

## Darwin Initiative Extra Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:  
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2023**

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### Darwin Initiative Project Information

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Project reference                 | DAREX005  |
| Project title                     | Ridge to Reef Conservation in West Papua, Indonesia   |
| Country/ies                       | Indonesia   |
| Lead Partner                      | Fauna & Flora International (FFI)   |
| Project partner(s)                | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN)</li> <li>2. Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystems Conservation (KSDAE), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)</li> <li>3. West Papua Research Agency for Regional Development (BRIDA/BALITBANGDA-Papua Barat)</li> </ol> |
| Darwin Initiative grant value     | £ 5,000,000   |
| Start/end dates of project        | 01 April 2022- 31 March 2027  |
| Reporting period                  | April 2022-March 2023, Annual Report 1  |
| Project Leader name               | Frank Momberg   |
| Project website/blog/social media | <a href="https://www.fauna-flora.org/">https://www.fauna-flora.org/</a> , <a href="https://ykan.or.id/">https://ykan.or.id/</a>   |
| Report author(s) and date         | Andhy Priyo Sayogo, Sari Ramadhan, Irwanto, Lukas Rumetna, Yanuar Ishaq, Marthen Welma, Ratna Ningsih, Donny Gunaryadi, 30 April 2023   |

### 1. Project summary

West Papua holds the largest tract of tropical wilderness remaining in the Asia-Pacific region and Indonesia’s most biodiverse ecosystems. Most of West Papua’s plants, birds and mammals are endemic. Its Bird’s Head seascape is an epicentre of global marine biodiversity. Species of global concern in these areas include Western-long-beaked Echidna (CR); Grizzled tree-kangaroos (VU); Waigeo brushturkey (EN); Indo-pacific humpback dolphin (VU); Dugong (VU); Hawksbill (CR), Green (EN) and Leatherback (VU) sea turtles; and CITES-listed parrots and birds of paradise.

Key drivers of biodiversity loss in these land/seascapes include deforestation and forest degradation, caused by illegal logging and forest conversion, particularly linked to palm oil plantations and road development; hunting and wildlife trade, illegal and unsustainable fishing practices (Ref-18/19). These threats are underpinned by the widespread poverty and lack of livelihood opportunities experienced by communities living in and adjacent to the province’s forests and coasts, and the perception of the relative value of extractive uses compared to the opportunity costs of managing land for conservation purposes. West Papua province has one of Indonesia’s lowest human development index and highest poverty rates (Ref-22).

This project will result in effective collaborative protected area management, expanding conservation function through ‘other effective area-based conservation measures’ in West Papua’s most diverse land and seascapes, reducing emissions from avoiding deforestation by protecting key terrestrial and marine ecosystems through local community participation and

leveraging long-term biodiversity investment to close financial gaps for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Local threats to biodiversity will be reduced through the improvement of community tenure over natural resources and alternative livelihood opportunities.

The project focus on West Papua’s two Crown Jewel land and seascapes: 1) Tambrauw mountains (c.13,642 km<sup>2</sup>), which features extensive, primary tropical forests and an adjacent seascape with coral reefs and turtle nesting beaches, and 2) Raja Ampat archipelago (specifically Waigeo, Misool and Kofiau islands, c.37,370 km<sup>2</sup>), whose karst ecosystems, coral reefs and seagrass areas contain abundant biodiversity and hold significance in local communities’ customs.

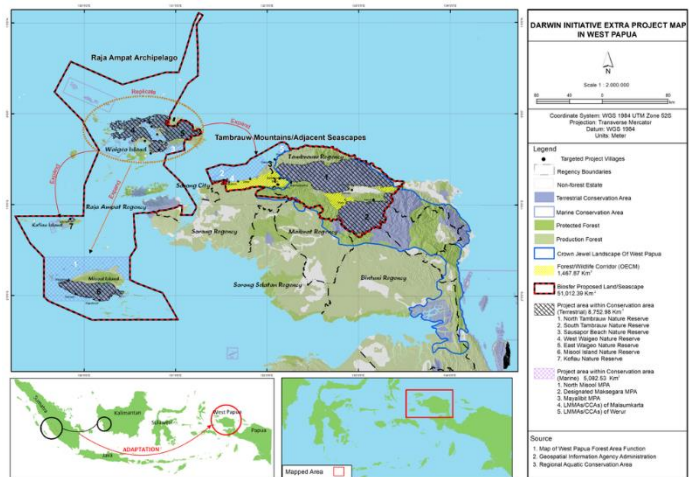


Figure 1. Map of Project Site

This project addresses the current need to build management and operational capacity and foster new means of community participation in conservation area management, enabled by effective planning and policy, to ensure West Papua's terrestrial and marine biodiversity survives and thrives. The Provincial government has identified this need as a priority, and the project's livelihood approaches and aims have been identified in consultation with local communities. The project approach is underpinned by evidence amassed by FFI and government partners that describes the land/seascapes' biodiversity values and extent of threat; learning in implementing integrated Ridge-to-Reef and sustainable livelihoods approaches, as well as existing, positive relationships between FFI and government partners and communities.

However, the implementation of the project in Y1 encountered several situations that had an impact on the target time of program implementation, namely: 1) the division of a new province at the end of 2022, namely Papua Barat Daya Province (All Darwin Extra project locations include in the administrative area of the new province) and 2) changes in internal regulations of FFI and YKAN. These situations impacted the project implementation schedule. In response, FFI created the implementation schedule adjustment and conducted hearings, socialization, and coordination regarding the project with the Southwest Papua provincial government and adjusted to the applicable internal policies.

## 2. Project stakeholders/partners

The Ridge to Reef Conservation project in West Papua is a collaborative project led by FFI and in collaboration with Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN), the West Papua Regional Research and Development Agency (BRIDA), and the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). As project leader, FFI is responsible for: overall strategic and technical direction; project, operational and financial management; data collection and analysis; impact monitoring supporting adaptive management; technical reporting; and partner coordination.

KSDAE is the government partner for protected area management and species conservation at the national level. FFI has completed the MoU extension documents for 2023-2026, which will be issued shortly. KSDAE and its regional office, Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam

(BBKSDA), are the government agencies responsible for protected area management and biodiversity conservation. BBKSDA will be involved in all aspects of the work, focusing on biodiversity surveys and collaborative protected area management interventions.

Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN). YKAN is responsible for the seascape component, including marine protected area gazettement and management, developing locally managed marine areas and improved livelihoods based on sustainable fisheries, and providing community-based tourism/recreation services. Together with FFI, YKAN contributes to integrating marine and terrestrial spatial planning. YKAN contributes its long-term technical and site-based experiences in marine biodiversity surveys for effective marine protected area management and the development of livelihood improvement through small-scale fisheries and community-based ecotourism in the Bird's Head Seascape of the Papua region.

West Papua Research Agency for Regional Development (BRIDA Papua Barat). BRIDA's role is to integrate the Crown Jewel landscape as a strategic area in the provincial spatial plan, introduce mainstream biodiversity conservation into spatial planning, and provide in-kind technical and research support for conservation and low-carbon sustainable development and growth in West Papua province. BRIDA and other project steering committee members will provide oversight and leadership to ensure that the project contributes to fulfilling the Manokwari Declaration. YKAN built partnerships with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Central Government representative) and the Marine and Fisheries Service (Provincial Government representative). YKAN also facilitated the formation of a Pokja (Working Group) consisting of Raja Ampat District Government agencies, local NGOs, and universities. The Working Group acts as a technical team to implement the zoning process for the North Misool Marine Protected Area.

### **3. Project progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

##### **Activity 1.1 Project inception: recruit additional staff, establish project steering committee, join the 'Crown Jewel of Tanah Papua consortium' (Q1)**

During the inception phase, FFI and YKAN recruited 13 additional staff to help with the implementation project. Furthermore, in November 2022, FFI with YKAN as steering committee leaders (see [Organigram of Project Steering Committee](#)) organized an Inception workshop attended by the project steering committee partners (West Papua Natural Resources and Conservation Agency (BBKSDA), Regional Research and Innovation Agency (BRIDA/BALITBANGDA), West Papua Provincial Forestry Service (DISHUT), Production Forest Management Unit (KPHP) Unit II Sorong, and West Papua Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service (DKP).

Following the FPIC standard, the project steering committee members have agreed, formed, and are willing to understand the objectives and achievable outputs during the project. However, as the program progressed, The West Papua Province split into two provinces: West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces. Therefore, a new governing body must be engaged, considering most of the programs are in the new Southwest Papua Province. As a follow up, the government of Southwest Papua Province needs to be added to the project steering committee.

While at the policy level, FFI, as a member of the Consortium of Crown Jewel of Tanah Papua (CJTP/MPTP) since June 2022, has been actively involved in writing and discussing academic papers on the establishment and management of the CJTP/MPTP landscape. This academic paper is a reference document and framework for local regulation drafting (RANPERDA) (see [Academic Paper of CJTP MPTP Dec 6](#)). In the CJTP/MPTP Roadmap, FFI was committed to support the proposed Biosphere Reserve and mainstreaming the Ridge-to-Reef conservation program into regional planning.

In addition, at the grass-roots level approach, FFI also conducted socializations in the inception phase workshop with participated by total 31 people with consist of the local government (Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau), local NGOs, and key figures (village, religion, and customary leaders). FFI program's presence was well accepted and expected to generously support the

government's vision and mission in achieving sustainable development collaboratively while improving community well-being.

#### **Activity 1.10 Identify additional philanthropic/multilateral funding sources to scale-up after Darwin Extra project end (e.g., LLF/ GCF). (Q1)**

Through the Legacy Landscapes Fund (LLF), FFI is developing long-term funding opportunities to expand projects in Southwest Papua Province, particularly in Tambrau Regency. FFI, in collaboration with GIZ, has submitted a concept note to LLF and successfully completed stage 1 of the proposed project. In stage 2, FFI took part in the Environmental Social Due Diligent (ESDD) assessment and was chosen as a new candidate for LLF funding ([New candidate sites announced LLF](#)). The results of the comprehensive proposal submission will be announced in Y2-Y3 and the Letter of Intent (LoI) process will be initiated in May 2023.

#### **Activity 2.1 Undertake additional biodiversity baseline surveys/threat assessments (Q3-Q4)**

Preliminary surveys were conducted to assess possible sampling areas based on actual conditions and detect existing threats which will cover representative sampling areas for various ecosystem types. The activity was conducted on 6-7<sup>th</sup> October 2022 in the Sorong-Tambrau Corridor consisting of 2 villages in Sorong (Kuadas and Malagubtuk) and 3 villages in Tambrau (Klabili, Malayauw, and Dela). These activities involved FFI (4 women, 9 men), Sorong Victory University (2 women, 1 man), and local communities (12 men). This survey resulted in the discovery of rare and protected animals that have never been published in this area, such as King bird of paradise (*Cicinnurus regius*), Lesser bird of paradise (*Paradisaea minor*), Twelve-wired bird of paradise (*Seleucidis melanoleucus*), Magnificent bird of paradise (*Cicinnurus magnificus*), Western long-beaked echidna (*Zaglossus bruijini*), Grizzled tree kangaroo (*Dendrolagus inustus*), Palm cockatoo (*Probosciger aterrimus*), and Sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*). Biodiversity data results will be utilized as supporting data for the proposal of social forestry by the village community to the Government through MoEF ([Sorong Preliminary Survey-Activity Report](#)).

Terrestrial preliminary surveys were also conducted in Kofiau Island Nature Reserve involving 2 women, 7 men from BBKSDA West Papua, 4 women and 5 men from FFI, and 10 men from the local community. Kofiau Island holds biodiversity potential such as 52 species of birds, 21 species of herpetofauna (4 amphibians, 17 reptiles), and 5 species of mammals (2 bats, 1 cuscus, 1 Muridae, 1 wild boar). Threats detected during the preliminary survey were land cover change in the reserve area from forest area to farm, hunting snares, logging points, and transport routes for timber logs.

