
DIR27S2\1006

Delivering public-private partnerships to benefit farmers and biodiversity in Sulawesi

Through a community, government and private sector partnership, the project will support coconut farmers, reduce forest threats and restore critical watersheds in North Sulawesi. Community conservation commitments alongside agricultural training will support biodiversity-friendly production and improve farmer livelihoods through higher yields and diversified incomes. Forest restoration will reduce flooding, while collaborative management between government and communities, underpinned by a robust monitoring system, will ensure the future protection of forests and biodiversity, and demonstrate a scalable model for the region.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Jeni
Surname Pareira
Tel [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Wildlife Conservation Society
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Delivering public-private partnerships to benefit farmers and biodiversity in Sulawesi

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR27S1\100123

DIR27S1\1703

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Indonesia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 July 2021

End date:

31 December 2023

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

2 years, 6 months

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
Amount:	£125,297.00	£170,267.00	£202,903.00	£0.00	£ 498,467.00

Q6a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

PT Cargill is committed to providing co-financing of USD [REDACTED]). These funds will focus on elements of Output 1 and Output 2, with a focus on farmer field activities, meetings, workshops and domestic travel costs. We are in process of finalising the grant agreement with PT Cargill, and expect the funds will be disbursed in March 2021, three months earlier than the start date of this proposal.

Additionally, WCS has secured support from a private foundation (The Silent Foundation) to cover USD [REDACTED] of its core staff costs and activities cost.

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total project cost (total cost is the Darwin request plus other funding required to run the project). [REDACTED]

Section 3 - Project Summary

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Through a community, government and private sector partnership, the project will support coconut farmers, reduce forest threats and restore critical watersheds in North Sulawesi. Community conservation commitments alongside agricultural training will support biodiversity-friendly production and improve farmer livelihoods through higher yields and diversified incomes. Forest restoration will reduce flooding,

while collaborative management between government and communities, underpinned by a robust monitoring system, will ensure the future protection of forests and biodiversity, and demonstrate a scalable model for the region.

Section 4 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q8. Objectives for the Darwin Initiative

Please indicate which of the fund objectives (listed on p.8 of the guidance) you will be addressing.

- To understand and tackle impacts of agriculture practices on biodiversity, livelihoods and climate
- To promote the responsible stewardship of natural assets

Q9. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q9a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q9b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the aims of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

The project will contribute towards meeting the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) objectives outlined in article 6 (General measures for conservation and general use), article 10 (Sustainable use of components of biological diversity), and article 11 (Incentive measures). Activities under this project are particularly relevant to the agricultural biodiversity and forest biodiversity programme of work. More specifically in Indonesia, this project will support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to meet its National Targets (NTs) under the CBD, with a particular focus on achieving progress towards, among others, NT7: Improved sustainably managed land for agriculture (in line with Aichi Target 7); NT11: Realization of sustainable maintenance and improvement of conservation areas, including sustainable management of protected forest (in line with Aichi Target 11); NT12: Realization of efforts to maintain the populations of endangered species as a national conservation priority (in line with Aichi Target 12); and NT14: Improved functionality of integrated ecosystems to ensure the improvement of essential services (water, health, livelihoods, and tourism) (in line with Aichi Target 14).

Training and support for farmers to improve land productivity under Output 2 is in line with GoI's efforts to achieve NT7- improved sustainably managed land for agriculture, as outlined in the IBSAP (Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) document. The development of a landscape co-management plan, forest patrol activities, and forest rehabilitation proposed under Output 3 directly contributes to the protection of high biodiversity value forest in the landscape and improved management of the first Ecosystem Essential area in North Sulawesi, which will support progress towards achieving NT11. These activities, along with the estimation of species population and trends, and habitat condition under Output 1 will also contribute to the protection of GoI's priority endangered species, including the maleo

(Macrocephalon maleo) and the black-crested macaque (Macaca nigra) and support the progress towards achieving NT12.

By supporting increased production and productivity of environmentally-friendly agricultural products (in this case through improved practices in “no-deforestation” coconut production, the exploration of value-added virgin coconut oil and the identification of alternative income sources), this project will contribute to the achievement of NT14. The project will also support GoI’s target to restore ecosystems outside conservation areas through watershed forest rehabilitation proposed under Output 3 and contributes towards progress to meet NT15 (Realization of conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems in the region).

Q9c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / CMS / Ramsar / UNFCCC focal point in the host country?

Yes

If yes, please give details.

WCS operates in Indonesia under an MoU with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), signed by the Director General (DG) of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, and liaises regularly with the DG on all WCS activities in Indonesia. The DG acts as the CBD focal point for Indonesia. We will therefore liaise regularly with the DG concerning the project, research and lessons learned.

Q9d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

This project contributes to the SDG12 (Responsible consumption and production) by supporting Cargill to address deforestation and support farmers within its copra supply chain, aligning with targets around achieving the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and encouraging large, transnational companies to adopt sustainable practices, while ensuring support for smallholders. Support and training will be provided for farmers to implement good agricultural practices (GAP) and reduce forest conversion pressures. To ensure GAP-adoption and improved livelihoods, training will be tailored to farmer needs.

We will also support SDG5 on Gender Equality through mainstreaming gender issues in a design that ensures the full participation of women in activities and empowers them to be directly involved in decision-making processes, as training recipients, including financial management linked to household funds.

By reducing forest clearance in the landscape by 20%, the project supports SDG15 (Life on land), ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forest ecosystems. Specifically, working with the Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (BNWNP) Authority, Forest Management Unit (FMU), communities and the district government, the development of a co-management plan to improve forest management will support sustainable management for all forest types. Combined with joint patrols and community conservation agreements, the co-management plan will ensure effective protection of the habitats of endangered species, including the maleo. Farmer training in crop and soil management will also reduce the risk of land degradation, effectively decoupling (short term) improvements in farmer welfare and agricultural development from forest degradation in the landscape.

