

# 2019 INTERIM REPORT



ENV/2016/380-520

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

23 October 2020

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# Acronyms

ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
AMMB	Alternative Minerals Management Bill
APBS	Annual Philippine Biodiversity Symposium
APHI	Association of Indonesia Forest Concession Holders
Bantay Gubat	Volunteer Forest Wardens
BEEL	Basic Ecology and Environmental Law
BDFE	Biodiversity Friendly Enterprise
BIOPAMA	Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
BPLJ	<i>Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan</i> or Forest Area Designation Agency
BTFC	Belum-Temengor Forest Complex
BPN	National Land Agency
Burung Indonesia	Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia
CAME	Citizen Action for Monitoring Ecosystem
CBM&R	Community-based Monitoring and Reporting
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority
CEPA	Conservation Environment Protection Authority
CFS	Central Forest Spine
CIDT	Centre for International Development and Training
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CR	Critically Endangered
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DENRO	Deputized Environment and Natural Resource Officers
DOE	Department of Environment
EFI	European Forest Institute
ERC	Ecosystem Restoration Concession
ERWG	Ecosystem Restoration Working Group
FASPS	Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Service
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGF	Forest Governance Forum
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
FMU	Forest Management Unit of West Manggarai
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FPLEP	Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Plans
FRB	Forest Resources Bill
Friend of Hornbills	Sahabat Burung Enggang
GAPA	Governance Assessment of Protected Area
GEE	Google Earth Engine
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Ha	Hectare
Haribon	Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources
HGs	Hornbill Guardians
IBA	Important Bird Area
ICCA	Indigenous Community Conserved Area
ICCC	International Conference on Climate Change

ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IFG	Improving Forest Governance
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPK	Wood Processing Industry
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IUPHHK-RE	Ecosystem Restoration Concession holders
IN	Indonesia
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organisation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNPC	Johor National Park Corporation
JOAS	Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia
KATS	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
KLEFF	Kuala Lumpur Eco Film Festival
KSU BAM	Mbeliling Landscape Cooperative
LGU	Local Government Units
MEME	Management and Ecology of Malaysian Elephants
METT	Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MNS	Malaysian Nature Society
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MPI	Ministry of Primary Industry
MPOCC	Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council
MSPO	Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil
MTIB	Malaysia Timber Industry Board
MU	Management Unit
Mt	Mount
MTIB	Malaysia Timber Industry Board
MY	Malaysia
MyCFS	Malaysian Central Forest Spine Platform
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEC	National Executive Council
NFP	National Forest Plan
NFPA	National Framework for Protected Areas
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLUA	National Land Use Act
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
NSA	National Stakeholder Committee
NSA	Non-State Actors
NSC	National Stakeholder Committee
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
ODK	Open Data Kit
OCA	Organisational Capacity Assessment
PA	Partnership Agreement
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PFMC	Provincial Forest Management Committees
PFP	Provincial Forestry Plans
PH	Philippines
PHILFIDA	Philippine Fibre Industry Development Authority
PLA	<i>Pemantauan Layanan Alam</i> or Environmental Services Monitoring
PMICC	Pakwan Manobo Indigenous Cultural Community
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
PNGRIS	PNG National Global Information System

PNP	Philippine National Police
POKJA RE	Ecosystem Restoration Working Group
PP	Presidential Proclamation
PSA	Participatory Situational Analysis
PSPC	Perak Sate Park Corporation
RAPP	Reporting Guidelines for Ecosystem Restoration Concession ( <i>Restorsi Ekosisitem Riau</i> )
RBSP	Royal Belum State Park
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Centre
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of existing forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RFIP	REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan
RICLA	Resource Inventory of Community Livelihood Assets
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SA	State Actors
SaBC	Sabah Biodiversity Centre
SANAMAGMA	Samahang Nagkakaisang Magsasaka ng Magsaysay
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFC	Sarawak Forestry Corporation
SFFI	Society of Filipino Foresters
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SFMA	Sustainable Forest Management Act
SKKT	<i>Surat Keterangan Kepemilikan Tanah</i> or Land Ownership Certificate
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SPPF	Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm
SVLK	<i>Sistem Velifikasi Legalitas Kayu</i> or Timber legality Assurance System
TCA	Tenkile Conservation Alliance
TLAS	Timber Legality Assurance System
TLC	Timber Legalisation Certificate
TLS	Timber Legality Standards
TMRCA	Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPKRT	Timber Stock Piling Facility
UCF	Urban Community Forest
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## 1. Description

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- 1.1. Name of Coordinator of the grant contract: BirdLife International
- 1.2. Name and title of the contact person: Noëlle Kümpel  
 Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the Action: Persatuan Pencinta Alam Malaysia Malaysian Nature Society (MNS), 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), and University of Wolverhampton, Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT)
- 1.3. Title of the Action: Strengthening non-state actor involvement in forest governance in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea
- 1.4. Contract number: ENV/2016/380-520
- 1.5. Start date and end date of the reporting period: 15 January 2019 – 14 January 2020
- 1.6. Target country(ies) or region(s): Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea
- 1.7. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups<sup>1</sup> (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.
- 1.8. Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7):

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<sup>1</sup> “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

This report covers the project activities and achievements for the period of 15th January 2019 – 14th January 2020 in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea (PNG). The overall objective of the project is to strengthen effective engagement of non-state actors in forest monitoring, planning and policy processes in the four project countries. The project aims to ensure that non-state actors in each of the four project countries are 1) knowledgeable on forest governance issues and have the skills to engage effectively; 2) know where they can acquire information, back-up advocacy with scientific data, and hold decision-makers accountable; 3) create networks of informed stakeholders; and 4) actively engage in forest policy and planning processes.

During the third year of the project, all project partners have strived towards achieving the four outcomes of the project to varying degrees by convening and building relationships with communities, civil society organisations (CSOs) and governments. Specifically, project partners continued working with local stakeholders by providing sustainable forest management training in **Indonesia** through the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG) and in **Malaysia** through Forest Governance Zonal Workshops; strengthening the capacity of local communities for forest monitoring in the **Philippines**; and empowering indigenous peoples to better manage and protect their lands in **Papua New Guinea**. Project partners also continued raising awareness on forest management and governance issues, promoting information sharing for more transparent decision-making and influencing local, provincial and national authorities for improved forest policies and processes. BirdLife International has facilitated organisational development and information exchange between partners through webinars and the annual partner management team meeting. BirdLife has also monitored 669 Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) forest sites with a total area of almost 40 million hectares (ha) through Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing in the four project countries.

As described in section 2.3 in the logframe table, in 2019, the four outcome indicators achieved by the project in 2019 (non-cumulative) were as follows:

- Outcome 1: 58% additional staff and volunteers (22% female) working in forest issues in supported organisations in 2019;
- Outcome 2: 39,895,640 ha of forest KBA sites monitored;
- Outcome 3: 14 actions collectively implemented by supported national networks; and
- Outcome 4: 14 forest policy processes with active involvement by supported non-state actors.

Challenges facing the project in its third year were varied, but none have significantly delayed project activities. One of the challenges was due to staff turnover for the BirdLife and Haribon teams. Moreover, the May 2019 national elections in the Philippines shifted the government's schedule and delayed trainings. There was also a shift in direction regarding the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement with the Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Service (FASPS) advising Haribon that it should engage the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and local governments instead for the signing of the MoA, which caused some project implementation delays. In Indonesia, the current top-down policy formulation process does not formally allow the involvement of non-state actors, though Burung Indonesia has been able to influence policy through informal channels. Moreover, in Eastern Indonesia, the Provincial Forestry Agency of East Nusa Tenggara has limited capacity and geographical constraints, which caused problems in coordination at the provincial and local levels. In Malaysia, the main challenge was the delay in getting the 2019 advance funds for the project. In Papua New Guinea, the TCA team sometimes has to deal with very challenging situations because of the remoteness and basic infrastructure of their project sites.

#### A. KEY ACTIVITIES

In **Indonesia**, Burung Indonesia worked with government agencies to develop and strengthen Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) implementation and community-based forest monitoring implementation in the regency of West Manggarai, in the province of East Nusa Tenggara on the island of Flores. TLAS implementation has evolved and is at the stage of business plan development, capacity building, and strengthening of teak farmer groups and local governments. Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) holders (also known as IUPHHK-RE) are also looking at diversifying their incomes and testing the ecotourism market – a key priority for the Indonesian Tourism Ministry which has sought

to accelerate tourism development in Flores. Burung Indonesia has assisted the ERC holders in identifying ecotourism sites in the Mbeliling Landscape, which stretches across nearly 94,000 hectares on Flores.

In 2019, Burung Indonesia continued its contribution to the revision of the Ministerial Regulation No. P.64/2014 concerning the Implementation of Silviculture on ERCs in Production Forests, which was started in 2018. Burung also contributed to one new forest policy process: the Directorate General Regulation Number P.10/PHPL/Set/Kum.1/6/2019 concerning Reporting Guidelines for Ecosystem Restoration Concession Performance. These policy achievements have been made possible by the mobilisation of Burung's network, promotion and awareness, capacity building, and policy interventions involving state and non-state actors at both national and sub-national levels.

The Directorate General Regulation P.10/PHPL/Set/Kum.1/6/2019 will implement an online-based reporting system for ERCs called e-Restore, which will improve the accountability and transparency of ERC monitoring and performance evaluation. Following the issuance of the regulation, the project has worked with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to deliver training to ERC holders to comply with the new regulation. Burung Indonesia and the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG) led public consultation efforts on the importance of distinguishing between ERCs and Plantations and had significant input towards the final draft of the Ministerial Regulation No. P.64/2014 on Silviculture in ERCs presented for approval by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2019.

The project also provided the following capacity-building:

- Performance reporting (e-Restore) training to ERC holders;
- Training of Trainers for ERC holders;
- Technical assistance for carbon measurement at the sites for Local Conservation Groups; and
- Wood processing training for 5 teak grower groups who were able to acquire a plantation area of 94.7 ha to manage, as a result of Burung's efforts.

Biannual Environmental Services Monitoring (PLA) was carried out in 16 villages within the Mbeliling landscape and five KBAs (Wae Wuul, Nggorang Bowosie, Sesok, Mbeliling Tanjung Kerita Mese and Nangalili) covering an area of 58,000 ha. The PLA tool is in the course of being integrated into village development planning to ensure that environmental services monitoring eventually becomes a formal activity coordinated by local village governments, as per the Village Law and Ministerial Regulation No.19 (2017) regarding Priority Determination of Village Funds.

At the national level, a series of discussions on promoting and strengthening conservation and ecosystem restoration was conducted within the ERWG network. The analysis of conservation policy has been done in synergy with the government and recommendations were made in particular related to the technical procedures of ecosystem restoration such as the reporting of ERC performance, the implementation of silviculture and multi-business in the forestry sector. To support the TLAS (also known as SVLK) implementation and institutions in West Manggarai, the district coordination team, consisting of various authorities, conducted a gap assessment on the implementation of Ministerial Regulation No P.48/2017. The recommendations of the gap assessment were adopted by the team in an effort to reduce the distribution and use of illegally sourced timber.

In **Malaysia**, two Forest Governance Zonal Workshops were held in the Eastern and Northern part of Peninsular Malaysia. A workshop on the revision of the Important Bird Areas (IBA) Directory after 10 years of implementation (2007-2017) was conducted to discuss and review the listed IBA sites in Malaysia and share the development update on Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). All MNS Branches are supporting the current IBA review process, including potential IBA sites. Meanwhile, the MNS Terengganu Branch, located on the eastern coast of Peninsular Malaysia, is researching the possible gazettement of the Setiu Wetlands (located within the Central Forest Spine (CFS)) as a state park by identifying the condition of the forests, the challenges and the way forward.

The indigenous peoples' Orang Asal national Forum was organised to provide a platform for communication, information exchange, sharing of experiences and awareness, targeting Orang Asal issues. Orang Asal is the term for "Original People" in Malay and refers to the aboriginal communities of Sabah and Sarawak in East Malaysia (Northern Borneo). The forum was conducted alongside the celebration of World Indigenous People Day 2019. The Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) collaborated with the MNS Kuching Branch in Sarawak to co-organise



the Honorary Wildlife Ranger Training Course with the aim of building the capacity of local communities and MNS members on forest governance and management.

MNS carried out its community-based forest monitoring programme at the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex (BTFC), one of the largest contiguous expanses of forest in Peninsular (West) Malaysia, on a monthly basis together with the Hornbill Guardians who monitor hornbills as a proxy indicator for the forest (please see Annex I for more details). Similar programmes will be replicated at the IBA site of Ulu Muda. MNS also delivered talks to targeted audiences on the monitoring results from the community-based forest monitoring programme. The annual Hornbill Volunteer Programme (HVP) and the Friends of Hornbills (Sahabat Burung Enggang) provided capacity building to the indigenous communities and raised awareness on forest monitoring, protection and conservation. Utilising the Global Forest Watch Mapbuilder tool (which allows the creation of custom maps and overlay of one's own data with the datasets available), a national map of legally designated forest areas was developed for Malaysia and Hutanwatch was created, an in-house open data platform and spatial database system used for visualising and analysing Malaysia's forest and land use data ("Hutan" means forest in Bahasa). A news portal (<https://www.hutanwatch.com/news>) and a data submission tool allows the public to submit datasets and illegal logging tip-offs. The Forestry Department, Department of Wildlife and National Parks, monitors the tip-offs and acts on them depending on the issues.

The Komuniti PAKAS, a community initiative under the Urban Community Forest (UCF) Network umbrella, consists of local community groups in rural and urban areas. In 2019, MNS supported three activities with the Komuniti PAKAS in conjunction with the celebration of Earth Day. MNS has been working together with its multi-statal local branches and providing inputs to forest landscape plans and land use plans at the state and national levels. It participated in the review of the National Framework for Protected Areas, the Endau-Rompin forest landscape (located in the southern part of the CFS) and the Terengganu State Structure Plan. MNS also met up with Sabah and Sarawak State Agencies to promote the project and check on updates related to the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) process, which aims to assure the EU that all imports of Malaysian wood products are sourced sustainably. MNS was nominated and appointed by the Ministry of Primary Industry (MPI) as the Malaysian civil society representative in the 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Training Workshop on Timber Legality Assurance in Indonesia, which also included the participation of the Malaysia Timber Industry Board (MTIB) and the Malaysia Timber Council.

MNS achieved the highest level of policy advocacy through an audience with His Majesty the Sultan of Johor in addressing environmental issues relating to Endau-Rompin forest landscape, located at the southern part of the Central Forest Spine landscape who recognised and supported MNS's efforts in the protection and conservation of the environment on his facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/officialsultanibrahim/posts/sultan-johor-mahu-mns-main-peranan-lebih-besar-dalam-melindungi-alam-sekitardymm/1142083575958334/>). MNS also met with the Yang Berhormat ("The Honourable") Minister of Primary Industry on matters related to Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Certification Scheme, a national certification scheme ensuring the sustainability of palm oil production in Malaysia. MNS was lobbying for zero net deforestation to be considered within the country's certification scheme.

In the **Philippines**, Haribon conducted regular monthly group meetings on forest monitoring and management activities at its project site KBAs: Mount Irid-Angelo (Luzon); Mount Siburan, Sablayan (Mindoro); and Mount Hilong-hilong (Mindanao).

Volunteer indigenous forest watcher groups, known as Bantay Gubat, at Mount (Mt) Siburan and Mt Irid-Angelo participated in a training series on "Improving Forest Governance" (IFG) as a means to strengthen their knowledge and help prevent forest degradation and deforestation. Selected Haribon staff also underwent the IFG training so that they can facilitate the trainings themselves in future IFG trainings. Basic Ecology and Environmental Laws (BEEL) training was also conducted in those two same KBA sites for additional Bantay Gubat members, allowing the groups to become better equipped in their community-based forest protection and law enforcement role. For instance, in Mts Siburan and Hilong-Hilong, the Bantay Gubat facilitated the reporting of illegal cutting of logs to authorities, which led to the seizure of the illegally cut logs and apprehension of the perpetrators. The concepts of climate change adaptation and mitigation, NDCs, and REDD+ were also introduced to the prospective Bantay Gubat groups in the project sites.

Haribon has established a community-based monitoring and reporting system called Citizen's Action for Monitoring Ecosystems (CAME) to help determine the condition of forests in different KBAs. CAME defines the role of key stakeholders from data gathering, analysis, and interpretation, monitoring, and reporting of various forest management practices employed in priority KBAs. Using the Android application Ka Patrol, data which will be collected by the Bantay Gubat and other community members will be used in Haribon's and the communities' information campaigns, conservations programmes and policy recommendations. Haribon piloted CAME with two Mt Hilong-Hilong partner indigenous communities, PMICC and KATRIMMA. Participants were trained on the use of mobile application-oriented data gathering tools (like the Open Data Kit) for forest monitoring and the use of Orux Maps as an alternative tool for emergency/urgent monitoring activities. In the future, five groups will use the CAME system in three project sites: the two Mt Hilong-Hilong KBA indigenous communities, two Mt Irid-Angelo partner Indigenous Peoples communities, and one partner community in Mt Siburan.

KBA forest cover analysis of the Philippines was done by Birdlife International using Google Earth Engine and remote sensing dataset. The analysis was able to generate the baseline forest cover of KBAs in the Philippines (5.74 million ha) as well as changes over time from 2000-2018 per KBA. Filipino KBAs lost 25.77 thousand ha of forests from 2017-2018. Forest loss from 2017-2018 in the project sites was around 0.07-1.10 per cent of their forest cover. Mt Siburan is ranked 8th in terms of percentage of lost forest cover at 1.10 per cent or 103.22 ha. The high percentage of forest loss in Mt Siburan KBA is due to unsustainable forest practices employed both by the indigenous peoples and lowlanders such as slash and burn, timber poaching and unregulated collection of non-timber forest products.

Haribon spearheaded and convened members of the Forest Resources Bill NSA network pushing for the passage of a new bill to replace the old Philippine Forestry Code/PD 705. It also kept its membership to other networks advocating for biodiversity-friendly legislation, such as the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) or the Alternative Minerals Management Bill (AMMB), relevant to climate change, biodiversity, and forest governance. Haribon continued to attend network-initiated meetings related to Forest Governance for information exchange and collective advocacy. For instance, a multi-stakeholder KBA-wide Project Steering Committee in Mt Hilong-hilong was organised together with the Caraga Regional Office 13 of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to oversee conservation-related projects in the KBA. Members of the committee represent both state and non-state actors with active projects in the KBA.

A total of six Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Plans (FPLEPs) were developed in the Mt Hilong-Hilong, Mt Siburan and Mt Irid-Angelo KBA sites. Each FPLEP is anchored on the municipal Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) and CLUP with inputs from the concerned DENR local office or the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP), in the cases where the area belongs to an ancestral domain. FPLEPs serve as a blueprint towards the improvement of forest governance in each respective KBAs, particularly in terms of forest monitoring and reporting. Two of these plans were prepared by two Bantay Gubat groups in Mt Hilong-Hilong in February 2019. One plan was formulated by the Bantay Gubat group in Mt Siburan in May. Three plans were developed in Mt Irid-Angelo from February to November 2019: two were written by two Bantay Gubat groups in General Nakar, and one was developed by the Bantay Gubat group in Magsaysay, Infanta.

Haribon's strong linkages with various other CSOs resulted in the creation of the Green Bills Network, which aims to pass three major environmental bills – the National Land Use Act (NLUA), the AMMB, and the FRB – as well as the Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Bill. Following the May 2019 elections and the start of the 18th Congress of the Philippines, the FRB Network was convened to incorporate key provisions of the FRB in the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Bill, which is the consolidated House Bill for the FRB and Sustainable Forest Management Act (SFMA). The House version surpassed deliberation at the House Committee on Natural Resources in November 2019 and is now with the Committee on Appropriations for review. Haribon was involved in one additional forest policy and planning process (Overall Objective) for the year with a cumulative total of five and has been involved in 10 actions collectively implemented by supported national networks with a cumulative total of 13 (Outcome 3).

**In Papua New Guinea**, TCA delivered a revised and final version of the Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area (TMRCA) Proposal, with a total proposed area of 185,000 ha, to the Conservation Environmental Protection Authority (CEPA) which was endorsed by the Minister of Environment and the Managing Director of CEPA. A 90-day period of public comment has been completed and a follow up visit to the relevant Districts and Provincial

capitals has also taken place. The National Executive Council (NEC) has yet to conclude the final approval before gazettal.

TCA has also been working with Birdlife International and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to establish the entire Torricelli Mountain Range (TMR) as a KBA - presently the TMR is two separate KBAs, which do not encompass the entire TMRCA.

Meanwhile, TCA and UPNG continued to work with local and indigenous communities on forest governance and monitoring activities. TCA has been working closely with villages and identifying key stakeholders such as landowners or clan leaders. Landowner agreement forms have been signed by 50 villages consisting of a total of 226 clans. UPNG assisted with the land use plans by conducting a Geographical Information System (GIS) training course and assisting in the demarcation and updating of the Torricelli Mountain Range project boundaries as well as overseeing the GIS/remote sensing activities of the project in close coordination with the TCA. TCA also provided land mediation, conflict resolution and genealogy training to TCA staff members who in turn relayed this information to the villages. As a result of these efforts, draft land use plans have been drawn up for 43 villages to date.

Other training has included Ranger Training conducted at the TCA Base in Lumi where 114 TCA staff and Rangers attended, including two female Rangers appointed by villages (a first for the project). Training included the introduction of the 'Fauna of the Torricellis' booklet, used as a tool to monitor fauna in forests, which is indicative of biodiversity richness and forest condition. Many species are dependent upon primary forest for their survival such as the Tenkile and Weimang tree kangaroos, the Black-spotted Cuscus and the Northern Glider (all Critically Endangered (CR)). Photos of animals spotted (or caught or hunted) are taken and GPS points of where they were taken. Many species have been recorded in 2019 that have not been photographed previously such as the Water Rat and the King Bird of Paradise. Rangers are now regularly collecting specimens, taking photographs and recording data to monitor biodiversity.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF), who have supported the co-financing of the project, uses a monitoring methodology known as Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), a rapid assessment based on a scorecard questionnaire used widely to assess protected area management effectiveness based on six elements of management (context, planning, inputs, process, outputs and outcomes). Additionally, a METT smart phone application has been developed by the PNG's Conservation Environment Protection Authority and UNDP. TCA has conducted training with its staff on the METT and has been using the app to collect data from 32 villages.

TCA staff have also received training from IUCN on the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and its accompanying Cybertracker app. SMART is a computer programme that helps measure, evaluate and improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols and conservation activities at specific sites. It provides a suite of best practices and tools for efficiently collecting, analysing and reporting on anti-poaching efforts at these sites, which allows their managers to identify hotspots where attention is needed, empower staff to provide this attention, and give feedback to ranger teams. Cybertracker is an associated app that allows users in the field to immediately and thoroughly collect data, which can later be uploaded to SMART for analysis. This phone app will be utilised in 2020 to gather data to improve the knowledge and internal accountability of staff.



Pictures 1 and 2: The Torricelli Mountain Range, and indigenous children at the project site in Papua New Guinea

At the national level, UPNG assisted the National Government review and update of its Provincial Forestry Plans (PFP), which will lead to the review of all the PFPs in the country and ultimately the review of the National Forest Plan (NFP), an important process for the national forest policy in the country. All these will further lead to the review of the National Forest Act and the National Forest Policy. One of the key components in the PFP is land use planning, which incorporates database creation and mapping, supported by socio-economic data. All provinces will have to draw up their own land use plans, which will eventually allow them to participate in REDD+ and conservation activities. Furthermore, UPNG has been working closely with the national government to put documents together for the GEF-7 projects in the country, whereby non-state actors would receive funding for conservation projects and land use planning activities. UPNG has been promoting the work of TCA and facilitated the listing of TCA as one of the conservation projects to be factored into the conservation activities under the REDD+ activities in PNG because of the customary land boundary demarcation and mapping, and vegetation and land use mapping.

UPNG continued to lead the REDD+ process in PNG. In 2017, it led the development and approval of the National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) by the NEC. UPNG is now working to develop PNG's REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP), which is in the process of being submitted to NEC, while also working with the lead international consultant on the REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan with the PNG's Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA).

UPNG is also a key member of the Technical Team that developed and tested the PNG Timber Legality Standards (TLS) aligned with FLEGT. PNG TLS at this stage is attended at the national level and the non-state actors are actively participating through commentary of the TLS. At this stage, the approval of the TSL is still pending.

- B. *Referring to the updated logical framework matrix, 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 (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**

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

This outcome is relevant at this stage. There has been an annual average of 58% increase (22% female) across all countries in 2019, while from 2017 to 2019, there was a 61% increase (45% female) surpassing the 25% target and the gender target of 40%.

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

**Indicator:** Total area of forest Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) sites for which annually updated monitoring information is publicly available. **Target:** 32 million hectares.

This outcome is relevant for the monitoring of KBAs. Ground-based community forest monitoring is in progress in the four project countries; forest-related data will be analysed and reports will be available by the end of the project. BirdLife International monitors forest cover in 669 Key Biodiversity Areas in the four project countries (considerably more sites than the 350 KBAs that had originally been estimated) in an area of 39,895,640 ha. While the updated monitoring information is not yet publicly available, it is estimated that the target of 32 million hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas for which monitoring information is available online will be exceeded by the end of the project.

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

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

This target is still relevant and on track. All project partners have worked to build and foster their networks of non-state actors, and participated in collective actions related to forest governance and conservation. It is likely

that the target of 50 collectively implemented actions will be met as 33 actions have been achieved to date, with a total of 22 actions in 2019.

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

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

This outcome is relevant and the project has exceeded its target to date. The project achieved a total of 15 forest policy processes with active involvement by supported non-state actors in 2019, bringing the cumulative total for this target of 33, surpassing the target of 30. The project partners have effectively participated in forest policy and planning processes, and engaged in active dialogue with policy makers through various advocacy and meetings.

*C. Please explain if the intervention logic has proved to be valid, including with the possible changes and their justifications presented in earlier reports, comment the likeliness of reaching the final target(s) related to the impact in a near future*

The intervening logic is still valid and the project has not made any changes to it. The project is expected to reach its final targets.

*D. Please indicate any modification that have be brought to the Logframe matrix since the start of the Action and explain briefly why (complete explanation should be placed in the following section under the relevant level considered (outcomes, outputs, activities).*

In March 2020, the project was informed that an evaluation team from the European Union reviewed the 2018 narrative report and reported that the following indicator was missing from the 2018 logframe:

- Output 4.2 National and provincial forest policy processes (including FLEGT and REDD+) are informed by the active participation of non-state actors;
  - o Indicator: No. of supportive public statements made by policy makers following interventions by supported non-state actors.

As a result, this indicator has been added back into the logframe. Unfortunately, this indicator had not been taken into account in the 2017 to 2019 period so the original target of 25 has had to be reduced to a total target to be achieved by 2021 of 17.

A Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) review also took place in 2019 (see Section 2.2. A. i. below for more details), which encouraged the update of 2021 project targets. The process of reviewing project targets and tightening data quality started in 2019 and is estimated to conclude in 2020 once the project's mid-term evaluation, scheduled for 2020, has taken place and its recommendations incorporated into the logframe.

## 2.2. Results and Activities

### A. RESULTS

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

Outcome and output achievements from 2017 to 2019 have largely exceeded the 2021 targets as can be seen in the logframe table below (Section 2.3). For several indicators it appears the Action will significantly exceed targets (see Outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, and 4.2). As noted in the section above, targets are currently being re-evaluated as a result of the ROM review and targets are expected to be updated in 2020.

The project was randomly selected for an independent Results Oriented Monitoring assessment by the European Union, which took place from the 18<sup>th</sup> of February 2019 to the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2019 with field visits in Indonesia and the Philippines. The mission was led by Eleonora Avagliano, an independent expert who reviewed the project's results and achievements (see pictures 1 and 2). The ROM report stated that:

“The action definitely responds to the real needs of the target groups and end beneficiaries. The project “Strengthening non-state actor involvement in forest governance in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea” aims to improve forest governance by strengthening the capacity of non-state actors in forest conservation and their involvement in decision-making. The training and technical

assistance delivered through this action provide non-state actors with the knowledge and skills needed to participate more effectively in forest management and land use planning processes. Community-based monitoring programmes contribute to law enforcement and provide evidence and data. By establishing and strengthening community networks, the action empowers non-state actors to advocate collectively. All forested landscapes across Southeast Asia and the western Pacific covered by the project have been carefully selected by the project implementers”.



Picture 3: Eleonora Avagliano, ROM Expert with Women’s Cooperative Group in Flores, Indonesia



Picture 4: Eleonora Avagliano, ROM Expert with indigenous people and project team in Mt. Hilong Hilong, Philippines

The ROM report also highlighted the degree of community engagement and ownership: “All stakeholders show a good degree of ownership. Final beneficiaries are all very committed. The monitoring programmes in particular foster an increased sense of ownership and accountability at the local level, while also providing important baselines for national and international policy. Increased understanding of complex forest management issues also creates more engaged stakeholders.”

The report also identified the institutional strengthening of project partners and the networks they support, which will lead to better and sustainable forest governance:

“All the activities carried out in the framework of the project are contributing to build stakeholders’ human capacity, for both men and women. Some of the activities including training and advice on financial management, fundraising, strategic planning and organisational governance are also contributing to build organisational and institutional capacity within communities, farmers’ groups, cooperatives and indigenous people. The action is also strengthening implementing partners’ capacity to continue the work beyond the five-year funding period, because the work on policy influence is strengthening connections with communities and other non-state actors, government agencies at various levels”.

