.1: Coordinators, trainers, technical personnel; training sessions, travel costs; network meetings.</p>	<p>3.1.1: Monitoring programmes established; monitors committed to cooperation and information exchange.</p>
<p>3.1.2. Establish learning networks for ecological restoration concession holders and community forest plantation owners (Indonesia).</p>	<p>3.1.2: Coordinators, trainers, technical personnel; training sessions, travel costs; network meetings.</p>	<p>3.1.2: Concession holders engage actively in learning networks.</p>
<p>3.1.3. Cooperate with government agencies on forest governance, management and conservation issues (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p>	<p>3.1.3: Coordinators; policy and advocacy expertise; position papers; travel and meeting costs.</p>	<p>3.1.3: Governments value partners' contribution to forest management, and remain open to cooperation.</p>
<p>3.2.1. Promote cooperation and information sharing through exchange visits between countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p>	<p>3.2.1 Travel and accommodation costs; office visits and field trips; documentation of lessons learnt.</p>	<p>3.2.1: Exchange visits not hampered by travel restrictions or security issues.</p>
<p>3.2.2. Organise a regional 'Forest Governance Forum' for policy makers, civil society and private sector stakeholders (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p>	<p>3.2.2 Conference venue and catering; regional flights, accommodation and subsistence for visiting speakers; publicity, materials and event coordination; follow-up reporting and evaluation.</p>	<p>3.2.2: Policy makers and stakeholders willing to participate; constructive engagement by stakeholders.</p>
<p>4. <u>Forest Policy Processes</u></p>		
<p>4.1.1. Work with indigenous communities to develop conservation plans and resource management</p>		<p>4.1.1: Landowning clans committed to</p>

	committees for their customary lands (Papua New Guinea).	4.1.1: Coordinator; field staff; community meetings; venue, catering and travel costs; subsistence allowance.	conservation aims, and able to reach agreement on management outcomes.
4.1.2.	Work with community based organisations to inform and influence forest land use plans and landscape management plans (Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia).	4.1.2: Coordinators; field staff; communications and advocacy support; strategy building, campaigning, media engagement, social media.	4.1.2: Planning processes present opportunities for effective engagement by community-based organisations.
4.1.3.	Support informed, effective participation by community forest wardens in forest law enforcement planning and regulatory reform processes (Philippines).	4.1.3: Coordinator; policy advisors; travel and meeting costs; publication costs (writing, editing and printing).	4.1.3: Planning and reform processes present opportunities for effective engagement by forest wardens.
4.2.1.	Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support FLEGT-VPA execution (Malaysia) and implementation (Indonesia, Malaysia).	4.2.1: Coordinators; policy analysts; travel and meeting costs; publication costs (writing, editing and printing); media and communications support.	4.2.1: Policy makers receptive to engagement; diplomatic relations with EU conducive to FLEGT cooperation.
4.2.2.	Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support implementation of REDD+ commitments (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).	4.2.2: Coordinators; policy analysts; travel and meeting costs; publication costs (writing, editing and printing); media and communications support.	4.2.2: Policy makers receptive to engagement; international policy context conducive to REDD+.
4.2.3.	Promote legislative and policy measures to conserve and restore forests, including ecological restoration concessions, sustainable forest management and landscape planning (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).	4.2.3: Coordinators; policy analysts; travel and meeting costs; publication costs (writing, editing and printing); media and communications support.	4.2.3: Policy makers and legislators receptive to engagement; domestic political context conducive to reform.

“Impact” means the primary and secondary, long term effects produced by the Action.

“Outcome” means the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an Action’s outputs.

“Output” means the products, capital goods and services which result from an Action’s activities.

“Indicator” is the quantitative and/or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure the achievement of the Results of an Action.

“Baseline” means the starting point or current value of the indicators.

“Target” (or results Goal) means the quantitatively or qualitatively measurable level of expected output, outcome or impact of an Action.

Contract: ENV/2016/380-520

Reporting period: 15 Jan 2018 – 14 Jan 2019

Red text indicates 2018 updates to the logframe.

A “logical framework matrix” (or “logframe matrix”) is a matrix in which results, assumptions, indicators, targets, baselines, and sources of verification related to an action are presented.

The intervention logic tells how, in a given context, the activities will lead to the outputs, the outputs to the outcome(s) and the outcome(s) to the expected impact. The most significant assumptions developed in this thinking process are to be included in the log frame matrix.

There were no contracts above €60,000 awarded for the implementation of the action during the reporting period.

2.4 Please provide an updated action plan for the future activities of the project³

Year 3 - 15 Jan 2019-14 Jan 2020													
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						
Activity (Months)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body – Year 1
1.1.1 Deliver training for non-state actors on national forest policy processes, including FLEGT and REDD+ (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; CIDT; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
1.1.2 Deliver training for local non-state actors on forest management, conservation planning and land use planning processes (MY, PH, PNG).													TCA; UPNG; MNS; Haribon
1.1.3 Build the capacity of state and non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition and forest carbon stocks (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; TCA; UPNG; MNS; Burung Indonesia; Haribon
1.1.4 Deliver training and support for community forest plantations, including a FLEGT licensing pilot for a sustainably managed teak plantation in Mbeliling (IN).													Burung Indonesia
1.2.1 Organisational development support for local, provincial and national non-state actors (IN, PH, MY, PNG).													BLI; Haribon; TCA; Burung Indonesia
2.1.1 Implement community-based forest monitoring programs at 7 priority sites													BLI; Haribon; Burung Indonesia; Haribon

³ This plan will cover the financial period between the interim report and the next report.

Year 3 - 15 Jan 2019-14 Jan 2020													
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						
Activity (Months)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body – Year 1
covering more than 1.5 million hectares (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													
2.2.1 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to assess forest condition, carbon stocks at 7 priority sites (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; MNS; Burung Indonesia; Haribon
2.2.2 Use remote sensing data to analyse forest cover change at 350+ Key Biodiversity Areas covering 32 million ha (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; UPNG
2.2.3 Monitor implementation of REDD+ safeguards and safeguard information systems, including stakeholder participation (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; Haribon; Burung Indonesia
2.2.4 Use existing reporting tools (including Global Forest Watch) to compile, analyse and disseminate community monitoring data (MY, PH, PNG)													BLI; MNS; Haribon
2.3.1 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to inform advocacy responses to illegal logging and deforestation (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; MNS; Haribon; Burung Indonesia; TCA
2.3.2 Communicate monitoring results and analysis to key stakeholders, policy makers													BLI; MNS; Burung Indonesia

Year 3 - 15 Jan 2019-14 Jan 2020													
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						
Activity (Months)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body – Year 1
and public via high quality publications, web, media and events (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													
3.1.1 Develop national networks of community forest monitors to promote cooperation, information exchange and collective advocacy (MY, PH).													TCA; UPNG; MNS; Burung Indonesia; Haribon
3.1.2 Establish learning networks for ecological restoration concession holders and community forest plantation owners (IN).													Burung Indonesia
3.1.3 Cooperate with government agencies on forest governance, management and conservation issues (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													TCA; MNS; Haribon
3.2.1 Promote cooperation and information sharing through exchange visits between participating countries (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; MNS; Haribon; Burung Indonesia; TCA
3.2.2 Organise a regional ‘Forest Governance Forum’ for policy makers, civil society and private sector stakeholders (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													CIDT, BLI
4.1.1 Work with indigenous communities to develop conservation plans and resource management committees for their customary lands (PNG).													TCA; UPNG

Year 3 - 15 Jan 2019-14 Jan 2020													
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						
Activity (Months)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body – Year 1
4.1.2 Work with community based organisations to inform and influence forest land use plans and landscape management plans (IN, PH, MY).													Burung Indonesia; Haribon
4.1.3 Support informed, effective participation by community forest wardens in forest law enforcement planning and regulatory reform processes (PH).													Haribon
4.2.1 Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support FLEGT-VPA execution (MY) and implementation (IN, MY).													BLI; MNS; Burung Indonesia
4.2.2 Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support implementation of REDD+ commitments (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; Burung Indonesia
4.2.3 Promote legislative and policy measures to conserve and restore forests, including ecological restoration concessions, sustainable forest management and landscape planning (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; TCA; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia

For the following years:							
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
Activity (Half years)	5	6	7	8	9	10	Implementing body – Years 2-5
1.1.1 Deliver training for non-state actors on national forest policy processes, including FLEGT and REDD+ (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI; CIDT; MNS; Burung Indonesia; Haribon
1.1.2 Deliver training for local non-state actors on forest management, conservation planning and land use planning processes (MY, PH, PNG).							Haribon; MNS
1.1.3 Build the capacity of state and non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition and forest carbon stocks (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
1.1.4 Deliver training and support for community forest plantations, including a FLEGT licensing pilot for a sustainably managed teak plantation in Mbeliling (IN).							Burung Indonesia
1.2.1 Organisational development support for local, provincial and national non-state actors (IN, PH, MY, PNG).							BLI; TCA; UPNG; MNS; Haribon, Burung Indonesia
2.1.1 Implement community-based forest monitoring programs at 7 priority sites covering more than 1.5 million ha (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
2.2.1 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to assess forest condition, carbon stocks at 7 priority sites (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI; TCA; UPNG; MNS; Haribon; Burung Indonesia;

For the following years:							
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
Activity (Half years)	5	6	7	8	9	10	Implementing body – Years 2-5
2.2.2 Use remote sensing data to analyse forest cover change at 350+ Key Biodiversity Areas covering 32 million ha (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI; UPNG; Haribon
2.2.3 Monitor implementation of REDD+ safeguards and safeguard information systems, incl. stakeholder participation (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
2.2.4 Use existing reporting tools (including Global Forest Watch) to compile, analyse and disseminate community monitoring data (MY, PH, PNG)							BLI; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS
2.3.1 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to inform advocacy responses to illegal logging and deforestation (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
2.3.2 Communicate monitoring results and analysis to key stakeholders, policy makers and public via high quality publications, web, media and events (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
3.1.1 Develop national networks of community forest monitors to promote cooperation, information exchange and collective advocacy (MY, PH).							Haribon; MNS
3.1.2 Establish learning networks for ecological restoration concession holders and community forest plantation owners (IN).							Burung Indonesia

For the following years:							
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
Activity (Half years)	5	6	7	8	9	10	Implementing body – Years 2-5
3.1.3 Cooperate with government agencies on forest governance, management and conservation issues (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS, Burung Indonesia
3.2.1 Promote cooperation and information sharing through exchange visits between countries (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI
3.2.2 Organise a regional ‘Forest Governance Forum’ for policy makers, civil society and private sector stakeholders (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							CIDT; BLI
4.1.1 Work with indigenous communities to develop conservation plans and resource management committees for their customary lands (PNG).							TCA
4.1.2 Work with community based organisations to inform and influence forest land use plans and landscape management plans (IN, PH, MY).							Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
4.1.3 Support informed, effective participation by community forest wardens in forest law enforcement planning and regulatory reform processes (PH).							Haribon
4.2.1 Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support FLEGT-VPA execution (MY) and implementation (IN, MY).							BLI; MNS; Burung Indonesia

For the following years:							
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
Activity (Half years)	5	6	7	8	9	10	Implementing body – Years 2-5
4.2.2 Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support implementation of REDD+ commitments (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI; TCA; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
4.2.3 Promote legislative and policy measures to conserve and restore forests, including ecological restoration concessions, sustainable forest management and landscape planning (IN, MY, PH, PNG).							BLI; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia

3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other Cooperation

- 3.1. How do you assess the relationship between the beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract (i.e. those having signed the mandate for the Coordinator or the affiliated entity statement)? Please provide specific information for each beneficiary/affiliated entity.

Overall, the relationship among all beneficiaries is productive and beneficial. BirdLife International is a global partnership of conservation organizations, which includes Burung Indonesia, Haribon Foundation, and Malaysian Nature Society. Therefore, the relationship among these four project partners is well-established. Although Tenkile Conservation Alliance is not an official Birdlife partner, it is a highly regarded organization within PNG and interactions among all co-beneficiaries have been positive.

- 3.2. How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

BirdLife International has a regional office in Singapore and those staff have experience working in the Action countries and directly with the other co-beneficiaries, although they are not directly working on this project. Overall, there is a good relationship between BirdLife and state authorities. The majority of interactions with state authorities occur with the other co-beneficiaries. All of the in-country partners have good or developing relationships with their governments at various levels. This has allowed for active engagement and endorsement of the project. However, there are still some levels of government where communication needs improvement. Because of these relationships, it is likely the project will be successful.

- 3.3. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the Action:

- Associate(s) (if any)
- Contractor(s) (if any)
- Final Beneficiaries and Target groups
 - TCA works directly with 50 villages at the southern foothills of the Torricelli Mountain Range since 2001.
 - MNS has been working directly with various non-state actors, NGOs, and civil societies since 1940.
 - Burung Indonesia and Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) holders together provide substantive input to ecosystem restoration policy, systems, and implementation through the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group since 2004. Burung Indonesia works directly with teak farmer groups and Forest Management Unit West Manggarai providing capacity building and Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) training.
 - Haribon has been working directly with peoples organizations at the three sites since 2010.
- Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc.)
 - Burung Indonesia is working directly with the Directorate Generals of Sustainable Production Forest Management and Climate Change, who provide overall leadership and political support to the project; the Provincial Forestry Service who provides support and implementation coordination; Integrated Licensing Service of West Manggarai who provide assistance issuing permissions and licenses; National Land Agency who provides assistance in

issuing land ownership proof; and National Development Planning Agency who provide input into new systems developed.

3.4. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.

TCA currently works in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme ‘Strengthening Protected Areas Project.’ This partnership includes the National Governments Conservation Environmental Protection Authority (CEPA), Tree Kangaroo and Conservation Program, Varirata National Park, and TCA. There are many synergies and links with this project, which contributes to a significant portion of co-financing.

The EC-supported forest governance action in South East Asia is an important component of BirdLife’s broader Forests Programme. Through the engagement and building of capacity of both BirdLife Partners and their local partners and stakeholders in forest governance issues, the action dovetails the conservation goals of the Forests Programme, in particular supporting key forests sites and protected areas in Malaysia, Philippines, and Indonesia. Over the first year, this has led to greater engagement in the Forests Programme by the partners involved in the action, and sharing of experiences and technical knowledge.

In addition over the past year, a broader opportunity for collaboration has emerged through Trillion Trees, the BirdLife’s new partnership for forests with Wildlife Conservation Society and WWF-UK. These three major NGOs have joined together to align on forest work and prioritize key areas for collaboration. We have selected a number of areas complimentary to the EC action, including promoting forests as key for meeting climate commitments, sustainable forestry management for timber, strengthening protected areas, enabling functional REDD+, and promoting specific national policies that lead to better forest management.

BirdLife’s *Local Empowerment Programme* supports the individuals and organisations who work with the BirdLife Partnership to deliver conservation, for biodiversity and for people, at the local level. This action builds on the experience of the partners in engaging people at local level in the sustainable management of their natural heritage.

Of particular relevance for the EC action, Ecosystem Restoration Policy in Indonesia has been identified as a priority area of work and collaboration. The three Trillion Trees partners will develop a strategy for how collective action on ERC policy can be targeted to make ERCs more functional, more feasible and more attractive as investments for both the Indonesian government and non-state actors. The ERC components of the EC action are similarly aligned, providing excellent synergy. We aim to leverage both the EC action and Trillion Trees to maximize impact on ERCs.

Burung Indonesia have supported the adoption of the national REDD+ strategy, promoted the implementation of Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) at the local level, and introduced a moratorium on primary forest clearing and peat land conversion. Despite these measures, large scale deforestation and forest degradation continue and become more crucial than ever. This project supports the existing REDD+ and FLEGT initiatives by contributing to the Independent Forest Monitoring Network, working with smallholders to facilitate TLAS and FLEGT – VPA implementation and promoting forest conservation and ecosystem restoration (ERC). All of these will contribute to sustainable natural forest management through the adoption of the REDD + scheme.

- 3.5. If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).

Burung Indonesia previously received an EU grant titled *Pioneering a New Way to Conserve Rainforest: from illegal logging to good governance* (Sumatra, 2006-2010).

