

Darwin Initiative Extra Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:

(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

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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"> 1. Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN) 2. Directorate General for Nature Resource and Ecosystems Conservation (KSDAE), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) 3. West Papua Research Agency for Regional Development (BRIDA/BALITBANGDA-Papua Barat)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£ 5,000,000
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2022-31 March 2027
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2023 – Mar 2024 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Frank Momberg
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.fauna-flora.org/ , https://ykan.or.id/
Report author(s) and date	Andhy Priyo Sayogo, Sari Ramadhan, Ratna Ningsih, Yanuar Ishaq, Irma Herwanti, Maurits Kafiari, Irwanto, Lukas Rumatna, Arief Hamidi, Donny Gunaryadi, 30 April 2024

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 (Critically Endangered-CR); Grizzled tree-kangaroos (Vulnerable-VU); Waigeo brushturkey (Endangered-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. 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.

This project will result in effective collaborative protected area management, expanding conservation function through OECM 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 km²), 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 km²), whose karst ecosystems, coral reefs and seagrass areas contain abundant biodiversity and hold significance in local communities' customs.

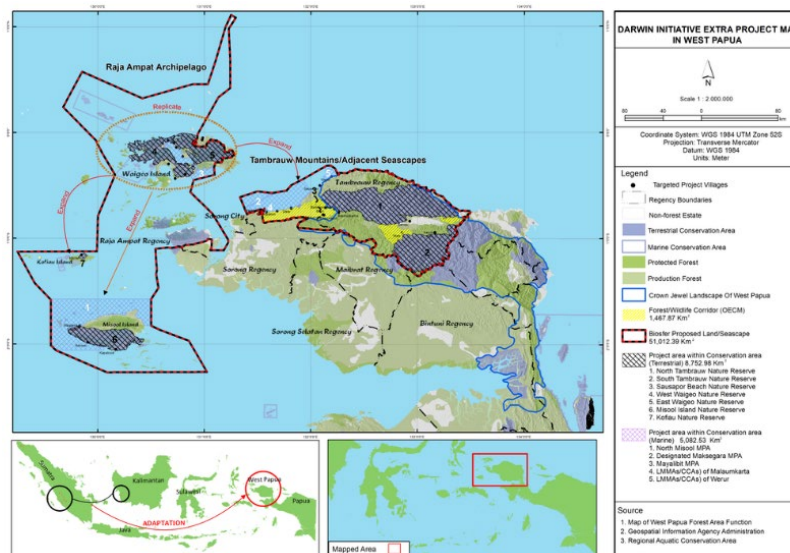


Figure 1. Map of Project Site

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.

In the Y1 of the project, Southwest Papua Province was created as a new province, originating from the division of West Papua Province. This change affected the activity timeline and required adjustments. The Y1 annual report and the last change request period in December 2023 reported this development. In Y2, there are 7 activities for Output 1, 26 for Output 2, and 12 for Output 3, according to the change request timeline. The team is progressing well with implementing activities that were moved from the Y1 to Y2, as well as those that must be carried out in Y2, as outlined in the log frame. The integration of high conservation/carbon values in the RPJMD and the continuation of the conservation action plan process are urgent activities that need to be completed. However, the preparation timeline for RPJMD still follows the provincial agenda, so coordination and advocacy with the government will continue during this time. The progressive changes that took place in Y2 are crucial for the continuation of the project in Y3.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

FFI operates under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (KSDAE)-KLHK, which implements conservation projects in Indonesia. KSDAE is the government partner for protected area management and species conservation at the national level. KSDAE and its regional office, Balai Besar Konservasi Daya Alam (BBKSDA), specifically BBKSDA Papua

Barat, are FFI's main partners at the site level who will jointly conduct all aspects of the work, focusing on biodiversity surveys and collaborative protected area management interventions.

In Y2, FFI has fulfilled all the necessary administrative requirements such as creating a Programme Implementation Plan (RPP) and Annual Activity Plan (RKT). These documents were specifically for programmes in Tanah Papua to extend the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with KSDAE-KLHK from 2023-2025. FFI has submitted these documents to KSDAE-KLHK and is waiting for an official decision after the political period (the presidential and parliamentary elections). However, FFI has received a principal permit from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to continue running the programme during the transition period before the MoU with KLHK is issued. In the meantime, FFI is actively involving West Papua BBKSDA in programme implementation in Tanah Papua

FFI is engaging with the provincial government of Southwest Papua at the local level. This is in response to changes that have occurred within the government structure of Southwest Papua Province. FFI, together with the YKAN sub-grant, has conducted socialisation and engagement with several local government agencies including the Research Development and Innovation Agency (BAPERIDA), Youth, Sports, and Tourism Creative Economy Agency (DISPORAPAREKRAF), Environment, Forestry and Land Agency (DLHKP), and Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, and Marine Agency (DKP3). All document development processes that were initiated before West Papua became independent have been integrated into the new government system in Southwest Papua Province. FFI is also actively involved in reviewing the Regional Development Plan (RPD) and the Provincial Forestry Plan (RKTP) 2023-2043. YKAN's sub-grant has also facilitated the establishment of a working group for the preparation of the Coastal and Small Island Zoning Plan (RZWP3K) in Southwest Papua Province, with a focus on the seascape component of Raja Ampat and the north coast of Sorong

The working area of the project is mainly in Southwest Papua Province. However, the programmes and local government partners that were initiated in the previous province, West Papua Province, are still ongoing and established, particularly with the Regional Research and Innovation Agency (BRIDA). As a part of the steering committee, BRIDA continuously monitors on the implementation of the FFI programme to ensure that the project contributes to fulfilling the Manokwari Declaration.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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

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

Y1-Q1. Complete

Activity 1.2 Terrestrial-marine ecological network analysis for integrated RTRW/RZWP3K (2025-2029) (Q2-Q3)

Ecological connectivity studies within Protected Areas (PAs), encompassing both marine and terrestrial environments, were conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Research and Development of Marine, Coastal, and Small Islands at Hasanuddin University. These studies have examined PAs in the marine area of North Misool and Maksegara, as well as the management areas of Customary Law Communities (CLCs) in Werur and Malaumkarta. Additionally, investigations have been conducted in the vicinity of Nature Reserves and Protected Forests in Tambrauw, Sorong, and Misool Island.

In summary, this study has yielded several models, including those detailing the biophysical characteristics of terrestrial landscapes and watershed hydrology, sediment transport dynamics, and the oceanographic and biophysical attributes of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs. Integrating spatial, non-spatial, and ground truthing data enables the detection of key components: dynamics in terrestrial land use, watersheds, and coastal ecosystems; socio-economic and cultural factors relevant to connectivity policies; and geodatabase systems for PAs, CLCs, and research areas. This approach provides a comprehensive understanding of ecological connectivity and its socio-economic and cultural dimensions ([Annex 4.1](#)).

In addition to ongoing studies, regular coordination efforts are complemented by the development of a Policy Brief addressing the "Regional Spatial Plan" for Southwest Papua Province, accompanied by relevant maps ([Annex 4.2](#)). This comprehensive document, along with the conducted connectivity study, is intended for advocacy to the provincial government of Southwest Papua. Its purpose is to ensure the integration of PAs and CLCs into regional spatial planning policies (including RTRW/RZWP3K), following the establishment of the New Autonomous Region. Moreover, it is anticipated to contribute significantly to the formulation of a Strategic Environmental Study, aligning closely with **Activity 1.3** and **Activity 1.5**.

Activity 1.3 Facilitate incorporation of high conservation/carbon values into West Papua Province's medium-term development plan (RPJMD 2025-2029) (Y2 Q4 – Y3-Q3)

Two policy brief documents, titled "Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Social Forestry in the Regional Medium-Term Planning (RPJMD) for Southwest Papua Province" have been prepared as technical recommendations for the provincial government's RPJMD. The documents have been developed collaboratively with the BBKSDA of West Papua and are scheduled for release after the establishment of Southwest Papua's new provincial government by the end of 2024. These documents will serve as key references for relevant regional organizations within the Southwest Papua Province government, aiding in comprehensive program planning across relevant agencies. Integration efforts have involved 36 coordination meetings at district and provincial levels, engaging local governments and integrated management units to discuss outcomes of biodiversity research, social forestry, spatial planning, socio-economic research, conservation education, and community empowerment initiatives.

The preparation of the RZWP3K policy document holds a significant level of urgency for integration into the provincial RPJMD. Consequently, an advocacy process has been initiated with the government of Southwest Papua Province, resulting in the establishment of a working group for Compiling RZWP3K of Southwest Papua Province in 2023. This group, chaired by the Department of Agriculture, Food, Marine Affairs, and Fisheries, encompasses relevant regional apparatus organisations, relevant partners, and a team of experts.

The working group has conducted a series of meetings to devise strategies for expediting the preparation of the RZWP3K document. During a meeting on 20 March 2024, attended by 44 participants (38M, 6F), it was agreed that the acceleration process could be facilitated by preparing all the technical documents needed referring to the main RZWP3K document for West Papua Province, while ensuring that the Working Group updates data and information based on the latest studies including those resulting from **Activity 1.2**. Subsequently, in the ensuing period (FY3), the RZWP3K Working Group needs to be assisted to prepare base maps, thematic maps, and conducted public and technical consultations to finalise the RZWP3K Document for Southwest Papua Province. See [Annex 4.3](#)

Activity 1.4 Review policies for sustainable financing for effective management of terrestrial and marine protected areas (Q2-Q3)

A study is currently being developed to analyse sustainable financing schemes for the effective management of terrestrial conservation areas, in collaboration with BBKSDA West Papua. The BBKSDA of West Papua oversees 28 conservation areas spanning two provinces, with an annual budget allocation of approximately Rp 26 billion. Potential funding enhancements could stem from three financing avenues: international cooperation programs, national collaboration initiatives among ministries or internal directorates-general, and schemes at the integrated management unit level through partnerships with local governments, private sectors, as well as local, national, and international conservation institutions ([Annex 4.4](#)).

The study has identified the following funding requirements: (1) Rp 2,294,014,798 per year for North Misool PA management; (2) Rp 2,349,056,573 per year for Maksegara PA management; and (3) Rp 1,309,535,474 per year for each of CLC management areas of Werur and Malaumkarta ([Annex 4.5](#)). A socialisation session and workshop on sustainable fundraising mechanisms for PA and CLC management were conducted. The workshop, held on 1-2 December 2023, was attended by Management Unit Organisations from Raja Ampat PA and CLC Werur and Malaumkarta, totalling 27 participants (18M, 9F). This was followed by technical proposal development training for Management Unit Organisations of PAs and CLCs to access potential sustainable funding, conducted on 9-11 January 2024, with 20 participants (10M, 10F). Finalised proposals will be submitted to relevant parties to access identified sources of sustainable funding, including government funding (village and district governments) and non-government funding sources such as grants from the Blue Action Fund programme and the Darwin Initiative Extra Ridge to Reef.

Activity 1.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) studies for integrated terrestrial-coastal area and small islands spatial plan (Y2 Q3 – Y3 Q1) revised timeline from the latest Change Request in Dec 2023

The Strategic Environmental Study is an essential component of the RZWP3K Document for Southwest Papua Province, which was initiated in Y2. Completed stages supporting this study include comprehensive data collection and information gathering on biodiversity conditions, with a specific focus on coastal marine areas and designated small islands within PA and CLC regions. Coordination efforts have been undertaken with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) to obtain guidance on the technical implementation scenarios of the study. These activities were conducted concurrently with Activity 1.2 and are slated to continue into Y3, allocated as consultant tasks. The study will be overseen by experts recommended by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) through the University of Papua. FFI, in collaboration with BBKSDA of West Papua, will offer recommendations to the consultant team based on

the findings of biodiversity survey studies, key species monitoring, and community-driven protection initiatives. Implementation of the study will proceed in parallel with the integration process of the RZWP3K and RTRW for Southwest Papua Province, scheduled for Y3-4.

Activity 1.7 Identify sustainable financing mechanisms for PA management and OECMs, (i.e., RSPO/RACP) (Y2 Q3 – Y3 Q2)

The study of sustainable funding mechanisms for the management of terrestrial PAs and OECMs, such as customary management areas and social forestry, has been identified ([Annex 4.6](#)). Potential funding sources for management derive from the Special Allocation Fund for Fisheries and Marine Affairs, sourced from the National Budget, Decentralisation Funds, and Decentralisation Assistance Task Funds. Additionally, there is the Fulfillment of Area Management Budgets, comprising Loan Funds, Grant Funds, Financing Cooperation (Private/NGO), and other avenues such as Village Funding and Sustainable Funding (Trust Fund), which can be administered through a) Ministries/Agencies; b) Multilateral Institutions; c) Non-Governmental Organisations; d) National Business Entities; and/or e) Foreign Financial Institutions. Ministries/Agencies, Multilateral Institutions, or NGOs are designated as fund managers based on appointments according to grant agreements.

Currently, three groups of Management Unit Organisations of PAs and CLCs are accessing sustainable funding through the Blue Action Fund Project for aspects of surveillance, capacity building, and marine resource monitoring. These groups are community surveillance groups (*kelompok pengawas masyarakat-pokmaswas*) of Funuwai Tasik in Malaumkarta CLC, Farus Sem in Werur CLC, and Mate Jaklou in North Misool MPA. Furthermore, a sustainable funding scheme through this project is being prepared for distribution to four groups to enhance their business ventures and bolster their livelihoods. These groups include the Kamboja and Pin Waigama groups in Waigama Village, North Misool-Raja Ampat District, and the Mambesak and Marmar groups in Werur Village-Tambrau District. Preparations are underway for 2 groups of Management Unit Organisations for Malaumkarta and Werur CLCs, and a total of 6 livelihood groups. These encompass at least one additional group in Malaumkarta-Sorong District, and the previously mentioned 4 groups (2 in Werur-Tambrau District and 2 in North Misool-Raja Ampat District) to receive grant funding from this project.