The project has not had any unforeseen positive or negative results.

- ii. Referring to the final updated logframe matrix, please comment on 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.

**Overall objective (Ov. Obj): “To strengthen effective engagement of non-state actors in forest monitoring, planning and policy processes in Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea (PNG).”**

**Indicator:** Number of forest planning and policy processes informed by the active participation of non-state actors supported by this action. **Target:** 15

To date, 16 forest planning and policy processes have been informed by the active participation of non-state actors with a total of 5 forest planning and policy processes informed in 2019 including:

- 1 in Indonesia: the Directorate General Regulation Number: P.10/PHPL/Set/Kum.1/6/2019 regarding Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) Performance Reporting Guidelines;
- 1 in Malaysia: the Important Bird Area (IBA) Directory Review;
- 1 in the Philippines: a multi-stakeholder KBA-wide Project Steering Committee organised with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Caraga Regional Office 13 to oversee conservation-related projects in the Mt. Hilong-Hilong KBA; and
- 2 in Papua New Guinea: development of the Guidelines for Provincial Forest Plans and the Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area.

Overall, the project has surpassed its 2021 target. Processes that were started in 2017 and 2018 and continue to be informed have not been counted again in 2019.

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

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

There has been an annual average of 58% increase (22% female) in the number of staff and volunteers working in forest issues across all countries in 2019. The 2019 value is distributed among the five partners as follows: Indonesia reported a total yearly increment of 2%, Philippines a 37% increase, Malaysia a 60% decrease and Papua New Guinea a 4% increase. The Malaysian decrease is due to the delay in receiving the advance 2019 project funds which were received at the end of 2019, which caused the staff members to be shifted towards other projects. For the 2017-2019 period, the cumulative increase is 61% (45% female) – surpassing the 25% target and the gender target of 40%.

All partners progressed in building the capacity of local, provincial, and national non-state actors to engage in forest governance more effectively by hosting and participating actively in trainings, events, and meetings. The achievements of the two outputs for this Outcome were as follows for 2019:

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

- **Indicator Achieved:** 615 (39% female) participants in training programmes, totaling 2,076 participants (31% female) for the 2017 - 2019 period – exceeding the 200 target and slightly below the gender target of 40%. The 2019 achievement includes: 11 additional participants (0% female) trained by Burung; 149 (45% female) trained by MNS; 341 (48% female) trained by Haribon; and 114 (10%) trained by TCA. Specifically, each partner provided the following training:
  - o Burung provided in-house training on the Application of ERC Performance Reporting (e-Restore); and training for key stakeholders in Mbeliling landscape on forest planning, monitoring, and certification; technical assistance for carbon measurement at the sites for Local Conservation Groups; and wood processing training for 5 teak grower groups who were able to acquire a plantation area of 94.7 ha to manage (facilitated by Burung).
  - o Haribon provided training on: Basic Ecology and Environmental Law (BEEL); Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Plan (FPLEP); Improving Forest Governance (IFG); Citizen Action for Monitoring Ecosystem (CAME); and Business Planning;
  - o MNS facilitated the following training events: National IBA Review workshop; Forest Governance Zonal Workshops; Honorary Wildlife Ranger Training; and a Forum on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (Orang Asal)
  - o TCA carried out training on: land mediation and genealogy; socio-economic survey; land use planning; Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and CyberTracker training; Lukim Gather and the Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) training; and drone training.

***Output 1.2. Organisational capacity of non-state actors supported by the action is improved.***

- **Indicator Achieved:** 6 additional organisations received organisational development support in 2019 reaching a total of 42 organisations for the duration of the project – more than double the target of 20. Burung Indonesia reached 2 additional groups including the Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) coordination team and the Association of Indonesia Forest Concession Holders (APHI) in West Manggarai; Haribon reached 3 additional groups in Mt Irid Angelo (Barangay Magsaysay, Sanamagma, Barangay Pagsangahan, and Barangay Lumutan); and MNS reached one additional organisation: the Centre of Environment Technology and Development Malaysia (CETDEM).

Capacity building actions have increased the capacity of local, provincial and national project partners. Project partners have also provided Training of Trainers (ToT) on forest governance, including forest monitoring for the health and condition of the forests, biodiversity monitoring, and forest carbon stocks at local levels as well as online webinars on organisational development. Many volunteer community groups and indigenous peoples have received training, which will increase their ability for forest management and monitoring.

The assumption that training and organisational development will increase the capacity of local, provincial, and national non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition, forest carbon stocks, and forest policy processes still stands.

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

**Indicator:** Total area of forest Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) sites for which annually updated monitoring information is publicly available. **Target:** 32 million hectares.

All project partners have been working to increase transparency and access to information in relation to the conservation and management of forests by carrying out ground-based community forest monitoring. The total area of forest KBAs is calculated by BirdLife International for each partner country. BirdLife International used Google Earth Engine (GEE) to complete an analysis of forest cover change in 669 Key Biodiversity Areas in the four project countries (considerably more sites than the 350 KBAs that had originally been estimated) representing a total area of 39,895,640 hectares. The analysis used the Hansen Global Forest Change v1.6 layer, which includes data from 2000-2018 in 30m by 30m pixels.

The achievements for the Outputs under Outcome 2 for 2019 were as follows:



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

- **Indicator Achieved:** 636 (32% female) participants engaged in forest monitoring programmes at priority sites in 2019, which brings the cumulative total to 701 (33% female) participants during the life of the project – largely exceeding the target of 100 and almost reaching the gender target of 40%.
- Each project partner has a different methodology of how it approaches forest monitoring, therefore how this indicator is counted differs by country. In 2019, Burung Indonesia had an additional 149 participants (33% female) engaged in forest monitoring programmes through its Local Conservation Groups (LCGs), while MNS had a total of 61 participants (58% female) through its Hornbill Volunteer Programme (HVP). Haribon had an additional 71 participants (24% female) through its Bantay Gubat groups (forest volunteer wardens) and its CAME program; while TCA counted a total of 355 participants (29% female), which includes its staff, its volunteer Rangers and the Conservation Area Management Committees volunteers nominated by each of the 50 villages to monitor their forests.

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

- **Indicator Achieved:** 669 Key Biodiversity Areas representing a total area of 39,895,640 hectares monitored through remote sensing on an annual basis – double the estimated target of 350 KBAs.

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

- **Indicator Achieved:** 405 publications, web articles, media releases, public events, and official communications with policy makers and public officials.
  - o The achievement for this indicator is higher than anticipated due to the revised definition of the indicator. This indicator is two-fold:
    - It incorporates forest monitoring results communications to the general public/local communities via publications, web articles, media releases and public events; and
    - It also includes official communications with policy makers and public officials on forest monitoring results.
  - o The breakdown of 405 indicators for this output is as follows for 2019: BirdLife released 8 relevant communications; Indonesia published 15; Malaysia had a total of 30; Haribon a total of 53; UPNG a total of 2; and TCA had a total of 297. The figure for TCA is so high because it included 126 TCA representative visits as well as 168 village visits to communicate with the 50 villages they work with in PNG.

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

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

All project partners have worked to build and foster their networks of non-state actors, and participated in collective actions promoting the awareness of forest governance and conservation. A total of 33 actions have been achieved by the project to date, with a total of 22 actions in 2019.

In 2019, Haribon supported 10 collective actions supported by national networks, including: Stop Kaliwa Dam network activities; attendance in the national stakeholder consultation on including the Forestry Sector in the Nationally-Determined Contributions (NDC) Roadmap; creation of the Green Bills Network; the participation in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) Now! Network; participation and facilitation of the National Environment dialogue; influencing the National Fisheries Reform; leading the Forest Resources Bill (FRM); and being pivotal to the endorsement of the Forest of Hope program due to Haribon's influence in the Zero Extreme Poverty PH 2030 (ZEP) Movement.

In 2019, Burung Indonesia supported 3 collective actions:

- 1) The Ecosystem Restoration Working Group organised a focus group discussion (FGD) on Monitoring and Evaluation of Ecosystem Restoration in Production Forest for Ecosystem Restoration Management Unit with ERC holders, experts and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) supported by Reporting Guideline for ERCs (Riau Ecosystem Restoration or RAPP) groups;
- 2) The Forest Management Unit (FMU) of West Manggarai and the ERWG organised partnership discussions between the ERWG and the Forest Digest Magazine for the promotion and awareness building of Ecosystem Restoration initiatives;
- 3) The FMU and the ERWG organised ERC performance reporting system socialisation (E-restore).

MNS carried out one additional action in 2019 by supporting the Kedah, Terengganu, Sabah and Kuching Branches and facilitating cooperation and information exchanges between them.

UPNG led 8 actions including: 5 national technical working committee meetings to finalise the Provincial Forest Plan Guidelines; a National Validation Workshop on the review of the Guidelines; a Workshop with the West New Provincial Government Technical Working Group for the development of its forest plans; and an inception workshop on PNG's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The achievements for the Outputs under Outcome 3 for 2019 were as follows:

***Output 3.1. National networks are established to support community-based forest monitoring, ecological restoration and sustainable community forest plantations. Target: 50***

- ***Indicator Achieved:*** In 2019, an additional 15 community-based forest monitoring, restoration and community forest activities were supported by national networks, bringing the total to 112 forest networks, which is more than double the targeted 50. Each project partner has its own set of groups involved in forest monitoring, restoration and forest activities. In the Philippines, an additional 9 Bantay Gubat groups (3 in Mount (Mt) Hilong-Hilong, 3 in Mt Irid-Angelo, and 3 in Mt Siburan) provided community-based forest monitoring in 2019; while in Malaysia, an additional 6 groups (1 as part of the Urban Community Forest (UCF) network; 4 as part of the community initiative Komuniti PAKAS (Pusat Aktiviti Kesedaran Alam Sekitar or Environmental Awareness Activity Centre) made up of local communities, and 1 as part of the Malaysian Ramsar Site) were involved.

***Output 3.2. Exchange visits and a regional forest forum strengthen regional cooperation.***

- ***Indicator Achieved:*** 13 (38% female) participants in exchanges and forum (>40% female). The 13 participants attended the project management team meeting in Malaysia in 2019, which included members of the Burung Indonesia, Haribon, MNS, TCA and UPNG teams. The target for this output is 200 participants (40% female) and will be met once the Forest Governance Forum takes place. The Forum was due to take place in 2019 but has been rescheduled for July 2020.

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

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

There has been significant progress on this outcome in 2019 – a total of 15 forest policy processes included the active involvement of supported non-state actors. The 2021 target of 30 has been exceeded in 2019 – with a cumulative total for the 2017-2019 period of 33. Burung, Haribon, MNS and UPNG have effectively participated in forest policy and planning processes and engaged in active dialogue with policy-makers through various advocacy and meetings. TCA is less engaged due to its organisational and political limitations to undertake policy advocacy in Papua New Guinea.

Burung Indonesia has made the most progress on participation in FLEGT-VPA (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade - Voluntary Partnership Agreement) and REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of existing forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks) related activities; however, all four partners are effectively participating in forest governance processes and working toward greater collaboration and involvement from other stakeholders and local communities. For example, MNS participated in the National Framework for Protected Areas review process in the Central Forest Spine landscape and held consultations with Sabah and Sarawak State Agencies to

promote the project and FLEGT-VPA. Haribon's efforts have brought the Forest Resources Bill (FRB) one step closer towards becoming a Bill approved by the Congress. TCA staff have worked closely with the national and local communities for the designation of the Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area, one of the biodiversity hotspots in Papua New Guinea.

The achievements for the Outputs under Outcome 4 for 2019 were as follows:

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

- **Indicator Achieved:** 51 conservation plans, forest land use plans, landscape plans and law enforcement plans were informed by community inputs in 2019, reaching a total of 59 plans overall, more than double the 2021 target of 25. Plans drawn up in 2019 included 2 plans by MNS on the National Framework on Protected Areas and the UNFCCC Biennial Update Report (BUR3); 6 plans by Haribon including four FPLE Plans in Mt Irid-Angelo, 2 in Mt Hilong-Hilong, and 1 in Mt Siburan. Meanwhile 43 land use plans by 43 villages were drawn up in PNG with the assistance of TCA and UPNG.

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

- **Indicator Achieved:** 110 interventions (publications, meetings, official communications) in forest policy processes took place by supported non-state actors in 2019. During the life of the project, a total of 253 interventions have taken place – which is more than double the 2021 target of 100. The total number of interventions included 9 interventions by Burung Indonesia, 25 interventions by Haribon; 44 interventions by MNS; 14 interventions by TCA; and 12 interventions by UPNG. This indicator includes meetings with local, provincial and national officials; network meetings; UN-related meetings and workshops; forest policy processes related meetings and workshops; and publications and materials related to national and provincial forest policy processes.

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

- **Indicator Achieved:** 7 supportive public statements were made by policy makers following interventions by supported non-state actors in 2019, and from 2017 to 2019, a total of 11 statements were made. While the original target for this output was 25, it has been reduced to 17. In 2019, Burung Indonesia received 2 supportive public statements on the two policies that Burung contributed towards (the Ministerial regulation No. P.27/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/7/2018 regarding guidelines on forest area borrow and lease through ERWG Discussion and the Directorate General Regulation Number: P.10/PHPL/Set/Kum.1/6/2019 regarding ERC Performance Reporting Guideline); MNS received 3 supportive statements from the Malaysian Timber Industry Board, the Deputy Ministry of MESTECC and the Sultan of Johor; and Haribon received two public statements, thanks to its work on the FRB and the SFM bill.

## **B. ACTIVITIES**

Please see “Annex 1: Detailed Description of Activities” below for a full description of activities, accomplishments, and issues relating to project Actions.

## **C. CHALLENGES AND RISKS**

Challenges facing the project in its third year were varied, but there were no significant impacts to the delivery of project activities. The different models of forest governance in each project country bring both opportunities and challenges.

### **BirdLife International**

There were no significant problems. The presence of the Project Manager in Malaysia enhanced the communication and coordination between project partners and other regional stakeholders. The BirdLife team experienced some turnover - the Global Forest Policy Coordinator and Project Officer left in July 2019 and in September 2019 respectively. Those positions were filled in November 2019. BirdLife staff will ensure the

smooth implementation of the project by making sure major deliverables and outputs are met and by liaising with staff from the six partnering agencies.

### **Indonesia**

No risks have jeopardised Burung Indonesia's activities and there have been no major problems. The current policy formulation process in Indonesia is still a top-down approach and does not really allow the involvement of non-state actors in decision-making but Burung Indonesia is able to influence policy, nonetheless. In Eastern Indonesia, the main issue that arose for Burung Indonesia in 2019 was that local government and community members were unfamiliar with the FLEGT and the TLAS policy initiative, which had yet to be introduced in the region. Additionally, the Provincial Forestry Agency of East Nusa Tenggara should in theory lead the TLAS implementation, but their capacity is limited, and their office is located on a different island from Flores. This caused problems in coordination at the provincial and local levels. Burung acted as a liaison in order to bridge any communication and coordination gaps.

### **Malaysia**

MNS did not experience any risks or major challenges. The advent of a new government did not jeopardise its good standing with the state governments. However, some project deliverables were postponed due to the delay in getting the 2019 advance funds for the project.

### **Philippines**

There were no major associated problems or risks for this project in the Philippines. Similar to BirdLife, Haribon faced some turnover with its policy officer – existing Haribon staff took over some of the policy duties while recruitment took place. Moreover, the May 2019 national elections shifted the government's schedule in the three project sites, and delayed trainings due to the schedule conflicts of government agencies and resource persons. Haribon has been coordinating with DENR and its line bureaus, the Forest Management Bureau (FMB), the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) and the Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Service (FASPS) for the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). Haribon is seeking technical assistance and collaboration with the DENR for the implementation and sustainability of the project. Recently, FASPS advised the team that it is more appropriate to engage DENR Regional Offices and local governments for the MoA since they are directly involved in the implementation. The delayed shift in direction may cause further delays in project implementation. Haribon is communicating with the relevant offices in order to get further clarity on the matter and will adjust its activities accordingly.

### **Papua New Guinea**

There have been no serious unforeseen negative results, delays or risks identified with this project this year in Papua New Guinea. The conflict resolution training was delivered to the 50 villages in anticipation of risks associated with boundary mapping but in the end, it was not needed during the implementation of boundary mapping.

The TCA team sometimes has to deal with very challenging situations because of the remoteness and poor infrastructure of their project sites. One of those challenges is to deliver valuable and much needed services to the communities in the project area. The Sepik Highway also known as "Sepik Slideway" is notoriously difficult to navigate when it is wet; and it is wet most of the time (see picture 5). However, the trusted and competent local drivers who know this road very well are determined enough to always deliver. As we say in tokpisin (Pidgin English) "*Maski taim nogut, rot nogut wok imas go het*" which translates to "It doesn't matter if times are tough or the road is no good, we must keep on working. Never give up and good things take time."



Pictures 5 and 6: The Sepik Highway and single engine plane (once a week) is the only means for local transport from Wewak

### **2.3. Logframe matrix updated**

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

	<b>Intervention logic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Year 3 cumulative</b>	<b>Targets 2021</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Progress relating to SDGs</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Overall objective: Impact</b>	<p><b>Overall objective:</b> To strengthen effective engagement of non-state actors in forest monitoring, planning and policy processes in Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea (PNG). SDG Targets 13.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 16.6, 16.7, 17.9</p>	Number of forest planning and policy processes informed by the active participation of non-state actors supported by this action.	0	16	15	Mid-term and final evaluation reports, based on desktop research and interviews.	Active participation in national legislative processes is ongoing and successful (e.g. Haribon drafting language for Forest Resources Bill)	
<b>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</b>	<p><b>Specific objectives:</b> 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><b>Outcome 1:</b> Increased capacity of local, provincial and national non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition, forest carbon stocks and forest policy processes. SDG Targets 13.3, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 16.6, 17.9</p>	Percentage increase in number of staff and volunteers working on forest issues in supported organisations (>40% female).	0	61% avg (45% female)	25%	Baseline, mid-term and final partner survey.	Trainings and capacity development related to monitoring and understanding governance processes (e.g. REDD+) is ongoing	Training and organisational development support increases capacity of non-state actors to plan, implement and evaluate forest monitoring and advocacy activities

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Year 3 cumulative	Targets 2021	Sources and means of verification	Progress relating to SDGs	Assumptions
	<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased transparency, access to information and accountability in relation to the conservation and management of forests, including Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). SDG Target 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 16.6, 16.10</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Viable, constructive and sustainable networks of well-informed non-state actors, including cross-border cooperation and information exchanges. SDG Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 16.7</p> <p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Informed, effective participation of non-state actors in forest policy and planning processes, inc. FLEGT-VPA and REDD+ ERP. SDG Targets 13.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 16.7.</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>	0	39.9 million hectares being monitored; 0 publicly available	32 million hectares	Forest monitoring reports (annual), interactive online dashboard.	Community-based monitoring efforts in all countries is ongoing and increases access to forest condition information	Community based monitoring and remote sensing analysis are successfully implemented, supporting increased transparency and effective advocacy.
			0	33	50	Progress reports by partners, with supporting evidence.	National networks have been created to support advocacy activities	Non-state actors are motivated and able to work collaboratively and effectively through national and regional networks.
			0	33	30	Progress reports by partners, with supporting evidence.	Active involvement in policy processes is ongoing to shape local and national legislation and planning processes	Increased technical and organisational capacity enhances non-state actor participation, and policy makers are receptive to non-state actor input.
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<p><b>1. Capacity Building</b></p> <p>1.1. Non-state actors’ awareness and understanding of forest policy, planning, monitoring and licensing processes (including FLEGT and</p>	No. participants in training programmes (and percentage reporting positive training	0	2076 (31% female)	200 (80%)	Training reports. Training course evaluations.		Participants are motivated and supported within their organisations to disseminate learning and make changes to their practice.

	<b>Intervention logic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Year 3 cumulative</b>	<b>Targets 2021</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Progress relating to SDGs</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
	REDD+) is improved.	outcomes) (>40% female).						
	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	42 (N/A)	20 (80%)	Baseline, mid-term and final partner survey.		Positive interest and commitment to participate in forest monitoring programme from civil society organisations and local communities.
	<b>2. Transparency, Access to Information and Accountability</b>							
	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	701 (33% female)	100	Progress reports by partners (annual).		
	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	669	350	Remote sensing reports (annual), online dashboard.		
	2.3. Forest monitoring results and updates are effectively communicated to local communities, policy makers and enforcement agencies.	No. publications, web articles, media releases, public events; and official communications with policy makers and public officials.	0	546	100	Progress reports by partners, with links, copies of letters, etc. (annual).		Community forest monitors and civil society organisations are motivated and able to work collaboratively and



	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Year 3 cumulative	Targets 2021	Sources and means of verification	Progress relating to SDGs	Assumptions
	<b>3. Networking, Cooperation and Inf. Exchange</b>							effectively in national networks.
	3.1. National, provincial, and local 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	112	50	Progress reports by partners (annual), websites and online reports etc.		Government and private sector bodies responsible for national forest policy, management and land use planning processes remain open to participation by non-state actors.
	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	35 (38%)	200 (80%)	Exchange reports. Forum report. Evaluation responses.		Conditions allow international travel.
	<b>4. Forest Policy Processes</b>							
	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	59	25	Progress reports by partners, with copies of plans.		
	4.2. National and provincial forest policy processes (including FLEGT and REDD+) are	No. interventions (publication, meeting, official communication)	0	253	100	Summary reports by partners, with copies of		

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Year 3 cumulative	Targets 2021	Sources and means of verification	Progress relating to SDGs	Assumptions
	informed by the active participation of 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.	in forest policy processes by supported non-state actors.  No. of supportive public statements made by policy makers following interventions by supported non-state actors.	0	11	17	letters, publications, etc.  Summary report, copies of statements and relevant articles		

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

<p>1.2.1. Organisational development support for local, provincial and national non-state actors (Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, PNG).</p>	<p>1.2.1: Organisational development, fundraising and financial management specialists; training resources.</p>	<p>1.2.1: Supported organisations willing to implement recommended organisational development activities.</p>
<p><b>2. <u>Transparency, Access to Information and Accountability</u></b></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>2.1.1: Coordinators and field experts, volunteer network, fieldwork costs, spatial and biological datasets.</p>	<p>2.1.1: Community-based organisations at priority sites engage actively in forest monitoring programmes.</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>2.2.1: Coordinators, community liaison, volunteer network, fieldwork, spatial data processing, surveys, documentation.</p>	<p>2.2.1: Remote sensing and field-based monitoring provide robust measures of condition and carbon stocks.</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>2.2.2: Expert analysts (staff and consultants); global forest cover dataset; global KBA dataset; GIS software.</p>	<p>2.2.2: Remote sensing analysis provides robust measures of tree cover change within KBA boundaries.</p>
<p>2.2.3. Monitor implementation of REDD+ safeguards and safeguard information systems, including stakeholder participation (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG).</p>	<p>2.2.3: Policy analyst, meeting participation, reporting and media engagement.</p>	<p>2.2.3: Government agencies provide access to information about safeguards and stakeholder participation.</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>2.2.4: Expert analysts; data entry support; datasets, related reports, media and communications expertise.</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><b>3. <u>Networking, Cooperation and Information Exchange</u></b></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><b>4. <u>Forest Policy Processes</u></b></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>4.1.2. Work with community-based organisations to inform and influence forest land use plans and landscape management plans (Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia).</p> <p>4.1.3. Support informed, effective participation by community forest wardens in forest law enforcement planning and regulatory reform processes (Philippines).</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>4.1.1: Coordinator; field staff; community meetings; venue, catering and travel costs; subsistence allowance.</p> <p>4.1.2: Coordinators; field staff; communications and advocacy support; strategy building, campaigning, media engagement, social media.</p> <p>4.1.3: Coordinator; policy advisors; travel and meeting costs; publication costs (writing, editing and printing).</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>4.1.1: Landowning clans committed to conservation aims, and able to reach agreement on management outcomes.</p> <p>4.1.2: Planning processes present opportunities for effective engagement by community-based organisations.</p> <p>4.1.3: Planning and reform processes present opportunities for effective engagement by forest wardens.</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 Updated action plan for the future activities of the project<sup>2</sup>

Action Plan: Year 4 - 15 Jan 2020-14 Jan 2021													
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 4
1.1.1 Deliver training for non-state actors on national forest policy processes, including FLEGT and REDD+ (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; CIDT; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
1.1.2 Deliver training for local non-state actors on forest management, conservation planning and land use planning processes (MY, PH, PNG).													TCA; UPNG; MNS; Haribon
1.1.3 Build the capacity of state and non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition and forest carbon stocks (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; TCA; UPNG; MNS; Burung Indonesia; Haribon
1.1.4 Deliver training and support for community forest plantations, including a FLEGT licensing pilot for a sustainably managed teak plantation in Mbeliling (IN).													Burung Indonesia
1.2.1 Organisational development support for local, provincial and national non-state actors (IN, PH, MY, PNG).													BLI; Haribon; TCA; Burung Indonesia
2.1.1 Implement community-based forest monitoring programs at 7 priority sites													BLI; Haribon; Burung Indonesia; Haribon

<sup>2</sup> This plan will cover the financial period between the interim report and the next report.

<b>Action Plan: Year 4 - 15 Jan 2020-14 Jan 2021</b>													
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 4
covering more than 1.5 million hectares (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													
2.2.1 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to assess forest condition, carbon stocks at 7 priority sites (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; MNS; Burung Indonesia; Haribon
2.2.2 Use remote sensing data to analyse forest cover change at 350+ Key Biodiversity Areas covering 32 million ha (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; UPNG
2.2.3 Monitor implementation of REDD+ safeguards and safeguard information systems, including stakeholder participation (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; Haribon; Burung Indonesia
2.2.4 Use existing reporting tools (including Global Forest Watch) to compile, analyse and disseminate community monitoring data (MY, PH, PNG)													BLI; MNS; Haribon
2.3.1 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to inform advocacy responses to illegal logging and deforestation (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; MNS; Haribon; Burung Indonesia; TCA
2.3.2 Communicate monitoring results and analysis to key stakeholders, policy makers													BLI; MNS; Burung Indonesia



<b>Action Plan: Year 4 - 15 Jan 2020-14 Jan 2021</b>													
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 4
and public via high quality publications, web, media and events (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													
3.1.1 Develop national networks of community forest monitors to promote cooperation, information exchange and collective advocacy (MY, PH).													TCA; UPNG; MNS; Burung Indonesia; Haribon
3.1.2 Establish learning networks for ecological restoration concession holders and community forest plantation owners (IN).													Burung Indonesia
3.1.3 Cooperate with government agencies on forest governance, management and conservation issues (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													TCA; MNS; Haribon
3.2.1 Promote cooperation and information sharing through exchange visits between participating countries (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; MNS; Haribon; Burung Indonesia; TCA
3.2.2 Organise a regional ‘Forest Governance Forum’ for policy makers, civil society and private sector stakeholders (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													CIDT, BLI
4.1.1 Work with indigenous communities to develop conservation plans and resource management committees for their customary lands (PNG).													TCA; UPNG

<b>Action Plan: Year 4 - 15 Jan 2020-14 Jan 2021</b>													
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 4
4.1.2 Work with community based organisations to inform and influence forest land use plans and landscape management plans (IN, PH, MY).													Burung Indonesia; Haribon
4.1.3 Support informed, effective participation by community forest wardens in forest law enforcement planning and regulatory reform processes (PH).													Haribon
4.2.1 Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support FLEGT-VPA execution (MY) and implementation (IN, MY).													BLI; MNS; Burung Indonesia
4.2.2 Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support implementation of REDD+ commitments (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; Burung Indonesia
4.2.3 Promote legislative and policy measures to conserve and restore forests, including ecological restoration concessions, sustainable forest management and landscape planning (IN, MY, PH, PNG).													BLI; TCA; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia

<b>Action Plan: Year 4 and Year 5</b>					
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Year 4		Year 5		
Activity (Half years)	7	8	9	10	Implementing body – Years 4-5
1.1.1 Deliver training for non-state actors on national forest policy processes, including FLEGT and REDD+ (IN, MY, PH, PNG).					BLI; CIDT; MNS; Burung Indonesia; Haribon
1.1.2 Deliver training for local non-state actors on forest management, conservation planning and land use planning processes (MY, PH, PNG).					Haribon; MNS
1.1.3 Build the capacity of state and non-state actors to monitor forest resource use, forest condition and forest carbon stocks (IN, MY, PH, PNG).					BLI; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
1.1.4 Deliver training and support for community forest plantations, including a FLEGT licensing pilot for a sustainably managed teak plantation in Mbeliling (IN).					Burung Indonesia
1.2.1 Organisational development support for local, provincial and national non-state actors (IN, PH, MY, PNG).					BLI; TCA; UPNG; MNS; Haribon, Burung Indonesia
2.1.1 Implement community-based forest monitoring programs at 7 priority sites covering more than 1.5 million ha (IN, MY, PH, PNG).					TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
2.2.1 Use community monitoring and remote sensing data to assess forest condition, carbon stocks at 7 priority sites (IN, MY, PH, PNG).					BLI; TCA; UPNG; MNS; Haribon; Burung Indonesia;
2.2.2 Use remote sensing data to analyse forest cover change at 350+ Key Biodiversity Areas covering 32 million ha (IN, MY, PH, PNG).					BLI; UPNG; Haribon
2.2.3 Monitor implementation of REDD+ safeguards and safeguard information systems, incl. stakeholder participation (IN, MY, PH, PNG).					BLI; TCA; UPNG; Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia

<b>Action Plan: Year 4 and Year 5</b>					
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Year 4		Year 5		
Activity (Half years)	7	8	9	10	Implementing body – Years 4-5
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

<b>Action Plan: Year 4 and Year 5</b>					
Note: Indonesia (IN), Malaysia (MY), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Year 4		Year 5		
Activity (Half years)	7	8	9	10	Implementing body – Years 4-5
4.1.2 Work with community based organisations to inform and influence forest land use plans and landscape management plans (IN, PH, MY).					Haribon; MNS; Burung Indonesia
4.1.3 Support informed, effective participation by community forest wardens in forest law enforcement planning and regulatory reform processes (PH).					Haribon
4.2.1 Engage with national and provincial policy makers to promote and support FLEGT-VPA execution (MY) and implementation (IN, MY).					BLI; MNS; Burung Indonesia
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.**

The relationship among all beneficiaries was productive and beneficial during 2019. BirdLife International is a global partnership of conservation organisations, which includes Burung Indonesia, Haribon Foundation, and Malaysian Nature Society and which have a long-term association to deliver a common agenda of conservation for sustainable human development. The Tenkile Conservation Alliance, University of Papua New Guinea and the Centre for International Development and Training are highly regarded organisations within Papua New Guinea and the UK and interactions among all co-beneficiaries have been positive and cooperative.

