
DIR29S2\1056

Securing Spermonde's seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management

The Spermonde seascape supports approximately 500 coral species, 1200 fish species and 10,000 fisheries-dependent households. Over-exploitation has led to decreasing fish stocks, which worsens local poverty, threatens ecosystem health and reduces climate change resilience. In response, this project will stabilise fish stocks, improve ecosystem health and secure livelihoods. This will be achieved by establishing sustainable fishing practices, monitoring systems and co-management actions; developing market systems for marine products; and integrating evidence-based recommendations into MPA and Geopark management plans for sustainability.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Joni Trio
Surname Wibowo
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Sir
Name Fardi Ali
Surname Syahdar
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	Joni Trio
Surname	Wibowo
Tel (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Sir
Name	Fardi Ali
Surname	Syahdar
Tel (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Fauna & Flora International
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Securing Spermonde's seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR29S1\1395

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Marine shelves (seagrass, reefs, subtidal)

Biome 2

Shoreline or Supralittoral coastal systems

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

Conservation Action 2

Land/water management (area, invasive control, restoration)

Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Threat 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threat 2

No Response

Threat 3

No Response

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, 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 the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

The Spermonde seascape supports approximately 500 coral species, 1200 fish species and 10,000 fisheries-dependent households. Over-exploitation has led to decreasing fish stocks, which worsens local poverty, threatens ecosystem health and reduces climate change resilience. In response, this project will stabilise fish stocks, improve ecosystem health and secure livelihoods. This will be achieved by establishing sustainable fishing practices, monitoring systems and co-management actions; developing market systems for marine products; and integrating evidence-based recommendations into MPA and Geopark management plans for sustainability.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. 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?

- Yes
- No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2023	31 March 2026	3 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████	██████████

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %

██████

Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

No

Please explain why.

At this stage, the requested budget is sufficient to cover all project activities. However, this directly builds on scoping work supported by Arcadia, a charitable trust of Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin, and will enable implementation of the key findings.

During the project, FFI will seek additional funding to upscale or deepen programme activities further. Based on the existing pipeline and previous success, we expect to secure c. [REDACTED]

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q11. 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. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

For example, what are the drivers of biodiversity loss that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems? Please cite any evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

The Sulu marine ecoregion of Sulawesi supports over 500 species of coral and 1200 coral reef fish. The Spermonde Islands lie within this seascape, comprising c. 120 islands and sand cays, of which <50% are inhabited. They provide habitats for numerous threatened coral reef species, including sharks, rays (EN), napoleon wrasse (EN), sea cucumber, and groupers (CR). This significant biodiversity provides vital marine resources to more than 10,000 small-scale fishers.

The Spermonde archipelago is included in the newly-accepted (September 2022) Maros Pangek Geopark [Ref-1] that extends from the karst mountains of Sulawesi to the island of Kapoposang, 40 miles offshore [Ref-2], and its designated Marine Protected Area.

Despite this, Spermonde is under threat from overexploitation, unsustainable and destructive fishing practices, insufficient knowledge and awareness, and unmanaged fisheries [Ref-3]. To explore the issue further, from November 2021 – June 2022, FFI conducted scientific scoping in collaboration with West South Sulawesi BBKSDA, Maros Pangkep Geopark, Hasanudin University, and the management authority of Kapoposang MPA. Results have informed this project design, and actions from this project will contribute to MPA and Geopark management, and direct biodiversity conservation.

In and around the MPA, destructive fishing practices are significant. Fishing gear includes traps with fine meshes and spear guns, which are used indiscriminately. Explosives are widely used, with 100-500 explosions recorded per year from 2013-2017. Bombs deplete fish and invertebrate stocks within a 1-5m radius, destroy habitats [Ref-4,5]1i, and are considered one of the most damaging anthropogenic threats to coral reefs [Ref-6]. Local communities also use explosives to break coral, and mine sand for use in housing construction; disturbed sand is carried by currents and covers coral polyps [Ref-7].

Destructive fishing and over-exploitation have decreased the average size of fish caught (below the recommended maturity length)[Ref-8], lobster are considered overfished [Ref-9] and several locally exploited grouper species are included in the IUCN Red List [Ref-10].

Fishermen know these are destructive practices but argue they have no alternatives to support their economy [Ref-4]. Low knowledge and awareness in local communities, alongside historic exclusion from decision-making and fisheries management, restrict the agency of fishers to make changes[Ref-11,12]. In addition, fishers' livelihoods are hampered by unfair, unbalanced market relationships, thin margins, high transportation costs, low market literacy, and inadequate quality control.

Efforts to tackle destructive fishing are threatened by limited law enforcement capacity, weakened traditional/local fisheries management systems, and low participation in fisheries improvement programmes. Global platforms (e.g., SDGs, FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries) provide frameworks to address the threats and guide interventions such as fisheries improvement programmes, and acceptance of the Maros Pangkep Geopark in September 2022 provides a unique opportunity to research, plan and manage the marine, coastal and terrestrial environments in coordination.

Indonesia is also a founder and signatory to the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security[Ref-13], which supports an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)[Ref-14] for rebuilding those fisheries which may have negatively affected biomass trends[Ref-12].

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. 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)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

1. Aligns with the new MPA vision document, target 1 that by 2024 existing MPAs covering ~20 million ha will be effectively managed.
2. Indonesia ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1994, and its current National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) ran from 2015-2020 and is in the process of being updated. The NBSAP identifies that 'only 6.5% of coral reefs in Indonesia are still in very good condition, while 22.5% are in good condition and the remaining can be categorised in medium, somewhat bad and bad states (Dutton, et al., 2000)' (p.34). This project contributes primarily to Article 8(a) by supporting the establishment of marine protected areas to preserve biodiversity, 8(c) in promoting management practices that conserve and enable sustainable use of biodiversity, and 8(e) by fostering development, in particular by improving community knowledge of fisheries markets and supply chains whilst identifying opportunities to add product value. This project also supports Article 13(b) through the information, education and communication resources produced and shared.

3. International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). This state-level partnership advises all UN Environment bodies and other international conventions (including CITES, CMS) on coral reefs. It also works with member governments to compile global reef datasets (through the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network). This project will contribute to ICRI objectives by developing/adopting best practices in sustainable management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems, alongside capacity building and increasing awareness.