Activity 1.10 Identify additional philanthropic/multilateral funding sources to scale-up after Darwin Extra project end (e.g., LLF/ GCF). (Q1) Y1-Q1. Complete, will be continued in Y3

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.

Activity 2.1 Undertake additional biodiversity baseline surveys/threat assessments (Y1 Q3 – Y2 Q3)

Marine ecological surveys were successfully completed in the North Misool MPA [Annex 4.7](#), Maksegara MPA/Malaumkarta CLC [Annex 4.8](#) and Werur CLC [Annex 4.9](#). Additional terrestrial biodiversity surveys were conducted in Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau, measuring biodiversity value across four taxa including birds, herpetofauna, plants, and mammals, alongside with their threat indications. These surveys involved 6 assessments across 3 conservation areas and 2 wildlife corridors, comprising 22 transects covering approximately 6 ha. The surveys, lasting 87 days, engaged a team from four institutions and 16 community groups, totaling 88 participants (M3:F1). Each survey involved the BBKSDA of West Papua, facilitators, and local communities, with varying participation numbers, while promoting female involvement.

Surveys in the Tambrau's Senopi-Miyah corridor identified 149 bird species, 36 mammal species, 300 plant species, and 70 herpetofauna species. Of these, 26 species are endemic, and 40 species are protected by the Indonesian government. In the Sorong-Tambrau corridor, 34 mammal species, 111 bird species, 71 herpetofauna species, and 72 plant species were recorded, with 30 species being endemic and 46 species protected by the Indonesian government. Findings from Kofiau Island NR revealed 40 bird species, 21 herpetofauna species, and 5 mammal species, including 2 endemics and 16 government-protected species. Surveys in Misool Island NR documented 90 bird species, 27 herpetofauna species, 13 mammal species, and 36 plant species, with 51 species being endemic to Papua and 25 species protected by the Indonesian government. Biodiversity surveys in the Sorong NR identified 88 bird species (15 significant), 7 mammal species, and 26 herpetofauna species, one of which is significant and protected by the Indonesian government.

Noteworthy findings include potential discoveries of new species, such as Macropodidae mammals in Misool, insect-eating bats of the *Hipposideros* sp. in Sorong, and a *Begonia* sp. plant species in Sorong. Additionally, new distribution records were observed for species such as the Pinocchio frog (*Litoria pronimia* and *Litoria havina*) in Tambrau and Sorong, and the piping bellbird (*Ornorectes cristatus*) in Tambrau. Detected threats during the survey activities included logging, hunting, and land use change.

Instances of forest cover conversion to non-intensive gardens around villages were observed in the Kofiau and Misool NRs. Illegal hunting activities, mainly for consumption purposes, including mammals, birds, and herpetofauna, posed a direct threat to biodiversity. Additionally, alien invasive species like the toxic and lethal predator-consuming toad of *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* were identified. Link to activity outputs: [Annex 4.10](#)

Activity 2.2 Undertake baseline and monitoring/occupancy surveys for populations of priority species (Y1 Q4 – Y2 Q4)

A comprehensive review of baseline and monitoring/occupancy surveys in Y2 was conducted 12 times throughout the year in Sorong, Tambrauw, and Raja Ampat, with a primary emphasis on priority species such as turtles, dugongs, Australian humpback dolphins, western long-beaked echidna, grizzled tree-kangaroo, CITES-listed birds of paradise and parrot. Baseline/Occupancy survey for the western long-beaked echidna (CR) target priority species was conducted using interview, roaming, and camera trap methods in the Sorong-Tambrauw wildlife corridor area from June - December 2023. As a result, 4 individuals of the western long-beaked echidna were found in 4 locations (Malasigi, Malayauw, Klalik, and Malawhili). The western long-beaked echidna in Sorong-Tambrauw corridor area has a small relative abundance index value of 1.23%. Based on the results of biodiversity surveys in 14 villages in Sorong and Tambrauw (Activity 2.1), species occupancy surveys, and patrols, there were 2 records of grizzled tree-kangaroos (VU) by scratches and direct encounters in Megame Village and Ayawit Village in Tambrauw. From the results of biodiversity surveys using the Index Point of Abundance (IPA) and line transect methods, information on target parrot species and birds of paradise was also obtained with estimated densities from sampling transects:

Species	Sorong-Tambrauw corridor	Miyah-Senopi corridor
Sulphur-crested cockatoo (CITES App.II)	0.75 individuals/ha	0.30 individuals/ha
Palm cockatoo (CITES App.II)	0.041 individuals/ha	0.053 individuals/ha
black-capped lory (CITES App.II)	0.63 individuals/ha	0.27 individuals/ha
lesser bird-of-paradise (CITES App.II)	0.071 individuals/ha	0.339 individuals/ha
king bird-of-paradise (CITES App.II)	0.047 individuals/ha	0.273 individuals/ha

In the previous survey report in 2022 in the Pegunungan Tamrau Utara Nature Reserve, the density value of lesser bird-of-paradise was 0.077 individuals/ha, king bird-of-paradise 0.004 individuals/ha, and magnificent bird-of-paradise 0.021 individuals/ha.

For the Waigeo brushturkey (EN), the baseline used is the 2021 data, i.e., 6 adult females found on Mount Danai at an altitude of 700-800 m above sea level (asl) with a density of 0.080 individuals/ha. For the red bird-of-paradise (CITES App.II) target in Raja Ampat, monitoring conducted in Warkesi monitoring site, West Waigeo Nature Reserve using the IPA method in November - December 2023 found 22 individuals with a density of 1.375 individuals/ha.

Distribution and population surveys as baseline data for dugong (VU) have also been carried out in several locations in Raja Ampat including Kofiau, Misool and Batanta islands with up to 8 individuals found, with the highest number found in Batanta. Meanwhile, for sea turtle target species, surveys have been conducted on the north coast of Sorong using the sea turtle nesting site, boat and underwater surveys with length of 20.78 km during February-June 2023. The result was 1 record of green turtle (EN), 29 records of olive ridley turtle (VU), 2 records of leatherback turtle (VU), and 8 records of hawksbill turtle (CR). During April to May in 2023, the Australian humpback dolphin distribution surveys have been conducted in Mayalibit Bay Marine Protected Area (MPA) in Waigeo which uses line transect with zig zag route and found 11 groups which concentrated in the northern side of the bay. Link to activity outputs [Annex 4.11](#).

Activity 2.3 Establish monitoring sites and conduct annual monitoring of priority species (Q3)

A systematic process of selecting monitoring sites for target species has been carried out by integrating 8 criteria including ecological assessment results from biodiversity surveys (Activity 2.1) and species baseline/occupancy surveys (Activity 2.2), habitat analysis by overlay with area status basemaps, consultation with the West Papua Natural Resources Conservation Centre and experts from the University of Papua, accessibility considerations, clan and customary permits, community acceptance & motivation, and long-term feasibility such as threats and habitat stability. As a result, there are 11 monitoring sites for 16 priority species (4 mammals, 4 reptiles, 8 birds) spread across Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrauw with habitat types ranging from coastal, lowland forest, karst, submontane, and montane forest. The status of the monitoring sites varied from village forest, nature reserve, marine protected area, and community managed area. The total area of all monitoring sites is 724,571 ha. Methods developed for monitoring will be tailored to the taxon group and ease of data collection such as camera traps, line transects, index point of abundance (IPA), and nest counts. In Y3-Y5, annual monitoring will be conducted in these areas during each Q3. Link to activity outputs: [Annex 4.12](#).

Activity 2.4 Develop West Papua species conservation action plan (Y2 Q3-Q4)

A comprehensive species conservation action plan targeting coastal and marine species, with a particular emphasis covering 6 target species including dugongs, turtles, and Australian humpback dolphins, is being executed through the inception of the "Regional Action Plan for Endangered, Threatened and Protected-ETP Species." This initiative commenced with a workshop convened on 26-27 October 2023, attended by 30 participants ([Annex 4.13](#)). In October 2023, we discussed and consulted with BBKSDA West Papua to formulate a document describing conservation strategies for priority species under the management of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, especially those in Southwest Papua and West Papua. The Head of BKSDA and staff welcomed the initiative since BBKSDA as an Integrated Management Unit (UPT) is required to manage priority species by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. One topic was proposed to be added to the document, namely the option of community-based sustainable species management and collaboration. All the programme's 16 priority species (4 mammals, 4 reptiles, 8 birds) fall under BBKSDA's management authority. Approval of the initiative and outline document was followed by data collection, analysis, and consultation with species experts. Species expert discussions have been held for the western long-beaked echidna and tree kangaroo with Professor (Associate) Freddy Pattiselanno from the University of Papua and Professor Jarwadi Budi Hernowo from Bogor Agricultural University for the bird of paradise species. 3 documents of terrestrial target species (birds of paradise, echidna, Waigeo brushturkey) have been prepared for priority species conservation action plan and are in the process of being finalised ([Annex 4.14](#)).

Activity 2.5 Undertake baseline Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour (KAB) survey in all target villages (Y1 Q4 – Y2 Q1)

Based on the questionnaire developed in Y1 ([Annex 4.15](#)), the KAB survey until Y2 includes data from a total of 30 villages (9 Sorong, 17 Tambrau, 4 Raja Ampat) and 615 respondents (317M, 298F) aged 6-60 years. The survey indicates that 49% of respondents possess moderate levels of knowledge, while 35% exhibit low levels, and 16% demonstrate high levels. Furthermore, a noteworthy 91% of respondents display a high level of concern, while 50% fall into the low category regarding participation levels. The analysis reveals significant disparities in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours among respondents, with gender, age, and education serving as determining factors. Specifically, age emerges as the sole influential factor affecting all three aspects—knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours. Conversely, education significantly impacts only the knowledge level of respondents ([Annex 4.16](#)).

Activity 2.6 Develop and implement conservation awareness programme (Every quartal)

The conservation awareness programme is developed through a spectrum of activities intended to cater to individuals across all age demographics, spanning from children to adults. These activities are tailored in accordance with the target age group and specific objectives delineated within the table provided in Annex 4.17. In Y1, the Ridge to Reef Conservation Education programme engaged a total of 117 participants (52M, 65F), from four villages within the Raja Ampat Regency. Subsequently, in Y2, the programme was expanded to encompass the education initiatives across seven villages (Beo, Araway, Kabilol, Go, Kalisade, Mikiran, Deer), alongside Conservation Festivals conducted in four villages (Klayili, Della, Malakobutuk, and Klabili). Additional activities comprised a singular Biodiversity Identification and Survey Methodology Training held in Sorong, two instances of Citizen Science engagement in Deer, a singular Conservation Camp in Waisai, and dual "*Bincang Konservasi*" sessions in Sorong. These 13 events collectively involved 679 participants (394M, 275F). The Youth Conservation Leadership Program (YCLP) saw participation from 3 forestry students from Victory University Sorong over one month. When considering cumulative participation from Y1 to Y2, the total count of participants in conservation education initiatives stands at 796 individuals (449M, 347F) (target until project end: >2000 men and >2000 woman) ([Annex 4.18](#)).

Various conservation awareness materials have also been developed, including the "Echidna" ladder board game, wildlife puzzles, wildlife colouring books, and a series of Southwestern Papua wildlife storybooks. These materials ([Annex 4.19](#)) are used in various events as learning media that greatly assist in spreading the conservation message, especially the importance of preserving forests, coasts, and wildlife.

Activity 2.8 Review the potential of territorial-use rights in fisheries (TURF) (Y1 Q1-Q2) Y1-Q1&Q2. Complete

Activity 2.9 Participatory strategic planning and feasibility study to implement TURF (Y2 Q3 – Y3 Q1) revised timeline from the latest Change Request in Dec 2023

The strategic planning and feasibility study for implementing TURF involved a series of meetings and effectiveness assessments of the area. Workshops were conducted to develop the strategic plan documents for managing the Malaumkarta and Werur CLCs ([Annex 4.20](#)). Additionally, activities in Y2 included Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to formulate strategic plans, with 36 participants (25M, 11F);

FGD to establish organisational regulations, attended by 12 participants (10M, 2F); and a workshop to develop standard procedures, attended by 20 participants (16M, 4F). The strategic planning documents that have been prepared will be pushed for approval to be implemented in Y3 ([Annex 4.21](#)).

The MPA effectiveness assessment of EVIKA revealed that Raja Ampat MPA, which includes North Misool MPA, scored 91.53, earning a "gold" status for sustainable management. Recommendations for maintaining and improving this status are outlined in the assessment report ([Annex 4.22](#)). The management effectiveness assessment tool for CLC areas is currently under development in cooperation with the MMAF. This tool encompasses ecological, social, economic, and institutional criteria. They are scheduled for testing in Werur and Malaumkarta CLCs in Y4.

**Activity 2.10 Review options for collaborative management structures and systems (Q1-Q2)
Y1 Q1&Q2. Complete**

Activity 2.11 Facilitate participatory gazettement of North Misool MPA (Y1 Q3 – Y2 Q2)

The establishment of the North Misool MPA commenced in 2018, initiated by the indigenous group through a formal declaration. In Y1, our partner YKAN played a pivotal role in facilitating the regionalisation of North Misool into an MPA. This involved the formation of a working group, provision of mentoring, zoning activities, and drafting correspondence addressed to the governor of West Papua. Y2 saw the continuation of this process, marked by three technical evaluations conducted at the ministerial level. The evaluations resulted in a consensus on the Zoning Document and confirmed the integration of the North Misool MPA into the broader Raja Ampat Islands MPA ([Annex 4.23](#)).

