

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Yayasan IDEP Selaras Alam
<b>Project Title:</b>	Sustainable Livelihood & Agroforestry for Conservation of Biodiversity in Aketajawe Lolobata National Park Terrestrial Corridor
<b>Grant Number:</b>	CEPF-108955
<b>CEPF Region:</b>	Wallacea
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	3 Support sustainable natural resource management by communities in priority sites and corridors
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$88,967.39
<b>Project Dates:</b>	July 01, 2018 - October 31, 2019
<b>Date of Report:</b>	November 11, 2019

### IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

List each partner and explain how they were involved with the project.

### CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

**There are several positive impacts or change that occurred in the beneficiary community. Before the program, there are some who initially did not have a family garden, after the program each family had a family home garden (KPK) planted with vegetables (mustard greens, leeks, chillies, tomatoes, long beans, eggplants, beans, pare, water spinach etc.), herbs (ginger, turmeric, lemongrass), and medicinal plants. and this is very useful for them to meet the needs of healthy vegetables, herbs and medicines, and some even can sell their garden products to their neighbours so that they can increase family income. , there are Rp. 25,000 per day and some Rp. 150,000-1,000,000 per month. Before the program, beneficiaries also did not know how to sustainably manage and protect customary or community forest, but after the program they had planted a variety of plants which preserve the forest while also hold a potentially high economic value such as Nutmeg, Cloves, Tamarind, Pepper, Monkey Guava, and wood trees. It is hoped that in the next few years, they will be able to get harvests from these plants. Before the program, beneficiaries also did not know how to make processed products from their garden products. However, after the program, beneficiaries have been able to process garden products into products that can be sold to supplement their income. The product is Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO), which**

already has a BPOM (national standardized food) permit, dried herbs (turmeric, ginger and lemongrass, orange leaves) and chips so that it can be marketed not only around the villages in East Halmahera, but also to other regions, namely North Halmahera (at Smorgan Resto and Metti Cottage), Halmahera Tengah (Weda Resort) and North Sulawesi (CV. Lodge Divers Lembeh).

The very real change felt by the beneficiaries is the existence of an economically sustainable source of livelihood, which has increase their income, thus could support the finance of the family's children's education. In terms of health, they are able to produce healthy food from the KPK's garden, and the natural environment is maintained through the use of materials organic, and practicing sustainable management.

In fact, according to the beneficiaries they already know and understand how to process and protect the environment through permaculture and with the skills they already have, they can train or teach other communities in the village.

After the program, the support of the village government was felt by the beneficiaries through the provision of village office building facilities for meetings and moral support. Indeed, support is not in the form of funds, but it is hoped that in the future the village government can support funds for community group business development.

In the village of Tomares, there is a joint agreement on sustainable and non-chemical management of forest resources, but it is not yet contained in the Village Regulation.

Before the program there were no permaculture groups in the East Halmahera region, but after the program there was a North Maluku Permaculture community consisting of East Halmahera PPL (Agriuculture Field Officer – PPL), North Halmahera PPL, Beneficiaries who have WhatsApp, IDEP, Padamara Polytechnic, and other permaculture observers.

In accordance with the results of the FGD, the beneficiaries said the IDEP team's mentoring process was very good, and always communicated and discussed about the activities carried out as well as providing opportunities and trust for the community to be actively involved in the implementation of the program, involving women and elderlies in all activities and they hope this program can continue. Even the people of the Pintatu Village want to join after seeing the benefits gained by the community in the Tomares Village.

The community also agreed to continue the activities and activities of KPK maintenance and planting, to continue manufacturing and selling products and to continue monitoring / protection of protected forest, especially monitoring of the capture of protected wild animals even though IDEP is no longer working in their area. For this reason, the community expects support from the Government / Related Agency.