4. Indonesia signed the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) in 2009. This project will contribute to food security through sustainable management of marine natural resources.

5. Indonesia ratified the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in 1995. It was adopted in Resolution 4/95 by the FAO Conference on 31 October 1995. This project will contribute to implementing the principles of responsible fisheries in a disciplined manner.

6. SDGs: This marine-focused project primarily contributes to SDG14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Specific targets include 14.2, by promoting sustainable use and improved management of the high-biodiversity Spermonde marine environment; 14.4, by working to end destructive fishing practices, including the use of explosives, and by contributing scientifically to integrated marine/ coastal/ terrestrial management plans; 14.5, by supporting the conservation of the marine environment in line with commitments made by the Government of Indonesia; and 14.b by supporting improved access to markets for small-scale artisanal fishers resident in the archipelago.

Through its participatory processes, the project also contributes to: SDG16.6, in developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at the community level through training for fishers and local associations in areas such as financial management, gender and governance; SDG5.5 by creating opportunities for women's leadership and supporting their inclusion with dedicated training and activities; SDG8.4 by working to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, through more sustainable fisheries practices, and SDG12.2, by promoting the sustainable management and use of the Spermonde seascape natural resources, including their connections to coastal and terrestrial areas for an integrated approach.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

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

- how you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)
- what will be the **main activities** and where will these take place.
- how you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

This project draws on evidence from parallel marine programmes in Indonesia, such as initiatives implemented under GEF7, WWF Indonesia, and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries. In addition, lessons from a previous FFI-led Darwin project in Simeulue, Aceh will inform this project's methods, including the assessment of habitats, fisheries, markets, institutions and values. The need to apply an ecosystem approach to fisheries management is globally accepted and has been endorsed in international decision-making, for example, at the 2012 Rio+20 conference.

To measure project success, we will conduct regular fish population and habitat monitoring to understand fish recruitment, maturity of economically-important fish stocks, and map trends in fish landings. We will review fisheries management options such as gear restriction, spatial closures, and size limitation. The fisher groups will prepare an action plan to strengthen their fisheries and select locally appropriate management options. The project will also draw on the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) to capture impact. The proven Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD) approach will be used for market development, and the Sustainable Livelihood Assessment (SLA) tool used to inform livelihood strategies. All evaluations will be carried out using participatory processes to ensure evidence from communities is captured.

Under Output 1, FFI will support an initial Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) assessment, comprising the collection of ecological, socio-economic and management baselines, conducted by FFI enumerators with community participation. This will enable gap analysis and prioritisation to inform fisheries management actions and will be complemented by a training needs assessment of community members to ensure training addresses the skills gaps needed for the implementation of prioritised actions. Workshops and meetings will be held to promote dialogue between Geoparks, MPA management and other stakeholder groups.

Under Output 2, FFI will work to strengthen the existing fisher group already active at the project site and establish an additional fisher group which replicates the same local governance model. They will be supported to develop good governance principles, including addressing gender in governance and developing action plans to improve the sustainability of fisheries. Training and equipment will be provided to enable locally-led patrolling, with links to the authorities for reporting and information-sharing.

Through Output 3, the project will take a Participatory Market Systems Development approach, following the methodology first developed in the development sector and refined and adapted through use for conservation purposes. Through this approach, the project will use participatory mapping to assess market linkages and gaps; facilitate action-plan development to improve fisheries product quality to meet market standards, and promote more equitable relationships throughout the market systems.

Output 4 will promote integrated management of terrestrial, coastal and marine environments by ensuring information on marine ecosystems is incorporated into the management and zoning plan of the Geopark. To achieve this, the project will develop scientific models of land-based impact for MPA/Geopark management and zoning. Results and management recommendations will be captured in policy briefs, shared with relevant authorities, and used in workshops to incorporate recommendations into a revised MPA zoning plan, to be created during this project period.

As the lead applicant, FFI assumes overall responsibility for the project. At inception, the project will establish a project steering committee, which includes project leaders from the partners named in this proposal, who already worked together on the scoping assessment that has informed this project design. The committee will meet annually to review progress, prepare work plans and provide oversight. The Project Manager will be responsible for oversight of all activities, including monitoring, reporting and budget management. They will be supported by community-based staff, M&E expertise, and finance staff, based in Indonesia with back-stopping provided by FFI's regional team in Asia-Pacific and in the UK. Project progress monitoring and effectiveness will be tracked using the project management system and

dashboard described in Question 22 (M&E).

Q14. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit, and the post-project value to the country.

The project supports capability and capacity building through a series of trainings and workshops, the target groups are local community organisations, local government units, and a university. Training will include training needs assessment, community-based fisheries management, markets and sustainable livelihoods. Methodologically, the training will be prepared and led by FFI staff who are certified for competency-based training. Sustainable livelihood training will be provided through a series of trainings to ensure good benefits for the community.

Benefits from this support will accrue to organisations and individuals. The project will build village capacities for community-based fisheries management, through training, supervision, and materials/inputs, benefitting all 5,000 people in the villages. The project will provide training and capacity building to 6 community business groups (representing 150 households (equal to 750 people) of whom 30% of members are women. Training and support will include post-harvest handling, for fishers and local buyers; finance management for women fisher groups; blockage removal for fisher and local traders. These will be delivered through 10 training sessions, as part of the Participatory Market Systems Development work.

Local government units will also benefit by gaining information data to fill gaps, increase the effectiveness of conservation area management and integration of MPAs with Geoparks. We expect that the integration of community-based fisheries management in MPA management will contribute to at least 8 parameters out of 24 following the EVIKA method of assessing the effectiveness of MPA management [Ref-15].

Lessons learnt from the community training will be taken by FFI staff who are members of the Certification Scheme Committee as inputs to enrich training methods.

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans. Please summarise how your project will contribute to reducing gender inequality. Applicants should, at a minimum, ensure proposals will not increase inequality and are encouraged to design interventions that proactively contribute to increased gender equality.