The project manager's placement at MNS and frequent exchanges with MNS colleagues have also facilitated the delivery of project activities in Malaysia.



Pictures 7 and 8: Joint project monitoring visits at the project sites (Malaysia, left) and Philippines (Right)

TCA's relationship with Birdlife International is very good with regular monthly online project meetings being held. Similarly, project partners Burung Indonesia, Haribon Foundation, University of Papua New Guinea and CIDT have all cooperated and maintained a cordial relationship through monthly meetings and the Project Management and Working Groups meetings, which, in turn, has ensured good coordination among the professional staff and project team members.

**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 national partners in 115 countries including three project countries (Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines) and BirdLife and its partners in these countries work closely with government and other non-state actors in delivering national and international conservation and sustainable development agendas.

Overall, there is a good relationship between BirdLife and state authorities in the project countries, as evidenced by cordial interactions during the project monitoring visits. The majority of interactions with state authorities occur with other co-beneficiaries especially on policy issues and community levels. All of the in-country partners have good or developing relationships with their governments at various levels. For example, MNS has been closely engaged with the federal agencies while the 14 MNS State Branches have maintained a close relationship with the state authorities. MNS is supporting the authorities in protecting, managing and conserving the environment, including forests. federal and state authorities are the legitimate entities that implement and enforce laws, regulations, action plans, and policies, pertaining to the protection and conservation of the environment. Similarly, in Indonesia, Burung Indonesia and ERC holders have been working closely with other non-state actors and government agencies and have been providing substantive inputs to ecosystem

restoration policy, systems, and implementation through the Ecosystem Restoration Working Group since 2015.

Haribon maintains a good diplomatic relationship with state authorities for being a nonpartisan and apolitical non-government organisation which would not hesitate to engage in constructive criticism.

Similarly, UPNG has excellent links to the various government agencies in PNG especially relevant to REDD+ and TLS. Meanwhile, TCA's relationship with the government agency CEPA in PNG is good. TCA is working to build a good relationship with the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA). TCA also needs to improve its networking with the CCDA.

TCA's CEO Jim Thomas was appointed the IUCN Contact for the Oceania region in 2018 and continues to represent the region in relevant meetings. He was also awarded the Logohu medal for the 44th PNG Independence Day Honours List for his service to the community and conservation by the Government of Papua New Guinea.

In all project countries, there are still some levels of government where communication needs improvement, especially when there is a change of government officials. The close working relationships ensure the success of the project leading towards sustainability.

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
- Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc.)

The EU-supported forest governance action in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea is an important component of **BirdLife's** broader Forests Programme. Through the engagement and building of capacity of both BirdLife Partners and their local partners and stakeholders in forest governance issues, the action dovetails the conservation goals of the Forests Programme, in particular supporting key forests sites and protected areas. BirdLife has established broader collaboration through Trillion Trees, BirdLife's partnership for forests with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-UK). These three major NGOs have joined together to align on forest work and prioritise key areas for collaboration.

BirdLife is also providing match funding through its Forest Landscape Sustainability Accelerator programme. The BirdLife Forest Landscape Sustainability Accelerator is supporting a set of flagship landscapes with seed funding, a collaborative working group and targeted technical support. One of those landscapes is the Mbeliling landscape. More information on the accelerator is available here: <http://www.birdlife.org/sustaining-forests>.

**Burung Indonesia** is working directly with the following stakeholders in Indonesia:

- Final Beneficiaries: Teak farmer groups and Forest Management Unit West Manggarai, providing capacity building and Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) training.
- Other third parties:
  - Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management and Climate Change, who provides overall leadership and political support to the project; the Provincial Forestry Service;
  - Integrated Licensing Service of West Manggarai, which provides assistance in issuing permissions and licenses;
  - National Land Agency which provides assistance in issuing land ownership proof; and
  - National Development Planning Agency which provides inputs into the new systems developed.

**MNS** has been working closely with the following key stakeholders in Malaysia:

- Final Beneficiaries: MNS has been communicating to and supporting a range of non-state actors who are the primary target stakeholders of the project. Key organisations for project communication include: MNS and its state branches, Local Community Groups (LCGs) under the MY Forest Watch network, Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS) or the Malaysian Indigenous Peoples Network, Treat Every Environment Special (TrEES), Malaysian

Environmental Non-Government Organisation (MENGO) members, and members of the Malaysian Climate Change Group (MCCG).

- Other third parties:

- *Government agencies and decision-makers:* These are the the final target of our project's external communications and advocacy, for which a combination of direct (targeted communications) and indirect (e.g. support of other non-state actors, or public communications strategies/outputs) approaches are used. Main target government agencies include: Malaysian Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (KATS), Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment (MESTECC), Ministry of Primary Industry (MPI), Peninsular Malaysia Forest Department and state forest departments, and other relevant government bodies.
- *National Stakeholders Committee (NSC) and smart partnership platforms:* These include members representing various non-state and state actors, including ministries, government departments and/or agencies at both the federal and state levels, as well as private sector and the civil society organisations, who are being invited to join as the project NSC members. Forty-one members have joined so far (as of January 2020).
- *Regional partners:* These include organisations making up the project in participating countries: Burung Indonesia, Haribon Foundation, Tenkile Conservation Alliance, CIDT, University of Papua New Guinea and EU FLEGT Facility hosted by the European Forest Institute (EFI) in Malaysia.

**Haribon Foundation** has been working with the following stakeholders in the Philippines:

- Final Beneficiaries: Haribon has been working directly with indigenous peoples' organisations at its three sites since 2010. The indigenous peoples' groups are very cooperative and open to project interventions. For the purpose, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) requirements have been strictly followed which has resulted in the forging of agreements for cooperation with the different indigenous groups. The MoA with the Manobo and Manobo-Mamanwa tribes was instrumental in achieving such relationship, which was facilitated by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). Likewise, the willingness and strong support of the Agta/Dumagat/Remontado in Mt Irid Angelo to participate in the project to protect the Sierra Madre Mountain Rang was key.
- Other third parties:
  - Forest Foundation Philippines-Tropenbos – coordination/organisation of National Environmental Dialogues (Mt Irid-Angelo).
  - Birdlife Tokyo has provided assistance in the establishment of Marine Protected Area (MPA) Project (Mt Irid-Angelo), particularly in mangrove management and capacity building for fish wardens (for mangrove forests).
  - UNDP-DENR – support for facilitating the ENIPAS IRR consultations.
  - UNOPs-IIED – developing a detailed methodology to conduct site-level protected area governance assessments based on principles of equity for Mt Irid-Angelo.
  - Potential counterpart opportunities with GEF 6 project on Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines, which covers two sites of the Forest Governance Project.
  - Magellan Solutions - Species of Hope-Kalaw (Northern Rufous Hornbill) in Real, Quezon (Mt Irid-Angelo).
  - Other CSOs have also cooperated in project activities and seek our support for their initiatives. Multilateral agencies such as the UNDP and Technical Working Group for Wood convened by UNEP were very interested in the project activities. This also includes the endorsement of support to the project by the Brgy. Magsaysay Barangay Council.
  - Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) – while they are supportive of the project activities, a MoA is still required to formalise the partnership with DENR. The constant change in leadership is creating further delays in the signing of the MoA.

**TCA** has been working with the following key stakeholders in Papua New Guinea:

- Final Beneficiaries: TCA works directly with 50 villages at the southern foothills of the Torricelli Mountain Range since 2001 who are fully supportive of TCA's work and communicate effectively when issues arise.
- Other third parties: TCA has very good relationships with all of its networks and partners. In particular, its relationship with the UNDP is very good and very important as they are a major



co-finance contributor to this project. TCA's relationship with the local level and provincial governments is improving as a result of this project. The partnership with the University of Papua New Guinea has also been important in facilitating those relationships. Similarly, IUCN is an important network in terms of regional influence and keeping up-to-date with broad forest conservation issues and reaching the Aichi target goals for protected areas. TCA has created additional links and synergies by working with Paul Van Nimwegen who is an IUCN employee and was funded by another EU grant under Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) Programme to conduct the SMART/Cybertracker training with TCA.

3.4. *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)?*

Burung Indonesia previously received an EU grant titled *Pioneering a New Way to Conserve Rainforest from Illegal Logging to Good governance* (Sumatra, 2006-2010).

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

#### **4. Visibility**

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

The project has been following the EU Visibility Guidelines in all its publications and online media. The co-beneficiaries are ensuring the EU visibility by regularly publicising the logo and/or name on all materials, including both print and online media. The project has reviewed and finalised its Communications Strategy and Plan. The 2019 Visibility Plan was shared with the EU Delegation, highlighting the key national and international events to showcase the project. The co-beneficiaries have also developed their own communications and visibility plans which also adhere to the EU guidelines.

The project partners have also created micro websites of the project as part of their visibility efforts:

- Haribon: <https://haribon.org.ph/our-four-pillars/empowering-people/>
- TCA: <https://tenkile.com/forest-governance-project/>
- MNS: <https://myforestwatch.weebly.com/the-brief.html>

BirdLife International has been working with partners to develop policy relevant briefing materials for national and provincial policy makers. BirdLife has worked with partners to collect and highlighted stories for the BirdLife magazine, its website and its social media platforms, also creating social media assets for UN visibility days for partners.

The articles published in 2019 are available through the BirdLife forest governance micro-website (<http://www.birdlife.org/hub/forest-governance>) and include articles with the following titles:

- “Forest Governance in Southeast Asia and Pacific: Year Two Review Completed” available at <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/news/forest-governance-southeast-asia-and-pacific-year-two-review-completed>
- “Forests and Biodiversity”, available at <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/news/forests-and-biodiversity>
- “Results Oriented Monitoring Review”, available at <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/news/results-oriented-monitoring-review>
- “New Eyes and Ears for the Forest”, available at <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/news/new-eyes-and-ears-forest>
- “Malaysia’s Next Generation of Conservation Leaders”, available at <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/news/malaysia%E2%80%99s-next-generation-conservation-leaders>

The project is always willing to showcase the project achievements to donor agencies in the project countries. For example, in November 2019, seven ambassadors from EU member states visited Bario in Sarawak, Malaysia from the 15<sup>th</sup> of November to the 17<sup>th</sup> of November 2019. MNS and BirdLife International in coordination with the EU Delegation in Bangkok provided the project materials to the delegation members. Ms. Rose Au (chair of the MNS Kuching Branch) attended a meeting with

the EU Ambassadors together with other Sarawakian CSOs on the 18<sup>th</sup> of November 2019 and shared the ongoing project activities and achievements.



Picture 9: EU ambassadors and delegation members in an interaction with NGO representatives in Kuching

In order to increase public awareness of project implementation, Burung Indonesia produced a number of articles and videos in print and online media. In collaboration with the ERWG and MoEF, Burung has also completed a book entitled 'Reflection after 10 Years of Ecosystem Restoration'. The book contains the latest information regarding the management of forest utilisation businesses in the Ecosystem Restoration area, including challenges, opportunities, and reflections on policy direction. Burung has also developed a micro-website on the project, providing a general overview and key outputs from the project activities. For more details, visit: <https://kelolahutan.exposure.co/tata-kelola-kehforest-di-indonesia>.

In order to promote and showcase project achievements and visibility, MNS participated and supported the International Kuala Lumpur Eco Film Festival (KLEFF), 7-13 October 2019, for the second consecutive year. KLEFF is an annual event organised by EcoKnights (a National Stakeholder Committee (NSC) member) that captured thousands of visitors and interested individuals. MNS participated in exhibitions at the MNS Pavillion (Blue Zone), together with other NSC members. A MY forest Special Award for films, with winners selected from 16 short listed entries, were screened during the KLEFF<sup>3</sup>.

Additionally, MNS has also been using and publicising the EU logo which is prominently carried in all events funded by and related to the project. For this, MNS follows the EU Visibility Guidelines i.e. ensuring and standardising the usage of EU logo within all project activities and materials, and making sure that all grant recipients include acknowledgement to the donor in relevant materials. Events related to the project carry logos in their materials and peripherals, and are promoted and reported on the MY forest website (<https://myforestwatch.weebly.com>) and social media. This ensures the branding remains consistent and in line with the EU Visibility Guidelines and the project communication plan. Up-to-date information on project progress and activities announcements will continue to be produced, published and shared with various audiences via the *Malaysian Naturalist*,

<sup>3</sup> Please see *Malaysian Naturalist*, Vol. 73- 2, December 2019 – February 2020; <https://en.calameo.com/read/0028173223b183200f8bc?authid=1F6k39FZlky0>; facebook: [https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2309535966004876?\\_tn=-R](https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2309535966004876?_tn=-R); [https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2307755172849622?\\_tn=-R](https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/posts/2307755172849622?_tn=-R); and <https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest/photos/a.2303879936570479/2307253462899793/?type=3&theater> for more information.

the project website and the MNS Facebook page, including the MNS newsletter. Related news and articles are also shared on project social platforms to highlight forest governance issues as well as activities and efforts by stakeholders.

Haribon Foundation published twelve stories in 2019 highlighting a range of forest governance issues at <https://haribon.org.ph/our-four-pillars/empowering-people/forest-governance-project-or-fogop/fogop-field-updates-2019/>. These include topics such as: community action in forest governance, the Sustainable Forest Management Bill, Earth Day celebration, biodiversity symposium, losing the Amazon rainforest, women in conservation, dam construction and climate emergency. They were published in nationally-syndicated broadsheets and media platforms such as The Manila Times, The Philippine Daily Inquirer, The Philippine Star, Business Mirror, Mongabay and The Manila Bulletin.

TCA has engaged a communications expert via TCA Australia to meet the online visibility targets because Internet access and local staff expertise are limited in PNG. This has enabled TCA to post more regular updates on Facebook with an increase of engagement and even a few additional donations. TCA has also dedicated a webpage specifically to this project at [www.tenkile.com/forest-governance-project/](http://www.tenkile.com/forest-governance-project/). TCA continues to provide updates to its database, which is shared with over 10,900 people. Moreover, “Into the Jungle” screening events have continued throughout the year with high visibility from European audiences - France, Germany and Portugal.

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

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

## **5. Approval and signature**

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Name of the contact person for the Action:

Noëlle Kümpel

Signature:  \_\_\_\_\_

Location: Cambridge, UK

Date report due: 15 March 2020

Date draft report sent: 23 July 2020

Date final report sent:

## Annex 1: Detailed Description of Activities

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

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

### BIRDLIFE

A major part of the training has been carried out to date. Follow-up activity will continue based on project partners' specific needs, with an offer of bespoke training and policy support. To help with these efforts, Birdlife International has collated and shared an online library of publicly available training materials on REDD+, FLEGT and forest governance for partners to use. These can also be tailored for training local communities with low levels of formal education. These materials will be updated with additional resources, as required. In addition, BirdLife regularly shares relevant publications and reports as they come out and have connected partners to relevant training opportunities outside the project.

### INDONESIA

#### *Training for ERC holders on current FLEGT and REDD+ development*

The government of Indonesia has issued the Directorate General Regulation No. P 21/PHPL/SET/KUM.0/12/2016 regarding Monitoring and Evaluation of Ecosystem Restoration Performance. The implementation of this regulation was started in 2018 and was supported by this project. Under the regulation, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) provided the Technical Guidance on the monitoring and evaluation for 16 Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) holders. They have implemented the guidance for monitoring and evaluation of the 16 IUPHHK-REs. The results of the monitoring and evaluation was presented during Focus Group Discussion on Reporting Guideline for IUPHHK-RE Performance organized by MoEF and POKJA RE.

Burung Indonesia has facilitated the preparation of performance reporting guidelines for IUPHHK-RE through the collaboration with the MoEF and POKJA RE. In July 2019, the Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management issued the Directorate General Regulation Number: P.10/PHPL/Set/Kum.1/6/2019 regarding IUPHHK-RE Performance Reporting Guideline. This regulation provides reference for holders of IUPHHK-RE on performance reporting, which will then be used for monitoring and evaluating the performance of IUPHHK-RE by the Government. IUPHHK-RE performance reports must be submitted to the Director of Environmental Services and Non Timber Forest Product (UJLHKBK) using an application on the website dedicated for the purpose i.e. <http://e-restore.menlhk.go.id>.

Burung Indonesia has facilitated the dissemination and in-house training on the Application of ERC Performance Reporting (e-Restore). This training was aimed at providing technical guidance, knowledge and procedures to prepare e-Performance for IUPHHK-RE holders. As a direct output of the activity, the IUPHHK-RE holders now understand and are capable of conducting online reporting through the e-Restore system. The submitted reports will also contribute in the development of web-based data and information on IUPHHK-RE management.



Pictures 1 and 2: The in-house training on the application of IUPHHK-RE Performance Reporting

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

Burung Indonesia has facilitated the formulation of "Forestry Partnership" scheme for the implementation of community-based ecotourism management in Puar Lolo forest area. The partnership involves the Forest Management Unit (FMU) of West Manggarai and community organisation formed by the Golo Damu Village Government. In principle, Burung Indonesia has discussed the draft of a Partnership Agreement (PA) with the FMU of West Manggarai. It is now being consulted with the community members through various meetings.

To accelerate the PA implementation, Burung Indonesia facilitated the evaluation meeting of the workplan of the site planning on 30 October 2019. The meeting was attended by 21 participants (17% of them were women) representatives of the FMU, The Regional Agency of Planning, Research & Development, the Ecotourism Group of Puar Lolo, Village Government, Local Conservation Group (LCG) and Burung Indonesia. The meeting agreed on some important issues including the roles and responsibilities, the implementation of site plan and the institutional strengthening.



Pictures 3 and 4: Evaluation meeting of the work plan of the site planning in Puar Lolo, West

## **MALAYSIA**

### ***Forest Governance Zonal Workshops***

MNS successfully conducted two Forest Governance Zonal Workshops in Eastern (5-7 April 2019) and Northern zones (21-23 June 2019) in Peninsular Malaysia. Training materials tailored to the Malaysian context were produced (adopted from the training provided by CIDT in September 2018). Similarly, Training of Trainers (TOT) participants graduated from the CIDT training were involved as resource persons during these trainings. A total of 37 participants (23 females; 62 %) from MNS Branches, including non-state actors (NSA) – National Stakeholder Committee (NSC) members, participated in these zonal workshops.



Pictures 5 and 6: Forest Governance Zonal Workshops Eastern (left) and Northern (right)

## **PHILIPPINES**

Haribon Foundation introduced the concepts of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation to the steering committee members in Brgy. Magsaysay, Infanta, Quezon on 12 November 2019. NDCs, as well as REDD+ concepts, were discussed, following a workshop to determine the local adaptation and mitigation initiatives contributing to the initial indicators of the Forestry Sector in NDCs. The project is currently working with partner Local Government Units (LGUs) in the project sites in updating their existing municipal FLUPs to make it NDC and REDD+ ready.

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

## MALAYSIA

### *Workshop on the Revision of IBA Directory after 10 years of Implementation*

MNS conducted a workshop on the revision of IBA Directory after ten years of implementation (2007-2017) from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 2019. It aimed to discuss and review the listed 55 IBA sites, which represent protected and unprotected forest sites in Malaysia, and to update on the development of transforming IBA sites to KBA sites under the KBA Partnership initiative. Thirty participants from all MNS branches attended the workshop (including 14 women, 47% female).



Pictures 7 and 8: IBA/KBA Monitoring Workshop for MNS Members and other non-state actors in Malaysia

### *The Forum on Orang Asal issues and forest management*

MNS supported the indigenous organisation Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS) organise a Forum on Orang Asal Issues in conjunction with the celebration of World Indigenous People's Day on the 28<sup>th</sup> of August 2019 at Dewan Kampung Jambu, Sepang and Selangor. The Forum covered topics such as forest conservation, Sustainable Development Goals, 'Bahasa Ibunda' and issues relating to 'Orang Asal'. Indigenous people from Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak were invited. The project team established a booth which was well-frequented and gave a plenty of exposure and training to the indigenous people Orang Asli from Belum-Temengor Forest Complex.



Pictures 9 and 10: The indigenous people Orang Asli participants in the Forum on Orang Asal issues

## PHILIPPINES

A training on Improving Local Governance (ILG) was conducted in two KBA in Mts Irid-Angelo and Siburan on July 22-23 and August 5-6, 2019, respectively. The Bantay Gubat groups from the three project sites participated in the training. Among the six Bantay Gubat groups attending, three (50%) of them belonged to indigenous peoples. Various training sessions were facilitated by the CIDT training graduates. The main topics discussed included: a) forest situation from the global, regional (Forest Governance Project countries), national and down to the local scenarios; b) communication of multi-stakeholders' processes; c) forest governance including independent forest monitoring; and, d) climate change and community responses. The training provided an opportunity for the participants to understand the basic concepts of

forest governance, and the significant role of Bantay Gubat and the multi-stakeholder groups to contribute to effective, functional and all-inclusive forest governance work in the KBAs, and to the country as a whole.

The training provided them with a better understanding of the impact of a changing climate. The sessions were a mix of technical and soft skill enhancements, which were discussed through a workshop-input approach, which provided an open space for the participants to share personal insights and experiences as forest managers. Through the different learning exercises and workshops, the participants were able to share their own perspective on forest governance, effects of climate change, coping mechanisms and adaptation responses, and the NDCs and how their role as Bantay Gubat can contribute to these discussions and actions.

A total of 29 Bantay Gubat (27% female) attended, 56 per cent of which were from the two Indigenous People partner communities and 24 per cent of which were senior citizens from Mt Irid-Angelo. For Mt Siburan, a total of 16 Bantay Gubat attended (56% female) the training. An echo-training on IFG was also facilitated by the CIDT training graduates for the Haribon members and staff from 16 to 17 September 2019. The two-day training was also attended by staff both from Haribon's Site Conservation Action and Conservation Science and Research departments and joined by other office-based staff with a total of 15 (53% Female).

The training allowed the staff to understand the situation at the project sites and established the connection on the work that they do with regard to forest governance and project goals. The training provided them with a better understanding of the things that they do personally and professionally in connection to climate change impact. The sessions were a mix of technical and soft skills exercises and rich interactive input discussion given the different fields of expertise of the staff respectively.

As an active civil society organisation partner, Haribon Foundation participated in the Laudato Si Culminating Activity initiated by the Global Catholic Climate Movement on 22 June 2019, at the Hardin ng mga Bulaklak, Quezon City. With the theme "Filipino Youth Standing for the Future of our Common Home," the event was aimed at raising awareness of young people (15-30 years old) on the current ecological and social crisis and their role in bringing about change. Haribon gave a learning session to the attendees on the loss of biodiversity, highlighting the degradation of forests and helped them formulate their own call to action to take part in the advocacy.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TCA provided a suite of training in preparation of its land use planning process which took place in April 2019:

- Lukin Gather and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT);
- Land mediation, and conflict resolution and genealogy;
- SMART training including socio-economic survey, land use planning and SMART/Cybertracking training.

A total of 35 staff including 19 Land Mediators were involved in the training (9 women, 26% female). TCA village representatives attended three village meetings at the TCA Base in Lumi and then again in their respective villages reaching a total of approximately 12,000 people. Project and Research officers also conducted demonstrations and implementations of the training in 42 villages. Some of the villages have yet to complete all land use tasks (socio-economic survey and land use planning).

TCA also had an exchange with someone from Tree Kangaroo Conservation Program (YUS Conservation Area in Morobe Province PNG) who helped them learn more about SMART and Cybertracker (also assisted by Paul Van Nimwegen from IUCN). A total of 32 staff were trained in using Cyber tracker and is currently in use. Data has been collected during 2019 and will be expanded and improved in 2020.

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**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).

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## BIRDLIFE

A session on community-based forest monitoring was held during the annual project management team meeting and regional learning forum in Malaysia in March 2019, including presentations on monitoring

apps and on the project's science and monitoring work plan. There is a plan for a webinar on community-based forest monitoring to be held during the first quarter of 2020, to assess the data gathered during the monitoring of the seven project priority sites and how it can be analysed.

## INDONESIA

### *Develop forest monitoring capacity for West Manggarai Forest Management Unit*

A series of discussions on the forestry information system developed by the FMU was conducted on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 2019 on how to improve previous system failures and to provide a framework based on requirements needed in West Manggarai.

### *Forest carbon measurement training for trainer and training for community group*

Burung Indonesia collaborated with the MoEF's Agency of Forest and Research Development and Innovation to conduct a ToT on carbon stock measurement with stakeholders on 23-25 January 2019 in West Manggarai. The carbon stock measurement in Mbeliling landscape contributes towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving Indonesia's NDC targets. Participants learned about the forest's role in climate change and were trained on various relevant skills, including carbon stock measurement. The training was attended by government representatives, local communities and stakeholders. A total of 18 participants were involved (17% female).



Pictures 11 and 12. Training of Trainers (ToT) on carbon stock measurement with stakeholders and practice in the forest

As a follow up to the ToT on carbon stock measurement, Burung Indonesia facilitated technical assistance for the survey team of carbon measurement on 2-3 August 2019 in cooperation with the Agency of Forestry Research, Development and Innovation team. The participants were trained on both theory and practical aspects of field measurements, namely block determination technique, sampling technique and sample measurement, recording and sample safekeeping. The carbon stock measurement was conducted by two groups for 30 days in eight villages in the Mbeliling Landscape. These groups then became part of the survey team for data collection.

## MALAYSIA

### *Honorary Wildlife Ranger Training Course*

The project supported the Honorary Wildlife Ranger Programme conducted by SFC in collaboration with the MNS Kuching Branch. The training was held from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> of July 2019 at Matang Wildlife Centre, Sarawak with the aim of involving members of local communities to work hand-in-hand with SFC to protect wildlife, forests, and natural environments. The Honorary Wildlife Rangers play important roles in managing protected areas such as national parks, and help to monitor illegal activities, such as poaching, by reporting such activities to SFC. A total of 30 participants of which 16 (53 %) were female attended the training and the MNS Kuching Branch can assist SFC to conserve the protected areas in Sarawak through local capacity building efforts. As a result, they can now be the 'eyes and ears' of enforcement and compliance of laws, as well as promoting conservation in their own areas of contacts.





Pictures 13 and 14: Participants of Honorary Wildlife Ranger training and distribution of certificates in Kuching

## PHILIPPINES

### *Basic Ecology and Environmental Laws Modular Session*

Ten project staff attended the Basic Ecology TOT workshop spearheaded by Haribon's Training Unit on 31 January 2019. The trained staff will conduct the modular sessions on Basic Ecology and Environmental Laws for Bantay Gubat groups to help strengthen and consolidate them, particularly in Mt Siburan and Mt Irid-Angelo. The modular session was designed to equip the Bantay Gubat groups with the basic knowledge, skills, and attitude on the importance and benefits of a forest ecosystem, Philippine laws and how human activities affect the environment and biodiversity.

These modular sessions were undertaken by the Bantay Gubat group members in Mts Irid-Angelo and Siburan, from March until June 2019. The training was divided into three sessions, wherein the participants underwent workshops that inculcates the importance of Bantay Gubat's roles in forest protection. The DENR sent technical staff to facilitate environmental laws and paralegal discussions which took place last June and November 2019 in Mt Siburan and Mt Irid-Angelo site, respectively.

The Basic Ecology and Environmental Laws (BEEL) training is a major requirement for any prospective Bantay Gubat /Wildlife Enforcement Officers who should undertake the training to be deputised by DENR.

Basic Ecology training provides the basic ecological concepts and how humans and their activities affect the environment. The training will also facilitate the importance of the Bantay Gubat role in forest resource use and monitoring. The Environmental Laws sessions provide the participants with the legal framework on environment conservation mandated by law and their responsibilities in terms of reinforcing and implementing these policies. Furthermore, the Environmental Laws course is a pre-requisite for deputation by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

A total of 118 community members from three barangays in Mt Irid Angelo participated in the modular sessions on Basic Ecology. The participants were from Agta/Dumagat/Remontado from two forest barangays in General Nakar, and other sessions were conducted in Brgy. Magsaysay Infanta, Quezon with the SANAMAGMA, a people's/farmer's organisation.