Section 5 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q10. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative or IWT Challenge Fund award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes





If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).





Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT 084	Andrew Dunn	Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Nigeria-Cameroon Green Corridor
IWT 080	Rob Wallace	Expanding Local Intelligence Networks to Combat Jaguar IWT in Bolivia
IWT 076	Roan McNab	Cross-Border Coordination to Reduce IWT in the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor
Darwin 27-013	Robert Tizard	Conserving Myanmar's wetland biodiversity through sustainable rice standards
Darwin 26-013	Maria Fleytas	Conservation and poverty alleviation through sustainable ranching in Paraguay
Darwin 26-012	Lilian Painter	Biodiversity conservation, vicuña health and local livelihoods in Apolobamba, Bolivia





Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [WCS 2020 Impact Report 2020 reduced](#)
 08/02/2021
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 pdf 5.74 MB

 [Audited Financial Statements 2020 WCS](#)
 08/02/2021
 16:54:16
 pdf 355.8 KB

 [Audited Financial Statements 2019 WCS](#)
 08/02/2021
 16:54:04
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Section 6 - Project Partners

Q11. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) 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 partners to be involved in the project. Please provide Letters of Support for the Lead Organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name: Wildlife Conservation Society

Website address: www.wcs.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

As the project lead, WCS will lead on and coordinate the delivery of all project outputs in partnership with government, community and private sector partners. This includes leading on the development of a landscape assessment framework and monitoring system; developing and delivering a farmer training and capacity building programme; and, facilitating the development and adoption of a co-management model for the landscape with key government and community stakeholders.

WCS has had a formal programme in Indonesia since 1991 and has worked in North Sulawesi since 1999, collaborating closely with local partners, including the BNWNP Authority in SMART patrols and biodiversity surveys, and working more broadly across the landscape with communities and government partners in Bolaang Mongondow Selatan District.

This project will also build on WCS's experience in developing sustainable landscape partnerships to support smallholder farmer livelihoods and reduce deforestation pressures at the forest frontier (a 'Forest First' approach). This model has been successfully trialed in the Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape in southern Sumatra, through a partnership with communities, the National Park, eight coffee companies, and local and national government.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (BNWNP) Authority

Website address: <http://www.boganinaniwartabone.org>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

BNWNP Authority is a technical implementation unit under the MoEF. It is responsible for managing and conserving the natural resources and ecosystems within the 287,100 ha BNWNP.

BNWNP was established in 1982 and currently has 77 core staff in charge of forest protection, biodiversity conservation, mapping and spatial analysis, forest fire control, development of ecosystem services and ecotourism, and community empowerment.

Since 1991, BNWNP has been working together with WCS in conserving flagship species in the park. In this project, the BNWNP staff will work closely with WCS to establish the framework and monitoring system for biodiversity and deforestation, continue conducting forest patrol and rehabilitation of the priority area within the national park and in collaboration with the adjacent FMU. BNWNP will lead the discussion within the Government Working Group under a multi-stakeholder forum including the development of a co-management plan. In the longer term, BNWNP will play a key role in the implementation of the co-management plan.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

If no, please provide details

We are in the process of securing a LoS as part of our discussions with the BNWNP Authority to develop our Annual Workplan. This is conducted each year to outline our proposals and plan our joint activities in BNWNP, therefore it is important that these two processes align.

2. Partner Name:

PT Cargill

Website address:

www.cargill.com

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Cargill is a large agribusiness company and a major stakeholder in the copra sector in North Sulawesi. Cargill operates a copra crushing plant in Amurang, sourcing coconuts from across North Sulawesi, including from BolSel District. Cargill has experience in implementing programmes that support smallholder farmers to improve their practices and yields and that promote the sustainability and transparency of Cargill's supply chain in the region. This has included training farmers in their 'Farming as a Business' curriculum, supporting the implementation of GAP, and enabling access to seedlings. Cargill is providing project co-financing to support the provision of technical assistance to smallholder farmers, to support a transition to biodiversity-friendly and more productive coconut production. Cargill will provide technical support to WCS in the design and delivery of this farmer training programme, building on their existing training materials and experiences, and is committed to exploring the potential provision of seedlings to rehabilitate ageing coconut palms, as well as to support restoration in the landscape. Cargill will also work with project partners to explore the potential for market incentives, including preferential sourcing from farmers in BolSel, for sustainable and deforestation-free practices in the landscape.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Forestry Agency of North Sulawesi Province

Website address:

<https://dishutda.sulutprov.go.id>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Forestry Agency of North Sulawesi Province is in charge of forestry issues in the province, including the formulation of technical regulations for forestry and the management of production forests, forest inventory, nature conservation, forest rehabilitation and social forestry, outside of conservation areas. The Forestry Agency is also in charge of the design of, and proposes the establishment of 6 Production and Protection FMUs, including FMU II Bolaang Mongondow Selatan-Bolaang Mongondow Timur (Bolsel-Boltim), which borders the southern extent of BNWNP and forms a core part of the project's focal area (see below).

In this project the Provincial Forestry Agency will provide the forest administration framework for all project interventions in the Production Forest Management Unit II, which is in the buffer zone of BNWNP.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:	Forestry Management Unit II - Bolsel-Boltim (FMU II)
Website address:	N/A
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>The FMU II - Bolsel-Boltim was established in December 2017, covering a total area of 138,402 ha, and consisting of protected forest (53,885 ha), production forest (23,535 ha), and limited production forest (61,243 ha). The FMU II has a long term management plan for 2019-2028, which focuses on designing forest blocks, rehabilitation, resolving tenurial conflict, involving communities in forest management through the establishment of village forest and social forestry, the establishment of FMU's core business through the utilization of non-timber forest products and establishing partnerships with concessionaires operating in the area.</p> <p>The FMU II is responsible for day-to-day on-site management of the area and is currently working together with WCS in piloting a forest patrol system. In the project, we will fully operationalise this system and, together with the BNWNP authority, establish a joint patrol system to cover the project landscape. FMU II together with BNWNP will lead the development of a co-management plan with communities and in the longer term will implement the plan in the FMU area.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

5. Partner Name:	Research and Development Agency of Bolaang Mongondow Selatan District (BAPPELITBANGDA)
Website address:	N/A

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

BAPPELITBANGDA is a Bolsel district government agency that is responsible for coordinating the formulation and implementation of policies concerning district development planning.