Haribon Foundation previously received an EU grant titled *Governance and Local Development of Endangered Forests* (Philippines, 2005-2010).

4. Visibility

How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?

The co-beneficiaries are ensuring European Union visibility by always clearly publicising the logo and/or name on all materials and print and online media. Additionally, the EU delegation in Bangkok will be informed prior to country-specific events. The co-beneficiaries have or are developing communications and visibility plans that will adhere to EU guidelines.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on the EuropeAid website? If so, please state your objections here.

The co-beneficiaries have no objection to publication of this report.

5. Approval and signature

Name of the contact person for the Action:

Noëlle Kümpel

Signature: 

Location: Cambridge, UK

Date report due: 15 March 2019

Date report sent: 21 June 2019

Annex 1: Detailed Description of Activities

Output 1.1. Non-state actors' awareness and understanding of forest policy, planning, monitoring and licensing processes (including FLEGT and REDD+) are improved.

Activity 1.1.1 Deliver training for non-state actors on national forest policy processes, including FLEGT and REDD+ (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

BirdLife International collated and shared an online library of publically available training materials on REDD+, FLEGT, and forest governance for partners to use. This has included a focus on materials that would work for local communities with low levels of formal education. In addition, BirdLife connected partners to relevant training opportunities outside the project.

Forest governance training course

During this second year of project implementation the **Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT)** of the University of Wolverhampton, UK, delivered the two remaining national 'Improving Forest Governance' training courses for country partner organisations and key stakeholders in Papua New Guinea and Malaysia. Both courses of two weeks duration were designed in close consultation with the national partners and carefully focussed to address the key policy priorities in each country, as well as specific needs of partners in relation to the cascading of training and capacity strengthening to a wider audience. Visiting speakers or resource persons were engaged where possible to provide specialist country-specific inputs on key national policy initiatives.

The **Papua New Guinea** course took place from 15-26 January 2018 at Tenkile Conservation Alliance's (TCA) Lumi Base in the Torricelli Mountains. Week 1, which addressed key forest governance concepts including FLEGT, climate change and REDD+, and skills and tools for effective multi-stakeholder communication was attended by a large group of 46 participants. The group was comprised of 24 TCA staff and 22 local government officials (including 4 Provincial Government representatives). The male to female ratio was 41:5; four of the women were TCA staff and one was from the local government. The local and provincial government participants had been selected by TCA on the basis of their position within local communities and their potential to influence local decision making and mobilise their constituencies on issues relating to forest protection and use. Week 2 (Training of Trainers, ToT) was attended by a smaller group of 26 participants, mostly comprising TCA staff.

The second week of the training course focused on training and supporting TCA staff, and a small number of government representatives to develop the requisite skills and confidence to design and deliver training inputs on relevant topics for other audiences. The five-day programme was designed to develop generic training skills around the Training Cycle, including target group needs analysis, training design, facilitation skills, and evaluation. Participants worked in four groups to develop courses for different target groups and delivered one session from the course in a training simulation exercise, receiving constructive feedback from their peer group and CIDT facilitators.

The **Malaysia** course took place from 3-14 September 2018 in Genting Highlands and Royal Belum State Forest Park (Forests of Hope site in Malaysia). Following a similar model to the Papua New Guinea programme, Week 1 was an intensive programme of broad-ranging forest governance content for a large group of 41 participants representing the various member

organisations of the National Stakeholders Committee (NSC) for the project. Representatives joined the course from Sabah, Sarawak, and Peninsular Malaysia and from Government, Civil Society, and Private Sector bodies.

Week 2 was a Training of Trainers course for the NSC members, Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) staff and volunteers. The ToT course was designed for those who can deliver training to other stakeholders in the field of forest governance.

Please visit https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2072127576412384?_tn_ =C-R; https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2074254376199704?_tn_ =C-R; and https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2076701302621678?_tn_ =C-R for more information.

Both the PNG and the Malaysia courses were evaluated highly and no particular challenges were encountered in the planning and delivery of either programme, both of which were delivered according to the original project schedule and within budget.

As with any capacity strengthening activity of this kind, the challenge now will be for TCA and MNS to ensure that ToT participants have opportunities to deliver further outreach sessions to a wider audience on the basis of their learning.

Recommendations have been made for possible further organisational development activities that could strengthen MNS and TCA's impact – particularly with regard to coalition building and collective advocacy alongside other civil society partners.

Full course reports are included in Appendix 1.

INDONESIA

Training for ERC holders on current FLEGT and REDD+ development

Burung Indonesia worked to build non-state actors' awareness and knowledge on forest governance, FLEGT, REDD+, and ecosystem restoration through training programmes. The objective of the Ecosystem Restoration License issuance in Indonesia was and is to restore logged-over-areas to their original condition, recovering function as production forest. Indonesia now has 16 Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) holders and the objective is shifting. The main aim of holders is not to harvest the timber after the forest is restored, rather they are focusing on the potential of non-timber forest products and environmental services, particularly on ecotourism and carbon mechanisms through REDD+. In the context of FLEGT, the adoption of sustainability for ERCs lies in ecosystem restoration sustainability – environmental sustainability, business sustainability, and social sustainability. Sustainability is monitored and evaluated through the performance of successful ecosystem restoration in production, ecological, and social aspects.



The government of Indonesia has issued the Directorate General Regulation No. P 21/PHPL/SET/KUM.0/12/2016 regarding Monitoring and Evaluation of Ecosystem Restoration Performance. The implementation of this regulation began in 2018 and is highly supported by this project. Burung Indonesia has provided technical assistance for ERC holders in implementing the monitoring and evaluation framework. In the second semester of 2018, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) provided the Field Technical

Fig. 1. Ir. Sarifudin, MM, Head of Sub-Directorate of Performance Assessment, MoEF presented the result of Field Technical Guidance (Photo: Burung Indonesia)

Guidance on the monitoring and evaluation for the 16 ERC holders. The results of the Field Technical Guidance were delivered via a Focus Group Discussion held by MoEF on December 19, 2018 (further information available by request). Another national level training was conducted – In House Training: Monitoring & Evaluation of Ecosystem Restoration and Carbon Sequestration in Production Forest. The training was held in collaboration with the Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management and the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG).

Training for key stakeholders in Mbeliling landscape on forest planning, monitoring, and certification

In the first semester of 2018, Burung Indonesia focused on capacity building activities for the local community in West Manggarai, aiming to increase knowledge in managing sustainable forests.

- Facilitation and advocacy for ecotourism potential for Forest Management Unit (FMU) of West Manggarai in the context of landscape management and social forestry scheme.
- The formation of TLAS Coordination Team in West Manggarai supported by Provincial and National Government
- Training of Facilitator of TLAS in West Manggarai



Fig. 2. Training of facilitator on TLAS in West Manggarai, Flores (Photo: Burung Indonesia)

In the second semester of 2018, Burung Indonesia focused on capacity building in forest planning and monitoring for the Forest Management Unit (FMU), as the highest authority in forest governance in West Manggarai (further information is available by request).

'Identification of ecotourism sites in Mbeliling landscape with FMU; the development of ecotourism using a social forestry scheme'

The aims of the study were to:

- Collect data and information on potential ecotourism sites;
- Identify existing ecotourism management models by the parties in Mbeliling landscape;
- Identify opportunities and challenges for managing ecotourism in the Mbeliling landscape; and
- Formulate recommendations for the partnership management of ecotourism in Mbeliling landscape.

The following are the results of the study:

- Mbeliling landscapes have a variety of both natural and cultural charms.
- A feasibility study for each potential location is needed to obtain valuable management recommendations.
- Synergy between stakeholders is absolute, especially between stakeholders with financial authority, agencies with good human resources, and also policy makers.
- Puar Lolo will be a pilot site for ecotourism development in Mbeliling landscape.
 - The FMU already conducted a feasibility study and have started the initiative.
 - a. There are community groups that are willing to build partnerships with FMU in managing the ecotourism site.
 - b. The location is near the inter-city roads and the infrastructure is available.
 - FMU has created the Puar Lolo Working Group to accommodate input from relevant stakeholders.

PHILIPPINES

Echo-trainings of the 2017 CIDT Improving Forest Governance training were conducted in two Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Mts. Siburan and Hilong-hilong, on 13-15 November and 15-16 November, 2018, respectively. Participants in Siburan were represented by the Bantay Gubat group, Important Biodiversity Area Monitoring System (IBAMS) team, Local Government Unit - Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (LGU-MENRO), Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (DENR-CENRO), and Sablayan Prison and Penal farm (SPPF); while prospective Bantay Banwa from the two partner IP federation/communities in Hilong-hilong attended the activity.

Main topics discussed included a) the forest situation from the global, regional (Project countries), national, and local scenarios; b) communication of multi-stakeholders' processes; c) forest governance, including independent forest monitoring; and d) climate change and responses. The training provided an opportunity for the participants to understand the basic concepts of forest governance, the significant role of Bantay Gubat and the multi-stakeholders' groups to contribute for an effective, functional and all-inclusive forest governance work in the KBA, and to the Philippines as a whole. The training also provided them with better understanding of climate change and its impacts.

The sessions were a mix of technical and soft skill enhancements, which were discussed through a workshop-input approach where the participants could share personal insights and experiences as forest resource managers. Through the different learning exercises and workshops, the participants were able to share their own perspective of forest governance, effects of climate change, and their own coping mechanisms or adaptation measures.

At the end of the 3-day activity, action plans reflecting planned mitigation and adaptation measures were prepared by the participants. The plans will be implemented in 2019. The training was facilitated by the CIDT Training of Trainer graduates, and was held the 2nd week

of November in two sites (Mts. Siburan and Hilong-hilong). A total of 47 participants Siburan – 17 (all male); Hilong-hilong – 30 (24 male, 6 female) attended the training.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Basic Governance training and modelling was conducted prior to the annual general meeting and TCA representative meeting in February 2018. The training was delivered to all TCA staff and some local level government staff by the TCA CEO and COO.

The National Stakeholder Workshop for this project was held in Port Moresby in September 2018. The University of Papua New Guinea GIS/RS Centre (UPNG) organised this workshop. TCA's Public Relations Manager and three Project Officers all attended. A total of about 15 people attended including national government representatives.

In September 2018, a one week GIS training was conducted at Lumi TCA base by UPNG. The training was specifically for the TCA Project and Research Officers.

Activity 1.1.2 Deliver training for local non-state actors on forest management, conservation planning and land use planning processes (MY, PH, PNG).

MALAYSIA

A Basic Photography Workshop (II) for MNS Hornbill Guardians at Kampung Chuweh, Temengor (7th – 9th July 2018) was held to improve their photography skills on how to take better photographs of subjects in the field. This was done as most community members cannot read or write sufficiently; therefore, taking photographs of hornbill nest and locations is the best way to collect data.

The MNS Hornbill Volunteer Programme (HVP) was held at Belum-Temengor Forest Complex (BTFC) from 1 August - 30 September 2018. This is part of MNS's Important Bird and Biodiversity Area/Forest of Hope area monitoring under the project which is open to the public. It aims to monitor the globally threatened Plain-pouched Hornbill, *Rhyticeros subruficollis*; provide opportunities to MNS members' involvement in conservation efforts; and to interact and foster greater interactions and understanding of Orang Asli (indigenous) communities and issues in BTFC. About 60 volunteers were involved in this citizen science monitoring exercise.



Fig. 3. Photographs from the MNS Hornbill Volunteer Programme at Belum-Temengor Forest Complex 1 August – 30 September 2018.

(Please see [https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2037577719867370?_tn_=-C-R](https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2037577719867370?_tn_=-C-R;);
[http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2042792192679256?_tn_=-C-R](http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2042792192679256?_tn_=-C-R;);
[http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2047832852175190?_tn_=-C-R](http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2047832852175190?_tn_=-C-R;);
[http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2057549831203492?_tn_=-C-R](http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2057549831203492?_tn_=-C-R;);
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Xod4fq5X5E>;
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ul-AaeAYmno>; and
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8X5iOMyfuVw&t=6s> for more information about HVP)

The project continued to support Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS) – the Indigenous Peoples Network in Malaysia – in its yearly Perayaan Hari Orang Asal Sedunia (PHOAS) celebration in Bau, Sarawak by funding its capacity building seminar, entitled “Seminar on Strengthening Indigenous and Community Conserved Area (ICCA)” on 8 August 2018. About 200 indigenous people from all over Malaysia participated in the event. The seminar aims to share ICCA’s knowledge, discuss ICCA’s concepts and terms, and gather information on the ICCA management. The seminar was officiated by a Member of Parliament, YB Willie Mongin. The project also supported three members of the Hornbill Guardians to participate in PHOAS. They brought village crafts for sale and networked with others (further information is available by request).



Fig. 4. Indigenous and Community Conserved Area seminar, 8 August 2018.



Fig. 5a. Perayaan Hari Orang Asal Sedunia, 8-9 August 2018.



Fig. 5b. Perayaan Hari Orang Asal Sedunia, 8-9 August 2018.

MNS Sabah conducted a workshop on the conservation of Pulau Ular, a potential Important Bird and Biodiversity Area, to share information with members on the conservation status apart from pursuing gazettement of the island as a Wildlife Sanctuary (7 April 2018). Please see Activity 2.1.1 for more information.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

UPNG held GIS mapping and land use planning workshops twice during 2018. Boundary definitions and land tenure were discussed in detail with Local Level Government (LLG) Land Mediators present. Advice was provided by a former Law and Justice Department employee.

TCA officers were trained to use GIS applications (QGIS software application was used during the training because it is a free open source mapping software). During the training, the officers identified their clan boundaries and then they were assigned to demarcate the land boundaries and create a land use plan for their area. Community land boundary mapping is very crucial for forest governance in PNG because each community or village (50 villages altogether in the TCA area) have their own land boundaries that need to be surveyed, mapped and demarcated both physically and on maps. Therefore, when TCA officers are trained to use such equipment and skills, they would be able to undertake field measurements of land boundaries and be able to plot out the land boundaries on maps which can be used to monitor and control other land use activities that may threaten forests and biodiversity, such as endemic tree kangaroos. Additionally, land use planning will be important for REDD+.

Plans for land use planning processes were discussed and determined that mapping boundaries directly with clan leaders needed to occur. All decision-making processes need to be done in this fashion to satisfy and respect the cultural systems and hierarchy of land tenure in PNG. This was unforeseen until now and will result in delays in producing boundaries and land use plans for all 50 villages.

Staff are currently conducting further awareness to villages including information on Free Prior and Informed Consent. Subsequently, MOU agreements are being re-signed with 50 villages following this awareness (early 2019). Meetings were held with the Centre for European Policy Analysis (CEPA) on Time to the Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) submission.

CEPA and UNDP conducted a simple Monitoring & Evaluation Tracking Tool (METT) training with TCA's COO and CEO. This training will be delivered to TCA Research and Project Officers in early 2019. This will be used as villages monitoring tool for the TMRCA from now on.

Activity 1.1.3 Build the capacity of state and non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition and forest carbon stocks (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

BirdLife International completed the development of a capacity needs assessment that included a detailed questionnaire on the skills needed to implement the project's environmental monitoring activities, including GIS, site monitoring, database management, and data analysis. The questionnaire was followed-up by a training session for the partners on site monitoring and other technical aspects of the project, held by BirdLife International using skype in June 2018. Partners were asked to prepare monitoring strategies for the focal project sites. A series of skype meetings was held with the partners later in the year to discuss these monitoring strategies and to help identify the training needed to build the capacity of the partners in monitoring forest condition and resource use. The results are currently being used by BirdLife

to plan the training and information sharing activities to be conducted during 2019, which will include meetings to exchange information and expertise on community-based monitoring. Scientific staff of BirdLife have communicated with the project partners on a number of technical issues throughout the year.

INDONESIA

Technical capacity development for Local Community Groups (LCG) on forestry low-key data collection and analysis

Burung Indonesia has conducted data collection, and monitoring socialization result analysis trainings for 16 LCGs in the first semester of 2018 on managing their community-owned forest in a sustainable manner. The socialization was aimed to build awareness and commitment for Environmental Service Monitoring at the local community level. This activity is a next step for the forest monitoring program implementation in West Manggarai landscape as part of this project.