The team conducted the Modular Session on Basic Ecology in situ since the target areas are so remote that it will be costly for participants to travel to town. Thus, the training was conducted in their areas and was divided into modules that are substantial but concise enough to fit during regular meetings of the community. The modules provided the basic ecological concepts and principles, through forest governance to prospective Bantay Gubat volunteers in the three communities/sites in Mt Irid Angelo, namely;

- Brgy. Magsaysay, Infanta, Quezon (March 3 & April 6) participated in by 56 SANAMAGMA members (M=9, W=49), one of the farmers' group within Presidential Proclamation 1636;
- Brgy. Pagsangahan, General Nakar, Quezon (Sitio Cablao) participated in by 25 participants (M=20, W=4);
- Brgy. Lumutan, General Nakar, Quezon (Sitio Malibay, Lower Lumutan) dated April 2, 2019 participated in by 18 community participants (M=10, W=8)
- Brgy. Lumutan, General Nakar, Quezon (Sitio Minanga, Upper Lumutan) dated April 29, 2019 participated in by 19 participants (M=12, W=7)

The training emphasised to the community participants that coordination and partnership between and among the government and non-state actors are needed in promoting biodiversity and effective forest governance in the whole KBA. Community participants/Bantay Gubat highly appreciated the importance of different ecosystems and conservation approaches; the ridge to reef approach, i.e., whatever happens to the uplands affects the lives of local communities downstream. An admission amongst the community members was that they are still engaged in slash and burn practices, but they are very much willing to adopt sustainable technologies that promote biodiversity conservation.

As part of the requirement for the deputation of the Bantay Gubat as DENROs by the DENR, volunteers need to undergo training on environmental laws (DENRO Training) as stated on “DAO 2008-22 Revised Guidelines on the Deputation of Environment and Natural Resources Officers (DENROs)”. The training was scheduled by DENR Region IV-A & CENRO Real, Enforcement Unit in June 25-26, 2019 for the prospective Bantay Gubat in Brgy. Pagsangahan and General Nakar.

A basic Ecology and Environmental Laws Modular Orientation sessions for additional Bantay Gubat members in Mt Siburan KBA was also conducted on 31 March and 4 May 2019, respectively to encourage more participation by women. A total of 12 Bantay Gubat were trained in Mt Siburan (8F, 4M), which resulted in their qualification in the deputation process by the DENR. Women comprised 66.7% of the total participants.



Pictures 15 and 16: Basic Ecology and Environmental Laws Training in progress and Bantay Gubat in Upper Lymutan

All in all, a total of 71 Bantay Gubat underwent training to be DENROs. Out of which 54 (28% F) were deputised by the DENR. Mt. Siburan KBA has 19 DENROs (9 F) while Mt Hilong-hilong KBA- has 35 (6 F). The 17 Bantay Gubat (2 F) from Mt Irid Angelo KBA is in the process of collating the documents for deputation.

The CAME Memorandum of Understanding and issuance of an Executive Order to establish and implement CAME was discussed and initiated in General Nakar on 18-19 November 2019 and in Infanta, Quezon. The goal of CAME is to determine the status (S) and trend of different species present in the area and to identify the pressure (P) and response (R), specifically focused to gather four kinds of data such as data of forest cover, biodiversity, health of the forest, and how forest protects the community. In Infanta and General Nakar, the CAME team determined and defined key stakeholders' roles in monitoring and reporting the biophysical state of the forest to concerned partners and government authorities. The CAME Team of General Nakar includes non-state actors (Bantay Gubat, Church, Indigenous Peoples Organisation (IPO), Water District) and state actors (LGUs, Military and Police, Academics and DENR). The CAME Team in Infanta consists of LGUs, DENR, Military representing the state actors (SA) while NGOs and POs/Bantay Gubat represent the non-state actors (NSA). Other influential key stakeholders on forest governance who were not present during the CAME formation in General Nakar and Infanta were identified and will be invited to join in the upcoming CAME activities in the KBA.



Pictures 17 and 18: Citizen Action for Monitoring Ecosystems training in progress

Members of the CAME team will have different roles and functions to perform. The CAME team will perform as a data gatherer (capturer), data analyst, data manager, decision-maker, and data administrator.

Recommendations raised by key stakeholders present in the discussion are as follows:

- to include law provisions related to the violation in the application for the team to easily know which laws were violated,
- to have an actual training-demonstration designed for data gatherers, which is one of the priorities for the project activities in 2020. The project is still in the preparatory stage with regards to CAME implementation.

The Governance Assessment of Protected Area (GAPA) for Presidential Proclamation (PP) 1636 that was initiated with support from the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) paved the way for the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) of PP 1636 to determine their strengths and challenges in managing the Protected Areas. As an assessment tool, GAPA appraises the existing protected area governance, identifying strengths, challenges, and generating ideas for action, which was conducted in Real, Infanta and General Nakar in April 2019. Community workshops, focus group discussions and key informant interviews were conducted. Five governance principles were applied based on the framework of 11 good governance principles developed by IIED, IUCN and the German Cooperation Agency (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ). The guide has been published by the IIED and is available here: <https://www.iied.org/iied-publishes-guide-assessing-governance-protected-conserved-areas>. Part of the assessment is a governance scorecard that provides baseline information and monitoring.

The assessment results showed that all significant decisions related to PP1636 should be made by the PAMB and that all key stakeholders should be represented with strong recognition and respect for the rights of relevant actors, transparency, timely delivery of information for its operation, fair and benefit-sharing based on its internal policies in achieving conservation goals efficiently as planned. These results were translated into an action plan underpinning shared governance that strongly empowers site-level stakeholders to jointly manage the protected area. All proposed actions are relatively easy to implement by relevant stakeholders of PP1636.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### *Tenkile Conservation Alliance*

Biodiversity monitoring was conducted by Research Offices and Rangers and further training conducted during January/February 2019 with over 100 TCA Rangers and 40 TCA staff participating.

TCA's Protected Areas partnership with CEPA and UNDP improved this year via the introduction to and training of SMART – the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool. Paul Van Nimwegen from the IUCN BIOPAMA project in Fiji came to Lumi in November 2019, conducted training and began data collection. A tool used by many conservationists around the world, SMART and its associated Cybertracker app allows TCA to import all previous biodiversity data and to collect data more efficiently via an application on mobile phone. TCA Research Officers' and Rangers' field time will now be better assessed and more efficiently targetted. SMART is a platform which incorporates biodiversity monitoring in which we can discuss, compare and analyse with other groups including researchers and universities.

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

## INDONESIA

### *Facilitation to implement sustainable forest management for community teak group*

During 2019, Burung Indonesia worked with the growers in collecting the juridical and physical data to speed up the Timber legality Assurance System implementation process. To obtain the timber legality permit, growers must have a land certificate issued by the National Land Agency (BPN). The programme has identified a total of 31.28 ha private lands in three villages to be certified. The project has also facilitated the formation of eight grower groups prepared for implementation of sustainable forest management practice. The groups consisted of 163 teak growers managing a plantation area of 94.7 ha. Five groups based in the villages of Kempo, Poco Golo Kempo and Golo Tantong already met the administrative requirements for teak certification while the other three were still in the process of compiling the documents.

### *Technical facilitation on improving timber (teak) productivity*

To promote the agroforestry system in eight areas of the Mbeliling landscape, a total of eight demonstration plots were developed for mainly cultivating the teak (*Tectona grandis*). Nurseries were set up for different purposes mainly for seeds storage, seedling production and enrichment. Furthermore, these plots are expected to be a learning facility for teak growers.

A community forest nursery was established in Kempo village with an aim of sustainable teak production in West Manggarai. To achieve this goal, Burung Indonesia assisted the grower group to raise the production capacity up to 10,000 seedlings. The species produced in the nursery was teak, mahogany, and some fruit-producing trees.



Pictures 19 and 20: The community nursery in Kempo village which is in the process of developing 10,000 seedlings

Burung Indonesia has facilitated the development of agroforestry nurseries for timber and fruit-producing trees in Kempo and Poco Golo Kempo villages. During this period, approximately 175 species of timber trees and fruit-producing trees were planted in the village of Kempo, while the nursery in Poco Golo Kempo village produced 2,810 seedlings during 2019. The details of these two activities are presented in Table 1:

Activity	Location/Site	Number of Seedlings	Type of Seedlings
Plantation	Kempo Village	175	50 Albizias; 30 Cloves; 20 Durians; 20 Rambutans; 10 Snakefruits; 40 Teaks; 5 Oranges
Forest Nursery	Poco Golo Kempo Village	2,810	1,200 Teaks, 210 Burflower-trees, 1,150 Durians, 250 Albizias

Table 1: Agroforestry nursery for local villagers and different seedlings for plantation

### *Technical facilitation to improve timber and timber products market value*

Burung Indonesia has facilitated five representatives of teak growers/farmers to join a training (internship) on wood processing in Jepara. This training was organised from 15 October to 13 November 2019 at a company named Multi Usaha Raya, located in Sinanggul, Jepara. During the internship, the participants were trained on various wood processing skills. Post technical assistance activities will be carried out in the

next period, when the workshop preparation has completed. Although the workshop preparation is still in process, the interns have already used the skills they acquired in their respective workshops.

A dissemination of Timber Legality Assurance System, also known as Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu (SVLK), for the Entrepreneurs of Timber Stock Piling and Wood Processing Industries in West Manggarai has been organised on 22 July 2019 with participation of 11 company representatives. As a result of the dissemination, the participants agreed to implement SVLK on their businesses. To get this started, the participants have asked the assistance from Burung Indonesia and the FMU of West Manggarai. The participants also initiated the formation of Association of Wood Entrepreneurs of West Manggarai which aims to provide a space for coordination and learning. They have also elected several representatives to sit on the management of the association.



Pictures 21 and 22: The learning process of the interns during their internship at Multi Usaha Raya, Jepara

### ***Technical facilitation for certification of timber and timber products***

The preparation of documents for the certification process has been completed, marked with the issuance of Land Ownership Certificate (TLC, also known as Surat Keterangan Kepemilikan Tanah (SKKT)), guarantee letter from the Forest Area Designation Agency (FADA, also known as Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan (BPKH)) and the implementation of internal audit. Due to the lengthy process within the National Land Agency, temporary SKKTs were issued by respective Village Head in order to meet the requirement of TLC. In the period of July-September 2019, a total of 247 temporary SKKT documents covering all areas in the map of proposed TLC have been obtained.

To strengthen the temporary SKKTs, Burung Indonesia has requested BPKH to issue an endorsement letter. The letter will simply state that the areas mentioned on the map attached to the TLAS proposal are not part of the state forest. Prior to issuing the guarantee letter, the BPKH analysed the geographic coordinates of the proposed SKKT and conducted ground-check of the locations. The geographic coordinates analysis was carried out from September to October 2019, while the field survey was held on 17-18 December 2019. The guarantee letter is scheduled to be issued on January 2020.

Compilation of paperwork of teak growers' organisation was conducted in the period of July-September 2019, which included the documents of Farmer Groups, Farmer Group Unions, and Management Units. On 23 October 2019, an internal audit was carried out prior to external audit which will be organized by the certification institution. According to the results, some of documents such as coordinates of location, profile of management units, and guarantee letter from the BPKH were still required. These documents were finally collected in the period of November-December 2019.

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

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

### **BIRDLIFE**

BirdLife conducted an organisational needs assessment in 2019 for its four project partners to identify priority capacity areas in organisational development. These priority topics were:

- Fundraising, including proposal development and planning;

- Financial management and budgeting;
- Constituency and membership, including building a membership strategy and base;
- External communications, including branding, communications strategy, and media relations.

In addition, BirdLife worked with capacity development working group members (each project partner has at least one staff member part of the capacity development working group set up by BirdLife) to identify possible areas of support on how national partners can engage non-state actors more effectively.

Training topics identified included:

- Gender and conservation;
- Sustainable livelihoods frameworks;
- Governance;
- Working with indigenous peoples;
- Rights-based approaches to conservation;
- Developing networks of non-state actors.

As a result, two webinars were held by BirdLife in 2019 – the first one on gender and conservation, and the second one on sustainable livelihoods frameworks. A follow-up session on gender is planned for 2020, to ensure that learnings are integrated into project work plans and indicators.

A funding proposal to the Stockholm Environment Institute was submitted in February 2019, to hold an in-person training and experience-sharing event on working with Indigenous Peoples within the national partners, however this bid was unsuccessful.

## INDONESIA

### *Establishment of forestry business legal entity (Cooperatives)*

In order to support the timber governance system within the cooperative, Burung Indonesia facilitated the development of teak farmer groups. Four farmers group were established in 2018 and three farmer groups were facilitated on the first semester of 2019. The teak community groups, year of establishment and the members are presented in Table 2.

	Villages	Groups	Members	Time of establishment	
				2018	2019
		Wae Tiku Rekas		✓	
2	Poco Golo Kempo	Gloria Jaya Rahak	23	✓	
		Mekar Jaya Limbung	19	✓	
		Tunas Muda	10		✓
		Sumber Karya	23		✓
3	Golo Tantong	Primadona	7	✓	
		Jati Tenda	16		✓
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 2: The sites, teak community groups, year of establishment and the members

After the establishment of the teak farmer groups, Burung Indonesia facilitated the formation of Teak Farmer Groups Union called Gapoktan. Gapoktan is a village-level organisation responsible for the formulation of agreements among farmers and acts as a business management unit. The Group was formed on 29 May 2019 with a total of 15 farmers. The discussion for the Articles of Association was held in June 2019.

According to the existing laws and regulations, in order to be able to undertake business, the cooperative needs to have not only a notarial deed and be a legal entity but also hold business licenses, including the license of Timber Stock Piling Facility (TPKRT) and the license of Wood Processing Industry (IPK). Burung Indonesia has consulted with the Provincial Forestry Agency regarding the process to acquire the licenses for farmer cooperative KSU BAM. The process has been conducted throughout this semester.

### *Facilitation for community teak group on business development/plan*

The Management Unit (MU) was established as the Mbeliling Landscape Cooperative's business entity focusing on timber, based on Burung's analysis of the timber market. On the 28<sup>th</sup> March 2019, Burung Indonesia facilitated discussion on business partnership between MU and Farmer Groups, attended by 12 individuals (25% of them were women) and the partnership agreement was endorsed.

A teak business plan was shared with MU and Gapoktan on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2019. The business plan consisted of potential market opportunity, institutional management, networking model, technology, capital and timber legality in the Mbeliling Landscape. The results of the consultation were:

- The business plan was accepted and agreed by both MU and the representative of the Gapoktan;
- Farmer groups were interested and agreed to provide raw materials;
- The MU will submit a request for the permit of the timber stock piling facility to the Provincial Forestry Agency in East Nusa Tenggara;
- The MU will submit an application for a Timber Legality Certificate;
- Gapoktan will prepare temporary locations for timber stock piling.

Burung Indonesia continued to develop the cooperative teak business by assisting in the purchase of carpentry/furniture equipment. The business should also be supported by a workshop facility which the project is currently building on. The workshop and the equipment will be operated by carpenters trained in the internship programme. The process of equipment procurement and workshop construction is currently ongoing.

### ***Strengthening Ecosystem Restoration Concession Working Group***

Burung Indonesia and other members, as agreed in the previous meeting, formed a small team to assess and recommend institutional strengthening for POKJA RE. The assessment is intended to recommend the most relevant institutional arrangement for the working group among various alternatives. As such, the team has collected and analysed several institutional options to be adopted. After conducting a review of advantages and disadvantages of the institutional options, it has been decided that the working group with its existing governance and profiles will be retained.

To promote the ecosystem restoration in Indonesia, Burung Indonesia and POKJA RE have collaborated with the Forest Digest Magazine ([www.forestdigest.com](http://www.forestdigest.com)). The Forest Digest is a quarterly magazine published by the Alumni Association of the Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural Institute and distributed to 8,000 alumni free of cost. To reach a wider audience, the digital version of the magazine is also available on the website. The highlighted theme on this edition was the experience and insights from ecosystem restoration after a decade of implementation.

## **PHILIPPINES**

### ***Participatory Situational Analysis***

Participatory Situational Analysis (PSA) is a community level research that focuses on determining the socio-economic, forest governance and socio-cultural situation of the target communities as well as the gender roles and relationship situation within the local groups. It was set to be rolled-out in the two project sites with indigenous people communities. The PSA employed a variety of participatory tools that were inclusive, interactive and iterative. The PSA was rolled-out in two indigenous communities in General Nakar particularly in the Dumagat Tribe of Brgy. Pagsangahan on 5-6 February 2019, and the Dumagat-Remontado tribe of Brgy. Lumutan on 7-8 February 2019. The activity served as a venue for Haribon to get closer to the community, converse with them and determine the needs and issues relating to forest governance. A total of 52 community members from Brgy. Pagsangahan participated in the activity with 29 males and 25 females, while Brgy. Lumutan comprised of 75 community members with 33 males and 42 females.

### ***Youth Development Programme***

On 8-9 April 2019, two orientations and workshops were conducted to youth members of Pakwan Manobo Indigenous Cultural Community (PMICC) and KATRIMMA in Mt Hilong-hilong. The programme aimed to improve the participation of the youth in initiating projects that will contribute to forest governance. A concrete response of the project to the results and findings of the PSA rolled-out in the two indigenous people communities.

A total of six forest-related community-based projects were formulated and set for implementation by the two partner indigenous people communities for 2019: three from PMICC and three from KATRIMMA. A total of 22 Manobo (PMICC) youth attended (12 females; 10 males) on 8-9 April, and 22 Mamanwa-Manobo (KATRIMMA) youth attended (11 females; 11 males) on 11-12 April 2019. The youth participants underwent sessions on Basic Ecology, Biodiversity and Climate Change that facilitates appreciation of their roles and responsibilities as the next inheritors and protectors of their ancestral domain.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2019, the Mamanwa-Manobo youth of KATRIMMA shared updating the status of the prototypes and project that they crafted as part of their involvement and participation in support to their elders.

A story related to the forests and environment was created to conduct storytelling sessions to youth members of the Mamanwa tribe in Mampi. The drafts of the stories were already crafted and finalised:

- (1) Participation on a clean-up drive and tree planting: The youth group of Catupgas who previously planned to implement a clean-up drive and tree planting near the bay area decided to collaborate with the Brgy council and tribal leaders and activity joined the activity instead of implementing on their own.
- (2) Bagging of Lauan trees for a community forest nursery: The youths of Libas made available wildings of Lauan trees bagged for planting. The group was scheduled to plant the wildings on the next community-wide tree planting.

The elders have reported active participation of the youths in community based-environment related activities such as clean up drive, *Bayanihan sa barangay* (village cooperation), and tree planting.

### ***Sustainable Livelihood Development Plan: Business Planning workshops***

The Sustainable Livelihood Development Plan helps identify suitable and sustainable livelihood plans and encourage prioritisation of alternative livelihood projects and activities, which are biodiversity-friendly, self-sustaining and not far from their traditional and indigenous practices.

From April to August of 2019, preliminary activities such as PSA and environmental scanning were conducted in the seven partner communities/people's organisations in the three project sites. Results of PSA and environmental scanning were used as baseline for the Business Planning workshops conducted in the three sites:

- 26-27 October 2019 KATRIMMA (Mt Hilong-Hilong): 20 participants (71% Female)
- 23-24 October 2019 PMICC (Mt Hilong-Hilong): 15 participants (33% Female)
- 6-7 November 2019 CBFMA-Palbond (Mt Siburan): 15 participants (66% Female)

The workshop allowed the participants to learn more about what a good livelihood programme/plan is and the importance of having a biodiversity-friendly livelihood. The participants have formulated their own feasibility studies supplemented with market studies that widen their knowledge and skills to operationalise their plans to be able to have a successful and sustainable livelihood programme. Three business plans were crafted from the workshop-activity. These include: the Abaca Fiber Production with Stripping Machine by the PMICC, the Aksam & Rattan Handicrafts of KATRIMMA in Lanuza, Surigao del Sur, and the Organic Production & Marketing through Viaje Verde by the CBFMA-Palbond.

During the workshops, the participants were able to justify that their identified biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFEs) have potential markets; help increase income both for the Bantay Gubat and the peoples' organisations; help the environment improve its biodiversity; and ensure effective management of the enterprise. These business plans will be used by the people's organisations in the lobbying and accessing of funds from the government, private and business sectors.

### ***Organisational Capacity Assessment***

Two partner POs from Mt Hilong-Hilong (KATRIMMA and PMMIC) and Mt Siburan (CBFMA) underwent an Organisational Capacity Assessment (OCA) to determine the dimensions of the organisation in preparation to the Organisational Development and Leadership training. The OCA aimed to assess the strategic direction of the organisation, membership, participation as well as development plans. It looks



into the structure, organisational policies, systems and procedures, financial plans and the holistic status of the group including networking, alliances and service delivery.

All partner organisations in the project sites will undergo the same assessment, and the results will be used to determine appropriate organisational development interventions geared towards its sustainability.

### ***Resource Inventory of Community Livelihood Assets***

The Resource Inventory of Community Livelihood Assets (RICLA) of KATRIMMA in Sitio Libas, Brgy. Sibahay and of the PMICC in Brgy. Pakwan, Lanuza were conducted from 20-31 May 2019 in Mt Hilong-hilong. It aims to determine the most appropriate sustainable livelihood interventions for the Manobo and Mamanwa tribes in the KBA by taking an inward-looking approach to their existing local resources. These resources are not limited to Natural Assets but include Human Assets, Social Assets, Physical Assets, and Financial Assets. The inventory has considered identifying existing livelihood activities that can be improved and developed; and not to introduce new ones, since it would be impractical to start from zero.

The RICLA used two participatory methods: specifically, a FGD and Actual Field Visits for Resource Validation. Conduct of FGDs is guided by sets of questions anchored on the PSA results. The PSA was conducted to provide information on the existing internal and external factors that influence the current socio-economic, cultural and forest governance situation of the two communities. The PSA results provide initial information related to the different assets of these communities. The guide questions capture and highlight the roles and participation of men, women, and children in their current livelihood activities; including the gaps and needs related to livelihood and other income opportunities that can readily be made by the community. The second part of the inventory was the conduct of actual field validation of the livelihood assets mentioned.

### ***Summary of Initial Findings of the Resource Inventory of Community Livelihood Assets***

#### ***1. Kahugpungang Tribong Mamanwa Ug Manobo (KATRIMMA)***

Initial assessment shows that KATRIMMA may focus and develop further their small enterprise in producing and selling native handicraft products (e.g. mats). Currently, they produce such products by orders. Although most of the members have huge farms (at least 3 hectares each) only a small portion of these are cultivated. They prefer contracting farm labor to other people, then developing and diversifying their farms into commercial scale. Both men and women participate and share in any livelihood activities.

#### ***2. Pakwan Manobo Indigenous Cultural Community (PMICC)***

Initial findings show that planting and selling of abaca fiber is the main source of income of the community. Participating Bantay Gubat households owned at least 5 hectares within their ancestral domain. All members are planting at least 5 varieties of abaca (Manila hemp). Their current problem is the unstable market for their abaca. Currently, PMICC is supplying abaca fibers in Tandag since registration for their cooperative is still being processed or established. The Philippine Fibre Industry Development Authority (PHILFIDA) expressed its support to the abaca farmers of PMICC and plans to construct a huge abaca fiber processing facility within the community.

The community does not prioritise other products from non-timber forest products (NTFPs) (i.e. rattan) because there is small income from these. The challenge for the members is to improve their planting practices from using suckers to seeds. Accordingly, it is advisable to use seeds since it can produce more abaca seedlings compared to suckers where production is limited. Abaca diseases are also being transferred through suckers. However, most of the members prefer to use suckers because they were used to it, deem it more convenient, and requires a shorter time to harvest instead of using seeds which requires seven months prior to harvesting. However, on a commercial scale, it is more advantageous to use seeds. Both men and women, including their children, help in farm activities as part of their Manobo culture. Women contribute to about 20 to 30% of the workforce. In general, most of the more labor-intensive activities are assigned to men.

#### ***3. Dumagat-Remontado Bantay Gubat Groups in Pagsangahan and Lumutan of General Nakar***

Key Bantay Gubat leaders from the Dumagat-Remontado groups both from Bgy. Pagsangahan and Lumutan underwent a focus group discussion to identify and determine potential livelihood projects based on the available resources that they have in their respective communities. As guided by the RICLA

questions, Bantay Gubat volunteers from Pagsangahan have identified a coconut-based livelihood activity with marketing support as possible activity with a high potential as BDFE, while Bantay Gubat volunteers from Bgy. Lumutan have identified sustainable agriculture wherein root crops and ginger are the most preferred crops to be cultivated and marketed.

#### *4. CBFMA-Palbong in Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro*

Bantay Gubat of CBFMA-Palbong has identified organic farming and Viaje Verde as their preferred BDFE to be proposed to the project. The Viaje Verde concept will support marketing of the organic crops raised by the CBFMA members and its adjoining communities particularly the agricultural crops cultivated by the Mangyans, an indigenous peoples' communities living within Mt Siburan. The CBFMA Palbong is awarded with 500 hectares by the DENR under the Community-based Forest Management Agreement (CFMA) for agroforestry development. Each CBFMA member holds a tenure of 25 years cultivating at least three hectares.

## **MALAYSIA**

As part of the capacity development, the Malaysian Nature Society received a bespoke workshop from BirdLife International on how to develop a Theory of Change and use it for project development and evaluation, strategy development, and communicating project successes. The workshop brought 20 members of staff together, and also included sessions on general project management and team building. Support to partners on engaging local and national constituencies and networks in national policy processes is planned for quarter 1 and 2 of year 2020.



Picture 23: A workshop in progress for MNS staff on general project management and team building.

### ***International Conference on Heart of Borneo – Transcending Boundaries for A New Conservation Era***

On 21-22 March 2019, MNS participated in the International Conference on Heart of Borneo (HoB) – Transcending Boundaries for a New Conservation Era in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. The conference aimed to gather information relating to the conservation and management of forests through jurisdictional approach; promote importance of research to science-based conservation; empower community participation; mainstreaming conservation; and encourage conservation finance through payment for ecosystem services. MNS also conducted a survey intended to gather information relating to NGOs/CSOs involvement in HoB initiative. Generally, the participating organisations showed positive feedback on working together with MNS in the project and agreed that a common platform is useful to communicate and/or coordinate efforts undertaken by different environmental NGOs/CSOs to conserve and sustainably manage the HoB.



Picture 24: International conference on Heart of Borneo in Sabah, Malaysia

### ***Workshop on News Gathering and Article Writing***

Draft Submitted: July 23, 2020

Final Version: 23 October 2020

ENV/2016/380-520 – Y3 Interim Narrative Report

On 10 May 2019, MNS conducted a workshop on news gathering and article writing for the staff. The workshop aimed to introduce the basics of news gathering and article writing; equip participants with skills and tips for effective communication and increased visibility of projects and messages; and disseminate forest governance information, activities and awareness to engage the general public. 15 MNS staff participated in the workshop.



Picture 25: News collection and article writing training in progress for the MNS staff

### ***The 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Climate Change Forum - ‘The Role of Business and Industries in Addressing Climate Change’***

On 25 June 2019, MNS supported the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Climate Change Forum – ‘The Role of Business and Industries in Addressing Climate Change’ which was organised by the Centre for Environment, Technology and Development, Malaysia. The Forum served as a platform to discuss and share information and experience in dealing with the impacts of climate change on trade and industry. Tan Sri Dr. Salleh Mohd Nor was invited to deliver a keynote address on ‘Myths and Facts of the Role of Trees and Forests in Climate Change Mitigation’. The Forum was attended by 30 participants.



Picture 26: Tan Sri Dr. Salleh Mohd Nor, a leading conservationist delivering a keynote address on climate change.

## **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

### ***Tenkile Conservation Alliance***

TCA’s organisational development improved with the induction of four new board members (including one female) and adoption and training in new internal policy and procedures by the Chief Operating Officer. BirdLife also provided information on its Quality Assurance System information for organisation development including the importance of a strategic plan, membership and governance. These were further shared with the CEO of TCA during the Regional Project Manager’s visit in Wewak and Lumi in February 2019.

TCA held a week-long strategic planning workshop at TCA Base, Lumi in October 2019. The strategic plan will be a useful tool for the strengthening of the organisation by identifying the conservation priorities and resource mobilisation.



Picture 27: TCA Strategic Planning Workshop in progress with its board members

## **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 seven priority sites covering more than 1.5 million ha (IN, MY, PH, PNG).

### **BIRDLIFE**

The community-based forest monitoring programmes at the priority sites are being led by the project partners with technical support from BirdLife International, which continued during 2019.

The Monitoring and Data Analysis Working Group led by BirdLife International has been coordinating the implementation of community-based forest monitoring, assisted with the roll out of in situ forest monitoring and provided ongoing trouble shooting and input.

### **INDONESIA**

#### ***Developing community-based forest monitoring***

The community-based forest monitoring programme in Mbeliling landscape, East Nusa Tenggara targeted a total area of 94,000 ha. The programme was implemented by using an established methodology called Environmental Services Monitoring (Pemantauan Layanan Alam (PLA) in Bahasa) and is conducted biannually. The PLA aimed to monitor, record and document the changes occurred in the customary forest, water sources and agricultural areas.

The monitoring of nature services is carried out in 16 villages, with each village having a survey team consisting of village communities and Local Conservation Groups (LCGs). The survey carried out includes following along a transect path and recording observations on the following categories: species, fire, landslides, logging, water springs and logging.

The result of monitoring was then analysed by Burung Indonesia and communities; this will be used to plan relevant conservation actions. The actions are aimed at maintaining the use of environmental services at a sustainable rate and reducing threats to the forest ecosystems. Two PLA trainings were organised in nine villages involving 91 participants (with 36 per cent being women) in the first half of 2019 and seven villages in the second half of 2019 involving 58 participants (with 27 per cent being females).