In this project, BAPPELITBANGDA will support the establishment of a monitoring system, particularly for flooding, socio-economic conditions of communities and land use change outside of the forest area.

BAPPELITBANGDA will work with WCS to support the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum in support of reduced deforestation, sustainable agriculture and improved farmer livelihoods and the formulation of a co-management plan. In the longer-term, the agency will coordinate the implementation of the plan, particularly in the non-forest area, and coordinate local government support for smallholders to produce sustainable agricultural commodities and ensure the development of viable livelihoods. BAPPELITBANGDA also will lead in the formulation of local government policies and programmes to incentivise farmers to produce deforestation-free commodities.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

6. Partner Name:

Manado State Polytechnic (POLIMDO)

Website address:

www.polimdo.ac.id

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

POLIMDO is a state vocational university for applied science, established in 1999 in Manado, with a vision to become an excellent higher education vocational institution, operating at an international standard. It has 6 majors, including civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, accounting, business administration and tourism. POLIMDO is the key partner in North Sulawesi for the UK Government "Skill for Prosperity" programme, implemented by the International Labour Organization.

In this project, POLIMDO will work together with WCS to conduct farmer mapping and farmer needs assessments, to inform the formulation of the farmer training curricula and GAP modules, and to strengthen farmer organisational capacity. POLIMDO will also support the identification of alternative sustainable sources of income for farmers in the landscape and associated technology needed.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

Communities in the villages of Mataindo, Mataindo Utara and Torosik:





The villages of Mataindo (2,842 hectares, population: 661,180 households, 40% farmers), Mataindo Utara (population: 796, 95% farmers) and Torosik (6,000 hectares, population: 712,191 households, 37% farmers) comprise a mosaic of forest and agricultural land, containing important forested wildlife corridors and the 1992-hectare Wildlife Refuge, recently designated by Bolsel government.

Farmers rely predominantly on coconut, plus nutmeg, cloves and other crops in some areas. Traditional methods, low yields and ageing trees have led to insecure livelihoods. Coconuts are processed into copra, which is then sold mainly to Cargill's Amurang facility, 4-5 hours away near Manado, meaning high transportation costs and farmers opting to sell to middlemen and receiving prices below market value.

WCS has worked with these communities to support maleo conservation and raise conservation awareness for over a decade, through biodiversity monitoring, and construction and management of WCS's research station. WCS has supported the integration of conservation into village activities, including supporting the Torosik development plan (2018).

Communities will engage to conserve forests, while improving their livelihoods. Communities will develop conservation agreements and receive GAP-training and identify alternative income sources. Communities will support the implementation of forest patrols and restoration.

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [WCS Cover Letter and Letters of Support .com piled](#)
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Section 7 - Project Staff

Q12. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found in the guidance.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Jeni Pareira	Project Leader	20	Checked
William Marthy	Terrestrial Senior Programme Manager. Leadership; liaison with MoEF in Jakarta including with the CBD Focal Point; formulation of project protected area strategy	7	Checked
Iwan Hunowo	Sulawesi Programme Manager. Leadership; programme design and management; stakeholder engagement at the district and provincial level in North Sulawesi	20	Checked
Leonie Lawrence	Regional Commodities Specialist: private sector engagement and partnership input	5	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Sustainable Landscape Coordinator (to be recruited)	Field team leader: oversight of community engagement, private sector engagement at the landscape level, field team and landscape activities; coordination of multi-stakeholder partnership with other staff	100	Checked
Alfons Patandung	Biodiversity Specialist: oversight of biodiversity surveys and monitoring; support development of co-management plan	20	Checked
Christomus Bode	SMART Coordinator: Oversight of the implementation of forest patrol using Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool; training of community-government ranger team	20	Checked


Herman Teguh	Protected Area Specialist: facilitation of multi-stakeholder meeting to formulate co-management plan; maintain engagement with BNWNP and FMU authorities in the implementation of the plan	20	Checked
Riza Aryani	Senior Researcher: Support establishment of a monitoring system; analysis of socio-economic conditions, feasibility assessment and development of VCO business plan and/or other potential source of income	30	Checked
Astriad Soraya Fitriani	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist: Perform monitoring and evaluation of the project; provide feedback to adjust project strategy; document lessons learned	30	Checked
Sakti Murti	Spatial Analyst Specialist: data analysis and design and development of the landscape monitoring system	25	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked


Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 Project staff CVs JDs consolidated

 08/02/2021

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 pdf 210.16 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 8 - Problem statement

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be

listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).

The island of Sulawesi has a wealth of biodiversity and high species endemism. WCS has worked in northern Sulawesi since 1999 through long-term government, community, NGO and academic partnerships. Our work has primarily focused on the 287,100 ha BNWNP, Sulawesi's largest protected area, and its southern buffer zone in Bolsel District, comprising part of the FMU II (139,400 ha) and the gazetted Binerean wildlife corridor (Tanjung Binerean).

This landscape is critical for biodiversity, providing habitat for a number of endemic and endangered species (including lowland anoa, black crested macaque, babirusa and maleo), and vital ecosystem services. The recently established (2017) FMU II in the southern buffer zone comprises production and protection forest. Despite having a long-term management plan, including community collaboration in forest management, staff currently lack technical capacity, especially in biodiversity monitoring and management and patrols. At the same time, broader government and community engagement is needed across the Binerean wildlife corridor to support biodiversity conservation and community development in the wider landscape.

