

**ANNEX VI
INTERIM NARRATIVE REPORT**

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List of acronyms used in the report

AGM	annual general meeting
BTFC	Belum-Temengor Forest Complex
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CBFMA	community based forest management agreement
CBO	community based organization
CFS	Central Forest Spine
CIDT	Centre for International Development and Training
CP	Certificate of Precondition
CSO	civil society organizations
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ERC	Ecosystem Restoration Concessions
ERWG	ecosystem restoration working group
EU	European Union
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FLEGT-VPA	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade-Voluntary Partnership Agreements
FMU	forest management unit
FOH	Forests of Hope
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GIS	geographic information system
GSOD	Gender Sensitivity and Organizational Development
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
IN	Indonesia
IP	indigenous peoples
IPO	indigenous peoples organization
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LCG	local community group
LGU	local government unit
LKM	Low Key Monitoring
LLG	local level government
MENGO	Malaysian Environmental NGOs
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MNS	Malaysian Nature Society
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MY	Malaysia
NCIP	National Commission on indigenous Peoples
NGO	non-governmental organization
NIW	national inception workshop
NPIT	national project implementation team
NSC	national stakeholders committee
PH	Philippines
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNRPS	Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy
PO	peoples organization
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

REDD+ ERP	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Emission Reduction Plan
RS	remote sensing
SLVK	Timber Legality Assurance System
TCA	Tenkile Conservation Alliance
TLAS	Timber Legality Assurance System
ToT	training of Trainers
UK	United Kingdom
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea
UPNG	
GIS/RS	University of Papua New Guinea Geographic Information Systems/Remote Sensing
WWF-UK	World Wildlife Fund-UK

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 2017 – 15 January 2018
- 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):

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

During the first year of the project, a major focus was engaging effectively with state and non-state actors and training on forest governance issues. Birdlife International's activities had a delayed start due to restructuring of staff and location of where the activities would take place (i.e. Singapore to Cambridge, UK). However, the project has been officially launched at the regional and national level in each country through inception workshops. Implementation of most activities has begun, and support was provided to all partners. Overall, project activities are on schedule and moving forward appropriately. Key activities are provided below.

The **Centre for International Development and Training** delivered two 'Improving Forest Governance' courses for partner organisations and key stakeholders in Indonesia and the Philippines covering issues on FLEGT, REDD+, and how to contribute effectively to local and national policy dialogue to improve forest governance.

In **Indonesia**, Burung Indonesia supported development of an Ecosystem Restoration Working Group to ensure the involvement of non-state actors in policy processes, contributing to five policy interventions. Capacity development programs were conducted, and progress was made on building a sustainable network of non-state actors.

In **Malaysia**, two field centres were established to facilitate conservation activities and act as training facilities for local community groups. Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) is currently involved in developing the REDD+ Strategy Plan for Malaysia, and was actively involved with other NGOs in advocating for the protection of forests subject to detrimental national projects.

In **Philippines**, Haribon Foundation was focused on seeking stakeholder endorsements for the project (e.g. Department of Environment and Natural Resources) and initiating the Free, Prior and Informed Consent process in Mts Irid Angelo and Hilong-hilong. Haribon also set up field offices at the three sites to better serve the local areas.

In **Papua New Guinea**, Tenkile Conservation Alliance (TCA) and University of Papua New Guinea GIS/RS Centre (UPNG GIS/RS Centre) worked with 50 villages located in the Torrecelli Range to increase awareness and engage them in monitoring activities.

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: This outcome is relevant at this stage. All project partners have implemented steps to increase their capacity and that of other non-state actors in monitoring forests and policy processes. Two partners underwent specific training to build their capacity and to be able to train others; the remaining two will undergo training in the second year. It is likely that the target of a 25% increase in staff and volunteers working on forest issues will be met. However, it is too early to determine if > 40% will be female. Additionally, this information will be collected midway and at the end of the project.

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).

Outcome 2: This outcome is not 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 not started yet (year 2), but data will be available by the end of the project. Therefore, it is too early to have all monitoring information for project sites available online. Satellite-based monitoring data could be made available at any time, but this has not yet been done. 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.

Outcome 3: This outcome is relevant at this stage. All partners have worked to build and foster their networks of non-state actors, and some have already participated in collective actions regarding forest governance and conservation. Continued efforts are needed to ensure outcome success. It is likely that the target of 50 collectively implemented actions will be met; we are currently at 42% of the target.

Outcome 4: 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. However, after the first year we have already met one third of our target. It is likely that that target of non-state actor involvement in 30 forest policy processes will be met.

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.

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)).

At this stage, there are no modifications to be made to the logframe matrix.

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 Actions is moving along at an appropriate level and output and outcome achievements are on track. Country partners have been able to use their standing and current networks to engage many different non-state and state actors. This has allowed progress on numerous activities that may otherwise have struggled. As the project moves forward, the networking and initial discussions had with other actors will be invaluable for building capacity.

It is still too early in the project to note many unforeseen positive or negative impacts, but additional activities needed were identified. In Philippines, additional support was needed to help local communities with their Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans. This created the need for a technical writer and additional translation help for the second year of the project. However, input into this action can only positively affect relationships with these communities. In Papua New Guinea, it became evident that additional training was needed on REDD+ and FLEGT as these policies are not well-understood. These and similar activities throughout the

implementation period are necessary for increasing community-based forest monitoring and increased understanding of complex forest management issues.

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)

Although the year 1 target appears to be underperformance (0/3.2 M ha), it is likely the target will be met. 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. For example, Haribon Foundation will conduct actual monitoring in year 3, while years 1 and 2 are focused on developing a framework and application. This community-based monitoring and reporting tool framework highlights participatory governance strategies that promote transparency, access to information, and accountability.

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 21/50 actions collectively implemented by supported national networks.

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 10/30 forest policy processes with active involvement. The assumption that increased technical and organizational capacity will enhance non-state actor participation is correct.

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

Birdlife experienced significant delays in implementation of activities after it was determined the project could not be coordinated out of the regional secretariat office in Singapore, and instead duties were transferred to the global secretariat in Cambridge, UK. Along with this, recruitment of new posts in Cambridge to replace those based in Singapore took a long time, and those new staff needed to get up to speed on the project. At the time of this report, the project manager position remains unfilled. However, this position will be filled by May 2018. This is the last position to be filled, and Birdlife expects to meet current obligations by the end of 2018.

Indonesia

The main issue that arose was that Burung Indonesia had difficulties engaging the Directorate General of Climate Change. However, Burung Indonesia has worked through the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group to enhance the policy process on REDD+ implementation and to ensure the participation from non-state actors on this process. There is also uncertainty in procedures between two state agencies due to government decentralization and limited resources in West Manggarai. To solve this, Burung Indonesia have engaged with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in bridging the gap between these government agencies.

Malaysia

There are no major issues that will significantly affect project deliverables. There was a delay in forming the National Stakeholders Committee (NSC) and holding the National Inception Meeting. The delay in forming the Committee was due to the extended process necessary to engage a large number of people. The process was approximately three months, which involved identifying, notifying, and consulting with potential members who represent a wide array of state and non-state actors. The NSC and Advisory Committee currently lack representation from key ministries, which has a twofold effect: 1) project governance requires a country representative and 2) the project needs ministry support as projects related to deforestation, carbon emission, *et cetera* may be scrutinized. To solve this issue, it is recommended that Birdlife International write an official letter to the Prime Minister's Department, and follow up with a high level meeting/discussion about participating in the project on the Advisory Committee and potential other activities (e.g. forest governance forum).

Philippines

Haribon Foundation identified six potential issues that have and could further affect project activities.

1. There is not yet a MOA between Haribon Foundation and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), which is needed prior to DENR participation in project activities. This delay has affected formation of the project Advisory Committee as the Philippines representative should be from DENR (likely DENR Undersecretary; the current person resigned). However, the project team has held meetings briefing other DENR offices. A draft MOA is currently under review at DENR.
2. There has been conflicting guidance regionally and locally on appropriate Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes. Although this delayed activities in 2017, Haribon Foundation is continuing the process and expects to catch up on activities in 2018.

3. Indigenous peoples living in one site have limited contact with mainstream society and only deal with leaders they trust. These leaders have participated in the multi-stakeholder consultations held and expressed support, but there could be difficulties dealing with this group in the future. Haribon Foundation recently determined to postpone direct engagement with the tribe due to specific requests. Haribon Foundation is assessing how best to move forward with the group given they only communicate/negotiate through an intermediary. This tribe occupies a significant forest area within the Mt Siburan priority site.
4. There is a need for community based, area specific, and culturally appropriate livelihood support. This was expressed at all four multi-stakeholder consultations conducted. Regardless of how well developed a community-based monitoring and reporting framework is, it will still fail if sustainable livelihoods are not addressed. Haribon Foundation is exploring options for dealing with this.
5. The participation of women has been low. Monitoring activities are already gender-biased, with mostly men engaged in this activity. Additionally, women tend to have limited roles within the communities as dictated by their culture. Haribon Foundation is conducting Gender Sensitivity and Organizational Development (GSOD) trainings, and will heavily consider site conditions – particularly areas inhabited by indigenous peoples (IP) – in response to site feedback. A pre-activity Participatory Situational Analysis will be conducted in selected IP groups prior to the GSOD in consideration of the intricacies in dealing with indigenous culture and ways. As such, there may be slight changes in the budget and schedule to accommodate this activity.
6. Haribon Foundation had to replace staff who left the project team. This resulted in non-significant delays and one position is still unfilled.

Papua New Guinea

Tenkile Conservation Alliance TCA has not experienced any serious or unforeseen negative results, delays, or risks in this project to date. The one issue that has arisen is that some stakeholders have created unnecessary expectations regarding land mapping and land use planning. There have been many different interpretations of what this means for ‘their land.’ Better and good community awareness and clear communication is essential to avoid issues relating to this. The only risk is that it may take longer to complete activities relating to this, but this will be monitored in the coming years. TCA continues to have issues with internet access at TCA Base-Lumi. The only form of communication available in Lumi is via mobile telephone, and signal is very intermittent. At present, both of these issues are out of TCA’s control, but TCA administration is working on potential solutions.