#### ***Facilitating local community groups to analyse and manage data monitoring***

The meeting to analyse the PLA data was organised on 9-10 December 2019 and was attended by 57 representatives of Local Conservation Groups and village government. The meeting also discussed community participation, village government support, data analysis and recommendations for 5 Key

Biodiversity Areas. Furthermore, Burung Indonesia proposed the village government to adopt PLA for monitoring the forests and to strengthen village development planning. Four villages have committed to adopt PLA into their planning cycle and agreed to allocate funds for the implementation. The allocation of the state budget for such purpose is consistent with the regulation of Ministry of Village and Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of Republic of Indonesia No.19 of 2017 regarding Priority Determination of Village Funds.

### ***Consultation on monitoring results with local stakeholders***

The dissemination and consultation of forests monitoring results with local stakeholders is scheduled to be organised in 2020. The dissemination of PLA lessons learned at regional level was conducted during the International Congress on Conservation Biology (ICCB) on 22-25 July 2019 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Burung Indonesia staff presented on “Fostering Stakeholders Commitment for Biodiversity Conservation in Mbeliling, Western Flores – Indonesia”. The presentation contained experiences from the implementation of PLA in sixteen villages of Mbeliling Landscape in West Manggarai, Flores.



Picture 28: Burung Indonesia participated in the International Congress on Conservation Biology

## **MALAYSIA**

### ***Community-based forest monitoring programme in Belum-Temengor Forest Complex***

MNS continued to conduct monthly community-based forest monitoring programme from January till December 2019 at the priority IBA/KBA site of the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex (BTFC), which has an area of 320,000 ha. Six members of the indigenous community from two local villages in the landscape (Kampung Chuweh in Temengor Forest Reserve, Kampung Sungai Tiang in Royal Belum State Park-RBSP) were trained under the project as MNS Hornbill Guardians (HGs) and/or para-biologists.

In BTFC, community-based monitoring is carried out by the MNS Hornbill Guardians (HGs) on a monthly basis. The HGs are of the Jahai and Temiar tribes of Orang Asli, the dominant tribes in this forest landscape who are trained in carrying out the following hornbill monitoring work:

- Locate and monitor nesting hornbills;
- Locate and monitor hornbill food trees;
- Monitor annual movements of the Plain-pouched Hornbills;
- Monitor the phenology of BTFC.
- Monitor hornbill population via absence/presence detection.
- Be ambassadors of hornbill conservation to other Orang Asli villages in the landscape.



Picture 29: The MNS Orang Asli Hornbill Guardians monitoring the forests and hornbill nests

MNS monitors four forest river valleys in Royal Belum (Sungai Kenarong, Sungai Tiang, Sungai Gadong) and Temengor (Sungai Halong/Singor). Similarly, MNS is in the midst of replicating community-based forest monitoring programme to other IBA and/or KBA sites in Malaysia. Similarly, the extension of community-based forest monitoring to Ulu Muda is able to support better forest management. This information has also been used in supporting the country's effort in nominating Royal Belum State Park as a World UNESCO Heritage site and advocating for better forest management in BTFC (please see activity 3.1.3 for more information).

Two Hornbill Guardians from the Royal Belum team have moved on to greener pastures. A Hornbill Guardian was hired by the Perak State Parks Corporation, while the other has joined a fish conservation/tourism initiative in their village Kampung Sungai Tiang. Mr Roslan Carang, the most senior of our HGs, was invited to share his views, entitled "indigenous perspective on conservation biology and local community development", representing MNS during the International Congress for Conservation Biology 2019, held between 21-25 July 2019 in Kuala Lumpur. Clearly, the skills that they had acquired and developed through the community-based forest monitoring programme have shown positive results and will continue to be utilised.

#### ***Annual MNS Hornbill Volunteer Programme at Belum-Temengor Forest Complex (BTFC)***

A total of 61 volunteers (36 females; 59%) participated in the MNS Hornbill Volunteer Programme at BTFC in August and September 2019. The programme was initiated in 2008 with the objectives to conduct monitoring of Plain-pouched Hornbills, provide opportunities to MNS members to be involved in hornbill conservation efforts; and to foster relationships between MNS members and the Orang Asli communities of BTFC in forest management.



Picture 30: Hornbill monitoring helps to check the forest condition (health)

#### ***Friends of Hornbill and Hornbill Festival***

The Friends of Hornbill (Sahabat Burung Enggang) served as an information sharing platform relating to forest condition and to spread awareness on the importance of hornbill conservation as flagship species indicating the health of the forest habitats in BTFC. MNS provided capacity building to work towards

contributing to forest planning, assessment and related processes. The members had reached 53 indigenous peoples from different villages around BTFC while ten were elected as committee members. The committee meets on a monthly basis. However, the distance between villages and meeting venue, work and other commitments as well as other transaction costs are the main challenges in securing meeting attendees.

The project provides continual support to MNS's on-going works relating to Local Conservation Groups to address forest degradation and human-wildlife conflicts nationwide. This involves the establishment of Komuniti PAKAS, a community empowerment initiative involving local communities staying within or near to Environment Sensitive Areas (ESA) in rural and urban areas. PAKAS served as an information-sharing and discussion platform relating to environmental issues and also served as a capacity building platform. Please see Activity 3.1.1 for more information.

The Hornbill Festival was held on 16 September 2019, together with a series of activities with indigenous communities and talks targeting topics relating to community forest monitoring. Exhibition booths by MNS, Friends of Hornbills and Perak State Parks Corporation were the highlights in this event focused on the long-term partnership and sustainability of forest management. Friends of Hornbill also organised their annual meeting after the event on how to effectively monitor the forest condition and threats.



Picture 31: Hornbill festival for forest conservation awareness and local handicrafts

## PHILIPPINES

On 2 April 2019, Haribon Foundation invited various partners both from the government and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) for a presentation of the Community-based Monitoring and Reporting (CBM&R) Framework and the Open Data Kit Tool.

The Community-Based Framework for Monitoring and Reporting by non-state actors in forest protection has as a purpose to guidestakeholders to systematically monitor and report information on the actual resource use and condition of forests as well as drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The crafting of the CBM&R Framework takes off from the Important Biodiversity Area Monitoring System (IBAMS) developed by BirdLife International and adapted by the Haribon Foundation. Threatened species and forest condition and related ecosystem services are the indicators under State, threats from activities of people that affect the state are under Pressures, while covered under Response are the plans, programs, policies, advocacies and enforcement undertaken by stakeholders (Fig. 1). The objectives of the IBAMS are to monitor biodiversity trends in selected areas for conservation of species from threats, understand trends in the protection of biodiversity in forest habitat and assess the effectiveness of conservation efforts. In detail, the IBAMS covers setting the baseline, monitoring, reporting and actions as multi-sectoral engagements. The CBM&R, meanwhile, focuses on monitoring and reporting as the engagement of non-state actors. The framework of the CBM&R has been captured in the following pictorial:

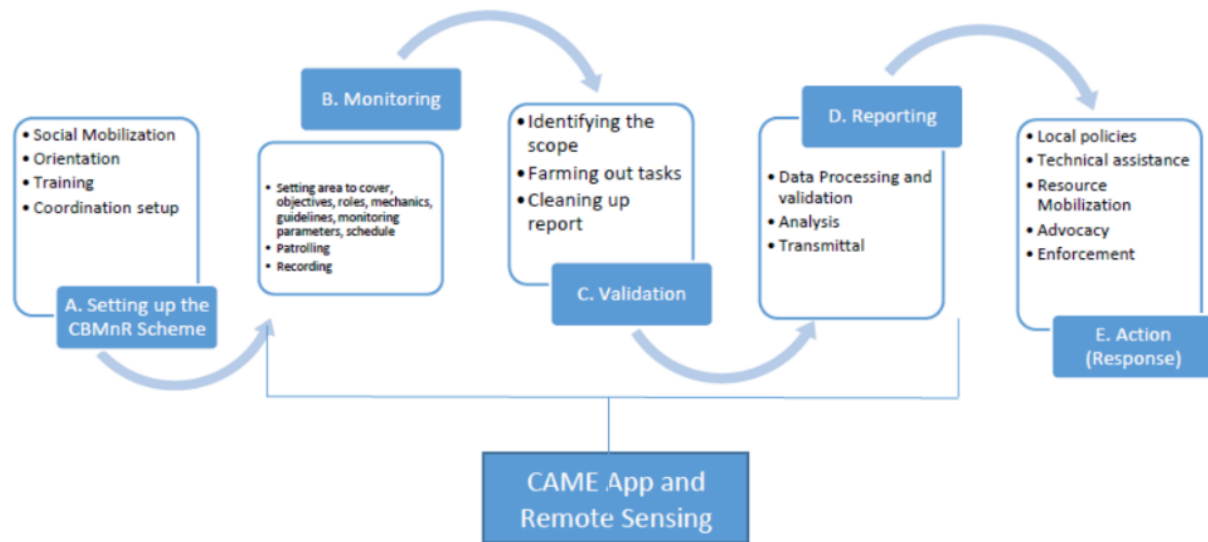


Figure 1- CBM&R Framework

The indicators of the CBM&R are detailed in the table below:

<p><b>Forest Cover Maintained and Enhanced</b> (measured through remote sensing)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest cover and land use change</li> <li>• Biomass (above ground)</li> <li>• Carbon stock</li> </ul>
<p><b>Biological diversity conserved and enhanced</b> (Measured using CAME Application)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest land conversion (Pressures)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charcoal-making</li> <li>• Fuelwood gathering</li> <li>• Wood poaching</li> <li>• Slash and burn</li> <li>• Grazing</li> <li>• Road making/expansion</li> <li>• Dam</li> <li>• Mining/quarrying</li> <li>• Illegal occupancy</li> <li>• Plantation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Biodiversity Status (State)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger and critically endangered species</li> <li>• Number of forest-dependent species</li> <li>• NTFP gathering</li> <li>• Area and percentage of stand by plantation of exotic tree species</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Forest ecosystem health and vitality maintained and enhanced</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire</li> <li>• Typhoon</li> <li>• Water quality</li> <li>• Water quantity</li> </ul>
<p><b>Forest protective and environmental functions maintained and enhanced</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil erosion and landslide</li> <li>• Significant deviation of stream flow</li> <li>• Sedimentation at stream with significant deviation</li> </ul>

Figure 2: Indicators of CBM&R

As a result, the CBM&R and its tool are amenable to the partners. Some significant points were raised during the meeting:

Structure of the Citizen’s Action for Monitoring Ecosystems (CAME a.k.a. IBAMS) team: It was explained during this meeting that members of the IBAMS/CAME team will be in-charge of monitoring their own forest areas. The team will consist of members from different multi-sectoral organisations, such as the Local Government Units, academics, military (i.e. Army/Philippine National Police), and a variety of non-state actors. Such monitoring shall not only consist of data gathering but also the analysis.

The same agenda was presented to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Forest Management Bureau on 14 May 2019. For this specific meeting, the team of Lawin (Philippine



Government's forest monitoring tool) also participated. In general, they commented on the User Interface (UI) and User Experience (UX) aspects of the tool. But they requested to have a meeting again sometime in the third quarter of the year for some updates. However, this meeting had to be rescheduled for the first quarter of 2020 to allow more time for comments by the local community and to update the app accordingly.

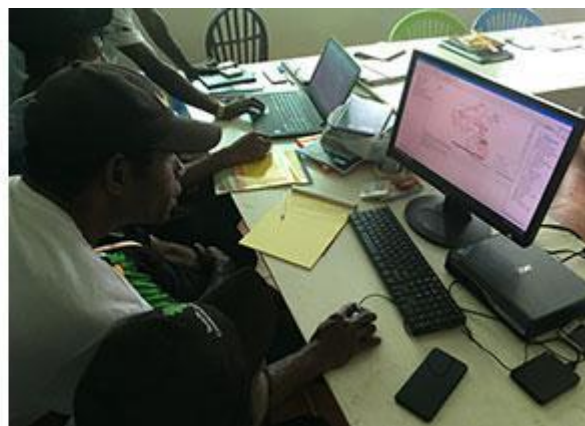
With the initial positive response on the CAME Initiative and potential of the app in the project sites, the Haribon Foundation staff engaged in the Species of Hope-Dulungan Project, guided by the project team, shared the initiative to the DENROs in the Central Panay Mountains KBA covering the municipalities of Sebaste and Culasi in Antique on 6-7 November 2019. Multi-stakeholder representatives coming from the local government units, DENROs, academics and CENRO attended the activity. As a result, two CAME teams were formed with defined roles and responsibilities for each member. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was also drafted for the issuance of an Executive Order for the establishment and implementation of the CAME team within their respective Municipal Local Government Units (MLGUs).

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

There are both informal and formal monitoring techniques taking place in the villages TCA is working with. Sixteen TCA research officers and 100 Rangers (2 women) are formally monitoring the biodiversity of the forests while each Village has formed a Conservation Area Management Committee, totaling approximately 248 individuals (with approximately 100 women) and informally monitor the condition of the forest in a traditional sense.

In terms of formal monitoring techniques - two methods are used: one is the camera trapping looking for the presence of species in certain areas and the second one is direct observations of biodiversity by the 16 Research Officers employed by TCA. They record any species they see at any time, take a photo and record the GPS position if they can.

The informal monitoring techniques are done by the communities themselves. If anything out of the ordinary occurs, they report it directly to their own community hierarchy – clan leaders, Conservation Area Management Committees, TCA Staff in their area and then to TCA via representative meetings and village visits by TCA staff.



Picture 32: TCA staff and researchers working on training of SMART at the project site

### **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).

## BIRDLIFE

BirdLife is a strategic partner of Global Forest Watch and has been working closely with World Resources Institute to share its forest related information.

A summary of community-based monitoring activities is discussed under activity 1.1.3. The seven project priority sites covered in the GoogleEarth Engine analysis of forest cover loss in the KBAs in the project

countries is highlighted under activity 2.2.2. Investigation conducted on the GIS data are available on forest carbon stocks in the seven project priority sites. BirdLife is currently completing the annual analysis of high-resolution remote sensing data on forest cover and loss, and change in carbon stocks, for each priority site.

## INDONESIA

Burung Indonesia has partnered with the Research, Development and Innovation Agency of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to assess the carbon stocks inside the Mbeliling landscape. The process of carbon estimation began in 2018 with the analysis of satellite images of the Mbeliling Landscape which was produced by Landsat-8. The land use found in the landscape consisted of primary dry land forest, secondary dry land forest, teak forest, shrubs, mixed agriculture, savanna and mangroves. A Training of Trainers on carbon measurement with the stakeholders of Mbeliling Landscape took place and measurement of carbon stocks in the landscape was carried out by the end of 2019 using stratified random sampling.

Further carbon data collection was conducted on 159 plots in 10 villages where all land-use types can be found. The process required 30 working days. The data was collected based on biomass content and organic material on five carbon pools, namely above ground biomass, below ground biomass, dead wood, litter and organic material in the soil. The samples were then transferred to the Laboratory of Research, Development and Innovation Agency of MoEF for analysis. By the end of 2019, the analysis has been completed and the final report is now being compiled.

The monitoring of forest condition has been carried out using PLA in 16 villages in December 2019. The analysis of PLA data is scheduled to be carried out in the next period with the support of Birdlife International. Forest condition is also monitored using the KBA assessment tools. The monitoring was carried out by Burung staff and the result is being integrated into the land-use analysis.

## MALAYSIA

MNS continued to work closely with HGs to conduct forest condition assessment through community-based forest monitoring programme in the monitoring of forest phenology patterns at BTFC. MNS had identified hornbill species as the flagship species that indicates the health of the forest condition in BTFC. For example, a recent discovery of an active Rhinoceros Hornbill nest which located in a new logging concession in Temengor Forest Reserve, had maintained the tree from being logged. This incident demonstrated the importance of community-based forest monitoring and the influence of hornbills as the flagship species in our current activities focused on forest protection and governance. This information is also fed into the management of the State Park and used to advocate for better forest management in BTFC.

Mr Yeap Chin Aik also developed targeted communication/talks to various audiences at the following dates and locations associated with forest/habitat protection and conservation, highlighting the importance of hornbill as a flagship species to monitor health of the forest in BTFC:

- 28-29 January 2019; invited as one of the keynote speakers in the 5<sup>th</sup> Conference of Researchers and Bird Watchers in Indonesia themed ‘Habitat Restoration for Bird Conservation in Indonesia’. This conference was organised by Universitas Andalas and the Indonesian Ornithologists’ Union (IdOU). The conference was attended by more than 100 participants.
- 15 April 2019; invited by Pulau Banding Foundation (PBF; Project’s NSC member) to present a talk to Belum Rainforest Resort (BRR) staff to create awareness on hornbills in BTFC. The talk was attended by about 25 BRR staff;
- 29 April 2019; invited by Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM) as one of the four speakers in FRIM Biodiversity Talk on Bird Conservation in Malaysia. This presentation focused broadly on landscape management for hornbills and impact on habitat fragmentation. References were made to the CFS. The event was attended by about 120 people. (Please see <https://www.frim.gov.my/frim-organises-biodiversity-talk-conservation-on-avifauna-in-malaysia/> for more information)
- 24 June 2019; invited by the Habitat Foundation to present a talk to The Habitat, Penang Hill staff to create awareness on hornbills and BTFC. The talk was attended by about 10 staff. (Please see <https://www.facebook.com/HabitatFoundation/photos/a.893031840852786/1314485695374063/?type=3&theater> for more information)

- 1 November 2019; invited by FRIM's R&D Division (Forest Biodiversity) to share an overview on Malaysia's IBAs. The meeting was chaired by Dr Lillian Chua (Division Director) and the meeting aimed to explore potential collaborations between FRIM and MNS on IBAs, KBAs and Centres of Plant Endemism and potential Important Plant Areas (IPAs). He also shared the developments and IBA process for Malaysia and its subsequent output (i.e. IBA directory), including current IBA revision process and the synergy between IBAs and KBAs. The meeting was fruitful and both FRIM and MNS concurred to continue keeping the dialogue open and exploring IBA/KBA/IPA work areas to avoid duplicity and potential funding sources (mainly Federal government) to advance this matter.
- 4 November 2019; had a meeting with Mr Harry Yong (Senior Assistant Director – Planning and Management, Perak State Forestry Department) to share information relating to Peninsular Malaysia's Important Hornbill Landscapes (IHL), which is linked to CFS. MNS mentioned that there is a possibility of MNS giving a presentation on our project on forest conservation work in BTFC to Perak State Forestry Department's personnel if they wanted to. Further information will also be shared in a written format on our forest/hornbill conservation work in BTFC (2004-2018) with recommendations on better conserving the forest reserves.

### ***Mapping Customary Boundaries and Resource Utilisation***

A study on mapping customary boundaries and resource utilisation among indigenous peoples of Belum-Temengor was conducted by Mr Kamal Solhaimi from the University of Malaysia. The study aims to incorporate indigenous peoples as co-managers in natural resource management of Belum-Temengor and to understand the indigenous peoples' notions of traditional land and resource use. The indigenous peoples from 3 villages participated in various events to develop mental map; learn about GIS/GPS; and learn using a voice recorder. They were also exposed to peer learning; concepts, methods and tools; and translating oral knowledge to maps. They will develop maps for their resources, settlements and sacred sites (an ongoing project activity).

### ***MNS Kuching Branch efforts on Mount Dulit, Samunsam Wildlife Sanctuary, Kuala Lawas, Kuala Baram and Bako-Buntal Bay***

MNS Kuching Branch conducted bird biodiversity surveys at two IBA sites in Sarawak, i.e. Mount Dulit (MY48; 13,470 ha) and Samunsam Wildlife Sanctuary (MY34; 22,798 ha). The Branch, in collaboration with Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), extended shorebird counts to Kuala Lawas and Kuala Baram in 2019. The survey aims to assess the current status of waterbirds to contribute to the proposal of new IBA sites or as Flyway Site in Malaysia under the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP). The Branch also started working in Bako-Buntal Bay (MY37; 3,590 ha).

### ***Ulu Muda Scientific Expedition***

On 17 February 2019, the Ulu Muda Scientific Expedition was launched as a replication of community-based forests monitoring together with YB Simon Ooi Tze Min (State Environment and Green Technology Committee Chairman), representing Kedah Menteri Besar Datuk Seri Mukhriz Mahathir of Kedah. Additionally, 150 students from four schools took part in the programme. Three of them were KPA schools, SMK St Michael, SMK Kepala Batas and SMK Keat Hwa, while the other was SMK Gulau. Please see [www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2019/02/25/experts-move-to-protect-ulumuda-over-100-scientists-to-start-research-expedition-for-areas-conserva](http://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2019/02/25/experts-move-to-protect-ulumuda-over-100-scientists-to-start-research-expedition-for-areas-conserva) for more information.



Picture 33: YB Simon Ooi Tze Min (State Environment and Green Technology Committee Chairman) at Ulu Muda (left) and radio interview in Kuala Lumpur about sharing forest monitoring status (right)

## PHILIPPINES

As part of the community monitoring activities, it was presented on 2 April 2019 that the remote sensing data from the Global Forest Watch (GFW) can be used by the CAME/IBAMS team for analysis; also clarifying that the team shall not submit reports produced by them to the GFW repository (as these reports might contain sensitive information).

Accessing the Remote Sensing data from the GFW website shall be taught to the members of the CAME/IBAMS team, specifically to the academic representatives as they have the best technical capacity to analyse forest monitoring data.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

UPNG GIS/RS Centre had obtained the GIS and Remote Sensing data for the project site along the Torricelli range and will be working closely with TCA to analyse its GIS data and assist in the land use process using those data. The total area to be covered is around 38,000 ha covering 42 villages in 13 LLGs.

UPNG GISRS Centre has produced an atlas for the Torricelli Range. The atlas gives full details of soil types, vegetation types (includes forest types) and rainfall patterns. The Centre has produced specific GIS data for the project site alone, which can be accessed upon request. These are some completed tasks:

- 1) Revised TMRCA boundary and vegetation/forest mapping and brief report
- 2) Fauna Inventory species DB (in Excel)
- 3) PNG factsheet
- 4) GIS training manual and socio-economic survey forums
- 5) Land use planning template and questionnaire

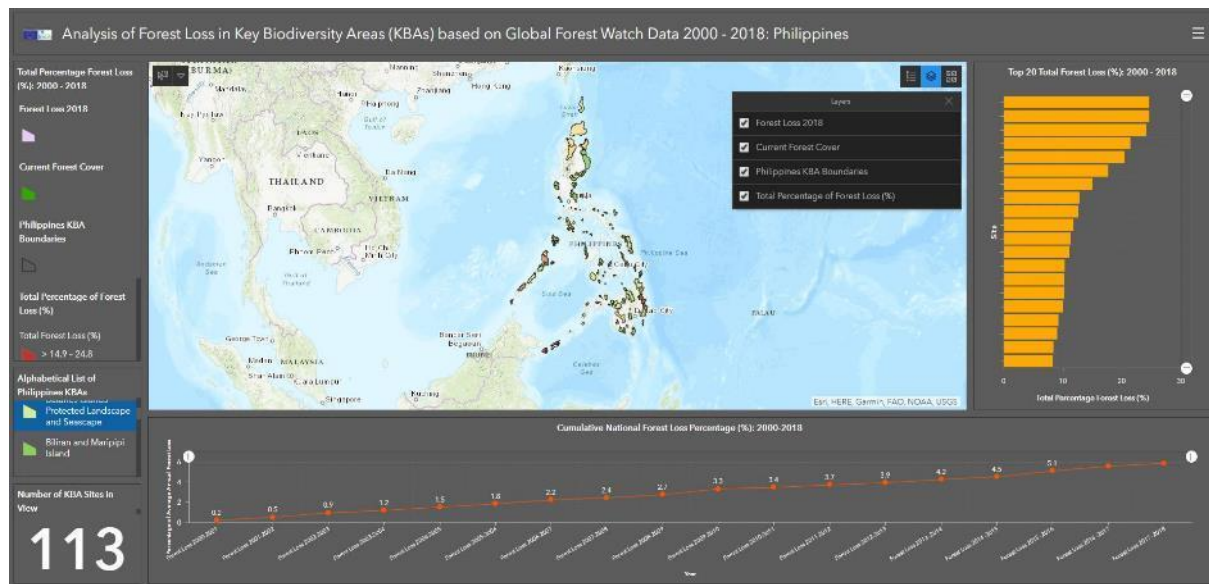
TCA is coordinating with UPNG to deliver this information and training regarding forest condition assessment tools and carbon stocks. TCA has also located an old carbon data set and provided that to UPNG for analysis.

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**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).

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During 2019, the project used GEE to complete an analysis of forest cover change in 669 Key Biodiversity Areas in the four project countries (considerably more sites than the 350 KBAs that had originally been estimated). The analysis used the Hansen Global Forest Change v1.6 layer, which includes data from 2000-2018 in 30m by 30m pixels. The KBA boundary polygons were loaded into GEE together with the Hansen forest data, and the tree cover layer for year 2000 was filtered to include only those pixels that had  $\geq 50\%$  tree cover, to provide a baseline for the analyses. The number of forested pixels was then counted within each KBA and these values were exported as a csv file. For each year from 2001 to 2018, the pixels where forest had been lost were extracted from the annual forest layers to create a loss layer for every year and the resulting layers were compiled into an image collection. The numbers of pixels lost per KBA were then calculated and exported as a csv file together with the baseline data from year 2000. See the pilot version developed as a 'dashboard' to present the results of the Google Earth Engine analysis of forest cover loss in the KBAs in the Philippines (Picture 32).



Picture 34: Pilot dashboard illustrating the analysis of forest loss in Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines

Analysis of forest cover trends in KBAs of the Philippines was done by Birdlife International using Google Earth Engine and remote sensing dataset from Hansen et al. (2014). The analysis was able to generate the baseline forest cover of KBAs in the Philippines (5.74 Mha) as well as changes over time from 2000-2018 per KBA. As the analysis shows, Philippine KBAs lost 25.77 Kha of forest from 2017-2018. Forest loss from 2017-2018 in FOGO project sites was around 0.07-1.10% of their forest cover. Mt Siburan is ranked 8th in terms of percentage of lost forest cover at 1.10 % or 103.22 ha. The high percentage of forest loss in Mt Siburan is due to its small total area.

The project's accomplished and planned activities under this category are as below:

- Google Earth Engine analysis of forest cover loss completed for the 669 KBAs in the project countries; the total area of forest in these KBAs in 2019 was 39,895,640 hectares;
- Webinar held in October 2019 to introduce the project partners the results of the Google Earth Engine analysis of forest cover loss in KBAs and the pilot 'dashboard' developed by the project to display the results;
- Investigation conducted on the GIS data available on forest carbon stocks in the KBAs in the four project countries, and how this can be integrated into the analysis of forest loss in these sites;
- Pilot version of an app prepared to enable the project partners to review and improve the precision of the KBA boundary maps in their countries, sent to Burung Indonesia to review;
- Provided technical support to MNS for a workshop on updating the data and maps held on KBAs in Malaysia;
- Planned to develop World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA) to integrate annually updated data on forest cover and loss in each KBA;
- Planned to develop WDKBA to integrate weekly deforestation alerts into a monitoring dashboard.
- Planned to analyse remote sensing data to quantify forest cover and change in each KBA annually, and synthesise results nationally and regionally;
- Planned to organise annual teleconference with partners to disseminate and discuss results of forest monitoring analyses.

## INDONESIA

The forest cover change on five KBAs covering an area of 58,000 hectares has been analysed. The analysis of Landsat 8 imagery in 2017 and 2018 has classified the primary forest, secondary forest, mix garden (including teak plantation), savannah, and settlements. This analysis was performed on small scale (1:250,000). Compared to the result of the previous year, there were no significant changes. The changes mostly occurred in the capital city of Labuan Bajo which was consisted of settlements and tourism areas.

The analysis of carbon stock assessment of the year 2019 on land cover and forest density was carried out using Landsat-8. Over 93,000 ha classified into 13 land covers as water body, shrub, primary and secondary forest, primary mangrove forest, secondary forest mangrove, forest settlement, dryland farm mix, dryland farm, savanna, rice field, fishpond and barren land. The satellite image of Landsat 8 of the year 2019 is still on purchasing process and the analysis will be conducted in the next period.

Draft Submitted: July 23, 2020

Final Version: 23 October 2020

ENV/2016/380-520 – Y3 Interim Narrative Report

## MALAYSIA

### *Capacity support from BirdLife International on KBAs and GIS Forest Monitoring*

Referring to the sharing of remote sensing data on the 55 Malaysian IBAs by BirdLife International on an annual basis, Mr Mike Crosby is assisting the Monitoring and Data Analysis Working Group to collect input for a discussion paper on 'Forest Monitoring: Community Based and Remote Sensing'. Mr Yeap Chin Aik from MNS attended the GIS Forest Monitoring Webinar, which was conducted by BL International on 28 October 2019. He also wrote an article on forest governance/hornbill conservation for the upcoming BL Asia e-newsletter for Q1 2020.

### *MNS in-house spatial database system*

The in-house spatial database system and land use monitoring unit is currently working on mapping the Central Forest Spine. The resource persons also participated in a webinar on Global Forest Watch (GFW) on 29 May 2019 and another webinar on the Security Consideration for Web GIS by Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) on 11 September 2019.