The landscape's forests are bordered by farming communities, who mainly grow coconuts for the production of copra, a key contributor to North Sulawesi's GDP (>20% is derived from agricultural exports, primarily coconut oil and fat) (BPS 2019). Bolsel has a population of 71,533, >50% of whom rely on farming (primarily coconuts) for their main income (BPS 2020). Despite high international copra demand, ageing palms (between 30-60 years) and limited knowledge of good agricultural practices lead to low yields (c.1.4 ton/hectare/year compared to as much as 3.5 ton/ha/year from high yielding varieties) (MoA 2013, WCS 2019). There is no "value-addition" within the coconut supply chain in the landscape and with poor processing techniques, low prices and limited income diversification, farmers struggle to earn viable incomes and lack livelihood resilience. Bolsel has the lowest Human Development Index in North Sulawesi (65.3 vs 73.0: provincial average), and most farmers live on average incomes of <GBP110/month (BPS 2020) This risks farmers abandoning their coconut plantations and clearing new areas in an attempt to increase their incomes by planting other crops, increasing conversion pressure on biodiversity-rich forest and critical watersheds. One consequence is increasingly intense and frequent flooding, which further threatens livelihood security. From 2005-2017, there were >140 flooding events downstream of BNWNP, impacting >120,000 people (BNPM 2017). WCS assessments of land use change show that a growing proportion of the area's lowland forests is at risk of deforestation, threatening biodiversity and further exacerbating the risk of floods and farmer livelihood insecurity.

Maintaining coconut farms and improving productivity are important as farmers consider coconut as an essential commodity for their economic resilience, while ecologically, coconut farms also provide important corridors for the flagship maleo, connecting beach nesting grounds with the BNWNP area. Maleo often walk rather than fly and so easily pass through coconut palms. Replacing coconut with other agricultural commodities may change the ecological condition of this important corridor.

Section 9 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q14. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on:

- **How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.**

- **The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.**
- **How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).**
- **How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).**

We are developing an integrated strategy to conserve biodiversity and improve farmer livelihoods through forest protection, restoration and sustainable agriculture, underpinned by a collaborative multi-stakeholder partnership and landscape monitoring. The project will implement a scalable co-management model that aligns conservation action inside the forest area with community interventions at the forest frontier. This aligns with WCS's 'Forest First' Approach that is progressing in a protected area landscape in Sumatra, where we have brought together the National Park authority, communities, eight coffee companies and subnational government to address deforestation and support >10,000 farmers to achieve resilient and profitable livelihoods.

Expanding on long-term support to BNWNP, we will improve forest governance in the wider landscape by strengthening management capacity of the FMU established in BNWNP's southern buffer zone to fulfil its management objectives. We will support the development and implementation of a government and community co-management plan, including training and deploying community-government ranger patrol using SMART (<https://smartconservationtools.org>), in line with adaptive management standards set by the SMART Consortium. To restore priority watershed areas, we will engage relevant government agencies for seedling provision and work closely with communities to support restoration.

Most farmers in the landscape supply Cargill's copra plant in Amurang, yet are geographically remote and receive little government or private sector support. We will engage and consult partners (government, community and private sector) to establish a multi-stakeholder forum, joint vision and strategy for the landscape which supports farmers and protects forests. To the south of the FMU, the Binerean wildlife corridor - gazetted by Bolsel District - provides a focus for trialling community development activities that enhance biodiversity conservation in a mosaic of forest and agricultural land. We will assess farmer needs, including knowledge of GAP, organisation, and access to inputs, markets and finance. Through participatory rural appraisals, we will develop community conservation commitments and design a farmer training programme to incentivise zero deforestation production, adapting Cargill's curriculum, 'Coconut Farming as a Business', which has demonstrated increased yields and livelihoods across the region. Our programme will focus on GAP-training (adapting modules on 'Optimising productivity') and the potential to rehabilitate coconut palms for improved yields within existing plantations. Training will be delivered via demonstration plots, workshops and with key farmers to support uptake. Improved practices and coconut varieties have the potential to increase yields to 2.8-3.4 tons and significantly boost incomes. Based on our understanding of maleo home ranges and nesting sites, we will work with farmers to identify options for intercropping and diversification that support livelihoods whilst maintaining habitat connectivity (building on modules on 'Maximising the utilisation of coconut farms'). Finally, we will explore and develop opportunities for added value in the coconut supply chain in the landscape by developing a draft business plan for an organic virgin coconut oil enterprise, which will form the basis for further investment. We will work with Cargill to ensure market access for farmers in 'zero deforestation' sourcing areas, incentivising zero deforestation compliance, and with local government to develop policy incentives that reinforce community conservation agreements.

This work will be underpinned by a landscape assessment framework and monitoring system, with indicators developed in consultation with project stakeholders. This will contain data on biodiversity (camera trap, transect surveys), land use and land use change (satellite imagery analysis, ground truthing), and socio-economic conditions (farmer surveys, farm mapping, focus group discussions), and inform the development and implementation of project strategies throughout the landscape.

In parallel, we will support improved capacity, opportunities for research and monitoring and sharing of lessons learned by working through the student Research Fellowship Programme (preceding the project)

and with Manado State Polytechnic to conduct applied conservation and agroforestry research in the landscape. Engagement and government-led stakeholder consultation from village to national level throughout will disseminate results and lessons learned to partners with a focus on supporting uptake of the model at the district level, initially in Bolsel and then neighbouring districts.