At-sea fishing in Indonesia is generally done by men, including in the communities in the Spermonde Islands. Women generally play a role in collecting fish caught by their husbands, are active in the local market as buyers/final sellers, process fish for sale, conduct household activities and budget management in fisher households. Some women are active as fish buyers and involved in the trade of fishery products.

The project focuses on fisheries management, value added to fishery products through the implementation of better post-harvest handling, market transformation, financial management training, and market and financial literacy involving women. The involvement of women is aimed to improve equal rights in decision-making and the future of fisheries between men and women in the community. Village committees for fisheries management will be established by ensuring the involvement of women as at

least 15% of the total members.

In addition to the involvement of women in decision-making, project activities will be carried out by considering the availability of time and the format of activities tailored to women, the poorest households, fishermen with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups in the project location. Monitoring will be conducted using gender tracking tools and data will be sex-disaggregated where relevant, and this will be analysed to enable the identification of, and rapid response to, gender-differentiated impacts at the project site.

Women's training needs will be assessed separately from men's, recognising the differences in their knowledge and skills. Action plans will be created specifically for women's enterprise groups, ensuring project resources are allocated to women's economic activities.

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who your stakeholders are, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

Based on the results of the dedicated scoping assessment in the Spermonde seascape, project partners have identified that the main stakeholders for this project are fishers; those involved in all aspects of fish trade up to and including final local buyers; the Spermonde MPA authority, South Sulawesi Marine and fisheries agency; Pangkep districts and Makasar districts; and community groups on each island. Another important stakeholder is the 'influencer group', those who have the ability to influence important policy and decision-making processes, or who can influence public opinion on matters such as the management of Spermonde MPA, and/or have influence with local government, national government, linking with global movements.

The islands in Spermonde were inhabited prior to their designation as MPAs, and people depend on the natural resources around them for their livelihoods. MPA designation has a role to ensure sustainable fisheries, especially for coral reef fisheries. MPA management that aims for sustainable fisheries will be used to build a common understanding that MPAs can support local people and their livelihoods. The project will use a wide range of methods to help build understanding and engagement among local island communities, including through direct meetings, distribution of flyers, workshops and training series. Through these we will encourage members of the identified influences group to participate in voicing and discussing the issues, to promote locally-led discussion and resolution in which the project partners act as facilitators. This helps to ensure that local people identify their own solutions and are more likely to trust decisions made, contributing to the acceptance and so the sustainability of project actions.

Data-sharing agreements will also be created with the leadership of government authorities to ensure that data access is open and that parties are directly involved in establishing sharing procedures and can contribute their own data.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, 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) and the potential to scale the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Short-term:

We will work with two fishing communities to alleviate poverty through co-management measures, which improve their fisheries' sustainability and economic viability whilst demonstrating approaches to minimising detrimental impacts on marine biodiversity. From these, 5,000 local people will develop an improved ability to reduce threats to the seascape, particularly the use of explosive and other destructive fishing methods, and to manage the fisheries sustainably.

At least 150 fishing households will benefit from increased knowledge in business skills, including production, post-harvest handling and market linkage of fisheries products, and finance management. This also benefits their households (c. 750 people).

40 fishers will participate in community monitoring and surveillance of the fisheries areas and will benefit from their active participation in management through patrols, and in fish catch monitoring and training in fish landings data capture.

At the community level, village committees will be established to provide governance for managing fisheries; members will benefit from training in gender and women will benefit from their inclusion and more equitable participation in management decision-making.

Economically important fish stocks such as grouper and octopus will benefit from reductions in unsustainable and destructive fishing practices, which will also reduce anthropogenic pressures on wider coral reef species assemblages and habitats.

Long-term:

We seek to influence policies on MPA management, fisheries management, biodiversity protection, and best practices to improve the wellbeing of coastal communities and reduce destructive fishing practices in the Spermonde archipelago. This new work will complement the benefits achieved in FFI's wider community-based fisheries management programme across Indonesia and the Southeast Asia region.

The project will contribute to the improvement of MPA management over the long-term, with at least 10 key management effectiveness parameters (as defined under the METT tool) increased by the project. This will be achieved through increased participation, training, research, fisheries management, partnerships, monitoring surveillance, local community recognition, awareness, compliance and community welfare [Ref-16].

Beyond the project period, priority fishery stocks such as grouper and octopus will continue to be ecologically and economically viable, underpinned by resilient coral reef systems [Ref-12].

Best practices in community-based fisheries management and area management will contribute to the achievement of Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs) in Indonesia, a key policy priority for achieving 30 by 30 spatial protection targets. This project will provide wider long-term benefits to the Indonesian government and can be used as a reference for learning in 400 other MPAs [Ref-17].

Q18. Pathway to change

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

The project's theory of change is that the outcome will be achieved through the delivery of four outputs: Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) being implemented (output 1), communities co-managing their fisheries resources through monitoring (output 2), securing sustainable livelihoods for communities through implementation of Participatory Market Systems Development (output 3), and land-based impacts on marine ecosystems are incorporated into management and zoning plan (output 4).

Baselines will be conducted to ensure the four outputs are targeted to needs and to enable outcome-level project monitoring.

Research outputs on welfare, market, fisheries and biodiversity impacts of successful implementation will provide evidence for outputs 1 to 4. Publicly accessible maps, assessment results, policy briefs and best practice guidance will be communicated through workshops, direct dialogue, and media outreach will provide evidence for outputs 1, 2 and 4.

To support livelihoods, a market approach will be taken to build market literacy and connect market actors with a combination of livelihood strategies to ensure that families' sources of livelihood are fulfilled during the fishery improvement process will provide evidence for output 3.

A sustainable approach will protect reef and fish biodiversity, and improve social welfare through active participation and decision-making of the local community.

Q19. Exit Strategy

How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding?

How could post-project scaling of the approach (if proven) be delivered: through new finance or through uptake by stakeholders or other mechanisms? Are there any barriers to scaling and how will these be addressed?

How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits?

The main exit strategy mechanism for this project is the integration of best practices, including participatory decisions and decision-making processes, into the management plans for the MPA and the newly-designated Maros-Pangkep Geopark. This strategic approach will ensure that both the project outcomes and project approaches are enshrined in formal documents, used by government officials at different levels and in different departments, research organisations, and civil society organisations.