The current MY forest Watch activities are focused on extraction of land use data by overlaying the GFW information on Google Map, plus determining the changes in forest cover (vs. forest boundary) in time bound series, between 2007 and 2017. Information from Hutanwatch (<https://www.hutanwatch.com/>) also contributed to the process. MY Forest Watch is also about mobilising local stakeholders, i.e. MNS State Branches, NGO/CSO partners and local community groups to monitor and report on deforestation activities on the ground, including the on-going review of IBA directory after 10 years. Please see <http://data.globalforestwatch.org/> and Activity 1.1.2 for more information.

## PHILIPPINES

Analysis of forest cover trends in KBAs of the Philippines was done by Birdlife International using Google Earth Engine and remote sensing dataset from Hansen et al. (2014). The following baseline forest statistics were generated for the Philippines (2017):

- Baseline forest area in Philippine KBAs 2017 (n=129):5,735,561.29 ha
- National cumulative forest loss in Philippines KBAs from 2000-2017: 321,274.40 ha
- Baseline forest area in project sites (2017)
  - a. Mts Irid-Angelo: 170,266.13 ha
  - b. Mt Siburan: 8,723.19 ha
  - c. Mt Hilong-hilong: 231,822.76 ha

The analysis was also able to generate the following Philippines KBA forest statistics for 2018:

- National forest loss in Philippines KBAs from 2017-2018: 25,769.30 ha (or 5.83%)
- Forest loss in project sites 2017-2018:
  - a. Mts Irid-Angelo: 115.51 ha (or 0.20%)
  - b. Mt Siburan: 103.22 ha (or 1.10%)
  - c. Mt Hilong-hilong: 480.48 ha (or 0.07%)
- Top 10 Philippines KBAs with highest forest loss 2018 (ha):
  1. Balbalasang-Balbalan National Park and proposed extension at 4396.7 ha
  2. Bislig at 2169.47 ha
  3. Mount Mantalingahan at 1670.33 ha
  4. Apayao Lowland Forest at 1657.95 ha
  5. North Eastern Cagayan Protected Landscape and Seascape at 1369.26 ha
  6. Tawi-tawi Island at 801.78 ha
  7. Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park at 751.48 ha
  8. Balabac Island at 746.63 ha
  9. Mount Kaluayan - Mount Kinabalian Complex at 717.75 ha
  10. Mount Agtuanganon and Mount Pasion at 674.29 ha
- Top 10 Philippines KBAs with highest forest loss 2018 (percent):
  1. Balabac Island at 2.37%
  2. Malpalon at 1.69%

3. Bislig at 1.45%
4. Mount Sugarloaf at 1.45%
5. Lituban-Quipit Watershed at 1.31%
6. Balbalasang-Balbalan National Park and proposed extension at 1.28%
7. Mount Mantalingahan at 1.22%
8. Mount Siburan at 1.11% (Forest Governance Project site)
9. Tawi-tawi Island at 1.08%
10. Cave no 6 Disilud and associated hydro basin at 0.95% (not a forest KBA)

Birdlife International held a webinar to explain how remote sensing data were used to analyse forest cover trends in the Philippines. The results of the analysis can be seen here:

<https://birdlife.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/245102ae324b4f25a0e83d9a5c9e98d5>.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The University of Papua New Guinea's Geographical Information System and Remote Centre uses data from the GeoBook data, Hanson Data and Landsat 5, 6 and 7 to monitor forest cover change. The UPNG GISRS Centre has produced specific GIS data for the project site alone, which can be accessed upon request. Any non-state actors or state actors can access this information of the project site including the GIS data.

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

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## BIRDLIFE

Birdlife International worked with project partners to develop a national REDD+ progress summary to build knowledge, share understanding and support identification of national advocacy priorities across the project countries. This focused on progress against the four key UNFCCC requirements for receiving REDD+ results-based payments. Based on this framework and revision to their policy advocacy strategy documents, partners have been asked to monitor and report progress on REDD+ development and implementation on annual basis.

BirdLife also provided technical assistance to national partners on REDD+ policy processes, including social safeguards and opportunities for non-state participation. BirdLife provided relevant information and training to national project partners on REDD+ policy processes and non-state actor participation in 2019. For example, in 2019 Birdlife provided some training on UNFCCC Cancun safeguards at the regional project managers' meeting in Bogor. BirdLife has continued to share relevant publications and recent reports on the topic of enhancing civil society participation in REDD+ policy processes. For example, two of relevant publications by the BirdLife Global Forest Policy Coordinator from previous EC-funded and DFID-funded projects have been shared with partners.

BirdLife has worked closely with individual partners to help them understand their own REDD+ policy contexts and shared bespoke materials developed to cater for partners' needs (e.g. summary of national REDD+ situation for TCA; challenges of ecological restoration within REDD+ for Burung Indonesia; and a global status of REDD+ implementation for all partners).

## INDONESIA

A web-based instrument of Safeguards Information System (SIS-REDD+) is available and ready to fully support the implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia. This tool will be operated and maintained by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The instrument is expected to be able to anticipate irregularities in the distribution of foreign funds regarding the efforts to reduce carbon emissions in the forests of Indonesia. Currently, the Government of Indonesia is strengthening their support to the development of SIS-REDD+, National Registry System, Measurement Reporting Verification Protocol, Compensation Baseline and the calculation of Result Based Payment. The information regarding safeguards has been published on the SIS-REDD+ website. To claim the Result Based Payment (RBP), an assessment containing coherent and comprehensive information is required to ensure no safeguards violation during the REDD+ implementation. Since the said assessment has not been conducted, the RBP submitted by the Governments of Indonesia and Norway can yet be obtained.

The online data of the Directorate General of Climate Change Control on <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/sisredd/> recorded 80 registrants of REDD+ implementers, including 16 of IUPHHK-RE holders. It is expected that the registrants will actively involve in the operation of SIS-REDD+ at the site level, which further will support the implementation of REDD+ at the sub-national level.

## MALAYSIA

### *The 3rd International Conference on Climate Change (ICCC 2019)*

On 21-22 February 2019, Mr Balu Perumal and Ms Stephanie Bacon (MNS Vice-President) took part in a poster presentation themed ‘Malaysian REDD+ and The Possible Roles of Non-State Actors’ during the 3rd International Conference on Climate Change (ICCC 2019). MNS is a member of the National Steering Committee on Climate Change since 2011 and is frequently invited to participate in any consultative meetings/workshops, including REDD+, to provide input. These include, for example, the process of and discussion on REDD+ readiness, developing safeguards and safeguard information system, and the preparation of REDD+ Strategy. This provides the framework to conserve our forest sinks and biodiversity, and allow us to access results-based payment. (Please see <https://climatechangeconferences.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Book-of-Abstracts-ICCC-2019-min.pdf>; <https://www.mestec.gov.my/web/redd-plus/#1552872217476-448764a1-de79>; and <https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=mys> for more information.)



Picture 35: Climate Change Policy Brief/Information sheet in Malaysia

### *Meltwater, project website and Facebook page and Malaysian Naturalist magazine*

MNS continued to subscribe to *Meltwater*, an online news portal and Wildlife Crime Hotline managed by Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers for the third year as a reliable source of forest-related news, especially on issues relating to Central Forest Spine, IBA and Heart of Borneo. All the gathered information are uploaded to project website ([www.myforestwatch.com.my](http://www.myforestwatch.com.my)) and Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest>) and updated periodically, including events related to the project. Relevant news will also be featured in *Malaysian Naturalist* magazine.

## PHILIPPINES

Haribon actively participated during discussions on the NDCs in the Forestry Sector hosted by FMB of the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources. Haribon submitted inputs to augment the content of the draft document by advocating the sector as a “priority” commitment, harmonising the overall goals of the CBD and the UNFCCC, identifying climate change as a driver of biodiversity loss, proposing the inclusion of Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) targets and indicators, and multi-stakeholder ecosystem monitoring system indicators under the Forest Governance Project.

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

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## BIRDLIFE



Discussions were initiated with project partners about disseminating the results of the Google Earth Engine analysis of forest cover loss (see 2.2.2), including links for forest policy in the four project countries. The WDKBA will be further developed to manage data (state, pressure, response) provided by community monitoring (either directly into the database or via mobile applications).

## MALAYSIA

### *Global Forest Watch*

The MY Forest Watch and HutanWatch activities focused on the extraction of land use data and forest reserve data by overlaying the GFW information on Google Map, determining the trend and deforestation map. Please see Activity 2.2.2 for more information.

### *Meltwater, project website and Facebook page and Malaysian Naturalist*

With MNS subscription to *Meltwater* and Wildlife Crime Hotline, forest related news and information, especially relating to CFS, IBA and HoB landscapes, are collected and shared via project website ([www.myforestwatch.com.my](http://www.myforestwatch.com.my)) and Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/MNSForest>). Please see Activity 2.2.3 for more information.

### *Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), forest certification and any other reporting tools relating to forest government and management*

MNS subscribed to other existing reporting tools managed by governmental agencies, such the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), forest certifications etc., to gather monitoring information related data. The following shows MNS participation and response to EIA reports and forest certifications related activities:

- *Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report on the Proposed Projek Ladang Hutan Komersil Di Hutan Simpan Jerangau Seluas 5000 Hektar (Fasa 1) Dungun, Terengganu*  
On 28 May 2019, MNS submitted feedback on the EIA Report on the Proposed Projek Ladang Hutan Komersil Di Hutan Simpan Jerangau Seluas 5000 Hektar (Fasa 1) Dungun, Terengganu. MNS commented that the EIA report shall be reviewed with necessarily amendments. MNS also emphasised that the EIA report should pay attention to the fact that the project area is located within Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA) Class 1, which no development, agriculture or logging is allowed while Jerangau Forest Reserve is located within Primary Linkage 11 and Secondary Linkage 4 of the Central Forest Spine, which host biodiversity, especially threatened species.
- *Workshop on Environmental Sustainability Studies (Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry)*  
MNS participated in the workshop held on 8 August 2019 and provided feedbacks to the consultants tasked to review the EIA Guidelines for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Some important feedbacks include updated federal acts, legislation and references, revised list of glossary and list of important stakeholders.
- *Workshop on Environmental Sustainability Studies (Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry) No. 2/2019*  
MNS was invited to attend the Workshop on EIA Guidelines on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry No. 2/2019, held on 31 October 2019, at Hotel Putra Kuala Lumpur. This was the second workshop organised with an aim to discuss and capture issues concerned amongst stakeholders in relation to EIA Guidelines targeting Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. The first workshop was held in August. The review was part of Department of Environmental (DOE) efforts to amend the guidelines.

During the workshop, MNS was assigned into workshop groups that reviewed EIA Guidelines on Forestry. MNS recommended to include the updated amended acts, legislation, orders etc., including glossary section explaining terms used, into the guidelines. The amendments will be crucial in ensuring that EIA Consultants are referring to updated documents and/or information in conducting EIA whereby legalised deforestation can be an issue.

- *The Second Schedule Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for East Coast Rail Link (ECRL) Project Section A – Kota Bharu – Dungun*

On 26 November 2019, MNS attended the briefing session on East Coast Rail Link Project: Section A – Kota Bharu to Dungun, organised by the Malaysia Rail Link Sdn Bhd (MRL). The briefing session aims to provide current updates of the project re-focusing on the environmental issues, following the restart of the project.

Recently, the EIA report for Section A also released for public review from December 2019 to January 2020, while written comments can be submitted by February 2020. Hence, MNS submitted feedbacks emphasizing that the EIA report shall be revised to address inconsistencies and missing important background information relating to current policy, progress of ECRL and biodiversity assessments. Please see Activity 2.3.1 for more information on MNS advocacy relating to ECRL.

- *Regional Consultation on Enquiry Draft of The Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification*

MNS was invited by Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC; NSA-NSC) to attend the meeting on 9 July 2019 at Corus Hotel, Jalan Ampang. The meeting aimed to review and provide further clarification on the changes made to the enquiry draft version of the Malaysian Criteria and Indicators (MC & I) for Forest Management Certification.

The enquiry draft was opened for consultation from May to July 2019. Some important aspects included in MNS's feedback to MTCC are: transparency, accessibility to information and amendments to updated international and national policies, law and other relevant documents, such as CFS, CBD and FPIC.

- *Submission of feedbacks on the first public comment on review of MSPO Standards by Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council (MPOCC)*

The first public comment to review MSPO Standards, MS2530:2013 series and the Supply Chain Certification Standard used under the MSPO Certification Scheme was announced by the Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council (MPOCC) and opened for 60 days consultation (August-September 2019). The MSPO Standards is crucial as a set of national standards that addresses sustainability and traceability requirements of the oil palm industry in Malaysia.

As an important NGO stakeholder, MNS was invited to the public review conducted remotely. Feedbacks addressing to MSPO Standards Part 1 (General principle), Part 2 (General principles for independent stakeholders), Part 3 (General principles for oil palm plantations and organised smallholders) and Part 4 (General principles for palm oil mills) were submitted. Some important points mentioned were related to addressing the need to include more recent amended international and national policies, laws and initiatives, including additional information for better clarification, monitoring, verification, reporting and transparency.

- *Stakeholder consultation of Interim non-timber forest products (NTFPs) Standard Addendum of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) National Forest Stewardship*

In order to amend the existing FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard for Malaysia to include NTFPs, the Control Union (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd was appointed by FSC Malaysia to develop an addendum to cover the scope of NTFPs. The addendum was scheduled for stakeholder consultation from September until November 2019. With that, MNS was invited to provide inputs to the proposed addendum, commenting that additional verifiers to the existing standard are required.

FSC Malaysia was formed in 2007, which is now being known as Forest Sustainability (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd. FSC Malaysia aims to set up FSC Certification scheme for Malaysian forest industry and providing an avenue for forest certification. In day to day operations, FSC Malaysia Secretariat is responsible in coordinating and managing the development of FSC Principles and Criteria considering the national context and interpretation such as the Malaysian FSC National Standards. WWF Malaysia, MNS together with a few other stakeholders were the key drivers to the formalisation of FSC Malaysia.

- *Submission of feedbacks on the amendment of National Forestry Act 1984 (Act 313) by Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia*

The Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM) called for public consultations to the proposed amendment of National Forestry Act 1984 (Act 313) in September 2019. Act 313 is the primary legislation addressing to forest related matters in Malaysia. With such importance in enforcement relating to forest related issues, MNS submitted feedbacks mainly capturing the recent progress of national and international environmental treaties; amendments to identified forest categories; and the importance of recognising roles of NGOs and civil society in forest governance and management. MNS also emphasised the need of ministries and/or departments to address jurisdiction ambiguities; recognise forest as the main provider of ecosystem services; and make public consultation as mandatory before approval of any de-gazettement of Protected Areas (PAs).

- *Submission of feedbacks on the draft of Forester Bill by Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia*

In September 2019, FDPM announced the public consultation of the draft of the Foresters Bill, which aims to officially set up the Institute of Forester Malaysia (RIMBAWAN) in order to address the registration of professional foresters, regulate practices and other related matters to ensure professionalism in forest management and governance in both public and private sectors.

MNS recommended the Forester Bill to address the subject of how NGOs and civil society can become a member of RIMBAWAN and the importance of capacity building to Park Manager on Protected Areas (PAs), especially capacity building activities relating to current development of international recognitions to PAs, such as Important Birds and Biodiversity Area (IBA), RAMSAR Convention, IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas etc. The expanded role of foresters to look into conservation should also be taken into account in the bill.

- *Consultation Workshop on Draft to the Amendment to Perak State Parks Corporation Enactment 2001*

A total of nine agencies/organisations were invited to participate in the consultative Workshop on Draft to the Amendment to Perak State Parks Corporation Enactment 2001 with stakeholders, which was held on 10 October 2019 at Weil Hotel, Ipoh, Perak. The consultation aimed to discuss on the draft document, led by consultants from UNDP Country Office and Protected Area Financing Project (PAFP). This workshop was part of the UNDP/GEF/PAFP, which aimed to strengthen the enforcement and management of Perak State Parks Corporation's (PSPC) state parks in Perak State.

MNS provided inputs to the proposed draft focusing on MNS works in Belum-Temengor Forest Complex (BTFC; IBA) and supporting the establishment of protected areas, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its natural resources. MNS is also assisting the Perak State Parks Corporation (PSPC) in monitoring, research, supports, including facilitating the information exchange on issues of shared concern. At the moment, 6 staff of PSPC are in house at MNS field station in Gerik town, Perak, sharing the common office facilities.

PAFP aims to establish the foundations for a coherent national PA system with uniform criteria for establishment and standards for management and to create a national structure to support and financially sustain a PA system in Malaysia.



Picture 36: Stakeholders of Workshop on Draft to the Amendment to Perak State Parks Corporation Enactment

## PHILIPPINES

On 20-31 May 2019, members from PMICC and KATRIMMA in Mt Hilong-hilong KBA were oriented on the use of the Open Data Kit (ODK) app for forest monitoring. Additionally, they were taught how to use Orux Maps app as an alternative tool for emergency/urgent monitoring activities. Overall, there is still a learning curve for both communities in using the mobile app. With this, mobile phones and their accessories shall be distributed in a few months' time. In addition to this, a user manual on how to use ODK and OruxMaps has been crafted and a video version of this manual is targeted to be available in July or August of 2020.

Using insights from this training orientation from different sites, Haribon decided to modify the Ka-Patrol App. The new app now integrates key features of both apps into one convenient user interface (e.g. reporting form and map). Monitoring groups will just use the Ka-Patrol App to upload information based on an updated form. During monthly meetings with the monitoring groups, the data analyst and manager will be able to provide them a summary of data collected and a map with a separate user interface for the data manager. While there is still a learning curve, the app has streamlined the workflow for the monitoring groups. A beta testing will be conducted in February 2020 in Mts Irid-Angelo and Binuang KBA. Representatives from the Dumagat-Remontado indigenous peoples, church, DENROs, and the local office of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources will be involved to provide further insights to the beta version of the Ka-Patrol app.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The UPNG GIS/RS Centre is using the PNGFA basemap, Hansen Data and Geobook data, but there is more work to be done in this area and most of this activity will be implemented in year four.

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

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

## INDONESIA

Burung Indonesia organised an Mbeliling Committee meeting on 19 December 2019 with key stakeholders to update them on forest conditions and shape landscape management advocacy. Thirty-six representatives from local government and committee members attended the meeting and the main topic of discussions and the recommendations were:

- There were no significant changes to the condition of land cover and forest for the past two years despite the flood and landslide which occurred in 2019;

- The water discharge tended to decrease during dry season, but the water supplies for the households was not affected;
- Only two villages experienced water shortage on dry season. The lack of water was affecting the agricultural activities on both villages;
- The availability of non-timber forest products such as traditional medicines, sugar palm, forest honey etc. were sufficient;
- There was a tendency for paddy productivity to decline in the last two years.

Apart from the availability of environmental resources, some threats and pressure to forest resources were recorded:

- There is a new potential of landslide to occur on rainy season;
- There were some illegal loggings for building houses in the forest of Puar Lolo, northern of Trans-Flores Road;
- Several locations in forest area of Puar Lolo were used as landfills;
- Illegal harvesting of cinnamon barks;
- Illegal poaching of wildlife such as javan rusa, wild boar, monkeys, and others;
- Land clearing around the spring;
- Application of pesticides for agriculture on water catchment area.

During 2019, four villages have supported the implementation of forest monitoring and have used its results to formulate village development plans which would be financed by the district government. Burung Indonesia made efforts to increase the participation of village authorities and other important stakeholders such as women groups and academics in this monitoring program. Initially, this community-based monitoring was only conducted by Local Conservation Groups. After being discussed with the village authorities, they agreed to engage other relevant stakeholders in the village to participate in the monitoring activities. We will continue the next step of this activity in the first half of 2020.

## **MALAYSIA**

MNS Branches and NGOs/CSOs continue to monitor, lobby and provide feedback on government projects involving areas within the Central Forest Spine. For example, MNS assisted Johor National Parks Corporation (JNPC) in information verification, as JNPC submitted their objection to the Pahang State Government on the excision of 6,000 ha from the Endau-Rompin State Park. Furthermore, the East Coast Rail Link Project which aims to link the East Coast and West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia to enhance travel convenience, and also promote the country's economic growth and development. Environmental NGOs, including MNS, are very concerned on the adverse impacts to the biodiversity resulted from the construction that will cut across protected forests located within the Central Forest Spine. CFS is a national initiative to secure forest connectivity apart from facilitating wildlife movements in the four major forest complexes in Peninsular Malaysia, namely Banjaran Titiwangsa – Banjaran Bintang – Banjaran Nakawan; Taman Negara – Banjaran Timur; South East Pahang Chini and Bera Wetlands; and Endau Rompin Park – Kluang Wildlife Reserved. Similarly, these forest complexes are the habitats to many endangered wildlife, such as Malayan Tiger, Asian Elephant, Malayan Tapir, Malayan Sun Bear etc. Hence, MNS is strongly opposing the continuation of the project and has been supporting advocacy efforts collectively together with other environmental NGOs via communication to the media. MNS also responded to the recent EIA report and communicated with the DOE. Please see Activity 2.2.4; <https://www.nst.com.my/news/nation/2019/01/454713/ngoswelcome-scraping-ecrl>; <https://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/nation/2017/08/10/environmental-groups-call-for-moratorium-on-ecrl> and <https://www.mns.my/wpcontent/uploads/2018/10/Pencinta-Alam-Oct-2018.pdf> for more information.

## **PHILIPPINES**

Upon designation of 54 Deputised of Environment and Natural Resources Officers (DENROs), they are currently engaged in monitoring and reporting. Two of the newly designated DENROs of KATRIMMA in Mt Hilong-hilong recently reported to authorities illegal cutting of trees in their area by outsiders and non-indigenous people. Authorities reprimanded the offenders and asked them to secure needed permits for the logs to be released.

In Mt Siburan, the Bantay Gubat group of CBFMA Palbong reported to DENR CENRO Sablayan illegally cut logs being transported through the Mompong River. DENR immediately responded and confiscated the

logs from the violators. The Bantay Gubat groups are willing to testify once the court hearing begins. These community actions can be attributed to the various capacity building activities undertaken by the project and other conservation-related interventions initiated by previous projects/organisations in the area where the volunteers have already gained confidence in carrying out their tasks.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TCA provided online awareness of the anti-corruption hotline in Papua New Guinea. Further awareness about this hotline will be provided to all staff and communicated to all villages. TCA will also provide further assistance to villages to report, where necessary.

The Lukim Gather mobile phone app developed in consultation with UNDP and Catalpa provides local people with an option to “report and issue”. This can be an anonymous report of any environmental issue that goes directly to CEPA. Local staff who have concerns for logging have used this tool to report illegal logging on their land to CEPA. CEPA have been informed, with TCA providing them results via PowerPoint.

The issue of illegal logging is not clearly understood in Papua New Guinea. While all timber companies are issued timber and environmental permits to operate, failing to comply with the timber and environmental permit conditions can constitute illegal logging. Yet the PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) does not see that, hence the tension between different stakeholders on the issue of illegal logging. The Provincial Governments through Provincial Forest Management Committees (PFMC) under the Forestry Act 1991 should have strong voices on operations that do not comply with the permit conditions.

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

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## BIRDLIFE

BirdLife International has been working with partners to develop policy relevant briefing materials for national and provincial policy makers. A cross-partner communications working group was established at the tail end of 2018, with meetings held on a regular basis throughout 2019 to determine individual requirements, which vary considerably between partner to partner. BirdLife has worked with partners to collect and highlighted stories for the BirdLife magazine, its website and its social media platforms, also creating social media assets for UN visibility days for partners.

Work has been largely on a reactive nature throughout 2019, but will be crystallised into a formal regional strategy in early 2020 based on the national media, visibility and communication strategies. Support and advice have been given to partners in the partner communications workshops and the next stage is to provide formal webinar training, building on wider organisational commitments to provide reactive/proactive media training to smaller partners without formal communications or fundraising capacity.

The articles published in 2019 are available through the BirdLife forest governance micro-website (<http://www.birdlife.org/hub/forest-governance>) and include articles with the following titles:

- “Forest Governance in Southeast Asia and Pacific: Year Two Review Completed”, published on the 24th of April 2019;
- “Forests and Biodiversity”, published on the 22nd of May 2019;
- “Results Oriented Monitoring Review”, published on the 3rd of June 2019;
- “New Eyes and Ears for the Forest”, published on the 23rd of July 2019.
- “Malaysia’s Next Generation of Conservation Leaders”, published on the 7th of August 2019.

BirdLife will feature the monitoring work, the results, and resulting stories and case studies on all BirdLife International media, whilst also promoting the support of the European Union.

## INDONESIA

The results of the Environmental Services Monitoring including forests in Mbeliling Landscape has recommended to strengthen the policy of integrated landscape management in West Manggarai and

promotional purposes. The related articles and movies were published by Kompas and available on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRG2-tcXXrk&t=6s>.

## MALAYSIA

In 2019, MNS supported the launching events of new publications that use birds as the indicator to the health of our forests. On 4 May 2019, a pictorial guide *Birds of The Forests of Peninsular Malaysia* by Rosli Omar was launched, featuring a talk by renowned bird expert Dr. David Wells and showcasing the importance of bird species as healthy forest indicators. Similarly, the *Birds of The Forests of Peninsular Malaysia* and *A Naturalist's Guide to the Birds of Fraser's Hill and the Highlands of Peninsular Malaysia* by Geoffrey Davidson, Con Foley and Adam Hogg captured naturalist's guide to the birds in Peninsular Malaysia, as part of project visibility events. Project updates were showcased in an exhibition booth. Please see <http://bit.ly/2LTlcbn> and <http://bit.ly/2MAwNvE> for more information.

On 7 November 2019, Prof. Dr. Ahmad Ismail (MNS President and project advisor) and Dr. Hum Gurung (BL Regional Project Manager) were invited to speak to Juliet Jacobs from BFM 89.9 (an independent radio station in Malaysia with approximately 400,000 listeners) on the project. The podcast was broadcast on 11 November 2019. The importance of the continual efforts in protecting and conserving biodiversity, including forest landscapes and the status of forest monitoring, was shared for the benefit of wider stakeholders during the radio talk programme. Please see <https://www.bfm.my/podcast/the-bigger-picture/earth-matters/myforestwatch> for more information.

Additionally, MNS also conducted three Tapir Talks, which is a series of forums aimed at sharing forest monitoring results among the public, between April and November 2019, namely: *Degazettement of Forest Reserves and Protected Areas*; *The Politics of Biodiversity Loss*; and *80 Years of MNS*, which highlighted the MNS Branches' efforts and insights in contributing to the protection and conservation of biodiversity and forest landscapes. Approximately 155 interested individuals from government agencies, expert speakers, media organisations, civil society organisations, advocacy groups, youth advocates and the ordinary public attended the talks.

On another account, forest monitoring results, project progress and activities, announcements, including social media engagement, comprised various posts, updates and outreach, which were shared and published in the MNS-linked platforms and publications such as Malaysian Naturalist, newsletters and social media.

## PHILIPPINES

The objective for year three was to gather more stories from the ground, collect personal accounts of site actors, engage the media, and produce the third wave of information campaign materials.

- A total of 13 articles were written and released by the end of year. Twenty-two out web stories were published on the new project web sub-page.
- Twelve popularised materials were shared on social media with over 100,000 people reached and 1,000 shares.
- Nine public awareness-raising events were conducted in year three to showcase project and campaign on forest governance to over 5,450 individuals. Simple, easy-to-read information materials were developed for use across the project sites. Six materials were produced this year for various project activities. See link here: <https://haribon.org.ph/our-four-pillars/empowering-people/forest-governance-project-or-fogop/> for highlights of the project stories.
- Five media guest appearances for both local/national/international radio and TV were recorded. Around three 3 popularised materials were shared on social media with over 1,000 engagements.

Haribon, being one of the leading advocates of biodiversity conservation in the country, regularly shares its current initiatives with the different conservationists through its participation in the Annual Philippine Biodiversity Symposium (APBS).

The first paper titled *Enhancing initiatives on forest governance in ancestral domains using Participatory Situational Analysis (PSA)* was presented as a result of the research activity conducted in the two indigenous people's communities in Surigao del Sur, Manobo and Mamanwa-Manobo. The objectives of the activity were to identify the socio-economic, socio-cultural, gender roles and relationship situation related to forest

governance, focusing on the involvement of local stakeholders in data validation and interpretation. During the entire process of the activity, tribal leaders were actively involved following their own traditional process and cultural system.

The proposed interventions were contextualised in full consideration to the results of the activity. It was also used as baseline of the plans being implemented to the local communities and it informed the design of the capacity building activities aligned in their indigenous practices and systems.

The second paper presented was focused on the *Governance Assessment of Protected Area (GAPA) Presidential Proclamation (PP) 1636, National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary and Game Preserve in Southern Sierra Madre*. It was a regular oral presentation under the thematic theme Biodiversity Conservation, Management and Governance (e.g. protected area management, education, policy, capacity building, indigenous knowledge, and best practices). As the presentation emphasised, despite the fact that the country is a global frontrunner in empowering communities to manage protected areas, coordination across national and local government agencies is weak. The domination of governance structures by government entities leaves indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society groups with little influence. Thus, there is a need to strengthen participatory governance of PAs including its PAMB.

The IIED, Haribon Foundation and two professors from Bukidnon State University (BukSU) facilitated the Governance Assessment of Protected PP1636. GAPA appraises the existing protected area governance, identifying strengths, challenges and ideas for action, which was conducted in Real, Infanta and General Nakar in April 2019. Community workshops, focus group discussions and key informant interviews were facilitated. Five governance principles were applied based on IIED/IUCN/GIZ framework of 11 good governance principles. A vital component of the assessment is a governance scorecard that provides baseline information and monitoring.