Marine ecological surveys have been successfully conducted in North Misool Marine Protected Area (MPA), Maksegara MPA and Malaumkarta Customary Law Conservation Area (CLC), and Werur CLC during 19-30 June 2022. The survey team consisted of the University of Papua, Konservasi Alam Nusantara Foundation (YKAN), Raja Ampat MPA Technical Implementation Unit, Sorong Loka PSPL, Konservasi Indonesia Foundation, and local communities. In North Misool MPA, there were 31 survey points; in Maksegara MPA and Malaumkarta CLC, there were 11 points; and in Werur CLC, there were 7 points. The survey result shows that all areas have aquatic properties that are within quality standards. At the same time, coral coverage is categorized as a medium in North Misool ([North Misool Ecological Survey Report](#)) and high in Maksegara, Malaumkarta ([Maksegara and Malaumkarta Ecological Survey Report](#)), and Werur ([Werur Ecological Survey Report](#)). Additional survey points will be conducted next year in Maksegara, Malaumkarta, and Werur.

#### **Activity 2.2 Undertake baseline and monitoring/occupancy surveys for populations of priority species (Q4)**

This activity is linked to Activity 2.1, some progress will be based on a similar justification. Thus far, a baseline survey was conducted to determine the distribution of key species at the project site ([Map Darex species.jpg](#)). Dugong, dolphin, and sea-turtle surveys were conducted in 9 villages consisting of 3 villages in Sorong Regency in February 2023 (Kuadas, Della, and Megame), 6 villages in Raja Ampat Regency in March 2023 which are divided into two districts,

namely Kofiau with 2 villages (Mikiran and Deer), and Teluk Mayalibit with 4 villages (Beo, Arawai, Kabilol, and Go).

Specifically, in Teluk Mayalibit district the survey focused on Indo-pacific humpback dolphin distribution record. An inventory and identification survey of bird-of-paradise population was conducted by BBKSDA West Papua supported by FFI from 28 September-6 October 2022 in an observation area of 425 Ha. The activity was carried out in the southern part of the Tambrau Utara Nature Reserve area, in the Tabamsere Village, Welhem Roubouts District, Tambrau Regency ([Bird-of-paradise survey in Pegunungan Tamrau Utara NR Report](#)). Based on baseline survey, FFI's IP collaborate with West Papua BBKSDA and local community will set the monitoring survey for the priority species and continue to undertake baseline survey for the remaining priority species in Y2.

#### **Activity 2.5 Undertake baseline Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour (KAB) survey in all target villages (Q4)**

FFI created a [questionnaire](#) for a Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour (KAB) study which used in 12 target villages with 240 respondents (49% female) ages 6-60. The questionnaire and statements addressed environmental challenges on both a global and local scale. Conservation and climate change are global challenges, while local issues include ecosystems, biodiversity, plastic waste, deforestation, and forest management. The preliminary project's KAB survey results were utilized as a baseline to create and implement the conservation awareness campaign that will be developed in the second year.

#### **Activity 2.6 Develop and implement conservation awareness program (Q3-Q4)**

In the previous Darwin Initiative project, FFI created a module for the conservation awareness program in Raja Ampat, while the updated conservation awareness program design for Sorong and Tambrau will be created after Activity 2.5. FFI has also undertaken preliminary meetings with the Head of the Tambrau Regency Education Service to obtain information on conservation awareness programs that have been implemented and future development plans. From June to December 2022, conservation education was held in 4 villages (Warsambin, Sapokren, Arborek, and Waifo), with each village lasting 1-3 days. This project drew 117 participants from 3rd-6th grade elementary school students, 52 boys, and 65 girls ([See Conservation Education Report](#)). This activity involved BBKSDA West Papua Region 1 Raja Ampat staff as facilitators.

#### **Activity 2.8 Review the potential of territorial-use rights in fisheries (TURF) (Q1-Q2)**

Based on recommendations from consultations with stakeholders at the Great Malaumkarta and Great Werur CLC management areas, a no-take zone within the CLC-managed region is required. The no-take zone recommendation is based on an assessment of ecological, social, and economic factors undertaken by YKAN between 2021 and 2022. The survey results indicate possible spillover by key species, and the biodiversity of the coral reef ecosystem is quite good and should be safeguarded as a no-take area. All stakeholders in the CLC management domain have been socialized. The Customary Council will decide on the allocation of no-take zones in July 2023.

#### **Activity 2.10 Review options for collaborative management structures and systems (Q1-Q2)**

This activity was carried out through 2 studies; (1) a Collaborative Management Plan; and (2) a Collaborative Management Institutional Initiative. Both studies are for Conservation Areas and Management Areas of Indigenous Peoples.

The study finalization documents were conducted through a workshop on 16 March 2023 involving 11 agencies with 11 people (1 male from each agency). The agencies are: The West Papua Conservation and Natural Resources Centre (West Papua BBKSDA); Sorong Coastal Marine Resource Office (LOKA PSPL) as a work unit of the MMAF; West Papua Province Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service (DKP); Forest Management Unit; Conservation Area Management Unit in Raja Ampat waters (BLUD-UPTD KK); Jeen Womom Coastal Park Management Unit in Tambrau Regency; Maya Customary Council in Raja Ampat; Malamoi Customary Council in Malaumkarta Raya; Byak Karon Customary Council in Werur Raya; Customary Law Community Area Management Unit in Malaumkarta Raya and Werur Raya.

In summary, collaborative management options that will be developed include institutionalization through partnership in conservation area management; a Collaborative model of mutual agreement between managers; a Conservation area network; a Joint working group, and Collaborative financing. Furthermore, the study results will be used as advocacy components to the local government as conservation area manager and the customary council as the customary law community manager area to become a reference for independent management.

### **Activity 2.11 Facilitate participatory gazettement of North Misool MPA (Q3-Q4)**

#### *Working group facilitation and mentoring process*

The indigenous group established the North Misool marine area as an MPA in 2018 through a Declaration. The Governor of West Papua then designated the region as a possible conservation area under West Papua Province Regional Regulation number 13 (2013). YKAN continued the designation process by assisting the West Papua Provincial Government in meeting the Zoning document's procedures. The procedure was carried out by forming the Zoning Working Group, whose members include representatives from the Central Government (LOKA PSPL), the province (BLUD-UPTD KK), the Maya Customary Council in Raja Ampat, and relevant NGOs. The Working Group is currently finalizing the Zoning Document through a workshop. The document ([Zonation Plan of North Misool MPA](#)) was submitted to the West Papua Provincial Government for the next stage.

#### *Draft Letter of the Governor of West Papua and Southwest Papua available*

The Marine and Fisheries Service has submitted to the Governor a request letter for the designation of the North Misool Conservation Area. In the meantime, the Central Government formed a new Autonomous Region, Southwest Papua Province, in December 2022. The administrative jurisdiction of this new Province includes the North Misool area. Following consultation and coordination with both provinces, it was decided that submitting the request letter to the Governor of Southwest Papua would be more appropriate. The letter is currently being coordinated and technical organized before being signed by the Governor.

#### *The latest version of the Zoning Map*

It was agreed to propose three zonation in northern Misool: The Core Zone (3,445.87 Ha or 1.12% of the protected area), the Restricted Utilisation Zone (288,701.80 Ha or 93.55%), and Other Zones (16,170.94 Ha or 5.34%). The designation process has achieved 90% this fiscal year, and the next stage will be continued in the following fiscal year.

### **Activity 2.13 Finalise stakeholder consultation for Raja Ampat land/seascape Biosphere Reserve nomination (Q1-Q4)**

The preparation of the Biosphere Reserve nomination has been initiated three times (September 25<sup>th</sup>, December 19<sup>th</sup>, and April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2023) in collaboration with MAB-UNESCO Indonesia-BRIN. The design of the Biosphere Reserve idea and milestones were created in the Terms of Reference (see ToR Biosphere Reserve). At the same time, FFI engaged in hearings and sharing with stakeholders in over ten institutions during the inception phase of the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve concept. UNESCO has designated Raja Ampat as a Raja Ampat Global Geopark since September 2022. On the other hand, the local administration has applauded Raja Ampat's initiative in proposing the Biosphere Reserve nomination. FFI held March hearings with the West/Southwest Papua provincial administrations and the Tambrauw regional government. The biosphere reserve plan has become one of the government's priority programs in the master-regional spatial plans.

### **Activity 2.15 Prepare Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers, zonation and management plan (Q4)**

In Y2 of the project, the nomination document, zoning, and management plan for the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve will be completed. In Y1, discussions with the Raja Ampat Regional Government and secondary data from the latest Raja Ampat Global Geopark nomination (see [Dossier Raja Ampat Global Geopark](#)) were used to collect information on Raja Ampat's biodiversity, socioeconomic, biophysical, and demographic conditions (see Dossier Raja Ampat Global Geopark). These initiatives complement the UNESCO Indonesia-BRIN MAB consultation activities.

### **Activity 2.18 Socialize village/customary forest designation and management to communities in wildlife corridors (Q3-Q4)**

Currently, the Social Forestry scheme socialization has been conducted in 19 villages in Sorong (corridor A) and Tambraw (corridor B) regencies from Q4(22/23) to Q1(23/24) with the participation of the local community such as village governments, religious and customary leaders, and a total of 171 participants (114 male and 57 female). The Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Agency (BPSKL Maluku-Papua Region) is still reviewing 8 of 19 village documents (see [Social Forestry Document and Presence](#)) of the proposed village forest with a total size of 12,110 Ha. FFI's IP will conduct follow-up socialization in the remaining villages in Tambraw Regency's corridor C until Q3 (23/24) of this year.

### **Activity 2.19 Facilitate training of trainers for social forestry village facilitators in 20 target social forestry villages (Q4)**

On the 25<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of August 2022, prospective village facilitators were trained to develop social forestry programs. Representatives of social forestry-identified villages, students, local NGOs, and forest area management staff such as (West Papua BBKSDA staff and KPHP Unit II Sorong staff) ([Social Forestry Training](#)) were among the 30 participants. The following topics were covered in training: FFI's IP conservation program in West Papua; an introduction to institutions, forestry, social forestry, and biodiversity conservation, focusing on key species; Data collecting methods and safeguards: in-depth interviews and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). In the Y2 for community representatives and KPHP staff working in the targeted villages, FFI will conduct another capacity-building training for social forestry facilitators.

### **Activity 2.23 Provide training/technical support for Malaumkarta and Werur customary marine area management institutions to develop zoning and management plans (Q1-Q2)**

YKAN supported technical assistance for the Malaumkarta CLC management area to be excluded from the Maksegara Marine Protected Area (MPA) allocation and socialized with Malaumkarta stakeholders. YKAN has also aided in the supply of monitoring facilities and infrastructure, such as logistics and fuel for routine monitoring. Currently, YKAN is working to strengthen the capacity of the Malaumkarta CLC's Funuwai Tasik community monitoring group (Pokmaswas) to achieve the goal of independent monitoring.

YKAN has assisted in implementing the customary regulation known as Sasisen on the traditional usage of prospective maritime resources in the Werur MHA management region. YKAN has also allowed the development of monitoring facilities and infrastructure by Pokmaswas Farus Sem, including providing supplies and fuel for routine monitoring. YKAN strives to encourage Pokmaswas to strengthen its capacity to attain the independent monitoring goal.

### **Activity 2.24 Facilitate the designation of Malaumkarta and Werur customary maritime conservation areas (Q3-Q4)**

The government recognized Great Malaumkarta CLC and Great Werur CLC through West Papua Province Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2019 concerning Zoning/Spatial Plans for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of West Papua Province for 2019-2039, which was then integrated into Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2022 concerning Spatial Plan for Land Use in West Papua Provincial for 2021-2041. The Great Malaumkarta CLC covers 3,999.5 ha, while the Great Werur CLC covers 12,276.67 ha, with the government aiming to secure 19,000 ha of the national target area for Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs).

To ensure the independence and efficacy of the CLC management area, a CLC Management Unit was constituted in December 2022 and January 2023, with the participation of the local indigenous people. In carrying out its responsibilities, the CLC management unit employs the concept of Community-Based Fisheries Management, a management concept created by, for, and for the community. The Great Malaumkarta CLC Management Unit has 25 members, 5 females and 20 males ([Malaumkarta CLC Management Unit Decree](#)). The Great Werur Management Unit has 19 members, 4 females and 15 males ([Recommended Letter for Werur CLC Management Unit](#)). The Local Customary Council recognizes the Management Unit as the senior leader in the Adat/ Tenurial organization.

### **Activity 2.27 Establish, equip and train 2 community-based surveillance groups at Malaumkarta and Werur customary maritime conservation areas (Q1-Q2)**

This project contributes to developing a community-based surveillance system that will be implemented in the Great Werur CLC and Great Malaumkarta management areas. The two Pokmaswas were legalized by a Decree of the Head of the Marine and Fisheries Service of West Papua Province, with 28 members for Pokmaswas Farus Sem ([POKMASWAS Farus Sem Decree](#)) and 20 members for Pokmaswas Funuwai Tasik ([POKMASWAS Funuwai Tasik Decree](#)).