Activity 2.12 Facilitate participatory zonation and management planning for 10 target terrestrial and marine protected areas (Y2 Q1 – Y3 Q2)

Currently, the management planning of protected areas involves long-term management plan consultations and management effectiveness assessments. The long-term management plan consultations engaged 12 individuals from four community groups residing in buffer zones of Natural Reserves (Salawati Island, Kofiau, North TAMBRAUW, and Sausapor Beach), providing inputs to the BBSKDA of West Papua. These inputs cover information about sacred sites, existing infrastructure, population data, resource potential, SWOT analysis, and community activities. The effectiveness assessment, using METT, occurred at four locations (Misool Island, Salawati Island, North TAMBRAUW, and Sausapor Beach nature reserves). Communities self-scored conditions using a matrix sheet with 30 criteria.

Regarding MPAs, Activity 2.11 has resulted in the approval of North Misool MPA spanning 308,777.35 ha. Consequently, on 28 November 2023, North Misool MPA was officially designated through Ministerial Decree No. 121 of 2023 concerning Marine Protected Areas in the Waters of North Misool in the Raja Ampat Islands, Southwest Papua Province ([Annex 4.24](#)). The management unit organisation of Werur and Malaumkarta CLCs have agreed on potential no-take zones. Malaumkarta CLC of 4,000 ha area is designated as "egek," which entails the use of specific fisheries resources for a certain period through a rotational closure system. It also allows resource use with 10% area as a no-take zone. Werur CLC of 12,000 ha area is divided into limited use, "sasien" for temporary closure of specific fisheries, and no-take zones. Zoning system introduction occurred through Cultural Festivals in Werur CLC and Egek Festivals in Malaumkarta CLC in March and June 2023, respectively, attended by approximately 400 and 350 participants.

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

Y1 Q1-Q4. Complete

Activity 2.15 Prepare Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers, zonation and management plan (Y2 Q3 – Y3 Q2) revised timeline from the latest Change Request in Dec 2023

A draft document for the nomination dossier of Raja Ampat Islands Biosphere Reserve has been produced ([Annex 4.25](#)) along with a zoning plan map ([Annex 4.26](#)). The document was created after a consultation process with 18 institutions/organisations comprising regencies, provincial and national governments, academics and local foundations. These agencies are authorised and working representatives in the three zones proposed for the biosphere reserve area. The draft dossier has received a letter of recommendation ([Annex 4.27](#)) from the Raja Ampat district government which consists of 7 local government organisations. To strengthen socialisation, a policy brief document on Biosphere Reserve management recommendations ([Annex 4.28](#)) has also been created. The dossier and management plan will be finalised with all stakeholders and submitted to UNESCO MAB for the Biosphere Reserve nomination in the next quarter.

Activity 2.17 Support the exchange of lessons learned through the Indonesian and ASEAN Biosphere Reserve networks (Y2 Q4)

In November 2023, there was an opportunity to join the ASEAN Biosphere Reserve Network in Sabah, Malaysia. However, the nominations for Biosphere Reserves are still being processed by MAB Indonesia as they undergo internal leadership changes. Therefore, participation in the ASEAN BR Network will be available again in May 2024, in Wakatobi, Indonesia. Nevertheless, the progressive lesson learned from international exchange comes from Prof. Purwanto, Chairman of the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, who assisted the local government of Raja Ampat Regency in the nomination process of Raja Ampat (**Activity 2.15**) and Tambrauw Biosphere Reserves. He submitted this initiative on June 2023 to the 35th Session of the International Coordinating Council (ICC) of the MAB UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France. Almost all UNESCO members who have Biosphere Reserves attended the event. During the event, it was announced that two new Biosphere Reserves will be proposed. The Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve will represent the archipelago Biosphere Reserve, while the North Tambrauw Mountains Biosphere Reserve will represent the mountain Biosphere Reserve. Prof. Purwanto also shared the challenges and lessons learned from Biosphere Reserves in Indonesia. These include the lack of national legal aspects that strengthen Biosphere Reserve management, regional political changes that affect regional leadership in initiating Biosphere Reserves, and management strategies in buffer zone areas that are often in conflict due to weak governance compared to the core zone, which is primarily a conservation area with solid management.

Activity 2.18 Socialize village/customary forest designation and management to communities in wildlife corridors (Y1 and Y2 Q2-Q3)

As of March 2024, awareness programs about the opportunities and procedures for social forestry (village/customary forest) have been conducted in 42 villages (16 districts) in Sorong (Corridor A) and Tambrauw (Corridor B) districts. These sessions aim to strengthen the community's understanding of the opportunities for community-based forest management through the social forestry scheme, including procedures, rights, and obligations that the community will gain when they obtain management access through social forestry. These sessions were attended by representatives from the village government, traditional leaders, religious leaders, youth, and women, with 546 participants (342M, 204F). After the awareness sessions, the FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) was approved for proposing village/customary forests. Out of 42 villages, 30 gave their approval to support the proposal for village forests, while 12 villages did not provide their approval; hence, the activities were not continued. The results of the FPIC and the evidence of approval requests for the management of customary/village forests in some villages can be accessed in the following folder [Annex 4.29](#)

Activity 2.19 Facilitate training of trainers for social forestry village facilitators in 20 target social forestry villages (Y1 Q4-Y2 Q1 and Y2 Q4-Y3 Q1)

The syllabus for the Training of Trainers (ToT) for social forestry facilitators has been developed in Y2. In Y2, an introductory facilitation training session was held for two days in October 2023, facilitated by Digdaya Selaras. Participants in this training included potential and current social forestry facilitators from Fauna & Flora, the Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Agency (BPSKL) Sorong, the Sorong Forestry Office (CDK), CDK Tambrauw, the Forest Management Unit (KPH) Sorong, and KPH Tambrauw. Additionally, the training involved forestry extension workers and facilitators from the West Papua BBKSDA and community organisers from local institutions such as the Kasuari Foundation, Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Rumah Belajar Foundation, Mara Foundation, and the Village Forest Management Agency (LPHD) Kampung Megame. A total of 30 participants (15M, 15F) from 16 agencies/institutions were involved. The activity report can be accessed via the following link [Annex 4.30](#)

Activity 2.20 Facilitate the establishment of village/ customary forest management institutions (Y2 Q2-Q3)

After the socialisation and obtaining approval based on FPIC (**Activity 2.18**), Fauna & Flora facilitated the formation of Village Forest Management Agencies (LPHK) through a consultative process, selecting a chairperson, secretary, and treasurer and proceeding with various working sectors. The agreed structure of the LPHK was then formalised in a Village Chief's Decree ([Annex 4.31](#)) and included in the village regulations signed by the Village Consultative Body and the Village Chief. In addition to establishing the Village Forest Management Agency to fulfill the requirements for applying for social forestry permits, Fauna & Flora also assisted community groups in preparing integrity pact documents, location overviews, list of beneficiaries, and maps for the Social Forestry proposal following the regulations in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management. In Y2, 21 villages in the Sorong-Tambrauw region were successfully facilitated in forming the village forest management agency (LPHK) and drafting village forest proposal submissions to the Ministry of Forestry and Environment. However, four villages (Bamusbama, Babak, Syarwom, Wormon) requested a temporary delay to discuss further with their families/clans.

Activity 2.21 Facilitate submission of village/ customary forest proposals/ forest management plans to the provincial government for approval. (Y2 Q3 – Y4 Q1)

Fauna & Flora conducted consultations with the KPHP Unit II Sorong regarding the village forest proposal and then submitted the proposal, which was prepared in collaboration with the community, to the PSKL Office Section II Sorong in May, September, and December 2023. The proposal was then reviewed by the PSKL Office Section II Sorong and submitted to the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. By the end of Y2, a total of 24 village forest proposals had been submitted through the PSKL Office Section II Sorong, covering a total proposed area of 47,515 ha. Details of the village forest proposals from April to September 2023 are presented in Table ([Annex 4.32](#)) and the submitted documents can be viewed at the following link: [Annex 4.33](#)

After submission, technical verification was conducted by the Directorate of Social Forestry Area Preparation (PKPS) and assisted by the PSKL Office for the Maluku-Papua region, the Great Conservation Area Management Agency of West Papua, and local stakeholders from each target village, including the Forest Management Unit and the Forestry Office in the Sorong-Tambrau area within the jurisdiction of the Forestry, Environment, and Land Affairs Department of Southwestern Papua Province. Technical verification was conducted three times during Y2: May 2023 (5 villages), September 2023 (17 villages), and December 2023 (1 village), while one village (Selemalaphili) refused technical verification and did not proceed with the proposal. Additionally, one village, Syunam, canceled its proposal after technical verification, resulting in a total verified area of 40,371 ha (18 LPHKs) as detailed in [Annex 4.32](#).

Of the 18 village forest proposals that have been verified (Activity 2.21), one village forest, namely Kampung Malasigi, received a Village Forest Decree for an area of 1,750 ha on September 18, 2023. The decree was presented directly by the President of the Republic of Indonesia at Gelora Bung Karno, Jakarta (Decree and RKPS: [Annex 4.34](#), [Annex 4.35](#)). The remaining 17 village forest proposals are still awaiting the issuance of licenses from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK).

Activity 2.22 Facilitate submission of village and customary forest designation proposals and forest management plans to the provincial government for registration and approval. (Y2 Q4 – Y5 Q2)

Concurrent with the process of issuing village forest permits (**Activity 2.21**), Fauna & Flora, in collaboration with the PSKL Office Section II Sorong, facilitated the development of the Social Forestry Work Plan (RKPS) for three Village Forest Management Agencies (LPHKs): LPHK Lanmele (Klabili), Belempe (Malasigi), and Lan Mele (Della & Megame). This activity was carried out from February 28 to March 1, 2024, in Sorong, involving 15 people (10M, 5F) who are members of the LPHK and village chiefs. The RKPS was prepared participatively using PRA study data from the field (Activity 3.1) and data outputs from the strategic village planning activities (**Activity 3.4**). The RKPS for these three LPHKs can be accessed via the following link: [Annex 4.36](#) [Annex 4.37](#), [Annex 4.35](#).

Activity 2.23 Provide training/technical support for Malaumkarta and Werur customary marine area management institutions to develop zoning and management plans (Q1-Q2)
Y1 Q1-Q2. Complete

Activity 2.24 Facilitate the designation of Malaumkarta and Werur customary maritime conservation areas (Q3-Q4)
Y1 Q3-Q4. Complete

Activity 2.25 Establish, equip, and train Maksegara community-based marine surveillance groups and 10 terrestrial SMART patrol groups (Y2 Q1-Q2)

Three community surveillance groups (*Pokmaswas*) were established in Y1 at targeted locations including *Pokmaswas* Mate Jaklow (Northern Misool Marine Conservation Area), *Pokmaswas* Farus Sem (CLC Werur) and *Pokmaswas* Funuwai Tasik (CLC Malaumkarta and MPA Maksegara, covering Sorong and Tambrau area). A training series was provided, including Basics of Conservation and Financial Management Training which attended by 23 participants (17M, 6F) in May 2023, Community-Based Marine Conservation Management and Marine Tourism Development, and participatory conservation management Training which attended by participants (15M, 6F) in September 2023, and Technical Training and Guidance on Handling Stranded Marine Mammals and Protected Marine Life attended by 30 participants (25M, 5F) in November 2023. As for the terrestrial SMART Patrol groups, there were 9 community patrol groups in Raja Ampat which was established in the previous year and 13 patrol group in Sorong and Tambrau in 2023. For the procurement of equipment provided to the patrol groups, see Activity 3.8. SMART patrol training activities in Y2 were carried out in (1) Sorong District, with 4 community-based SMART Patrol teams (12 people, all men), 3 of them were established (9 people, all men) (see activity 2.25 output). This number contributes to 9 community patrol teams, 35 people (29M, 6F) covering Sorong and Raja Ampat Regencies since 2018 and 2022; and (2) Tambrau Regency, at this location will be established in early 2024, targeting 5 community patrol teams. In Sorong Regency, training on turtle

ecology and monitoring was also conducted in September 2023 with 22 participants from 7 villages on the north coast of Sorong-Tambrau Regency (18M, 4F) (see activity 2.25 output). Link to activity outputs: [Annex 4.38](#).

Activity 2.26 Support operations for the Maksegara MPA community-based surveillance group and terrestrial patrol groups (Mitra Polhut) (Y2 Q3 – Y5 Q1)

Eight terrestrial community groups (3 groups in Raja Ampat and 5 groups in Sorong) have been supported to operate patrols in 2023. In total, patrols were conducted over 37 days by 37 people (31M, 6F). Patrols took place both on land and at marine with total distance of 271.75 km (219.95 km on foot and 51.8 km by boat). A total of 1001 points were recorded as biodiversity categories including animals, plants, and fungi. 86 animal species and 58 plant species were identified in Raja Ampat. In Sorong, 33 species of animals and 27 species of plants were identified from patrol data. Important species found from community patrols reports include Waigeo's cuscus (*Spilocuscus papuensis*), red bird of paradise (*Paradisaea rubra*), hawkbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), lesser bird-of-paradise (*Paradisaea minor*), king bird of paradise (*Cicinnurus regius*), magnificent bird-of-paradise (*Diphyllodes magnificus*), twelve-wired bird-of-paradise (*Seleucidis melanoleucus*), magnificent riflebird (*Ptiloris magnificus*), and green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). Important plant species recorded include iron wood (*Intsia* sp.), sner (*Manilkara fasciculata*), Waigeo milk wood (*Alstonia beatricis*), and New Guinea kauri (*Agathis labillardieri*). 2 flora species and 1 fauna species are listed as Vulnerable (VU) on the IUCN Redlist. 1 flora species and 23 fauna species have a protected status by the Government of Indonesia. Of the 41 threat finding points, forest encroachment was the most dominant (46.34%) followed by illegal logging, poaching, and natural disasters in Raja Ampat. In Sorong, out of a total of 34 forestry threats recorded, logging was the most frequently recorded, with 18 findings (53%). The SMART patrol groups reports are detailed in [Annex 4.39](#).

