



18-007



DARWIN200

Submit by Monday 30 November 2009

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 17: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

Name: Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	Address: 4 th Floor, Jupiter House, Station Road, Cambridge, CB1 2JD, UK
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

<i>Collaborative conservation of critical Kerinci-Seblat National Park buffer zone forest</i>

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: 01/04/2010		Duration of project: 3 years			End date: 31/03/2013	
Darwin funding requested	2010/11	2011/12	2012/2013	2013/14	Total £292,890	

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

To develop and implement a new model of collaborative forest management that empowers forest edge communities to secure legal protection, and participate in the management, of the biodiversity-rich forest resources and ecosystem services on which they depend; facilitate local understanding of, and access to, sustainable and equitable finance streams to avoid deforestation; and build local capacity to replicate the approach.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Cullen	Waskito	Joshi
Forename (s)	Zoë	Eko	Laxman
Post held	Programme Manager	Chairman	Scientist
Institution (if different to above)		Lembaga Tiga Beradik (L-TB)	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
Department	Conservation Partnerships	N/A	Natural Resource Management
Telephone			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details.

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
6173	Mr Mike Appleton	Protected Areas Management Planning in the Andaman Islands, India
7149	Mr Mike Appleton	Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project, Cebu, Philippines
9001	Mr Jamison Suter	Reviewing Management of Sapo National Park and Creation of Liberian Protected Area System
10009	Mr Mike Harding	Research, survey and biodiversity planning on the Tibet-Qinghai plateau, China
10100	Mr Alex Page	A National Strategy for Sustainable Wildlife Use in the Commonwealth of Dominica
10011	Dr Sara Oldfield	Community based conservation of Hoang Lien Mountain Ecosystem, Vietnam
11016	Ms Kerstin Swahn	Institutional strengthening and capacity building for Guyana's Protected Area System
13004	Mr Paul Hotham	Developing a model for the conservation of Croatia's grassland biodiversity
13005	Mr Evan-Bowen Jones	Community Conservation and Sustainable Development in the Awacachi Corridor, Ecuador
13008	Mr Stephen van der Mark	Establishing community-based forest biodiversity management around Sapo Park, Liberia
13025	Mr William Oliver	Pioneering Community-based Conservation Sites in the Polillo Islands, Philippines
14037	Dr Jenny Daltry	Building University Capacity to Train Future Cambodian Conservationists
14038	Mr David Brown	Ha Long Bay Environmental Awareness Programme
14043	Dr Matt Walpole	Mpingo Conservation Project – Community Forestry in Kilwa.
15039	Ms Alison Gunn	Participatory implementation of a management plan, Maderas Volcano Nature Reserve
EIDPO028	Dr Jenny Daltry	Phase II – Building University Capacity to Train and Support Cambodia Conservationists
EIDPR079	Mr Paul Hotham	Building capacity and resilience within the conservation sector in Tajikistan
EIDPR081	Mr Paul Hotham	Carnivore conservation through human-wildlife conflict resolution and alternative livelihoods
EIDPR82	Dr Stephen Browne	Conservation through protecting traditional cultural beliefs and livelihoods
EIDPR83	Dr Martin Fisher	Enabling developing country conservationists to publish to international standards
EIDPR099	Dr Stephen Browne	Improving biodiversity conservation and management in the Gaoligongshan Mountain Range
17-017	Robert Bensted-Smith	Innovative Governance Models for Marine Protected Area Management in Ecuador
17-016	Richard Lamprey	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Kenya's Marine and Coastal Resources
17-014	Pippa Howard	Developing a Cross-sectoral Environmental Governance Platform for the Nimba Mountains
17-013	Liesje Birchenough	Building capacity and resilience within the conservation sector in Tajikistan

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words) <i>Not Applicable</i>
Activities (50 words) <i>Ibid</i>
Achievements (50 words) <i>Ibid</i>