UPNG GIS/RS Centre Activities associated with UPNG GIS/RS Centre were delayed due to a delay in funds. This is partially due to when Birdlife transferred funds, but also because there is a long process in the University of PNG prior to releasing funds. Additionally, plans were delayed until the Centre was able to align schedules with TCA. PNG project sites are very isolated and accessibility is affected by weather conditions. Additionally, telecommunications and access to internet at the basecamp has been challenging for much of the reporting period, and it can be risky to travel to nearby villages. It has also been noted that during January and December, the PNG government is quite slow and project activities are affected. To address these issues, UPNG GIS/RS Centre will better coordinate with TCA and not plan activities that need government involvement or input during January and December. At this point, TCA is still working out how to improve internet and telephone capabilities at the base.

2.3 Logframe matrix updated

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

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Year 1 2017	Targets 2021	Sources and means of verification	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).</p>	Number of forest planning and policy processes informed by the active participation of non-state actors supported by this action.	0	4	15	Mid-term and final evaluation reports, based on desk top research and interviews.	
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 non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition, forest carbon stocks and forest policy processes.</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).</p> <p>Outcome 3: Viable, constructive and sustainable networks of well-informed non-state actors, including cross-border cooperation and information exchanges.</p> <p>Outcome 4: Informed, effective participation of non-state actors in forest policy and planning processes, inc. FLEGT-VPA and REDD+ ERP.</p>	<p>Percentage increase in number of staff 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 involvement by supported non-state actors.</p>	-	-	25%	Baseline, mid-term and final partner survey.	Training and organisational development support increases capacity of non-state actors to plan, implement and evaluate forest monitoring and advocacy activities
			0	0	3.2 million hectares	Forest monitoring reports (annual).	Community based monitoring and remote sensing analysis are successfully implemented, supporting increased transparency and effective advocacy.
			0	21	50	Progress reports by partners, with supporting evidence.	Non-state actors are motivated and able to work collaboratively and effectively through national and regional networks.
			0	10	30	Progress reports by partners, with supporting evidence.	Increased technical and organisational capacity enhances non-state actor 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	273 (27% female) (90%)	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	10 (NA)	20 (80%)	Baseline, mid-term and final partner survey.	
	2. Transparency, Access to Information and 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	80 (25% female)	100	Progress reports by partners (annual).	Positive interest and commitment to participate in forest 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	5	350	Remote sensing reports (annual).	
	2.3. Forest monitoring results 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	46	100	Progress reports by partners, with copies of letters, etc. (annual).	
	3. Networking, Cooperation and Inf. Exchange						
	3.1. National networks are established to support community-based forest monitoring, ecological restoration and sustainable community forest plantations.	No. community-based forest monitoring, restoration and community forest activities supported by national networks.	0	8	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.
	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	3	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	2	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 (including FLEGT and REDD+) are informed by the active participation of non-state actors.	No. interventions (publication, meeting, official communication) in forest policy processes by supported non-state actors.	0	55	100	Summary reports by partners, with copies of letters, publications, etc.	

ACTIVITIES		Means (refer to budget for detailed cost breakdown)	Assumptions
	<p>1. Capacity Building</p> <p>1.1.1. Deliver training for non-state actors on national forest policy processes, including FLEGT and REDD+ (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p> <p>1.1.2. Deliver training for local non-state actors on forest management, conservation planning and land use planning processes (Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>1.2.1. Organisational development support for local, provincial and national non-state actors (Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, PNG).</p>	<p>1.1.1: Curriculum developers, trainers, logistical and administrative support; materials; meeting venues, field sites; accommodation; travel costs.</p> <p>1.1.2: Curriculum developers, trainers, logistical and administrative support; materials; meeting venues, field sites; accommodation; travel costs.</p> <p>1.1.3: Curriculum developers, trainers, logistical and administrative support; materials; meeting venues, field sites; accommodation; travel costs.</p> <p>1.1.4: Curriculum developers, trainers, logistical and administrative support; materials; meeting venues, field sites; accommodation; travel costs.</p> <p>1.2.1: Organisational development, fundraising and financial management specialists; training resources.</p>	<p>1.1.1: Need and demand for capacity building present; organisational participation by key stakeholders.</p> <p>1.1.2: Need and demand for capacity building present; organisational participation by key stakeholders.</p> <p>1.1.3: Commitment by stakeholders to participate actively in training and monitoring programmes.</p> <p>1.1.4: Commitment by stakeholders to participate actively in training and monitoring programmes.</p> <p>1.2.1: Supported organisations willing to implement recommended organisational development activities.</p>
	<p>2. Transparency, Access to Information and Accountability</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>2.1.1: 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, 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>2.1.1: 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 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to inform advocacy responses to illegal logging and deforestation (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p>	<p>2.3.1: Expert analysts (data, policy), reports, media engagement, fieldwork, mapping, advocacy materials.</p>	<p>2.3.1: Monitoring programmes are active and effective; political context conducive to public advocacy.</p>
<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 accomodation 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 committees for their customary lands (Papua New Guinea).</p>	<p>4.1.1: Coordinator; field staff; community meetings; venue, catering and travel costs; subsistence allowance.</p>	<p>4.1.1: Landowning clans committed to conservation aims, and able to reach agreement on management outcomes.</p>
<p>4.1.2. Work with community based organisations to inform and influence forest land use plans and landscape management plans (Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia).</p>	<p>4.1.2: Coordinators; field staff; communications and advocacy support; strategy building, campaigning, media engagement, social media.</p>	<p>4.1.2: Planning processes present opportunities for effective engagement by community-based organisations.</p>
<p>4.1.3. Support informed, effective participation by community forest wardens in forest law enforcement planning and regulatory reform processes (Philippines).</p>	<p>4.1.3: Coordinator; policy advisors; travel and meeting costs; publication costs (writing, editing and printing).</p>	<p>4.1.3: Planning and reform processes present opportunities for effective engagement by forest wardens.</p>

	<p>4.2.1. Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support FLEGT-VPA execution (Malaysia) and implementation (Indonesia, Malaysia).</p> <p>4.2.2. Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support implementation of REDD+ commitments (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>4.2.1: Coordinators; policy analysts; travel and meeting costs; publication costs (writing, editing and printing); media and communications support.</p> <p>4.2.2: Coordinators; policy analysts; travel and meeting costs; publication costs (writing, editing and printing); media and communications support.</p> <p>4.2.3: Coordinators; policy analysts; travel and meeting costs; publication costs (writing, editing and printing); media and communications support.</p>	<p>4.2.1: Policy makers receptive to engagement; diplomatic relations with EU conducive to FLEGT cooperation.</p> <p>4.2.2: Policy makers receptive to engagement; international policy context conducive to REDD+.</p> <p>4.2.3: Policy makers and legislators receptive to engagement; domestic political context conducive to reform.</p>
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“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.

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 2 - 16 Jan 2018-15 Jan 2019													
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 covering more than 1.5 million hectares (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; Haribon; Burung Indonesia; Haribon
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

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

ha (IN, MY, PH, PNG).						
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
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						Haribon

planning and regulatory reform processes (PH).							
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; 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 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 an 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 no negative 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.

For example, Burung Indonesia is working together through Ecosystem Restoration Working Group, which brings together the Ministry of Environment and Forestry with ecosystem restoration concession license holders, academics and NGOs, to inform policy processes and implementation related to ecosystem restoration and REDD+ at the national level.

- 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.
 - 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. 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 Program ‘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 the **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.

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).

4. Visibility

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

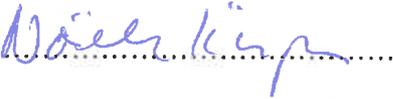
The co-beneficiaries are ensuring European Union visibility by always clearly publicising the logo and/or name on all materials and print and online media. Additionally, the EU delegation in Bangkok will be informed prior to country-specific events. The co-beneficiaries have or are developing communications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

Name of the contact person for the Action:

Noëlle Kümpel

Signature: 

Location: Cambridge, UK

Date report due: 15 March 2018

Date report sent: 16 April 2018

Detailed Description of Activities

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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).

Forest governance training course

During the first year of project implementation, the **Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT)** of the University of Wolverhampton, UK delivered two 'Improving Forest Governance' courses for partner organisations and key stakeholders in Indonesia and the Philippines. 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.

The **Indonesia** course took place from 4-15 September with 29 participants representing Burung Indonesia, other civil society organizations (CSOs), government, and private sector (Ecosystem Restoration Concessions) attending the first week (Forest Governance), and 15 participants participating in the second week (Training of Trainers for Improving Forest Governance). Most of the participants came from local communities of West Manggarai, local civil society organisations, teak farmers, and local government of West Manggarai.

The first week of the training covered the following themes: The Indonesia context, corruption in the forest sector and measures to counter it, the role of civil society in improving forest governance, the role of the private sector in improving forest governance, the Indonesia Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS), REDD+, conservation, integration with FLEGT and Individual Action Plans, and how to contribute effectively to local and national policy dialogue to improve forest governance.

The programme for Week 2 was designed in such a way that participants were exposed to relevant content on training design and delivery and were also given the opportunity to undertake a training needs assessment, develop training sessions, and deliver training sessions to both their peers and communities. This was made possible through the two field visits that were arranged for the course. In developing their training sessions the participants worked in two groups – one focusing on marketing and legality certification for teak farmers and another one focusing on the Forest Management Units.

The **Philippines** course was held from 25 September to 6 October, 2017 and was attended by a group of 18 participants representing Haribon Foundation and representatives from other partner NGOs (including the policy officer from Malaysian Nature Society), indigenous people's organisations and Local Government officers from the three project sites (7 Haribon staff and 11 community partners with 11 males and 7 females). The programme was structured around four themes/modules: governance concepts and issues; trade incentives for improving forest governance; climate change; communication for multi-stakeholder processes. The Philippines course did not include a Training of Trainers component, but instead placed a strong emphasis on practical skills for multi-stakeholder engagement and enhancing the influence of civil society actors (e.g. effective representation, negotiation skills, advocacy, and networking).