Pokmaswas has scheduled monthly patrols and surveillance operations to ensure that CLC management areas are being utilized responsibly and to preserve critical endangered, threatened, or protected species. Pokmaswas members have received basic training in coastal ecosystems, fisheries management, conservation areas, CLC management areas, Pokmaswas Duties and Functions, and Pokmaswas Standard Operational Procedures to make their work more successful. The initiative is now striving to encourage Pokmaswas capacity growth to attain the goal of self-monitoring. In addition to increased capacity, the Pokmaswas in these two regions has received technical knowledge and training on digital reporting systems integrated with national programs via the Laporwasmas application.

### **Activity 2.28 Support monthly operations by community-based surveillance groups in Malaumkarta and Werur customary maritime conservation areas (Q3-Q4)**

Implement a routine monitoring/patrol agenda; the project provides technical assistance for logistics and other operational needs, such as speedboat fuel. Meanwhile, Pokmaswas has been provided with standard monitoring facilities and infrastructure, such as a Global Positioning System, stationery, binoculars, a Handy Talky, and speedboats, to allow for timely reporting of violations in the CLC management area. Monitoring and moving sea turtle eggs to a safe location away from predators, such as monitor lizards, dogs, and the threat of beach abrasion, are continuing Pokmaswas efforts at CLC Great Malaumkarta.

### **Activity 3.1 Undertake baseline socio-economic studies/capacity building needs assessments in 30 villages (Q4)**

During February and March 2023, the team created research [instruments](#) and collected data in 12 villages. Participatory Rural Appraisal ([PRA](#)) [procedures](#) were used to collect qualitative data in an ethnographic mini-field study that included participant observation, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs). PRA was undertaken in each community to collect data on the following topics: a) community/land usage and resource map, b) Potential resources, c) Seasonal livelihood calendar, d) Daily routines, e) Mapping of relevant actors/stakeholders, and d) Timeline (Trends and Historical Profile). [A questionnaire](#) survey method was used to evaluate the multidimensionality of human welfare and forest governance with multiple respondents representing households. [The survey](#) was conducted on 90 household in 12 villages and will be continue in other communities in Y2.

### **Activity 3.2 Undertake baseline and annual Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) in target villages (Q4)**

In 14 communities, the Participatory Well-being Assessment (PWA) was carried out in February and March 2023. The PWA was carried out to ascertain the level of community welfare and to appreciate the community's concept of wealth definition. The outcome will be the development of indicators and standards for wellbeing in collaboration with the community. With the community, discussions were held to identify households in the village categorized as inadequate, wealthy, or middle-class. These criteria and classifications were used as a baseline to measure each household's welfare level and will be monitored at the end of the project. The interim results show that the respondents' well-being level based on the PWA is 4% rich, 68% middle class, 2% poor, and 16% refused to answer. Mostly, households in 14 villages are at the intermediate level of well-being. In general, the well-being indicators based on the PWA can be seen in Annex 4.

### **Activity 3.3 Undertake value chain analysis for local products and commodities (Q4)**



FFI will hire a consultant to do this analysis, who will provide an in-depth examination of the potential and value chain of products and services and an analysis of market opportunities. The study's findings will serve as the foundation for contemplating long-term livelihood development measures in the targeted areas. Furthermore, it is expected to provide opportunities to create an effective market system in resource use by improving the value chain. It can also help with natural resource conservation. Value chain and market analysis begin with an initial assessment of the potential in each village using the PRA method. Based on the PRA results, some agricultural commodities and non-timber forest (NTF) products potential to develop are coconut derivatives (copra, coconut oil, virgin coconut oil (VCO)), venison, coffee, ornamental plants, patchouli, and fishery products (salted fish).

### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

#### **Output 1. Regional policies, development and spatial plans, and sustainable financing mechanisms support the long-term protection of the Raja Ampat and Tambrau land and seascapes covering 5.1 million hectares.**

In the first year, 28,385 ha of seascapes and land were integrated and preserved through community-based land conservation programs and Customary Law Community (MHA/CLC) marine protection. The Werur and Malaumkarta CLC areas have been incorporated into Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2022, which addresses the West Papua Province Regional Spatial Plan for 2021-2041, while the 12,110-ha Village Forest area is still in the proposal stage. Furthermore, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries designated the MPAs of North Misool (308,852 ha) and Maksegara (135,300 ha) as marine conservation reserve areas under the RZWP3K.

As a first step towards incorporating biodiversity conservation values into local government development planning documents, the project established communication with the Southwest Papua Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPERIDA) Province and began to participate in meetings at the provincial level, including public consultation on the Southwest Papua Regional Development Plan (RPD) initial draft.

Furthermore, after the Darwin Extra project is completed, long-term financing is required to support the achievement of Output 1. A philanthropic donor (LLF) is expected to offer long-term funding (15 years of community-based administration of conservation areas and protected areas created due to this project).

#### **Output 2. Management effectiveness of 7 terrestrial and 3 marine protected areas is improved, and other effective area-based conservation (OECMs) designations are created, enabled by evidence-based planning, community engagement, and increased technical and operational capacity.**

The conservation area authority uses the biodiversity survey results, The West Papua Natural Resource Conservation Agency (BBKSDA), to select the Kofiau Nature Reserve management block. The initiative assists BBKSDA in establishing a community forest ranger (MMP) and forest farmer group (KTH) in the Kofiau NR buffer zone. The MMP will patrol and monitor operations, while KTH will focus on community economic development.

FFI has educated 19 villages in Sorong-Tambrau's wildlife corridor areas about social forestry, with 8 villages recommended to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). The social forestry initiative provides communities with legal access to manage forest areas sustainably. Meanwhile, the West Papua Provincial Government has designated the Werur and Malaumkarta CLCs on the marine site (see activity 2.4). Conservation education has been carried out (for example, activity 2.6.) to raise awareness among the younger generation about conserving land and marine habitats.

Creating a biosphere reserve is a collaborative platform for protecting terrestrial, marine, and OECM ecosystems. The Raja Ampat biosphere reserve was regarded as an excellent

commencement due to earlier Darwin initiative financing and is being continued during this period. See activities 2.13 and 2.15.

**Output 3. At least 2,400 local people (>40% women) register improved livelihoods through secure tenure and legal access to natural resources, improved community capacity for sustainable natural resource management and ecotourism, and improved value chains and market access for forestry, agriculture and fisheries products.**

In February-March 2023, the project conducted Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) and Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) activities in 14 villages out of a total objective of 20 communities after Y1 (see activity 3.2). Only socio-economic surveys, KAB, and PWA, were conducted in Y1. 118 women and 122 men have been participating in the communities. To ensure secure tenure and legal access, FFI's IP has done facilitating 9 villages to propose village forest schemes. About 3 of 9 villages have already started to develop birdwatching ecotourism (Malaumkarta, Malasigi and Malayauw Village).

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

**Indicator 0.1 By project end, there is a 30% improvement of management effectiveness for all targeted terrestrial (>1 million ha) and marine Protected Areas (>500,000 ha).**

In the first year, we featured preliminary data collection on Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) for terrestrial PAs. According to West Papua BBKSDA data, the METT values of terrestrial conservation areas in 2022 include West Waigeo CA (74), East Waigeo (75), Misool Island (46), North Tambrauw (58), South Tambrauw (38), Kofiau (23), and Sausapor Beach (56).

The Indonesian Evaluation of Protected Areas Tracking Tool (EVIKA) for MPAs is used to analyze the efficacy of marine protected area management. According to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Raja Ampat's EVIKA score in 2021 was 83.78%, while it will be 88.04% in 2022. The assessment minutes can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/evikarajaampat>. The above values serve as a reference for the initial value of the efficacy of conservation management in the area prior to the commencement of this project.

The management system for terrestrial and marine protected areas will develop soon. Begin with developing a community-based monitoring system in Malaumkarta, North Misool, Maksegara, and Werur and community-based monitoring either with Village Forest or Customary Forest schemes throughout the Raja Ampat and North Tambrauw CA corridors. This monitoring system will develop referring to the system already established by KSDAE called 'sitroom' and an early warning system with cellular phones directly from community groups to the West Papua BBKSDA office and KKP (Loka PSPL) when facing emergencies either due to natural disasters or violations of the law in conservation areas.

The community-based SMART Patrol will be tested in 8 villages along the Sorong-Tambrauw corridor and continue in another village to get legal access to village forests or customary forests.

**Indicator 0.2 By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the Tambrauw and Raja Ampat land/ seascape (>1.5 million ha) with enhanced connectivity through integrated land/seascape-level spatial plans.**

Raja Ampat, Tambrauw, and West Papua Provincial Governments approached to integrate the management of marine & land conservation areas that connect Tambrauw's land area to the marine conservation area in Raja Ampat. This activity began with the preparation of a marine conservation master plan in North Misool, Maksegara and the coastal corridor of Tambrauw are also in the process of preparing Village Forest/Customary Forest. Both schemes (marine conservation master plan and Village Forest/ Customary Forest) will automatically mainstream in the amendment of Tambrauw Regency Spatial Plan and West Papua Province. The robust support of the Raja Ampat and Tambrauw Regency Governments for marine conservation areas and the scheme of the legality of community management rights for Village Forest or Customary Forest are proven by the support of the KPH and the Community Empowerment Office.

**Indicator 0.3 The deforestation rate in the target landscapes will be reduced to maximum of 0.5% deforestation per year, approximately 3.7 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.** West Papua's Forest cover continues to diminish. West Papua saw a cumulative forest loss of 98,865 ha from 2015 to 2019, with an annual average of 19,773 ha. Sorong Regency has lost 6,790 ha of land in the last five years, with an average area of 1,358 ha yearly. Tambraw Regency likewise experienced land depletion, with an average land area of 713 ha yearly. Nusantara Atlas (nusantara-atlas.org)

**Indicator 0.4 By project end, populations (level of occupancy) of key, globally threatened, and endemic species are stable and/or increasing in project areas (including western long-beaked echidna [CR], sea turtles [CR, EN, VU], dugong [VU], Indo-pacific humpback dolphins commonly traded species such as parrots and birds of paradise).**

In this first year, baseline data for critical species populations could not be determined. The team is conducting preliminary surveys to determine where the main species are found. The distribution data will be used to establish the location of monitoring sites for each key species.

**Indicator 0.5 By project end, >800 households (c. 2,400 people, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages benefit from improved livelihoods, through improved legal access to forest and marine resources, community enterprise development, improved value chains for local products and/or payments for ecosystem services (compared to baseline at project start).**

At this point, 28 villages have benefited from improved access to forest and marine resources. Each village's potential for community enterprise growth has been identified, and 2 villages have formed Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMKAM) and received management and institutionalization training.

**Indicator 0.6 By project end, sustainable sources of financing for protected area management and OECMs have been identified, piloted and are being developed; enabling policies for sustainable financing to have been drafted and submitted for government/parliamentary decrees; additional funding is secured to enable further scale-up of project learning and approaches**

So far, the Legacy Landscape Fund (LLF) has been identified as a long-term funding source for protected area management and OECM (see Activity 1.10).

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

In general, the assumptions at the outcome level we made in the proposal are still valid and relevant; the project is still cooperating and getting support from MoEF, MMAF, Provincial Government (West Papua BRIDA & BAPPEDA), and District Government. The community's enthusiasm and involvement in the program's implementation also increased, especially the support of the village head to encourage sustainable forest use.

A slight change is in the output level assumptions in Assumption 1.1, where the project location has an administrative area division, initially in West Papua Province into Southwest Papua Province. This change will affect many activities, especially those related to Output 1. The government of Southwest Papua Province, until 2026, still uses the same regulations (RTRW and RZWP3K) from the parent province of West Papua. The government of Southwest Papua will develop regional development and spatial plans that remain biodiversity-friendly and low-carbon. In addition, in Assumption 3.2, we cannot confirm whether the demand for products or commodities developed by the community is not affected by ongoing global supply chain challenges because the study on Market Assessment and Value Chain Analysis has yet to be carried out. The project still seeks experts in this field to conduct studies and provide appropriate recommendations (See Activity 3.3).