8. Please list all the institutions involved including the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Lead UK institution and website where available:</p> <p>Fauna & Flora International (FFI) www.fauna-flora.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>FFI will lead the implementation of the project, fielding an experienced UK project manager with detailed working knowledge of the local field context and significant experience working with the lead host-country partner; plus a range of senior FFI UK specialists providing technical assistance to local partners. This includes diverse UK expertise in species conservation and human-wildlife conflict management; community forest management, forest-carbon inventory, REDD pilot project development and environmental markets; and NGO institutional capacity-building. FFI is also the first international NGO to have developed an REDD pilot project in Indonesia (Ulu Masen / Aceh / Sumatra), which was the first REDD project in Asia, to be publicly audited (Climate, Community and Biodiversity, CCB, Standards / 2008).</p> <p>These skills and experience will be deployed to deliver practical training, knowledge and skills transfer to key stakeholders, and to assess viability of sustainable finance management options in the project area.</p> <p>FFI is registered with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an international NGO, with its country headquarters in Jakarta. The organisation has been active in the Kerinci-Seblat Landscape since 1995, has an office in Merangin District and has developed close relationships with all proposed local NGO and government partners.</p>
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<p>Lead host country Partner and website where available:</p> <p>Lembaga Tiga Beradik (L-TB)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): L-TB will lead direct engagement with forest-edge communities seeking to establish Village Forest (<i>Hutan Desa</i>) areas. The L-TB team will coordinate village meetings, the participatory mapping process, and development of forest management guidelines and practices that build on customary (<i>Adat</i>) principles</p> <p>L-TB, a registered Indonesian NGO, has been working with forest-edge villages in Merangin District since 2005, and has been an FFI partner since that time. L-TB has established collaborative forest monitoring and conservation (TMP2H) teams in 11 forest-edge villages in 4 sub-districts in western Merangin, and is facilitating the establishment of a customary forest area in Durian Rambun village. Many more villages are now seeking L-TB support to implement such activities.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>ICRAF (World Agroforestry Centre)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): ICRAF has extensive expertise in forest management, ecosystem service assessment, environmental services payment mechanisms in particular related to water and REDD (carbon inventory/ benefit sharing mechanisms), and GIS mapping, working throughout Indonesia and worldwide. The FFI / ICRAF collaboration will focus initially on the transfer of GIS skills to local NGO and government partners and technical support to establish a shared-access, collaboratively managed GIS for the KSNP buffer-zone. It is intended that this is the beginning of a wider collaboration between FFI and ICRAF in the project area.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Alliansi Konservasi Alam Raya (AKAR) Network</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): The AKAR Network is an alliance of 10 local environmental NGOs and CBOs with members in 13 districts in the Kerinci-Seblat landscape, with strong relationships with forest-edge communities and 4 years experience of collaboration to raise awareness of the value of natural resources and tackle threats to the landscape. The AKAR NGOs will play an important role in dissemination and replication of the Village Forest model. This will involve participating in targeted training, and learning on-the-job by supporting the field implementation process, to develop the skills required to introduce other communities to the Village Forest concept; and to collect and analyse GIS data pertaining to forest areas in their areas of operation.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Department of Forestry</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Boundary and mapping specialists from the Departments of Forestry of Merangin and Sarolangun Districts will play a key role during Village Forest mapping to ensure appropriate coordination with local government. The Departments will also facilitate applications to the Minister of Forestry, via the Districts, for formal designation of Village Forests. Forestry rangers will participate in the collaborative monitoring of Village Forests that will be important to deter encroachment by external agents, monitor the efficacy of Village Forest protection and inform continuous improvement. Based on the proven TMP2H model, operating successfully since 2006, 2 rangers should participate in each patrol.</p>

Partner Name and website where available: Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) Management Authority	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): KSNP Management Authority is responsible for management of KSNP. Members of the Merangin and Sarolangun sections will participate in the mapping of Village Forests that go up to the KSNP boundary. Effective communication between stakeholders, particularly communities and government, will be critical to ensure that differing boundary perceptions are identified and dealt with early in the mapping process, to avoid delays later. KSNP rangers will participate in collaborative patrols in areas close to the NP boundary; GIS staff will participate in GIS training; will collaborate in development of the buffer-zone GIS facility and benefit from access to its data.
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9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If yes, please give details:	
1. Ministry of Forestry: FFI met with the Director of Development in Natural Production Forest to discuss the proposed Village Forest approach that will combine customary (Adat) management practices with Village Forest (Hutan Desa) legislation. Given the lack of successful implementation of Hutan Desa in Indonesia to date, the Ministry is keen to see proven examples where designation is matched with effective management. The Ministry will be ultimately responsible for approving formal designation of Village Forests.	
2. District Government: FFI and L-TB have consulted key decision-makers in Merangin District Government, where this project will initially focus; these include District Head (Bupati) and Vice Bupati, Chief of Police, and Area Secretary. A letter of support has been secured from the Bupati of Merangin District, following in-depth consultation with the District bodies responsible for legal matters, forestry, and administration, and the Vice-Bupati.	
3. Forest-edge communities in proposed project area: L-TB has discussed the Village Forest concept with numerous villages in Merangin District. The following 25 villages have formally expressed their desire to establish legally-recognised customary forest areas (this list was obtained from the Merangin Forestry Department):	
Sub-District Jangkat: Renah Pelaaan, Renah Kemumu, Lubuk Pungguk, Lubuk Mentilin, Renah Alai, Tanjung Kasri	
Sub-District Sei Tengang: Beringin Tinggi, Jangkat, Gedang, Tanjung Alam, Kototeguh, Pematang Pauh, Koto Baru, Tanjung Mudo, Tanjung Benuang, Talang Tembago	
Sub-District Lembah Masurai: Nilo Dingin, Sei Lalang, Tanjung Berugo, Talang Asal	
Sub-District Muara Siau: Lubuk Beringin, Tiaro, Durian Rambun, Sepantai Renah, Pulau Raman	
4. Sarolangun District Government: The project will focus initially on developing strong examples of Village Forests within critical buffer-zone forest in western Merangin District, but has also begun to consult with Sarolangun District regarding replication of the approach similarly threatened high biodiversity buffer-zone forest here; with the aim of initiating activities in Sarolangun from Year 2.	
5. Wilmar Group: This proposal was discussed with Wilmar Group, which was planning to establish an oil palm plantation on degraded forest / farmland in Merangin District, but was interested in supporting the efforts of nearby villages to establish customary forest areas. This plantation is now unlikely to go ahead, but the project team intends to consult with other concessionaires neighbouring important forest in the project area with the aim of encouraging best practice and collaboration in forest protection.	
9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If yes, please give details:	
Private sector concession holders: As noted above, the team will seek to engage with private sector agricultural and mining concessionaires in Merangin and Sarolangun Districts, including among others, the PT. Antam operation in Merangin.	
9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If yes, please give details:	
9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If yes, please give details:	
As we progress with project implementation and generate results, the Indonesian CBD focal point will be an important channel to help disseminate learning on the Village Forest approach and, in	

particular, feeding back to national government on this approach to applying Hutan Desa legislation - complementing FFI's own direct communications with government. The FFI/KSNP Tiger Protection and Conservation Units (TPCU), which will work closely with the project team, already works with CITES authorities when relevant.