Planned Long-term Impacts – 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
340 hectares of TNAL buffer zone managed for biodiversity and agriculture production through permaculture by 2028	Done. Currently 80,000 HA for two villages. Tomares will follow. Pintatu shown no positive response so far.
4 target villages have secure market relationship allowing for sale of local products outside of Halmahera Island by 2022	Marketing media and product label is available and being used / distributed to public. The beneficiaries now can buy their own bottle and conduct the next production process without this program assistance. Product exhibitions or sales are conducted 6 times in Healthy Market in Sofifi, Product Exhibition in Taman Paruk Bengkok and Healthy Market in

	Tobelo every month), and products are displayed at Smorgan Restaurant every day. The Permaculture Community has agreed to conduct a Healthy Market every Saturday at the end of the month. Currently the beneficiary product has gained market in Tobelo North Halmahera (Smorgan Resto and Metti Cottage), in Weda Central Halmahera (Weda Resort), in Lembeh North Sulawesi (Lembeh Resort) while in Ternate there are still explorations (Dafam Hotel and Clove Avo ). There are even requests for products from Jakarta, but they cannot meet the requested quota.
Community groups participate in government planning processes and annual plans are shared in local press and via stakeholder network	Collaboration established with the Department of Agriculture of East Halmahera Regency through the involvement of Agriculture Field Officer (PPL) in permaculture training, with the aim of being able to carry out socialisation and practice of permaculture to PPL assisted groups in East Halmahera Regency and also the involvement of various stakeholders in North Halmahera District in Multi-Party Meetings: PPL Agriculture Office, The Department of Food, Women AMAN, WVI, Church and Village in supporting healthy food distribution and the establishment of the North Maluku Permaculture Group.

### Planned Short-term Impacts – 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
170 hectares in buffer zone of TNAL park, across 4 villages, included in permaculture zone map agreed upon by communities and local government	The permaculture zone map in Tutuling Jaya and Dodagga have been approved by local Government. For Tutuling Jaya, the permaculture zone map covers the protection of total 18,000 HA. For Dodagga, the map covers 62,000 HA. For Pintatu, with their strong decision to not want to work at all with Forestry Department (as they see that Forestry Department would only want to exploit their communities), IDEP is doing soft and continuous consultation with local Government and community members. However, IDEP is at the moment put a hold in any activities in this village until we receive 'green light' from local communities and Government. For Tomares, the map is available and will be verified in the coming two months. Afterwards, the map will be brought up to Government for acknowledgement and approval.
4 communities collectively plant 20 hectares through biodiversity-friendly agroforestry methods	the all villages community agree about the plan with the padamara minus Pintatu. (the file on every village folder) <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=176_MXIIQ482S2752JqXE_RGo2qz-OoR7">https://drive.google.com/open?id=176_MXIIQ482S2752JqXE_RGo2qz-OoR7</a> Until now, the community strongly supports agroforestry and conservation planning facilitated by IDEP and Padamara Polytechnic through involvement in making home gardens, medium and large gardens.
4 community groups (1/village) able to do post-harvest product development for at least half of their raw harvest types	Each group per village has received tools and materials needed to support their post-harvest production. At the present, the group can do their own production. The harvested products developed were VCO, Dried Turmeric (Fine and Rough), Dry Ginger (Fine and Rough), Dried Lemongrass, Dried Orange Leaves, Dried Chili (Fine), Nutmeg, Cloves, Banana chips, Cassava chips.
TNAL buffer zone community and government agency network created	The underlining conflict between communities in Pintatu with the National Park team has hampered the effort to do multi-stakeholders coordination. IDEP has intensified supports to communities in four villages, and in order to be accepted/welcomed in the Village, IDEP did not continue coordination with the National Park team. Thus, the network that was started in the beginning of the project period has not had any regular activities as there are not any party who wants to take on the lead coordination role of the network.

Describe the successes or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

**In general, success was achieved because of the enthusiasm of the beneficiary community towards the implementation of the program. In addition, the role of women's participation was also large in terms of their attendance and activities during the program.**

**The openness of the community about how they catch birds also provides an overview of vulnerability on wildlife animals and forest management.**

**So, starting with the motivation of the community and increasing community awareness for sustainable management of natural resources, the program can run well. Even now they can carry out additional income activities in the form of making post-harvest processed products without assistance. The community initially asked about the wider market for their processed products, but with now some of them were able to sell their own products around the East Halmahera area.**

**However, it should also be noted that it is not easy to change habits that have long been running. Therefore in order to assess the extent of knowledge and practice carried out, KAP tests are given for later results in Analysis.**

**From the KAP in the 4 villages above it can be seen that the change of knowledge in the four villages is the same, namely understand concept but not practicing it completely. This shows that the knowledge of the beneficiaries is only limited to understanding but has not yet reached the adequate capacity and practice.**