The project focuses on developing the knowledge, skills and practices of local community members to ensure that these are retained in the project area. The project takes a systems-change approach, considering market systems, fisheries practices, and long-term governance arrangements. Circa 5,000 local people will be engaged through project activities, bringing wide-ranging benefits to them and their households along with the tools and structures to continue post-project.


Sustainable financing provides people with the option to sustain new practices post-project; without this, poverty may force people to revert to unsustainable and illegal practices. Business development support


will generate profits for local businesses and community-based fisheries management will be managed by village committees and linked to MPA management.


Community-based fisheries management can be replicated to other sites and upscaled to MPA level to integrate fisheries utilisation. This project will contribute to an evidence base of mechanisms and best practices that can be used to advocate for replication in 400 other MPAs in Indonesia.

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

 [Spermonde Supporting docs](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the [Risk Assessment template](#) provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Losses that international financial transactions may incur due to currency fluctuations.	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Hold funds in GBP account. Make semi-annual transfers to partners. Check the budget on a quarterly basis to ensure that prevailing exchange rates will not affect project delivery. If major fluctuations occur, a budget change will be requested.	Minor

Safeguarding

Project creates inequitable outcomes for marginalised community members, particularly women. Working in remote, rural and often poor communities, FFI recognises that roles and opportunities can disadvantage women, and there is a risk that the project can exacerbate these disadvantages, particularly through its sustainable livelihoods actions.

Major

Possible

Major

FFI has well-established Policies and Procedures for avoiding and mitigating the impacts of gender-based inequities through its Gender Position and Learning Paper on equitable benefit-sharing. Project has activities targeted to women's needs and approaches to enable engagement. Project uses participatory approaches, and will analyse sex-disaggregated data for unequal impacts.

Minor

Delivery Chain

FFI's model of direct implementation combined with implementation through partners can lead to issues around clarity in defining roles and responsibilities, the consequences of inappropriate partnerships and the overall coordination of a complex project.

Moderate

Unlikely

Moderate

Clear roles and responsibilities for each project partner, documented in a partnership agreement. Activities/outputs assigned to partners from the overall logframe. Dedicated project staff will facilitate coordination and planning.

Minor

Risk 4

Public health-related issues cause staff absenteeism and/or prevent planned activities from taking place. Covid-19, dengue, and malaria are issues of concern and can cause severe and/or prolonged illness, affecting local project staff attendance and performance. Occasional public health restrictions may impact the project team's ability to travel and convene assemblies.

Minor

Possible

Minor

Track public health guidelines and restrictions and ensure staff and partners are aware. Promote good tropical health practices to reduce vector and water borne disease. Reschedule meetings/workshops when needed; shift activities to virtual formats when possible.

Minor

Risk 5

Operational: Hazards associated with sea travel and sea-based operations. Project staff and partners will frequently travel on the open sea and by boat to perform monitoring and to travel to project sites, exposing them to the possibility of rough seas, including the risk of capsizing and equipment malfunction.

Moderate Unlikely Moderate

Ensure boats/field equipment adhere to standard maintenance schedules using vessel licences and sailing permit information. Ensure that boat and equipment operators are appropriately trained and licensed when necessary. Track weather and sea conditions, and avoid sea travel when the risk of severe weather, gale-force winds, and/or rough seas are forecasted.

Minor

Risk 6

Rising inflation, food and fuel costs. Inflation may distort and negate efforts to effectively budget and forecast spending and, in worse case scenarios, force revisions to activities due to increasing costs. Rising food costs may prompt people to choose less sustainable land or resource user.

Minor Possible Moderate

Project budgeting includes inflation and reforecasting will monitor this. The project will adaptively manage around rising costs when possible, for example, by combining trips.

Minor


Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. 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 Word 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.

 [Spermonde-BCF-Implementation-Timetable-2](#)

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe 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](#)).

Monitoring and Evaluation plans are developed using a basic workplan in a user-friendly format. In addition to the monitoring and evaluation tool, a functional dashboard facilitates the management and monitoring of project performance; both of these tools will be available online. These tools will provide information on project performance, project governance, and lessons learnt.

Project performance will be measured by comparing the achievements of output indicators and budget spending with the approved project documents. Project governance will present the distribution of roles to each project staff member in all project activities. The process also illustrates how the team works and consultative support from the cross-cutting team at FFI headquarters.

Lessons are learnt through activity implementation challenges, extracting recommendations for management actions such as the need to submit change requests and creating structured and systematic best practices from successful projects.

The project dashboard will present the activity status for the current month, whether it is on track, behind schedule or ahead of schedule. Progress status can be seen for each activity, along with updates and information inputted by the project team. The dashboard will also display the progress of the achievement and quality of the outputs under activities that have been carried out. Other information is a comparison of activity indicator achievements and budget spending that can illustrate the value of project investment.

Guidelines will be provided for completing the monitoring and evaluation document, including information on how to complete each update, measuring the quality of indicators, recording challenges, and monitoring budget spending. All project staff will be trained to ensure they have the knowledge and skills to fill in the information correctly and refer to the project document.

From the second month of the project, monitoring will be carried out in the third week of the month to monitor the achievement of indicators, challenges, budget absorption and supporting evidence, to ensure it is in line with the closing finance report period by the 20th day of the month. The monitoring and evaluation staff will be responsible for managing the online platform, checking for updates and organising monthly monitoring and quarterly evaluation meetings. The project leader will ensure the quality of indicator achievements, prepare quarterly monitoring evaluation reports and prepare evaluation and

improvement pointers for both staff and management.