Participants in both courses presented individual personal action plans detailing further outreach activities they hoped to undertake based on their learning and these have started to be implemented.

The entire process, from pre-course needs assessment/consultation, through to design and delivery, proceeded smoothly in both Indonesia and the Philippines. No problems were encountered and activities were delivered on schedule and within available budget. Both courses were evaluated very positively by course participants, and learning from the experience of developing and delivering them is already being drawn on by CIDT in the planning and implementation of Year 2 courses in Papua New Guinea (January 2018) and Malaysia (July 2018)

Full course reports are provided in Appendix 1.

Both **Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)** and **Tenkile Conservation Alliance (TCA)** submitted input to CIDT in year one for what their training courses will focus on. As previously stated, the policy officer for MNS attended the training in Philippines as an observer, to better understand how the training is conducted and to foster relationships with CIDT and others.

Forest policy training for non-state actors

Birdlife International hosted a training workshop, ‘Strengthening Civil Society Capacity to Advocate for Mainstreaming Biodiversity (CAMB) Project.’ Project partners from Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines participated in the event and were introduced to tools and methodologies for developing policy, advocacy, and strategic plans, and exposed to techniques and skills for developing press releases, policy briefs, and letters to decision-makers. This training provided invaluable opportunities for exchanging of ideas, lessons learned, and developing skills directly relatable to strengthening non-state actor involvement in forest governance (Course agenda and report in Appendix 2). During this time, Birdlife met one on one with each country partner organization to discuss project activities and information sharing and also facilitated networking between national partners towards activity 3.2.1 on information sharing between countries.

The **University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) GIS/Remote Sensing (RS) Centre**, along with CIDT and **TCA**, conducted capacity building activities for more than 100 participants, from 50 villages along the Torricelli Mountain Range, focusing on FLEGT and REDD+. The PNG National Inception Workshop for this project was held in Port Moresby in October 2017. UPNG organised the majority of this workshop, and TCA’s CEO and project manager attended. A total of 30 people participated, including national government representatives and the head of the European Union for PNG. (Event details in Appendix 3)

As a first step for this activity, **Burung Indonesia** conducted a stakeholder analysis to build the stakeholder profile for all cross-cutting sectors, and involvement and coordination with various stakeholders regarding project implementation at the national level developed. Discussions to strengthen Burung Indonesia’s communication strategy and project introduction were conducted with the European Forest Institute, Forest Watch Indonesia, Directorate General (DG) of Mitigation and Climate Change, DG of Sustainable Production Forest Management, and Directorate of Forest Product Processing and Marketing. These discussions were a crucial step in gathering input and support for the National Inception Workshop.

Burung Indonesia held a National Inception Workshop (NIW) on 11 July 2017¹ as a next step after establishing their National Advisory Committee, and resulted in the formation of the National Stakeholder Committee and recommendations from various stakeholders. The NIW was a platform for stakeholders to provide suggestions and input related to this project, and also a communication forum for stakeholders to support the implementation plan. The main outcome of the workshop was coming to a mutual understanding of relevant stakeholders concerning the objectives and implementation plan of the project, and how the project is synchronized with ongoing development programs and policies. The agenda of NIW was combined with a workshop and discussion regarding the existing issues with FLEGT-VPA, REDD+, and ecosystem restoration. Non-state actor involvement was strengthened through advocacy on Ecosystem Restoration, REDD+ and FLEGT-VPA via the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG).

Haribon Foundation staff attended an orientation 18-19 May 2017 on REDD+ to inform them on the government's forest governance programs; policies on forest protection and governance to cite the need for updated policy work and identify gaps; REDD+ status covering the Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy (PNRPS); an overview of the safeguards framework (principles, criteria, tools, and guidelines); and recent developments in the country on its implementation.

Training for Ecosystem Restoration Concession holders on current FLEGT and REDD+ development

Burung Indonesia facilitated Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) holders in monitoring and evaluation of their restoration performance, including restoration elements of production forest and carbon sequestration. The obligation of this performance measurement is stipulated in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P 21/ PHPL/ SET/ KUM.0/12/2016 regarding Monitoring and Evaluation of Ecosystem Restoration Performance. The advisory regulations targeted ERC holders as a main beneficiary who are obligated to present standardized results of their restoration efforts. This technical advisory also aimed to provide recommendations on how monitoring and evaluation shall be implemented according to the restoration value. A new policy, No. P 21/ 2016, regulates the sustainability standard in performance monitoring of ecosystem restoration, as the former regulation uses a set of standards that do not align with the objective of restoration.

Overall, Burung Indonesia has hosted the following trainings and advocacy activities:

- Reviewing the Forest Management Unit (FMU) of West Manggarai's long-term work plan in the context of landscape management, forest planning, forest monitoring, and timber legality
- Collecting baseline data for West Manggarai Timber Legality Assurance System
- A series of discussions with the Independent Forest Monitoring Network about the monitoring plan for West Manggarai
- Training for key stakeholders in Mbeliling landscape on forest planning, monitoring, and certification
- Series of discussions with Ministry of Environment and Forestry were held to update and oversee the dynamics of Ecosystem Restoration, REDD+, and FLEGT regulations in Indonesia

¹ <http://www.burung.org/2017/07/11/penguatan-peran-serta-para-pihak-nonpemerintah-dalam-tata-kelola-kehutanan-di-indonesia-2/>

At the local level, training was focused on supporting the implementation of the Timber Legality Assurance System (SVLK), building capacity of the local community in managing sustainable teak forests, measuring the potential of teak timber, and to conduct community-based monitoring.

There were 255 participants in total, consisting of 25% women (Appendix 4). The overall satisfaction with the training was 95%, based on evaluations.

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

UPNG GIS/RS Centre delivered a presentation on land use planning in December 2017 after partners expressed a keen interest at the project inception workshop. One of the discussion highlights was how land use planning is important in the REDD+ program. Participants included representatives from local villages.

In October 2017, **TCA**'s CEO and project manager conducted a one-day workshop to 100 village representatives, nine research officers, and 15 project officers. The structure and outline of the project was delivered to all participants. The importance of land-use planning was highlighted, with much interest and discussion generated. The project brochure 'Between Roots & Canopy' was presented to all participants.

In August 2017, **MNS** supported a Jannie Lasimbang, Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS) UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) seminar, "2007-2017: A Decade in the Struggle of Indigenous Peoples" during the World Orang Asal Festival at Keningau, Sabah. Participation included about 350 indigenous community members from all over Malaysia. MNS also financially supported three indigenous people, who work as field assistants under MNS's Community Forest Monitoring Programme at Belum-Temengor Forest Complex (BTFC), to attend the event for exposure and awareness, including the National Celebration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples. (Appendix 5 <https://myforestwatch.weebly.com/events/september-16th-20178231336>)

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 began developing a capacity needs assessment that includes a detailed questionnaire on implementation of forest condition monitoring. The questions will be delivered to partners in early 2018. Based on the results, workbooks will be developed and tailored to partner needs. Additionally, Birdlife provided input to the development of Forest Watcher, a mobile application developed by World Resources Institute, which utilizes data from Global Forest Watch for monitoring forest loss. The application is still undergoing improvements. Partners are now implementing some field trials of the app. Finally, Birdlife advised partners on the use of satellite imagery and associated apps for monitoring forest loss in real time.

In **Malaysia**, MNS assessed the capacity needs of non-state actors by successfully hosting an NGO-CSO Central Forest Spine Roundtable discussion on 30 November 2017, co-organized with Treat Every Environment Special (TrEES). The aim of the event was to share and exchange experiences, as well as networking and enhancing accessibility to information. A collective statement on the Central Forest Spine (CFS) will be submitted to Federal and State governments in February or March 2018. Additionally, a profile map showing NGO working

sites within the CFS will be developed and widely shared. (See <https://myforestwatch.weebly.com/events/september-16th-2017>)

CIDT, with the assistance of UPNG GIS/RS, delivered presentations and trainings to 50 village councillors and other stakeholders on how to use and monitor their forest resources and observe forest conditions. There were no field excursions, but an in house discussion, training, and presentations were delivered. There are plans to conduct additional trainings on monitoring forests and forest carbon assessments.

In December 2017, **TCA**, with **UPNG**, delivered a week-long course at TCA Base-Lumi to 15 project officers & nine research officers. This course covered monitoring forests, resource use, environmental conditions, climate change, and carbon stocks. The group had productive discussions relating to all topics.

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

To facilitate implementation of sustainable forest management for community teak groups, **Burung Indonesia** conducted a needs assessment and gap analysis to collect information from the target audiences about their current capacity and gaps in their relevant knowledge and skills. Based on the results of this assessment training on timber inventories, seedlings, and timber harvesting processes were conducted for two targeted teak farmer groups in West Manggarai.

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).

A project Regional Capacity Development Working Group was formed where all countries would be able to coordinate and share information about project activities and development. At the Regional Working Group meetings, all countries explored ways to work as a team to implement the project, experiences were shared and methodologies for capacity development assessment were discussed. The Capacity Building Working Group's mandate is to review capacity development products and act as a link to other thematic areas of the project that would benefit from processes set for a needs assessment and interventions.

Birdlife International developed guidelines for a draft organizational capacity needs assessment, as well as a questionnaire/tool that will be utilized in 2018 by Birdlife and capacity development representatives from each country. The tool will be used to analyse each partner organization's needs, and to inform tailored organisational development support for national and local non-state actors, ensuring the organisations are well functioning. To achieve this, research was conducted to identify existing resources and literature in this field to provide the best recommendations for national and site level needs assessments. In addition, past efforts by Birdlife International and other collaborative programmes were reviewed to find methods and tools that could be adapted. Based on this research, Birdlife International applied a tiered approach to the assessment, depending on how well established the organisation is; whether it is on an individual or organisational basis; and whether the assessment takes place at site or national level. The key resources were from the Capacity for Conservation website – a collaborative project between Birdlife International, Fauna and

Flora International, Tropical Biology Association, University of Cambridge Geography Department, and eight national NGOs from across the world who work with the institutions above. The website has a diagnostics tool to assess the health of a conservation NGO; therefore identifying organisational capacity development needs. This tool was adapted for the assessment of organisational development capacity needs for the workbook design for national NGO project partners. Based on the capacity development needs identified, a well-grounded organisational development plan will be designed for each NGO. In addition, capacity needs for individual staff who work for the NGOs will be assessed using a selected list of competences. These competences were originally filtered for the Conservation Leadership Programme's monitoring protocol, which focuses on those relevant for conservation leadership and management competences that can be developed for individuals. An adapted version of this tool will be used for the capacity needs assessment of individual staff members of partner NGOs.