9e. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories? Yes No

If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

Biodiversity Threat: Indonesia has one of the highest rates of tropical forest loss globally, threatening the existence of forest dependent species, placing Indonesia as the World's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases, degrading ecosystem services fundamental to the livelihoods of thousands of forest edge and downstream communities, and severely compromising Indonesia's ability to deliver against its commitments to the CBD. Kerinci-Seblat National Park (KSNP), in west-central Sumatra, and its remaining buffer zone forest harbour one of the last remaining viable populations of the Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*, CR), plus many other endangered species and endemics, including a small population of Sumatran Rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*, CR). The forest is critically exposed to conversion threat, legally and illegally, for opportunistic agriculture and, increasingly, intensive plantation systems. Kerinci's buffer zone forest also plays a critical role in preventing incursion of KSNP; being outside the formally protected area, the integrity of this forest is intimately dependent on the attitudes of forest edge communities towards their forested environs and the activities they, and others, conduct within it.

Strategy: This project will establish a new model for the protection of forest outside the formal protected area network. This model will foster community understanding of the economic and social, as well as environmental values of natural forest and the implications of its loss; secure recognition of customary land-use rights in formal law; and, critically, transfer practical skills to empower communities to adopt management responsibility for their forest areas. This model will be based on new legislation (2008) for legal recognition of Village Forest (*Hutan Desa*). This ensures that areas designated as Village Forest are acknowledged by both local and national government and protected from allocation to private sector concessions that could result (frequently illegally) in devastating conversion of High Conservation Value (HCV) forest to monoculture agribusiness, especially palm oil, and pulp and paper plantations, and loss of community access to forest resources.

This project will seek to establish 8 Village Forests in Merangin and Sarolangun Districts, Jambi Province, targeting high conservation value (with a particular focus to Sumatran Tiger habitat) forest adjacent to KSNP. Here communities are actively seeking support to establish Village Forests, many fearing loss of access to their forest resources due to allocation of private-sector plantation concessions. The social and political climate is conducive to this project: Merangin District Government has already requested urgent support to establish 30+ Village Forests. This project would set a unique precedent for district-level forest management, facilitating the creation of a 'Conservation District', addressing CBD Articles 8[d,e] and 13. The project will also engage responsible concessionaires operating in the project area to ensure forest between the concessions and KSNP is managed as a permanent buffer (CBD Article 10[e]).

To develop and ensure the sustainability of the Village Forest model, Darwin support will be used to build the capacity of a network of local NGOs (AKAR Network), to dramatically increase the scope and impact of their unique role as champions and active collaborators in the protection of the KSNP landscape. These NGOs will be supported to engage directly with forest-edge communities to secure formal rights to, and sustainably manage, traditional forest resources - thus securing the protection of critical forest within the KSNP buffer zone. They will develop the skills to independently replicate the Village Forest model far beyond the immediate project area. Since forming in 2006, the AKAR Network has demonstrated exceptional commitment to mobilise in response to threats to the Kerinci-Seblat landscape, including halting the construction of an illegal road through KSNP, documenting illegal forest conversion in the KSNP landscape, supporting forest law enforcement activities and raising awareness of the importance of forest in buffer-zone villages. CBD Article 12[a]).

FFI UK expertise in natural resource legislation, participatory management and monitoring; institutional capacity building; species conservation, human-wildlife conflict mitigation and law enforcement (FFI-TPCU and FFI-Durrell Institute of Conservation Ecology (DICE) Sumatran Tiger Monitoring programs); will be deployed to transfer skills through awareness-raising, training of trainers and on-the-job skills development to ensure the appropriate diversity of local capacity is developed to secure the long-term success of the Village Forest model. **In partnership with ICRAF** a collaborative GIS facility will be established to support effective monitoring of forest integrity and key species, such as Sumatran Tiger, in the project area (*CITES, CBD Articles 12[a], 16, 17, 18*).

FFI is currently developing three pilot REDD initiatives in Indonesia to establish sustainable finance mechanisms for conservation of high biodiversity forest, including testing the 'Community Carbon Pool' approach, pooling community forest areas to reach a viable scale to access carbon markets. This expertise will be used to evaluate costs and benefits of such approaches in the project area and ensure this project maximises potential to access long-term sustainable finance. FFI UK expertise in private sector engagement, will support collaboration with responsible concessionaires to implement best practice biodiversity and plantation management in the project area (*CBD Article 10[e]*).

Outcomes: The project will secure protection of up to 20,000ha of critical KSNP buffer zone forest in Jambi Province by supporting AKAR members to: a) work with forest edge communities to legally designate up to 8 Village Forests; and b) implement bottom-up collaborative forest management systems based on customary (*Adat*) principles, which have a strong conservation philosophy - including collaborative forest patrols, pioneered by lead partner L-TB with guidance from FFI. The Village Forest model established, and increased capacity, will enable the AKAR Network and its partners to respond to the rapidly increasing requests from villages, for support to establish and manage Village Forest areas (*CBD Articles 8[a,c,d,e,i,j] and 13[a]*).

Through practical field training, forest cover and land tenure assessments, REDD awareness raising and initial stakeholder consultation, this work will also lay the vital technical and social foundations to enable the Districts to access sustainable finance streams, such as REDD investment; and ensure that AKAR members, local government departments and communities are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to pursue appropriate solutions for long-term and equitable finance for sustainable forest management (*CBD Articles 8[m], 10[b], 11 and 20*).