Within the evaluation monitoring, there will be an update for challenges, and all challenges included in the update will be evaluated every three months. In addition to the evaluation of project performance, there will be an evaluation of risks, assumptions and impacts. Periodic impact evaluation will ensure the project can minimise negative impacts. Project impacts will be measured in the last quarter of the project using a Participatory Impact Assessment tool.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	██████████
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	84

Section 10 - Logical Framework





Q23. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their 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](#)

The **logframe template** (N.B. there is a different template for Stage 1 and Stage 2) needs to be downloaded from Flexi-Grant, completed and uploaded as a PDF within your Flexi-Grant application – **please do not edit the logframe template structure (other than adding additional Outputs if needed) as this may make your application ineligible.**

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

-  [BCF-St2-Logical-Framework-Template-2022-23-FINAL FFI](#)
-  12/12/2022
-  15:41:36
-  pdf 93.58 KB

Impact:

Spermonde’s coral reef ecosystem is resilient, supports productive fisheries and benefits coastal communities both socially and economically

Outcome:

By 2026, the Spermonde seascape benefits from community-based marine monitoring, sustainable fishing practices, market development, and protection in terrestrial plans, supporting local livelihoods and stabilising fish stocks

Project Outputs

Output 1:

By EOP, the Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) is being implemented by two fishing communities with support from MPA/Geopark managers

Output 2:

By EOP, the Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) is being implemented by two fishing communities with support from MPA/Geopark managers

Output 3:

Fisheries livelihoods in two coastal communities are more secure and sustainable through implementation of Participatory Market Systems Development

Output 4:

By 2026, the management and zoning plan of the Geopark for the Spermonde Karst island include actions to mitigate land-based impacts on marine ecosystems

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer 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.

Output 1: By EOP, the Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) is being implemented by two fishing communities with support from MPA and Geopark managers

1.1 Conduct baseline EAFM assessment (including fish resources, habitats and ecosystems, fishing techniques, and economic, social, institutional factors)

1.2 Conduct gaps assessment to identify gaps and priority interventions for sustainable fisheries management (fishing practices, market measures and MPA management actions) in 2 fishing communities

1.3 Conduct training needs assessments for both women and men in two communities.

1.4 Develop action plan for sustainable fisheries management practices in two fishing communities

1.5 Conduct a series of workshops/meetings to strengthen inter-stakeholder dialogue and improve MPA/Geopark management

Output 2: By EOP, two communities are actively co-managing their fisheries resources through monitoring and surveillance patrols

2.1 Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of fisher groups

2.2 Share results from the EAFM assessment (per Output 1) and collect and incorporate feedback from community consultations

2.3 Facilitate action plan development for fisheries improvements in 2 community fisher groups

2.4 Facilitate co-creation and use of project information materials, including flyers, information to use in face-to-face meetings, and at other project meetings, training events and workshops

2.5 Facilitate a series of training sessions for community-based fisheries management in monitoring surveillance standard/protocols, fisheries management, fish landing monitoring, SMART patrol

Output 3: Fisheries livelihoods in two coastal communities are more secure and sustainable through implementation of Participatory Market Systems Development

3.1 Conduct market linkages and gaps assessment using Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) market mapping approach

3.2 Facilitating the development of action plans by priority stakeholder groups to improve commodity / product quality and meet market standards from two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures

3.3 Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of stakeholder action plan implementation

3.4 Facilitate Participatory Impact Assessment to identify project impacts and attribution

3.5 Facilitate training to strengthen markets and livelihoods

Output 4: By 2026, the management and zoning plan of the Geopark for the Spermonde Karst island include actions to mitigate land-based impacts on marine ecosystems

4.1 Facilitate stakeholder workshops and scientific computer-based modelling to develop models of land-based impacts on marine environment

4.2 Develop a policy brief document to recommend improved management and reduce land-based impacts to the Geopark and MPA

4.3 Develop recommendations for land-based impact mitigation and incorporate into revised MPA zoning plan and relevant areas of the Geopark management plans

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. 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 all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

- [Budget form for projects over £100k](#)

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

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 the Lead Partner's accounts at the certification page at the end of the application form.

 [D83-DAR1_Donor Budget Template_Final](#)
 12/12/2022
 16:24:54
 xlsx 89.6 KB

Q25. Funding

Q25a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This is a new initiative. In the last 5 years, no projects were identified that helped the archipelago communities and Spermonde MPA management. This Darwin Initiative proposal was developed as a result of the Arcadia scoping project, and there are no other proposals for funding similar initiatives.

Q25b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

No

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.

The project plans to spend c. █% budget on capital items. These include: camera, printers, laptops and a scanner, one motorcycle, one mini monitor, field equipment, and a weather station.

Assets from this project will be handed over according to the user best placed to continue activities post-project. Therefore, documentation equipment and weather station will be handed to BBKSDA; surveillance and patrol monitoring equipment to fishers; laptops will be used by FFI staff in the area for future project use.

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Please make sure you read the guidance documents, before answering this question.

Economy: FFI's experienced in-country team and partners have developed a robust budget based on historic costs, current pricing, and realistic estimates. Materials and services will be sourced in-country wherever possible, to reduce costs and avoid emissions. Procurement will comply with FFI's policy/the Darwin Initiative regulations, whichever is more stringent. Decisions may be made according to quality and safety as well as cost; e.g., motorcycle selection will consider suitability for remote terrain, ease of repair, and availability of parts in an island context.

Efficiency: FFI and partners have established positive relationships with national/local authorities and local communities, enabling the project to start quickly. Project partners include the MPA and Geopark management bodies, which will enable rapid uptake and transfer of project learning and outputs. Project expenditures will be monitored closely by the Project Manager to make efficiencies, e.g., by combining trips to increase value for money and avoid emissions.

Effectiveness: The project will draw upon FFI’s existing in-house staff expertise to ensure high-quality, continuous support throughout the project. All in-country project staff are Indonesian, reducing translation costs and ensuring effective communications with target stakeholders. It will take an adaptive management approach, learning from previous activities to adapt and ensure project inputs are focused in the areas and follow the approaches most likely to achieve impact.

Equity: Interventions are sensitive to gender and include specific activities targeted to women. Project monitoring will include sex-disaggregated data to monitor for unequal impacts. Livelihood benefits will accrue directly to local people in remote, island communities.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q28. 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 Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

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 on certification page)	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 all 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 and strengthen your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. If any of the responses are “no”, please indicate how it is being addressed.

FFI has an internal Learning Management System (LMS), which enables online training in policies and procedures and all FFI staff are required to attend safeguarding training. FFI’s partner due diligence procedure will map project partner safeguarding policies, identify gaps, and develop an action plan to ensure downstream partners apply the same standards.