Activity 2.27 Establish, equip and train 2 community-based surveillance groups at Malaumkarta and Werur customary maritime conservation areas (Q1-Q2) Y1 Q1-Q2. Complete

Activity 2.28 Support monthly operations by community-based surveillance groups in Malaumkarta and Werur customary maritime conservation areas (Y1 Q3 – Y5 Q1)

In **Activity 2.26**, the three community surveillance groups were provided with the necessary facilities and infrastructure to conduct monitoring. Consequently, in Activity 2.28, these groups have scheduled monthly patrols and monitoring activities to ensure that the CLC management areas, including CLC Malaumkarta (*Pokmaswas* Funuwai Tasik), CLC Werur (*Pokmaswas* Farus Sem), and North Misool MPA (*Pokmaswas* Mate Jaklouw), are used responsibly and to conserve endangered, rare, or protected species. The monitoring by the community groups is primarily conducted in the "Sasi" areas and no-take zones. Additionally, the surveillance is also aimed at ensuring that environmentally unfriendly fishing gear is not used within the CLCs.

Activity 2.29 Create a citizens' network to report wildlife crime through the BBKSDA West Papua hotline to inform law enforcement (Y2 Q3)

The development of community networks in reporting wildlife crime collaborates with the West Papua BBKSDA by organising awareness activities that are included in training activities. In addition to outreach to community groups to suppress poaching, outreach was also conducted to local government, military, police, media, customary institutions, local institutions, and universities to raise awareness of the parties in reducing wildlife trade. The training involved 62 participants (49 M, 13 F) from 50 institutions in Sorong and Tambrau. BBKSDA West Papua, which has the authority to manage wildlife through the Head of Region I Conservation Division, presented on "Biodiversity and Conservation in Raja Ampat, Sorong, & Tambrau" and the Forest Ecosystem Controller also presented about "Protection of Natural Resources in West Papua and Southwest Papua Regions." The two presentations covered the protection status of wildlife species and their habitats in accordance with the status of forest areas. The training also included material related to community/citizens' networks to report wildlife crime through the West Papua BBKSDA hotline. The diverse institutional backgrounds of the participants also contributed to the development of a citizen network addressing wildlife crime issues (Activity Report and Hotline Poster: [Annex 4.40](#)).

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.

Activity 3.1 Undertake baseline socio-economic studies/capacity building needs assessments in 30 villages (Y1 Q4 – Y2 Q3)

Activity 3.2 Undertake baseline and annual Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) in target villages (Y1 Q4 – Y2 Q3)

Activity 3.1 was conducted concurrently with **Activity 3.2**. A socio-economic survey and PWA were conducted in 30 villages within Sorong (8 villages), Raja Ampat (only in Kofiau), and Tambrau (21 villages). The total socio-economic study from these three regencies involved 274 households (63 Sorong, 246 Tambrau, and 18 Raja Ampat). The results from the PWA analysis, reveal that 88% are categorised as middle class, 10% are considered impoverished, and 2% fall into the wealthy category. The socio-economic study of the communities in Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and Customary Law Community (CLC) was conducted in Y2 Q4. Surveys were carried out in 9 villages within North Misool MPA, 12 villages in CLC Maksegara, 4 villages in CLC Malaumkarta, and 6 villages in CLC Werur. Each village surveyed had an average of 10-12 households, depending on the population density. The survey was conducted by LPPM UNIPA, based on the agreement of most stakeholders in Southwest Papua Province. This method has been adaptively applied to the conservation areas (KK) in Raja Ampat as well as conservation areas in West Papua Province over the last decade, at least once every two years, to serve as a reference for assessing the impact of conservation area development and management effectiveness. The results of the study will undergo technical and public consultations to provide feedback on the findings from each study, enabling follow-up actions by the conservation area managers, in this case, the Organisational Unit Management Teams (Satuan Unit Organisasi Pengelola-SUOP). This process will continue into Y3. Also, a study on the need to enhance the capacity of SUOP for both MPA and CLC was conducted in Q1-2 of Y2. This study identified 20 types of capacity enhancement needs for SUOP in the MPA and 23 types for SUOP in the CLC. During Y2, at least 8-9 training sessions were conducted based on the recommendations from this study: [Annex 4.41](#)

Activity 3.3 Undertake value chain analysis for local products and commodities (Y2 Q3 – Y3 Q1)

The value chain analysis for local products and commodities was started in March 2024. The study focuses on two districts in South and Southwest Papua, i.e., Sorong and Tambrau. The study conducted by expert from Bandung Institute of Technology and University of Cenderawasih. In collecting social and ecological data, the methods were rapid rural appraisal and short ethnography-based approach and use a purposive sampling method with a possibility of snowballing. After that, an FGD-like workshop, inviting local government officials, NGOs, and community groups to map and discuss the range of bio-based products and their market and value chain potentials. The preliminary results of this study were derived from secondary reports and literature, including the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) reports of 11 villages in Tambrau and 8 villages in Sorong. In comparing the two regions, local communities in the 19 villages in Tambrau and Sorong can identify more than 200 different biological resources, from fish products and wild harvests to agricultural crops. There are three scenarios for market and value chain development for the selected commodities in Tambrau and Sorong i.e. bundled local market integration, regional/global value chain integration, and bioprospecting and innovative economy. The study is targeted for completion in July 2024. Link to preliminary report of value chain analysis can be accessed in [Annex 4.42](#).

Activity 3.4 Capacity building of community enterprises (governance, financial management, business planning, market assessment) (Y2 Q4 – Y5 Q3)

6 capacity building initiatives have been conducted during 2023, divided into three sessions by region and by targeted community enterprise. Capacity building included conservation-based village strategic planning training, finance & administration management training, and organisational institution training. Conservation-based village strategic planning training aimed to aid and facilitate villages in delineating strategic potentials and challenges of the village, including those pertaining to conservation efforts, long-term village objectives, drafting priority programme plans, and action plans. Finance & Administration Management training aimed to ensure that community leaders and members can manage funds effectively, including financial planning, administration, and financial recording. Organizational Institutions training focuses on strengthening the community's capacity and the organization's effectiveness. Safeguarding training introduced the basic concept of safeguards, which consists of definitions, who should be safeguarded, what activities are prohibited, and grievance mechanism. For the community enterprise target group, conservation-based village strategic planning training and safeguard training took place first in 26-27 June for the Sorong Region attended by 63 participants (57M, 6F) from 7 groups (KTH Megame and LPHK in Kuadas, Malayauw, Della, Malasigi, Klabil, Klasbon-Bontolala). The second training was held in 18-19 July for the Raja Ampat Region, with 28 participants (16M, 12F) from 8 Forest Farmer Groups and 1 Tourism Group (Waifo, Warimak, Kalitoko, Warkesi, Sapokren, Yenbekaki, Wailebet, Kofiau, and Kalisade). The third training was held in 16-17 October for the Tambrau Region with 22 participants (20M, 2F) from 6 groups (Ayawit, Iwin, Ruwewes, Syubun, Baun, and Banfoth). For the key people in each village, Finance & Administration Management and Organisational Institutions training was held in 3 sessions: 1-

4 November for 7 groups from Sorong & Tambrau, 6-9 November for 9 groups from Raja Ampat, and 14-16 Nov for 6 groups from Tambrau. This training is intended for village chiefs, chairpersons of the village consultative board (LPHK), treasurers, and secretaries, with a total of 84 participants with 67 men and 17 women ([Annex 4.43](#))

Activity 3.5 Provide technical training and ongoing technical support to improve production, post-harvest processing, packaging and marketing of local, sustainably produced NTFPs, agroforestry, agriculture, and fisheries products (Y2 Q4 – Y5 Q4)

Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) training to improve production quality and pest management was delivered 3 times in September, namely in Malasigi (18-23 September 2023), Klabili (21-23 September 2023), and Della (24-26 September 2023), totaling 91 participants (48M, 43F) from 13 community groups across Sorong and Tambrau Regency. This training aims to impart knowledge to participants regarding the process of land preparation, land cultivation, seed selection and preparation, and planting in accordance with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) principles. The appendix of the report "Training on Good Agriculture Practice in Sorong and Tambrau Regencies" can be accessed at [Annex 4.44](#)

Activity 3.6 Develop small grants/revolving fund management manual (Y2 Q1)

The small grants/revolving fund management manual has been developed since Y1 with 2 languages: English and Bahasa Indonesia and has been socialised to 17 community groups in Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau districts. The manual can be accessed at the following link [Annex 4.45](#)

Activity 3.7 Provide training and ongoing technical support to community enterprises in small grants/revolving fund management (Y2 Q2 – Y5 Q1)

The activity described below is a series of events that along with Activity 3.4 but yield different outputs. To support 22 community groups in the assisted villages, 9 in Raja Ampat, 7 in Sorong, and 6 in Tambrau in managing small grants, several training sessions were conducted, including Proposal Development (Sorong: 29-30 June & 6-7 July, Raja Ampat: 20-21 July, Tambrau: 18-19 October) and Activity & Finance Reporting (Sorong: 1-4 November, Raja Ampat: 6-9 November, Tambrau: 14-16 November). Refresher sessions on financial management and reporting were conducted for 22 community groups: Raja Ampat from 21-26 March, Sorong-Tambrau from 25-30 March, and Tambrau from 26-28 March. There were 231 participants (173M, 58F) involved in these trainings. These refreshment sessions were carried out concurrently with the distribution of grants in the form of items as proposed in the proposal (Activity 3.8). Additionally, during these sessions, training on the maintenance, storage, and use of electronic equipment such as cameras and GPS devices was provided.

In Y2, financial management and financial reporting training, including programme reporting training, were conducted for 44 economic and livelihood groups (163 individuals: 83M, 85F) established and supported by YKAN. These economic and livelihood groups are spread across 5 villages in North Misool MPA, 2 villages in Malaumkarta CLC, and 6 villages in Werur CLC. All these groups received ongoing funding support through grants from the Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies (MACP) and the Blue Action Fund (BAF). Overall, four training sessions have been provided during Y2 to 66 community enterprise groups scattered across Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau Districts, with a total number of participants involved being 394 individuals (336M, 143F).

Activity 3.8 Provide impact investment through community microfinancing through a small grants/revolving fund programme/ in-kind support (Y2 Q3 – Y5 Q2)

The distribution of small grants in the form of goods from Darwin Extra funding has been completed for 20 groups, and cash grants are being disbursed into each group's accounts. The details of the small grants, both in terms of goods and cash, given to 22 groups (13 Village Forest Management Institutions, 8 Forest Farmer Groups, and 1 Tourism Group) can be seen in the table in Annex 4.4. Contracts for small grants have been developed for each group, including the proposals contained within [Annex 4.46](#). Referring to the table, the total investment for cycle 1 of the small grants amounts to 51,507 GBP. YKAN has been strengthening the already-formed MPA and CLC groups. In Y2, 4 community business groups have been proposed to receive small grants totaling 9,763 GBP, as detailed in Annex 4.50 (included in the report). The accumulated total investment in Y2 is 61,270 GBP.

Activity 3.9 Undertake internal annual audits of community enterprises and small grant/ revolving fund program (Y2 Q4 – Y5 Q4)

Audits of the business groups are conducted every three months following the completion of the small grant funding distribution. With the first distribution phase in March, the initial audit will be conducted in May 2024. To support the effective implementation of these audits, guidelines related to reporting have been developed and socialized. These guidelines are intended to ensure that the audits are conducted efficiently and effectively, helping the groups and the funders to assess the impact and proper use of the grants [Annex 4.47](#)

Activity 3.13 Identify potential sites/villages for community-based eco-tourism (products, itineraries, and markets) (Y2 Q1-Q2)

The initial identification of potential villages for community-based ecotourism was conducted concurrently with Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) studies (Activity 3.1) in each village. Based on the findings of the PRA, villages with potential for ecotourism development were further examined through participatory activities during the training session on ecotourism package development, held on 10-11 August 2023, as part of a series of activities under Activity 3.14. The outputs of these endeavours encompass the compilation of ecotourism potential data for 8 villages, alongside the formulation of integrated tourism packages spanning 2-3 days, poised for experimental implementation.

Ecotourism market assessments in Raja Ampat were carried out by consultants from Wise Step Consulting from February 2024. The objective of this initiative is to analyse the current and potential market conditions and products of ecotourism, assess the competitiveness of the products, and develop effective and efficient marketing strategies to enhance the purchase of ecotourism products in Raja Ampat. The identification and exploration stages (including field observations) have been completed, as summarised in the presentation in [Annex 4.48](#). The project is currently in the analysis phase. The plan for recommendations/conclusions is targeted for completion by June 17, 2024. The preliminary report is available at the link provided in [Annex 4.49](#).

Activity 3.14 Provide business, hospitality and guide training for eco-tourism community groups/operators (Y2 Q3-Q4)

In Y2, there were two eco-tourism training conducted in August and November 2023. The ecotourism destination management training took place on 9 August 2023 with 27 participants (21M, 6F) representing 8 community groups (KTH Megame, and LPHD in Klabili, Malasigi, Bontolala-Klasbon, Kuadas, Malayauw, Della, and Klalik). The training curriculum encompassed principles of sustainable ecotourism and ecotourism management institutions, delivered by ecotourism practitioners Meidi Kasmidi (Konsevasi Indonesia Foundation) and M. Fikri Hanis (Tourism Department of Raja Ampat District). The event was inaugurated by the Head of Tourism Department of Southwest Papua Province, Yusdi N Lamatenggo. The ecotourism plan as an output from these activities can be seen at [Annex 4.50](#). In the second training, Local Guide and Tourism Interpretation training took place at the Sorong Nature Reserve involving 15 participants (11M, 4F) representing 4 community groups (KTH Matoa, Indonesian Tourism Guides Association, Sakawanabakti, and Papua Care Community (Kompipa).