### 3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

Contributions to biodiversity and poverty reduction in the project area will be made through various measures, namely by increasing community participation in the management of conservation areas through collaborative management, improving community legal access to forest and marine resources, and promoting sustainable use by providing more sustainable livelihood alternatives that can reduce illegal logging activities, hunting and trade in endangered species. With these options, local communities could improve their welfare and ultimately contribute actively to the conservation of biodiversity.

The Project has facilitated 8 groups of forest communities to obtain legal access to utilize forest resources covering an area of 12,110 ha. This legal access is important for the community to secure and maintain the forest area that has been the main source of their livelihood. This community group was also given a new understanding of more sustainable forest resource management options that are in accordance with the culture and values they have understood so far through various discussions at the village level. To enhance their contribution to forest conservation, 10 community patrol teams 'SMART Patrol' were formed and trained to have the capacity to conduct mapping, data collection, monitoring and safeguarding of resources in their territory from disruptive activities carried out both by the village community and outside their village community.

In improving coastal and marine management, the project has also facilitated 2 groups of customary law communities to gain legal access to manage coastal and marine resources covering an area of 16,276.7 ha into the management area of Customary Law Communities/OECM and supported the establishment of at least 443,079.55 ha of Conservation Areas. This area adds 50% to the West Papua provincial target for managing conservation areas in waters and the management areas of Indigenous Peoples. It is also part of the national target of increasing the area of marine protected areas according to RPJMN Number 06 (32.5 million ha in 2030 - in 2021, it reached 13.8 million ha, determined by the MMAF). In early 2023, the patrol group Pokmaswas Mate Jaklou in northern Misool successfully collaborated with local authorities (Police and Koramil) to enforce destructive fishing activities. ([Memperkuat pengawasan berbasis masyarakat di misool utara](#)).

## 4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)   | Yes |
| Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)                                | No  |
| International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) | No  |
| Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)                    | Yes |
| Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)          | No  |
| Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)   | No  |
| United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)                     | Yes |
| Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)                                    | Yes |

The project contributed to several CBD articles. In Article 8, the project supported the government in managing in situ conservation areas. In Article 12, in Y1, the project has supported and engaged in research, training communities, local NGOs, and government in identifying, protecting, and sustainably utilizing biodiversity. Under Article 7, in Y1, the project has conducted an initial survey to provide a biodiversity database that can be used for further research and monitoring. In Y1, knowledge-raising activities at government and community levels on the importance of biodiversity and conservation increased awareness of sustainable conservation of terrestrial and marine areas.

Regarding species protection, the project contributes to protecting key and endemic species in the PA, namely parrots, birds of paradise, sea turtles, and dugongs. These efforts align with CITES' commitments to protecting threatened species through collaborative surveillance and enforcement.

In related to the contribution to the UNFCCC, the project will support the government of West Papua province as a member of the global Governors' Climate & Forests (GCF) Task Force to fulfil its commitment to adopt low-carbon development by improving the protection of its carbon stocks and providing sustainable livelihoods to natural resource-dependent communities. This project will also support the Indonesian Low Carbon Development initiatives led by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS).

This project largely contributes to SDG 14 (Life below water), 15 (Life on land), and 16 (Peace, justice, and strong institution). This project supports SDG 14, mainly related to protecting terrestrial and marine areas through Maksegara and Misool Utara MPAs, and SDG 15, related to establishing Werur and Malaumkarta CLC. This effort is an initiative to protect terrestrial and marine habitats and threatened species based on community involvement.

## **5. Project support to poverty reduction**

In understanding poverty and welfare, we use a multidimensional approach of 5 indicators: Household Assets and Wealth, Aspirations, Hopes and Motivations, Social Relations, Security, and Utilization of and Dependence on Forest Resources. This approach is expected to describe the level of community welfare in the project area in depth. We try to understand what assets are considered necessary by the community, what they own, and how they access essential facilitation (education, health, governance, law enforcement, village infrastructure). We also examine their life view, ability to make decisions, relationships between people in the village, food security, land & shelter, and how they have access to resources. The whole picture of these 5 indicators will be used as the basis for implementing programs, especially those related to poverty alleviation and welfare improvement (Output 3).

The project aims to improve the welfare of more than 800 households spread across 40 villages in Southwest Papua, with at least 30% of households identified as poor in the first year. The project will contribute to poverty reduction in several ways: (1) conducting potential surveys and determining local products to be developed in a participatory manner; (2) conducting value chain/market system analysis to improve the value chain of identified local products; (3) building the capacity of community enterprises like village-owned enterprises; (4) providing technical training to community groups and businesses to improve production, post-harvest processing, packaging, and marketing; and (5) providing small community grants and revolving funds to community groups to improve their businesses.

It is too early to claim that the program has considerably reduced poverty in its first year. Economic development efforts are now in the baseline survey stage to assess present poverty and welfare issues and prospective resources in each target community (See Activity 3.1). Based on the results, baseline surveys have been completed in 12 communities, and sustainable livelihood plans will be established in each of these villages.

## **6. Gender equality and social inclusion**

FFI and YKAN recognize that women and men interact with natural resources differently and have different skills, knowledge, and perspectives that influence how conservation initiatives affect them. Gender considerations will be integrated throughout project implementation with strategies tailored to local conditions to enable equal participation, particularly of women and vulnerable groups. For example, to address barriers to women's participation, the team will ensure that activities' timing, location, and design are appropriately tailored based on the aspirations of women's groups.

In the initial initiation phase, socialization and FPIC were conducted in the villages by inviting both genders to meetings to decide on involvement in the project. At least 36% of women participated in village meetings for socialization and FPIC. In addition, in collecting social, economic, and KAB baseline data, the sample taken for research requires gender representation, with at least 40% being women. The realization in the first year of respondents in the socio-economic and KAB survey was 49% women. The data obtained will be disaggregated and analysed by gender to inform early and enable the team to develop strategies to reduce inequalities. Data disaggregation is also done to enable us to monitor and evaluate the project's impact on each gender.

In addition, gender analysis was conducted in the coastal communities of North Misool MPA, Malaumkarta CLC & Maksegara MPA, and Great Werur CLC to develop policies for empowerment programs and conservation of coastal and marine resources by considering the situation and conditions of gender needs. This analysis provides recommendations for gender empowerment action plans to strengthen the role of women's groups in productive economic development programs in the village (leading, organizing, and managing) business groups while ensuring that the initiatives do not increase women's workload but instead increase their access and control over economic activities ([Gender Assessment in Raja Ampat Report](#)).

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>1</sup> .  | This project is run by 18 staff, with a gender proportion of 8 women and 10 men. The regional backgrounds of the staff in this project come from various religions and cultures in Indonesia. |
| Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women <sup>2</sup> . | The total number of YKAN staff involved was 12, 33.3% of whom were women, equivalent to 4 people.   |

**7. Monitoring and evaluation**

The project is monitored and evaluated against the agreed project work plan and measurable indicators (Annexes 1 and 2). In general, there were no changes to the M&E proposed in the proposal. Several mechanisms carry out the monitoring and evaluation of the project:

1. The Steering Committee will monitor and adaptively manage the project following the agreed Theory of Change and log frame. In the first year, the steering committee develops detailed M&E tools to see changes at each key stage during the project.
2. The M&E process still holds by the Project Manager, who developed an M&E plan, designed baseline survey methods (social, economic, and biodiversity), assigned staff for data collection & analysis, and conducted annual internal monitoring visits to oversee project management and ensured outcomes.
3. The project leader sends progress reports to all partners involved to ensure they comprehend the overall project development and earn feedback from them.
4. Community Enterprise Staff will visit small grant beneficiary groups to observe grant budget use and its management and assist groups in developing work plans based on lessons learned from the previous year.
5. Independent auditors will be competitively selected to independently assess project implementation using a methodology agreed upon in advance with Darwin Initiative/LTS

<sup>1</sup> A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

<sup>2</sup> Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

International. A team of independent evaluators will visit the project site annually and review the various reports/information produced by the project.

6. Monitoring of protected area management effectiveness is conducted annually by the area management authority. The Protected Area Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (METT) developed by MoEF monitors the progress of terrestrial protected area management. In contrast, for marine protected areas, monitoring is conducted using the Evaluation of Conservation Area Management Effectiveness (EVIKA) tool developed by MMAF.
7. Biodiversity threats and impacts are monitored using three methods: (1) GIS/spatial analysis to measure the threat of forest cover reduction at the landscape level using data from global forest monitoring and verified through field checks; (2) biodiversity monitoring protocols to monitor population, distribution, and threats to critical species; and (3) SMART Resort Based Monitoring to monitor forestry/fisheries crimes and biodiversity findings both inside and outside conservation areas.
8. The effectiveness of SMART patrols and conservation awareness programs will be evaluated using the Knowledge, Attitude, and Behaviour (KAB) Survey at the end of the project.
9. Direct observation by the field team conducted the socio-economic impact assessment, and the effectiveness and success of the training were assessed using pre & post-tests and activity evaluation sheets.

## **8. Lessons learnt**

A personal and non-formal approach to stakeholders increases ties between the institutions involved and trust in project implementation and output achievement. From an institutional and personal perspective, transparency of capabilities and limitations provides opportunities for collaboration with equal participation in running parallel programs. Limited access and communication in the project area with minimal facilities need to be overcome by traditional face-to-face communication and following stakeholders' time availability.

After establishing the Customary Law Community management area in coastal areas and small islands, the government still needs to formulate a management policy. Using a Community-Based Fisheries Management approach, this project is the initial initiative implemented in the managed areas of MHA Werur Raya and MHA Malaumkarta Raya. Through the November 2022 National Customary Forum in Bandung, it was agreed to be implemented and encouraged as a reference for national and regional policy development.

## **9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

N/A. This is the 1st year of the report.

## **10. Risk Management**

No new risks have arisen, and all risks have been included in the Risk Register ([Risk Framework Indonesia Final 2022](#)), which is already being managed and mitigated. Only now, the risk of the lack of infrastructure facilities has limited access and communication, so coordination with the local government in Tambrau Regency has not been maximized.

## **11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

N/A

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

In this first year, the project has conducted program socialization to relevant stakeholders, both the government and local communities, as the project's beneficiaries. The team also actively approached and built good collaboration with the government, local NGOs, community leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and the community. Full support from the government is an aspect of FFI's legality to move into the community. Support came from BBKSDA, West Papua

Provincial Government, Southwest Papua Provincial Government, Tambrau Regency Government, Raja Ampat Regency, and Sorong Regency. Internally, FFI has recruited experienced staff to implement the project in the new protected area.

In the first year, the community showed satisfactory acceptance of the project. For example, 8 villages proposed social forestry to benefit the community. In addition, community participation-based conservation area protection approaches such as social forestry and MHA promise sustainable forest and marine protection. Communities are the main actors in conservation area protection efforts. To enhance social and economic benefits, in Y1, a socio-economic study is being developed to design suitable livelihood schemes that match the potential of communities and resources in each protected area. It is hoped that in the current year, livelihood schemes will also provide economic and social benefits that encourage communities to continue protecting conservation areas.

### 13. Darwin Initiative identity

All project activities with communities, partners, and government stakeholders convey that the activities are supported by the Darwin Initiative, including publications, training materials, and workshop resources that feature the Darwin Initiative logo. FFI Tanah Papua acknowledges Darwin Initiative funding as a distinct project with a clear identity. In the MoU between FFI and the Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation-KSDAE, and the MoU between FFI Tanah Papua and BBKSDA West Papua, it is clearly stated that the project is supported by the Darwin Initiative, the funding involved and must be spent under the Program Implementation Plan and award guidelines.