The assessment results were shown to the audience, which highlighted that all significant decisions related to PP1636 should be made by the PAMB where all key stakeholders should be represented with strong recognition and respect for the rights of relevant actors, transparency, timely delivery of information for its operation, fair and equitable benefit sharing based on its internal policies in achieving conservation goals efficiently as planned. These results were translated into an action plan emphasising that a shared governance strongly empowers site-level stakeholders to effectively manage the protected areas.

## **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

TCA held village representative meetings in April, July and October 2019. Over 140 village representatives attended each meeting and all aspects and plans of this project were communicated at the meetings and later in the 50 respective village communities. TCA staff also conducted village visits throughout the year. This is another opportunity for local communities and indigenous peoples to communicate directly with TCA.

At the national level, there is no standard method of communicating monitoring results and analysis of illegal logging and deforestation in the country, hence there are different versions of views on illegal logging and deforestation. Under REDD+, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is working with the Papua New Guinea Forests Authority to put in place a monitoring and reporting system for logging activities in each timber concession area in the country.

Sandaun Province, where TCA works, is one of the most highly deforested provinces in the country as a result of increased oil palm plantation development activities (following the logging activities). This means that a national system of communication may not adequately cover the TCA area. It also means that TCA and UPNG have to come up with a specific communication method for monitoring and reporting of any illegal activities in the TCA area. TCA has drafted its application for the Torricelli Mountain Range to be declare a conservation area in order to protect it from illegal logging and deforestation.



### **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).

#### **MALAYSIA**

##### *National Stakeholder Committee Members as a National Network*

As of January 2020, the National Stakeholder Committee (NSC) stands at 41 members with three new additional members, i.e. Perak State Park Corporation (PSPC), Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC) and University of Nottingham Malaysia. Since early June 2019, PSPC has been sharing the MNS Gerik Field Centre as their temporary office base to accommodate six staff members working on the nomination of BTFC as UNESCO World Heritage Site as well as their enforcement and patrolling staff.

##### *Malaysia Central Forest Spines Platform*

Malaysian Central Forest Spines (MyCFS) Platform, a coalition communication platform with all NGOs working on the CFS was set up in 2018, led by Management & Ecology of Malaysian Elephants (MEME) and Wild Asia, supported by Yayasan Hasanah. Additionally, a MyCFS meeting with Dr. Xavier Jayakumar, the Minister of Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (KATS), on CFS was held in January 2019.

The platform is currently managed by the Tropical Rainforest Conservation and Research Centre replacing Wild Asia. TRCRC organised the 'Forest, the New Economy' discussion on 29 January 2019, following up after the replacement.



Picture 37: Courtesy call with Hon. Dr. Xavier Jayakumar, Minister of Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources by Project Advisor Tan Sri Dr. Salleh Mohd Nor (Left) and Urban Community Network (Right).

##### *Urban Community Forest Network and Komuniti PAKAS*

Komuniti PAKAS is a community empowerment initiative under the umbrella of Urban Community Forest (UCF) Network. Komuniti PAKAS consists of local communities staying within or near to Environment Sensitive Areas (ESAs) in rural areas while UCF Network caters the urban forest community. Komuniti PAKAS consists of about 18 Local Community Groups (LCGs), while UCF Network has about 9 LCGs (e.g. the Flyway Komuniti, Firefly Komuniti, just to name a few). PAKAS also served as an information sharing and discussion platform relating to environmental education. It brings the communities together for capacity building and awareness. The IBA/Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) Komuniti or Flyway Komuniti is also contributing to the IBA review process.

On 30 March 2019, MNS co-organised the MY forest Dark Sky with the Fireflies in conjunction with Earth Hour 2019 at Taman Persekutuan Bukit Kiara with Friends of Bukit Kiara (FoBK) and EcoKnights. Eighteen Firefly Ambassadors were trained as part of the Firefly Community, as part of Komuniti PAKAS (Pusat Aktiviti Kesedaran Alam Sekitar or Environmental Awareness Activity Centre). This visibility event started with a welcoming address by Ms. Stephanie Bacon (MNS Vice President) and briefing by Ir. Dr.

Kribanandan (president of FoBK), followed by the Firefly Walk led by the Firefly Ambassadors. The event concluded with a special Kuala Lumpur Eco Film Festival (KLEFF) video presentation by EcoKnights and Firefly Talk by Mr. Sonny Wong (MNS firefly expert). The event attracted around 160 participants.

On 20 April 2019, MNS supported the celebration of the Earth Day, themed as ‘The Earth Day at Kuala Lumpur: Protect our Species’, which was organised by the FoBK with various parties. MNS also showcased UCF and firefly conservation efforts by MNS during the exhibition. The event was officiated by YB Hannah Yeoh (Deputy Minister of Women, Family and Community Development), together with speeches by Ir Dr. Kribanandan (President of FoBK); Mr. Patrick Kee Peng Kong (Vice Chancellor of Segi University); Mr. Andrew Koh (CEO of Canon Malaysia); and Tan Sri Dr. Salleh Mohd Nor (Advisor to FoBK and project advisor). About 200 participants together with the Firefly Ambassadors took part in the event.

## PHILIPPINES

Haribon Foundation remains the convener of the Forest Resources Bill (FRB) Network. The FRB Network is currently part of the technical working group assigned to draft the consolidated bill in the Committee of Natural Resources of the House of Representatives. Haribon also joined other networks campaigning for the Green Bills, such as the Campaign for Land Use Policy Now! (CLUP Now!) Network.

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

- Aksyon Klima (Climate Action) – addresses climate change-related issues
- Global Catholic Climate Movement – advocates participation of Catholic individuals and the youth to address climate change and ecological loss

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

Below is a list of network activities attended:

- May 16, 2019: Global Catholic Climate Movement (GCCM) Partners’ Meeting
- May 27, 2019: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) CSO huddle on Forestry Sector
- May 29, 2019: NDC Stakeholders’ Consultation with the Forest Management Bureau
- May 31, 2019: Global Catholic Climate Movement Meeting on Laudato Si Gen Culminating Activity
- June 6, 2019: 3rd Organising Committee Meeting on National Environmental Dialogue 2019
- June 13, 2019: Journal Launch on Alternative Minerals Management Bill

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

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## INDONESIA

The learning networks for ecosystem restoration knowledge is established within POKJA RE. The multi-stakeholder POKJA RE is a think-tank team for policy strengthening and learning center around ecosystem restoration implementation. It brings together the MoEF with ecosystem restoration concession holders, academics and NGOs.

In this period, a series of discussions on technical issues and strengthening of the policy of ecosystem restoration, implementation of REDD+ and FLEGT were conducted. After series of discussions, an academic paper on Ecosystem Restoration was being finalised by the MoEF, Burung Indonesia, POKJA RE and experts. The academic paper will be published bilingually and is scheduled to be launched at the upcoming Forest Governance Forum event.

Burung Indonesia and POKJA RE facilitated public consultation of the revision of Ministerial Regulation No. P.64/2014 regarding the Silviculture implementation in IUPHHK-RE. The regulation contributed valuable inputs to make the draft final and ready for minister’s approval.



Picture 38: Discussion on revision of Ministerial Regulation regarding ecosystem restoration implementation

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

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## **BIRDLIFE**

All project partners completed their national advocacy strategies in 2017 and have been updating them to address any emerging issues. These documents are not static and are to be revised regularly (at least once a year) based on what has been achieved and what remains to be done. Most of the partners' advocacy strategies have been updated (December 2019). The template for the policy advocacy strategy has been shared and adopted by the Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) for their project in the Mekong region.

Birdlife had provided feedback on all the existing advocacy plans in 2018-2019. A dedicated advocacy training and planning session was further included in the 2019 regional project management meeting. The aim of the session was to refine these plans and share ideas between partners. All the partners have now received feedback and comments on their advocacy plans, most of them have now updated their strategies based on latest policy developments and advocacy efforts.

## **INDONESIA**

In cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Burung Indonesia provided policy recommendations on the following forestry and conservation issues:

- Strengthening the Policy of Ecosystem Restoration, in collaboration with the Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management.
- Capacity building for social forestry facilitators in collaboration with the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership.
- Business development meeting on HHBK and environmental services in collaboration with the Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management.
- Meeting on the Regulation of Forestry Multi-Business, in collaboration with the Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management and POKJA RE.

The Burung team also participated in a workshop on a Feasibility Study for Sustainable Funding in Conservation Areas in Indonesia. The event was conducted in collaboration with the National Planning Agency, MoEF and World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF).

## **MALAYSIA**

MNS has been working in the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex for more than 10 years, excluding MNS efforts and contribution in the process of gazettement the Royal Belum State Park (RBSP) in the past. With vast experiences working in BTFC, MNS frequently cooperates with government agencies in relating to forest governance and management in the landscape. BTFC is also located within CFS and an IBA site of Malaysia.

MNS has cooperated with different government agencies on forest governance, management and conservation issues through attending the following meetings, seminars and workshops:

- On 24 January 2019, MNS was invited to attend the Meeting on the Nomination of RBSP as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. MNS provided feedback on the draft Dossier on RBSP that was to be submitted to UNESCO for potential listing.
- On 10-12 April 2019, MNS was one of the two NGOs invited to provide feedback and assist in the evaluation of the Perak State Parks Corporation's management performance of RBSP, during the Royal Belum State Park Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool Workshop.
- On 7 May 2019, MNS was invited to attend the Seminar on Sustainable Management of Resources in the RBSP. The seminar provides a platform for information sharing relating to the Research on Forest Resource Management for Sustainable Reservoir and Catchment Management of the Royal Belum State Park in Temengor Catchment.
- On 17 January 2019, MNS was invited to attend the Workshop on the Development of an Action Plan for the Protection of Ulu Muda Forests, organised by the Water Watch Penang and the MEME.
- On 13 June 2019, MNS was invited to attend the second review team meeting on review of CFS Master Plan, which was organised by the Department of Town and Country Planning. MNS had provided inputs relating to its efforts contributing to the protection and conservation of BTFC and Ulu Muda.
- On 12 July 2019, MNS was invited to attend the National Steering Committee Meeting on Protected Areas Financing Project, at Belum Rainforest Resort, Pulau Banding, Perak.
- Twenty representatives from National Steering Committee and National Technical Committee on Central Forest Spine attended the meeting on 26 August 2019, including MNS as part of NSC.
- MNS along with approximately 90 representatives from governmental departments and NGOs attended the 'Kick off' Review on Ecological Corridor – Central Forest Spine (CFS) Master Plan meeting which was held on 6 September 2019.
- MNS along with 30 committee members derived from different governmental agencies and NGOs attended the meeting on Project UNDP/GEF/GOM: Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine Landscape on 23 September 2019.
- MNS participated in three Roadshows on the implementation of Ecological Corridor Central Forest Spine Master Plan organised by Terengganu State Forestry Department on 17 October, Negeri Sembilan State Forestry Department on 21 October and Perak State Forestry Department on 11 November 2019 respectively. The roadshows were part of CFS Ecological Corridor Awareness Programme targeting important stakeholders and civil society, with the aims to educate and provide awareness on importance of forest and public participation in tackling human wildlife conflict.
- MNS Penang Branch attended the National Parks Advisory Council meeting on 18 October 2019 and provided inputs on Penang Hill forests which was nominated as UNESCO Biosphere Reserve due to its high biodiversity value and its importance in biodiversity protection and conservation. The meeting on was organised and chaired by Ybhg. Datuk Zurinah Pawanteh (Secretary General, KATS) at Putrajaya.
- Approximately 20 representatives from governmental departments and NGOs (i.e. Forest Research Institute of Malaysia, Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak Forestry Corporation and MNS) had attended the meeting on Baseline Study on Biodiversity Awareness and Draft Action Plan on Communication, Education and Public Awareness on National Biodiversity on 24 July 2019.
- On 1-2 August 2019, MNS was invited to participate in the Project Conceptualisation Workshop for the Application of the GEF-7 Global Wildlife Programme Phase 2 which was organised by KATS with the aims of gathering inputs from important stakeholders to prepare for KATS' application of GEF funds, especially on critical wildlife species to work in key sites for Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak.

## PHILIPPINES

A meeting with the Philippine National Police (PNP) Regional Office/ CARAGA Deputy Regional Director for Administration, Police Brigadier Gen. Ernesto V. Flores was held on 20 May 2019. The discussion focused on the possible ways on how to get PNP support to the project and to other Haribon projects in Hilong-hilong KBA. PNP expressed support for the CAME Initiative and will participate in the upcoming CAME workshop. The PNP explained that their protocol should be observed for invitations to their office with the necessary formal communication sent to the Regional Director, also copying the Regional Community Affairs and Development Division.

The Project team has been part of the organising committee for the National Environmental Dialogue which was held in August 2019 for Southern Sierra Madre Mountain Range to which Mt Irid-Angelo belongs. This was initiated by the Forest Foundation Philippines to serve as a multi-sectoral, evidence-based platform to identify conservation-related issues with regards to the current status of water, land and natural resources; to share local, national, and international experiences and lessons learned; and policy recommendations that will, in turn, enable effective landscape governance. Part of the task was to invite plenary speakers, reactors, facilitators, documenters, and participants including on-site preparations.

Specifically, the dialogue aims to provide space for participants to collectively think and strategise landscape governance approaches, allow participants to co-create responses to landscape issues; identify landscape-specific governance principles; and identify action points that can be taken at the national and landscape level.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

It should be noted again the Lukim Gather app for smart phones is key to provide local people and managers of forests with a voice directly to the National Government level (CEPA), however CEPA have not acted upon this to date. TCA is heavily promoting this app locally and at conferences to make CEPA accountable for the data collected and reported via the app.

The UPNG GIS/RS Centre had an informal discussion with the Sandaun Provincial Government and will further strengthen the ties between the two institutions. This is part of advocacy activities that UPNG can engage with to promote forest governance at sub-national level. The overall goal and outcome would be to have the Sandaun Provincial Government to continually support the conservation activities by TCA. UPNG is a national institution and its dialogue with Sandaun Provincial Government will go a long way in strengthening state support to community conservation program and activities.

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

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

## BIRDLIFE

BirdLife International and MNS in cooperation with project partners organised the Project Management Team meeting/regional forest forum from 25 to 29 March 2019 in Malaysia. 4



Picture 39: Sharing and learning from Project Partners during regional meeting/forum in Malaysia

The project partners shared the accomplishments and progress achieved during 2018 and discussed work plans for 2019. Project Managers and Working Group staff members presented different project deliveries including capacity building; forest monitoring and data analysis; and policy and advocacy in the meeting.

A tour was organised to Janda Baik in collaboration with Treat Every Environment Special (TrEES) showcasing the NGO's support to forest policy advocacy from local communities in Central Forest Spine, Batu Caves, Kuala Selangor Nature Park and North-Central Selangor Coast.



Picture 40: Project Partners interacting and sharing about the conservation issues in the Central Forests Spine

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

The Regional Forest Governance Forum (FGF) which was scheduled to take place in Indonesia in the first quarter of 2020 had to be postponed. CIDT led the preparation of the FGF in close coordination with BirdLife International and Burung Indonesia. The FGF is planned to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia and Burung Indonesia will play a crucial role for the local arrangements as a host national partner in collaboration with all project partners in Malaysia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea. A Technical Committee comprising of all project partners have been established to support the preparation process. Forest Governance Forum discussions have continued in online meetings and email communications with input from all project partners.

The plan for the upcoming Forest Governance Forum was shared during the National Stakeholders Committee (NSC) meeting on 13 August 2019 in Bogor, Indonesia where senior government officials from the Indonesian participated and a national level Advisory Committee was formed to facilitate the preparation of the Forum at the national level. Consultative meetings were held with CIFOR, RECOFT, FAO and Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme for a strategic and technical collaboration for the Forest Governance Forum.



Picture 41. The meeting of National Stakeholders Committee discussing about the Forest Governance Forum (Left) and senior government official in the Philippines sharing about the importance of the Forum (Right).

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

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

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

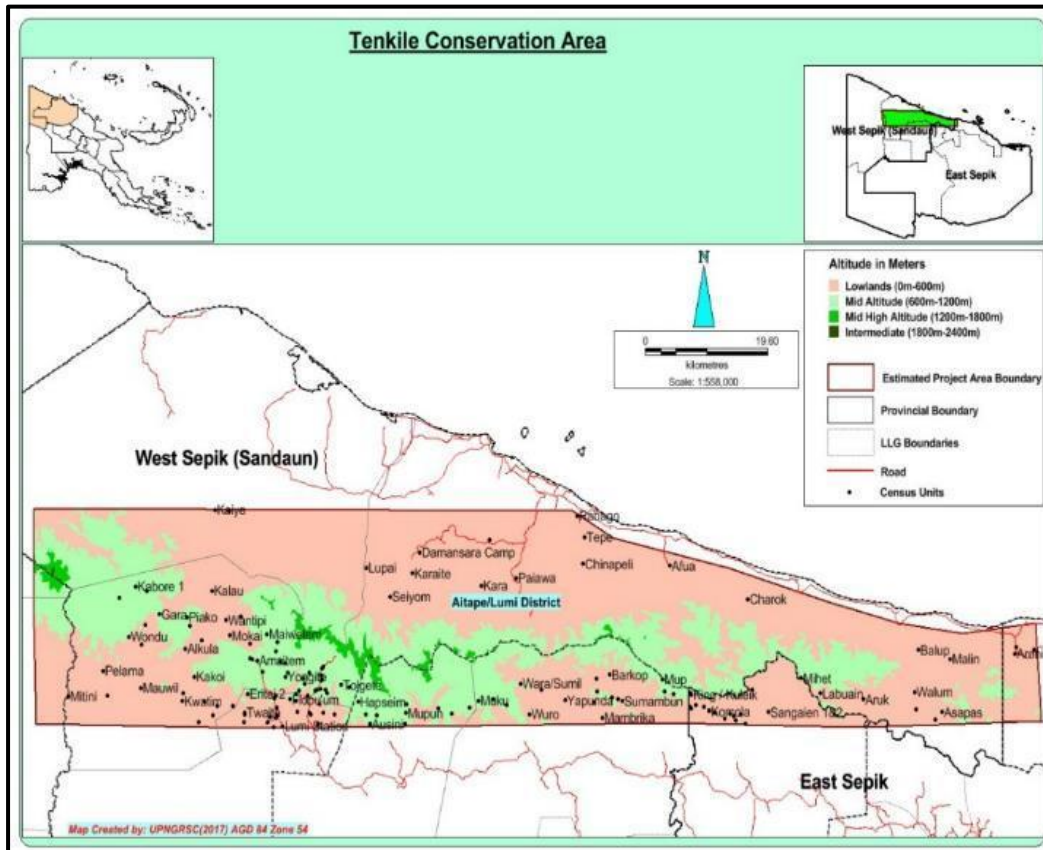
### *Village Land Use Plans*

TCA continues to support local villages to map their village land boundaries and Conservation Area boundaries. The village land boundaries show the entire landscape of the villages while the Conservation Area land boundary defines the areas where people do not go into for hunting and gardening.

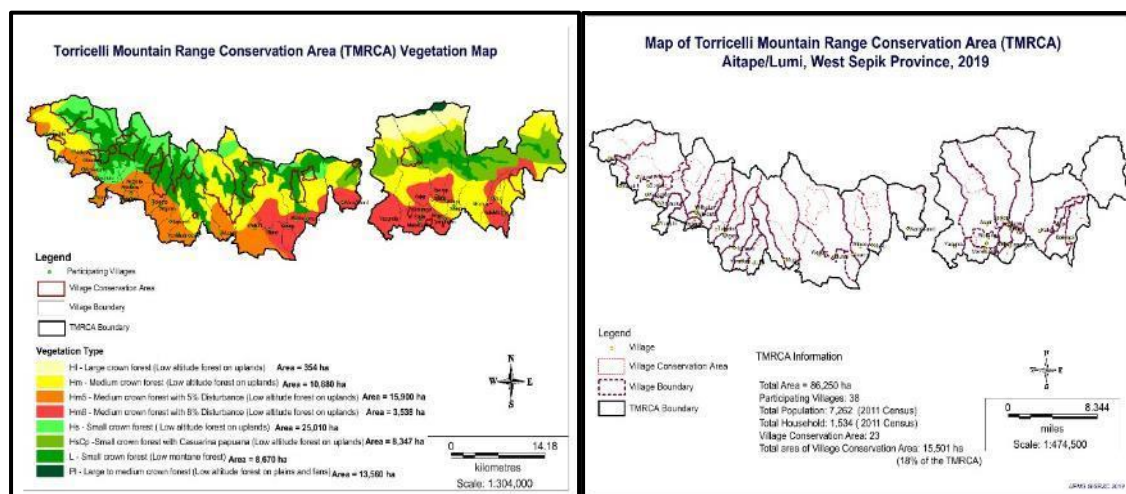
The land boundary mapping conducted in 2019 had indicated that 38 villages in the Sandaun Province had successfully demarcated their land to include conservation as a type of land-use (Map 1). The village included in the Conservation Area are shown in the conservation boundary map (Map 2) including the local

village land area surveyed for conservation. The current total area under the TCA conservation is 86,250 ha. The total land of village conservation area is 15,501 ha from the 23 village that had their land surveyed for protection (Map 3). A number of villages are yet to survey their land for conservation even though they have agreed to be part of the TCA conservation area.

In PNG, about 99% of forests are customary owned. While governmental forest laws and policies only apply to forests that are acquired by the state for development purposes, customary owners are the key to effective forest governance in PNG. Through proper customary land demarcation and mapping, and land use planning, the customary owners would be in a strong position to negotiate better deals and benefits for their forest resources.



Map 1: Conservation area and the major vegetation types (Map Credits: UPNGRSC (2019))



Maps 2 and 3: Vegetation map of the TCA showing village conservation demarcated areas (left) and TCA conservation area with local village land demarcated for conservation (right). Map Credits: UPNGRSC (2019)

The process of land use involves the following steps:

Draft Submitted: July 23, 2020

Final Version: 23 October 2020

- Consult Conservation Area Management committees and clan leaders who are the landowners in preparation of village boundary mapping;
- Carrying out a socio-economic survey;
- Village or community land boundaries mapping and demarcation. Assess and identify different land uses, including small-scale forestry, agriculture, protected areas, etc.

TCA has worked closely with the Conservation Management committees, clan leaders and village representatives in 43 villages and has produced 43 draft land use plans. These plans are currently in the field with TCA staff to finalise the details of these plans with village maps which have also been produced for each village. TCA has also produced a draft Management Plan for the whole Torricelli Mountain Range landscape. All of these documents will be finalised in 2020 and produced to all levels of Government as part of the UNDP project.

The final land use plans will inform the Local, Provincial and National Governments on how the villages plan to use their lands. These plans are powerful in that they will inform government decisions when conducting large scale development plans like forestry and mining. This is an important step in better forest governance. Chatham house ranked Papua New Guinea's Forest Governance in 2019 as 'failing and weak'. TCA aims to improve that for the Torricelli Mountain Range with the land use plans, mapping and community consultation.



Picture 42: TCA volunteer rangers and indigenous peoples from the Torricelli Mountain Range villages

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

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BirdLife International is working with project partners to develop and replicate participatory approaches for community participation in land use and landscape management planning. Work by Partners is ongoing based on national and local contexts.

## INDONESIA

The Project continued to support the "Forestry Partnership" initiative focusing on community-based ecotourism development in Puar Lolo forest area. An ecotourism site plan was designed and consulted with stakeholders (FMU, Ecotourism Agency, Regional Planning Agency/BP4D, LCGs). They are all in support of the initiative to make Puar Lolo a pilot for ecotourism development in the Mbeliling Landscape. Sixteen Local Conservation Groups are engaged on community-based forest monitoring in the Mbeliling Landscape, West Manggarai and have supported the Timber Legality Assurance System, which is a policy instrument for sustainable harvesting of timbers at the community level.

## MALAYSIA

### *Draft on National Framework for Protected Areas*

Draft Submitted: July 23, 2020

Final Version: 23 October 2020

ENV/2016/380-520 – Y3 Interim Narrative Report



In November 2019, the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia circulated the draft on National Framework for Protected Areas (NFPAs) to important stakeholders for feedback and comments. The draft prepared resulted from the decisions made during the National Framework for Protected Areas National Steering Committee meeting on 14 February 2019. The review of NFPA will be crucial in updating Protected Areas (PAs) data, based on *A Master List of Protected Areas in Malaysia* endorsed during the same meeting. MNS provided comments concerning technical and editorial aspects emphasising the NGO's efforts in PA conservation in the country, such as CFS, HoB and IBA.

### ***Terengganu State Structure Plan 2050 (Review) – Briefing and feedbacks from stakeholders***

With the implementation of Terengganu State's Publicity and Public Participation Programme, the Draft of Terengganu Structure Plan 2050 will be shared for public review. Briefing relating to the public review aims to share the prepared draft for feedbacks from important stakeholders ensuring strategic planning, development and implementation. Hence, MNS was invited to attend the briefing to provide inputs, which was held on 6 January 2020 at Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu. MNS provided inputs in the reviewing process affecting forest habitats.

The State Structure Plan Terengganu 2050 is the most important document guiding the state physical developments until 2050, encompasses changes in state policies, laws, regulations; land use patterns; planning etc, including environmental protection and conservation. There are two new State Parks in Terengganu, namely Setiu Wetlands (potential IBA) and Tembat Forest Reserve within the Kenyir Lake (an identified IBA site). It is important to make sure that the appropriate legal protection is safeguarded under this planning document.

## **PHILIPPINES**

Haribon Foundation continues to lobby for the passage of the Forest Resources Bill to ensure the protection and conservation of its forest resources through the involvement of key stakeholders. It contains provisions that protect all remaining natural forests in the Philippines and restoration of degraded forests with the use of native tree species, which directly responds to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 and 15 to combat climate change and biodiversity loss. Popularising the watershed continuum (the ridge-to-reef approach) responds to SDG 16, which promotes a peaceful and inclusive societies that emphasises the interrelationship of forests, natural resource-dependent communities, and institutions found within a watershed from uplands down to the coasts. Through the various project activities mentioned below Haribon has encouraged an inclusive conservation and development approaches in priority sites by involving key stakeholders as forest resource managers in the three sites. Forest governance involvement of these key stakeholders are mainstreamed in local development plans (e.g. FLUP, FLEP, CLUP) supported with local enabling policies and budget allocation to operationalise site conservation actions in the three Key Biodiversity Area sites.

Haribon Foundation is currently in the process of discussion with the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Sablayan regarding the establishment of Mt Siburan KBA as a critical habitat for Tamaraw and other globally threatened species, adjoining the LGU established critical habitat of Aruyan Malati through SB Special Ordinance 2012-S0001 on March 19, 2012. Coordination meetings have been conducted both with the LGU Sablayan, and the Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm (SPPF). Estimated to be more than 2,000 hectares, almost 50 per cent of Mt Siburan belongs to the SPPF under the Department of Justice (DOJ). According to the LGU MENRO of Sablayan, the DOJ has already given their "go-signal" regarding its declaration. It should be noted, however, that DENR should be part of all underpinnings related to critical habitat establishment in the country. The project will closely coordinate with these local key partner institutions for possible declaration of Mt Siburan as a critical habitat.

In Mt Irid-Angelo, a series of TWG meetings (officially represented by the local and national government, People's Organization and Civil Society) was conducted for the establishment of Mangrove Protected Area - a mangrove forest in Bgy. Dinahican, Infanta that covers about 360 hectares. The proposed protected area is adjacent to Mt Irid-Angelo KBA. A barangay wide Sitio consultations are on-going including adjacent/neighboring barangays of Dinahican to get their endorsement and approval to be part of the proposed mangrove protected area. Once approved, a MPA Management Plan will be formulated to improve forest governance, and will be anchored on the municipal FLUP of LGU Infanta and forest protection strategies of the DENR. This is a counterpart initiative by Haribon and LGU Infanta to support FOGO project activities in the KBA.

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

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## **BIRDLIFE**

BirdLife International facilitated access to international expertise and technical assistance on forest law enforcement and regulatory reform processes. Specifically, Birdlife provided Haribon Foundation with an access to its network of international experts and provided suggestions on proposed clauses within the Philippines Forest Resources Bill, which included reviewing global evidence and examples of forest law. Mainstreaming biodiversity agenda in the revised bill has been considered by the Philippines team as one of their policy advocacy successes.

## **PHILIPPINES**

### ***Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Plan***

A total of six FPLEP were developed in three sites, which serve as their blueprint to improve forest governance in their respective KBAs particularly in forest monitoring and reporting. Two of these plans were prepared by two Indigenous People Bantay Gubat groups in Mt Hilong-Hilong in February; one plan formulated by the Bantay Gubat group in Mt Siburan in May; two plans were written by two IP Bantay Gubat groups in General Nakar, and one crafted by the Bantay Gubat group in Magsaysay, Infanta, all in Mt Irid-Angelo from February to November 2019. The FLEP is anchored on their municipal FLUPs and CLUPs with inputs from concerned DENR local offices, and Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (as the area belongs to an ancestral domain).

The FPLEP was formulated to set the direction and define the roles of the Bantay Gubat in the overall management and protection of the forest. The plan facilitates inclusion of strategies and activities that are aligned with the Forest Land Use Plan of the local governments, the ADSDPP and forest protection strategies and frameworks of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to support forest patrol and law enforcement activities of the agencies. The workshop includes the formulation of vision, mission, and goals of the Bantay Gubat as community-based forest protection and law enforcement volunteer group.