Lastly, to facilitate partner NGOs conducting needs assessments for local actors, a protocol designed by IUCN for capacity assessments will be adapted. Together with the national partners, Birdlife will help partners to modify the capacity needs workbook for application at the sub-national level for site-level assessments.

The capacity needs assessment workbooks will be an 'active' PDF, which can either be filled-in on screen or hardcopy print. The data can be collected by a self-assessment and interview format. The site-level assessment will be less formal, but Birdlife International will provide partners with tools and templates to extract similar information as the national level assessment. At minimum, all partner staff involved in the project should fill out assessments of individual competences.

Once the workbook has been approved by the Capacity Development Working Group and Project Management team, coordination with the focal points in the national organisations will occur to conduct assessments. It is estimated that the assessments will be finalised by the end of May 2018. Analysis of needs and design of interventions will follow from mid-2018 with annual evaluation of progress against agreed targets. Some of the interventions might be for all partners, while some will be bespoke to each partner as identified with their organisational capacity development plan.

All partner countries conducted various activities to enhance organizational capacity of non-state actors. In PNG, UPNG engaged the Sandaun Provincial Government through their Governor, who pledged their support of the project. This created an opportunity for the UPNG GIS/RS Centre to visit the Sandaun Provincial Government on the 26th February 2018 to discuss how the University, through the project, can support the Provincial Government. Additionally, TCA has hired Research Officers full time under this project. This has helped develop TCA's workload and provided stable opportunities for the individual officers. Local, provincial, and national government representatives have been engaged in all significant events as a result of this project, which has helped foster relationships and ensure 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.

MNS established a National Project Implementation Team (NPIT) consisting of five existing staff members (recruited internally and reassigned to the project), and an additional two

consultants and two research assistants. The NPIT was strengthened by the support of three expert project advisors with knowledge in capacity building and awareness, REDD+, and FLEGT-VPA. Please see <https://myforestwatch.weebly.com/my-team.html>.

To inform various stakeholders and foster relationships, MNS provided presentations to representatives of the EU delegation from Thailand (Appendix 6) on the country-level project implementation, the Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB), MNS Management and MNS Council, Malaysian Environmental NGOs (MENGO) Committee, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE). MNS expects to conduct additional project briefings with non-state actors during and after the formation of a national stakeholder committee.

Burung Indonesia is focusing on the facilitation of community teak groups to establish forestry business legal entities. The West Manggarai Forest Management Unit and local communities analysed the potential for teak timber in West Manggarai to meet requirements of the Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS). This is now in the stages of initial assessment, capacity building, and strengthening stakeholder networks. Burung Indonesia also conducted a study of certified community-owned forests (social forestry) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta-Java to inform and expedite the implementation plan for TLAS in West Manggarai. The output included an Action Plan detailing the initiation of TLAS in West Manggarai. To further these efforts and institutional capacity, Burung Indonesia led discussions on sustainable timber with two teak farming groups. Additionally, institutional capacity of Burung Indonesia's Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG) was strengthened through organisational restructuring and formalisation, including the development of articles of association (i.e. memorandum of association), ground rules, and promoting data analysis. Overall, organizational development activities (Appendix 4) included:

- strengthened internal institutions, secretariat functions, and data analysis capabilities of the ERWG;
- at the local level, smallholders' capacity in terms of timber productivity, institutional functions, environmental sustainability, and business development through facilitation and technical assistance; and
- institutional support of the Mbeliling Committee by increasing their role in Mbeliling landscape management. The Mbeliling Committee is a multi-stakeholder forum that brings together government, civil society organizations, and local communities to address landscape governance issues in West Manggarai.

In the **Philippines**, Haribon conducted community consultations with indigenous peoples (IP) living within Mt. Siburan, Mt. Irid-Angelo-General Nakar and Mt. Hilong-hilong, complying with UN principles on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and to discuss any concerns about the project and how it can benefit them.

Consultations

Mt. Siburan. (EC project site profile appendix 7) Consultations with IP Leaders² was conducted on 20th November 2017 to introduce the project to the network of IPs in the municipality of Sablayan. The IP leaders present were the head of the Indigenous Peoples Organization and leaders of different tribes in Sablayan. The IP leaders were concerned about project interventions in their ancestral domain that will impinge on how they live, their

² Community Consultation_FPIC on IPs Mt. Siburan_11202017
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traditions, and culture. They shared activities being conducted by the inmates from the Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm, inside which Mt Siburan is located, as well as hunters who enter their area. They claimed that kaingin (slash and burn) is part of their culture and are dependent on it. They expressed willingness to have a memorandum of agreement among their leaders, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), and Haribon. The spokesperson also appealed for support for their trading enterprise. He spoke on behalf of the tribe residing at the project's target site, as they are cautious of non-IPs and often keep to themselves. The spokesperson surmised that with the support for their enterprise, kaingin among IPs in this tribe will be reduced. However, the team is still reviewing individual IP communities who will be targeted for capacity building activities. The team is inclined to postpone engagement with the resident IP community until a more thorough assessment is done on how best to engage them.

Mt. Irid-Angelo-General Nakar. (EC project site profile appendix 8) Community consultations in 29 communities was conducted in July 2017 as part of the FPIC process (Appendix 10). This also provided an opportunity to explain the project and the role of and benefits to the community. It also provided a window into the conditions of communities living within the mountain, where food insecurity is common despite being surrounded with rich resources.

Getting to and gathering key stakeholders in General Nakar in connection with the FPIC process was challenging due to the wide geographic scope and remoteness of these sites. Thus, actual visits to these dispersed and remote communities allowed the team to meet with other non-state actors who were not initially identified, but can be involved in the project. Further, the team now has first-hand information of actual ground conditions which will help identify appropriate strategies for conducting activities at the site. One difficulty is that currently only one person is covering both Local Government Unit (LGU) General Nakar and LGU Infanta, which is too large an area for one person to cover alone.

The team is still in the process of securing the Certificate of Precondition. The entire process prior of issuance of the Certificate of Pre Condition may take a maximum of three months. The team will need to wait for notice from the NCIP for the creation of a Field Based Investigation/FPIC Team to undertake the evaluation process and propose recommendations, and a consultation to be attended by IPs, NCIP, and Haribon for the issuance of a formal endorsement for the project.

Mt. Irid-Angelo-Infanta. Following a ridge to reef approach under the [Forests of Hope](#) framework for the Infanta site, the team decided to include communities near mangrove forests. All of the target communities in Infanta are non-IPs.

Mt. Hilong-hilong. (EC project site profile appendix 9) The project met with the Regional Director of the NCIP in Caraga Region 7 September 2017. The director advised the project on steps to be taken in regard to the FPIC process. He expressed support for the project and will endorse it with their local office. Subsequently, a consultation with IP Community leaders' on FPIC and a second meeting was scheduled for 1 December 2017 (appendix 11) to discuss preparation of a memorandum of agreement and other documents for FPIC. The expected result of the meeting was to secure consent of the community to collaborate with Haribon in the implementation of the project in their ancestral domain.

The second IP community leaders' consultation dialogue was conducted and the prescribed ritual was also held prior to the consultation meeting. As agreed during the second meeting with IP community leaders, the resolution of consent from the IP communities in allowing

Haribon to engage in their ancestral domain is being prepared by the community leaders. To date, endorsements are still being collected due to the unavailability of some leaders to sign documents. Haribon hopes to finalize this process by mid-2018. Dissemination of Information, Education and Communication by Haribon, with the presence of NCIP personnel, was scheduled for January 2018 as this activity is a requirement for securing the FPIC.

Training

The Training Needs Assessment was conducted at all three sites, consisting of informal interviews and a perception survey on the topics of gender, organizational development and leadership, and state laws on environmental protection. There were 50 participants, with 20% being female.

The training will be used as the platform to pass on the Improving Forest Governance Training to other non-state actors. However, due to the absence of the FPIC for target communities in Mt Irid-Angelo (General Nakar) and Mt Hilong-hilong (Lanuza), training for IP participants was postponed. The Gender Sensitivity and Organizational Development (GSOD) training was held in non-IP communities, while the team proceeded to work towards securing the FPIC. The GSOD training was conducted in Sablayan in Mindoro Occidental and Infanta, Quezon. Topics discussed during the trainings focused on the concepts gender, laws protecting gender based violence, poverty and how organizations can alleviate it, and leadership.

Mt. Siburan. In Sablayan, six organizations were invited to send participants for the training. Invited organizations were Palbong, a tenure holder of a community-based forest management agreement, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Malisbong Irrigators Association, Barangay Tanods (village police officers) of Malisbong and Batong Buhay, Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm, and Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office of Sablayan.

The GSOD training in Sablayan was held 5-7 September 2017 at the SPPF with a total of 40 (22% female) participants from Palbong CBFMA, Malisbong Irrigation Association, Barangay Tanods of Malisbong and Batong Buhay, Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm, and Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office of Sablayan. Participants were eager to attend and wanted all members of their organization to participate, but Haribon limited the number of participants to ensure effectiveness of training. The majority of participants showed keen interest in the topics discussed, specifically gender, and poverty. Their familiarity with these concepts was evident in the active sharing of personal experiences during plenary discussions.

Mt. Irid-Angelo. The team was able to conduct the GSOD training in Infanta, Quezon for only three out of the target of six Peoples Organizations (POs). The four organizations invited to the training were Binulasan Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Association (BFARMA), Binonoan Producers' Cooperative, Maralitang Mangingisda ng Munting Sabang Association, and KANLUNGAN, but KANLUNGAN failed to send representatives to the training. While these groups did not participate in the TNA, the project team selected them as the target POs based on the review of the community-based organization profile conducted in the area. A total of 18 participants joined the activity, 67% women.