All 16 targeted villages carried out the community-based forest monitoring during 2018. Based on the consensus agreement with the LCGs and village government, the monitoring will be executed twice a year. The eight villages of Golo Damu, Golo Kondeng, Golo Desat, Watu Galang, Golo Ndoal, Liang Ndara, Poco Golo kempo, and Cunca Lolos have conducted the monitoring in two semesters while the other eight villages will do the second efforts in the first semester of 2019.



Fig. 6. Community-based Monitoring in Golo Desat village (left) and Golo Damu village (right) (Photo: Burung Indonesia).

PHILIPPINES

A requirement for the deputation of the Bantay Gubat by the DENR or LGUs is to undergo a training on environmental laws. The team conducted the Basic Ecology and Environmental Law Orientation-Training, which provides an introduction to basic ecological concepts and principles and Philippine Environmental Laws through forest governance to prospective Bantay Gubat volunteers in the three project sites. The ecological concepts were incorporated in the training to provide a conservation perspective into law enforcement activities.

Bantay Gubat participants were able to internalize how human activities affect the environment as reflected in the training discussions, structured learning exercises, group dynamics, and sharing of individual experiences as community leaders. The training emphasized the importance of Bantay Gubat's role in forest monitoring and reporting.

Sessions on Philippine environmental laws were facilitated by representatives from the DENR, which guided the Bantay Gubat participants to absorb their responsibilities as community-based forest protection and law enforcement volunteers. A total of 112 prospective Bantay Gubat were trained in three sites (Siburan -24 (17 male, 7 female); Hilong-hilong - 53 (38 male, 15 female); Irid-Angelo - 35 (24 male, 11 female). Twenty-nine percent (29%) of whom are women.

MALAYSIA

Komuniti PAKAS (Pusat Aktiviti Kesedaran Alam Sekitar, or Environmental Awareness Activity Centre) was officially launched in conjunction with the inaugural celebration of World Firefly Day on 7-8 July 2018 at Kuala Selangor Nature Park. PAKAS is a community empowerment initiative under the umbrella of MNS's Urban Community Forest (UCF). PAKAS is focused on local communities living within and near environmentally sensitive areas in rural and non-urban. PAKAS serves as an information sharing and discussion platform relating to environmental education. It brings the communities together for capacity building and creates awareness. The Firefly Community was also formed during the event.

(Please see <http://www.hmetro.com.my/hati/2018/07/358718/hargai-kelip-kelip;fireflyersinternational.net/world-firefly-day/>; <https://www.mns.my/2018/07/11/world-firefly-day-78-july-2018/>; <https://www.facebook.com/4naturelah/posts/launch-of-the-inaugural-world-firefly-day-and-komuniti-pakas-with-the-malaysian-/627386684286951/> for more information)

Treat Every Environment Special (TrEES) organised an NGO Roundtable Discussion on Central Forests Spine (CFS) to gather NGOs to share and exchange information and experiences working in the CFS landscape. This discussion enabled and improved networking, transparency, and accessibility to information relating to CFS. An NGO CFS Statement and CFS profile will be delivered to support Malaysia's policy implementation and development. The submission of the NGO collective statement on CFS has been re-scheduled because of Malaysia's general election on 9 May 2018 (further information is available by request).

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Tenkile Conservation Alliance

GIS mapping training was held with TCA staff, LLG, and advisors at TCA Base- Lumi. Training outcomes for this activity directly relate to measuring carbon densities and land use planning (resource use). The first step to achieve this is to define land ownership and boundaries using GIS (as explained above).

An overview of the fauna of the Torricelli Mountain Range is underway and will be completed within the first quarter of 2019. Current analysis of the birds of PNG show that the Torricelli Mountain Range contains greater than 50% of PNG's birds species, which is a clear example of the biodiversity significance of the area and why these forests should be protected. TCA Research Officers collected biodiversity data in the field by observations with GPS points, photographs, and village interviews.

Ten newly purchased camera traps were used on two occasions at two research sites in the Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area. These cameras have been calibrated to capture clear images of small mammal fauna. Data from one of these sites (Souleri) has been collected, the other is still in the field. Results show that the improved images collected will make

identification of small mammal and bird species much easier. It has also provided a database of at least six individual Critically Endangered Weimang Tree Kangaroos which was previously not possible with other camera traps being used. This is due to being able to be identify individuals due to the unique markings on the tail.

During the CIDT training, presentations on how to use and monitor forest resources and observe the forest conditions were given.

Activity 1.1.4 Deliver training and support for community forest plantations, including a FLEGT licensing pilot for a sustainably managed teak plantation (IN).

INDONESIA

Facilitation to implement sustainable forest management for Community Teak Groups

Burung Indonesia has been facilitating the long process of Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) socialization and Focus Group Discussions at the district, village, and hamlet levels in two pilot sites in West Manggarai, Poco Golo Kempo and Kempo. These discussions have led to the agreement and farmers' willingness to support and be involved in the TLAS initiative (further information available by request).

A total of 20 socialization and focus group discussions of the TLAS initiative were held in Poco Golo Kempo, Kempo, and Golo Tandong villages. Administratively, some of the teak plantation areas owned by Poco Golo Kempo and Kempo farmers are located in Golo Tandong village. Thus, discussions occurred there as well. The beneficiaries of the activities were village governments, village elders, farmers, and local small timber businesses. The number of participants involved in this process was 405 persons that consisted of 17% women. The activities were held from August to October 2018 involving the TLAS Coordination Team of West Manggarai. The West Manggarai TLAS Coordination Team is now being institutionalized through Governor Decree No. 347/KEP/HK/2018. This provides a legal basis for the team to work on TLAS implementation. The processes are now resulting in the consensus agreement to institutionalize the TLAS initiative at the village and hamlet levels through the establishment of 'Farmer Groups'. There were 188 farmers in the targeted villages responding to the process and willing to work for the initiative.

Facilitation of community land-ownership

The evidence of community land-ownership recognized by the National Land Agency is one of the absolute conditions that must be fulfilled by the farmers to get into the TLAS certification process. Burung Indonesia has begun these efforts by building strong engagement with the National Land Agency of West Manggarai and facilitating the village governments of Poco Golo Kempo, Kempo, and Golo Tandong villages to build a land certification proposal that was submitted to National Land Agency in October and November 2018. The land certification was proposed through Indonesia National Program called Complete Systematic Land Registration for the fiscal year of 2019. The program will be funded by the Government of Indonesia and not by the farmers.

Currently, Burung Indonesia is working with the farmers in collecting the juridical and physical data to speed up the process. Table 1 shows the number and area of community-owned land that is being proposed to the National Land Agency.

Table 1. Number of Farmer Proposer and Land Area

Villages	Number of proposers	Plot of land	Land area (ha)
Kempo	184	408	102
Poco Golo Kempo	156	878	131
Golo Tantong	213	790	213

Technical facilitation on improving timber (teak) productivity

Burung Indonesia has facilitated the development of teak demonstration plots that are located in seven villages in Mbeliling landscape, beginning September 2018. The development scheme of the demonstration plots uses an agroforestry system where teak (*Tectona grandis*) is the main commodity. During Q4 of 2018, Burung Indonesia trained 16 farmers in formulating bimonthly work plans, building a nursery for 234 teak saplings, and using hedgerows for securing land (further information available by request). The technical training will continue in 2019 to identify potential seedling areas, develop new teak plantations, and maintain the existing teak stands.

Technical facilitation to improve timber and timber product market value

There was a delay on this activity. In 2018, Burung Indonesia, Mbeliling farmers, and the local government of West Manggarai focused more on enabling the condition of the timber market in West Manggarai, Flores and neighboring islands. Thus, the activity will be implemented in 2019. There will be two main activities under our facilitation plan:

- a. Training in wood products making. Burung Indonesia and the village governments of Poco Golo Kempo, Kempo, and Golo Tantong will be selecting local champions to join the training. The training will be held for one month in the community timber business center in Jepara, Java Island. Jepara is the center of Indonesia's furniture industry, and most of the community members have small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs).
- b. Accommodating basic equipment for wood processing in Mbeliling will be a high priority. Basic equipment will be provided along with technical training in wood products making in 2019. Equipment will be used by the local champions who participate in the training in Jepara to share knowledge and skills to their colleagues.

Output 1.2 Organizational capacity of non-state actors supported by the action is improved

Activity 1.2.1 Organisational development support for local, provincial and national non-state actors (IN, PH, MY, PNG).

BirdLife International developed a Capacity Needs Assessment workbook in consultation with the national partners. The workbook explains the rationale for a diagnosis of both organisational and staff professional development needs within a framework of documented good practice. The organisational development part identifies 11 thematic areas of reference. These are divided into two tiers as follows:

Table 2: Essential and additional capacity themes

Tier 1: Essential Capacity Themes	Tier 2: Additional Capacity Themes
Organisational Planning and Management Governance Human Resources and Volunteers Leadership Fundraising Financial Management Partnerships and Networks Project Management	External Communication Internal Communication Constituency

The recommendation was for national NGOs to first focus effort on resolving issues identified with Tier 1 themes before they progress to resolve those in Tier 2. On the professional development assessment, the workbook recommends competences that enhance effectiveness and efficiency to deliver projects. These competences do not extend to technical areas of forest governance or management. To this end the competences assessed were as follows:

- Leading Self
- Leading others
- Project Management
- Communication and working with stakeholders

The workbook has two-assessment tools based on Excel files with formulae that demonstrate graphic results based on data provided for organisations and individuals. The graphic results are an aid to a prioritisation process of the issues to address with appropriate capacity building interventions. The workbook and assessment tools are available by request.

At the Project Management Team meeting in Bogor in June 2018, BirdLife International led a day session to review the workbook and discuss organizational needs; identifying strengths and weaknesses of project partners and where they can aid each other. The following organisational development issues within Tier 1 and 2 were identified across all four project partners:

Table 3: Organisational development issues

Fundraising	Lack of policy on donors No un-restricted fundraising plan Limited skills in proposal development Low donor diversity
Financial Management	Limited budgeting skills Poor or non-existing financial reserves
Constituency	No Supporter/Membership Strategy Low Supporter/Membership Base Poor Supporter/Member Benefits
External Communication	Poor Brand promotion No Communications Strategy Poor communication outputs Poor Media Relations

These four organisational development limitations and the specific sub-themes under each, influence the performance of the organisations and will form the basis of common interventions for all the organisations. There are some of the other seven of the 11 thematic issues, which inhibit some partners more than others. This will require unique interventions as will be

identified in the organisational development plans prepared based on the assessment. Development and refinement of the themes to assess the sub-national partners on organisational needs started in 2018, but will be defined together with project Partners in 2019. Further to that the national Partners will conduct the assessment.

INDONESIA

Community teak group facilitation to establish forestry business legal entities (cooperatives)

Burung Indonesia has facilitated the development of an article of association for the Farmer Groups (addressed in the TLAS facilitator's work plan) and institutional revitalization of the Mbeliling Committee by increasing their role in management of the Mbeliling landscape.

The Mbeliling Cooperative aims to register as a legal entity and form a long-term work plan for the cooperative, to be implemented in the first semester of 2019. However, prior to completing the work plan, a support system at the lower levels of the organization need to be established. There are several organisational levels that will be built under the cooperative to accommodate internal and external matters related to timber governance:

1. **Farmer Group:** The Farmer Group consists of farmers at the hamlet level. The group is responsible for
 - Organizing farmers at hamlet level
 - Preparing juridical and physical data of TLAS certification requirements
 - Provide timber supply
2. **Joint Farmer Group:** The joint farmers group is a village-level platform that is responsible for
 - Organizing farmer groups from the hamlet level. The management members of Joint Farmer Groups are selected from representatives of the Farmer Group.
 - Formulating a consensus agreement with other Joint Farmer Groups in other villages on the governance of the Cooperative as a business management unit/legal entity.
 - Organizing the data needed for the TLAS certification process
 - Ensuring the productivity and sustainability of timber stands by providing assistance
3. **Community Forest Management Unit:** The Community Forest Management Unit is responsible for
 - Overseeing all Joint Farmer Groups
 - Building external relations and communications with auditors and local the government. The Management Unit will coordinate the audit process and hold the TLAS certificate on behalf of the groups.

Currently, the facilitation stage has reached the formation of Farmer Groups at the hamlet level and formulation of their work plans (further information is available by request). There were five Farmer Groups built in the second semester of 2018, including two in Poco Golo Kempo, one in Kempo, and two in Golo Tantong villages. The number of farmers who joined the groups is 75 persons in total. The formation of Joint Farmer Groups is planned to be executed in the first semester of 2019.

Business development/plan facilitation for community teak groups

A timber market-potential study was conducted 20-27 September 2018 in Bali and Java Islands. The study collected data and information regarding the timber product supply chain, engaging

potential buyers, and seeking opportunities to create a learning site in Java Island for Mbeliling farmers. The study covered sawmill, small and medium-scale enterprises of furniture production, and exporters (further information available by request). Interviews, direct observations, and literature reviews were used to collect data.

Based on results, Burung Indonesia recommends to

- a. Increase farmers' knowledge about access to the timber market, timber prices based quality, and market demand
- b. Improve farmers' skills in silvicultural techniques and sustainable forest management
- c. Hold a training on how to develop joint ventures and build good relations with the industry sector
- d. Provide primary industrial equipment

Selling timber furniture will add a significant margin of income for the farmers.

In 2019, a follow-up study is planned to

- a. Deliver the results of the study to teak farmer groups, village governments, and West Manggarai local government.
- b. Develop a business plan for Community Forest Management Unit



Fig. 7. Burung Indonesia staff and small and medium-scale enterprise owner in Bali (Photo: Burung Indonesia)

Strengthening institutional capacity of the Ecosystem Restoration Concession Working Group

Burung Indonesia and the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG) are in the process of creating a website for the ERWG and are currently developing website content, web design, and discussing plans with the developer. The website will be the centre of information and promotion platform of ecosystem restoration in Indonesia. The target audience of the website are relevant directorates at Ministry of Environment and Forestry, academics, young professionals, and investors. The website will showcase all updates and inspiring stories of ecosystem restoration efforts in Indonesia. The 16 ERC holders agreed and committed to provide regular stories and assigned one of their staff to engage with the website development.

PHILIPPINES

Participatory Situational Analysis (PSA) is community-level research focused on determining the socio-economic, forest governance, and socio-cultural situation of target communities, as

well as gender roles and relationships between and among local stakeholders. It employs a variety of participatory tools that are inclusive, interactive, and iterative. This type of research was necessary to identify appropriate and culturally sensitive tools in conducting capacity building activities within these communities, and enable the team to better understand how best to engage women Indigenous Peoples (IPs). The first rollout was conducted in Lanuza among two tribal communities, namely Pakwan Manobo Indigenous Cultural Community (PMICC) of the Manobo tribe and Kahugpongan Tribung Mamanwa-Manobo (KATRIMMA) of the Mamanwa tribe 30-31 August and 3-4 September 2018. In attendance were 84 community members (PMMIC - 44 participants (26 male, 18 female), KATRIMMA - 40 participants (19 male, 21 female).

The PSA serves as an entry point of the project to establish rapport and strong relationships with partner IP communities in the KBA, converse with them, and determine the needs and issues relating to forest governance and organizational development. PSA results revealed that there is a need for the project to develop an “IP Youth Development Program” both for Manobo and Mamanwa youth in close coordination with the Council of Elders and the National Commission for the Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). An “IP Adult Literacy Program” will likewise be developed to enhance capacity of local community leaders as forest managers and biodiversity champions within and outside their ancestral domain. Further, PSA results will be used by the project to develop training modules, local policy and sustainable livelihood interventions anchored on the cultural needs and interests of the local tribes. Further information is available by request.