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

This is a new initiative that builds on long term evolution of community forestry rights in Indonesia, and innovatively combines the sustainable management framework for community forest provided by Customary Forest Management (*Hutan Adat*) and the new legal framework provided by Village Forest designation (*Hutan Desa*) to secure tenure, to establish a much stronger model.

FFI has been active in the Kerinci-Seblat landscape since 1995 when detailed biological surveys commenced at key locations within the national park, with a particular focus on Sumatran Tiger (CR) and its prey species. In 2000 FFI launched the highly successful Sumatran Tiger Protection and Conservation Programme. Since 2006, with funding from IUCN Netherlands, UNESCO and Australia Zoo and extensive technical support from FFI, the local NGO partner L-TB has established collaborative forest patrol (TMP2H) teams in 11 forest-edge villages in 4 sub-districts in western Merangin and close working relationships with many more. Many of these villages are now seeking support to establish similar forest governance systems to protect their customary forest estate from illegal encroachment by opportunistic farmers from other provinces or unscrupulous commercial enterprises, and ensure that local community members are respecting customary laws regarding the sustainable use of traditional forest resources

This initiative builds on the foundations of this work but goes beyond forest management practices to tackle the issue of securing legal recognition of customary forest areas – essential to eliminate the ever-present threat of allocation to commercial concessions and subsequent conversion

Tenure is also absolutely critical for environmental services payments schemes such as REDD.

The proposed activities respond to specific requests from the newly elected district administration and village communities throughout western Merangin, for FFI and L-TB to support communities to secure legal recognition of their customary forest areas and establish effective management regimes. This follows mass civil society rejection of two pulp-paper concessions proposed by the previous administration, which would see the loss of more than 100,000ha of customary forest (also prime KSNP buffer-zone and watershed forest and a critically important Sumatran Tiger habitat).

FFI and L-TB recognise both the conservation and livelihood imperatives to respond quickly to this call for support, particularly in light of the opportunity presented by the current highly supportive local political environment. The new model of community-based forest management established through this project will also establish a much-needed model for replication elsewhere, securing critical biodiversity habitat far beyond the immediate project area.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work? Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

In 1998 Warsi, an Indonesian NGO active throughout Jambi Province, supported the village of Guguk, in Sungai Manau sub-district Merangin, to establish a recognised customary forest (*Hutan Adat*). Warsi has since refocused its activities to other areas. Currently, however, FFI and L-TB are the leading international and local NGOs, respectively, active in biodiversity conservation in Merangin District. No further organisations are currently carrying out similar work in the proposed project area. Also, as far as the applicant is aware, the Village Forest model that will be developed through this Darwin project will be a unique and innovative approach. For the first time the respective strengths of Customary Forest and Village Forest legislation will be combined, while incorporating the highly effective TMP2H collaborative forest monitoring mechanism.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Yes No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

This project will address the alarming loss of critical Sumatran Tiger (CR) habitat due to conversion to agriculture and agribusiness, reducing tiger carrying capacity and increasing the associated threats of human-wildlife conflict and poaching. The FFI TPCU programme continues to be highly successful in reducing poaching threat. However field patrols and research by FFI and DICE confirm the scale and rate of lowland forest loss in the KSNP buffer-zone presents a formidable threat to tiger and other threatened species; particularly as lowland forest is preferred tiger habitat, supporting more individuals than higher altitude areas within KSNP.

These forest lands are managed by local governments under pressure to maximise revenues but frequently lacking expertise and objectivity in critical land-use decisions. Thus forest-edge communities frequently face strong pressure to accept flawed land proposals leading to loss of access to traditional forest resources and conversion of remaining critical biodiversity habitat outside KSNP.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

Up to 20,000ha of critical KSNP buffer zone forest at direct risk of conversion will be protected, and forest rights for 8 communities secured. A new 'Village Forest' model for customary forest governance will be established, demonstrating that empowering local communities through legal

recognition of traditional village forest estate, and support to implement effective management based on customary principles, is a viable approach to managing forest. This will set a precedent for land-use planning throughout Indonesia, securing threatened forest far beyond the project area.

This project will establish essential social and technical foundations to evaluate and pursue sources of sustainable finance for forest management in the project area, through environmental payment mechanisms, e.g. REDD. Additionally the project will seek to secure commitment of concession operators to actively manage HCV forest within their license areas. These steps will secure critical forest habitat, benefitting Sumatran tiger (CR) and other threatened species.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

Fewer than 450 wild Sumatran tiger (CR) are estimated to survive, with the Kerinci Landscape accounting for approximately 40%. The proposed project area plays a critical role in biodiversity conservation, greatly extending the lowland forest habitat preferred by Sumatran Tiger; supporting other threatened species, including Sumatran rhino (CR), Siamang Gibbon, Malay Tapir; and acting as a buffer to KSNP. Elsewhere, where little or no buffer remains, encroachment within NP boundaries is increasingly severe, and the site risks UNESCO designation as *In Danger*.

This project will directly secure 20,000ha of critical tiger habitat contiguous with KSNP; develop a proven management model, implementation guidance, and local capacity to conserve other high-biodiversity forest areas; demonstrate a viable alternative to forest conversion. Implemented in collaboration with FFI/KSNP Tiger Programme, awareness and capacity to tackle human-wildlife conflict, monitor biodiversity and poaching threat will increase respect for, and security of, threatened species in the project area.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)

This project will innovatively combine the strengths of two existing approaches to community-forestry, establishing a new model for protection of forest habitat outside the formal protected area network (**CBD 8[a-e]**); and document the approach in the context of learning from other approaches to customary forest management (**8[j,k],10[c]17**).