Mt. Hilong-hilong. Since all of the target communities are IPs, the GSOD training was postponed pending completion of the FPIC process. However, the team is expected to conduct a participatory situational analysis exercise prior to the GSOD to assess and revise

the module accordingly to ensure appropriateness of the training to their culture. The FPIC process is expected to be completed early 2018, thus, the postponed trainings are expected to be accomplished by mid-2018.

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).

TCA has identified several potential sites across the Torricelli Mountain Range for this activity. These sites are evenly distributed across the project area, which is approximately 185,000 ha.

In **Malaysia**, the project currently supports the Hornbill Conservation Programme at Belum-Temengor Forest Complex (BTFC) (320,000 ha). Monitoring of forest land use by indigenous communities within the landscape was also initiated. The project also recently supported MNS Kedah and Sabah branches on IBA activities in the respective states, namely Greater Ulu Muda Forest Reserves (160,000 ha) and Imbak Canyon Conservation Area (140,000 ha). The support to local MNS branches will strengthen members' participation and involvement in the monitoring, as well as the advocacy for protection of these areas.

MNS initiated a community forest monitoring programme at its focal site, BTFC (approx. 320,000 ha). This is an extension to MNS's long established Hornbill Conservation Programme which started in 2004. Currently, between two and five local villages, with a population of 50-200 local people from the indigenous community, are involved. Seven people were directly employed as field assistants (Appendix 12).

Relating to these efforts, MNS is working with the University Malaya on the study "Mapping Customary Boundaries and Resource Utilization among the Orang Asli of the Belum Temengor Forest," which will involve capacity building elements of the indigenous community to monitor changes within the landscape (Appendix 13).

In **Indonesia**, the community-based monitoring programme targets the 94,000 ha Mbeliling landscape, East Nusa Tenggara. Transparency, access to information, and accountability were promoted by expanding community-based monitoring programmes, part of the Low Key Monitoring system (LKM) activities (i.e. monitoring to provide early detection of forest changes). The 16 Low Key Monitoring Groups, called CDGs, were evaluated to analyse the current condition of the LKM systems and what is needed to improve their performance. In total, 80 members of 4 CDGs have participated, from a total of 16 CDGs. Participants consisted of 25% women. Burung Indonesia conducted evaluation and refresher training for the LKM programme. Evaluations were conducted for 16 CDGs, and refresher trainings were conducted for 4 CDGs, and aimed to analyse current conditions and resolve emerging issues in LKM. The refresher training was executed to incorporate the community monitoring obligation into the Village Work Plan.

The results of the evaluation and training were:

- A community-based monitoring work plan and compilation of village-level site locations
- Community-based monitoring will be implemented as a joint responsibility of the village government and CDGs twice a year

- The village government committed to incorporate community monitoring obligations into the Village Work Plan

In the **Philippines**, Haribon plans to develop a web-based tool or application for forest monitoring and reporting (using the Global Forest Watch platform). Prior to the development of the tool, a community-based monitoring and reporting framework will be formulated that will guide application development. Target activities for the year were to 1) develop the Community-based Monitoring and Reporting framework, tools, and guidelines; 2) review these at project site-level with stakeholders, up to the central office of Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and formal adoption; and 3) engage with the government, EU, and NSA on REDD+, FLEGT, and nationally determined contributions. However, the absence of a DENR MOA made it difficult to secure cooperation from the local offices, which hindered data gathering activities and engagement on the development of the framework.

Despite this setback, Haribon was able to

- access, collate, document, and review copies of existing DENR and other agencies' monitoring and reporting schemes (at central and project site level);
- undertake consultations with LAWIN staff about the nature and status of existing monitoring systems; selected CSOs about their own monitoring set up, such as the Non-Timber Forest Product Exchange Program; and other partners that have developed participatory monitoring tools for their peoples' organizations
- document actual community-based monitoring and reporting schemes;
- develop of a draft community-based monitoring and reporting framework; and
- formulate indicator tools and guidelines based on the framework.

Based on the review of existing programs, reports, and consultations, Haribon acquired information on

- current efforts related to forest protection: policy and institutional frameworks, programs, actors, progress, gaps, *et cetera.*;
- existing schemes in relation to the role of NSAs - Bantay Gubat/Bantay Banua/Lasang/Dagat (volunteer forest watch) (for mangroves, *et cetera*);
- content of training activities for forest guards; and
- benefit-sharing and incentives.

Site staff facilitated linkages between the REDD+ consultant and local DENR and LGU for current forest monitoring schemes being implemented. Bantay Gubat (Forest watch) volunteers often patrol and report violations of environmental laws. The team coordinated with DENR personnel with their LAWIN Forest and Biodiversity Protection System and Bantay Gubat volunteers to obtain information.

Copies of existing DENR monitoring and reporting schemes at project sites and other areas (for comparison) were accessed, collated, and documented. The team reviewed existing monitoring and reporting schemes on forest protection as practiced by different actors: the mandated Forest Management Bureau and Biodiversity management Bureau through Lawin, and the non-state actors through the volunteer Forest watchers (Bantay Gubat) as engaged by the local government units. LAWIN (meaning hawk) is the forest protection tool being institutionalized nationwide under the government's Forest Management Bureau with the support of USAID. It uses an open-source software called "CyberTracker" for a data

collection interface and the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool for data analysis, mapping, and report generation.

Pressures on the ground as reported were validated using triangulation. Other NSAs engaged in forest protection were identified (e.g., Multi-Sectoral Forest Protection Committees) at the municipal, provincial, and regional level, and other volunteer groups. These activities form the basis in developing a community-based monitoring and reporting scheme, with frameworks, tools, and guidelines, and will be presented to government and non-state actors for consultations and endorsement.

The draft framework, tools, and guidelines were submitted in January 2018 and are being reviewed by the team. This will then be reviewed by various stakeholders during the 1st quarter of 2018, and hopefully adopted by April 2018.

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).

To analyse tree cover and carbon stock change at 350+ Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), **Birdlife International** investigated using Google Earth Engine for forest loss analysis, with respect to the global KBA dataset. The analysis is ongoing.

UPNG obtained GIS and Remote Sensing data for the Torrecelli range project site, and is working closely with **TCA** to analyse its GIS data and assist in land use processes that use these data. The total area covered is approximately 185,000 ha, covering 50 villages in 13 local level governments (LLGs). TCA has purchased eight new GPS units and has ordered other equipment for this activity. TCA is presently obtaining quotes for high resolution images of the Torricelli Mountain Range. The bulk of this activity will be led by UPNG, with TCA assisting in its implementation, and will commence in 2018.

Burung Indonesia is procuring satellite maps of forest cover at the project site in Flores. In Indonesia, forest condition and carbon stock assessment will be executed in Mbeliling landscape covering 94,000 ha, comprising five KBAs. The results of community-based monitoring was presented in the Mbeliling Committee meeting. The Mbeliling Committee is a multi-stakeholder forum that brings together government, civil society organizations, and local communities to address landscape governance issues in West Manggarai. Based on the monitoring results, the Mbeliling Committee made a recommendation and incorporated it into the landscape management strategy of West Manggarai.

The prototype of a community-based monitoring tool was tested by an internal team. The familiarisation of the monitoring tool with the community will be conducted in early 2018. The results will be combined with satellite image data for comparison and increase accuracy.

In the **Philippines**, Haribon identified areas to be included for monitoring via GIS mapping. The team reviewed baseline data, focusing on areas to be monitored using the latest (2010) land cover maps from the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority. In Mt Hilong Hilong, the team identified a total of 25,653.28 ha of KBAs, within three areas with Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title, for community monitoring. This included Mt Irid Angelo, Gen Nakar (123,227 ha), Infanta (13,853 ha), Quezon and Mt Siburan (2,423 ha).

The team assisted in the local assessment of the implementation of the Important Bird Areas Monitoring System (IBAMS) for Mt Siburan in LGU Sablayan. The team is composed of members from Palbong CBFMA, IPs, LGU Sablayan, DENR, and Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm. They use the “Kumustahan” (meaning ‘how are you’) format in assessment by asking 1) what happened during the IBAMS implementation; 2) what were the strengths; and 3) what were the challenges in implementing IBAMS. Results of the assessment revealed that neither LGU Sablayan nor DENR pursued the IBAMS plan because of lack in budget. The IBAMS team expressed the desire to continue monitoring in Mt. Siburan.

In Mt Hilong hilong, an area of 25,653 ha was identified as the focal area for monitoring. This area was identified via overlaying available maps, and the precise data and map may be requested from NCIP after the FPIC has been secured.

An additional area was identified; however, it was originally not considered because the majority of the ancestral domain claim belongs to the Municipality of San Miguel of Surigao del Sur and the claimants are also from this municipality, and not the Municipality of Lanuza. A stakeholder analysis and profile will be conducted in 2018 to determine its inclusion in the core group of Bantay Gubat volunteers, or among the extended network.

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).

As part of ongoing and project related work to use remote sensing data to analyse forest cover change, **Birdlife International** updated and added to data held within the [World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas](#) (WDKBA), specifically data relating to Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites. These sites represent the last remaining refuge of one or more Endangered or Critically Endangered species and are a subset of the global KBA sites. Data were updated for the four project countries including 40 in Indonesia, 11 in Malaysia, 13 in Philippines, and 8 in Papua New Guinea. Work correcting KBA boundaries is ongoing and once complete Birdlife will be able to conduct annual analyses of KBA land cover change in each KBA and synthesize the results both nationally and regionally. Birdlife met with the Monitoring and Data Analysis Working Group for the project 3 August 2017, via Skype, to discuss each partners’ capacity and needs.

The **UPNG GIS/RS Centre** is in the process of purchasing LiDAR equipment to assist in monitoring forest cover at the project site in PNG. Thus far, the Centre has been utilizing data such as GeoBook, Hanson, and Landsat 5, 6, and 7 to monitor forest cover change.