### 14. Safeguarding

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?   | Yes/No   |  |  |
| Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months?   | Yes/No   |  |  |
| Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?   | <b>Yes/No</b><br>FFI's UK Safeguarding Leads or Safeguarding Officer (Kathie Alban)<br>[REDACTED]<br><br>FFI's Indonesia, Admin and HR Manager<br>Dewi Kurnia [REDACTED] |  |  |
| Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?  | <b>Yes/No</b>  |  |  |
|  | <b>No</b>  | <b>Date</b>  | <b>Details of training</b>                                     |
|  |  |  | <b>Total Participant (person) M:F</b>                          |
|  | 1  | 25/08/22   | Safeguarding in Social Data Collection                         |
|  | 2  | 19/10/22   | Safeguarding in Project Implementation with partner YKAN staff |
| 3  | 30/11/22   | Inception Workshop Ridge to Reef Conservation in West Papua Program: Safeguarding in Project Implementation with all landscape partner |  |
| 4  | 22/02/23   | Safeguarding in Project Implementation with all FFI Staff  | 24 (18:6)  |
|  |  |  | 12 (10:2)  |
|  |  |  | 34 (28:6)  |
|  |  |  | 16 (9:7)   |
| What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?   | Past: 100% [18 person]<br>Planned: 0% [0 person]   |  |  |
| Has there been any lessons learn or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months?<br>Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.   |  |  |  |
| 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 (see [Safeguarding](#))

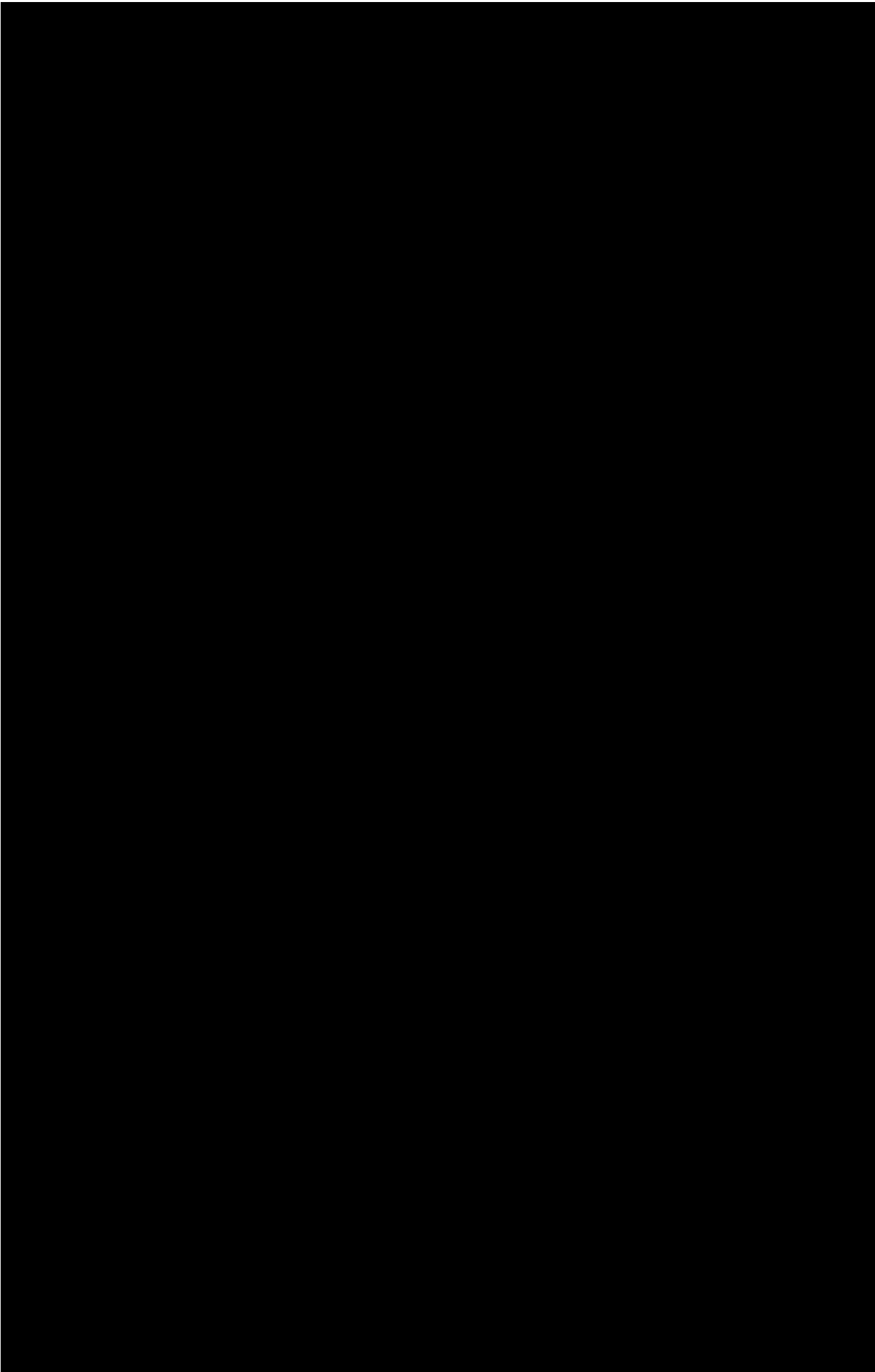
Safeguarding socialization is always carried out in every activity to all staffs, volunteers, consultants, partners, and communities as project beneficiaries. In project implementation, FFI's P learns to respect and honour each other as much as possible, both among FFI's IP staff, partners, and even with the community. The activity also considers gender involvement especially women and vulnerable groups and not to involve children under 18 years old in the project activities.

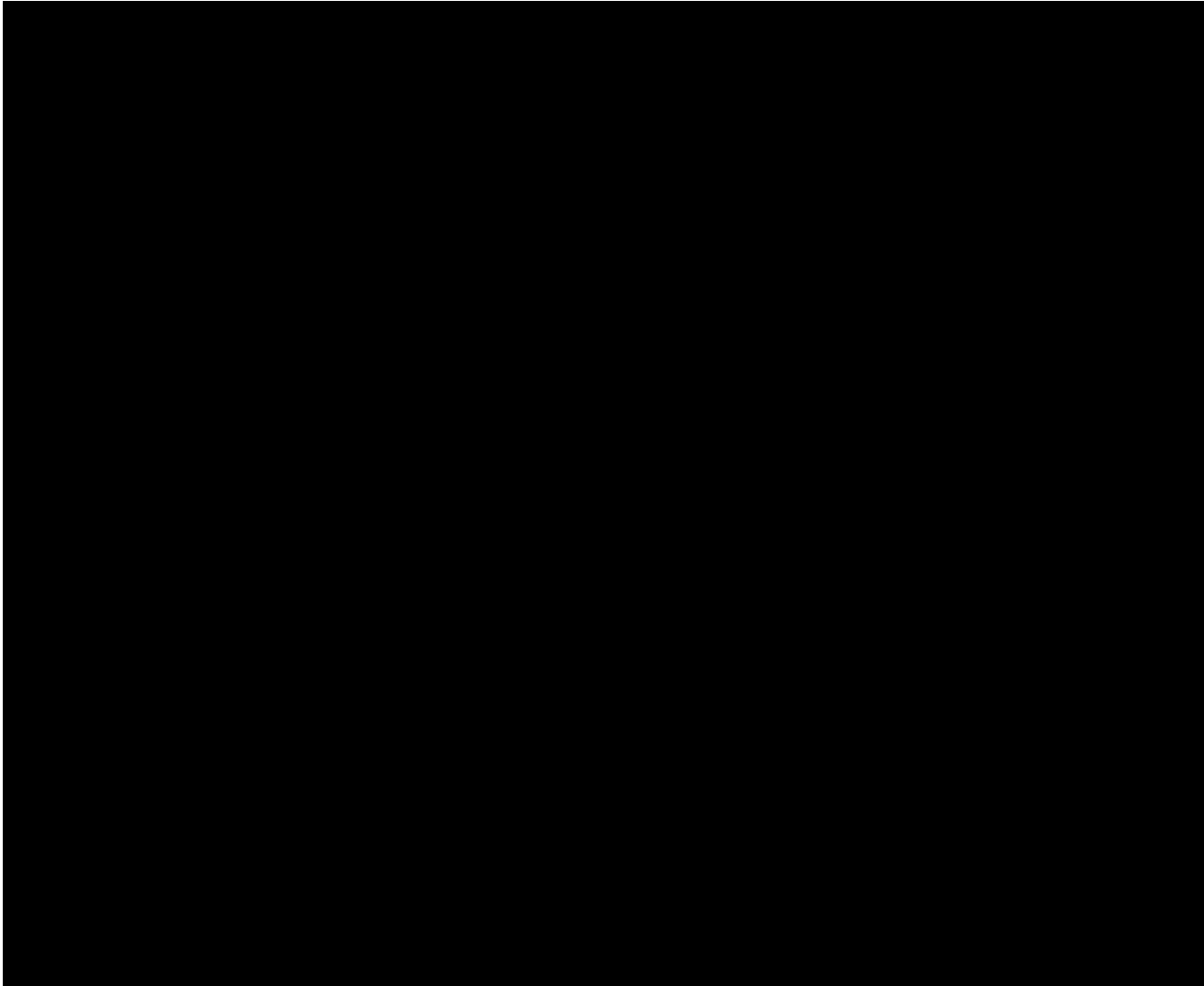
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so, please specify. **Not yet**

### 15. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)**

| Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report | 2022/23 Grant (£) | 2022/23 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£) | Variance % | Comments (please explain significant variances) |
|---|-------------------|---|------------|---|
| Staff costs (see below)                             |                   |   |            |   |
| Consultancy costs                                   |                   |   |            |   |
| Overhead Costs                                      |                   |   |            |   |
| Travel and subsistence                              |                   |   |            |   |
| Operating Costs                                     |                   |   |            |   |
| Capital items (see below)                           |                   |   |            |   |
| Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)                       |                   |   |            |   |
| Others (see below)                                  |                   |   |            |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>550,828.31</b> | <b>550,828.31</b>                         |            |   |





**Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)**

|   | Matched funding secured to date | Total matched funding expected by end of project |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.   |                                 |  |
| Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£) |                                 |  |

**16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

| <b>File Type<br/>(Image / Video<br/>/ Graphic)</b> | <b>File Name or File<br/>Location</b> | <b>Caption, country<br/>and credit</b> | <b>Online accounts<br/>to be tagged<br/>(leave blank if<br/>none)</b> | <b>Consent of<br/>subjects<br/>received (delete<br/>as necessary)</b> |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
|  |                                       |  |   | Yes / No  |
|  |                                       |  |   | Yes / No  |
|  |                                       |  |   | Yes / No  |
|  |                                       |  |   | Yes / No  |
|  |                                       |  |   | Yes / No  |

## 17. Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

| Project summary  | SMART Indicators  | Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023   | Actions required/planned for next period  |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>West Papua's globally important forests and seascapes are healthy and thriving, maintaining high levels of biodiversity, including threatened species, and providing ecosystem services that support local livelihoods and low-carbon development.</p> <p>The lasting impact will be that West Papua's globally important forests and seascapes are healthy and thriving, maintain high levels of biodiversity and species endemism, offer protection and opportunities for recovery for currently threatened species, and provide valuable ecosystem services that support community well-being and low-carbon development.</p> |   |   |   |
| <p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>By 2027, Raja Ampat and Tambrau's biodiverse land and seascapes are effectively protected and managed; support increased resiliency and sustainable livelihoods and are primed to scale- up best practice.</p>  | <p>0.1 By project end, there is a 30% improvement of management effectiveness for all targeted terrestrial (&gt;1 million ha) and marine Protected Areas (&gt;500,000 ha).</p> <p>0.2 By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the Tambrau and Raja Ampat land/seascape (&gt;1.5 million ha) with enhanced connectivity through integrated land/seascape-level spatial plans.</p> <p>0.3 The deforestation rate in the target landscapes will be reduced to maximum of 0.5% deforestation per year, approximately 3.7 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.</p> <p>0.4 By project end, populations (level of occupancy) of key, globally threatened,</p> | <p>Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) data for terrestrial PAs in 2022 are respectively West Waigeo CA of 74, East Waigeo of 75, Misool Island of 46, North Tambrau of 58, South Tambrau of 38, Kofiau of 23 and Sausapor Beach of 56. As for regional marine conservation areas, the Evaluation of Effectiveness of Protected Areas Tracking Tool (EVIKA) value available is only for Raja Ampat Regional Marine Conservation Area (MPA) of 88.04, while for Maksegara and North Misool, it is not yet available because it has not been established.</p> <p>Seascapes and landscapes that have been integrated and managed through community-based protection schemes in the first year totaled 28,385 ha.</p> | <p>0.1 The project will support the management of conservation areas through several activities, including: 1) conducting biodiversity surveys, 2) provide assistance to communities around conservation areas (formation of KTH, training, business assistance), 3) conducting patrols and monitoring using SMART Patrol and 4) monitoring the population and distribution of key species.</p> |