A total of three Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Plans were developed in the two sites; by two IP Bantay Gubat groups in Mt Hilong-Hilong on 13-14 February 2019, and another one by the Bantay Gubat group in Mt Siburan on 29-30 May 2019. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, two more Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Plans (FPLEP) were crafted in Mt Irid-Angelo on 27-29 August 2019 in Brgy. Lumutan by the Dumagat-Remontado tribe, and in Brgy Pagsangahan by a Dumagat tribe. The two workshops were conducted simultaneously by two training teams from the project. A total of 15 Bantay Gubat volunteers participated (12 M, 3 F) in Brgy Lumutan and a total of 23 Bantay Gubat members (13M, 10F) from Bgy. Pagsangahan joined the workshop.

For the last quarter of the year, one Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Plan was formulated by the Bantay Gubat group of SANAMAGMA, a POpartner based in Brgy. Magsaysay, Infanta on 12-13 November 2019. The two-day workshop was participated by the members of the Bantay Gubat group together with visitors from LGU Infanta (MENRO), DENR, and other agencies. With a total of 23 participants, 52 % were females.

**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).

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## **BIRDLIFE**

There have been some delays on FLEGT-VPA processes in Malaysia due to differences of stances taken by federal and sub-national governments. This has resulted in limited progress in this activity. Birdlife will continue to encourage national partner (MNS) to do more active advocacy and take a strategic approach to achieve policy goal in terms of FLEGT-VPA execution and implementation.

BirdLife will continue to monitor latest policy developments in FLEGT and provide necessary support to Burung Indonesia for any potential avenues of advocacy and engagement in FLEGT-VPA execution and implementation. As FLEGT-VPA is at more advanced stage in Indonesia as compared to other countries, Burung Indonesia will also be encouraged to share their experience and learning during the upcoming events (Project Management Meeting and Forest Governance Forum).

## INDONESIA

At the national level, Burung Indonesia has engaged with the focal point of FLEGT-VPA implementation in Indonesia, the Directorate Forest Products Processing and Marketing Ministry of Environment and Forestry. As the authority center of timber legality system in the provincial level, the Directorate of Forest Product and Processing will bridge the gap of SVLK implementation in Eastern Indonesia. Burung Indonesia has also built a network with key stakeholders of FLEGT-VPA, such as Independent Forest Monitoring Network, Environmental Investigation Agency, European Forest Institute (EFI), Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), and other potential stakeholders.

Burung Indonesia participated in the Seventh Sub-Regional Training Workshop on Timber Legality Assurance (TLA-7), which aimed to advance the timber legality system. The workshop was carried out on 19-21 November 2019 in Jakarta and attended by ASEAN members. The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

- Exchange practical experience with Indonesia on its arrangements for VPA implementation, FLEGT licensing and monitoring;
- Exchange progress in other ASEAN members states countries with regard to ensuring and documenting timber legality;
- Increase multi-stakeholder collaboration amongst ASEAN member states on forestry, governance and trade issues;
- Increase inter-agency coordination on environmental and forest law enforcement and sound landscape management in view of climate change issues;
- Increase understanding of challenges and opportunities for small and micro economic entities (including gender) to participate in legal and sustainable supply chains.

On the provincial level, the SVLK Coordination Team has completed a gap assessment related to the implementation of MoEF regulation No. P.48/2017 regarding transportation of timber products on community-owned forests. The activity was conducted in September-November 2019 in West Manggarai. There were three main activities on the gap assessment, namely assessment, analysis and dissemination of the results to relevant parties. The dissemination was carried out on 12 December 2019 and attended by 26 representatives, such as the Forestry Service of East Nusa Tenggara Province, teak growers/farmers and private sectors. The meeting recommended several measures to be taken in order to improve timber distribution transparency and accelerate SVLK implementation in West Manggarai.



Picture 43. The dissemination of gap assessment results related to implementation of MoEF Regulations

## MALAYSIA

### *Meetings with Sabah and Sarawak State Agencies*

In March 2019, meetings were held between MNS and three of the Sabah State Agencies, namely Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB) Sabah Region; Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC); and Sabah Parks Main Headquarters. The project team comprised of Mr. Nik Maseri, Ms. Lee Ee Ling, Ms. Nur Syamimi Makbul and Dr. Anna Wong (MNS Sabah Branch, Chair) attended the meetings. The meeting aims to introduce the project, share project updates and check on updates, including FLEGT-VPA, on how to include non-state actors into the process. Informal engagements were also conducted with Sabah Forestry Department (SFD) and Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD) during Heart of Borneo Conference 2019.

On 12-23 July 2019, Ms. Lee Ee Ling and Ms. Rose Au (MNS Kuching Branch, Chair) also visited five of the Sarawak State Agencies, namely the Ministry of Urban Development & Natural Resources (MUDeNR); Forest Department Sarawak; Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC); Sarawak Biodiversity Centre (SBC); and Sarawak Timber Association (STA), for similar purpose. MNS was warmly welcomed by all the state agencies and both MNS and the state agencies are open for further engagements, if it is necessarily. All these state agencies are the important stakeholders in forest governance in the State of Sabah and Sarawak.

### ***The 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Training Workshop on Timber Legality Assurance***

MNS was invited to be part of Malaysia Delegation to the 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Training Workshop on Timber Legality Assurance, held from 19 to 21 November, in Jakarta, Indonesia. The workshop was facilitated by ASEAN Secretariat, the Government of Indonesia and the EU-FLEGT Facility hosted by the European Forest Institute, supported by the EU Delegation to Indonesia and ASEAN Secretariat. The Malaysia Timber Industry Board, Malaysia Timber Council and MNS participated in the workshop representing the country. For the first time, MNS was nominated by the Ministry of Primary Industry to participate in this ASEAN level workshop under the Capacity Building Programme by the ASEAN Working Group on Forest Products Development.

The workshop had several aims: to provide avenue to countries involved in FLEGT VPA to share and exchange practical experience relating to VPA implementation, FLEGT licensing and monitoring; update on progress and ASEAN+3 economies (China, Japan and Korea) in timber legality; increase collaboration, coordination on environmental and forest law enforcement and sound landscape management in view of climate change issues; and enhance understanding of challenges and opportunities for small and microeconomic entities (including gender) to participate in legal and sustainable supply chains.

The current progress of FLEGT VPA negotiation in Malaysia is still on hold, however, TLAS systems are in place, in accordance with existing national laws and regulations. There are the Peninsular Malaysia Timber Legality Assurance System, Sarawak Timber Legality Verification System and Sabah Timber Legality Assurance System. Malaysia is in the midst of improving the system and shared that VPA with the EU should be signed at the Federal level and accepted by the three territories (Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah).

MNS will continue to support the country's efforts to build support for VPA implementation in the country, together with coordinated and constructive engagement with the related stakeholders, such as the Malaysia Timber Industry Board (MTIB). MTIB is one of the project's National Stakeholder Committee members.



Picture 44: Malaysia Delegation to the 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Training Workshop on Timber Legality Assurance

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

## BIRDLIFE

BirdLife International completed a desk review of national REDD+ commitments in each project country (also see 4.2.3 below). A draft policy brief (internal document) was prepared and shared among the partners in 2018 - 2019. Based on the partners' need and feedback, this brief can be updated and shared more widely (to external stakeholders). The policy team has been working with partners to identify opportunities to build on existing REDD+ commitments in each country. This is an ongoing activity which has been addressed through regular email, Zoom and WhatsApp communications.

## INDONESIA

Burung Indonesia participated in public consultations and workshops organised by the Directorate General of Climate Change to promote the development of REDD+ mechanism in Indonesia. They were also involved in the Indonesia REDD+ Week 2019: Indonesia REDD+ Performance on 26-28 March 2019 in Jakarta. During the event, Burung Indonesia contributed some recommendations regarding the status, progress and follow-up plans. These contributions were expected to be valuable to achieve the target of NDCs and the implementation of REDD+. This event was organised by the Directorate General of Climate Change in corporation with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF-World Bank).



Picture 45. The Indonesia REDD+ Week 2019: Indonesia REDD+ Performance in Jakarta (Left) and the discussion in REDD+ implementation (Right)

The Government of Indonesia has been maintaining its commitment to the Paris Agreement by pursuing the implementation of carbon trade as one of the strategies to achieve its NDC. In the effort to mobilise public and stakeholder support to such initiative the government through the Directorate General of Climate Change Control and Sustainable Production Forest Management organised Climate Forum on the development and implementation of market-based instruments of carbon pricing. Burung Indonesia and other POKJA RE members actively participated in the strategic event as the policy is well aligned with IUPHHK-RE development. There were already two IUPHHK-REs implemented REDD+ and have benefited from carbon trading on voluntary market and the number is likely to increase.

## MALAYSIA

MNS has been engaged in the preparation of National REDD+ Strategy document since 2011. MNS had also participated in the Programme MESTECC 2019: Own It, Do it. Act It – the launching ceremony of Malaysia Third National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report on 28 January 2019. Please see [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Malaysia%20NC3%20BUR2\\_final%20high%20res.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Malaysia%20NC3%20BUR2_final%20high%20res.pdf) and Activity 2.2.3 for more information.

MNS also participated in the following meetings/workshops/discussions contributing to national commitments in climate change and REDD+:

- The 3rd International Conference on Climate Change (ICCC 2019) was jointly organised by Hacettepe University from Sri Lanka with MNS as a strategic partner. It was held on 21-22 February 2019 at Federal Hotel in Kuala Lumpur. The event was launched by YB Yeo Bee Yin [Minister of Energy, Technology, Science, Environment and Climate Change] together with speeches from the conference convener, chair and hosting partner. Approximately 100 participants from local and overseas attended the conference.

- On 29 May 2019, MNS was invited to attend the roundtable discussion on climate change and sustainable energy, which was conducted by the Parti Sosialis Malaysia (PSM) in Kuala Lumpur. The discussion was participated by 15 NGOs/CSOs entitled ‘Tackling Climate Change: A Green Alternative for Malaysia’. MNS provided inputs and feedback to the policy paper presented by PSM during the discussion. The discussion aimed to consolidate NGOs/CSOs feedbacks to the presented draft policy paper which will be submitted to the government, emphasising the importance of mitigating greenhouse gases emissions and its potential measures.
- On 15-16 October 2019, the Workshop on Building Disaster and Climate Resilience In Cities was organised by Southeast Asia Disaster Prevention Research Initiative– Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia at Hotel Intercontinental Kuala Lumpur. The workshop captured 6 sessions on topics relating to resilience of cities in dealing with climate disasters. The topics covered included: atmosphere and geophysical hazards modelling in cities; pathways for building resilience; and lessons learnt from the perspective from Asia and the Pacific. Researchers from governmental agencies and public universities from Malaysia, UK, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, China, Japan, and Australia shared their past and existing efforts and research findings. The workshop concluded that continual efforts are much needed to address climate resilience in the cities, including retaining pockets of forest areas within city limits.
- On 26 October 2019, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) organised the Workshop on IPCC Roles, Activities and Findings, at Academy of Sciences Malaysia. MNS was invited to participate in the workshop which had the aims to present the key findings on three Special Reports on Global Warming of 1.5 °C; Climate Change and Land; and Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate. The prepared special reports were part of IPCC preparation in the Sixth Assessment Cycle, apart from a Methodology Report and the Sixth Assessment Report. The key for climate mitigation in the region is to maintain the forest and its rehabilitation, as part of Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry. With that, the Forestry sector in Malaysia is expected to contribute significantly to the country’s NDCs under the Paris Agreement.
- On 11 November 2019, MNS was invited to participate in a special session in the Workshop on Capacity Building on Malaysia Delegation in conjunction with the 25<sup>th</sup> COP to the UNFCCC. The workshop was organised by the Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change at Dorsett Hotel Putrajaya. The aim was to prepare Malaysia Delegation to the 25<sup>th</sup> COP to the UNFCCC, focusing on Article 6 and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

## PHILIPPINES

As an active Civil Society Organisation partner, Haribon participated in the Laudato Si Culminating Activity initiated by the Global Catholic Climate Movement on June 22, 2019, at the Hardin ng mga Bulaklak, Quezon City. With the theme “Filipino Youth Standing for the Future of our Common Home,” the event had aims to raise awareness of young people ages 15-30 years old on the current ecological and social crisis and their role in bringing about change. Haribon gave a learning session to the attendees on the loss of biodiversity highlighting the degradation of forests and helped them formulate their own call to action to take part in the advocacy.

Haribon introduced the concepts of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation to the steering committee members in Brgy. Magsaysay, Infanta, Quezon on 12 November 2019. NDCs, as well as REDD+ concepts, were also introduced, following a workshop to determine the local adaptation and mitigation initiatives contributing to the initial indicators of the Forestry Sector in NDCs. The Climate Change Commission (CCC) is tasked to formulate the NDCs focusing on agriculture, waste, industry, transport, forest, and energy. Mitigation options for the Forestry Sector include (1) Forest Management and Protection and (2) Forest Restoration and Reforestation, both of which support REDD+. Haribon Foundation joined a consultation on the forestry sector organised by the Forest Management Bureau and the CCC on 29 May 2019. Haribon Foundation emphasised that the forestry sector should be a priority commitment of the NDC given that it is the only sector that serves as a carbon sink. It also advocated for the harmonisation of the NDC targets to the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Draft Submitted: July 23, 2020

Final Version: 23 October 2020

ENV/2016/380-520 – Y3 Interim Narrative Report

### *University of Papua New Guinea*

Dr Gae Gowae (project coordinator in PNG based at the UPNG GIS/RS) is the leading national expert in the country who helped in the development of Issues and Options Paper for REDD+ in 2016; his work led to the development of PNG's National REDD+ Strategy in 2017. With his expertise, different elements of REDD+ were explained to the community representatives during the inception workshop in 2017 and a day consultation workshop with the Sandaun Provincial Government during early 2018.

As a requirement for PNG's National REDD+ Strategy implementation, Dr Gowae was engaged as a Technical Team Leader to review the Guidelines for the Provincial Forest Plans (PFPs) in PNG during 2019. The Revised Guidelines went through a national validation workshop in December 2019. The final version has been proofread and edited and now ready to be submitted to the National Forest Board for endorsement. The PFP is a requirement of PNG's *Forestry Act 1991* (amended). Community land use planning is an important requirement of the PFP. The Act also supports the National Forest Plan (NFP) which is also, a very important requirement of PNG's National REDD+ Strategy, and the PFPs provides the basis of the NFP. Dr Gowae's involvements reflect both the project and UPNG's commitments towards the implementation of PNG's National REDD+ Strategy.

Also, during 2019 UPNG through Dr Gowae communicated with Conservation and Environment Protection Authority on the possibility of inviting one officer from the organisation to sit on the National Advisory Committee for the project. Mr. James Sabi, the Terrestrial Manager under Sustainable Environment Programme has accepted the invitation. Mr. Sabi is now a member of the National Advisory Committee.

UPNG continues dialogues with CEPA and PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) on policy and technical matters related to forests and environment that might affect TCA operation. TCA is an important conservation project in the country and both CEPA and PNGFA have interests in the project.

### *Tenkile Conservation Alliance*

The major accomplishment of TCA during 2019 was the mapping out of the community land boundaries of 43 communities within the Torricelli Mountain Range. The field demarcations of land boundaries of each community were conducted jointly by the representatives of each community that shares the boundaries, using GPS point. Community land boundary mapping will lead to proper and effective land use plan where each community through their representatives will effectively participate in the land use planning of TCA. Land use planning is the first key policy measure for PNG's National REDD+ Strategy. Proper land use plan will lead to effective control, monitoring and reporting of any illegal activities within each community land that results in forest cover changes, and thus increases carbon emissions.

The main aim of TCA's activities is to educate communities and officers at sub-national (Provincial) level on what REDD+ is about, as most REDD+ activities and advocacy are currently conducted at the national level only. It is necessary to clarify locally that REDD+ is not a project nor an anti-development effort, rather it is combination of policy measures and enforcements that will lead to proper planning and management of natural resources and thus also reduce carbon emissions.

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

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### **BIRDLIFE**

Existing reviews of national legislation and policy frameworks and relevant publications on the topic have been regularly shared among the project partners. More tailored and up-to-date summary of information will be developed and shared based on specific needs of each partner. For example, BirdLife International prepared a summarised account of forest policy landscape in PNG (in collaboration with UNPG) and shared it with TCA. BirdLife supports project partners to identify potential legislative and policy responses to forest management and conservation issues in each country. BirdLife also supported the UPNG in the revision of the draft guidelines for Provincial Forest Plan (PFP) in Papua New Guinea, a policy advocacy activity that UPNG team were heavily involved. Similarly, a draft briefing material on how "forests" are defined in each project country legally and the implications this can have on tropical forest governance has been developed. A tailored policy brief (e.g. incorporating issues of mainstreaming biodiversity and putting

priority on retention of natural/intact forests) will be finalised and shared among relevant stakeholders during the upcoming events (Forest Governance Forum) as well as national audiences in project countries.

Most of the national advocacy strategies have also been revised (December 2019 – January 2020) based on BirdLife review, latest policy development, and what has been achieved so far and what remains to be done. BirdLife has also been publicising externally facing articles that are commissioned with and based on the latest advocacy strategy and these are designed not just to provide visibility to the project but to also add weight to advocacy efforts at a national level.

## INDONESIA

The activities of promoting and strengthening the conservation and ecosystem restoration, including REDD+, were conducted through the POKJA RE network. The recommendations and analysis of the conservation policy, in particular on the technical issues of ecosystem restoration, have been done in synergy with the government in 2019. With an aim to strengthen the policy, several dialogues focusing on the following topics/policies were carried out:

1. The Regulation of the Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management No P.10/PHPL/Set/Kum.1/6/2019 concerning Reporting Guideline for IUPHHK-RE Performance.
2. Revision of the Ministerial Regulation No. P.64/2014, regarding the Implementation of Silviculture on the Ecosystem Restoration Concession in Production Forest.
3. The final draft ecosystem restoration academic paper.
4. Ministerial regulation regarding forestry multi-business in the permit for the utilisation of forest products in production forests.

## MALAYSIA

### *His Majesty the Sultan of Johor Granted Audience to MNS Officials*

On 22 January 2019, His Majesty the Sultan of Johor, Sultan Ibrahim Ibni Almarhum Sultan Iskandar, accompanied by His Highness the Tunku Temenggong of Johor, Tunku Idris Iskandar Al-Haj Ibni Sultan Ibrahim (Royal Patron of the Johor National Parks) granted an audience to Prof. Dr. Ahmad Ismail (MNS President, project advisor), Mr. I.S Shanmugaraj (MNS Executive Director), Mr. Vincent Chow (MNS Vice President); and Mr. Raffi Ismail (MNS Partnership Manager) to discuss about the environmental and forests-related conservation issues in the State of Johor in Malaysia. His Majesty the Sultan of Johor also expressed his concern on conservation of Endau-Rompin, which lies at the southern end of the Central Forest Spine landscape.

The forest policy work initiated by the Forest Governance Project in Malaysia was also briefed and project-related materials were shared, including the Forest of Hope coffee table book, *Asia's Wildlife – A Journey to the Forests of Hope* which also captures the forests and wildlife of Royal Belum State Forest Park, one of the project sites supported by the project. Further, discussions pertaining the management of parks including Pulau Kukup National Park and with Johor National Park Corporation (JNPC) were held as part of the replication of the project in more Important Bird and Key Biodiversity Areas. The audience with His Majesty the Sultan of Johor was a high-level policy advocacy for MNS for future collaboration and to promote the legislative and policy measures to protect and restore the forests in the Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas. A meeting with JNPC Park Director and other officials, and MNS team was also held followed by field visits in the Endau-Rompin National Park after the audience with His Majesty Sul-ton of Johor. The meeting with the Park officials was focused on the collaboration on conservation programme and on developing education modules to promote environmental education in the parks. This is one of the ongoing efforts of MNS for sustainability and nature conservation in Malaysia beyond the project period.





Picture 46: An audience with His Majesty the Sultan of Johor, Sultan Ibrahim Ibni Almarhum Sultan Iskandar (Picture by Royal Press Office, Left) and Endau-Rompin National Park (by Hum Gurung, Right)

### ***Dialogue session with Minister of Primary Industry (MPI) with NGOs***

A dialogue session with YB Minister of Primary Industry with NGOs was organised by the Malaysia Palm Oil Certification Council on 10 October 2019 at MPI, Putrajaya. This high-level dialogue session captured NGOs' opinions, insights and issues concerned, as part of Minister's efforts to educate and create awareness on Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil Certification Scheme among stakeholders and industries. The implementation of MSPO Certification Scheme will be mandatory starting from 1 January 2020. MNS is sitting in the Technical Committee on MSPO which is responsible in developing, reviewing and monitoring MSPO Standards.

MSPO is the national certification scheme that oversees the implementation of MSPO Standards, involving oil palm plantations, independent and organised smallholders, including palm oil processing facilities. The MSPO certification scheme encompasses the fundamentals of the people, profit and planet for sustainable development that address environment, social and economic aspects. With the increasing demand and environmental concern in foreign markets regarding the impact of palm oil production in producer countries, such as Malaysia, sustainability criteria needs to be addressed in the exportation of palm oil products. MNS is lobbying for zero net deforestation to be considered within the country's certification scheme.

## **PHILIPPINES**

Due to the inconsistent arguments from Society of Filipino Foresters (SFFI) and the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) of the DENR, Haribon and its network partners must ensure a provision that requires the country to maintain a 40 per cent forest cover at the Senate (after reaching a compromise in Congress to conduct a multi-sectoral study to support the minimum required forest cover to be achieved to sustain ecological services).

After the 18th Congress opened this year, the SFM bill was approved on 27 November 2019 by the Committee chairman on Natural Resources, Congressman Elpidio Barzaga, Jr. This will move to the plenary level in Congress, following the voting of all congressmen before it reaches the Senate.

The following meetings were held to promote Sustainable Forest management Bill – FRB network version:

- June 25, 2019: FRB meeting for the Sustainable Forest management Bill
- June 26, 2019: Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting in Congress for the SFM Bill
- June 27, 2019: Green Bills Strat Planning with network CSOs
- July 6, 2019: Forest Restoration Seminar by PNPCSI
  - Haribon discussed the SFM Bill
- July 8, 2019: National Environmental Dialogue (NED) Organising Committee
  - Haribon served as the organising committee of the event and added inputs on the breakout sessions
- July 18, 2019: Green Bills meeting
  - The network discussed the campaign strategies for the bills
- August 5, 2019: FRB network meeting

- The network had a run-through on the SFM bill and came up with strategies to lobby the bill
- September 10, 2019: Meeting with Congressman Mark Go on the Sustainable Forest Management Bill
  - Haribon met with potential Champion in Congress to lobby and refile the SFM bill
- September 24, 2019: Meeting with Congresswoman Cheryl Deloso-Montalla
  - Haribon met with Congresswoman on filing and gathering support for the SFM bill
- September 30, 2019: Green Convergence General Assembly
  - Haribon participated with network-initiated activities to increase awareness on Philippine biodiversity
- October 17, 2019: Meeting with Senator Francis Tolentino
  - Haribon and NTFP-EP, a member of the FRB network, met with Senator Francis Tolentino and introduced the SFM bill and the Indigenous Culturally Conserved Areas (ICCA) bill
- November 13, 2019: Committee meeting on SFM Bill
  - Haribon manifested its position to support the passage of the SFM bill, which should have the provisions on Sustainable Forest Management Strategies, include definition of reforestation fit for denuded forest lands, changing “Utilisation” to “Sustainable Use,” inclusion of secondary forests in protection forest lands; inclusion of mangrove restoration in the scope of forest management agreement; prioritising local and indigenous households’ forest land use rights, and adding appropriations in the law.
- November 22, 2019: SFFI Workshop on SFM Bill
  - The Society of Filipino Foresters (SFFI) facilitated the workshop to finalise the contents of the SFM bill together with FAO, FMB-DENR, and other SFFI members.
- November 25, 2019: Green Bills Network
  - The Green Bills Network met to discuss the political mapping strategy as well as the next steps for the legislative campaign on the four bills (SFM Bill, National land use Act, Alternative Minerals Management Bill, and Indigenous Cultural Community Areas Bill).
- November 26, 2019: Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting in Cong. Lawrence Fortun’s office on SFM bill
  - Cong. Fortun facilitated the meeting and met with SFFI, FMB-DENR and FRB network to finalize the contents of the bill.
- November 27, 2019: Committee meeting on SFM Bill
  - The Committee on Natural Resources approved the SFM bill subject to plenary approval in Congress.
- December 6, 2019: Green Bills Network meeting to harmonise the four bills

The network gave inputs and comments on the filed versions of the SFM Bill, National Land Use Act, Alternative Minerals Management Bill, and to the Indigenous Cultural Community Areas Act. The following provisions of the FRB were incorporated in the House Committee-approved version (consolidated) of the SFM bill:

- Change the term utilisation to sustainable use;
- Add section on Sustainable Forest Management Strategies;
- Remove "less than 10 per cent canopy cover" in the proposed Reforestation definition;
- Primary and secondary forests are included as protection forest lands; forest over limestone, substrate forest, forest over ultramafic soil, peat swamp forest, beach forest, freshwater swamp forest are part of protection forest lands;
- Classify “all watersheds that have been proclaimed by the President or by law as such, primarily for water production purposes or for other compatible uses under sustainable multiple-use management concepts" as protection forest lands;
- Prioritise local and indigenous communities in forest land use rights;
- Include forest restoration in the scope of forest management agreement;
- Sustain traditional resource rights of IPs in protection of forest lands;
- Increase the penalty of the destruction of forest lands from 500,000.00 to 5M pesos.

However, there were some points of contention between Haribon and the Society of Filipino Foresters (SFFI), including the following:

- Mangrove tree species within protection forest lands can be harvested, gathered or collected (Sec. 14) despite existing laws prohibiting the harvest of mangrove species;
- The benchmark figure of 40 per cent forest cover maintained is not included in Sec. 3 General Objectives.

The compromise set by Cong. Fortun was to have another multi-stakeholder research in the Philippines in support of the 40 per cent figure since SFFI and FMB continued to argue that one study is not enough as a basis for it to be included in the law.

Haribon continues to lobby for the Forest Resources Bill, which is now incorporated in the consolidated bill titled “Sustainable Forest Management Act” filed under House Bill 9088. In an attempt to move the bill forward before the 17th Congress closes, Cong. Lawrence Fortun and Cong. Arthur Defensor, Jr. initiated to call for a committee reading. The Committee on Natural Resources approved the bill on second reading on February 8, 2019. The FRB network was not informed of this proceeding and only learned of it from a news article. The network decided to meet with Committee Secretary Raul Terso on 3 April 2019, to get updates on the process and plans. The Secretary recommended to convene the Technical Working Group (TWG) to further polish the bill and re-file it on the next congress. The TWG was supposed to meet in May but this was postponed to the last week of June. Ultimately, the House Bill was further approved on third and final reading on 20 May 2019 in the 17<sup>th</sup> Congress.

As a member of the TWG, it is expected that Haribon will be informed of any proceedings on the consolidated bill but the Committee did not give any updates and the approval at the House came as a surprise. It was only when Haribon prompted the Committee Secretary that the network received an invitation for a TWG meeting. The network still needs to negotiate the following to be included in the bill:

- Provision of basic forest strategies which contains the principles on community-based forest management and climate change adaptation and mitigation; and
- Additional forest types in protection forest lands.

The TWG needs to finalise the bill so that it can be re-filed at the start of the 18th Congress in July. New champions at the House and Senate also need to be identified as the term of former FRB authors Cong. Defensor and Cong. Baguilat already ended.

## **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

### ***The Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area***

TCA continues to work closely with the 50 indigenous communities to develop their conservation plans with the Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area proposal recently delivered to the PNG Government for endorsement. The Torricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area (TMRCA) was recommended for gazettal in August 2019 by Papua New Guinea (PNG) Government’s Minister for the Environment. The TMRCA has had the 90 days period for comment advertised in the Post Courier Newspaper and posted within the TMRCA’s five Local Level Government (LLG) and the Provincial offices. This procedure is complete and now CEPA are working hard with the next steps. There have been positive discussions with all levels of government and the plan maintains a strong support with the stakeholders. This will be such a win for PNG, the environment and the planet when it gets over the line.

Customary land demarcation and mapping is an important component towards promoting legislation and policy measures to conserve and restore forests in PNG. PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) during 2017 launched a programme called “*Painin Graun, Planin Diwai*” (‘Identify Land, Plant Trees’). This programme is focused on restoring and increasing forest covers from degraded forests from human and natural activities. The programme strongly targets customary landowners’ participation because government policy on reforestation and afforestation had been very unsuccessful due to land ownership and tenure issues in the country. Therefore, customary landowners’ voluntarily participation under this programme with the financial and technical supports from the government through PNGFA is envisaged as the best option. Accordingly, the customary land boundary demarcation and mapping by TCA will go a long way in promoting the legislation and policy measures to conserve and restore forests in the country.

This is because 97 per cent of the land is customary owned and that the customary land boundaries are only based on traditional land marks and not formally documented and mapped, which often results in conflicts and is very sensitive.

Additionally, UPNG GIS/RS Centre during 2019 through Dr Gowae was involved in the Chatham House Forest Policy Assessment of PNG. The assessment was based on the situation up to the end of 2018, which included the New York Declaration Inc. (UN Project) on Illegal Deforestation to assess the potential influence and the impacts of PNG's National REDD+ Strategy on forest governance in PNG. The last assessment was conducted in 2013 and Dr Gowae was involved in this assessment too. The 2019 assessment report can be accessed online through <https://forestgovernance.chathamhouse>.

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

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