MNS is setting up an in-house spatial database system. At the August meeting of the Monitoring and Data Analysis WG, it was clear that MNS did not have the in-house expertise nor the GIS/Remote Sensing systems in place, and would have to start from scratch in order to deliver the output. However, essential hardware and software have been acquired, and staff have undergone training that was organized by the Google Earth Outreach Team based in Kuala Lumpur (30 – 31 October 2017). IBA metadata has been acquired from Birdlife. The unit is currently functional and managed by two people. During the first phase of the project, MNS’s focus will be on BTFC as the key priority site, along with the 55 IBAs in Malaysia. [<https://myforestwatch.weebly.com/my-forests.html>]

Indonesia is targeting five KBAs covering 58,000 ha for remote sensing monitoring and analysis. The five KBAs being monitored are: Wae Wuul, Nggorang Bowosie, Sesok, Mbeliling Tanjung Kerita Mese, and Nangalili.

The initial land use change analysis was conducted using Landsat 8 imagery from 2013, 2015, and 2016. To increase the accuracy of the analysis, Burung Indonesia procured high resolution images from SPOT 6 from 2017, with 1.5 m resolution. To validate data, ground surveys were conducted in November 2017, at 5 KBAs and 8 checking points. The final results showed that there was no significant change of forest cover in forest and protected areas. Most land cover changes occurred in non-forest areas (areal penggunaan lain - APL), from woodlands and shrubs, to agricultural lands. In Mbeliling Tanjung Kerita Mese KBA, the results showed a tendency of the local community to convert shrubs or bush (APLs) to teak forest.

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 International has been monitoring developments in international REDD+ policy, including research, and are providing regular bespoke updates to match project partner needs. A REDD+ information library has been developed and populated with relevant research, guidance, and information for project partners, covering a range of REDD+ topics including safeguards and safeguard information systems. Birdlife is currently reviewing the most appropriate sharing platforms for this information that will work for project partners with sometimes limited internet access.

TCA, to date, has only discussed REDD+ with staff and stakeholders. There is much confusion on REDD+ and what it could mean to the people at the grass roots level. TCA has previously conducted REDD+ awareness and it is obvious from recent meetings and discussions that this activity needs to be upgraded and be a regular item to be discussed at all levels. It is also clear that there is much confusion among all levels of PNG government. TCA is taking actions to remedy this.

MNS has been a member of the National Steering Committee leading third national communication and biennial update report to the UNFCCC since 2014 (Appendix 14). Therefore, MNS has been actively involved in monitoring the implementation of REDD+ safeguards and safeguard information systems in Malaysia. Through a series of past stakeholder consultations, MNS has participated and provided input to the development/formulation of Malaysia's forest reference level, national forest monitoring system, which includes the safeguard information system (i.e. essential for carbon credit payment under UNREDD), and is currently involved in developing the REDD+ Strategy Plan for Malaysia. This will fulfil Malaysia's aspiration to maintain 50% of its landmass forested – a commitment that is expected to be implemented 2020 onwards.

Indonesia has adopted a national REDD+ strategy, developed National Forest Monitoring Systems, built a Safeguards Information System, and Forest References Emission Level (FREL) at the national level. Currently, Indonesia is still developing the FREL at the sub-national level and working on a performance-based payment mechanism. Burung Indonesia and Ecosystem Restoration Concession holders are working closely to monitor the policy process related to REDD+ implementation in Indonesia through discussion with the Directorate General of Climate Change and the Directorate General of Sustainable Management of Production Forest.

Haribon is assessing the need to identify and scout for local survey aides to be trained and provide technical assistance during trainings that target partners to become involved in monitoring activities. Haribon also participated in the interagency update on the Philippines'

REDD+ strategy over several writing workshops to review and finalize the document that the government's Forest Management Bureau has disseminated.

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

UPNG GIS/RS Centre is using the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA) base map and Geobook data. Due to delays throughout 2017, the majority of this work will be implemented in 2018.

MNS partnered with another NGO to encourage future efforts to establish an illegal logging alert system for MNS branches, civil society organisations, and local communities, and to develop an advocacy response program focusing on illegal logging and deforestation at priority conservation sites which would support effective advocacy and communication efforts by civil society and the media to combat illegal logging and deforestation in Malaysia.

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).

In **PNG**, this issue can be sensitive, and will need to be discussed with the Sandaun Provincial Government on how UPNG can assist in monitoring illegal logging and deforestation. Currently, most logging activities in PNG are issued permits by the government, which may cause tension. Therefore, UPNG will be visiting the Sandaun Provincial Government in early 2018 to discuss such issues. **TCA** is presently experiencing pressure from illegal logging north of the project area. Discussions are underway with relevant staff and villages. It appears that loggers are trying to create another road through the protected area to transport logs from the south to the north where they will export the timber.

MNS poses strong objections to two Malaysian government supported projects which will undermine the integrity of the CFS: East Coast Railway Line (ECRL) and forest conversion to oil palm plantations in the State of Terengganu. For both issues, MNS took a firm stance against the projects and posed strong objections on behalf of the public.

The ECRL Project, which will cut through the CFS, threatens its integrity and its wildlife inhabitants. MNS, along with two other NGOs called for a moratorium of the ECRL, urging the government to review the project's effects. Additionally, the degazettement and conversion of permanent forest reserve into oil palm plantations in the State of Terengganu will affect wildlife and ecosystem services provided

In **Indonesia**, the overall forest condition in West Manggarai is monitored to provide information regarding forest cover, land use, and carbon stocks. The information will be used to improve environmental policies in West Manggarai. At the national level, REDD+ safeguards related to ecosystem restoration is promoted through hearings with the Directorate General of Climate Change in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

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

A dedicated high-quality printed project brochure was produced entitled "[Between roots and canopy – Growing local involvement in forest governance and monitoring.](#)" and intended as a

clear summary and introduction to the project, framed to engage key audiences. Production involved all partners, and brochures were disseminated to key stakeholders, especially at inception workshops. The brochure was designed to remain current throughout the length of the project, and is available online as a PDF.

A bespoke project website (www.birdlife.org/forest-governance) was launched. The site includes sub-pages on About; The Species; The Communities; The Team; News; and a subscribe form for the Project Newsletter, which is in development. **Birdlife International** updates the website with key project information and resources as they become available.

Birdlife International also launched the project externally with a [BirdLife news article](#), shared with partners, and also featured the project in the [BirdLife Magazine](#). Associated social media posts reached 16,296 people on Facebook, and saw 9,510 impressions on Twitter.

A Regional Communications and Visibility Plan is being developed to coordinate communications, and ensure efforts are appropriate and targeted. This will include a communications tool to help national partners assess target audiences, be more strategic with local communications, and use communications as a method of changing behaviour. This has taken longer than planned, but will allow partners to be more effective. Birdlife International will continue to support national partners in finalizing National Communications Plans in 2018.

Birdlife International is currently working on the scheduled national stories and associated social media, including opportunities to be reactive to important monitoring results, and as per the communications plan, we have regular calls scheduled with partners to ensure coverage of project actions.

TCA has met with several staff from all levels of PNG government discussing this project, including the Managing Director of the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority where the issue of illegal logging was raised.

MNS has produced a dedicated project website and Facebook page, and has had several featured articles in various outlets.

In March 2017, MNS renewed its subscription with *Melwater* (an online news portal/media monitoring organisation) for services related to providing daily environmental and conservation news. With the available facility, the project communication officer monitors the newsfeed on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis, and selects worthy issues related to illegal logging and deforestation to share and advise advocacy responses from the project team and MNS. Specific public interest issues on forests are also updated on the “MY Forest Watch” website and Facebook (<https://myforestwatch.weebly.com/>), created to disseminate information on the project, as well as in the MNS Newsletter that goes out to 14 MNS branches and 2,700 members on monthly basis for their information and monitoring on the ground.

MNS also continues its subscription to Wildlife Crime Hotline with MYCAT (a collaborative partnership of the Malaysian Nature Society, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society-Malaysia, and WWF-Malaysia) partners for community wildlife monitoring. The hotline, which has been in operation since 2008, allows the public to inform (and raise complaints) to the local authorities on human-wildlife conflicts, as well as illegal wildlife trade (see also <http://mycat.my/hotline/>). Under this project, another hotline, “Forest Crime Hotline” will be

established to create a platform for the public to provide their input and feedback on issues related to forest governance, especially on illegal logging and deforestation.

Project materials were also produced for public information and presentation, and widely distributed to stakeholder groups. Examples include the Malaysian Naturalist Vol. 70-4, June 2017 and Vol. 71-1. Sept-Nov 2017, which carried the project, a dual-language MY Forest brochure, (Appendix 15), and Tapir Bulletin which featured deforestation in its September 2017 issue.

Media outreach on the project was also conducted during the launch of MY Forest Project on 14 December 2017, with the news appearing in mainstream newspaper (Appendix 16) and distributed through social media.

MNS also produced materials for project branding such as a banner, bunting, t-shirts, calendars, writing pads, pencils, button badge, and stickers.

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).

As part of project activities, MNS is revising its strategic plan for 2018-2030 which will prioritise and strengthen joint actions and efforts among all 14 MNS state branches and Special Interest Groups. The plan will provide guidance for coordinated efforts among all parties to influence forest governance and nature conservation. In September 2017, MNS held their annual general meeting where the strategic plan was deliberated and developed.

At the 2017 MENGO AGM, MNS was elected to lead a network of 30 social and environmental NGOs in Malaysia. This development placed MNS in a very strategic position to increase the visibility and engage MENGO members to support and participate in the project.

The National Stakeholders Committee (NSC) Inception Meeting for Malaysia (attendees appendix 17) was held on 14 December 2017 resulting in 34 different stakeholders endorsing the project. On the same day, 'MY Forest Project' was officially launched to the public. Its participants also agreed to initiate a Forest Watch Programme, under the project. MNS also launched My Forest Watch (www.myforestwatch.com.my), which is a high-impact partnership aimed at Malaysia's natural heritage, its forests, and how non-state actors – non-governmental organisations, civil societies, local communities, the private and public sectors – can inform and change policies towards better forest governance. The launch of My Forest Watch was well covered in both print and digital media.

The project's target forest areas are the peninsula's Central Forest Spine, Heart of Borneo, and selected Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs). BirdLife International supported the MNS project implementation team to set up the NSC and development of a network for information exchange and collective advocacy in Malaysia.