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  | <p>and endemic species are stable and/or increasing in project areas (including western long-beaked echidna [CR], sea turtles [CR, EN, VU], dugong [VU], Indo-pacific humpback dolphins [VU], Waigeo brush-turkey [EN], and commonly traded species such as parrots and birds of paradise).</p> <p>0.5 By project end, &gt;800 households (c. 2,400 people, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages benefit from improved livelihoods, through improved legal access to forest and marine resources, community enterprise development, improved value chains for local products and/or payments for ecosystem services (compared to baseline at project start).</p> <p>0.6 By project end, sustainable sources of financing for protected area management and OECMs have been identified, piloted and are being developed; enabling policies for sustainable financing to have been drafted and submitted for government/parliamentary decrees; additional funding is secured to enable further scale-up of project learning and approaches.</p> |  |  |
| <p><b>Output 1.</b> Regional policies, development and spatial plans, and sustainable financing mechanisms support the long-term protection of the Raja seascapes covering 5.1 million hectares.</p> | <p>1.1 By year 2, biodiversity conservation values and low carbon development targets and actions are incorporated into draft regional development plans (RPJMD).</p> <p>1.2 By year 3, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for</p>  | <p>1.1 Biodiversity conservation value will be available after surveys</p> <p>1.2 Not measured in this period</p> <p>1.3 Not measured in this period</p> <p>1.4 Not measured in this period</p> <p>1.5 Near achieved, FFI has been submitted proposal funding to Legacy Landscape Fund (LLF) as Philanthropic funding to support on effective protected area management.</p> |  |

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|  | <p>the integration of coastal zone/island spatial plans (Waigeo, Misool, Kofiau) and terrestrial spatial plans of West Papua Province (RTRW/RZWP3K) has been produced.</p> <p>1.3 By year 3, integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/ small islands spatial plans of West Papua Province have been submitted to provincial parliament.</p> <p>1.4 By project end, the technical justification for a parliamentary regulation (PERDA) has been prepared and submitted to the West Papua provincial parliament to establish an institutional framework that enables private sector payments from RSPO RaCP and/or other biodiversity offsets/domestic emissions trade systems (in particular for companies operating in West Papua) to support performance-based Payment for Environmental Services (PES) to support community-based conservation (i.e. village forest, customary/adat forest) in the province.</p> <p>1.5 At least one Letter of Intent (LoI) from private sector or statutory/philanthropic funders, to provide long-term financing for community-based conservation and/or protection area management, is secured.</p> |   |
|  |   | <p>FFI's IP &amp; YKAN <b>has done</b> recruiting 13 staff (11 staffs FFI's IP &amp; 2 staffs YKAN), established project steering</p> |
|  |   | <p>Completed</p>  |

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| <p>Activity 1.1 Project inception: recruit additional staff, establish project steering committee, join the 'Crown Jewel of Tanah Papua consortium'</p>  | <p>committee (BRIDA, West Papua BBKSDA, DISHUT, KPHP Unit II Sorong and DKP) during inception phase and being a member of Crown Jewel of Tanah Papua Consortium in June 2022.</p>   |  |
| <p>Activity 1.10 Identify additional philanthropic/ multilateral funding sources to scale-up after Darwin Extra project end (e.g., LLF/ GCF).</p>  | <p>FFI's IP partnered by GIZ <b>had identify</b> long-term funding, namely Legacy Landscape Fund (LLF) and passed stage 1 (submitted concept note). In April, announced as a new candidate after Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) assessment.</p>  | <p>In Y2, FFI's IP <b>will submit</b> full proposal submission and wait for the final announcement before getting the Letter of Intent (LoI).</p>  |
| <p><b>Output 2.</b> By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the Tambrauw and Raja Ampat land/ seascape (&gt;1.5 million ha) with enhanced connectivity through integrated land/seascape-level spatial plans</p> | <p>2.1 By year 2, comprehensive biodiversity/ threat assessments are completed for 4 terrestrial protected areas not covered by previous grants (South Tambrauw, North Tambrauw, Sausapor, Kofiau NRs) and community-based biodiversity assessments for other community-managed designated areas (2 customary marine areas Werur and Malaumkarta, 20 village/ customary forests);</p> <p>2.2 By year 3, a species conservation action plan, incorporating ≥8 West Papua threatened and/or highly traded species, is completed and submitted for BBKSDA approval and adoption.</p> <p>2.3 By year 5, conservation awareness has been delivered to all local villagers (&gt; 2000 men, &gt;2000 women) and relevant government agencies. At least 30% of the participants have increased knowledge, awareness and behavior (KAB) in conservation compared to year 1 baseline.</p> | <p>2.1 The biodiversity/threat assessment were partially achieved and will be completed on the next period (see Activity 2.1 Terrestrial and marine survey report)</p> <p>2.2 Not measured in this period</p> <p>2.3 Not measured in this period</p> <p>2.4 Not measured in this period</p> <p>2.5 Not measured in this period</p> <p>2.6 Not measured in this period</p> <p>2.7 Partially achieved in this period</p> <p>2.8 Not measured in this period</p> <p>2.9 Not measured in this period</p> |



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|  | <p>2.4 By year 4, management units/ collaborative management systems are either newly established or improved, and management plans for all 7-target terrestrial (including East/ West Waigeo &amp; Misool NRs) and 3 marine protected areas have been prepared/ updated and submitted to government agencies.</p> <p>2.5 By year 4, the nomination dossier and management plan for the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve designation, covering the integrated land/seascape, is completed for submission to UNESCO (building on an initial consultation process completed during Darwin Ref 24-007).</p> <p>2.6 By year 3, management plans for Maritime Conservation Area (KKM), under indigenous management in Werur and Malaumkarta are completed.</p> <p>2.7 By project end at least 40,000 hectares are designated as community/village or customary forest, under the management of village and/or customary community forest management institution.</p> <p>2.8 By year 2, 2 marine community-based surveillance, and 10 terrestrial community-based 'SMART' patrol groups (Masyarakat Mitra Polhut/KTH), with at least 5 community members in each unit, have been established, equipped and trained, and are operating in all protected areas to deter</p> |  |
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|  | <p>violation in protected area and wildlife conservation regulations.</p> <p>2.9 By project end, all 10 protected areas/OECMs have improved METT/EVIKA scores, by at least 30% (on average) compared to year1 baseline</p>   |   |
| Activity 2.1 Undertake additional biodiversity baseline surveys/threat assessments                   | <p>Preliminary surveys <b>were undertaken</b> to reviewing the suitability of sampling area before biodiversity baseline survey conducted and scooping threat identification in the Sorong-Tambrau corridor and Kofiau Nature Reserve.</p> <p>Meanwhile, YKAN <b>has completely conducted</b> ecological status surveys in three proposed marine protected areas (North Misool MPA, Maksegara MHA &amp; Malaumkarta MHA, and Werur MHA).</p>                                     | <p><b>Partially complete</b>, The comprehensive biodiversity assessment survey in North Tambrau, Sausapor, Kofiau NRs and will be conducted in Y2.</p>                                |
| Activity 2.2 Undertake baseline and monitoring/occupancy surveys for populations of priority species | <p>Continuous with Activity 2.1, baseline survey <b>was conducted</b> to determine the distribution of priority species (Dugong, Indo-pacific humpback dolphin, sea-turtle and Bird-of-paradise) at project site. The result of the survey will be analysed and displayed on the project map area.</p> <p>However other priority species (I.e Grizzled-tree kangaroo, Western long-beaked echidna and Waigeo brush-turkey and CITES listed parrots) will be conducted in Y2.</p> | <p>Based on baseline survey, FFI's IP will set the monitoring survey for the priority species and continue to undertake baseline survey for the remaining priority species in Y2.</p> |
| Activity 2.5. Undertake base line Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour (KAB) survey in all target villages | <p>FFI's IP <b>has developed</b> a questionnaire for Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour (KAB) assessment in target villages and implemented the studies in 16 villages.</p>  | <p>Follow-up studies in 14 other villages will be conducted in year 2.</p>  |
| Activity 2.6. Develop and implement conservation awareness program                                   | <p>Conservation awareness modules in Raja Ampat <b>has already established</b></p>   | <p>In Y2, FFI's IP will develop a conservation activity book after Activity</p>   |

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|   | in the previous Darwin Initiative project and in this year, FFI's IP <b>has already conducted</b> conservation education at 4 villages buffer of West and East Waigeo Nature Reserve.  | 2.5 conducted and create a capacity building/Training of Trainers (ToT) for teachers as facilitators of conservation education and its implementation in FFI's IP assisted villages.  |
| Activity 2.8. Review the potential of territorial-use rights in fisheries (TURF)  | YKAN with stakeholders <b>has reviewed</b> the potential for TURF and state to develop no-take zone within the Malaumkarta and Great Werur MHA/CLC management area. However North Misool was already determined in the beginning of 2022.  | After reviewing the potential for TURF, the allocation of no-take zone is planned to be determined by the customary council in July 2023.<br><br>YKAN is also planned to pilot the implementation of the Community based Fisheries Management (CBFM) concept in Malaumkarta and Werur by conducting a consultation with the West Papua Province Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service & Raja Ampat Marine Protected Area Management Unit regarding implementation of CBFM in North Misool MPA. |
| Activity 2.10. Review options for collaborative management structures and systems | YKAN <b>has already conducted</b> a studies and workshop to develop Conservation and Management Areas of Indigenous Peoples. This workshop was resulted a collaborative management plan and collaborative management institutional Initiatives attended by 10 regional and local institutions. | Completed   |
| Activity 2.11. Facilitate participatory gazettement of North Misool MPA.          | The gazettement of North Misool MPA which propose 3 zonation (core zone 3.445,87 Ha, restricted utilization zone 288,701,80 Ha, and other zones 16.170,94 Ha) <b>was agreed</b> by the indigenous community in North Misool and Governor of West Papua.  | However, in December 2022, the central government has created a new autonomous region, namely Southwest Papua Province and North Misool MPA is located in this new province. The consultation and coordination process would therefore be more appropriate if the letter was submitted to the new province.<br><br>YKAN will conduct further socialization and consult on the letter requesting the North Misool MPA to be signed by the new governor.  |

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| <p>Activity 2.13. Finalise stakeholder consultation for Raja Ampat land/seascape Biosphere Reserve nomination</p>   | <p>The preparation of the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve nomination <b>has been initiated</b> through conducting hearings and socializing with stakeholders in more than ten institutions. The regional government has welcomed the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve nomination initiative.</p>   | <p>The stakeholder consultation which conducted by regional government and MAB Biosphere Reserve and facilitated by FFI's IP <b>planned for next period.</b></p>                         |
| <p>Activity 2.15 Prepare Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers, zonation and management plan</p>   | <p>During this period, FFI's IP <b>has been compiled</b> the data of Raja Ampat's biodiversity, socio-economic, biophysical, and demographic to enrich the information which not covered in dossier and master plan of Raja Ampat Global Geopark as main references.</p>  | <p>The completion of document of Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers, zonation and management plan <b>planned for next period.</b></p>                                      |
| <p>Activity 2.18. Socialize village/customary forest designation and management to communities in wildlife corridors</p>  | <p>Socialization <b>has been conducted</b> in 19 village in Sorong (corridor A) and Tambrauw (corridor B) regencies.</p>  | <p>FFI's IP will conduct follow-up socialization in the remaining villages until Q3(23/24) in corridor C of Tambrauw Regency.</p>  |
| <p>Activity 2.19. Facilitate training of trainers for social forestry village facilitators in 20 target social forestry villages</p>                                    | <p>Training for trainer for social forestry village facilitators <b>have been conducted</b> in this period which participated by 30 people (7 women and 23 men) and came from social forestry-identified villages, students, local NGO, and forest area management staff.</p>   | <p>FFI's IP will conduct another capacity-building training for social forestry facilitators in the Y2 for community representatives and KPHP staff working in the targeted villages</p> |
| <p>Activity 2.23. Provide training/technical support for Malaumkarta and Werur customary marine area management institutions to develop zoning and management plans</p> | <p>YKAN has been <b>provided technical support</b> for Malaumkarta and Werur customary marine area management institution through socialization of zonation, implementing customary regulation called Sasisen to sustainable &amp; traditional use of fisheries resources, and support operational &amp; capacity building on monitoring designated area.</p> | <p>The training/technical support on management plan and implementation <b>will be continue</b> on the next period</p>   |
| <p>Activity 2.24. Facilitate the designation of Malaumkarta and Werur customary maritime conservation areas</p>   | <p>The management areas of Malaumkarta MHA and Werur MHA <b>have been established</b> by the local government. In 2022, YKAN conducted</p>  | <p>CBM <b>will be launched</b> through a cultural festival in Werur MHA.</p>   |