The project will be delivered by a core landscape team in Bolsel, responsible for community outreach, farmer training, government-community ranger patrols, biodiversity monitoring and landscape-level stakeholder engagement. Wider partnership coordination and government engagement will be led by the team based in Manado with support from staff in Bogor, who will liaise with MoEF, including the CBD focal point, and includes the Project Lead. We will replicate project management approaches for our sustainable landscapes partnership in southern Sumatra, which utilises the M&E system and 'Asana' platform as core project management tools, and SMART patrol system to monitor patrol effort and efficacy.

Q15. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result.

For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

The active participation of community and government stakeholders is critical to conserve the project landscape and to support smallholder farmers to produce biodiversity-friendly agricultural commodities. Community outreach has therefore been interwoven in the project's design for stakeholder engagement, especially to improve awareness on the importance of forests and their ecosystem services, including the risk posed by producing agricultural commodities that degrade forests and these services, which threatens livelihood security. In turn, this is anticipated to elicit strong community support for the conservation of the landscape through community-based patrols, restoration, forest management and by applying sustainable agriculture practices in their farming activities.

Through one-to-one meetings and multi-stakeholder forum meetings, WCS will communicate clear and consistent messages to government, private sector, and other stakeholders along the commodity supply chain in the landscape, on the importance of forests and their ecosystem services. We will draw attention to flood prevention and the risk posed by agricultural commodity production associated with deforestation to the sustainability of the agricultural sector in this region and to the companies sourcing from this area. We expect the discussion will stimulate collective action to support conservation of the landscape and improvement of smallholders' livelihoods. We expect the local government will actively support the community in the landscape and formulate regulations that incentivise the community to produce biodiversity-friendly agricultural commodities. We also expect that it will influence the private sector sourcing policy, which is committed to only sourcing deforestation-free commodities and actively support their smallholders' supply base to comply with it.

WCS will produce a newsletter every six months to disseminate information on project progress to the relevant stakeholders. We will also support government-led stakeholder consultation workshops to compile and disseminate project results and lessons learned to village, district, provincial and national level partners.

Q16. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

Institutional and stakeholder group capacity building is a core part of the project design and will be tailored to the needs of government and community partners. The project will strengthen management of FMU II by training its staff and community partners to conduct joint patrols using a SMART patrol system. This includes open access software and site-based protection standards, developing capacity to independently monitor and appropriately mitigate threats (illegal logging and poaching). The project will improve capacity in forest biodiversity and socio-economics monitoring, through engagement of BNWNP and FMU staff in the development and implementation of the monitoring system, including biodiversity and community surveys.

At the community level, GAP-training will be provided to >500 farmers, building on existing training materials ('Coconut Farming as a Business', and continuous improvement modules on 'Optimising the productivity of coconut farms' and 'Maximising the utilisation of coconut farms') and adapting them to local farmer needs and landscape opportunities. Supporting organisational capacity (farmer groups and community institutions) and working with key farmers will ensure that improved practices are mainstreamed in the community and support improved agricultural capacity over the long-term. Through the multi-stakeholder partnership, we will make these curricula available to the district government to support agricultural extension services.

Partnering with POLIMDO, the project will involve students by providing opportunities for them to learn directly from field implementation, including in the design and implementation of the farmer training programme. In addition, we will deliver a capacity-building programme for young Indonesian conservationists, through small grants provided to conduct applied research to monitor and inform implementation of socio-economic and biodiversity aspects of the integrated forest management strategy in the landscape. This will support improved capacity at the individual and institutional level by co-creating research projects that can be initiated in the project period and supported into the future.

Q17. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

Gender equality is a core WCS value and will be fully considered in the planning and execution of project activities so that it does not exacerbate gender inequalities in the landscape.

The project will ensure the full participation of women in livelihood activities and empower them to be directly involved in decision-making processes and as training recipients, including financial management linked to household funds. In households in the landscape, both women and men are involved in farming, but women are also responsible for household tasks, such as childcare, cooking and cleaning. The farmer mapping and needs assessment and reporting framework (and project M&E system) will include socio-economic indicators to capture disaggregated data on gender, such as gender-based roles and specific needs, for monitoring, reporting and adapting the project strategy. This will help to ensure that women and men are both equally engaged and invited to participate in project meetings, workshops and training, as well as feasibly able to attend, with sessions adapted accordingly to maximise representation of women. Activity reports will include data on participants disaggregated by gender to monitor gender integration and ensure we can adapt accordingly.

We will also promote women in leadership and decision-making positions when considering institutional strengthening and working with farmer groups and a training of trainers approach to promoting uptake of

GAP, partly guided by the needs assessment. Furthermore, the project will promote representation by ensuring enumerator teams and project staff, especially in community-engagement roles include women. It is estimated that 50% of the project's beneficiaries will be women.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

In the short-term, the project will improve rural livelihood through community engagement that elicits more sustainable agricultural practices and restoration of forest areas, as well as improving the protection of forests, biodiversity and ecosystem services across the landscape through improved capacity of government agencies and communities under a co-management plan.

Biodiversity and forests:

Implementation of the co-management plan and improved capacity of FMU staff, community-government patrol teams, and improved community awareness are expected to reduce habitat fragmentation, poaching and other threats to biodiversity, and initiate habitat restoration in the short-term. This is expected to support the protection of the four priority MoEF species that are endemic to Sulawesi: lowland anoa (EN); babirusa (VU); black-crested macaque (CR); and, maleo (EN), increasing population trend trajectories by at least 10% (relative abundance and/or occupancy) in the project time-frame. Further benefits to biodiversity are anticipated as restoration activities progress and FMU management continues into the future, supporting enhanced landscape connectivity and recovering former parts of species' ranges.

At the same time, support for improved farmer livelihoods through more sustainable and resilient agricultural practices and the development of conservation agreements is expected to reduce deforestation by at least 20% within the project timeframe, leading to longer-term benefits as zero deforestation agricultural production demonstrates benefits over forest clearance leading to wider uptake across the landscape.