MALAYSIA

One MNS staff member and two Hornbill Guardians from BTFC participated in the International Hornbill Research Training in Thailand (30 April – 12 May 2018). The Hornbill Guardians are of the local Jahai and/or Temiar indigenous tribes in BTFC. They were exposed to many facets of hornbill conservation/research/monitoring, including survey methods, phenology and nest searching/monitoring. They were introduced to Thailand’s Nest Protectors - award winning community based monitoring effort (hornbills and illegal cutting of logs in Protected Areas), and shared experiences with them. MNS’s Hornbill identification cards were also shared with Thailand Hornbill Nest Protectors. Please see <http://hornbill.or.th/event-2/2464/> for more information. This was not funded by the action, but is relevant capacity development.

The project team completed an assessment on ‘Organisation Capacity Development’ and ‘Individual Competences for Professional Development’ facilitated by BirdLife International. Results from these assessments will be used to identify areas where capacity development interventions are needed and can be delivered.

A Project Charter meeting/workshop for capacity building of the National Project Implementation Team was conducted with project advisors. The exercise was to discuss, finalise, and approve the format and template for project proposals and contract documents.

Since the inception of the project, the project has supported 14 individual activities of the National Stakeholders Committee (NSC) members (MNS branches/MENGO partners) in the Central Forest Spine and Heart of Borneo landscapes, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas.

On 24 December, a project briefing session was conducted with the Under Secretary, Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division, Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (KATS). These meetings help build relationships and support of the project.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Tenkile Conservation Alliance

Research Officers, employed under this project, have been deployed into the field - at one of the seven priority sites gaining valuable field experience training and practice using GPS and setting camera traps. Although presently funded under United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (already identified as co-funding for the project), camera traps play a vital role in monitoring forest condition, biodiversity, and changes within. TCA has been collecting camera trap data from the Torricelli Mountain Range since 2011. This data will be included to support this project for forest monitoring.

TCA has engaged its Research Officers full time under this project. This has helped develop and facilitate all of TCA's activities, especially networking with all levels of government. Local Level, Provincial, and National Government representatives have been engaged in all significant events as a result of this project, which has seen improved relationships and has shown an open and transparent flow of communication. To date, TCA feels that this project has strengthened the relationship it has with all levels of government within PNG and hopes this will increase as this project develops.

TCA's workforce now includes 16 Research Officers to work directly with Project Officers in all areas of TCA's work. Additionally, TCA staff engagement with the national government (e.g. CEPA) was improved (UNDP supported). For example

- Meetings were held with CEPA to clarify changes that need to be made in the Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area proposal.
- TCA staff and COO attended a Ranger forum with UNDP and CEPA
- TCA staff attended a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool training workshop with CEPA and UNDP partners

Other than improving governmental relationships, TCA has strengthened as a whole specifically by

- Hosting a Board meeting held at TCA Base-Lumi, with full transparent communication directly with local stakeholders and advisory committee
- Developing a new Financial Control Policy and Procedure as a result of this project and following three independent audits in 2018 of project activities (UNDP, EU, and BirdLife International).
- Utilising a Policy hub via the Institute of Community Directors network (TCA's COO is participating in Diploma of Business Governance training - TCA Australia support).
- Staff training on new Policy and Procedures as well as supplying input to developing policy and procedures. Many new organizational policies are yet to be developed and written.

University of Papua New Guinea GIS/RS Centre

UPNG supported TCA's work and through the reputation of the university has been fostering a relationship with the Sandaun Provincial Government, who are supportive of the project, and will potentially provide joint training with TCA and provincial government staff.

Output 2.1 Community-based forest monitoring programmes are established at seven priority sites covering more than 1.5 million hectares

Activity 2.1.1 Implement community-based forest monitoring programs at 7 priority sites covering more than 1.5 million ha (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

The community-based forest monitoring programs at the priority sites are being led by the project partners with technical support from BirdLife International. This support has included the provision of the Forest Watcher app for field testing, a mobile application developed by the World Resources Institute, which utilises data from Global Forest Watch for monitoring forest loss. The partners encountered a range of difficulties using Forest Watcher and both Haribon Foundation and Burung Indonesia decided to use the GeoODK app instead because they found it more suitable for their requirements. Haribon has hired a local consultant to develop a Community-based Monitoring and Reporting Tool (CBM&R) and Burung has developed a worksheet for their community-based monitoring, both of which are currently in draft form and are being reviewed by BirdLife. On the advice of BirdLife, Haribon is checking for historical monitoring data from the three priority sites to determine if it can be compared with the new data they are collecting.

INDONESIA

In Indonesia, the community-based monitoring programme targets the Mbeliling landscape, East Nusa Tenggara comprising 94,000 ha and was implemented in the 16 targeted villages. Monitoring was conducted in 12 villages with participation from village governments, village elders, Forum Peduli Kawasan Mbeliling (FPKM), women group members, and academics. The number of participants involved was 112 people consisting of 27% women.



Fig. 8. Focus Group Discussion with village's government for building awareness and commitment for Environmental Service Monitoring at the local community level (Photo: Burung Indonesia)

Community based monitoring was incorporated into the village work plan in four villages, allowing incentive for monitoring activities through village funds. Monitoring results will be used by the Community Empowerment Agency in enforcing village agendas as a development priority and reduce top down development program approach.

PHILIPPINES

The Community-based Monitoring and Reporting (CBM&R) Framework and Tools were presented to Bantay Gubat volunteers, local government, and local DENR offices to validate and seek feedback for its further enhancement. Presentations were held on 31 May, 5 June and 11 July 2018 in Mt. Siburan, Mt Irid-Angelo, and Mt Hilong-hilong, respectively. With full cooperation of DENR's local offices (CENRO and PENRO) and the LGUs in all project sites, local practices in resource use and monitoring were shared. In addition, the Bantay Gubat and IPs provided information on the aspects that are within their skillsets in monitoring and

reporting on indicators presented during the orientation. As a result, a draft CBM&R Framework was developed and its corresponding tool formulated (Appendix 2).



Fig. 9. Group photo after CBMNR Consultation in Tandag October 2018.

A key strategy identified in the framework was the development of an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area monitoring system that will include, as one of its components, the community-based monitoring and reporting tool. Thus, the team deemed it appropriate to use the Important Biodiversity Area Monitoring System (IBAMS) developed by BirdLife International. An adaptation of this system was developed by Haribon in 2012 and has been a key strategy in working with Bantay-Gubat and local government units (LGUs) on law enforcement since.

Haribon is engaging with DENR line bureaus, Forest Management Bureau (FMB) and Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), for technical assistance to implement project activities. As such, BMB conducted an orientation with Haribon on 16 July 2018 by presenting recommended and standard monitoring tools used by DENR for monitoring biodiversity status of the Philippines. Their input was incorporated into the CBM&R framework. The next steps include consultation with DENR BMB and FMB on the draft CBM&R framework and tool prior to implementation of the framework in 2019. Orientation on the CBM&R framework and tool will be undertaken upon completion of the interim CBM&R framework and tool in 2019.

In preparation for the implementation of community-based forest monitoring programs in the three project sites, the project team has begun organizing community-based forest protection and law enforcement volunteers/Bantay Gubat in Siburan, Irid-Angelo, and Hilong-hilong. These organized groups will provide assistance to DENR and LGUs in forest patrol and law enforcement in the KBA using the CBM&R Framework developed by the project. Monthly forest monitoring and reporting will be done in the three sites in 2019, which will be assisted and documented by the project.

MALAYSIA

The project currently supports the ongoing Hornbill Conservation Programme at BTFC (320,000 ha), including the monitoring of forest land use by indigenous communities within the landscape. Six members of the indigenous community from two local villages in the landscape were officially appointed and trained under the project as para-biologists. The project also supported Mr. Kamal Solhaimi of University of Malaya in conducting a study, *'Mapping Customary Boundaries and Resources Utilization among the Orang Asli of the Belum Temengor Forest.'* This study aimed to map physical boundaries of IP groups in BTFC, document their oral history related to resource use and regulation, and document challenges in sustainable resource use.

MNS Kedah branch organised a public forum on the Conservation of Greater Ulu Muda Forest Reserve (IBA; 160,000 ha) with local stakeholders on 29 January 2018. Ulu Muda Forest Reserve is the main water catchment to the state of Penang, Kedah and Perlis and is the last remaining biodiversity area in the northeastern part of Peninsular Malaysia. Seventy-eight people from the public, governmental agencies, and NGOs participated in the forum which also kick-started the Ulu Muda Scientific Expedition. In December 2018, preliminary work was presented on outcomes from meeting with relevant government officials, surveying the proposed areas for expedition, conducting public forum and talks, and presenting the proposal to local inhabitants.

MNS Sabah branch conducted a workshop on strengthening its members' participation and contribution in conserving Pulau Ular, Labuan (potential IBA) on 7 April 2018. MNS Sabah branch also started to work on Imbak Canyon Conservation Area (140,000 ha), which is another potential IBA identified for the State.

The project also supported MNS Kuching branch to conduct bird biodiversity surveys at two IBA sites in Sarawak, Mount Dulit and Samunsam Wildlife Sanctuary (22,798 ha). One of the recommendations that came from this is that the area of Mount Dulit be conserved as a national park, which would prevent areas from being logged, converted to agriculture, and hunted; there are currently two logging camps in the area. Additionally, the area could support ecotourism.

MNS hosted the Regional Helmeted Hornbill Inception Workshop 31 May – 1 June 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, organised by BirdLife Asia. It contributes to the identification of population hotspots, standardizing monitoring protocols and developing a road map for the species.

News articles relating to project activities were reported in some mainstream media. Four press releases were published: Ulu Muda by MNS Kedah Branch 29 January 2018; the launch of UCF Network 13 February 2018 and Komuniti PAKAS with the formation of Firefly Community 7 July 2018.

Please see <http://www.hmetro.com.my/hati/2018/07/358718/hargai-kelip-kelip>;
http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2017579445200531?_tn_ =C-R;
http://www.facebook.com/4naturelah/posts/627386684286951?_tn_ =C-R for more information.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TCA acquired the necessary satellite images for the majority of the project area for remote sensing analysis. All project Officers and UPNG used those images to digitize the project area (tracks and rivers) while UPNG is working on providing forest analysis data (e.g. percentage of primary vs secondary forests).

TCA and UPNG will build on existing community-based species monitoring programmes in the Torricelli Mountain Range by working with local landowners to monitor forest resource use, forest cover change, and habitat condition. This is a long-term activity which will be implemented over the duration of the project. The Centre through the Biology Division of UPNG will assist in conducting plant species assessment and identification. It has been planned that this exercise will commence in Year 3 (2019) and continue for the remainder of the project period.

Output 2.2 Remote sensing data is used to monitor and analyse forest cover change at 350+ Key Biodiversity Areas covering 32 million ha

Activity 2.2.1 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to assess forest condition, carbon stocks at 7 priority sites (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

Forest cover change at a resolution of 30 m was quantified for the period 2015-2017 for priority sites, using Google Earth Engine to analyse Global Forest Watch data (see Activity 2.2.2). These analyses will continue to be covered in the annual analyses that are planned for the remainder of the project, and capacity is being developed within BirdLife to use Google Earth Engine for analyses of other land cover attributes (e.g. fire regimes, carbon stocks, the spread of night lights) at the key project sites. The results of the forest cover change analysis will be used in conjunction with the community-based monitoring to provide a detailed assessment of the ongoing environmental changes in the priority sites. BirdLife will help the project Partners to obtain remote sensing data covering the priority sites, and provide training in using these data, to build their capacity to conduct their own analyses of forest cover change in the future.

INDONESIA

Enabling community-based forest monitoring of forest condition, ecosystem services, and carbon stocks

In Indonesia, forest condition and carbon stock assessment will be executed in Mbeliling landscape covering of 58,000 ha, comprising five Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). The prototype of a community-based monitoring tool was tested with the internal project team. Socialization of the monitoring tool to the community will be conducted through upgrading community capabilities for forest monitoring such as GPS training and using Geo ODK Collect as a tool for forest monitoring.

Burung Indonesia facilitated the monitoring process in the field to ensure the quality of collected data. Data analysis training is scheduled to be held in the second semester of 2019, as it will be conducted once all 16 villages finish their second monitoring. Therefore, the results can be used for comparative analysis. Burung Indonesia developed a draft monitoring framework for KBAs and community-based monitoring in Mbeliling landscape. The framework consists the scope and objective, method, strategic and analysis of monitoring (Appendix 3).

To assess carbon stocks inside the landscape, Burung Indonesia is working together with Research, Development and Innovation Agency, Ministry of Environment and Forestry in developing a method for carbon stock calculation. The methodology is currently being finalised.

PHILIPPINES

In June 2018, Haribon met with the University of the Philippines - National Institute of Physics (UP – NIP). The UP – NIP shared their experience on Remote Sensing using kite aerial photography, which is similar to the principle that the project is trying to achieve. The UP – NIP suggested to coordinate with SkyEye for the possibility of having a fixed-wing drone for a cheaper price. If this is not possible, they suggested for Haribon to acquire a rotor-based Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). These recommendations are under consideration.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Remote sensing data analysis is ongoing. Analysis of high resolution satellite images by UPNG will be used to inform community-based monitoring activities coordinated by TCA in the Torricelli Mountain Range. High resolution images and/or vegetation maps are usually obtained overseas at a high costs. UPNG has engaged a local GIS consultation firm to provide the UPNG with satellite data of 5 m resolution biannually. The data will be analysed to provide a map of TCA area at 5 m resolution which will be beneficial for land planning purposes. The purchase of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) equipment is still being considered as this could provide better quality data for the region. The total area to be covered is around 185,000 ha covering 50 villages in 13 LLGs. UPNG also produced an atlas for the Torricelli Mountain Range. The atlas provides full details of soil type, vegetation type (including forest type), rainfall patterns, among other data. UPNG produced specific GIS data for the project site alone that can be accessed upon request.

The use of Global Forest Watch was tested, but there were multiple constraints such as poor internet connectivity in PNG. More training may be necessary to increase TCA staff capacity to use the programs effectively as they did not find it user-friendly.

Activity 2.2.2 Use remote sensing data to analyse forest cover change at 350+ Key Biodiversity Areas covering 32 million ha (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

BirdLife International conducted an analysis using Google Earth Engine that used remote sensing data from Global Forest Watch to analyse forest cover change in the 667 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) that have been identified to date in the four project countries. The analysis calculated annual rates of forest loss in each KBA at a resolution of 30 m during 2015, 2016, and 2017, and the data for the three years was averaged to produce the two maps. One of these maps show the KBAs divided equally across five colours, which perhaps over-emphasizes sites with lower rates of forest loss, while the second shows KBAs divided between colours using a method called "Jenks' natural breaks," which better highlights the small number of sites with the highest rates of forest loss.

The analysis has been reviewed by the project partners, who have suggested several ways to improve the format of the outputs, and ways in which the analysis can be refined to contribute more effectively to their policy and advocacy work. For example, the Philippines Government banned logging and initiated the National Greening Program (a large reforestation initiative) in 2010, and a comparison between forest cover in 2010 and the present will be used by Haribon to assess the impacts of these national policies. MNS has requested BirdLife compare forest cover in 2007 with the current situation, to analyse and illustrate how forest cover has changed since they published their national directory of KBAs. BirdLife will conduct annual analyses of changes in forest cover in the KBAs for the remainder of the project, in addition to tailored analyses such as these to meet the specific requirements of the project partners.

During 2018, the boundaries of all forest KBAs in the project countries were reviewed on a case-by-case basis by BirdLife, comparing them with those of protected areas in the World Database of Protected Areas, and with Google Earth Imagery, to identify sites where there is potential to make improvements to these maps. The project partners will complete this review during 2019, and then BirdLife will work with them to prepare new boundary maps in GIS that will enable more accurate assessment of the changes of forest cover in the KBAs. In addition, the partners are working to update and improve their national KBA inventories. For example, MNS is planning to initiate the compilation of a new national directory of KBAs during 2019, which will review and update the data held on existing sites, and may add newly-discovered sites as new KBAs while potentially de-listing sites that have lost their international importance for biodiversity. BirdLife is planning to initiate a project to identify KBAs in Papua New Guinea, one of the few remaining gaps in the global network of KBAs, with TCA and UPNG contributing to this new analysis.