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|  |   | a series of socializations of the policy on the establishment of these management areas and initiatives to develop the concept of Community Based Fisheries Management (CBM-TURF+ Reserve).  |   |
| Activity 2.27. Establish, equip and train 2 community-based surveillance groups at Malaumkarta and Werur customary maritime conservation areas   |   | Community Supervisory Groups (Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas-POKMASWAS) in Malaumkarta and Werur <b>have been established</b> through a Decree of the Head of the West Papua Maritime and Fisheries Service. Training <b>has been provided</b> to these two POKMASWAS on the basics of Conservation Areas and MHA, the structure and organization of POKMASWAS and SOP for Monitoring. Meanwhile, Pokmaswas <b>has also been facilitated with standard monitoring facilities and infrastructure</b> , including Global Positioning System, stationery, binoculars, Handy Talky and speedboats to facilitate a timely reporting system when encountering violations in the CLC management area. | Completed   |
| Activity 2.28. Support monthly operations by community-based surveillance groups in Malaumkarta and Werur customary maritime conservation areas  |   | YKAN <b>has support routine patrol</b> operation for Pokmaswas group. The project provides technical support for logistics and other operational needs including speedboat fuel.   | In Y2 of DAREX, YKAN will continue the patrol activities by POKMASWAS |
| <b>Output 3.</b> The deforestation rate in the target landscapes will be reduced to maximum of 0.5% deforestation per year, approximately 3.7 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030. | <p>3.1 By the end of year 1, socio-economic baseline studies, including Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) and Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA), are completed in 20 target villages; by the end of year 2 in additional 20 target villages.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of year 2, value chain and participatory market assessments</p> |  |   |

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|  | <p>for ≥4 selected local products and commodities are completed.</p> <p>3.3 By the end of year 3, at least 40 community-based organisations/enterprises (10 coastal, 30 land-based organisations/enterprises) are established and registered according to village regulations (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.4 By project end, at least 40 community-based organisations/enterprises; &gt; 40% female members) have improved capacity (i.e. governance, finance management, M&amp;E training, safeguard, grievance mechanism) to implement livelihoods projects, compared to Yr 1 baseline.</p> <p>3.5 By project end, at least 40 community groups (&gt; 40% female members) have received technical training to improve the value chains for local commodities and access to markets using a Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) approach.</p> <p>3.6 By 2024, 40 community groups/enterprises have received annual impact investment through community micro-grants/revolving funds.</p> <p>3.7. By year 5, at least 30% of people (&gt;800 households, c. 2,400 people, of whom at least 40% are women) identified as poor in PWA, from</p> |  |
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|   | baseline in year 1, have improved their wellbeing  |   |
| Activity 3.1. Undertake baseline socio- economic studies/capacity building needs assessments in 30 villages | The team <b>developed</b> research instruments and conducted data collection in 12 villages during February-March 2023. Qualitative data was obtained through ethnographic mini-field research using participant observation, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques | The survey has been conducted on 90 households spread across 12 villages and <b>will be continued</b> in other villages in Y2.  |
| Activity 3.2. Undertake baseline and annual Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) in target villages     | PWA <b>was conducted</b> in 14 villages <b>and successfully identify</b> households' classification as inadequate, wealthy or middle-class. This classification was used as a baseline to assess the wellbeing level of each household.  | Further PWA studies in the remaining villages <b>will be planned for the next period.</b>   |
| Activity 3.3<br>Undertake value chain analysis for local products and commodities                           | FFI's <b>has develop</b> Term of Reference for consultant and create value chain analysis concept  | To carry out this analysis, FFI <b>will hire a consultant</b> to provide an in-depth analysis of the potential and value chain of products & services and analyse its market opportunities. |

## Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

| Project summary  | SMART Indicators  | Means of verification  | Important Assumptions  |
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| <p><b>Impact:</b> West Papua's globally important forests and seascapes are healthy and thriving, maintaining high levels of biodiversity, including threatened species, and providing ecosystem services that support local livelihoods and low-carbon development.</p> |   |  |  |
| <p><b>Outcome:</b><br/>By 2027, Raja Ampat and Tambrauw's biodiverse land and seascapes are effectively protected and managed; support increased resiliency and sustainable livelihoods and are primed to scale- up best practice.</p>                                   | <p>0.1 By project end, there is a 30% improvement of management effectiveness for all targeted terrestrial (&gt;1 million ha) and marine Protected Areas (&gt;500,000 ha).</p> <p>0.2 By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the Tambrauw and Raja Ampat land/ seascape (&gt;1.5 million ha) with enhanced connectivity through integrated land/seascape-level spatial plans.</p> <p>0.3 The deforestation rate in the target landscapes will be reduced to maximum of 0.5% deforestation per year, approximately 3.7 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.</p> <p>0.4 By project end, populations (level of occupancy) of key, globally threatened, and endemic species are stable and/or increasing in project areas (including western long-beaked echidna [CR], sea turtles [CR, EN,VU], dugong [VU], Indo-pacific humpback dolphins [VU], Waigeo brush-turkey [EN], and commonly traded species such as parrots and birds of paradise).</p> | <p>0.1 METT-Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tools (for terrestrial PAs), EVIKA - Indonesian Evaluation of Effectiveness of Protected Areas Tracking Tool (for marine PAs) reports.</p> <p>0.2 Forest-cover change detection analysis, based on remote sensing (project end compared to baseline).</p> <p>0.3 Land use land cover change (LULCC) analysis report for target landscape based on publicly available data (i.e. MoEF/global forest watch).</p> <p>0.4 Species monitoring/occupancy reports (compared to baseline surveys).</p> | <p>Continued support by protected area management authorities for improving protected area management.</p> <p>Continued support by provincial government for integrated landscape-seascape conservation- oriented development.</p> <p>Consistent community commitment and engagement.</p> <p>The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and accompanying economic shocks do not prompt the government of Indonesia to divert funding and attention away from conservation.</p> <p>Climate-induced changes, including extreme weather events and sea level rise, do not occur locally at a rate the hinders project implementation and/or prompt sudden extinction events.</p> |



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|  | <p>0.5 By project end, &gt;800 households (c. 2,400 people, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages benefit from improved livelihoods, through improved legal access to forest and marine resources, community enterprise development, improved value chains for local products and/or payments for ecosystem services (compared to baseline at project start).</p> <p>0.6 By project end, sustainable sources of financing for protected area management and OECMs have been identified, piloted and are being developed; enabling policies for sustainable financing to have been drafted and submitted for government/parliamentary decrees; additional funding is secured to enable further scale-up of project learning and approaches.</p> | <p>0.5 Socio-economic monitoring reports (compared to baseline surveys).</p> <p>0.6 Financing commitments from innovative and multilateral sources, and draft government policies that support sustainable financing mechanisms.</p>                               |  |
| <p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p>Regional policies, development and spatial plans, and sustainable financing mechanisms support the long-term protection of the Raja seascapes covering 5.1 million hectares.</p> | <p>1.1 By year 2, biodiversity conservation values and low carbon development targets and actions are incorporated into draft regional development plans (RPJMD).</p> <p>1.2 By year 3, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the integration of coastal zone/island spatial plans (Waigeo, Misool, Kofiau) and terrestrial spatial plans of West Papua Province (RTRW/RZWP3K) has been produced.</p> <p>1.3 By year 3, integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/ small islands spatial plans</p>   | <p>1.1 RPJMD draft, integrating high conservation values and low carbon development aims submitted to provincial development planning agency (BAPPEDA).</p> <p>1.2 SEA report.</p> <p>1.3 RTRW/RZWP3K submission for provincial parliament regulation (PERDA).</p> | <p>Consistent commitment and support of provincial government for biodiversity friendly, low carbon development plans (RMJMD), integration of terrestrial spatial planning (RTRW) and coastal areas &amp; small islands spatial planning (RZWP3K).</p> |

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|   | <p>of West Papua Province have been submitted to provincial parliament.</p> <p>1.4 By project end, the technical justification for a parliamentary regulation (PERDA) has been prepared and submitted to the West Papua provincial parliament to establish an institutional framework that enables private sector payments from RSPO RaCP and/or other biodiversity offsets/domestic emissions trade systems (in particular for companies operating in West Papua) to support performance-based Payment for Environmental Services (PES) to support community-based conservation (i.e. village forest, customary/adat forest) in the province.</p> <p>1.5 At least one Letter of Intent (LoI) from private sector or statutory/philanthropic funders, to provide long-term financing for community-based conservation and/or protection area management, is secured.</p> | <p>1.4 Academic report, required for PERDA to accumulate and disburse Sustainable Palm Oil Remediation and Compensation Mechanisms (RSPO RaCP) funds, submitted to relevant government agencies and parliament.</p> <p>1.5 Letter of Intent/ funding agreement with private sector and/or statutory/ philanthropic donor.</p> |  |
| <p><b>Output 2</b></p> <p>Management effectiveness of 7 terrestrial and 3 marine protected areas is improved, and other effective area-based conservation (OECMs) designations are created, enabled by evidence-based planning, community engagement, and increased technical and operational capacity.</p> | <p>2.1 By year 2, comprehensive biodiversity/ threat assessments are completed for 4 terrestrial protected areas not covered by previous grants (South Tambrauw, North Tambrauw, Sausapor, Kofiau NRs) and community-based biodiversity assessments for other community- managed designated areas (2 customary marine areas Werur and Malaumkarta, 20 village/ customary forests);</p>   | <p>2.1 Biodiversity/threat assessment reports.</p> <p>2.2 West Papua provincial species action plan/ submission letter to</p>   | <p>Biodiversity/ threat assessments for the 4 Nature Reserves (NR) will use the same methodologies as used in Misool, East and West Waigeo NRs funded by the previous Raja Ampat Darwin grant.</p> <p>The development of collaborative management systems and plans (2.4) will build on new biodiversity assessments during the first 2 project years (2.1) and build on 6 biodiversity assessments completed prior to</p> |

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|  | <p>2.2 By year 3, a species conservation action plan, incorporating ≥8 West Papua threatened and/or highly traded species, is completed and submitted for BBKSDA approval and adoption.</p> <p>2.3 By year 5, conservation awareness has been delivered to all local villagers (&gt; 2000 men, &gt;2000 women) and relevant government agencies. At least 30% of the participants have increased knowledge, awareness and behavior (KAB) in conservation compared to year 1 baseline.</p> <p>2.4 By year 4, management units/ collaborative management systems are either newly established or improved, and management plans for all 7-target terrestrial (including East/ West Waigeo &amp; Misool NRs) and 3 marine protected areas have been prepared/ updated and submitted to government agencies.</p> <p>2.5 By year 4, the nomination dossier and management plan for the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve designation, covering the integrated land/seascape, is completed for submission to UNESCO (building on an initial consultation process completed during Darwin Ref 24-007).</p> <p>2.6 By year 3, management plans for Maritime Conservation Area (KKM), under indigenous management in Werur and Malaumkarta are completed.</p> <p>2.7 By project end at least 40,000 hectares are designated as community/village or customary forest,</p> | <p>regional natural resource conservation agency (BBKSDA).</p> <p>2.3 Awareness raising materials, attendance registers for audience specific events/programmes (segregated by gender); KAB repeat survey report in Y4.</p> <p>2.4 Management plans/submission letter, to the regional natural resource conservation agency (BBKSDA) for terrestrial PAs and by the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Service (DKP) for MPAs; Provincial Governor regulation (Pergub) for the establishment of new technical implementation units for MPAs (Maksegara, North Misool);</p> <p>2.5 UNESCO Biosphere Reserve nomination dossier and management plan.</p> <p>2.6 Management plans for indigenous and locally managed marine areas, designated as Maritime Conservation Area (KKM); endorsement letter by the Governor, or respective provincial DKP.</p> <p>2.7 Village/Adat forest designation letter by provincial/national forest department; Village regulations issued for the establishment of</p> | <p>Darwin-extra project start (FFI/ Darwin funded: East/ West Waigeo and Misool NRs; YKAN: Misool Utara, Maksegara MPAs; CI: Mayalabit MPA)</p> <p>Consistent commitment and support of management unit from relevant ministries (MMAF and MoEF).</p> <p>Consistent commitment and support by provincial and regency government.</p> <p>Public and political support for effective law enforcement.</p> <p>Provincial and regional government continues to provide financial support for management units.</p> <p>Adequate human and technical capacity is available for recruitment to management units.</p> |
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|   | <p>under the management of village and/or customary community forest management institution.</p> <p>2.8 By year 2, 2 marine community-based surveillance, and 10 terrestrial community-based 'SMART' patrol groups (Masyarakat Mitra Polhut/KTH), with at least 5 community members in each unit, have been established, equipped and trained, and are operating in all protected areas to deter violation in protected area and wildlife conservation regulations.</p> <p>2.9 By project end, all 10 protected areas/OECMs have improved METT/EVIKA scores, by at least 30% (on average) compared to year 1 baseline.</p> | <p>community/customary forest management institutions.</p> <p>2.8 Marine community-based surveillance groups endorsed by regional unit of PSDKP (MMAF Directorate of Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries Resources), and terrestrial community-based SMART patrol groups endorsed by BBKSDA; Surveillance and SMART patrol reports, regularly submitted to PSDKP and BBKSDA showing consistent patrol effort; Improved community awareness documented by repeat KAB survey in Y4.</p> <p>2.9 METT/EVIKA reports.</p> |   |
| <p><b>Output 3</b></p> <p>At least 2,400 local people (&gt;40% women) register improved livelihoods through secure tenure and legal access to natural resources, improved community capacity for sustainable natural resource management and eco-tourism, and improved value chains and market access for forestry, agriculture and fisheries products.</p> | <p>3.1 By the end of year 1, socio-economic baseline studies, including Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) and Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA), are completed in 20 target villages; by the end of year 2 in additional 20 target villages.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of year 2, value chain and participatory market assessments for ≥4 selected local products and commodities are completed.</p> <p>3.3 By the end of year 3, at least 40 community-based organisations/enterprises (10 coastal, 30 land-based organisations/enterprises) are established and</p>   | <p>3.1 Socio-economic report, PWA/VCA reports.</p> <p>3.2 Market system/value chain assessment report.</p> <p>3.3 Village regulations for community enterprises.</p>  | <p>Consistent community commitment and involvement.</p> <p>Market opportunities and demand for community products or commodities remain stable and/or increase and are unaffected by ongoing global supply chain challenges.</p> <p>Domestic eco-tourism creates an adequate substitution effect for any Covid-19-induced declines in international visitation.</p> |