The co-management plan is expected to provide a strong foundation for longer term collaboration among stakeholders led by the government, to support the conservation of this critical landscape.

Rural communities:

In the short-term, the project aims to support >500 coconut farmers (direct beneficiaries) through a training programme that includes GAP training and support for institutional strengthening. These direct beneficiaries are then expected to see improved indices for well-being, including a 10% increase in household income as a result of project support, thereby increasing overall economic security. Participating farmers will receive high-quality GAP training, financial literacy training, exposure to new technologies, support for income diversification and improved access to finance to support business investment and planning, and improved access to market. This will provide long-lasting benefits for the participating farmers beyond the project lifespan and to a wider group within the community through the learning exchange process.

An estimated 4000 community members, at least 50% women (indirect beneficiaries), are expected to benefit from this support as well as restoration activities, via improved flood prevention, access to learning better farming techniques, economic security for the local economy, or spatial plans. Over the long-term, we expect benefits to spread across the landscape as integrated production and forest protection strategies gain ever increasing momentum and support from local communities and government.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

A robust environmental and socio-economic monitoring system is needed to support the design and implementation of integrated strategies that support forest protection, restoration and sustainable agricultural production (Output 1). Based on data from this system and an improved understanding of farmer needs, a multi-stakeholder partnership comprising government, private sector and communities will support >500 farmers to transition to sustainable production, improve their yields and increase and diversify their incomes, and access to market and finance. Combined with community conservation agreements, this will improve livelihoods and reduce threats to forests and biodiversity (Output 2). At the same time, support to improve the technical capacity of the FMU and the development of a co-management plan for the landscape between communities and government will increase and strengthen governance of high conservation value forests and restore critical watersheds, ensuring the buy in, support of, and benefits to, local communities (Output 3). As approaches are mainstreamed in institutions and at the community level, and with adoption by the district government, this model will lead to biodiversity and forest protection and restoration and viable livelihoods in the long term.

Q20. Exit Strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual".

Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?






At the community-level, we will support farmers with GAP training and institutional strengthening to develop approaches and systems for long-term use (including financial management, farm planning and income diversification), ensuring that benefits extend beyond the project. The development of community conservation commitments will be embedded in village and district-level regulations.

The development of a business plan for value-addition within the coconut supply chain (or other sources of income diversification) is expected to form the basis for new investment/funding support, building on the foundations of this project. At the same time, future opportunities for investment or funding support may evolve as we explore opportunities to improve understanding of the climate impacts of interventions (reduced deforestation, forest restoration, sustainable agriculture) throughout the lifetime of the project, as WCS follows evolving discussions on carbon/climate in Indonesia, and benefitting from regional WCS expertise.

Finally, by improving capacity within the FMU and developing a landscape co-management model involving community and government, while working with Bolsel BAPPELITBANGDA to mainstream the initiative into district government planning, the project ensures protection, restoration and sustainable production are

mainstreamed into business as usual governance at the district-level, leading to longer-term community support and biodiversity benefits.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

-
-  [Supporting documentation references and ma](#)
 -  [p](#)
 -  08/02/2021
 -  17:47:03
 -  pdf 151.88 KB

Section 10 - Budget and Funding

Q21. Budget





Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget.

- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)

Please refer to the Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance for more information.

N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

-
-  [Budget St2 Darwin R27 WCSIndonesia](#)
 -  09/02/2021
 -  20:35:09
 -  xlsx 76.4 KB

Q22. Funding

Q22a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

- New Initiative

Please provide details:

This landscape-scale project is a new initiative. WCS has been active in North Sulawesi and collaborating with the BNWNP Authority since 1999, working with communities in villages in Bolsel for over a decade, and collaborating with the district government. This project will enable us to build on these activities and existing engagement and support, bringing together stakeholders to enhance collaboration and

coordination to support biodiversity and farmers across the landscape.

Support to the BNWNP Authority is ongoing and has been funded in the past by UNDP-GEF through the 'Enhancing Protected Area System Sulawesi' project, amongst others. Expanding on this to improve forest governance at the wider landscape-level through improving capacity of the FMU and the development of a co-management plan builds on previous engagement with the FMU, including support from Segre Foundation. Previous support for community engagement in Bolsel, including in biodiversity monitoring and research, has included funds from The Rainforest Trust. Building on this engagement by developing conservation agreements, delivering GAP training, and supporting income diversification, including supported by the private sector and through a multi-stakeholder partnership is a new aspect of our work in North Sulawesi and will allow us to significantly increase our impact.

Q22b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

No

Q23. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q23a. Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
PT Cargill	██████	GBP	Private sponsorship
The Silent Foundation	██████	GBP	Private sponsorship
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Q23b. Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency Code	Comments
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No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 11 - Open Access and Financial Risk Management

Q24. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

In line with an MoU between WCS and MoEF, all data from the project will be shared with the government, except for sensitive socio-economic data including personal data from the communities. In particular, this will include data collected in collaboration with the government through SMART patrols, as well as data from biodiversity monitoring and research.

All project reports will be shared with MoEF and with key stakeholders in the multi-stakeholder partnership. Reports on key progress and summaries of lessons learned, including partnership newsletters, will be made publicly-available using WCS and partner communications channels, with a focus on strategic channels that will support wider dissemination and uptake of lessons and approaches (for example, to stakeholders in the Sustainable Coconut and Coconut Oil Roundtable and via WCS thematic programmes that engage the private sector and other partners on the 'Forest First' Approach).

We will encourage research papers from POLIMDO and developed through the Research Fellowship Programme to be submitted to open access journals.