BirdLife has been collaborating with Global Forest Watch to facilitate the integration of annually updated estimates of forest cover and loss, and weekly 30 m deforestation ‘alerts’ into the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA) monitoring dashboard, which is being developed as part of a complete overhaul and redevelopment of the WDKBA. BirdLife is also working with Global Forest Watch to develop their dashboard functionality to show the locations of KBAs experiencing the most significant deforestation alerts each month.

INDONESIA

Forest cover change has been analysed in five KBAs covering of 58,000 ha in Mbeliling landscape. The analysis of Landsat 8 imagery in 2017 and 2018 resulted in classification of primary forest, secondary forest, mix-land farm (including teak plantation areas under this classification), savannah, and settlement. This analysis was at a small scale of 1:250,000. Changes were not significant between 2017 and 2018 (see Figure 10a and 10b). Most changes occurred in the capital city of Labuan Bajo, which was built up for settlement and tourism areas.

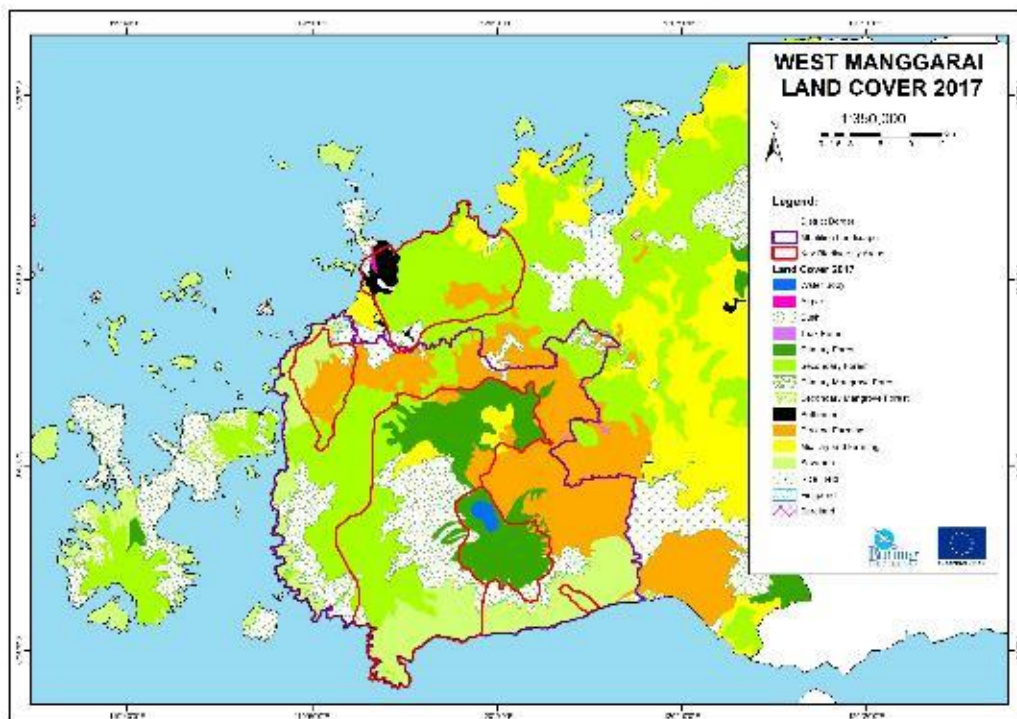


Fig. 10a. West Manggarai Land Cover, 2017

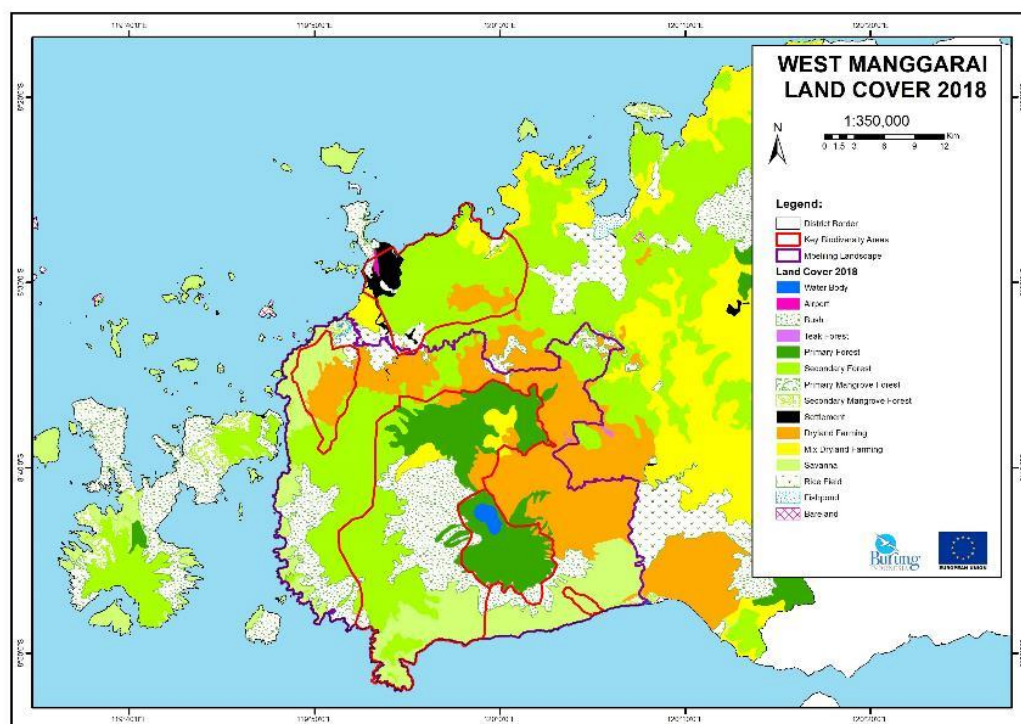


Fig. 10b. West Manggarai Land Cover, 2018

PHILIPPINES

Haribon acquired Landsat 8 Imagery for the three sites in order to serve as baseline data for monitoring via Remote Sensing: 1) Mt. Irid Angelo (Satellite Imagery date: 18 June 2018), 2) Mt. Siburan (Satellite Imagery date: 17 April 2016); and 3) Mt. Hilong-Hilong (Satellite Imagery date: 25 August 2015). Satellite imageries were subject to a) most-recent available data and b) land and scene cloud cover of less than 10%. Cloud cover was considered more in selecting these satellite images in order to minimize errors when the actual remote sensing is conducted.

MALAYSIA

BirdLife is supporting MNS in remote sensing analysis. MNS has set up an in-house spatial database system for this purpose and IBA metadata has been downloaded from BirdLife. A land use monitoring unit was established and equipped with drone surveillance capability and is managed by two people. The project team also met with the Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (JUPEM) for possible collaboration relating to spatial database sharing and use on 26 January 2018.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TCA has provided UPNG with satellite images of the project area, but analysis has not started. UPNG GIS/RS Centre is in the process of purchasing a LiDAR machine to assist in monitoring forest cover in the project site. The LiDAR equipment is important because monitoring land use and forest cover changes at the project site level requires high resolution images to detect any small changes and current satellite images are obscured by cloud cover.

Activity 2.2.3 Monitor implementation of REDD+ safeguards and safeguard information systems, including stakeholder participation (IN, MY, PH, PNG); (see 3.1.2)

BirdLife worked with project partners to develop a national REDD+ progress summary to build knowledge, share understanding, and support identification of national advocacy priorities across the project countries. This focused on progress against the four key United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ([UNFCCC](#)) requirements for receiving Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) results-based payments and is designed to be reviewed annually.

BirdLife also worked with individual partners to help them understand their own REDD+ policy contexts. For example, BirdLife helped summarise the national REDD+ situation for TCA and developed bespoke briefing materials on key forestry and land tenure national laws that set the context for REDD+ delivery in the project site. Other examples of briefing materials developed by BirdLife include simple summaries of complex research reports on challenges of ecological restoration within REDD+ (for Burung Indonesia) and a global analysis of REDD+ delivery to date (for all partners).

Birdlife provided some simple training on UNFCCC Cancun safeguards at the regional Project Manager Team meeting in Bogor.

INDONESIA

A website-based safeguard and safeguard information system is operationalized and maintained by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, but it is currently unused because Indonesia has not arrived at the implementation stage. The Government of Indonesia are now working on the stage of strengthening the advocacy of the National Registry System, raising commitment of all relevant stakeholders to register their projects in the system. All ecosystem restoration concession holders who are focusing on the carbon trade have registered their projects on the registry system.

Within this period, the Government of Indonesia focused on the implementation of Article 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Agreement; preparation of tools and policies for full implementation of result-based payment, including community participation in emission reduction program through REDD+. In 2019, Indonesia will still be reviewing its Nationally Determined Contributions, or NDCs, and executing the Katowice Package Rule Book. The preparation of the instruments, reaching broader participations, confirming regulation and carbon credit mechanism. During the period of 2015 – 2018, there were 1567 villages registered in Climate Village Program as an initiative from bottom of the pyramid. Burung Indonesia will analyse if this scheme can be replicated in the project site.

PHILIPPINES

The Philippines government released its update on the Philippine National REDD+ Strategy June 2017. According to the document, studies are underway on a national reference level, a national forest monitoring system (NFMS), and measuring, reporting, and verifying (MRV) of REDD+ activities as part of the REDD+ Readiness Phase. It also recognizes that despite the achievements on the MRV much work is still needed on the other aspects of the Strategy, such as the need for multi-institutional collaboration and engagement to raise carbon MRV from the current project-based level to sub-national and national phases and to operationalize the institutional structure for the national MRV scheme where the roles and functions of various stakeholders and institutions shall also need to be specified. The team hopes to work closely

with the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) who takes the lead in the Department of Environment and Natural Resource (DENR) in 2019.

MALAYSIA

MNS has been a member of the National Steering Committee on Climate Change since 2011. Hence, MNS is actively involved in providing input throughout the process of, discussion on REDD+ readiness, developing safeguards and safeguard information system, and the preparation of REDD+ Strategy. The country's National REDD+ Strategy has been finalised, submitted to UNFCCC, and uploaded on the UNREDD website. It provides the framework to conserve forest sinks and biodiversity, and allow to access results-based payment.

MNS participated in the following governmental meetings/consultative workshops relating to the finalisation of the Third National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report (NC_3/BUR 2):

- 9 January 2018; BUR_ 2 Inception Meeting
- 23 February 2018; Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on NC3 and BUR_2
- 23 March 2018; Meeting NSC NC_3/ BUR Bill. 1/2018

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PNG, through the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), is still developing its National REDD+ Safeguard Information System as required by UNFCCC. The draft version is online for review and comments. Once the REDD+ Safeguards Information System (SIS) is finalised and approved, UPNG and TCA can use the materials from this SIS to conduct trainings at the community level. Currently, the REDD+ SIS training and participations are at the national level where UPNG is privy to these trainings and information. PNG approved approaches by UNFCCC already requires REDD+ SIS to be developed at the national level and implemented at the sub-national and project-based levels. Therefore, it is appropriate that UPNG and TCA adopt the SIS training materials from the national level.

TCA staff attended REDD+ training with CIDT and delivered further awareness to villages following this training. Most stakeholders, comprising 50 villages, ~13,000 people, within the proposed Torricelli Mountain range Protected Area have gained awareness and/or training of this project via TCA staff and village representatives.

TCA has collated multiple REDD+ Training materials and other relevant documents to increase knowledge in this area and these documents have been shared with TCA staff and BirdLife International. This includes drafted documents from Wildlife Conservation Society who seem to be making progress in this area for PNG. TCA has yet to develop its own training of trainer's program which aims to be a simplified explanation of REDD+ which is relevant within the PNG context. This training would then be rolled out in all 50 village communities by TCA staff. TCA also aims to develop its own safeguards policy relevant for local communities.

Activity 2.2.4 Use existing reporting tools (including Global Forest Watch) to compile, analyse and disseminate community monitoring data (MY, PH, PNG)

BirdLife is developing a World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA) to manage data (state, pressure, response) provided by community monitoring (either directly into the database or via mobile application).

PHILIPPINES

Since 8 January 2018, Haribon has been coordinating with BirdLife, World Research Institute (WRI), and Vizzuality on the possibility of using the Global Forest Watch (GFW) mobile app. Some actions that were taken are as follows:

- Haribon suggested features that can be included in the GFW app, such as offline compatibility of the application, activity tracking, use of Bluetooth or wifi in transferring reports (in case mobile connectivity is not available at the time), and a pass-and-forget mechanism for the reports.
- The Community Organizers, together with the office-based staff of Haribon, tried and tested the GFW app in their respective sites in April 2018. Feedback was solicited and e-mailed to BirdLife, WRI, and Vizzuality. Specifically, the following technical glitches were encountered by Haribon upon using the app (and the desktop version as well):
 - Desktop version cannot download reports submitted from the mobile app;
 - Desktop version cannot support an admin-member scheme for submission of reports; and
 - Mobile version can only support a small area for monitoring

Said glitches need to be addressed if Haribon/Project decides to use GFW as a monitoring tool, as these are the basic/primary functions needed by the project. If GFW is not feasible, Haribon will use another option in formulating a reporting tool using the Open Data Kit (ODK). The team is expected to finalize the Community-Based Monitoring and Reporting (CBM&R) Framework in the 1st Quarter of 2019. Once finalized, pilot-testing of the indicators from the CBM&R Framework can be integrated in the ODK.

MALAYSIA

Discussions were held with partner organisations on 11 April 2018 with WWF-Malaysia and Aid Environment on strategic ways by which monitoring and reporting on deforestation activities taking place within the country can be documented, shared, and reported amongst stakeholders. MNS indicated its interest to use MY Forest Watch activities as a case study. Current MY Forest Watch activities are focused on extraction of land use data by overlaying the GFW information on Google Maps, plus determining the changes in forest cover (versus forest boundary) in time bound series. MY Forest Watch is also about mobilising local stakeholders, i.e. MNS State branches, NGO/CBO partners, and local community groups to monitor and report on deforestation activities on the ground.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The use of the Global Forest Watch app is currently not feasible to monitor forests on a regular basis due to cloud cover. See notes above 2.2.1. Currently, UPNG is using the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority basemap and Geobook data to report on forest developments and changes, but there is more work needed in this area and most of this activity will be implemented in 2019 due to implementation delays.

Output 2.3 Forest monitoring results are effectively communicated to local communities, policy makers and enforcement agencies.

Activity 2.3.1 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to inform advocacy responses to illegal logging and deforestation (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

INDONESIA

Discussions with key stakeholders to update forest condition and shape landscape management advocacy by Mbeliling Committee

Data collection and information related to programmes and activities in 2018 included acquiring documents of programmes, activities, and financing summarised in the Regional Revenues and Expenditures Budget (APBD) of West Manggarai District. In addition to APBD documents, Burung also obtained documents related to Village Fund use in 2018, particularly concerning villages within the Mbeliling landscape. This information is highly important to recognise the intervention of stakeholders' development in Mbeliling landscape. The intervention of development is believed to have impacts on changes to the landscape as well as peoples' social and economic conditions. Based on this, Burung is planning to monitor the development in the field to ensure it is implemented according to the plans outlined in said documents.

A stakeholder meeting was held in the second semester of 2018 as the Working Meeting of TLAS Coordinating Team of West Manggarai District. The working meeting also became the coordinating meeting of stakeholders in Mbeliling landscape to generate ideas and formulate the TLAS acceleration work plan. The meeting was held on 19 December 2018 attended by 18 participants out of 31 invitees. Those who did not come were heads of agencies/institutions that were needed in other district events on the same day. The meeting successfully developed a group work plan consisting of information and data collection, economic development, and institutional strengthening.

Discussions based on findings from monitoring results

Discussions with village governments were carried out in four villages: Liang Ndara, Golo Desat, Golo Kondeng, and Golo Damu. These four villages strongly support the monitoring activities, as resulting data can be utilised in formulating village development plans that are financed by the district government. Burung Indonesia also tried to increase the participation of village authorities and other important stakeholders, such as women groups and academics, in the monitoring program.



Initially, the community-based monitoring was only conducted by Local Conservation Groups, but through further discussion with village authorities, they have agreed to empower other relevant stakeholders in the village to participate in monitoring activities.