FFI’s Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure forms part of contracts and agreements with third-party contractors and sub-grantees. A grievance mechanism for the project will be implemented to log and address any emerging issues and annual safeguarding training will be conducted.

Q29. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

This project will be led by an international organisation with the relevant legal registration in Indonesia, and the ability to meet health and safety requirements. All staff, both FFI and partners, are required to follow the law in the country in which they are working.

Dedicated national staff will be based within Indonesia, collaborating with national partners, and the project is designed to promote the leadership of local community members and businesses by enabling engagement through participatory processes such as the Participatory Market Systems Development approach, co-management agreements and joint patrols. Community stakeholder engagement will follow FPIC principles, including comprehensive documentation to evidence how the concerns, knowledge, rights, and needs, particularly of vulnerable people, are addressed. The project takes a specific focus on women, with activities and approaches to support their participation.

The project does not seek to newly restrict access to natural resources for local people, instead, it will work to ensure that management plans for the Geopark and MPA account for the needs and dependencies of local people, helping them to exercise their rights. Livelihoods support and interventions to reduce the use of destructive fishing methods are intended to offer safe and ethical alternative livelihoods and livelihood practices.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q30. 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 Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q31. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Fardi Ali Syahdar	Project Leader	14	Checked
Joni Trio Wibowo	National Marine Manager, Project Manager	15	Checked
Indra	Fisheries officer	10	Checked
Arief Koesharyadi	Community development officer	15	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
TBC	Marine Coordinator X2	70	Checked
TBC	Community Development Enterprise Officer X2	70	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked

No Response


No Response


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.

 [Indonesia CVs Combined](#)

 12/12/2022

 15:34:10

 pdf 837.84 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q32. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name: Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

Website address: Fauna-flora.org

FFI established a country programme in Indonesia in 1996 and has an office in Jakarta, with established project offices in Aceh, West Sumatra, Jambi, West Kalimantan, Lombok, South Sulawesi and West Papua that are all partnering with MoEF agencies.

As project lead, FFI will be responsible for: overall strategic and technical direction; project, operational and financial management; data collection and analysis; impact monitoring that supports adaptive management; technical reporting; and partner coordination.

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

FFI's Indonesia Programme has over 100 national staff, with in-country national technical expertise in marine conservation, including biodiversity and species conservation, community engagement and empowerment, markets and livelihoods, community-based fisheries management, marine citizen science, mainstreaming environmental concerns into development processes (marine spatial planning, sustainable fisheries management), and public-private partnerships (especially with agribusinesses). FFI Indonesia Programme's current finance and administration systems have been specifically designed to implement projects in accordance with international donor compliance.

The Indonesia Programme is supported by FFI's 400+ staff to provide technical backstopping. FFI's UK-based headquarters provides financial, administrative and technical support to ensure the delivery of high-quality technical guidance and quality control (including monitoring and evaluation) and sound financial management that is fully consistent with donor standards and passes international accredited auditing standards.

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Represented on the Project Board

Yes

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: Maros Pangkep Geopark Management Body (BP Geopark Maros Pangkep), Indonesia

Website address: <https://geoparkmarospangkep.id/>

Maros Pangkep Geopark is a global initiative for the preservation of landscapes with carbonate platform. The Geopark applies a multi-stakeholder approach (pentahelix) and is based on conservation, education and research. The Spermonde Islands area, which is in Pangkep Regency (Pangkajene Islands), is entirely within the Maros Pangkep Geopark boundary area, which is currently in the process of being designated as an international geopark, through Unesco.

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

BP Geopark will promote sustainable management using the EAFM approach as the basis for the preparation and development of the Geopark action plan.

Their function is to promote cooperation across government levels and jurisdictions, including central, provincial, regency and city levels such as they relate to the Maros-Pangkep Geopark.

They have specific responsibility for coordinating Maros-Pangkep Geopark activities in South Sulawesi, including alignment and implementation alongside the Department of Culture and Tourism of South Sulawesi.

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: BBKSDA (Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam), Regional Natural Resources Conservation Agency, South Sulawesi

Website address: <http://ksdasulsel.menlhk.go.id/> https://www.instagram.com/bbksda_sulsel/?hl=id

BBKSDA South Sulawesi will be a key partner for carrying out monitoring activities for marine ecosystems in the project area and reports to the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation.

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Their function is to implement the conservation of natural resources and their ecosystems in nature reserves, wildlife reserves, nature tourism parks and hunting parks as well as technical coordination for the management of grand forest parks and essential ecosystem areas based on statutory provisions.

To achieve this, they undertake, among other duties, provision of data and information, promotion and marketing of conservation of natural resources and their ecosystems; development of cooperation and partnership in the field of conservation of natural resources and their ecosystems; and community empowerment in and around conservation areas.

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board No

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

3. Partner Name: BKKPN (Balai Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional), Kupang, Indonesia

Website address: <https://kkp.go.id/djprl/bkkpnkupang/page/2646-profil-twp-kepulauan-kapoposang>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): BKKPN is a technical implementation unit under the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in charge of MPA management. Responsible for Kapoposang National MPA which is part of Spermonde Archipelago, BKKPN has monitored destructive fishing practices in and around the MPA.

BKKPN Kupang will ensure the project implementation process for identified markets.

In this project, through the management unit of the Kapoposang National MPA, BKKPN Kupang will also conduct community outreach to improve sustainable livelihoods and monitor community-based patrols.