Q25. Financial Risk Management

This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

WCS has strong financial management policies and procedures, including a robust set of internal controls, to ensure transparent and effective financial management and oversight; mitigate the risks of fraud or bribery; and ensure compliance with applicable international laws and regulations with the highest standards of ethics. This project will be supported by a dedicated finance team within the WCS Indonesia

Programme, which focuses on financial management, book-keeping, and auditing, ensuring compliance with WCS's financial policies and procedures.

The current pandemic presents risk to the initiation and implementation of project interventions. To mitigate these risks, we are incorporating appropriate measures from the outset. We implement a strict COVID-19 protocol in our field activities and particularly in our engagement with community and government stakeholders. As far as possible we hold virtual meetings, and for in-person meetings, training and engagement, we ensure social distancing and barrier measures. WCS Indonesia has a dedicated Crisis Management Team in our central office in Bogor and at the landscape level, to closely monitor and advise on compliance to the protocol, which is continuously reviewed and updated. In addition, we will follow and closely adhere to measures issued by the Government, WHO, and the WCS COVID-19 Protocol.

Q26. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

For the project, our capital costs are less than 10 percent of the total budget. We plan to purchase three laptops for new project staff. We anticipate that these will continue to be used by these staff, in support of activities in the landscape, following the project's end. We also plan to purchase camera trap supplies (including cameras, memory cards, batteries etc.). We expect that these will either be used within the project timeframe or will contribute to ongoing monitoring within BNWNP, the FMU, and Binerean wildlife corridor in BolSel by WCS, BNWNP and FMU authority beyond the project timeframe.

Q27. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

This project aims for transformational impacts across the 430,000-hectare landscape. This includes the FMU, where we will strengthen capacity and implementation of a long-term management plan. Leveraging co-financing from Cargill, building on existing materials and responding to farmer needs, we will maximise reach and efficiency in supporting >500 farmers. By working with communities in the co-management model and to improve agricultural sustainability and resilience, and by aligning with government policy, private sector and smallholder interests, which last beyond the project, we can maximise the impacts and sustainability of livelihood and biodiversity benefits. Promoting uptake of the model by BolSel district government aims to mainstream approaches, supporting more community beneficiaries, and securing the ecological integrity of BNWNP and the wider landscape long-term.

The project will generate lessons and capacity to support the government and private sector to replicate this approach across landscapes and sectors, including providing the North Sulawesi provincial government with an alternative environmentally-friendly economic development pathway that incentivises sustainable land-use practices.

The project is underpinned by strong budget management and monitoring and evaluation, to ensure effective and efficient use of funding, and that interventions respond and adapt to risks. This is supported through a grant team, which focuses on project financial planning, and finance team, which focuses on financial management, bookkeeping, and auditing, and our M&E processes, detailed in Q33. We have procurement procedures designed to achieve VfM and to ensure that budget management is based on economic value and obtaining inputs of the best quality and quantity at

Section 12 - Ethics and Safeguarding

Q28. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting Darwin's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance note. Additionally, are there any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

WCS has a robust Code of Conduct that details institutional and employee obligations to create an environment of safety and concern in the fulfilment of our mission. WCS is committed to compliance with human rights standards and protections, and as such has adopted national and global standards for safeguarding rights including the World Bank Social Framework. WCS played a leadership role in establishing the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (2009), affirming its commitment to a set of principles concerning respect for and advancement of global human rights standards in the course of its conservation work. These principles apply to our engagement with community and government entities in Indonesia, where WCS has been at the forefront of efforts to help resource-dependent communities protect their livelihoods, dignity and cultural heritage. We are supported by WCS's Institutional Review Board (IRB) that outlines the ethical principles and guidelines for the protection of human subjects of research. WCS's IRB reviews the level of risk to human subjects in research, assesses methodology and protections, and mitigates risk by ensuring Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has been obtained at all levels of our engagement with local communities.

WCS Indonesia is currently developing a stakeholder engagement plan and grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for this landscape that takes into account the social impacts of conservation activities, gender dynamics, and impacts to vulnerable populations. We will build on this assessment to inform our approach and project design.

Q29. Corruption

This question specifically considers corruption. Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this. This may include financial corruption, but may also deal with gifts or inducements, or other types of dishonesty or deceit.

The risk of corruption in this project is limited since WCS management systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking and registration regulations specific to the countries where we work, alongside US government regulations and donor compliance requirements. This includes bribery and corruption laws, such as the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. WCS also implements a conflict of interest and conflict of commitment policy. All project funds will ultimately be managed and overseen by WCS, and WCS has a robust system of internal controls to detect and prevent corruption and fraud, provides training to staff to detect and prevent fraud and corruption, including cyber-fraud, as well as regular internal reviews and external audits, with systematic follow up on any findings.

Q30. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place

and that these can be available on request:

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload below)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked


Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.


All staff receive orientation to WCS commitments detailed in the Code of Conduct at the start of employment and during periodic refresher training. WCS requires appropriate due diligence prior to engaging WCS partners, particularly for individuals who will have any contact with children. All written contracts with downstream partners include a flow through of donor requirements and WCS policies. WCS will ensure local partners have access to and know their responsibilities under these policies.


WCS Indonesia's Bogor-based safeguarding team supports implementation of WCS's safeguarding policies in our landscapes across Indonesia. This includes delivering relevant training and capacity building regarding social safeguards, gender, FPIC, human rights, and conflict resolution, and identifying opportunities to extend these opportunities to our partners.

WCS provides a clear process for receiving and addressing suspected violations of these policies through its global GRM, and sites have or are developing locally adapted versions as needed and appropriate. Failure by WCS staff and partners to take preventive measures against safeguarding violations, to investigate and report allegations by their personnel, or to take corrective actions when safeguarding violations have occurred, or any other violations constitute grounds for WCS to terminate its agreement or relationship with any WCS staff or partner.