In Y2, support for community groups was extended to Malasigi Village as a pilot project for ecotourism development in Sorong District. Various activities were undertaken, including facilitating the formation of Tourism Awareness Groups (*Kelompok Sadar Wisata-Pokdarwis*), providing training, and offering guidance in mapping ecotourism potentials and constructing tourism facilities such as archways, fences, waste disposal areas, bird observation spots, information boards, and fencing. Additionally, facilitation was provided for the preparation of a [proposal](#) for a birdwatching facility for the Department of Youth, Sports, Tourism, and Creative Economy of West Papua Province. The construction of birdwatching facilities took place from January to February 2024, with a total grant amount of Rp 100,000,000.

Activity 3.15 Promote community-based eco-tourism products/itineraries (Y2 Q3 – Y5 Q2)

Some efforts undertaken to promote community-based eco-tourism products/itineraries include: (1) supporting the development and promotion of eco-tourism in Malasigi Village, Sorong Regency, and Waifo Village through various print media such as a booklet [Annex 4.51](#) and social media platforms (Instagram: [@kampungwisatamalasigi](#); [@saupon mangrove homestay](#)) as well as mentoring; (2) developing amammal-watching eco-tourism initiative (Echidna) in Klalik Village, Sorong Regency; (3) Fauna & Flora and Kasuari Foundation participated in identifying potentials and compiling the book "Profile of Southwest Papua Tourism". West Papua BBKSDA also participated in promoting eco-tourism and newly developed ones. Some of the posts shared on social media platforms include:

KTH Warkesi as the Best Assisted Community Group of Technical Management Unit - The Directorate General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation: [KTH Warkesi \(Winner\)](#)

Promotion of Saupon Homestay (Waifo Village): [Promosi 1.](#); [Promosi 2.](#)

Activity Details and Outputs: [Annex 4.52](#)

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 TAMBRAW land and seascapes covering 5.1 million hectares.

In Y2, the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) designated North Misool MPA as Area VII of the MPA in Raja Ampat Islands with an area of 308,777.35 ha through the Decree of the MMAF Number 121 of 2023 concerning Conservation Areas in seascape in the North Misool Area of Raja Ampat Islands, Southwest Papua Province. For the initiation of the preparation of RZWP3K Technical Material for

Southwest Papua (as a new autonomous region), the Working Group will agree to maintain Marine Protected Area (MPA) and Customary Law Community (CLC) areas in Southwest Papua Province so that their spatial use does not change. The MPAs that the MMAF has determined are Raja Ampat MPA, with an area of 1,647,556.79 ha (including area VII of North Misool), Jeen Womom Coastal Park MPA, with an area of 32,250.86 ha, which is the largest turtle nesting beach and adjacent to Werur MHA, Teonebikia River MPA with an area of 338,323.99 ha, and which is still in the status of a reserve for the Maksegara Conservation Area Candidate covering Sorong and Tambrau Regency with an area of 147,551,022 ha. In addition, the Werur CLC area (12,000 ha) and CLC Malaumkarta (4,000 ha) were also agreed to be maintained following current conditions as areas managed independently by indigenous communities. The RTRW policy brief and a Medium-Term Management Plan (RPJMD) policy brief, which focuses on biodiversity and social forestry, have also been developed.

In addition to intensive coordination with the new provincial government of Southwest Papua, in Y2, a Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) policy brief has been prepared, which includes a map of the proposed spatial pattern plan: (1) Indicative Tambrau Mountains Biosphere Reserve Area (1,804,894.66 ha); (2) Indicative Raja Ampat Islands Biosphere Reserve Area (12,651,958 ha); (3) Nature Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Area (1,220,478 ha); (4) Marine Protected Area (1,220,478 ha); (5) Mangrove and Swamp Protected Area (413,315 ha); (6) Turtle Nesting Protected Area (586,640.4 ha); (7) Wildlife Corridors Protected Area (272,737 ha); (8) Designated Areas for Social Forestry (362,664 ha); (9) Designated Areas for Nature Tourism (84,535 ha) see [Annex 4.53](#).

The Ridge-to-Reef study explicitly analyses the connectivity of various areas in the Raja Ampat and Tambrau land and seascape. The study produces conservation area policy recommendations for oceanography, coastal ecosystems, and socio-economics. The recommended priority programmes for conservation areas are (1) the development of alternative economic sectors, (2) climate change adaptation programmes, (3) strengthening education and training of human resources, (4) the establishment of local cooperatives, (5) development of community infrastructure, (6) sustainable management of natural resources, (7) promotion of sustainable ecotourism, and (8) development of regional cooperation. As of Y2, the potential for sustainable financing has been identified for marine areas in 2 Management Organisation Units (SUOP) (CLC Malaumkarta and Werur) and 6 small business groups (1-2 Malaumkarta groups, 2 Werur groups, and 2 North Misool groups).

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.

Baseline for management effectiveness score of 7 terrestrial conservation area varied based on West Papua BBKSDA timeline and scheduling biannual for new assessment using Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). There were 3 conservation areas which included in the project that have been assessment over 2023 that using METT score in 2021 as baseline including Sausapor Beach Nature Reserve (NR), North Tambrau Mountains NR, and Misool Island NR. The assessment for Kofiau Island NR, Kofiau Island Marine NR, West Waigeo NR, and East Waigeo NR were carried out in 2022 as baseline which will re-assessment in 2024. With the support of activities so far, all three regions, except Sausapor Beach NR, have seen an increase in their METT scores. South Tambrau NR significantly increased, from a score of 38% in 2021 to 67% in 2023. North Tambrau Mountains NR saw a nominal increase of 1%, from 58% in 2021 to 59% in 2023. The METT of Kofiau Island and Kofiau Island Marine NR has yet to be revisited in 2023, with the last values in 2022 being 24% and 27%, respectively. The METT scores for West Waigeo and East Waigeo in Raja Ampat Regency are the highest compared to other areas, at 74% and 75%, respectively as of 2022 (see [Annex 4.54](#)).

The project contributed to processes to improve the Technical Guidelines for Evaluation of Conservation Area Management (EVIKA) scores for MPAs in Southwest Papua Province set by the MMAF by 2023. Raja Ampat MPA's EVIKA (including North Misool MPA) scored 91.53 with a status of GOLD and Sustainably Managed (see Activity 2.9). This is an increase from the 2022 assessment, which scored 88.04 with status GOLD and sustainably managed. Related to terrestrial OECMs, social forestry schemes in 3 corridors are targeted to reach 40,371 ha. Based on progress, the proposed village/customary forest area in each corridor is 32,563 ha (Corridor A) and 11,481 ha (Corridor B). Malasigi Village has received a Village Forest Decree with an area of 1,750 ha.

The Biosphere Reserve (BR) scheme is a scheme that unifies the management of the area. Preparation for the Raja Ampat BR nomination to support cross-sectoral collaboration and integrate conservation and sustainable development is currently underway. With technical support from the association foundation of The Man and Biosphere (MAB), the socialisation of BR was conducted in September to 6 key stakeholders. These stakeholders, who represent a diverse range of interests and expertise, are crucial in ensuring the success of the BR scheme. They come from 103 mapped stakeholders and represent three zones, namely the core land area (412,038 ha) and core marine area (1,213,398 ha), transition zone (8,400,147 ha), and buffer zone (2,317,708 ha) of a total proposed BR area in Raja Ampat (9,613,957 ha).

Communities have a significant role to play in progressive area management. In Y2, patrols were conducted in Raja Ampat (West Waiego NR, East Waiego NR, Misool Island NR, and Corridor A (Sorong)). The effort involved 36 local communities from LPHK/KTH/MMP group members. In these endeavours, group members are engaged in biodiversity & threat data collection and area security. The conservation education programme developed in Y2 that targets all ages and groups is also a foundation for increasing awareness so that they can play an active role in conservation efforts. Specifically for conservation education, 796 participants (449M, 347F) have received interventions, including environmental awareness campaigns, practical conservation activities, and educational materials.

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.

The project conducted a socioeconomic study on Activities 3.1 and 3.2. The study collected data from 615 households residing in 51 villages in three regencies (Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau). The study analysed the socioeconomic status of 136 households (85M, 51F) using PWA analysis. The analysis revealed that 72.06% of the households belonged to the middle-class category, while 11.76% belonged to the impoverished category and 2.94% to the wealthy category. Based on the socioeconomic data collected, there are various justifications for detailing the calculation of the total individuals/beneficiaries involved in the project. Firstly, every community enterprise group (LPHK/KTH/Pokdarwis) includes livelihood development in its work programme. The programme will be led by a group from each village participating in a training series. The potential investment is 294 people (230M, 64F) *. Secondly, NTFPs training in Y2 focused on community groups in Sorong and Tambrau regencies through Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training involving 91 participants (48M, 43F) *. The community group in Kalisade (Raja Ampat) can serve as a model for GAP implementation in the other two districts. As an example, Kalisade community of ±15 individual women* has received a direct income of around IDR 6.5 million from around 12 harvests of vegetable agricultural products such as corn, long beans, and green mustard. The community previously only relied on local foods that were easy to harvest, such as papaya leaves, cassava leaves, and tubers, but can now develop other vegetable agricultural products. This result indirectly increases the food diversification of the Kalisade village community, which usually sells vegetables to villages across the large plain island.

Thirdly, another livelihood component is the development of ecotourism; from the two ecotourism trainings that has been carried out (Destination Ecotourism Management and Local Guide and Tourism Interpretation training) the total participants were 42 people (32M, 10F) * from Sorong Regency. Previous Darwin Initiative projects implemented in Raja Ampat are examples that can be replicated in other locations. Examples of ecotourism are KTH Waifo and KTH Warkesi. The community in KTH Waifo, which consists of 30 people (21M, 9F) *, after repeated training and participating in national outdoor activity exhibitions, the number of visitors to the homestay has increased from 39 visitors in 2022 to 120 visitors in 2023. The community has also been able to make tour packages and offer tour packages to visitors through social media (Instagram Saupon Homestay) in 2023, accumulative income reaching 66 million rupiahs. Currently, Saupon can create new job vacancies for as many as 30 people*, such as tour guides, cooks, crab and fish suppliers, and sea cucumber and vegetable pond managers. As in Waifo, KTH Warkesi, with 11 members (5M, 11F) *, has increased its income since receiving guide certification training; the total income from ecotourism is 90 million in 1 year (around 8 million rupiahs per month). KTH Warkesi also received an appreciation for winning the 1st best conservation area assisted village nationally in 2023. The surrounding community also welcomed this progress to join in this success. From the results of ecotourism activities, the head of KTH can send his two children to school until they graduate high school. The Malasigi Village Consultative Board (LPHK), which oversees village tourism, comprises 10 members (8M, 2F) * and has already established promotional media and is currently operational.

Fourthly, market chain analysis is essential in identifying activities that can reduce costs and optimise the efforts of livelihood enterprises that the community will carry out. Continued funding in Y2, distributed by YKAN to 4 livelihood groups (with a total of 30 people, all female) *, will impact 9 main villages in North Misool District of Raja Ampat Regency and 6 main villages in Bikar District of Tambrau Regency (see Activity 3.8). In total through the entire scheme, the potential number of local people who can be identified for improved livelihoods is ±553 people (354M, 199F), or Y2 accounts for 23.04% (of the overall target of 2400 local people). Of the 553 people, 35.98% are women. Regarding the prospective number of households of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, by strengthening their access to natural resources through Social Forestry and Customary Law Community Management area schemes, the total number of households that can benefit from these schemes is 539 persons (see DI-B06).

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).

Based on the METT score for terrestrial protected areas, which also refers to Output 2, the most significant improvement is seen in South Tambrau Mountains NR with a 29% increase, followed by Misool Island NR with a 16% improvement, and Salawati Island NR with a 10% increase. Of the 9 terrestrial PAs assessed for management improvement and covering a total area of 1,221,411.36 ha, Kofiau Island Marine NR has not yet been included in the management assessment. Excluding Kofiau Island Marine NR from the calculation, the other terrestrial PAs show the following improvements: West Waigeo NR (0%, last METT score 74%, but the score is already quite good); (2) East Waigeo NR (1%, last METT score 75%, East Waigeo management is also quite good); (3) Kofiau Island NR (9%, last METT score 24%); (4) Sausapor Beach NR (0%, last METT score 56%-unchanged); and (5) North Tambrau Mountains NR (1%, last METT score 59%). Based on these details, the management areas that need to be prioritised in Y3 are Kofiau Island NR, Pantai Sausapor NR, and South Tambrau Mountains NR. The average effectiveness of improved management of terrestrial PAs, excluding West Waigeo NR and East Waigeo NR due to METT scores $\geq 70\%$, shows an improvement of 10.83% for the targeted terrestrial areas (Salawati Island, Misool Island, Kofiau Island, Pantai Sausapor, North & South Tambrau NRs) until Year 2.

This year, North Misool MPA, with an area of 308,777.35 ha, which is already included in the management of Conservation Areas in Raja Ampat, has also been included in the process of The Indonesian Evaluation of Protected Areas Tracking Tool (EVIKA). This process is used to analyse the efficacy of marine protected area management. According to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Raja Ampat's EVIKA score in 2022 was 88.04%, while it is 91.53% in 2023. 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.