Capacity building (**12[a]**) will transfer knowledge and skills (**13[a]**) to communities and NGO partners; including literacy in REDD issues; building capacity to manage human-wildlife conflict and monitor activity related to illegal trade (**CITES 8**). NGO partners will gain skills to replicate the Village Forest model elsewhere (**18[2]**). GIS training and establishment of a collaborative GIS for the KSNP buffer-zone will fill a key skills and information gap (**16,17,18**), meeting project implementation needs and providing a resource for the future.

The project will create an implementation plan to access sustainable finance streams for ongoing forest management (**8[m],11,20**), including engagement with responsible concessionaires (**10[e]**).

13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

The project will establish an innovative model for community-managed forest areas. A critical project output will be to formally document this approach and disseminate learning and best practice guidelines supporting replication elsewhere. Since the model utilises Village Forest and Customary Forest legislation particular to Indonesia, these materials will be directly applicable within Indonesia, although the broader concept and learning are likely to be highly transferable globally. Dissemination materials will be tailored to audiences including local and national decision-makers; conservation practitioners; forest-edge communities and media:

- Peer-reviewed papers (minimum two);
- Book documenting Village Forest concept, methodology and guidance (English and Indonesian / PDF and hard copy);
- Presentations to local, national and international fora throughout project;
- Articles for local, national and international media, and FFI publications, website, e-networks;

Wherever possible FFI will facilitate visits from stakeholders outside the project area, to gain direct

experience of the project.

Posters and t-shirts will help raise awareness of the project among local stakeholders including an estimated 4000 individuals in up to 8 Darwin project villages.

The Darwin name and logo will feature on all outputs described above; and the importance of Darwin support announced at all significant events during the project period.

14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

Long term benefits:

- Legal, social and management frameworks in place to ensure long-term conservation of 20,000ha critical Sumatran Tiger habitat in Merangin and Sarolangun Districts (**CBD 8**);
- Active cadre of NGO and community members with capacity to protect the 8 Village Forests established through this project, and replicate approach elsewhere in landscape (**12, 13, 18**);
- Proven and documented model for community-based forest management, creating a blueprint for wider replication to secure threatened forest throughout Indonesia (**17, 8[k]**);
- GIS database developed for KSNP buffer-zone forest, with local capacity in place to manage this resource (**16**);
- Establish the data, forest governance and awareness required to enable communities and local Government to access sustainable finance streams; and strategy in place to pursue viable options identified (**8[m]**).

Potential problems:

- Re-designation of forest as Village Forest is unpopular with unscrupulous Forestry Department staff as allocation for *commercial* exploitation can be personally lucrative. Support of community, District Government and others in Forestry will counter this.
- REDD international and national policy is still evolving. FFI will adapt the project to any emerging national legislation. In seeking sustainable finance we will ensure the project is adaptive and that community expectations are sensitively managed.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

Village Forest (VF) status is formally recognized under Indonesian law. This, plus clear *Adat*-based forest management systems; agreements between district government and individual communities; and establishment of an elected and government-recognised VF Council will provide the governance framework for long-term management. Capacity established within AKAR member NGOs will enhance local ability to replicate the VF approach. As significant numbers of stakeholders and partner NGO staff will be trained, loss of individuals will not jeopardize long-term success.

Sharing lessons learned throughout Indonesia about the 'Village Forest designation' approach will benefit other community forestry initiatives. Feed-back to the Ministry of Forestry will facilitated improvements of VF policies.

The project will secure a proportion of future forest management costs from local government budget (APBD) and establish the local conditions necessary to access sustainable finance. An implementation plan will be developed to pursue identified sustainable finance options, to secure long-term biodiversity, climate and community benefits. The 2009 Indonesian Decree on REDD includes Village Forest as eligible for REDD projects. The team will learn from the FFI 'Community Carbon Pool' approach in West Kalimantan, and FFI's ongoing relationships with Macquarie Bank and Merrill Lynch on other REDD initiatives, will facilitate access to carbon markets.

16. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will

the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge to you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

Since June 2009, FFI has employed an NGO Officer to mentor and strengthen the AKAR Network. Through field observation and questionnaires FFI has identified the training and capacity-building needs of AKAR members and communities with whom they work, informing the design of training activities for this project. The multi-stakeholder project inception workshop and village meetings will be used to test assumptions about training needs and refine the strategy.

Target groups for training and development include up to 10 local environmental NGOs (AKAR Network members); up to 8 village communities; and decision-makers (village and sub-district heads; local government staff, particularly from Department of Forestry and KSNP; responsible concessionaires). Delivery will be via classroom and practical field based training; on-the-job mentoring; field visits by specialists and presentations.

Skills / knowledge that will be acquired:

NGOs:

- GIS - data collection, input, management, analysis, sharing;
- Confidence in fundraising

NGOs, Communities:

- Purpose and practice of participatory mapping;
- Implementing collaborative forest management.

NGOs, Communities, local Government

- Basic understanding of climate change, ecosystem services, carbon finance mechanisms/ REDD, biodiversity conservation and human-wildlife conflict mitigation;
- Practical training in forest carbon inventory and development of local baselines for village forests.