Please upload the lead organisation's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF


 [WCS Safeguarding Policy](#)


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 [WCS Harassment Sexual Harassment Policy](#)


 08/02/2021

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 [WCS Code of Conduct](#)

 08/02/2021

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Section 13 - Logical Framework

Q31. Logical Framework


Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)


Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [WCS R27 Darwin St2 Logical Framework](#)

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Impact:

Biodiversity and forests in the landscape are well protected and restored by empowered community and government partners, and communities have viable livelihoods from the production of deforestation-free agricultural commodities.

Outcome:

A replicable, integrated forest management strategy is implemented through collaborative partnerships, demonstrating increased agricultural yields, income and wellbeing for >500 farmers, whilst securing high conservation value forests and critical watersheds

Project Outputs

Output 1:

An assessment framework and monitoring system is established across the landscape, enabling the BNWNP and FMU authorities and the multi-stakeholder partnership to implement and adapt approaches within a forest management strategy that integrates forest protection, restoration and sustainable agricultural production.

Output 2:

>500 smallholder farmers in Bolsel are committed to forest protection and restoration, and have viable livelihoods from sustainable agriculture practices, supported by a multi-stakeholder partnership.

Output 3:

A co-management model for protecting biodiversity, forest and ecosystem services is designed and implemented across the landscape.

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

- 1.1. Develop biodiversity, farmer socio-economic, flooding and deforestation indicators in consultation with project stakeholders.
- 1.2. Develop a land-use monitoring system to establish farmland, forest and flooding risk baselines, identify priority areas, create deforestation alerts and monitor project progress.
- 1.3. Conduct biodiversity surveys and assess trends of priority species and their forest habitat across the landscape.
- 1.4. Conduct farmer surveys to assess socio-economic conditions of farmers across the landscape.

- 2.1. Engage government, private sector and community stakeholders to establish a multi-stakeholder forum that develops a strategy for integrated forest protection, restoration and sustainable agricultural production.
- 2.2. Conduct farmer needs assessment, including knowledge and application of GAP, farmer organisation, assessment of access to inputs, markets and finance.
- 2.3. Conduct Participatory Rural Appraisals with communities to develop conservation agreements and identify challenges, needs and opportunities.
- 2.4. Assess landscape agricultural, value chain and alternative livelihood opportunities.
- 2.5. Design and deliver a farmer training programme on GAP, institutional strengthening, support for rehabilitation, agroforestry or intercropping.
- 2.6. Conduct a feasibility assessment for value addition in the coconut supply chain and other potential additional sources of income, and develop draft business plan.

- 3.1. Conduct multi-stakeholder meetings to jointly develop and support implementation of co-management plan in high conservation value forests.
- 3.2. Train and support community-government ranger teams to patrol BNWNP and FMU and conduct community outreach.
- 3.3. Establish restoration, supported by government and with active participation of communities, in degraded watershed forests.
- 3.4. Conduct applied conservation and agroforestry research in the landscape.
- 3.5. Hold government-led stakeholder consultation workshops to compile and then disseminate project results and lessons learned to village, district, provincial and national level partners.





Section 14 - Implementation Timetable

Q32. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

 [Implementation Timetable St2 Darwin R27 WC](#)
[Indonesia](#)
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Section 15 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q33. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#)).

A landscape assessment framework and monitoring system is a core output, ensuring that both WCS and partner stakeholders have access to data from the landscape. This system will be established to provide baseline data and ongoing monitoring to inform the design of strategies and to support adaptive management. This will include components for monitoring biodiversity, farmer socio-economic conditions, forest, farmland, land use change, and flooding risk. Stakeholders (government, community and private sector) will be consulted in the design of the assessment framework and selection and development of monitoring indicators, with resulting data made available to relevant partners within the multi-stakeholder partnership. The biodiversity and monitoring component will be developed by the Biodiversity Specialist in coordination with the BNWNP Authority, FMU Technical Unit and wider WCS team. Within the FMU and BNWNP, the Technical Implementation Unit, including government and community stakeholders, and BNWNP Authority will be trained and supported in implementation of the SMART system, comprising open access software to log ground patrols and identified threats, thereby enabling adaptive management. The development of the land use, land use change and flooding risk component will be led by the Spatial Analyst, who will establish landscape baselines and develop a system to monitor ongoing changes. Monitoring of community socio-economic conditions and farmer needs and practices will be led by the Landscape Coordinator with support from the field team and enumerators. This data will be compiled in an overall data management system. Data will be compiled, cleaned and managed by the M&E Specialist, who will work with the Programme Manager to make relevant data available to the partnership.

This system will be supplemented with a broader internal project M&E system, with oversight of the dedicated M&E Specialist. This will monitor and evaluate activity level indicators, including establishment of, and engagement through, the multi-stakeholder forum, and associated partner commitments. Farmer engagement and training will be monitored replicating a system in use in existing WCS field sites (under the "Forest First Approach"), which utilises field level monitoring in the form of farmer and trainer log books and monthly reports to assess the intensity and effectiveness of outreach and training, as well as the adoption of practices by farmers.

This system will be expanded to monitor additional project activities, including to track stakeholder engagement and the dissemination of lessons learned through government-led workshops.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	50
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]

Section 16 - FCDO Notifications

Q34. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.





No

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see [Guidance Notes](#)) and attach details of

any advice you have received from them.

Yes, advice attached

Please attach details of any advice you have received.

-  [210131 UK Embassy Jakarta - letter of support
WCS Darwin Initiative Round 27](#)
-  08/02/2021
-  19:26:27
-  pdf 63.86 KB

Section 17 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of

£498,467.00

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 applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name Joe Walston

Position in the organisation Executive Vice President for Global Conservation

Signature (please upload e-signature)  [Darwin Round 27 Stage 2 Certification WCS Indonesia](#)
 09/02/2021
 21:00:03
 pdf 27.12 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance Notes for Applicants" and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the key project personnel identified at Question 12, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 11, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the lead organisation's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).