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00


Represented on the Project Board Yes No


Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No


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

No Response

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


 [R29 Spermonde Cover letter](#)


 12/12/2022


 15:31:43

 pdf 220.67 KB

 [Spermonde LoS Combined](#)

 12/12/2022

 15:31:37

 pdf 1.02 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q33. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund funding 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
DARNV010	Kiran Mohanan	Scaling evidence-based Inclusive Conservation Finance models in Uganda and Tanzania
DARNV003	Josh Kempinski	Locally-owned enterprise development for resilient communities and sustainable primate conservation
DARNV001	Hazel Akester	Incentivising responsible fisheries in Central America: testing novel intermediary models
DAREX005	Frank Momberg	Ridge to Reef Conservation in West Papua, Indonesia
29-008	Gurveena Ghataure	Community-led conservation and fisheries development in North coast, Kenya
29-002	Arief Hamidi	Conserving and restoring orangutan habitat and ecosystems, Gunung Palung, Indonesia

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of







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 project key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding Policy 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	Paul Hotham
Position in the organisation	Senior Conservation Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 PHotham signature  12/12/2022  16:12:49  jpg 12.42 KB
Date	12 December 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 FFI 2020 Accounts (2) (1)	 FFI 2021 Accounts (1)
 12/12/2022	 12/12/2022
 16:30:14	 16:30:14
 pdf 526.24 KB	 pdf 568.93 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy + Procedure (3) (1)
 12/12/2022
 16:30:20
 pdf 120.27 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial 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 attached the below documents to my application	
• my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
• my budget (which meets the requirements above)	Checked
• my completed implementation timetable as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 31, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 32, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 28.	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 Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	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.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Implementation Timetable

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	By EOP, the Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) is being implemented by two fishing communities with support from MPA/Geopark managers													
1.1	Conduct baseline EAFM assessment (including fish resources, habitats and ecosystems, fishing techniques, and economic, social, institutional factors)	2												
1.2	Conduct gaps assessment to identify gaps and priority interventions for sustainable fisheries management (fishing practices, market measures and MPA management actions) in 2 fishing communities	3												
1.3	Conduct training needs assessments for both women and men in two communities	2												
1.4	Develop action plan for sustainable fisheries management practices in two fishing communities	4												
1.5	Conduct a series of workshop/meetings to strengthen inter-stakeholder dialogue and improve MPA/Geopark management	4												
Output 2	By EOP, two communities are actively co-managing their fisheries resources through monitoring and surveillance patrols													
2.1	Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of fisher groups	18												
2.2	Share results from the EAFM assessment (per Output 1) and collect and incorporate feedback from community consultations	1												

Project Title: Securing Spermonde’s seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management (DIR29S1\1395)

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3	Facilitate action plan development for fisheries improvements in 2 community fisher group	4												
2.4	Facilitate co-creation and use of project information materials, including flyers, information to use in face-to-face meetings, and at other project meetings, training events and workshops	3												
2.5	Facilitate a series of training sessions for community-based fisheries management in monitoring surveillance standard/protocols, fisheries management, fish landing monitoring, SMART patrol	15												
Output 3	Fisheries livelihoods in two coastal communities are more secure and sustainable through implementation of Participatory Market Systems Development													
3.1	Conduct market linkages and gaps assessment using Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) market mapping approach	12												
3.2	Facilitating the development of action plans by priority stakeholder groups to improve commodity / product quality and meet market standards from two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures	4												
3.3	Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of stakeholder action plan implementation	3												
3.4	Facilitate Participatory Impact Assessment to identify project impacts and attribution	1												
3.5	Facilitate training to strengthen markets and livelihoods	10												

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable

Project Title: Securing Spermonde’s seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management (DIR29S1\1395)

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 4	By 2026, the management and zoning plan of the Geopark for the Spermonde Karst island include actions to mitigate land-based impacts on marine ecosystems													
4.1	Facilitate stakeholder workshops to develop models of land-based impacts on marine environment	4												
4.2	Develop a policy brief document to recommend improved management and reduce land-based impacts to the Geopark and MPA	3												
4.3	Develop recommendations for land-based impact mitigation and incorporate into revised MPA zoning plan and relevant areas of the Geopark management plans	4												

DIR29S1\1395: Securing Spermonde’s seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Spermonde’s coral reef ecosystem is resilient, supports productive fisheries and benefits coastal communities both socially and economically</p>			
<p>Outcome: By 2026, the Spermonde seascape benefits from community-based marine monitoring, sustainable fishing practices, market development, and protection in terrestrial plans, supporting local livelihoods and stabilising fish stocks</p>	<p>0.1 By End of Project (EOP), sustainable fishing practices piloted in 2 communities including 2,800 people, and advocated into Kapoposang MPA and Maros-Pangkep Geopark management</p> <p>0.2 By EOP, two community-based monitoring surveillance teams established and conducting at least 40 patrol surveillance actions per month</p> <p>0.3 By EOP, catch per unit effort (CPUE) of priority fisheries target species of grouper are stable</p> <p>0.4 By EOP, fisheries-dependent livelihood security is improved in two communities through Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD)</p> <p>0.5 By EOP, land-based impacts on marine ecosystems are incorporated into relevant areas of the management and zoning plan of the Geopark</p>	<p>0.1. Community fisheries action plan; monitoring surveillance report, Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score card report</p> <p>0.2 Report on community group profile; workshop report; community exchange learning report; training report</p> <p>0.3 Fish landing monitoring report</p> <p>0.4 EOP Participatory Impact Assessment</p> <p>0.5 Land-based impact modelling report; Geopark management plan</p>	<p>The coral reef ecosystems and its associated fisheries in Spermonde are not affected by a mass mortality bleaching event, typhoon or other unforeseeable natural stressor</p> <p>Political will in Spermonde remains positive towards biodiversity conservation</p> <p>There are no major, adverse policy or land use changes within the project area</p> <p>Security in the region remains stable enough for local communities, government and other stakeholders to engage in long-term commitments</p> <p>The project design accounts for existing public health/Covid-19 policies and guidelines on assembly and travel, and assumes no new restrictions are introduced</p> <p>There are no significant changes between the GBP and local</p>

DIR29S1\1395: Securing Spermonde's seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management