Private sector:

- Appropriate management of High Conservation Value (HCV) forest

To measure effectiveness training effectiveness, as well as undertaking pre- and post- training questionnaires, the following indicators of success will be used:

- Successful mapping, designation and management of 8 Village Forests;
- Reduced / halted encroachment in Village Forests;
- Kerinci buffer-zone GIS developed and maintained;
- AKAR members using skills to replicate collaborative forest management activities in project area and elsewhere;
- Minimum one commercial concession committed to sustainable HCV management;
- Beneficiaries demonstrate working knowledge of ecosystem service payment systems, such as REDD, sufficient to engage meaningfully in discussions.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: To protect critical areas of Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) buffer zone forest through collaborative forest management (Village Forest) and ecosystem service protection, linked to establishment of a sustainable and equitable financing mechanism	1. Framework in place for protection of ~20,000ha buffer zone forest; 2. Deforestation and poaching halted in designated Village Forest, and concession conservation areas by end of project period; 3. Monitoring and support in place to tackle risk of displacement of deforestation threat to areas outside initial project area; 4. Local skills in place to replicate Village Forest model elsewhere in KSNP landscape; 5. Sustainable financing plan for village forests.	1. Legal designation of up to 8 Village Forests and conservation agreements with at least 1 concession holder; 2. Monitoring system shows no new deforestation in Village Forests; 3. Law enforcement support in place to avoid deflection of threat to forest outside initial project area; 4. AKAR NGO network members facilitating replication of Village Forest model at ~8 further locations; 5. REDD pilot project identification note and/or environmental services payment mechanism submitted to district/national government.	
Purpose: To develop and implement a new model of collaborative forest management that empowers forest edge communities to secure legal protection, and participate in the management, of the biodiversity-rich forest resources and ecosystem services on which they depend; facilitate local understanding of, and access to, sustainable and equitable finance streams to avoid deforestation; and build local capacity to replicate the approach.	P1. Documented, replicable model established for designation & long-term collaborative management of Village Forest (CBD Articles 8,10,17); P2. Capacity built – local NGOs able to replicate the model through the KNSP landscape and beyond (12,16,18); P3. Social and technical conditions established to both understand and access sustainable finance mechanisms (13,8[m],11,20).	P1. Legal documents for up to 8 Village Forests in Jambi District; funding agreements for ongoing management activities in these areas; published materials on Village Forest model. P2. Local NGOs facilitating replication of model in ~8 further locations – details of meeting with village heads; public documentation of Village Forest model dissemination details; P3. Implementation plan in place to leverage sustainable and equitable finance, and activities therein initiated.	- The Village Forest model will be appropriate to, and adopted in, other areas of Sumatra
Outputs: 1. New model (Village Forest) established for collaborative conservation of critical forest in protected area buffer zones; ensuring direct protection of up to 20,000ha critically threatened high	1a. Legal designation of up to 8 Village Forests (VF) in HCV KSNP buffer zone forest in Jambi Province (20,000ha.) - 2 VF in Yr.1, 3 in Yr.2 and 3 in Yr.3. 1b. Management plans and collaborative forest monitoring and management teams in each Village Forest (Yr2-3). Co-	1a. Copies of legal documents pertaining to establishment of each model Village Forest. 1b. Copies of Village Forest management plans and associated local laws (PerDes); membership and log of collaborative monitoring activities;	- The collaborative forest management approach that has been pioneered in parts of Merangin District is replicable in other buffer zone areas.

<p>biodiversity forest in the KSNP buffer zone and laying the foundation for replication of this model through-out the KSNP landscape and Sumatra-wide.</p>	<p>funding secured for ongoing management, beyond Darwin project period; 1c. VF Council established for collaboration between VF villages; 1d. Lessons learned and case studies from 8 model Village Forests published, disseminated, and presented publically.</p>	<p>copies of funding agreements for ongoing support of collaborative management activities; 1c. Membership list and meeting minutes of VF Council. 1d. Published learning and guidance for VF designation and management; dissemination list; presentation at minimum 4 national / int'l events.</p>	
<p>2. Capacity in place within AKAR Network members and local government to promote and facilitate replication of the village forest model throughout the KSNP landscape.</p>	<p>2a. 3 AKAR members trained and confident to act as local facilitators to establish Village Forest and collaborative management activities – replication of Darwin model initiated in up to 4 additional villages by end of project; 2b. At least 4 AKAR NGOs have skills in participatory mapping, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, GIS and data management, legal basis and establishment of Village Forest by end of project; 2c. AKAR members, KSNP and Forestry better able to monitor threat in Village Forest and other KSNP buffer zone areas through GIS facility by Yr 2.</p>	<p>2a. Training materials and feedback forms, attendee lists, photos, meeting notes, testimonies from village leaders, planning documents for replication of model in additional villages; 2b. Training materials and feedback forms, attendee lists, photos, meeting notes; 2c. GIS facility expert Terms of Reference and CV; MoUs in place between stakeholders regarding access and data sharing; samples of data analysis and mapping work produced by AKAR members.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With training and guidance from the staff of this project, AKAR Network will secure funding to apply the skills gained with Darwin support in other critical areas of the KSNP landscape.
<p>3. Technical and sociological foundations in place to enable Districts included in the project area to access long-term and equitable finance mechanisms for sustainable forest protection (for example, REDD)</p>	<p>3a. At least 8 AKAR member organisations, key stakeholders from 8 villages, 10 government staff from 2 districts all have understanding of climate change; environment service payment mechanisms/REDD; 3b. Commitment from plantation holders to conserve HCVF in concession area as permanent buffer to KSNP; 3c. Potential for carbon-based finance in project area evaluated; assessment of suitability of sustainable finance options.</p>	<p>3a. Questionnaire assessments of participant understanding pre-/post-training; participant testimony regarding value of training 3b. Copies of agreements with plantation concession holders; 3c. Reports of carbon baseline assessments, feasibility study for REDD/ environmental service payment mechanisms; REDD Project Identification Note (PIN) for selected villages, copy of implementation plan to leverage sustainable and equitable finance in project area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plantation / mining companies in the KSNP landscape will be receptive to sustainable management of concession areas; - REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) will be included in the post-Kyoto Protocol – a decision that is pending at the UNFCCC COP in Copenhagen, Dec 2009.