|  |  |   |  |
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|  | <p>registered according to village regulations (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.4 By project end, at least 40 community-based organisations/ enterprises; &gt; 40% female members) have improved capacity (i.e. governance, finance management, M&amp;E training, safeguard, grievance mechanism) to implement livelihoods projects, compared to Yr 1 baseline.</p> <p>3.5 By project end, at least 40 community groups (&gt; 40% female members) have received technical training to improve the value chains for local commodities and access to markets using a Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) approach.</p> <p>3.6 By 2024, 40 community groups/ enterprises have received annual impact investment through community micro-grants/revolving funds.</p> <p>3.7. By year 5, at least 30% of people (&gt;800 households, c. 2,400 people, of whom at least 40% are women) identified as poor in PWA, from baseline in year 1, have improved their wellbeing.</p> | <p>3.4 Training reports, participant evaluations (gender disaggregated).</p> <p>3.5 Training reports, participant evaluations (gender disaggregated).</p> <p>3.6 Annual reports of microfinancing scheme/ grant disbursement to community groups.</p> <p>3.7. PWA reports (gender disaggregated).</p> |  |
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**Activities** (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

**Output 1**

1.1 Project inception: recruit additional staff, establish project steering committee, join the 'Crown Jewel of Tanah Papua consortium'.

1.2 Conduct terrestrial-marine ecological network analysis for integrated terrestrial (RTRWP) and coastal zone/small-islands spatial planning (RZWP3K).

1.3 Facilitate incorporation of high conservation/carbon values into the West Papua Province medium-term development plan (RPJMD).

- 1.4 Review policies for sustainable financing for effective management of terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- 1.5 Conduct Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) studies for integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/small islands spatial plan.
- 1.6 Provide technical assistance to incorporate biodiversity values into integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/small islands spatial planning.
- 1.7 Identify prospective sustainable financing mechanism for PAs/OECMs, e.g. (RSPO/RACP), biodiversity offsets, domestic carbon markets.
- 1.8 Support provincial government to develop a provincial regulation (PERDA) for performance-based payments (PES) for community forestry.
- 1.9 Support the development of a PERDA for biodiversity offsets (e.g. RSPO/RACP) compensation in West Papua.
- 1.10 Identify philanthropic/ multilateral funding to scale-up after project end (e.g. LLF/GCF).
- 1.11 Pilot at least three sustainable financing mechanism and secure letters of intent/agreements for long-term financing/upscaling.

## **Output 2**

- 2.1 Undertake additional new biodiversity baseline surveys/threat assessments.
- 2.2 Undertake baseline occupancy surveys for ≥8 priority species and identify annual monitoring sites.
- 2.3 Undertake annual monitoring of ≥8 priority species.
- 2.4 Develop West Papua species conservation action plan encompassing all priority species.
- 2.5 Undertake base line Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour (KAB) survey in all target villages.
- 2.6 Develop and implement conservation awareness programme for all relevant local stakeholders.
- 2.7 Undertake KAB repeat survey by end of year 4 to evaluate progress.
- 2.8 Review the potential of territorial-use rights in fisheries (TURF) to support small-scale sustainable fisheries.
- 2.9 Conduct participatory strategic planning and feasibility study to implement TURF in MPAs/ customary maritime conservation areas.
- 2.10 Review options for collaborative management structures and systems for 10 terrestrial and marine PAs.
- 2.11 Facilitate participatory gazettement of North Misool MPA.
- 2.12 Facilitate/ update participatory zonation and management planning for 10 target terrestrial and marine PAs.
- 2.13 Finalise stakeholder consultation for Raja Ampat land/seascape Biosphere Reserve nomination.
- 2.14 Facilitate stakeholder consultation for Tambrau land/seascape Biosphere Reserve nomination.
- 2.15 Prepare the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers, zonation and management plan for submission to UNESCO.
- 2.16 Prepare Tambrau Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers, zonation and management plan for submission to UNESCO.
- 2.17 Support exchange of lessons learned through Indonesian and ASEAN biosphere reserve networks.
- 2.18 Socialise village/customary forest designation and management to local communities in wildlife corridors.
- 2.19 Facilitate training of trainers for social forestry village facilitators in the 20 target social forestry villages.
- 2.20 Facilitate establishment of village/ customary forest management institutions (LPHDs/ LPHAs).
- 2.21 Provide training/ technical support for LPHDs/LPHAs (e.g. governance, safeguards, benefits sharing, forest management, enterprise development).
- 2.22 Facilitate submission of village/customary forest proposals/ forest management plans to provincial government for approval.
- 2.23 Provide training for Malaumkarta/Werur customary marine conservation area management institutions to develop zoning and management plans.
- 2.24 Facilitate the designation of Malaumkarta/Werur customary marine conservation areas.
- 2.25 Establish, equip and train Maksegra MPA community-based marine surveillance group/10 terrestrial SMART patrol groups.
- 2.26 Support operations of Maksegara community-based marine surveillance group and 10 terrestrial patrol groups (Mitra Polhut).
- 2.27 Establish, equip and train 2 community-based surveillance groups at Malaumkarta and Werur customary MPAs.

- 2.28 Support monthly operations by community-based surveillance groups in Malaumkarta and Werur customary MPAs.
- 2.29 Create a citizens network to report wildlife crime through the BBKSDA West Papua hotline to inform law enforcement.

### **Output 3**

- 3.1 Undertake baseline socio-economic studies/capacity building needs assessments in 30 villages.
- 3.2 Undertake annual Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) in target villages.
- 3.3 Undertake value chain analysis for local forest, agriculture, and fisheries products.
- 3.4 Capacity building of community enterprises (governance, financial management, business planning, market assessment).
- 3.5 Provide technical training to improve production, post-harvest processing, packaging, and marketing of local products.
- 3.6 Develop small grants/revolving fund management manual.
- 3.7 Provide training to community enterprises in small grants/revolving fund management.
- 3.8 Disburse impact investment through a small grants/revolving fund programme.
- 3.9 Support community enterprises to access government funds (Village Development Fund Allocation/ ADD).
- 3.10 Undertake internal annual audits of community enterprises and small grant/ revolving fund programme.
- 3.11 Facilitate social forestry-based community enterprises in accessing National Social Forestry Funds.
- 3.12 Develop project documents (i.e. Plan Vivo, Verra) for village/customary forests to access national/international carbon markets.
- 3.13 Identify potential sites/villages for community-based eco-tourism (products, itineraries, and markets).
- 3.14 Provide business, hospitality and guide training for eco-tourism community groups/operators.
- 3.15 Promote community-based eco-tourism

## Annex 3: Standard Indicators

The Biodiversity Challenge Funds (BCFs) use high quality and accessible Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) to enable scaling, replication and increase the impact of the funds and the projects we support.

By asking project teams to align indicators with the Darwin Initiative Standard Indicators, we aim to increase our contribution to the global evidence base for activities that support biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and capability & capacity.

The tables below are provided to assist project teams in reporting against Standard Indicators. Please report against the Standard Indicators that you have selected specifically for your project in Table 1 below. Refer to the Standard Indicator Guidance & Menu available on the [Darwin Initiative](#) website for guidance on how to select indicators, as well as how to disaggregate reporting within your chosen indicators.

New projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing projects should copy and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period.

We recognise that our menu cannot cover all the potential monitoring needs for all projects – where necessary you can select indicators from other sources or develop your own. See our BCF MEL guidance on best practices for selecting and developing indicators.



**Table 1. Project Standard Indicators**

| DI Indicator number | Name of indicator using original wording  | Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators | Units          | Disaggregation                       | Year 1 Total | Year 2 Total | Year 3 Total | Year 4 Total | Year 5 Total | Total to date | Total planned during the project |
|---------------------|---|--|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| DI-A01              | Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training | Number of people being trained   | Number         | Gender; Age Group; Stakeholder group | 98           |              |              |              |              | 98            | 40 community member              |
| DI-C17              | Articles published by members of the project team   | Number of unique papers published in peer reviewed journals                    | Number         | None                                 | 1            |              |              |              |              | 1             | 4                                |
| DI-B11              | Area identified as important for biodiversity   | Area identified as important for biodiversity with village forest scheme       | Area (hectare) | Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat.             | 12.110       |              |              |              |              |               |                                  |
| DI-C08              | Areas of importance for biodiversity identified   | Areas (Important Bird and Biodiversity): Waigeo Burshturkey                    | Area (hectare) | Types/schemes: Key Biodiversity      | 104.412,83   |              |              |              |              |               |                                  |
| DI-C08              | Areas of importance for biodiversity identified   | Areas (Important Marine Mega Fauna and Biodiversity): <i>Sausa Chinensis</i>   | Area (hectare) | Marine Ecosystem                     | 49.451       |              |              |              |              |               |                                  |

**Table 2. Publications**

| Title  | Type<br>(e.g. journals, manual, CDs) | Detail<br>(authors, year)   | Gender of Lead Author | Nationality of Lead Author | Publishers<br>(name, city) | Available from<br>(e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)                    |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| A new subspecies of <i>Dendrobium lancilabium</i> (Orchidaceae) from | Journals                             | André Schuiteman, Jimmy Frans Wanma, Daniel Jemmy Oruw, Haerul Arifin, Yanuar | Male                  | Netherlands                | OrchideenJournal, Halver   | <a href="#">Dendrobium lancilabium subsp. wuryae - OrchideenJournal Vol10 1 2022.pdf</a> |

| <b>Title</b>                | <b>Type</b><br>(e.g. journals,<br>manual, CDs) | <b>Detail</b><br>(authors, year)   | <b>Gender of<br/>Lead Author</b> | <b>Nationality of<br/>Lead Author</b> | <b>Publishers</b><br>(name, city) | <b>Available from</b><br>(e.g. weblink or publisher if not available<br>online) |
|-----------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Waigeo Island,<br>Indonesia |  | Ishaq Dwi Cahyo,<br>Kristian Maurits<br>Kafiar, Muhamad<br>Wahyu Hasibuan &<br>Charlie Danny<br>Heatubun, 2022 |                                  |                                       |                                   |   |

## Checklist for submission

|   | Check |
|---|-------|
| Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission? | V     |
| <b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.  | V     |
| <b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.   | -     |
| <b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.   |       |
| <b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.                             |       |
| If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?  |       |
| Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors  |       |
| Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?   |       |
| Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.  |       |