			<p>currency that renders the project activities unaffordable</p> <p>The political situation in Indonesia enables FFI staff to continue to live and work in the region</p>
<p>Output 1: By EOP, the Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) is being implemented by two fishing communities with support from MPA/Geopark managers</p>	<p>1.1 By end of Y1, socio-economic, ecological and governance project-specific baseline information is available</p> <p>1.2 By end of Y1, gaps and priority interventions for sustainable fisheries management are identified in 2 fishing communities</p> <p>1.3 By end of Y1, training needs assessment conducted for both women and men in 2 communities with at least 60 participants</p> <p>1.4 By EOP, there is strengthened inter-stakeholder dialogue for improved MPA/Geopark management with at least 180 participants</p>	<p>1.1 EAFM assessment report</p> <p>1.2 EAFM assessment report</p> <p>1.3 Training need assessment report</p> <p>1.4 Workshop and meeting reports</p>	<p>Communities continue to be interested in and supportive of marine management initiatives</p> <p>Government policy and process continue to enable co-management arrangements</p>
<p>Output 2: By EOP, two communities are actively co-managing their fisheries resources through monitoring and surveillance patrols</p>	<p>2.1 By end of Y1, one new fisher group established, one existing fisher group strengthened</p> <p>2.2 By end of Y1, at least four community meetings are</p>	<p>2.1 Attendance list; group membership documentation; group profile</p> <p>2.2 Meeting/workshop report</p>	<p>We assume that MPA users not included in project activities do not change their behaviour dramatically in such a way that compromises overall ecosystem health</p>

DIR29S1\1395: Securing Spermonde’s seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management

	<p>conducted to share EAFM assessment results and collect feedback</p> <p>2.3 By end of Y2, two community fisher group action plans for fisheries improvement are created</p> <p>2.4 By end of Y2, project information materials are co-created and utilised by two communities</p> <p>2.5 Between Y1 and EOP, at least 6 trainings in support of sustainable fisheries management practices are conducted</p>	<p>2.3 Community meeting report; action plan document</p> <p>2.4 Information posters, fish landings monitoring forms, community-based monitoring station</p> <p>2.5 Training reports</p>	
<p>Output 3: Fisheries livelihoods in two coastal communities are more secure and sustainable through implementation of Participatory Market Systems Development</p>	<p>3.1 By end of Y1, market linkages and gaps assessed in two communities using Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) approach</p> <p>3.2 By end of Y1, action plans developed by priority stakeholder groups to improve commodity/ product quality and meet market standards from two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures.</p> <p>3.3 By end of Y2, 10 training sessions will be conducted to strengthen market and livelihood</p>	<p>3.1 Market maps and market stakeholder analysis</p> <p>3.2 Action plan documents for fisher groups, women’s enterprise groups and fish traders</p> <p>3.3 Training reports</p>	<p>Factors outside the project area do not cause significant change to ecosystem health or fish stocks</p> <p>There are no significant changes in the local, national and international fish and marine product markets that substantially impacts the project area</p>

DIR29S1\1395: Securing Spermonde’s seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management

	<p>options with at least 150 participants</p> <p>3.4 From Y1-Y3, at least 7 monitoring and evaluation meetings are conducted on a quarterly basis, supported by ongoing mentoring, for market development</p> <p>3.5 By EOP, at least 80% of stakeholder action plan measures for improving market access are executed, with progress evaluated through a Participatory Impact Assessment</p>	<p>3.4 Monitoring evaluation reports</p> <p>3.5 Participatory Impact Assessment report</p>	
<p>Output 4: By 2026, the management and zoning plan of the Geopark for the Spermonde Karst island include actions to mitigate land-based impacts on marine ecosystems</p>	<p>4.1 By end of Y1, three stakeholder workshops conducted to develop models of land-based impacts on marine environment</p> <p>4.2 By end of Y2, two policy brief documents created which recommend improvements to MPA/Geopark management in order to reduce land-based impacts</p> <p>4.3 By EOP, recommendations for land-based impact mitigation are drafted and incorporated into revised MPA zoning plan</p>	<p>4.1 Workshop reports, list of attendees</p> <p>4.2 Policy brief documents</p> <p>4.3 Land-based impact modelling report, minutes of meetings with MPA managers; draft of updated MPA zoning plan; copies of communication materials</p>	<p>Project implementation time match with zoning and management plan review for Spermonde MPA and Geopark</p>

Activities

Output 1: By EOP, the Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) is being implemented by two fishing communities with support from MPA and Geopark managers

- 1.1 Conduct baseline EAFM assessment (including fish resources, habitats and ecosystems, fishing techniques, and economic, social, institutional factors)
- 1.2 Conduct gaps assessment to identify gaps and priority interventions for sustainable fisheries management (fishing practices, market measures and MPA management actions) in 2 fishing communities
- 1.3 Conduct training needs assessments for both women and men in two communities.
- 1.4 Develop action plan for sustainable fisheries management practices in two fishing communities
- 1.5 Conduct a series of workshops/meetings to strengthen inter-stakeholder dialogue and improve MPA/Geopark management

Output 2: By EOP, two communities are actively co-managing their fisheries resources through monitoring and surveillance patrols

- 2.1 Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of fisher groups
- 2.2 Share results from the EAFM assessment (per Output 1) and collect and incorporate feedback from community consultations
- 2.3 Facilitate action plan development for fisheries improvements in 2 community fisher groups
- 2.4 Facilitate co-creation and use of project information materials, including flyers, information to use in face-to-face meetings, and at other project meetings, training events and workshops
- 2.5 Facilitate a series of training sessions for community-based fisheries management in monitoring surveillance standard/protocols, fisheries management, fish landing monitoring, SMART patrol

Output 3: Fisheries livelihoods in two coastal communities are more secure and sustainable through implementation of Participatory Market Systems Development

- 3.1 Conduct market linkages and gaps assessment using Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) market mapping approach
- 3.2 Facilitating the development of action plans by priority stakeholder groups to improve commodity / product quality and meet market standards from two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures
- 3.3 Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of stakeholder action plan implementation
- 3.4 Facilitate Participatory Impact Assessment to identify project impacts and attribution
- 3.5 Facilitate training to strengthen markets and livelihoods

Output 4: By 2026, the management and zoning plan of the Geopark for the Spermonde Karst island include actions to mitigate land-based impacts on marine ecosystems

DIR29S1\1395: Securing Spermonde's seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management

- 4.1 Facilitate stakeholder workshops and scientific computer-based modelling to develop models of land-based impacts on marine environment
- 4.2 Develop a policy brief document to recommend improved management and reduce land-based impacts to the Geopark and MPA
- 4.3 Develop recommendations for land-based impact mitigation and incorporate into revised MPA zoning plan and relevant areas of the Geopark management plans