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

In detail, several groups have Social Forestry Management Plans and Strategic Planning in place to manage OECMs (Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures). The North Misool MPA is a newly initiated area and is being initiated for its Conservation Area Management Plan. The policy recommendations of the Regional Spatial Plan include the OECM scheme for Social Forestry in the Designated Areas for Social Forestry map, and for CLC (Werur, Malaumkarta) covering approximately 16000 ha and MPA (North Misool) covering 308,777.35 ha are included in the MPA map. These areas, along with existing conservation areas, will be covered by the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve (in progress) and the Tambrau Mountain Biosphere Reserve, covering 12,651,958 ha and 1,804,894.66 ha, respectively. The spatial policy recommendations also include areas indicating turtle nesting beaches, wildlife corridors, and nature tourism. Furthermore, The Raja Ampat and Tambrau connectivity study (seascape & landscape) has been completed, an essential aspect of this indicator. The Southwest Papua Provincial Government has initiated the integration of regional spatial planning between RZWP3K and RTRW in Y2 of the project, following up on the results of this activity. Each working group will prepare the document to be finalised by Y4 of the project. The initiation process will ensure that the connectivity of existing Conservation Areas and CLCs in Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau is maintained as important areas that preserve important habitats of coral reefs and seagrass beds and protect critical species as conservation targets.

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 tCO₂e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.

In Y1, the loss of forest cover in the designated area was measured using reference data from the satellite image analysis. The data revealed that the average forest loss in project area covering Raja Ampat Regency, Sorong Wildlife Corridor, and Tambrau Regency from 2018-2021 was 1,425 ha/year. In Y2, an improved method was developed to assess forest and land changes in the Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau regencies. This method incorporated a combination of Landsat Satellite Imagery data and survey results for a more comprehensive analysis. The study revealed that the area used as the basis for calculation in each location was 130,246.37 ha (Sorong Wildlife Corridor), 1,073.323 ha (Tambrau), and 740,115 ha (Raja Ampat). The calculation period was from 2018 to 2021 as baseline for deforestation rate in 2022. The average deforestation over four years in the Sorong wildlife corridor, Tambrau, and Raja Ampat areas were 97 ha, 995 ha, and 333 ha, respectively. The deforestation rate as baseline for targeted landscape was 0.073% per year which in sorong wildlife corridor 0.074% per year, 0.093% per year in Tambrau area, and 0.045% per year in Raja Ampat area [Annex 4.55](#).

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).

A biodiversity baseline survey and threat assessment, along with monitoring of key species, were conducted Y1-Y2. These efforts have led to the identification of monitoring sites/area of interests that are crucial in assessing the population and level of occupancy of priority species. The priority species, which are of significant concern, include the bird of paradise, western long-beaked echidna, sea turtles, dugong, and Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin. A preliminary study and survey carried out on the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*) identified that the group in Mayalibit Bay is the Australian humpback dolphin species (*Sousa sahalensis*).

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).

By Y2, 51 villages comprising of 615 households have been identified through a socio-economic assessment. These villages will be prioritized to benefit from sustainable livelihood development, including the community enterprise program. The sustainable livelihood development identified includes agriculture, fisheries, ecotourism, and local products. In Y2, there are approximately 553 local people (354M, 199F) whose livelihoods can increase by 23.04% (from the overall target of 2400 local people by the end of the project). Out of these 553 people, it's worth noting that 35.98% are women, highlighting the commitment to gender equality and inclusivity. The YKAN has carried out specific calculations for the two livelihood development groups in Waigama Village, North Misool District, which will positively impact the livelihoods of 997 people (471 of whom are women) by improving their access to livelihoods.

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

The development of the Legacy Landscape Fund (LLF) programme for 'Collaborative Management, Protection, and Sustainable Use of Tambrau Mountains Legacy Landscape (TMLL) in West/Southwest Papua Province, Indonesia' started in 2024 (reported in Y1). The Theory of Change [Annex 4.56](#), is being strengthened by adapting new systems with policies related to the Environment and Social Management System (ESMS), ensuring the programme does not harm, and the people living and affected are protected. In addition to LLF, in Y2, Fauna & Flora assisted a local foundation, Yayasan Kasuari, to access two funds, namely the International Climate Initiatives / Die Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative (IKI) for Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLCs) in Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Sorong Selatan regencies (1 million EUR for 5 years), then the BENGGO proposal with OroVerde-die Tropenwaldstiftung to support community forestry in Sorong Regency (100,000 EUR for 3 years). It also has been identified that funding needs for management in three areas: North Misool MPA, which requires Rp 2,294,014,798 per year; Maksegara MPA, which requires Rp 2,349,056,573 per year; and each of the CLC management areas of Werur and Malaumkarta, which require Rp 1,309,535,474 per year. Currently, three community surveillance groups in these management areas are accessing sustainable funding through the Blue Action Fund (BAF) Project.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption:

Outcome and output level assumptions still apply, though the locations listed in the Output, namely Raja Ampat and Tambrau districts, will follow the management of Southwest Papua province (no longer West Papua province).

Comments:

The Southwest Papua Province follows the regulations of the West Papua Province regarding RTRW and RZWP3K. However, they are creating their own RTRW and RZWP3K, in which YKAN will oversee the RZWP3K of Southwest Papua Province. The main stakeholders in this project are MoEF, MMAF, the West Papua provincial government (BRIDA and BAPPEDA), and the district government. There has been intensive coordination with the new provincial government, specifically with The Research Development and Innovation Agency (BAPERIDA), The Youth, Sports, and Tourism Creative Economy Agency (DISPORAPAREKRAF), The Environment, Forestry and Land Agency (DLHKP), and The Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Marine Agency (DKP3). These efforts were made to achieve Output 1, which focuses on regional policies and the development of spatial plans allocated to Southwest Papua.

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 will not only provide legal access for 22 groups of forest communities to use forest resources, covering an area of 40,371 ha, but it will also empower these communities to take an active role in resource management. The Village Forest area, recognised as covering 1,750 ha, is a testament to the community's active participation. The ongoing first-cycle grant scheme is designed to lead the community towards sustainable resource use, offering capacity-building activities, inventory and safeguarding of natural resources, and livelihood development. The Project's efforts to enhance community involvement in forest conservation through SMART Patrol activities have been successful, with a total of 8 community patrol teams formed and trained to conduct mapping, data collection, monitoring, and safeguarding resources in their territory from disruptive activities carried out by the village community and outsiders. The Project has also facilitated legal access for 2 groups of customary law communities to manage coastal and marine resources, covering an area of 16,276.7 ha. These areas have been established as the management area of Customary Law Communities/OECMs, and the Project has supported the establishment of 308,777.3 ha of Conservation Areas to improve coastal and marine management.

Poverty reduction and protection of natural resources are multidimensional endeavours that require long-term funding to bring about progressive change. To ensure the long-term sustainability of these issues, this project has also obtained funding from the Legacy Landscape Fund in the amount of 15,000,000 GBP for 15 years (Grant Agreement: September 2023). It is currently seeking funding from IKI for 1 million EUR in 3 regencies (Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau) and Bengo for 100,000 EUR in Sorong District, specifically for Social Forestry management.

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 has contributed to several CBD articles. First, under Article 7 (Identification and Monitoring), the project has conducted an initial survey and monitoring to provide a biodiversity database until Y2. This effort was undertaken to design urgent conservation actions, identify sustainable uses, and identify threats to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Second, the project supported the government and partners in managing conservation areas, which aligns with the stipulations in Article 8 (In-situ Conservation). Third, under Article 10 (Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity), in point (c), protecting and promoting the use of biological resources by traditional cultural practices will be achieved through management schemes such as Social Forestry and Customary Law Community Management Area (for example, having protection blocks, utilisation blocks, sasi/no-take zones) by Village/Community Forest Management Institutions, Customary Law Communities, and Organisational Units managing the area. Furthermore, point (d) supports local people in developing and implementing remedial actions in areas where biodiversity has been degraded, carried out through collaborative and community-based monitoring. The last point in Article 10, point (e), emphasises the need to encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in the sustainable use of biological resources. To address this point, one of the links to this project is the presence of sustainable financing schemes. Fourth, under Article 12 (Research and Training), the project supports and engages in research and training communities, local NGOs, and the government to identify, protect, and sustainably use biodiversity. Fifth, Article 13 (Public Education and Awareness), the project has established a Conservation Education program at government and community levels to increase awareness of the importance of biodiversity and conservation and promote the sustainable conservation of terrestrial and marine areas. Lastly, "Impact

Assessment and Minimising Adverse Impact” under Article 14 are integral to this project and continue to be developed as the project progresses.

Regarding species protection, the project contributes to protecting key and endemic species in the PAs, namely Western long-beaked echidna (Appendix II), grizzled tree-kangaroo (Appendix II), Indo-pacific humpback dolphin (Appendix I), dugong (Appendix I), sea turtles (Appendix I), parrots, and birds of paradise. These efforts align with CITES' commitments safe to protecting threatened species through collaborative surveillance and enforcement. In related to the contribution to the UNFCCC, the project will support the government of Southwest 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). The project supports multiple SDGs by enhancing access to resources and resilience among marginalized communities (SDG 1), improving food security and incomes through alternative livelihoods (SDGs 2 & 12), recognising the contributions of women and men in biodiversity efforts (SDG 5), fostering entrepreneurship and efficient value chains in forestry and fisheries (SDG 8), promoting ecosystem-based management for adaptation and mitigation (SDG 13), establishing coastal and marine protected areas for sustainable use (SDG 14), improving management of large terrestrial protected areas (SDG 15), and encouraging inclusive decision-making in conservation (SDG 16).

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project was designed to deliver positive biodiversity and social impact on local population. Particularly for the social impact, we aim to reduce poverty and improve the wellbeing of women and men through measures implemented under Output 3. For progress on reaching this outcome, see p.15. The project uses multidimensional wellbeing framework to assess its impact on individuals, with three key components of wellbeing: material, relational, and subjective. While it does encompass poverty-related factors, such as food security, sanitation, electricity, assets, income, and access to basic infrastructures, it also evaluates social cohesions, security, freedom, and forest use and dependence. Furthermore, governance aspects are assessed to measure satisfaction with the decision-making process and levels of participation. This holistic approach of wellbeing goes beyond simply measuring poverty (material wellbeing) indicators, recognising the intrinsic conservation benefits associated with subjective and relational aspects of wellbeing, such as social cohesion, cultural practices, and safety. We will provide updates on the progress of achieving this outcome after the end term project assessment.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Our finding within our project sites, factors such as gender, age and migration status play crucial roles in determining an individual's access to decision-making processes and resources within their respective villages. To address barriers to the participation of women and other marginalised groups, the team is committed to ensuring that the timing, location and design of project activities are tailored to meet their needs and aspirations. Recognising the existing dynamics and hierarchies within the villages we support; we strive to select neutral meeting locations based on community recommendations. Given the potential risks of jealousy from husbands due to women's involvement in our programme, proactive efforts are made to build relationships and provide explanations about the project to all stakeholders, including spouses. Leveraging the diversity within our team, which includes both male and female staff, has proven beneficial in engaging different demographic groups. Additionally, individualised efforts are made to visit and invite each group for project discussions to foster inclusive participation.

Over the past 12 months, at least 30% of participants in village meetings for socialisation and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) were women, among other demographic characteristics. Furthermore, we engaged at least 47% of women in our livelihood trainings, specifically in Good Agriculture Practices, in Sorong and Tambrau. Looking ahead to 2024, Fauna & Flora Tanah Papua, supported by the Senior Technical Specialist for Social Equity & Rights from Fauna & Flora Asia Pacific, will conduct a series of trainings for staff, casual workers, consultants, and partners. These trainings will focus on social dimensions such as social equity and power dynamics in conservation, gender equality, human rights, and social safeguard mechanisms including FPIC, stakeholder analysis, and engagement planning.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	This project is run by 18 staff: 8 women and 10 men. Our team exhibit diversity, coming from various regions
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¹ 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.

	across Indonesia and representing different religions and cultures.
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 ² .	The total number of YKAN staff involved was 12, 4 of whom were women (33.3%).

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups, and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

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. Several mechanisms carried out in 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 Y1, the steering committee developed detailed M&E tools to see changes at each key stage during the project.
2. The M&E process is led 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 team has developed an M&E matrix controlled by the Project Manager. The matrix aligns outputs, activities, project indicators and Darwin Initiative indicators. This M&E matrix is also shared with sub-grants (YKAN) and controlled by the YKAN Papua Bird's Head Seascape Manager.
4. The project leader sends progress reports to all partners involved to ensure they comprehend the overall project development and earn feedback from them.
5. Independent auditors will be competitively selected to independently assess project implementation using a methodology agreed upon in advance with Darwin Initiative/LTS 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.

² 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.

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.
10. 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.
11. Social and Environmental Safeguard Officer joining in April 2024 will oversee (1) mainstreaming social aspects and Good Governance/Inclusive Conservation; (2) monitoring & communication of safeguards compliance and reporting; and (3) assessment of conservation interventions.

8. Lessons learnt

Some valuable lessons learned in running the project, especially in Y2, include:

1. Intensive communication and the development of strong relationships with stakeholders, coupled with their involvement from the initial concept to implementation, have enhanced ownership of the program.
2. Collaborative role-sharing with stakeholders, including local government, natural resource conservation agencies, forestry agencies, social forestry and environmental partnership agencies, and companies has significantly contributed to the livelihood development of community groups around the forest.
3. Collecting detailed and comprehensive preliminary information on the socio-economic and cultural structures at the village level is essential for devising effective strategies to engage and develop indigenous groups.
4. Different level of acceptance for capacity building process. It is good that with our FPIC protocol, the difficulties on preliminary approach to any local community can be resolved significantly.
5. Once a community group has been established, it's crucial to provide training and mentoring related to institutional governance, finance, administration, and conservation-based planning. This will help community members understand the importance of the precautionary principle and good planning in program and financial management. Ultimately, these efforts can increase community awareness around these vital issues.

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

As per the review of the Y1's Annual Report, the following points require attention in this year's report: Links to supporting evidence, particularly in the details of each activity, have been provided on Google Drive for easy access.