Fig. 11. Consultation with village authority at Golo Kondeng.

MALAYSIA

MNS strongly opposed three government projects that pose threats to the Central Forest Spine's integrity: East Coast Railway Line (ECRL); TNB Transmission Line cutting through CFS; and the proposed degazettement and compartment of 28 ha in Bukit Lagong Forest Reserve for a proposed housing development.

Please see <http://www.thesundaily.my/archive/12-ngos-urge-govt-permanently-halt-ecrl-project-DUARCH563220> and <http://www.thestar.com.my/metro/metro-news/2018/12/03/housing-project-proposed-within-forest-reserve/> for more information.

The “Friends of Ulu Muda,” a coalition of 19 NGOs/CBOs, including MNS, acted as a voice to address logging issues at Ulu Muda Forest Reserve. Please see Activity 2.1.1 for more information.

MNS Terengganu Branch and NGO partners, WWF-Malaysia and Rimba, followed the issue of forest reserve conversion into oil palm plantations by a state-owned company, and managed to put a stop to it after intense lobbying and advocacy work.

Please see <http://www.nst.com.my/news/nation/2018/01/322848/mns-concerned-over-degazetting-permanent-forest-reserves-terengganu>; and 18 January: Radio interview with MNS Terengganu on the state’s plans to degazette forest reserves for oil palm plantation at <http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/photos/a.1837134856578325/1920045941620549/?type=3&theater> for more information.

MNS with other NGOs also collectively sent a letter to Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, after the new government was formed in May 2018. The group urged the new government to enhance environmental protection within the cabinet and recommended an appointment of a minister, who will be very much concerned in protecting the environment. Please see <http://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2018/05/28/protect-the-environment-dr-m-urged-group-wants-dedicated-portfolio-in-cabinet-to-preserve-countrys-n/> for more information.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Illegal logging to the north of the Torricelli Mountains Range is being monitored on the ground by TCA Project Officers who live in this area. Reports are provided to the CEO on an on-going basis. GPS points and track logs were made of the existing road that penetrates the Torricelli Mountain Range, but staff did not enter the actual logging area. TCA does not have prior experience in this area and BirdLife will be supporting them in building advocacy capacity.

Overall, this is a sensitive issue in and will be discussed with the Sandaun Provincial Government on how best UPNG can assist in monitoring its forest for illegal logging and deforestation. The issue of illegal logging is not clearly understood. While all timber companies are issued timber and environmental permits to operate, failing to comply with the timber and environmental permit conditions can constitute illegal logging, yet the PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) does not see that, hence the tension between different stakeholders on the issue of illegal logging. Therefore, Provincial Governments through Provincial Forest Management Committees (PFMC) under the Forestry Act 1991 should have strong voices on operations that do not comply with the permit conditions. UPNG through forest governance activities can conduct training and awareness on this.

Activity 2.3.2 Communicate monitoring results and analysis to key stakeholders, policy makers and public (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

PHILIPPINES

The objective for 2018 was to gather more stories from the ground, collect personal accounts of site actors, engage the media, and produce the second wave of information campaign

materials. A total of eight articles were written by end of year, with eight other stories published by the media highlighting Haribon's work in forest governance.

1. Festival highlights conservation: <http://www.manilatimes.net/festival-highlights-conservation/377577/>
2. Youth leaders join talks on forest management: <https://www.manilatimes.net/youth-leaders-join-talks-on-forest-management/438553/>
3. Cebu holds 2nd Philippine environmental summit: http://www.manilatimes.net/cebu-holds-2nd-philippine-environmental-summit/387717/
4. Mapping for nature: GIScience in Biodiversity: <http://www.manilatimes.net/mapping-for-nature-giscience-in-biodiversity/389173/>
5. Ka Nestor – Champion of our Forests: <https://www.manilatimes.net/the-reason-why-ka-nestor-is-a-forest-champion/460372/>
6. More than just a bunch of trees: <https://www.manilatimes.net/house-measure-for-forests-can-help-save-environment/443152/>
7. Sierra Madre stifles world's fiercest typhoons: <https://www.manilatimes.net/sierra-madre-stifles-worlds-fiercest-typhoon-this-year/445734/>; <http://orangemagazine.ph/2018/sierra-madre-stifles-worlds-fiercest-typhoon-this-year/>; <https://businessmirror.com.ph/sierra-madre-stifles-worlds-fiercest-typhoon-this-year/>
8. Kaliwa Dam will destroy Sierra Madre biodiversity – Haribon: <http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/news/regions/675489/kaliwa-dam-to-destroy-sierra-madre-s-biodiversity-haribon/story/>; <https://www.manilatimes.net/haribon-kaliwa-dam-a-biodiversity-threat/471372/>; <https://www.msn.com/en-ph/news/national/kaliwa-dam-to-destroy-sierra-madre%E2%80%99s-biodiversity-%E2%80%94-haribon/ar-BBPUy3v?li=BBR8Mkk>; <https://opinion.inquirer.net/117650/china-backed-dam-will-destroy-sierra-madre-biodiversity>; <http://www.eaglenews.ph/biodiversity-ng-sierra-madre-maaaring-masira-dahil-sa-kaliwa-dam-haribon/>; <https://www.bilyonaryo.com.ph/2018/11/25/china-funded-dam-will-cause-extinction-of-countless-animals-plants-environmental-group-warns/>; <https://timesdirect.tv/biodiversity-ng-sierra-madre-maaaring-masira-dahil-sa-kaliwa-dam-haribon/>; <https://www.philstar.com/business/science-and-environment/2018/11/29/1872521/kaliwa-dam-will-destroy-sierra-madre-biodiversity>

Five media guestings for local/national/international radio and TV were recorded. A total of 17 posts for social media campaigns gained 1955 shares and 1760 likes.

Nine public awareness-raising events were conducted to showcase project and campaign for forest governance to over 2,000 individuals. Simple, easy-to-read information materials were developed for use across the project sites. To date, six sets of materials were designed for various project activities.

Eight other stories produced by top broadsheet; The Philippine Star and others covered Haribon's advocacy on the Forest Resource Bill (FRB).

The project was able to do TV and radio appearances to spread awareness on the importance of forests, forest governance, and non-state actors (e.g. Radio – DWBL, TV - PTV: Earth Day interview, Radio - Spirit FM (regular guesting), Radio - Radyo Veritas and TV - Eagle News).

To bring the forest governance message to the general public, six sets of information and education collaterals were developed. A “Ridge to Reef” memory game was conceptualized and produced. The idea was to “gamify” concepts, such as a watershed, to help spread awareness on forest ecosystems. Players would simply turn over cards highlighting forest species found from the forests to the seas or “ridge to reef,” memorizing the location of pairs and turning them over at the same time. “I am a Forest Friend” stickers were produced as giveaways and prizes to be distributed to all three project sites. The sticker set highlights trees native to the Philippines, and the importance of planting native species in Philippine forests in order to properly bring back forest ecosystems.



Statement placards or “fan signs” were printed and distributed to all three project sites, as well as for awareness-raising for urban dwellers in Metro Manila. The signs vary in messages from “I support better forest laws!” to “I plant native trees!” This gives an opportunity for the public to learn more about the advocacy for forest governance, as well as a chance to take a stand for forests, too.

A simplified FRB roll-up banner was produced for use in three sites and in relevant events. A project shirt was produced to optimize brand awareness and credibility for various types of project events and activities. For the same purpose, a Project Field Office sign was designed for installation in the three sites.



Eighteen web stories were published on the new Forest Governance Project (FOGOP) web sub-page (<https://haribon.org.ph/our-four-pillars/empowering-people/forest-governance-project-or-fogop/>), and shared on social media.

Seventeen posts for social media campaigns under the project garnered a total of 1,995 shares and 1,760 likes.

Haribon held nine awareness-raising activities in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Mindoro to help spread word about forest governance to a total of over 2,000 individuals. More than 100 children visited the Haribon booth during the annual Dugoy Festival in Sablayan, Mindoro where communities living near and around the Mt. Siburan IBA/KBA reside. Awareness-raising took place in Metro Manila and Cebu City, where native trees were highlighted and presented to fellow conservationists, a significant number of young people, international delegates and general participants during the Asian Development Bank Annual Meeting, the 2nd Philippine Environmental Summit, Earth Day 2018, and International Arbor Day.

Multiple school-based campaign activities were conducted across the country's premiere schools to raise forest and biodiversity awareness of the youth from all over the country, including back-to-back Forest Resource Bill talks, creative engagement activities, and posting fliers at the University of the Philippines (National Youth Conference; Tuklas Advocacy Fair), De La Salle University (National Youth Summit, attended by senior high school student leaders all over the Philippines), and Xavier School (Environmental Fair).

MALAYSIA

MNS continued to publish updates of various activities undertaken within the project in *Malaysian Naturalist* and on the MY Forest website and Facebook, including related MNS -

linked social media platforms. A BioBlitz Seminar held on 21 October 2018 shared biodiversity research results to the participants. Events related to the project were also featured on the MY Forest platform, alongside engagement with local mainstream media and bloggers for greater outreach. The *Malaysian Naturalist* magazine included project related information on a quarterly basis throughout 2018 (Vol. 71-3, March – May 2018; and Vol. 71-4, June – August 2018; Vol. 72-1, September – November 2018; Vol. 72-2, December 2018 – February 2019). A compilation of all the articles were produced in book form and disseminated at the National Stakeholders Committee (NSC) Meeting No. 2/2018 (available by request).

MNS continued to subscribe to *Meltwater*, an online news portal and Wildlife Crime Hotline managed by Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers (MYCAT) for the second year as a reliable source of forest-related news. Daily news on conservation and environment, including that of forest conditions and governance issues, are uploaded to MY Forest Facebook page (www.facebook.com/MNSForest/) and website (www.myforestwatch.com.my) and updated periodically.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TCA held two major stakeholder meetings at the TCA Base – Lumi during 2018. This is TCA's best form of communication to villages and advocacy for local landowners. Equal representation of men and women (50 men and 50 women) attend these meetings and they are paid to conduct the same meeting when they return to their villages.

TCA conducted regular meetings with CEPA, UPNG, and other relevant stakeholders as needed throughout the year. These meetings occur when the CEO and other senior TCA staff travel to and from Port Moresby.

The General public, supporters, and TCA donors have been informed of this project and its' activities via social media and regular newsletters.

TCA has had some media coverage due to the documentary release of '[Into the Jungle](https://intothejungle.net/)' (<https://intothejungle.net/>), which provided an opportunity to discuss the forests on various radio programs within PNG, Australia, and New Zealand. This feature-length documentary highlights the work of Tenkile Conservation Alliance in working with local communities to conserve wildlife by introducing alternative livelihoods, and stars TCA's CEO, COO, local communities, along with featuring Sir David Attenborough, Jane Goodall, and Tim Flannery. This effort has been supported by the related project funded by UNDP (which provides co-financing), but elevates EU visibility as various events allow for highlighting the current project.

There is no standard method of communicating monitoring results and analysis of illegal logging and deforestation in the country, which is why there are different views on illegal logging and deforestation in PNG. As this is a sensitive topic which may affect safety of project staff, advocacy efforts are being carefully considered and as previously mentioned, discussions with the provincial government are ongoing.

Output 3.1 National networks are established to support community-based forest monitoring, ecological restoration and sustainable community forest plantations

Activity 3.1.1 Develop national networks of community forest monitors to promote cooperation, information exchange and collective advocacy (MY, PH).

BirdLife International has been helping partners connect to a range of international experts including Global Witness (social justice), UNEP-WCMC (use of data to support REDD+ policy targeting), WWF (national networking PNG), and University of Leicester (innovative remote deforestation sensing). BirdLife also helped advise Haribon Foundation on proposed clauses within the Philippines Forest Resources Bill, which included reviewing global evidence and examples of forest law.

PHILIPPINES

Haribon Foundation is a member of various networks, which convene the Forest Resources Bill (FRB) Network. The FRB Network is currently part of the Technical Working Group assigned to draft the consolidated Bill in the Committee of Natural Resources of the House of Representatives. Haribon Foundation also joins other networks campaigning for the Green Bills and the Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System (ENIPAS), such as the Campaign for Land Use Policy Network and the ENIPAS CSO Network. These networks are also engaged in supporting the FRB and they share information on the political and social setting that is valuable in strategizing for lobbying of the bills.

Supporting site conservation action in Mt. Irid-Angelo KBA and as one of the founding NGO members of Save Sierra Madre Network Alliance (SSMNA), the project jointly organized a roundtable discussion on the construction of the Kaliwa Dam within Mt. Irid Angelo KBA. The objective of the roundtable discussion was to formulate alternative site conservation action strategies and approaches in lieu of constructing a mega dam. The project provided substantial information regarding impacts of the construction of Kaliwa dam on biodiversity and to the lives of local people living within and around Sierra Madre. The participants to the roundtable discussion recommended the conduct of an inquiry in Congress on loan conditions and terms that are grossly unfavourable to the KBA, and the country as a whole. The project has issued press releases on the Kaliwa Dam.

To get regular updates on the issues and responses on climate change, socio-political dynamics, and national environmental movements, Haribon Foundation engages with various partners among them are the following:

- *Akyson Klima* (Climate Action) – addresses climate change related issues
- Green Thumb Coalition – promotes green agenda to local and national governance
- URGENT Network – calls for urgent action to combat climate change

These partner engagements provide data and updates that are useful in planning for site action and national advocacy agenda with regards to forest management and forest governance.

Below is a list of network activities attended:

- April 30, 2018 – Green Thumb Coalition Forum on Charter Change and Natural Resources
- May 9, 2018 - CLUP Now! Forum on the Fate of the National Land Use Act in a Federalist Government
- May 11, 2018 – Akyson Klima Meeting on Nationally Determined Contributions Roadmap

- June 28, 2018 - Green Thumb Coalition Forum meeting on preparations for the State of the Nation Address
- August 15, 2018 - URGENT Network Meeting
- September 4, 2018 - NLUA Orientation
- September 19, 2018 - Kaliwa Dam Roundtable Discussion
- October 8, 2018 - Kaliwa Dam Campaign Planning
- October 12, 2018 - Aksiyon Klima (AK) Briefing on 1.5C Report and Department of Disaster and Resilience (DDR) Bill
- October 17 - ANGOC ENIPAS Orientation Workshop

MALAYSIA

MNS finalised the project's National Advocacy Plan and Communication and Visibility Plan.

The MNS Strategic Plan 2018-2030 is currently being finalised. On 11 March 2018, MNS's Bird Conservation Council (BCC) organised a workshop, themed: "Soliciting BCC members input to MNS's Strategic Plan 2018 -2030."

With five new additional members, i.e. The Penang Habitat, The Forest Trust (TFT), Institut Rimbawan Malaysia (IRIM), Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI), and Forest Department Sarawak, the project National Stakeholders Committee stands at 39 members, as of December 2018.

The Urban Community Forest (UCF) Network was initiated on 13 February 2018 in conjunction with World Urban Forum 9 (WUF 9). It aims to provide a platform to share information and knowledge on the protection of natural areas in urban landscapes. The initiative is important, taking into account that 75 per cent of Malaysia's population now live within the urban environment. At WUF 9, a networking session themed: "*Role of Non-State actors in the protection of urban green environment - Case study: Malaysia*" was held. About 90 attendees participated in the event (further information available by request).

Please see

http://www.facebook.com/UrbanCommunityForest/posts/317950228609649?_tn_ =C-R for more information.

Komuniti PAKAS, the sister initiative to UCF Network but focusing on rural areas, was launched during the celebration of World Firefly Day on 7 – 8 July 2018. About 15 Local Communities Groups (LCGs) are currently supported under this initiative. Amongst them, the "Friends of Firefly" at Sg. Timun (about 40 local communities) was established on 11 August 2018 while the "Friends of Hornbill" (about 50 indigenous communities) was formed during the Hornbill Festival (16 September 2018) at Belum - Temengor.

The annual National Stakeholders Committee (NSC) meeting was held on 13 December 2018. The project team and project beneficiaries shared project updates. About 50 participants attended this meeting.