**Attitude is also the same in the four villages, namely Know but not aware, not yet fully understand and practices in their daily lives. and also the same for practice that is Aware and practicing in a few areas, not yet aware and practicing actively.**

**Perhaps the limiting factor is the level of education and the time of assistance is too short were part of the challenge in sustainability aspect of the program implementation.**

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

## PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Facilitate behaviour change process within communities toward conservation of biodiversity using permaculture zonation system and acknowledgement from local groups / village officials	1.1	KAP Assessment Results	<p>First KAP Assessments its ready on the end of Agust 2018 accessible in this link  <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1uxdfEGiFgpbXNtOFDIqHXOM3jcNomtqN">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1uxdfEGiFgpbXNtOFDIqHXOM3jcNomtqN</a></p> <p>The Final KAP available in this link  <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-7QArB54bsjiP1ihoAb4FdOjon4WhOd6">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-7QArB54bsjiP1ihoAb4FdOjon4WhOd6</a></p>
1	Facilitate behaviour change process within communities toward conservation of biodiversity using permaculture zonation system and acknowledgement from local groups / village officials	1.2	Report on process of obtaining Free Prior, and Informed Consent in each of four targeted villages	<p>All Letter of support from village government collected in the end of August 2018. (the file available in each village's folder)  <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=176_MXIIQ482S2752JqXE_RGo2qz-OoR7">https://drive.google.com/open?id=176_MXIIQ482S2752JqXE_RGo2qz-OoR7</a></p>
1	Facilitate behaviour change process within communities toward conservation of biodiversity using permaculture zonation system and acknowledgement	1.3	Permaculture zone map from 4 villages	<p>Tomares map is developed and in review process. Aim to finalise by end of September (signed by Government reps)</p>

	ent from local groups / village officials			
1	Facilitate behaviour change process within communities toward conservation of biodiversity using permaculture zonation system and acknowledgment from local groups / village officials	1.4	4 community group plans (one per village) on home gardens in TNAL buffer zone	Still on discussion for planting in buffer zone, however the planting zone discussion with the community will be conducted without TNAL (Government Agency for National Park). Because the TNAL do not have good relationship with community therefore the team has to act as bridging between community and the government about preservation of biodiversity in buffer zones (without TNAL name).
2	Increase skills on permaculture and implement village agroforestry practices	2.1	Report on establishment of ten home gardens in each of 4 villages.	Achieved. More than 45 gardens in three villages as one village have refused IDEP's assistance due to their long-going conflict with National Park team. However, at the last evaluation meeting, the beneficiaries invited - as well as the previous Head of Village told IDEP that the refusal was not a decision made in consensus by all communities but only decided by the Village Government that was not the reflection of people's desire.
3	Increase skills on product development and support the marketing of local programs	3.1	Report on 40 families (10/village) with increased skills and inputs to produce high-value agriculture products.	Conducted by IDEP and each group in the four villages has able to do the production for their post-harvest product, and provide for the wider market after receiving the permit from government. They also have actively participate in health market and able to approach potential market by selling the products in the hotel or tourist shops.
3	Increase skills on product development and support the marketing of local programs	3.2	Report on high value products made, packaged, and marketed by each group (expect 3 each per 4 groups)	33 families has actively develop their product. The harvested products developed were VCO, Dried Turmeric (Fine and Rough), Dry Ginger (Fine and Rough), Dried Lemongrass, Dried Orange Leaves, Dried Chili (Fine), Nutmeg, Cloves, Banana chips, Cassava chips.
4	Public-private	4.1	Documentary	The movie was shown at Final CEPF Project event in