1. The report describes alternative sustainable financing options, other than the Legacy Landscape Fund, in detail under Indicator 0.6.
2. The baseline data available in Indicator 0.3 from the Y1 report still needs to be converted into percentages. However, this year's reporting has standardised the units to percentages.
3. Point 6 elaborates deeply on the project's connection to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).

10. Risk Management

The identified risks have been updated from 17 to 19 risks, as stated in [Annex 4.57](#). Two new risks have been identified in Y2, which includes 1) FFI's collaboration process with the main partner MoEF and 2) Staff being exposed to malaria and dengue fever. Fauna & Flora has mitigated the first risk by coordinating and conducting intense consultations at the regional level with BBKSDA West Papua and nationally with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Fauna & Flora has also fulfilled all technical requirements and has submitted them to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. During the transition period to extend the MoU with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, FFI received principal permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The second risk has also been mitigated by handling staff to the hospital, screening and socialising all staff and offices, as well as providing OHS training for staff.

One risk that emerged in Y1 had its status closed because it is no longer relevant in Y2, namely restrictions due to Covid-19. Other risks related to fiduciaries have been mitigated by creating guidelines for implementing small grants for grantee recipients and providing outreach regarding policies related to fraud, bribery, and corruption. In addition, concerns arise from the possibility of rejection or withdrawal of

community and partner support in new location Sorong and Tambrau. To tackle that, FFI has made sure the implementation of FPIC and prepared a Grievance Mechanism guidance and socialised it to the communities in Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau, along with the socialisation of Social and Environmental Safeguards. All these challenges during the implementation process are addressed well. Fauna & Flora will continue to coordinate with key and related partners to ensure that the program has a positive impact on the staff who run it, as well as on social and environmental issues.

11. Sustainability and legacy

During Y2, we coordinated and developed several Policy Briefs for the Regional Spatial Plan, which will input into the Strategic Environment Study for the new district. This garnered more interest of key stakeholders within the Southwest Papua provincial government and led to more integration efforts through coordination meetings at district and provincial levels for local engagement to pursue our collaborative outcomes of biodiversity research, social forestry, spatial planning, socio-economic research, conservation education, and community empowerment initiatives. In term of capacity, we successfully completed marine ecological surveys (North Misool MPA, Maksegara MPA/Malaumkarta CLC and Werur CLC) and terrestrial biodiversity surveys (Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau). We increased the experience and capacity of field workers, participants, students and local communities within these surveys. Our findings on the potential for sustainable financing (Rp 2,294,014,798 per year for North Misool PA management; Rp 2,349,056,573 per year for Maksegara PA management; and Rp 1,309,535,474 per year for each of CLC management areas of Werur and Malaumkarta) will have significant impact. In Y2, the improved METT and EVIKA scores show the increase in knowledge, information and participation from local people. Formal permits from local and central government supported initiatives such as social forestry and MHA, which will empower local people to manage the areas and support nature-based solutions.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

All project activities with communities, partners, and government stakeholders convey that the Darwin Initiative supports them, including publications, training materials, and workshop resources that feature the Darwin Initiative logo. Other funding application processes such as LLF, IKI, and BENGGO have acknowledged the Darwin Initiative as an ongoing and secure funding source. In Tanah Papua, the Darwin Initiative Extra funding is currently running alongside projects from the Rainforest Trust for the Fauna & Flora Indonesia Program in five Indonesian landscapes, the Franklinia Foundation for the protection of endemic and rare plants in Raja Ampat Regency, and the Legacy Landscape Fund project in Tambrau Regency which is still in its early stages. Fauna & Flora Tanah Papua and Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (sub-grant) recognise Darwin Initiative funding as a distinct project with a clear identity. The Memorandum of Understanding/contract between FFI (Fauna & Flora International) and the Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation-KSDAE, and the Memorandum of Understanding between FFI Tanah Papua and BBKSDA West Papua clearly states that the project is supported by the Darwin Initiative and the funding involved must be spent under the Program Implementation Plan and award guidelines. Fauna & Flora's social media accounts are integrated across all projects globally. Information about Fauna & Flora's Darwin Initiative Extra project can be accessed at the following link [Conserving 'ridge to reef' in Papua, Indonesia](#).

13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	<p>Yes</p> <p>FFI's UK Safeguarding Leads or Safeguarding Officer (Kathie Alban)</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>FFI's UK International Health, Safety and Security Manager (G Dhoot)</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>FFI's UK Senior Technical Specialists for Social Equity and Rights, Asia Pacific (Mira Margaretha)</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>FFI's Indonesia, Senior HR and Training Manager (Yasser Farid)</p> <p>████████████████████</p>
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	<p>Yes</p> <p>FI focal point Indonesia has completed several online trainings related to safeguards using LMS Mangrove (FFI training platform for staffs): Introduction to Social Safeguards, Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy, Fraud, Bribery and Corruption, Introduction to Grievance Mechanism. On early January 2024, he has been trained in Occupational Health and Safety.</p>
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	<p>Past: 100% [18 person]</p> <p>Planned: 100% [18 person]</p>
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months?</p> <p>Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>Fauna & Flora has a staff self-learning platform through the Learning Management System, Mangrove. During the last 12 months, all staff members have attended trainings related to Safeguarding topics. Fauna & Flora has integrated safeguarding aspect into its institutional policies at the national and site levels. Policies on conflict of interest, anti-bullying, harassment and discrimination, protection of children and adults at risk, occupational health, safety and security, confidentiality and intellectual property, Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) as well as grievance and complaint procedures, have been included in Fauna & Flora Indonesia's Company Regulations 2023-2025. These regulations also adopt the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions that the Indonesian government has ratified regarding the ILO Core Labour Standards related to Freedom of Association and the Right to Collective Bargaining, Elimination of Forced Labour, Elimination of Child Labour, and Elimination of Discrimination in Employment and Occupation. The safeguarding policy is also included in the Annex in the recruitment and contract signing process for new staff, third parties, and grantees.</p> <p>At the site level, this policy is also strengthened by the creation of guidance documents/procedures in Tanah Papua, such as the Tanah Papua Grievance Mechanism Manual, Free, Prior Informed and Consent (FPIC) Procedures, Guidelines for Identification and Monitoring of Forest and Coastal Potential, Safeguards for Grantees in Small Grant Manual, and SMART Patrol Protocol.</p> <p>In Sorong and Tambrauw regencies, the programme conducted assessments and socialisation with the principle of FPIC in 32 villages, involving over 30% of female participants. Among the socialised villages, eight opted not to join the programme, while 24 others expressed willingness and formally agreed to join the programme. Following the establishment of the Grievance Mechanism and socialisation efforts, three complaints were registered, of which 2 were resolved, and 1 remains pending, all concerning programme implementation procedures. We acknowledge the diverse clan backgrounds, education levels, welfare levels, and different experiences in interacting with external institutions. Internal conflicts between clans within the same villages are not uncommon and often resurface during our conservation programme engagements. In Tambrauw, community members tend to be less open compared to those in Raja Ampat and Sorong, necessitating additional time to build trust.</p> <p>We have learned that consent may also be withdrawn despite previous agreements, as community understanding, and dynamics evolve. Initial sensitisation efforts may not fully convey the programme's scope, especially when key individuals are absent or reside primarily outside the village. Additionally, some</p>	

communities harbour distrust due to past negative experiences with development programmes or political manipulation, which may lead to hesitancy in programme involvement. These insights inform updates to our FPIC protocol.

We understand the importance of maintaining social and environmental safeguards. To that end, we are working on enhancing the capacity of our staff and partners. In Y2, 102 individuals (71 men, 31 women) participated in the orientation programme, out of which 30% were women.

Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.

We are developing a labour grievance mechanism in our country office to safeguard our staff, casual workers, and partners. The system is currently being discussed internally and is planned to be finalised in the next quarter. We will provide two focal points from two different sexes to receive any complaints from staff, casual workers, and partners. In the next 12 months, we will conduct further discussion with our staff to improve FPIC protocol especially in communication, facilitation and engagement. Additionally, we are aiming to develop assessment tools to assess our partner's compliance on our safeguard policies.

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.

As part of our conservation-based village planning program, we have been working to increase the capacity of village communities by providing training in safeguards, governance, administration and finance and other related training. Community groups are given the responsibility to manage their programmes and resources independently, but conflicts that violate safeguarding principles can still occur. To address this issue, we at Fauna & Flora are committed to ensuring that the community is aware of and understands the importance of safeguards. In Y2, we successfully organised six training sessions between May and January. A total of 145 people (113 men and 32 (22%) women) participated in these sessions and were educated about Social and Environmental Safeguard and grievance mechanisms. Topics that are covered includes safeguarding vulnerable adult & children, fraud, bribery and corruption, FPIC, data protection, occupational health and safety, etc.

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.

In the past 12 months, one health case was reported at the site level. One of our staff members contracted dengue fever and malaria outside of the work site but within the regency. Our staff was given intensive care and blood tests at the hospital. To prevent similar incidents, Fauna & Flora collaborated with the local Health Office to conduct a socialisation program and educate our staff on avoiding dengue fever and malaria during field activities by using mosquito nets and recognising the symptoms of dengue fever and malaria. Based on the Health Office's explanation, there is an island, namely Sop Island, in Sorong District, where malaria and dengue mosquitoes are active, and the highest cases have been reported. Therefore, we have decided and advised our team and partners to avoid traveling to this location. To improve the safety of our staff, in January 2024, all 18 Papuan staff members attended an Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) training program. This training will help our staff reduce dangerous risks during the implementation of the program on land and sea.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 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)				
Others (see below)				YKAN experienced underspend on the sub-award (community small grant) Delays have been experienced as a result of funds being transferred late to subaward groups, which was triggered by the contracting process being delayed due to the departure of the contracting specialist in December 2023. Finalization of the subaward agreements could only be completed by the conclusion of March 2024. The disbursement of subawards will be documented in Year 3 with the savings in this budget category being utilized to offset the excess spending on salaries. Budget adjustments will be sought in Year 3 to shift the salary budget to Other costs (Subaward).
Audit Cost				
TOTAL	1,492,563.2	1,492,563.2		

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			Landscape Legacy Fund
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

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 to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary		Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</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. 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>Contributions to biodiversity and poverty alleviation are made by providing legal access to forest and marine resources and empowering local communities to manage these resources. The project has enabled 22 forest community groups to cover identified 40,371 ha and 2 customary law community groups to manage 16,276.7 ha of coastal and marine resources. Additionally, the project supports 308,777.3 ha of conservation areas. With initiatives like SMART Patrols and capacity-building activities, the project fosters sustainable resource use and enhances conservation efforts. To ensure long-term sustainability, the project has secured 15 million GBP over 15 years and is pursuing additional funding for Social Forestry management in specific regions.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>By 2027, Raja Ampat and Tamberauw'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>Outcome indicator 0.1</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>The management effectiveness of 9 terrestrial protected areas, covering 1,221,411.36 hectares (excluding Kofiau Island Marine NR, which has yet to be included in the management assessment), has been comprehensively evaluated. The average improvement in management effectiveness for the targeted terrestrial areas (Salawati Island, Misool Island, Kofiau Island, Pantai Sausapor, North & South Tamberauw NRs), excluding West Waigeo NR and East Waigeo NR due to METT scores $\geq 70\%$, was 10.83% by Year 2. The North Misool Marine Protected Area (MPA), which covers an area of 308,777.35 hectares and is a part of the Raja Ampat MPA, has been included in the EVIKA process. The EVIKA score for Raja Ampat MPA was 88.04% in the previous year (2022) and currently stands at 91.53% in 2023, indicating an improvement of 3.49%.</p>	<p>Several activities have been implemented and plan to conduct in Kofiau Island NR, Pantai Sausapor NR, and South Tamberauw Mountains NR which will add point to increase METT score in Year 3 measurement workshop of conservation area effectiveness management. Maintain and improve Raja Ampat MPA's EVIKA score and finalize tools to quantify management effectiveness in CLCs.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2</p> <p>By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the Tamberauw and Raja Ampat land/ seascape (>1.5 million ha) with enhanced connectivity through integrated land/seascape-level spatial plans.</p>	<p>The terrestrial-marine ecological network analysis will be completed on May 2024. Technical consultation on the Ridge to Reef connectivity 3D model scenario will be conducted in early May. The analysis report and the Southwest Papua Spatial and Regional Plan Recommendation (policy brief) will be advocated to the Southwest Papua Provincial government. The policy brief includes indications of the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve (in progress), with an area of 12,651,958 ha and 1,804,894.66 ha, and the Tamberauw Mountain Biosphere Reserve.</p>	<p>Connectivity studies and policy brief will be endorsed to the Southwest Provincial government.</p>