CBO profiles – Philippines

Haribon profiled CBOs and identified organizations for project involvement. During this process, Haribon was able to determine the status of an organization's engagement. Information gathering was provided by key informants and included data on the organization's name, address, network or affiliation, registration/accreditation, location/scope

or coverage of its operation, contact person/s, its interest and influence on KBAs, number of members, participation of women and youth, governance, and other related information. Through this information, organisations were categorized.

Communities were also profiled for forest governance influence in Mt. Siburan, Sablayan. Of those identified, two had a high influence, two had a moderate influence, and two had a low influence. Those closest to Mt. Siburan have committees on the environment, and will be provided with training, particularly their bantay gubat with the barangay tanod (village police officers) of Batong Buhay and Malisbong, IP leaders of Kulasisi and Aruyan-Malate, and other selected personnel.

Mt. Irid-Angelo. To establish CBO profiles, secondary data gathering was conducted. Haribon asked the Local Government Units of Infanta and General Nakar to provide registered POs in their municipalities.

Mt. Hilong-hilong. Prior to ground working to gather secondary data for CBOs, information was gathered from key informants about target stakeholders. Haribon coordinated with the Local Government Unit. A list of stakeholders was provided and community visitations were conducted. Organizational profiles were gathered through on-site interviews with key informants. The result of the profiles showed that the primary stakeholders were members of the three Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles within Mt. Hilong-hilong. The decision was based on a prioritisation of the stakeholders' interest, influence, experiences in running conservation projects, and aspirations.

Networking - Philippines

Mt. Siburan. Haribon attended a meeting preparing for the Tamaraw (Mindoro Dwarf Buffalo) Month Celebration with Sablayan LGU, DENR- Tamaraw Conservation Project, Academe, Philippine National Police, and WWF-Philippines to increase awareness for the protection, conservation, and sustainable practices for the ecosystem, biodiversity, and tamaraw. The team sees this as an opportunity to establish linkages with local stakeholders.

Mt Irid-Angelo. Haribon participated in the DENR-CSO Sierra Madre Summit 26-27 July 2017. This activity was jointly organized with DENR, based on consultations led by CSOs in the three regions of the Sierra Madre Mountain Range. This activity aimed to determine the state of the range and responses carried out by both the government and CSOs. Regional plans were crafted with CSOs and the government to address issues affecting the sites such as conflicting land use (particularly road development and dam construction), weak law enforcement, and marginalization of IPs in their ancestral domains. This provided an opportunity to meet key stakeholders across the entire range and contribute in the discussion of governance of the mountain range.

Save Sierra Madre Day. Haribon participated in this activity that brought together CSOs from Rizal, Aurora, and Quezon. It was a day of camaraderie and awareness for all sectors who work for the protection of the Sierra Madre. The event was a reprieve for groups conducting development work for the mountain and local communities, evidenced by words and actions during the celebration. Inspirational messages from key stakeholders and the mayor of Infanta provided needed encouragement to continue toward progress.

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

The multi-stakeholder ERWG is a think-tank for policy strengthening and a learning center for ecosystem restoration implementation that brings together the Ministry of Environment

and Forestry (MoEF) with ecosystem restoration concession license holders, academics, and NGOs. A series of discussions with the ERWG and Ministry of Environment and Forestry were held to improve policy process related to ecosystem restoration, REDD+ and FLEGT.

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

Birdlife International has developed a template and guidance for developing national advocacy strategies (Appendix 18). Training on using the advocacy plan was given to Burung Indonesia, Haribon Foundation, and MNS through a workshop run by Birdlife International on ‘Strengthening Civil Society Capacity to Advocate for Mainstreaming Biodiversity.’ Training will be given to Tenkile Conservation Alliance in 2018. Haribon Foundation and Burung Indonesia have completed their national advocacy plans (Appendix 19 and 20) with input from Birdlife International. However, these are working documents which will be constantly reviewed and improved throughout the project period. MNS have almost completed their national advocacy plan, which will be consulted upon with their national stakeholder committee in 2018 and TCA will also be completing their advocacy plan(s) in 2018.

UPNG GIS/RS Centre had an informal discussion with the Sandaun Provincial Government and will further strengthen this relationship through continued meetings. The team will next travel to Sandaun Province early 2018.

TCA has engaged government employees at all forest governance events and meetings. The TCA CEO has met with all levels of government in Port Moresby, Wewak, and Lumi. The majority of meetings, to date, have been impromptu and have involved an outline of this project and its importance and progress thus far.

At the local level in **Indonesia** (Flores), coordination for project implementation has reached the key stakeholders: Regional Development Planning Agency, Forest Management Unit, and local community groups in West Manggarai (16 village groups). Burung Indonesia has worked together with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to provide policy input 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 Management of Production Forest,
- the Revision of Indonesian Law No. 5/1990 regarding the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems, in collaboration with the Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems, and
- guidelines of conservation partnership at protected areas, in collaboration with the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership using a social forestry scheme.

Haribon attended the public launch of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 on 2 June 2017. The team learned about the economic thrust of the current national government and how it will impact project initiatives. The team also saw this as an opportunity to network with other NGOs and personalities, establishing rapport and acquiring contact information.

MNS has been involved in the implementation of the CFS Master Plan since 2012. The organisation usually attends related meetings/workshops/consultations/forums to provide input as part of the National Steering Committee and National Technical Committees

established by the government to oversee some of the related projects. There are two GEF-UNDP supported projects currently undertaken by the MNRE: “*Improving Connectivity in the CFS Landscape (IC-CFS)*,” managed by Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia and “*Protected Areas Financing Project*,” managed by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. MNS attended 17 engagements for these projects during the reporting period.

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).

As part of activity 3.2.1 and 1.1.1. Burung Indonesia, Haribon Foundation, and Malaysian Nature Society were invited to join a training workshop run by Birdlife International on ‘Strengthening Civil Society Capacity to Advocate for Mainstreaming Biodiversity.’ This was held in Singapore 10-14 October 2017 (appendix 2). This visit provided an opportunity for regional information sharing between project partners on advocacy planning, bilateral project management meetings with Birdlife, as well as a training opportunity for national partners towards 1.1.1 through attending the capacity building workshop. The course aimed to build capacity in a variety of advocacy areas, including drafting advocacy plans, letter writing, press work and influencing decision makers, which will be used towards outputs 4.1 and 4.2. It also facilitated information sharing between project partners and other NGOs in Asia working on forest governance, including Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam (Appendix 21)

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 Forest Governance Forum is scheduled to take place in 2019 and formal planning within the consortium will begin in June 2018 at the Regional Partners’ Meeting. However, informal discussions with partners have raised the possibility of the forum being postponed until 2020 (Year 4) since impacts and lessons from project implementation will be clearer by that stage and the forum would provide an ideal platform for sharing and building on these. Further discussion will be required to establish with all partners the most appropriate timing for the Forest Governance Forum, along with approval from the Contracting Authority.

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).

TCA has had a long on-going relationship with 50 villages situated in the southern foothills of the Torricelli Mountain Range since 2001. Conservation plans and agreements are in place, and will be further updated during 2018. Conservation Area Management Committees have been briefed and will receive training in 2018. Baseline data (profiles) of villages have been updated. The TCA GIS specialist was consulted and briefed on the project, but a planned trip in November was postponed until 2018 to allow more time to organise logistics for land use mapping workshops. **UPNG GIS/RS Centre** will be assisting the indigenous communities in developing their conservation plans. This activity will be implemented in year 2, along with land use planning activities.

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

In **Malaysia**, MNS has been supporting the formation of Local Community Groups (LCGs) focused on addressing forest degradation. Establishment of field centres at Gerik, Perak and Gua Musang, Kelantan will support the coordination of forest monitoring activities in the northern forested region of Peninsular Malaysia on the project. It is also anticipated that the LCG initiatives and related activities will be further expanded in future years to East Malaysian States under this project. Information relevant to local communities and forest monitoring is disseminated through the newly established MY Forest Watch Facebook page and website. MNS has a long history working with LCGs in community-based forest monitoring initiatives. Specifically, MNS has been involved in nationwide wildlife monitoring activities for charismatic species like hornbill (since 2008), tiger (through MYCAT since 2010), and the sun bear (since 2015). The LCG initiatives and activities are well developed to compliment the CFS efforts in Peninsular Malaysia.

In the **Philippines**, the Haribon Foundation has been participating in a range of non-state actor forums where this project has been communicated. For example, a national government consultation on Nationally Determined Contributions in November 2017 (Appendix 22), where Haribon facilitated input on cross-cutting issues for marginalized sectors (women, indigenous peoples, and youth). In addition, the team attended the Environmental Governance Summit (One Island Mindoro) organized by ALAMIN, a local NGO. This event aimed to facilitate discussion from a range of CSOs and LGUs from the two provinces that make up the island on the future management, development, and environmental protection for the area.

The LGUs in Lanuza is proposing delineation and establishment of communal forests as sources of timber for personal consumption, such as housing materials and fuelwood. Haribon has been approached by LGU representatives, and IP leaders have now requested the assistance of Haribon through this project to support training of surveyors, so that delineation can be delivered in a collaborative process.

Haribon has assisted the Agta, Dumagat, Remontado Tribe (Mt Irid-Angelo) in finishing their Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPP) by supporting the validation of their plan in the two remaining communities. The LGU Gen Nakar and LGU Infanta have both requested assistance in updating their Forest Land Use Plans (FLUP). There is conflict between the LGU and the Agta Dumagat, Remontado Tribe because of the overlap in Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles under the LGUs, and strong resistance from the IPs against large scale dams in the area. During the consultations, the IPs reached out to the LGU for discussion on the two plans to which the LGU General Nakar was amenable. The team hopes to complete the validation of FPIC for the project and ADSDPP.

Haribon sought information on the plans of LGU Lanuza who is a recipient of a 45 million peso (867k euro) grant under the Peoples' Survival Fund. The People's Survival Fund was created under Republic Act 10174 as an annual fund intended for local government units and accredited local/community organizations to implement climate change adaptation projects that will better equip vulnerable communities to deal with the impacts of climate change. Haribon sees this as an opportunity to influence the planning process, and thereby allocate funds to cover priorities identified in the local agenda formulated above.