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 **Project Inception Workshop** – Multi-stakeholder workshop to launch project; introduce external team members; review work plan and strategy
- 1.2 **Selection of 8 priority villages for support to establish Hutan Desa** – rapid field assessment, village meetings
- 1.3 **Training in participative mapping, principles of forest management and forest law** – up to 8 forest-edge villages (*see also Activity 2.1*)
- 1.4 **Participative mapping and agreement of Village Forest boundaries**
- 1.5 **Establish and implement forest management framework** – participatory development of forest management guidelines, village laws (*Perdes*), collaborative patrol teams
- 1.6 **Legal designation of Village Forests** – legal process for forest status change, village-District Government agreements confirm support to protect Village Forests
- 1.7 **Create formally recognised Village Forest Management Council** – governance body for all Village Forest areas established
- 1.8 **Fundraising for sustained management post-Darwin support** – will also be addressed through **Activity 3.4**
- 1.9 **Document and disseminate Village Forest model**
- 2.1 **Training in participative mapping, principles of forest management and forest law** – AKAR NGO members, Forestry Department and KSNP staff
- 2.2 **Partner capacity-building / training** – GIS and data management, human-wildlife conflict avoidance and mitigation, fundraising and project management
- 2.3 **Establishment & collaborative management of GIS for KSNP buffer-zone** – shared resource of AKAR members, KSNP, Forestry Departments in KSNP districts; young Indonesian scientists and other stakeholders
- 3.1 **Rapid High Conservation Value Forest assessment** – meta-analysis of primary data available from prior FFI / DICE research and field verification
- 3.2 **Climate change and REDD training for civil society and local Government partners** – intensive, practical understanding of climate change implications, forest carbon assessment, costs / benefits of REDD and principles of benefits sharing
- 3.3 **Training in carbon baseline assessment for selected village clusters**
- 3.4 **Environmental services payment system / REDD feasibility study for project area**
- 3.5 **Project Identification Note (PIN) development for selected villages**
- 3.6 **Engagement with plantation holders in Merangin and Sarolangun Districts** – to secure commitment and provide support to ensure conservation of HCVF in concession areas.

Monitoring activities:

Indicators: P1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d (indicators for development of Village Forest Model)

- Project partners will develop a detailed work plan with quarterly milestones: indicators will then be followed closely to determine whether progress is satisfactory, adjustment of the work plan / adaptive management needed etc. This will be discussed in team meetings and reports.
- Informal monthly meetings will ensure that close contact is maintained between the field team and pilot villages throughout implementation and any opportunities / problems are identified and responded to at the earliest opportunity. Qualitative methods used to evaluate changes in community attitudes to forest protection during project.
- A baseline assessment of threat to forest in the project area will be developed based on encroachment data from Department of Forestry and consultation in each pilot village. Results of collaborative monitoring patrols will inform change in threat.

Indicators: P2, P3, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a (indicators for training and capacity building)

- Trainee group profiles used as a baseline to measure against knowledge and skills gained.
- Training and workshop participants complete questionnaires to determine value of these events, and any areas requiring follow-up.
- For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 3a use qualitative measures to assess changes in community attitudes

Indicators: P3, 3b, 3c (indicators for private sector engagement and assessment of sustainable finance strategies)

- Project partners will develop a detailed field work plan with quarterly milestones: indicators will then be followed closely to determine whether progress is satisfactory, adjustment of the work plan / adaptive management needed etc. This will be discussed in team meetings and reports.

Overall:

- Project partners monitor and evaluate the progress, context, risks and assumptions of the DI project on a bi-annual basis, based on yearly DI work plans
- Project partners conduct participatory evaluations mid-term and in the last trimester of the project, informing adaptive management and validating results in the field.

18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.¹

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0 Project partners develop detailed yearly work plan; design M&E templates; complete project baseline against key log-frame indicators	2												
M1 <u>Quarterly</u> review meetings, plus <u>biannual</u> formal reviews and reporting to review progress against indicators and manage adaptively.	12												
1.1 Project Inception Workshop	0.25												
1.2 Selection of 8 priority villages for support to establish Village Forests	3												
1.3 Training in participative mapping, forest management and forest law	18												
1.4 Participative mapping and agreement of Village Forest boundaries	21												
1.5 Establish and implement forest management framework	27												
1.6 Legal designation of Village Forests	21												
1.7 Create formally recognised Hutan Desa Management Council	6												
1.8 Fundraising for sustained forest management post-Darwin support	12												
1.9 Document and disseminate Village Forest model	12												
2.1 Training in participative mapping, forest management and forest law	18												
2.2 Partner capacity-building / training – GIS, human-wildlife conflict etc	15												
2.3 Establishment and collaborative management of KSNP buffer-zone GIS	28												
3.1 Rapid High Conservation Value Forest Assessment	3												
3.2 Climate change and REDD training for civil society partners	3												
3.3 Training in carbon baseline assessment - selected village clusters	6												
3.4 Environmental services payment system / REDD feasibility study	9												
3.5 Project Identification Note (PIN) development for selected villages	6												
3.6 Engagement with plantation holders in Merangin / Sarolangun Districts	24												