Please see myforestwatch.weebly.com/events/national-stakeholder-committee-meeting-2018;

http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2123975687894239?_tn_ =C-R;

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aP4ksaUkFhg>; and

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KzgEqSba1rs> for more information.



Fig. 12. Malaysia project National Stakeholder Committee meeting 13 December 2018.

A working relationship with all NGOs working in the Central Forest Spine (CFS) was formally established through the formation of the MyCFS communication platform. The effort is spearheaded by Management & Ecology of Malaysian Elephant (MEME) and Wild Asia after a meeting with the Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (KATS) on 10 January 2018. This meeting outlined that the CFS landscape initiative may be re-branded and that KATS acknowledges there are multiple barriers to the initiative (e.g. lack of communication, lack of funding etc.). Two MyCFS meetings were held on 30 May 2018 and 22 November 2018 to define objectives of MyCFS and strategic next steps.

Activity 3.1.2 Establish learning networks for ecological restoration concession holders and community forest plantation owners (IN).

INDONESIA

Learning networks for ecosystem restoration knowledge was established in the form of the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG). The multi-stakeholder ERWG is a think-tank for policy strengthening and a learning center for ecosystem restoration implementation that brings together the MoEF with ecosystem restoration concession license holders, academics, and NGOs. A series of discussions with the multi-stakeholders of ERWG and MoEF were held to improve policy processes related to ecosystem restoration, REDD+ implementation and FLEGT.

Activity 3.1.3 Cooperate with government agencies on forest governance, management and conservation issues (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

BirdLife International facilitated development and provided feedback on advocacy strategies and plans with all partners; three of the four are completed. The intention is that these documents are not static, but will be regularly revised. BirdLife's template was adopted by The Centre for People and Forests (RECOFTC) for Voices for Mekong Forests (V4MF) project, a similar project supported by European Union to strengthen the voices of non-state actors in the Greater Mekong Subregion. A dedicated advocacy training and planning session will be included in the next regional Project Management Team meeting to refine these plans and share ideas between partners in March 2019.

INDONESIA

Burung Indonesia has worked together with the MoEF to provide policy inputs on forestry and conservation issues. Under this collaboration, Burung Indonesia has provided input to:

- strengthen the ecosystem restoration policy in collaboration with the Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management.
- the guideline of conservation partnership at protected areas in collaboration with the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership using social forestry scheme.
- the Minister of Environment and Forestry regulation No. P.20/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/6/2018 regarding Protected Animal and Plant Species in collaboration with Directorate General of Ecosystem Resources and Nature Conservation.

PHILIPPINES

The project team attended the 2nd meeting of the Lanuza Natural Resources Management Council (NRMC) 28 August 2018. The NRMC is local government body created to coordinate natural resource management activities within the municipality. Haribon Foundation has been invited to be a member of the council because of its long presence in the district. The team presented the proposed agenda for the NRMC based on the agenda proposed during project activity consultations. The team then presented updates on the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) as another proposed agenda for the NRMC. Project outputs include the review of the Forest Land Use Planning based on the commitments of the NDC. Based on the NDC, the forestry sector actions are focused on 1) Forest protection and management and 2) Restoration and rehabilitation. The Lanuza Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO) supported the agenda and shared that it is consistent with the tasks of the LGU. The team then held further talks with MENRO to discuss activities of the LGU-created NRMC. The team sees this as an opportunity to advance the project agenda in terms of support for the Bantay-Gubat and strengthen cooperation within different institutions working on monitoring and enforcement in the municipality. MENRO agreed to formulate a workplan to undertake these activities.

The Mayor of Cortes (Chair of the Lanuza Bay Development Authority (LBDA)) has requested assistance from Haribon for the preparation of their forest landuse plan (FLUP). Cortes is a local government unit (LGU) within the Mt Hilong-hilong range covered by the project. The project team saw this as an opportunity to facilitate involvement of community-based organizations within the municipality in forest land use planning, and assist in formulation of plans to support the NDC forest sector targets.

MALAYSIA

MNS has been involved in the implementation of the CFS Master Plan since 2012. Input is provided through participation in governmental meetings and consultative workshops relating to CFS. There are two projects under CFS, “Improving Connectivity in the CFS Landscape (IC-CFS)” and “*Protected Areas Financing Project.*” MNS was invited to join the Adaptive Management Advisory Panel (AMAP) under IC-CFS (9 August 2018), which acts as the technical advisor for implemented strategies and management of IC-CFS.

MNS attended several (governmental) meetings/consultative workshops relating to the CFS Master Plan:

- 6 February 2018; Expert Workshop on Stakeholder Perceptions and Spatial Priorities of the Central Forest Spine (CFS) Master Plan

- 14 February 2018; IC-CFS Project: Workshop to Consider Draft Findings and Recommendations of the Independent Rapid Review (IRR)
- 13 March 2018; IC-CFS Project: First Meeting on Technical Working Group (TWG) No. 1/2018 “Biodiversity Intactness Index (BII) & Biological Studies”
- 21 March 2018; Meeting NSC CFS No. 1/2018
- 30 May 2018; First MyCFS Meeting
- 17 October 2018; Second Stakeholder Workshop Development of a Management Plan for Tanjung Piai and Pulau Kukup National Park, Johor
- 22 November 2018; MyCFS Meeting
- 22 November 2018; Mindset Public Talks: Progress and perspectives on the implementation of the CFS Master Plan

MNS also attended other (governmental) meetings/consultative workshops relating to forest governance, biodiversity, and protected areas:

- 5 – 6 March 2018; Stakeholder consultation workshop on community engagement studies include indigenous communities in ecotourism and protection areas in Malaysia
- 6 – 7 March 2018; “Illegal wildlife trade and anti-poaching workshop”
- 27 March 2018; National Forest Day Celebration
- 30 March 2018; Meeting Core-Group Project on mangrove planting at national coastal
- 1 April 2018; National World Wildlife Day Celebration opening ceremony
- 4 June 2018; Project “Capacity Building In Measuring Ecosystem Services Using The Toolkit For Ecosystem Services Site-Based Assessment (TESSA)” - Consultation Meeting
- 4 July 2018; Consultant study on “Forest Payment for Ecosystem Services in Peninsular Malaysia”
- 5 July 2018; Legal study on Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES) in Peninsular Malaysia
- 17 – 18 July 2018; Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC) Standard Review Committee meeting
- 17 – 18 July 2018; Third Meeting on Standards Review Committee (SRC) for the review of Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification [MC & I] (Natural Forest)
- 6 August 2018; Meeting on the nomination of Royal Belum State Park as UNESCO World Heritage Site. MNS is sitting in the Technical Working Group and provided inputs and submitted the related information for dossier preparation on 21st December 2018
- 8 August 2018; Consultation workshop on IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Programme
- 22 – 23 October 2018; MTCC Strategic Planning workshop
- 29 October 2018: CSO-SDG Alliance organised a Multi-Stakeholder Discussion on the Mid Term Review of The Eleventh Malaysia Plan (MTR-11MP): Seeing the review from SDG lenses
- 30 October 2018; Meeting with Department of Wildlife and National Park (DWNP) Peninsular Malaysia to discuss on formalise MOU for Tapir Conservation
- 12 November 2018; Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) – Jurisdictional Working Group (JWG)
- 15 November 2018; RSPO 15th General Assembly; Please see www.rt.rspo.org/c/ga15-notice-announcements/ for more information
- 26 – 27 November: Stakeholders workshop on ‘Climate Action Plan’ for Malacca state

- 27 November 2018; MoneyTalks: Catalysing private sector finance for forest and biodiversity conservation in Malaysia

MNS was also involved in providing comments or suggestions to the establishment of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) in Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Terengganu and Kelantan.

Similarly, the project supported Mr. Woo Chee Yoong to attend the Association of Tropical Biology and Conservation Conference (ATBC 2018) 1 – 5 July 2018, themed “Linking Natural History and the Conservation of Tomorrow’s Tropical Ecosystems.” The conference highlighted the importance of revisiting the natural history into current conservation of tropical biodiversity by encouraging engagements and knowledge exchange and the way forward.

Local Community Groups (LCG) or PAKAS Community was launched during the annual Festival of Wings celebration at KSNP (20 October 2018). The event was officiated by State Assemblyman, YB Juwairiya Zulkifli, together with Kuala Selangor District Counsellor, Y.D.P. Rahilah Rahmat, and MNS President, Prof. Dr. Ahmad Ismail.

Please see http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2094708014154340?_tn=C-R for more information.

The Head of Conservation attended a dinner meeting with the Ambassador of France for Environment to Malaysia on EU palm oil policy issues, along with other environmental NGOs. Similarly, MNS attended a stakeholder workshop on the Sustainability Impact Assessment in support of trade and investment negotiations between the EU and Malaysia, and an NGO meeting on forest and biodiversity conservation issues with the European Commission’s Director of Global Sustainable Development.

The project also supported Perak State Parks Corporation (PSPC) in the installation of nine info boards about hornbills in Royal Belum State Park (10 – 11 November 2018).

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TCA attended Meetings held with CEPA, UNDP, and Minister of Forests and communicated with project implementation team at the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) regularly in 2018 to co-ordinate meetings and workshops held in Port Moresby that are related to this project. The output from these meetings is that the relevant departments, authorities, and ministries have all been informed personally about the project activities. Many meetings with the government have been by chance in Port Moresby and other major cities. These meetings have been a reminder of the project, its importance, and progress thus far.

UPNG take lead responsibility to inform Government agencies - due to their close proximity to agencies as they are in Port Moresby. It is difficult for TCA to be present in major centres monthly. Stakeholder meetings organised by UPNG serve to provide the awareness and direct communication with PNG Government agencies. Timing of those meetings will determine how effective and relevant they are to those stakeholders. UPNG are in the best position to gauge those meetings. TCA assists as best as it can to get as many Government representatives and other stakeholders to these events.

UPNG GIS/RS Centre had an informal discussion with the Sandaun Provincial Government on effective forest governance and will be further strengthening this dialogue between the three institutions (TCA, Sandaun Provincial Government, and UPNG). This is part of advocacy activities that UPNG can engage with to promote effective forest governance at the sub-

national level. The overall goal and outcome is to have the Sandaun Provincial Government to continually support the conservation activities by TCA. UPNG is a national institution and its dialogue with Sandaun Provincial Government will go a long way in strengthening state support to community conservation programme and activities.

Output 3.2 Regional cooperation is strengthened through exchange visits and a regional forest forum.

Activity 3.2.1 Promote cooperation and information sharing through exchange visits between countries (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

Key staff from each partner country met in Bogor, Indonesia in June 2018 for the annual Project Management team meeting. During the meeting there was an organisational needs assessment training and evaluation led by BirdLife International. The meeting was an opportunity for all project teams to present their accomplishments, discuss common issues, and review guidelines for successfully managing the project.

MALAYSIA

MNS Miri Branch hosted Mr. Jerome Pons, EU Delegation to Thailand, during a visit to Important Bird and Biodiversity Area sites in Sarawak: Lambir Hills National Park, Kuala Baram Wetlands, and Piasau Nature Reserve from 28–29 March 2018.

MNS's Policy Officer visited the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) after the project annual meeting in Bogor; where she met and discussed with researchers involved in REDD+ and FLEGT-VPA.

MNS's Head of Services visited BirdLife International in Cambridge, UK to facilitate and assist in the EU audit exercise from 3– 14 August 2018.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Seven of TCA's staff travelled to Australia and visited multiple National Parks and World Heritage Area as part of the UNDP/CEPA project to gain management experiences not possible in PNG. These visits have resulted in an increase in managing forests from a protected area perspective and those learnings have been exchanged to other TCA staff and village representatives when they returned to PNG. These trips to Australia have resulted in a greater commitment of the seven PNG staff to the Torricelli Mountain range Conservation Area and forest governance in general.

TCA has also developed a new Australian network with the International Rangers Federation and will apply for funding through the Thin Green Line Foundation to further support information exchange between Rangers in 2019 as part of building better and more sustainable organizational capacity overall. The plan is for the remaining six Project Officers to go to Australia in 2019 to learn about Agriculture and National Park Management coinciding with screenings of the Into the Jungle Movie.

While these activities are funded via another project, it is still relevant and highly beneficial to this project in terms of staff capacity building and information exchange.

Activity 3.2.2 Organise one (1) regional ‘Forest Governance Forum’ for policy makers, civil society and private sector stakeholders (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

The Regional Forest Governance Forum is now scheduled to take place in Indonesia in the first quarter of 2020. BirdLife’s Policy Advisor to the project met with Dr. Hilman Nugroho, the Director-General of Sustainable Forestry, in December 2018 at BirdLife’s office in Cambridge. He was very supportive of the Forest Governance Forum. His main advice was to avoid hosting the Forum in 2019 due to national Indonesia elections in April and the focus on forming a new government until end of the year. Instead, he advised 1st quarter of 2020 would be a good time to host it in Indonesia with the MoEF support and involvement in planning. CIDT is liaising with Burung Indonesia on the composition and establishment of a National Steering Committee, with ministerial buy-in and support and detailed planning is likely to commence after the annual Project Management Team meeting in March 2019, to ensure adequate lead-in time for preparation and communication.

INDONESIA

Burung Indonesia was involved in preliminary planning for the Forest Governance Forum. They facilitated the meeting between the Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management with Birdlife International and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) in Cambridge, UK. The meeting was held on 28 November through 4 December 2018 attended by BirdLife International, Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management Teams, and Burung Indonesia staff. The meeting went very well and BirdLife International introduced the partners’ project activities across all countries, providing the various six-month update factsheets.



Fig. 12. Visit of the Director General Directorate of Sustainable Production Forest Management of Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia to Cambridge (Photo: Burung Indonesia)

PHILIPPINES

Haribon Foundation supported the Landscape and National Environmental Dialogues, an initiative by Forest Foundation Philippines and Tropenbos to serve as a multi-sectoral, evidence-based platform for sharing local, national, and international experiences and lessons learned, and if warranted, policy recommendations that will enable effective landscape governance. The team was part of the coordinating committee for the national dialogue entitled, “*Geography of Governance: Landscape and Resource Management*,” held on 10-11 July 2018. This event enabled the platform to identify various issues and analyze status of the landscapes, and recommend immediate and medium term actions to address the challenges and

needs for effective management and governance. The team then became the lead organizer for the Sierra Madre Landscape Dialogue held 17-19 October 2018 in Quezon City. Target participants were key stakeholders in Southern Sierra Madre to which Mt Irid-Angelo belongs, many of these invitees to the dialogue are current partners of this project.

The landscape dialogues will allow for the identification, development, and strengthening of landscape institutions, which ensures that they contribute to inclusive and sustainable governance of forested landscapes. These dialogues shall provide the venue for local stakeholders from various sectors (community, academe, CSOs, and LGUs) to validate the results of the national dialogue, as well as identify opportunities, best practices, issues, and constraints on natural resource management and governance that are unique and relevant to their landscapes.

Specifically, the landscape dialogue aims to:

1. share experiences, knowledge, and challenges of environmental policy and governance that are unique to the respective landscape; if warranted,
2. provide recommended actions and policies around natural resource management and landscape governance specific to the landscape; and
3. provide opportunities for the stakeholders' learning and enhancing their capacity on landscape governance.

Output 4.1 Forest management, land use planning, and enforcement responses are informed by the active participation of non-state actors.

Activity 4.1.1 Work with indigenous communities to develop conservation plans and resource management committees for their customary lands (PNG).

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

A GIS specialist who has previously worked with TCA and UPNG's GIS specialist travelled to Lumi and conducted land use and boundary mapping training workshops for two weeks, to assist the indigenous communities in developing their conservation plans. All TCA staff were trained on digitized mapping where lines were drawn over satellite images. Tracks, river tracks, and waypoints were identified and mapped. Colour protocols and definitions were decided upon and an instruction manual was produced and provided to all staff.

The workshop aims train all Project Officers and Research Officers in using GIS software in order to begin land use planning which will include designated conservation and resource management areas. The GIS specialist has also offered to provide TCA with map production as required.