The project team is assessing the need to identify and scout for local survey aides to be trained and provide technical assistance during trainings to target partners to be involved in

monitoring activity. The LGU representatives and IP leaders requested the assistance of Haribon in the training of survey aides, though pronouncement from the LGU was already made that the delineation of areas in the management zones will be conducted by the LGU-hired surveyors. They wanted local surveyors or aides to be trained so that upon the receipt of funds from People's Survival Fund, survey activity will already be started and delineation of upland management zones could be done in a participatory manner.

Haribon attended the meeting for the Declaration of Mt. Siburan, Aruyan-Malate as Critical Habitat 26 July 2017. The Sablayan LGU initiated the declaration of Mt. Siburan, Aruyan-Malate as critical habitat for the tamaraw and other endangered species. Consultation with the Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm for the declaration of the area was conducted since Mt Siburan is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Corrections. IPs also gave their consent while the Superintendent of SPPF endorsed establishment of Critical Habitat to the Secretary of Justice.

The team also supported initiatives by the Save Sierra Madre Network Alliance for the preparation of the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Framework. The framework seeks to guide interventions on the site following priority themes.

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

To begin in 2018.

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 International attended a non-state actor FLEGT-VPA dialogue at the Indonesian Embassy in London on behalf of Burung Indonesia in November 2017 (Appendix 23). Birdlife International were briefed by Burung before the event on key points they wanted to be made, and Birdlife International also took the opportunity to raise the visibility of this project with the stakeholders at the event. Birdlife International has developed a template and guidance for creating a national advocacy plan and provided training to Burung Indonesia, Haribon and MNS. National advocacy plans have been developed for Indonesia and Philippines using this template. These will be further developed and monitored in 2018, alongside completion of national plans for PNG and Malaysia.

In **Malaysia**, MNS and the National Implementation Team attended an introductory meeting with the Malaysian Timber Industry Board to discuss this project and FLEGT-VPA for Malaysia. MNS have established a National Implementation Team, which includes an experienced adviser on FLEGT-VPA negotiations at the national level.

In **Indonesia**, Burung Indonesia have been raising awareness of Indonesia's national Timber Legislation Assurance System (TLAS) within the West Manggarai Government and local communities. Currently, there is a situation of uncertain power sharing between the Provincial Forestry Service and Forest Management Unit of West Manggarai because of government decentralisation and limited resources in West Manggarai. To solve this issue, Burung Indonesia has engaged with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in bridging the gap between these government agencies.

At the national level, Burung Indonesia has engaged with the government focal point of FLEGT-VPA implementation in Indonesia; Directorate General of Forest Products and Processing. Discussions were focused on improving the support for the implementation of TLAS in West Manggarai, because TLAS implementation in eastern Indonesia is not currently a priority. Burung Indonesia has also built a network of key stakeholders in Indonesia FLEGT-VPA, such as policy makers, CSOs, Independent Forest Monitoring Network, and the Environmental Investigation Agency. (Outline of discussions in appendix 24)

In **Philippines**, Haribon shared the project objectives with the FLEGT-VPA Technical Working Group on Wood run by the Forest Management Bureau and FAO. Haribon was invited to present the project to this group (meeting report Appendix 25).

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

In **Malaysia**, MNS is actively engaged in the development of the National REDD+ Strategy and attended two planning workshops in Penang (22-23 March 2017) and Langkawi (25-26 May 2017). MNS is also engaged in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's National steering committee, which is leading the third national communication and biennial update report to the UNFCCC. MNS have also been involved in two REDD+ related forums on climate change³. Please see Activity 2.2.3 for MNS's role in promoting and supporting implementation of REDD+ commitments.

In **Indonesia**, Burung Indonesia has participated in public consultations and workshops in coordination with the Directorate General of Climate Change to promote and monitor the implementation of REDD+ commitments. Burung Indonesia, through the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG), is proposing a discussion between non-state actors (NGOs and private sector) with director general of Climate Change. Potential ecosystem restoration contributions to the REDD+ commitments will be formulated and discussed together to ensure equitable REDD+ policy processes and commitments.

The Government of Indonesia is working on performance-based payments for REDD+. Burung Indonesia has tried to closely engage with the Directorate General of Climate Change, but have found them to be closed so far. To address this issue, Burung Indonesia has worked through the ERWG to enhance the participation from non-state actors in REDD+ policy implementation processes. At the end of 2017, Burung Indonesia and ERWG had submitted an analysis and input on two relevant policy processes⁴. In addition, non-state actors were engaged in analysis, input and revision of four Government regulations related to forest restoration⁵

³ i) 19 June 2017; MNS also attended the "Connecting the Dots: Fighting Climate Change" upon invitation by the Embassy of France in Malaysia; and

ii) 5 September 2017; Forum on Climate Change: Impact and Responses in conjunction with 14th Governing Council Meeting of Centre for Science and Technology of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.

⁴ Circular Letter No.: SE.3/MenLHK-PHPL/ SET/ SET.1/ 7/ 2017 regarding limitation for carbon trading and monetary incentive schemes. It was followed by Circular Letter No.: SE / 4 MENLHK-PHPL / Set / Set.1 / 8/2017 regarding performance and reward for carbon emission reductions.

⁵ Analysis and Input to Ministerial Regulation No. P.50/Menlhk/Kum.1/2016 regarding Guidelines on Forest Area Borrow and Lease; Analysis and Input to Ministerial Regulation No. P.32/Menhut-II/2014 regarding Financial Report Guidelines of Production Forest ; Technical Assistance to Director General Regulation No.

In Mt Hilong Hilong, **Philippines** the LGU in Lanuza has now invited Haribon to be part of the Natural Resources Management Council (a multi sector body aimed at forest issues) as part of this project. This is an opportunity for Haribon to be able to gather information and data, discuss forest issues and seek input from target non state actors. Haribon is consulting and building alliances of non-state actors with a stake in enactment of a Forest Resources Bill (FRB) and the Expanded National Integrated and Protected Area Systems Act in Congress, which is directly related to Philippines REDD+ objectives. To achieve this, the project team engages in lobbying, building alliances with other NGOs, and consults with stakeholders.

Currently, **PNG** is implementing the REDD+ program and the UPNG GIS/RS Centre is playing a key role in educating the local communities on the importance of the REDD+ program. Additionally, REDD+ is a key constitutional objective for **TCA** and it has been noted by the LLGs that TCA is available to take lead on any REDD+ project in the area. Plans are in progress for the government to endorse this with a resolution during their meetings in 2018.

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

In **Malaysia**, MNS have been developing a national advocacy plan and have so far engaged a wide range of non-state actor dialogues on forests (see activity 3.1.3). MNS will be engaging its state branches, civil society partners, and community groups to share information and advocacy plans in 2018.

In **Indonesia**, Burung Indonesia are actively reviewing relevant government conservation policy, working closely with the non-state actors in the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group. To strengthen the policy process, Burung Indonesia have provided technical assistance to the government on various regulations on forest governance, including regulation on monitoring and evaluating ecosystem restoration performance, carbon trading, forest leasing, and silviculture in ecosystem restoration areas. Burung Indonesia will review government implementation of relevant regulations in future years of the project.

In **Philippines**, Haribon has been implementing their national advocacy plan, which includes an objective to mobilise a Forest Resources Bill (FRB) Network to promote the enactment of new measures within the FRB and the Expanded National Integrated and Protected Area Systems Act (ENIPAS) to conserve forests. This included building a network of civil society groups to form the Forest Resource Bill Network and 12 consultation meetings with interested stakeholders. Community consultations on the FRB in the project sites were postponed because of the absence of FPIC and an MOA with the DENR. This activity is targeted in 2018 to seek input on the implementing rules and regulations, particularly with respect to volunteer forest wardens. However, the FRB network is composed of organizations with community representation in project sites (e.g. Mt Irid Angelo).

In reviewing the FRB, the Haribon project team developed three companion bills for endorsement and authorship by select legislators. Further, a roundtable discussion was held to identify ecology-based management schemes to manage watersheds and identify key policy recommendations that will be used to strengthen provisions in the FRB. The event also

P.21/ PHPL/ SET/ KUM.0/12/2016 regarding Monitoring and Evaluation of Ecosystem Restoration Performance; Revised policy draft of Ministerial Regulation No. P. 64/Menhut-II/2014 regarding Silviculture in Ecosystem Restoration Concession, in Production Forest

provided a venue to discuss current administration impacts on natural resources management and to identify measures to allow flexibility in the FRB to adapt in the future. The revised FRB contains the following key provisions:

1. Adoption of a scientific and functional definition of ‘forest’
2. Adoption of the ‘ridge to reef’ concept in the protection and management of forests
3. Creation of a Forest and Park Ranger Command under the Philippine National Police to ensure the implementation of environmental laws affecting forests
4. Creation of a Forest Management Development Authority, a state firm that will address the livelihood program concerns of stakeholders
5. Demarcation of Philippine Forests to identify areas in need of protection under the FRB

Haribon formulated an advocacy plan that was adopted by the FRB Network. Currently, Haribon is supporting and lobbying on behalf of five legislative measures in the Philippine Congress and attended 12 meetings/hearings on environmental regulations. Haribon also provided technical assistance and support for the passage of the FRB, ENIPAS, and other green bills. The FRB Network and Haribon will engage key lawmakers to support the FRB revisions.

Haribon mobilised the FRB Network to draft a position paper on ENIPAS, working with a team of NGOs advocating for its enactment. ENIPAS has been approved in the lower house and will now be reviewed by a bicameral committee for endorsement and then approval by the president.

To raise public awareness and attempt to mobilise public support for the FRB, Haribon published four articles and stories in national media and 13 on the project webpage, and advocated at public events (Appendix 26). Awareness-raising campaigns were consistently rolled out via social media.

TCA has gathered relevant information within PNG and the relevant governmental departments. This information will be analysed and compiled into a booklet for education and dissemination to stakeholders and all levels of government.