	network for sustainable production		film on permaculture in buffer zone surrounding Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park	Makassar, last September. The file can be downloaded here: <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/15bAg1GAV9X9aT87tVr95sjuvzpy9mj3M/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/15bAg1GAV9X9aT87tVr95sjuvzpy9mj3M/view?usp=sharing</a>
4	Public-private network for sustainable production	4.2	Report on network promotion of products (including list of participating stakeholders and events)	There are at least five public events in Smorgan Restaurant, Tobelo city, participated by women groups to market their local products. The event is called "Pasar Sehat" or "Healthy Market" planned to be done on the last Sunday of every month. The links to the events are below: 1) First event: <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nHJQ8tlkXxrZ4iP6EOQwVtAEyVoSqKcq">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nHJQ8tlkXxrZ4iP6EOQwVtAEyVoSqKcq</a> ; 2) 2nd event: <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FE5WJ6PF6c0EUOXHbnm-qKd7wJsx0ten">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FE5WJ6PF6c0EUOXHbnm-qKd7wJsx0ten</a> ; 3) Third event: <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YrlumbjISnebFuX9ppCsnvRL_eTAIuz">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YrlumbjISnebFuX9ppCsnvRL_eTAIuz</a> ; 4) Forth event: <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OHAzoGswSoZPwisvIAvXu48NZ6dc-h5i">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OHAzoGswSoZPwisvIAvXu48NZ6dc-h5i</a> 5) Fifth event: <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1WB9OeDxvckFOgAbg03AKio9kJJe1umI2h">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1WB9OeDxvckFOgAbg03AKio9kJJe1umI2h</a>
5	Compliance with CEPF safeguards	5.1	Semi-Annual Report on Social Assessment	Done and submitted
6	Strengthening of IDEP	6.1	Completion of baseline and end-line CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool	Done and submitted
6	Strengthening of IDEP	6.2	Completion of baseline and end-line CEPF Gender tracking Tool	Done and submitted
1	Facilitate behaviour change process within communities toward conservation of	1.5	Report on behavior change and acceptance of permaculture approach	Shown in the KAP Final document: The Final KAP available in this link <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-7QArB54bsjip1ihoAb4FdOjon4WhOd6">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-7QArB54bsjip1ihoAb4FdOjon4WhOd6</a> And also captured in the documentary film: <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/15bAg1GAV9X9aT87tVr95sjuvzpy9mj3M/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/15bAg1GAV9X9aT87tVr95sjuvzpy9mj3M/view?usp=sharing</a>

	biodiversity using permaculture zonation system and acknowledgment from local groups / village officials			
2	Increase skills on permaculture and implement village agroforestry practices	2.2	Report on agroforestry activities, including planting of up to 1,000 fruit-fiber trees in each of four villages.	The planting for fruit fiber trees has been conducted, and the list of beneficiaries along with the coordinate of the tree could be found in this link <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FH5TP9jimNXA5I5ZM8Zx2kUwKUPH8Xyz">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FH5TP9jimNXA5I5ZM8Zx2kUwKUPH8Xyz</a>

Describe and submit any tools, products or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

**LESSONS LEARNED**

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project design process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Project implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

- 1. Women's participation is quite high in all activities during the program, this can be seen from various documentation of activities. In addition, women also have a great motivation to meet the needs of their family life and realize the importance of forest protection for the continuity of their children and grandchildren.**
- 2. The openness of beneficiaries provides information mainly related to how they capture endemic birds, provides an overview of the vulnerability of wildlife and forest conservation.**
- 3. In implementing the program, sometimes we will faced with various dynamics in the field. As an example the conflict that happens in Tomares and Pintatu, therefore mediation and risk management has to be conducted to ensure the safety of field officer. Furthermore, sometimes these conflict are not necessarily represent all members of the community. Consequently, as an implementer, we have to be open with any families/member**



**communities that are willing to attend the program even though it's not in their area.**

- 4. Something that has become a habit for the community is very difficult to change. So we need the support of various parties to always conduct surveillance and remind each other related to conservation and environmental protection.**

## **SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION**

Summarize the successes or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

- 1. The beneficiaries have a high motivation to producing post-harvest product after the training and able to produce a good quality of product even after the assistance from IDEP team. Particularly mothers/women of the community are happy and appreciate the knowledge they gained which beneficial and potentially economical for their family livelihood.**
- 2. The community initially asked about the market for their processed products, but with the passage of time and assistance eventually some of them were able to sell their own products around the East Halmahera area. They even asked IDEP to facilitate them to be able to buy bottles for the VCO they produced.**

## **SAFEGUARDS**

If not listed as a separate project component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental or pest management safeguards.

## **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS**

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

## **ADDITIONAL FUNDING**

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization or region as a result of CEPF investment.

**Total additional funding (US\$)**  
\$0.00

### **Type of funding**

Provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

- A. Project co-financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)
- B. Grantee and partner leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF-funded project)
- C. Regional/portfolio leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)

## **INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY**

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our website, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and may be publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (name, organization, mailing address, telephone number, email address) below.

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