Overall, our intention is that TCA staff will:

- Work with local landowners and determine village boundaries and clan boundaries.
- Work with local landowners and determine designated hunting and non-hunting areas of land.
- Work with local landowners and determine designated garden and cash crop areas of land.
- Work with local landowners and determine areas relevant to REDD+. These areas of land will be measured for carbon at some stage during the project.

The GIS and GPS mapping will provide TCA with valuable baseline data and a system to collect large amounts of information for each community. The process of mapping also

provides communities with an opportunity for detailed discussion on more general conservation issues, REDD+, and land use planning necessary to achieve this project's outcomes. Once this is complete, TCA will be able to provide each village with a map of their land and designated areas. This is useful in preparation for REDD+, establishing the Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area, community resource management, and other aspects of TCA's work.

Much of the GPS and GIS mapping work will be supported by UNDP/CEPA co-financing and UPNG as required. TCA will also be consulting with other voluntary networks for advice as needed. Two TCA representative meetings were held during 2018 and general project planning and awareness was discussed. A separate agenda item of this project was included at both meetings. Baseline data (profiles) of villages have been updated and are currently in the field with staff to verify clan leaders and land ownership for each village.

Activity 4.1.2 Work with community based organisations to inform and influence forest land use plans and landscape management plans (IN, PH, MY).

PHILIPPINES

There is an issue regarding the coverage of the Agta-Dumagat-Remontado ancestral domain where targeted lands are currently occupied by government buildings, residential buildings, and agriculture by non-Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in General Nakar. This is causing tension in the finalization of the Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADS DPP). While both the Local Government Unit and IPs are willing to reconcile this issue, the longer it remains unsettled the more the tension heightens. The project team aims to facilitate a dialogue between the two parties to discuss possible strategies for inter-phasing of the different land uses.

As part of Haribon Foundation's landscape approach in conservation, it became a member of the Technical Working Group (TWG) that will delineate mangrove areas of Brgy. Dinahican, Infanta and Quezon. This aims to identify and develop appropriate mangrove management zones and regimes, considering the information in Infanta's Forest Land-Use Plan (FLUP). These efforts are under the Ricoh-funded project of Haribon *entitled "Assistance in the Establishment of Marine Protected Area (MPA) Project,"* in partnership with the Local Government of Infanta, Barangay Dinahican, Maralitang Mangingisda ng Munting Sabang Association (MMMSA) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

MALAYSIA

The project provides continual support to MNS's ongoing work related to local community groups to address forest degradation and human-wildlife conflicts nationwide. This involved the establishment of PAKAS Community, those living within and near environmentally sensitive areas in rural and urban areas. Please see Activity 1.1.3 and 3.1.1 above for the establishment of the Urban Community Forest (UCF) Network and Komuniti PAKAS.

Activity 4.1.3 Support informed, effective participation by community forest wardens in forest law enforcement planning and regulatory reform processes (PH).

This activity was delayed and will start in 2019 because of the delay in securing the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). A MoA was signed on 11 July 2018 which denies the activities the tribes have allowed Haribon to undertake. The team prioritized the conduct of capacity-

building activities, which is the pre-requisite for the deputation of community volunteers as forest wardens by the DENR.

Output 4.2 National and provincial forest policy processes (including FLEGT and REDD+) are informed by the active participation of non-state actors.

Activity 4.2.1 Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support FLEGT-VPA execution (MY) and implementation (IN, MY).

BirdLife has been supporting partners in Malaysia and Indonesia on FLEGT by sharing international case studies and information from other expertise working in this area. One example, was attending the Chatham House Illegal Logging Forum in London, which brought together many of the world's experts in FLEGT and EUTR to discuss common challenges. We provided a full briefing of this event to partners and made a number of useful network contacts for partners.

INDONESIA

At the national level, Burung Indonesia has engaged with the focal point of FLEGT-VPA implementation; Directorate of Forest Product and Processing, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The Directorate of Forest Product and Processing will be bridging the gap of TLAS implementation in Eastern Indonesia as the authority center of timber legality system is at the provincial level. Burung Indonesia have also built a network with key stakeholders of Indonesia FLEGT-VPA, such Independent Forest Monitoring Network and Environmental Investigation Agency and European Forest Institute (EFI), and other potential stakeholders. Burung Indonesia has coordinated with the EU Delegation to Indonesia on project implementation. This step has been important for programme synergies in TLAS implementation in West Manggarai that will be contributing to national level activities.

At the provincial level, Burung Indonesia and East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Forestry Service have signed a Partnership Agreement to support the FLEGT-VPA initiative in West Manggarai; the very first TLAS initiative in the eastern part of Indonesia. It was followed by a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Burung Indonesia and West Manggarai Regional Planning and Development Agency for the landscape management in five KBAs, including their support to FLEGT initiatives and community-based monitoring. This partnership was signed by the Head of West Manggarai Regency.



Fig. 13. MoU between Burung Indonesia and West Manggarai Regional Planning and Development Agency is signed by Head of West Manggarai District (Photo: Burung Indonesia)

MALAYSIA

MNS's project Manager and Policy Officer attended a meeting with Dr. Agus Setyarso (EU Consultant on FLEGT) and Mdm. Aimi Lee (European Forest Institute (EFI)) on the possible

continuation of EU support to FLEGT-VPA initiatives in Malaysia. Dato' Freezailah Che Yeom (project advisor) led the MY Forest team during the discussion.

Activity 4.2.2 Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support implementation of REDD+ commitments (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

INDONESIA

Burung Indonesia participated in public consultations and workshops in coordination with the Directorate General of Climate Change to promote the development of REDD+ mechanisms in Indonesia. Burung Indonesia were also involved in the non-negotiation process of the 24th Conference of the Parties at UNFCCC, presenting the project's contributions to community resilience in Flores island at the local level and non-party stakeholders' commitment on Nationally Determined Contributions through the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group at the national level.

The regulation of REDD+ implementation and a result-based payment mechanism has already been established (President Regulation No. 77/2018). The main concern of the Indonesian Government was the accounting of carbon trade that might hinder the fulfillment of the Indonesian Nationally Determined Contributions.

PHILIPPINES

A recent study to provide support for the development of the Philippine Nationally Determined Contributions identified forest restoration and rehabilitation, forest protection and management, and biochar technology as strategies to achieve the forest sector target of the NDC. The total mitigation potential is expected to be 41 MtCO_{2e}, with the first two strategies contributing 31 MtCO_{2e}, or 75%. The government under the Climate Change Commission (CCC) is currently conducting consultations on the proposed NDC sectoral targets. The project team is working with other NGOs to formulate a collective position and action to effectively engage the CCC. The project interventions are consistent with the proposed strategies for the forest sector and will explore potential of biochar technology as a livelihood activity.

MALAYSIA

MNS has been engaged in the preparation of Malaysia's National REDD+ Strategy document since 2011. MNS participated in the preparation of Malaysia's 6th National Report to CBD on 20 June 2018 and was involved in a scoping study workshop for drafting Malaysia's National Mitigation and Adaptation Action Plan on 27 March 2018. Please see Activity 2.2.3 above for more information on MNS's role in promoting and supporting implementation of REDD+ commitments.

Other functions attended include:

- 10 July 2018; Climate Change Dialogue 2018, "Is Malaysia climate resilience?" organised by Centre for Environment, Technology & Development, Malaysia (CETDEM)
- 28 September 2018; Climate Diplomacy Day: "The Business Case for Fighting Climate Change"
- 15–16 November 2018; Workshop on Status of Climate Science and Technology in Asia
- 23 November 2018; IPCC 1. 5° C Report – An Urgent Wake-up Call organised by Malaysian Climate Change Group (MCCG)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Meetings were held with UNDP, CEPA, and the Forest Minister (PNGFA). Additional meetings were held with UPNG and the Governors of East Sepik, Sandaun, and Oro Provinces. The objective of these meetings were to discuss REDD+. Although PNG has a REDD+ policy there are few examples of any projects progressing. The Protected Area Bill has not yet passed with concerns that REDD+ is not applicable to Protected Areas. Therefore, there is still much confusion regarding REDD+ in PNG, with a large issue being who owns and manages the established systems. GPS work and land boundaries are crucial to this project, and hopefully ongoing REDD+ work, as a first step to determine true land ownership and benefit sharing strategies based on this knowledge.

REDD+ is a key constitutional objective for TCA and it has been noted by the Local Level Governments (LLGs) that TCA is available to take lead on any REDD+ project in the area – since 2008. Plans are in progress for the five LLGs within the Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area to endorse this with a resolution during their meetings in 2019.

UPNG's contributed to discussions on different elements of REDD+ with the Sandaun Provincial Government in early 2018. The main goal is to educate communities and officers at the sub-national (Provincial) level on what REDD+ is, as currently most REDD+ activities and advocacy are conducted at the national level only.

Activity 4.2.3 Promote legislative and policy measures to conserve and restore forests (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

BirdLife International summarised forestry law for TCA in collaboration with UPNG. Summaries for the other countries already exist, but more tailored and up-to-date summaries will be commissioned in 2019 to fit the specific needs of each partner. BirdLife is also working with project partners to identify potential legislative and policy responses to forest management and conservation issues in each country. This currently entails regular communications and development of briefing materials on how 'forests' are defined in each country legally and the implications of this for tropical forest governance.

INDONESIA

Promoting and strengthening conservation and ecosystem restoration, including REDD+ activities, was conducted through the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG) network to contribute to Sustainable Forest Management. Review and analysis to the conservation policy have been done to identify synergies with government programs. The analysis was conducted mainly through the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group to ensure the involvement of non-state actors in policy processes. Following are several interventions to strengthen the policy process:

1. Fiscal incentives for ecosystem restoration;
2. Monitoring and evaluation of ecosystem restoration performance (Directorate General Regulation No. P 21/16);
3. An ecosystem restoration equilibrium parameter study was conducted for ERC holders through revision of the final draft of Ministerial Regulation No. P64/2014 regarding silviculture and ecosystem restoration;
4. An ecosystem restoration academic paper discussion was held with ERC holders for Target, Progress, and Challenges of ERC activities over 10 years.

PHILIPPINES

Haribon Foundation continues to lobby for the Forest Resources Bill (FRB) which aims to update the forest management law in the Philippines, primarily addressing the issue on extraction and is not geared towards forest conservation. The FRB contains provisions that protect all remaining natural forests in the Philippines and restoration of degraded forests with the use of native tree species. Popularizing the watershed continuum, the ‘ridge-to-reef’ concept was adopted in the bill to emphasize the relationship of the forests enclosed in a given watershed and ensuring conservation of forests from the uplands down to the coasts. Haribon is part of the Technical Working Group assigned to finalize the consolidated bill on forest management in the House of Representatives. A final consolidated draft of the Philippine Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Act was submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources on 4 September 2018. The Committee reviewed the final draft on 28 November 2018.

Below is a list of TWG meetings attended:

- January 26-27 – FRB-SFM TWG Writeshop at UPLB
- February 13 – FRB-SFM TWG Meeting at Fersal Hotel
- February 27 – FRB-SFM TWG Meeting at Brentwood Hotel
- March 13 – FRB-SFM TWG Meeting at FASPS Office
- June 29 – FRB-SFM TWG Meeting at FMB Office
- July 20-21 - FRB-SFM Finalization Writeshop at Sequoia Hotel
- August 22-23 - FRB-SFM TWG Meeting at San Roque Power Corporation

The FRB network engaged with its two primary authors, Congressman Arthur Defensor, Jr. and Congressman Teddy Baguilat, to update them on the status of the consolidated SFM bill and to further strengthen support for the FRB provisions.

Below is the list of engagements at Congress:

- August 1 - Appointment with FRB Authors
- August 7 - Green Bills Meeting with Cong. Baguilat
- August 8 - SFM Committee Hearing

Community consultations were initiated in the three project sites to gather support and input for the bill. The communities have learned how the FRB will address the issues encountered in their forests and they have given their recommendations that will be added in the provisions of the FRB. The community consultations have involved local government units under the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO), and have provided significant input in understanding the current issues and responses in their area.

The consultation for the three sites were held on the following dates:

- June 1 – Consultation in Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro (Mt. Siburan)
- June 6 – Consultation in Infanta and General Nakar (Mt. Irid-Angelo)
- July 11 - Consultation in Tandag City, Surigao del Sur (Mt. Hilong-hilong)

Haribon Foundation supported the passage of the Amended National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) RA 11038 or otherwise known as the Expanded NIPAS Act (ENIPAS) of 2018 to ensure protection of Key Biodiversity Areas in the country. Haribon Foundation has joined meetings with the ENIPAS CSO network to strengthen lobbying in the Congress and was able to attend a hearing in Congress on 17 January 2018. The ENIPAS was signed into law on 22 June 2018. Haribon Foundation was tapped by the DENR to be involved in series of

workshops and meetings for the formulation of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the ENIPAS.

Below is the list of network meetings and workshops attended by Haribon Foundation:

- January 10, 2018 – ENIPAS CSO Network meeting
- January 12, 2018 – ENIPAS Review by FRB Network
- February 6, 2018 – ENIPAS CSO Network Meeting
- January 25, 2018 – FRB Network Meeting
- February 12, 2018 – FRB Network Meeting
- September 25, 2018 - ENIPAS Inception Meeting
- September 26-27, 2018 – ENIPAS IRR Protected Area Superintendent (PASu) Consultation
- November 6-7, 2018 – ENIPAS IRR Mindanao Consultation
- November 11-12, 2018 – ENIPAS IRR Visayas Consultation
- November 15-16, 2018 – ENIPAS IRR Luzon Consultation

Finally, a peer review was held on 5 December 2018 composed of experts and practitioners in protected area management, where Haribon Foundation was likewise invited. The review covered all inputs from the consultations conducted. The group provided inputs which were assessed based on the outputs of the consultations. This will be consolidated and submitted to DENR for their final review and approval. The approved IRR is scheduled to be presented early 2019 through a national consultation.

Further information on all meetings and consultations is available by request.

Haribon Foundation became a member of the Technical Working Group (TWG) in the formulation of Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for EO 318 of 2004 promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines. This is spearheaded by the Forestry Development Center (FDC) of the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) and is funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations-Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FAO-FLEGT). The objective is to formulate and advocate for the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the Philippines to improve the capability of the government and the private sector to participate in the protection and management of the environment. Haribon Foundation emphasized that EO 318 should conform with the consolidated Forest Resources Bill (FRB) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Bill being finalized at the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives. All terminologies were advised to be synonymous and provisions should be parallel with the Consolidated FRB-SFM Bill to ensure that these two laws complement each other.

As a TWG member, Haribon attended the following consultations/meetings:

- July 6, 2018 - TWG meeting, Orientation and Levelling off
- August 18, 2018 - TWG meeting for the formulation of IRR
- September 26, 2018 - Luzon Regional Consultation Workshop
- November 20, 2018 - Mindanao Regional Consultation Workshop

While there is a Philippine National REDD+ Strategy (PNRS), the country still has no official policy on REDD+. Haribon is still waiting for the DENR MOA to be signed to strategically engage with the government on REDD+ and FLEGT discussions.

MALAYSIA

MNS was involved in and supported WWF-Malaysia's Conservation Assured Tiger Standard (CATS) initiatives in Royal Belum State Park. MNS also supported and co-organised Belum Rainforests Summit (BRainS) 2018 with Pulau Banding Foundation on 18–20 September 2018. The project supported 20 NGO/CBO participants to attend the summit, plus facilitated a visit for the participants to Kg. Chuweh (MNS hornbill project site) on the final day.

Please see http://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2078930652398743?_tn=C-R for more information.

Please see Activity 3.1.3 above for MNS's involvement in country's forest governance, management and conservation issues.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

UPNG is slowly progressing into this activity through the formation of its National Stakeholder Committee (NSC) in which key agencies are included and legislative and policy matters to conserve and protect forests and biodiversity are discussed. It is expected that further discussions with key government organizations will take place in 2019. This particularly includes new policy developments in the land use sector and the review of the Forestry Act. PNG has only recently enacted a National Land Use Policy which is crucial for customary land owners as 97% of the land is customary owned.

For further information on any activities listed in this document, please contact Hum Gurung (hum.gurung@birdlife.org).

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