¹ Note: To avoid confusion, no. months relates to total period of time over which activities will be completed rather than total intensive time required for each activity

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	√
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	√
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	√
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	√
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	√
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	√
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	√
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	√
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	√
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	√
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	√
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	√
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	√
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	√
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	√
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	√
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	√
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	√
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	√
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	√
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	√
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	√
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	√
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	√
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	√

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

During the first two months of the project, FFI, L-TB and ICRAF will prepare a detailed yearly work plan in collaboration with Government partners and members of the AKAR Network; design monitoring and evaluation templates; and will complete a baseline for the project against the key indicators identified in the project log frame. FFI and L-TB will monitor progress towards expected outcomes once every six months; will conduct a mid-term participatory evaluation to inform adaptive management, and a participatory assessment of lessons learned during the last trimester of the project. These activities will also inform the development of communication materials that document best practice in Village Forest development. All meetings and key communications will be minuted to ensure consistent tracking and monitoring of progress, and also to assess the need for adaptive management in response to changes in context, risks / opportunities and project assumptions.

As the project derives its greatest impact from activities at the local level, indicators will be monitored in a participatory way together with the members of the up to 8 villages involved in establishing Village Forests. An initial baseline (pre-project Village Profile) will be developed with community and institutional actors in each project village. Progress in establishment of Village Forests (*indicators 1a-1c*) will be measured against procedural milestones in the work plan; impact on forest threat reduction will be measured against the established baseline through assessment of the results of collaborative forest patrols; qualitative tools, such as Most Significant Change, will be used to monitor changes in community attitudes to forest resources and customary forest management during the project. Forest patrols will also be used monitor conservation areas negotiated within private sector concessions.

Progress in capacity-building and awareness-raising (*indicators 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a*) will be monitored against baseline capacity profiles, with qualitative assessment through questionnaire, participant testimony, and observation; and quantitative outputs from use of skills, such as GIS maps.

Progress in assessment of potential sustainable finance streams will be measured against procedural milestones, including the material outputs of technical carbon stock and land tenure assessments and collaborative development of the implementation plan to pursue sustainable finance options.

As the project will establish a new model of customary forest governance, detailed reporting of all steps, challenges and learning will be essential to inform documentation and dissemination of the Village Forest model. This information will be supported by a participatory evaluation in the last trimester of the project and a desk study and cross visit-based assessment of other approaches to community forest governance and management elsewhere in Indonesia, which will enable FFI and its partners to place the Village Forest model in a wider context (*1d*).

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

In 2008 Fauna & Flora International had a total income of £10,376,324 from the following sources:

- 35% Government & Multilateral
- 24.5% Trusts & Foundations
- 24% Corporate
- 15% Individuals
- 1% Membership
- 0.5% Investment

Donor relationships have been maintained over a prolonged period of activity, demonstrating both a strong conservation performance and technical credibility, combined with effective financial management and reporting. Furthermore, conservation expenditure accounted for 82% of overall expenditure in 2008, with 13% being spent on Management and Administration and a further 5% on Fundraising and Communications.

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:**FFI – KSNP Tiger Protection and Conservation Programme: £XXX**

(USFW, Australia Zoo, 21st Century Tiger, Seaworld Busch Gardens, Dreamworld)

- Funding period: Through-out period of Darwin support

IUCN Netherlands Ecosystem Small Grants (EGP) : £XXX

Funding period: April – August 2010

Unconfirmed:**AusAid Human Rights Small Grants Scheme (HRSGS): £XXX**

- *Funding period: Feb 2010 – Jan 2012*

PT Antam: £XXX

- *Mining company with commitment to conservation and operations within western Merangin*
- *Funding period: April 2012 – March 2013*

23. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Financial resources:

FFI - KSNP Tiger Protection and Conservation Programme: US \$XXX per annum

(USFW, Australia Zoo, 21st Century Tiger, Seaworld Busch Gardens, Dreamworld)

This FFI programme, implemented in partnership with KSNP and ongoing since 2000, tackles the issues of poaching of Sumatran Tiger and tiger prey species; human-wildlife conflict; and the degradation of tiger habitat, particularly within KSNP. The activities of the programme are highly complimentary, and will provide invaluable support and historic experience, to the proposed project.

Funding in kind:

ESRI Conservation Grants Programme: £5,000 - GIS software licenses

Landsat, ICRAF, KSNP Authority and Department of Forestry: satellite imagery and GIS data

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Yes, advice attached

No**

***FFI has been operational in Indonesia and in the project area since 1995 and has strong knowledge of the local operating environment.*

CERTIFICATION 2010/11

On behalf of the trustees/company* of Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

(*delete as appropriate)

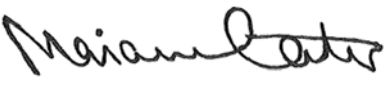
I apply for a grant of **£XXX** in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2011 on the activities specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	Marianne Carter
Position in the organisation	Director of Conservation Capacity

Signed



Date:

30/11/2009

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	√
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	√
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	√
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	√
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	√
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	√
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working 50%+ on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	√
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	√
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	√
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	√
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	√

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 30 November 2009** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a signed hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Tuesday 1 December 2009**.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.