<p>Outcome indicator 0.3</p> <p>The deforestation rate in the target landscapes will be reduced to maximum of 0.5% deforestation per year, approximately 3.7 million tCO₂e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.</p>	<p>The analysis revealed that the area used as the basis for calculation in each location was 130,246.37 ha (Sorong Wildlife Corridor), 1.073.323 ha (Tambrauw), and 740,115 ha (Raja Ampat). The calculation period was from 2018 to 2021 as baseline for deforestation rate in 2022. The deforestation rate as baseline for targeted landscape was 0,073% per year which in sorong wildlife corridor 0.074% per year, 0.093% per year in Tambrauw area, an. 0.045% per year in Raja Ampat area. See Annex 4.55.</p>	<p>Referring to the baseline deforestation data (ha and %), the deforestation rate will be monitored at the end of project as endline in 2027.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.4</p> <p>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>A baseline and monitoring surveys was conducted to assess populations of priority species including echidna (RAI 1.23%), grizzled tree-kangaroo (3 records), sulphur-crested cockatoo (0.3-07 indiv/ha), palm cockatoo (0.04-0.05 indiv/ha), black-capped lory (0.27-0.63 indiv/ha), lesser bird-of-paradise (0.07-0.33 indiv/ha), king bird-of-paradise (0.04-0.27 indiv/ha), red bird-of-paradise (1.37 indiv/ha), waigeo brushturkey (0.08 indiv/ha) on targeted site monitoring area. Marine species surveys result 1 record of green turtle, 29 records of olive ridley turtle, 2 records of leatherback turtle, and 8 records of hawksbill turtle, 11 groups of the Australian humpback. See Annex 4.11.</p>	<p>Conduct regular monitoring of key species in monitoring sites, extend support to SMART Patrol and Pokmaswas groups in biodiversity monitoring, and continue developing conservation strategy documents for priority fauna and flora and Species Regional Action Plans in Southwest Papua and West Papua.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.5</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>52 villages with 602 households were identified for sustainable livelihood development, including ecotourism and local products. 553 locals (354 males and 199 females) can benefit from this, with 35.98% being women. Two livelihood development groups in Waigama Village will positively impact the livelihoods of 997 people (471 of whom are women).</p>	<p>Improve the system for estimating the improvement of sustainable livelihoods and PWA and assist community enterprise programs (including training activities) by integrating the results of ecotourism market and value chain studies.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.6</p> <p>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>A total of 3 funds has been identified to continue protected area management and OECM, namely LLF (reported in Y1), IKI for 1 million EUR in 3 regencies (Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrauw), and Bengo for 100,000 EUR in Sorong District (specifically for Social Forestry management). Sustainable financing value has been identified for management in North Misool MPA and Werur & Malaumkarta CLCs. Management groups in these three areas currently receive funding from the Blue Abadi Fund (for surveillance capacity building and marine resource monitoring activities).</p>	<p>Advocate for LPHD sustainable funding to the private sector.</p>
<p>Output 1</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>Output indicator 1.1</p> <p>By year 2, biodiversity conservation values and low carbon development targets and actions are incorporated into draft regional development plans (RPJMD).</p>	<p>Biodiversity conservation values and low carbon development targets and actions have been contained in a Policy Brief (biodiversity mainstreaming and social forestry) as advocacy</p>	<p>The RPJMD preparation schedule needs to follow the flow of the provincial government in the RPJMD preparation timeline and provide</p>

	material for the RPJMD. Escorting the preparation of RZWP3K has also continued to be done until now.	recommendations contained in the policy brief in the RPJMD preparation process.
<p>Output indicator 1.2</p> <p>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>	On preparation of SEA report as requirement document in preparing Spatial and Regional Plan (RTRW) which lead and organized by provincial government, we are preparing supporting documents including (1) study on integrating coastal zones/small islands and terrestrial areas (Annex 4.1), (2) policy brief on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), (3) Policy Brief on Spatial and Regional Planning (RTRW) (Annex 4.2).	Continue coordination to incorporate the study result into SEA report which prepared by government
<p>Output indicator 1.3</p> <p>By year 3, integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/ small islands spatial plans of West Papua Province have been submitted to provincial parliament.</p>	Currently, the RZWP3K needs to be integrated into the RTRW, so the project is progressing in facilitating the update of the RZWP3K of Southwest Papua Province (from the parent province, West Papua). Annex 4.3	Continue coordination and escorting the government in the RZWP3K process and the preparation of RTRW integrated with RZWP3K. The RPJMD preparation schedule needs to follow the flow of the provincial government in the RPJMD preparation timeline and provide recommendations contained in the policy brief in the RPJMD preparation process. Then, it is necessary to continue the process of assisting the RZWP3K working group
<p>Output indicator 1.4</p> <p>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>	Progress in Years 1-2: The stage towards Indicator 4 is identifying sustainable funding to support PES and management of OECMs (village/customary forest and/or CLC), which is currently in the drafting stage. Several community groups managing the area have received training and identified the potential for sustainable financing (North Misool, Maksegara, Werur, and Malaumkarta).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue drafting sustainable financing documents for other conservation areas. 2. Assistance to SUOP and CLC groups in the submission process to donors/parties. 3. Continue the preparation of sustainable financing documents for other conservation areas. 4. Assistance in the submission process to potential donors/parties based on available proposals.
<p>Output indicator 1.5</p> <p>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>	Legacy Landscape Fund provides long-term financing for 15 years in Tambrau Mountains.	Completed

<p>Output 2</p> <p>By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the Tamberau and Raja Ampat land/ seascape (>1.5 million ha) with enhanced connectivity through integrated land/seascape-level spatial plans</p>		
<p>Output indicator 2.1.</p> <p>By year 2, comprehensive biodiversity/ threat assessments are completed for 4 terrestrial protected areas not covered by previous grants (South Tamberau, North Tamberau, 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>Additional biodiversity/threat assessments covered until Y2 are Tamberau Wildlife (2 times) for South and North Tamberau, Sorong Wildlife corridor (2 times), and Raja Ampat (4 times), which includes Kofiau NR, Kofiau Marine NR, Salawati NR, and Misool Island NR. As for Sausapor NR, the surveys conducted were directly related to priority species (Activity 2.2), namely sea turtles and dugongs. A total of 2 surveys for customary marine areas, namely Werur and Malaumkarta, were carried out in Y1. In Y2, 12 LPHD/KTH groups already carry out patrol activities (details in Activity 2.26), plus 9 patrol groups since 2018 (details in Activity 2.25).</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.2</p> <p>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>A total of 8 priority species monitoring locations have been identified until Y2. In the next project timeline, monitoring will be carried out at these priority locations. Progress in Y2 is that a Regional Action Plan (RAD) for species ETP in Southwest Papua Province has been initiated through a workshop. A priority wildlife and plant protection plan document has been developed with West Papua BBKSDA.</p>	<p>Continue the RAD initiation process to related stakeholders previously invited and continue the protection plan document process.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.3</p> <p>By year 5, conservation awareness has been delivered to all local villagers (> 2000 men, >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>Progress until Y2, KAB baseline has been compiled, then conservation education has reached 796 people (449M, 347F).</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.4</p> <p>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 & Misool NRs) and 3 marine protected areas have been prepared/ updated and submitted to government agencies.</p>	<p>Progress until Y2: A collaborative management system scheme in marine and fisheries, in this context, Community-based Fisheries Management (CBFM)/TURF, has been developed for the Malaumkarta and Werur CLCs. This also includes tools for effective management of the management areas of both CLCs. The SUOPs of Werur and Malaumkarta CLC have agreed on a no-take zone in their management areas. In the previous year (Y1), studies and workshops for Conservation and Management Areas of Indigenous Peoples were conducted. In 7 terrestrial areas, in Y2, the RPJP consultation agenda is for 4 areas (Salawati Island NR, Kofiau NR, North Tamberau NR, and Sausapor Beach NR).</p>	<p>Endorsement of the Strategic Planning Document for TURF is required for implementation in Y3.</p>

<p>Output indicator 2.5</p> <p>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>Progress until Y2: Activity 2.13 on finalization of consultation has been completed, then in Activity 2.15, the Draft Biosphere Reserve Nomination is available.</p>	<p>The next step is to conduct a Public Consultation by presenting the nomination document.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.6</p> <p>By year 3, management plans for Maritime Conservation Area (KKM), under indigenous management in Werur and Malaumkarta are completed.</p>	<p>This indicator is also linked to Indicator 2.4 on the management unit/collaborative management system for the 3 marine protected areas. Since Y1, YKAN has conducted a series of policy socializations, established these management areas, and initiated initiatives to develop the concept of community-based Fisheries Management (CBFM/TURF). Along with the management plan, training, and technical support were also provided in the management of the CLC areas.</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.7</p> <p>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>Progress to Y2: 18 LPHKs in Sorong and Tambrauw regencies have been mapped as forest management institutions with a potential village/customary forest area of 40.371 ha. 1 village has received a decree (1750 ha).</p>	<p>Continue the assistance of community/village or customary forest scheme.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.8</p> <p>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>Marine community-based surveillance in 3 areas: CLC Malaumkarta/MPA Maksegara, CLC Werur, and CLC Malaumkarta. The SMART patrol group, consisting of 5 groups in Sorong and 3 groups in Raja Ampat. The group has received training and technical and operational support to run patrol activities. LPHD/KTH groups will also run patrol activities in the third year in 12 villages (Sorong and Tambrauw).</p>	<p>Continue assisting the Pokmaswas and SMART Patrol groups which operate in the CLCs and PAs.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.9</p> <p>By project end, all 10 protected areas/OECMs have improved METT/EVIKA scores, by at least 30% (on average) compared to year1 baseline</p>	<p>Based on the explanation of Indicator 0.1, the improvement of management effectiveness targeted terrestrial (Salawati Island, Misool Island, Kofiau Island, Sausapor Beach, North & South Tambrauw NRs) until Y2 is 10.83%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is necessary to identify priority activities to be carried out in conservation areas with METT scores that still need to be improved 2. Finalize tools to quantify management effectiveness in CLCs.
<p>Output 3</p> <p>The deforestation rate in the target landscapes will be reduced to maximum of 0.5% deforestation per year, approximately 3.7 million tCO₂e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.</p>		

<p>Output indicator 3.1</p> <p>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>Socioeconomic studies, including Participatory Wealth Assessment (PWA), studies up to Year 2, have been conducted in 56 villages across Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrauw regencies.</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.2</p> <p>By the end of year 2, value chain and participatory market assessments for ≥4 selected local products and commodities are completed.</p>	<p>Potential local products and commodities such as agriculture, plantations, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and fisheries have been identified in villages and are also the target of socioeconomic and PWA studies. The results of the survey are still being written. A value chain and participatory market assessment study is underway, and it is targeted to be completed in July 2024.</p>	<p>Value chain analysis for local products and commodities is currently underway.</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.3</p> <p>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>A total of 26 groups (22 Fauna & Flora partner groups and 4 YKAN partner groups) were formed and registered under the Village Chief's Decree. From the 4 Social Forestry Management Plans (RKPS) developed by the 22 Fauna & Flora partner groups, Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) will be established and formalized through village regulations.</p>	<p>Continue the process of preparing RKPS for other LPHD groups which will then be authorized through village regulations.</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.4</p> <p>By project end, at least 40 community-based organisations/ enterprises; > 40% female members) have improved capacity (i.e. governance, finance management, M&E training, safeguard, grievance mechanism) to implement livelihoods projects, compared to Yr 1 baseline.</p>	<p>This indicator relates to Indicator 3.3, wherein the mentioned 44 groups have undergone training (as detailed in Activity 3.4). The outcome of these training sessions is the formulation of group proposals, delineating activities aimed at enhancing village capacities and livelihoods, eligible for grant program submissions. Following each training iteration, participants undergo a self-assessment process.</p>	<p>Continue mentoring and training the assisted groups following the proposal, work plan, and timeline that has been prepared.</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.5</p> <p>3.5 By project end, at least 40 community groups (> 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>Progres Y2: Various training has been provided to move towards the PMSD approach, such as agricultural and ecotourism training. From the agricultural training activities, participants were provided with seedlings, whereas the output of the ecotourism activities is that each group developed a draft tourism package. In addition to training, a combination of studies, namely ecotourism studies and market chain analysis, has been carried out. With the knowledge already gained and essential information from the study results, it will become a strategy for developing local commodities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue training to assisted groups in other villages included in the grantee group. 2. Complete the study by June 2024 which includes Analysis and Recommendations. The analysis process includes business landscape analysis, market segmentation & targeting, tourist behavior and perception, positioning & differentiation, draft final report, progress meeting, and strategic discussion. At the same time, the recommendation process includes product development, marketing strategy, final report, and final presentation. 3. Ecotourism development training has been completed for Y2 and

		<p>will be continue in Y3-4</p> <p>4. Continuing assistance to groups/villages that have identified existing tourism potential (for example, Malasigi and Klalik Villages), as well as re-examining each village's proposals and work plans that have also been identified to develop ecotourism.</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.6</p> <p>By 2024, 40 community groups/ enterprises have received annual impact investment through community micro-grants/revolving funds</p>	<p>Until Year 2 Quarter 4 (March 2024), in cycle 1, 22 groups will receive grants totalling £ 51, 507. A total of 13 assisted groups in coastal and marine areas have also received ongoing funding from two external donors. In addition, 4 groups are in the proposal stage to receive a grant of £ 9,763, which is specific to product management.</p>	<p>Continue mentoring and training the assisted groups after the proposal, work plan, and timeline.</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.7</p> <p>By year 5, at least 30% of people (>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>The progress in Year 2 to explain this indicator also refers to Indicator 3.1. The survey carried out by Fauna & Flora was specific to the villages supporting the terrestrial conservation areas, namely 274 households from 20 villages. The study carried out by YKAN was particular to the villages in the marine conservation area, comprising approximately 341 households from 31 villages. Therefore, the socioeconomic baseline for Year 2 is approximately 615 households from 51 villages.</p>	<p>Continuing livelihood development activities in targeted village and will conduct social impact/livelihood improve assessment in end year project</p>

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
Impact: 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>Outcome: 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 (>1 million ha) and marine Protected Areas (>500,000 ha).</p> <p>0.2 By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the Tambrau and Raja Ampat land/ seascape (>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 tCO₂e 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>0.5 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).</p> <p>0.6 By project end, sustainable sources of financing for protected area management</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>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>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>

	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.		
Output 1 Regional policies, development and spatial plans, and sustainable financing mechanisms support the long-term protection of the Raja Ampat and Tambrauw land and seascapes covering 5.1 million hectares.	<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 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>1.1 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>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>	Consistent commitment and support of provincial government for biodiversity friendly, low carbon development plans (RMJMD), integration of terrestrial spatial planning (RTRW) and coastal areas & small islands spatial planning (RZWP3K).

<p>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.</p>	<p>2.1 By year 2, comprehensive biodiversity/threat assessments are completed for 4 terrestrial protected areas not covered by previous grants (South Tambrau, North Tambrau, 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 (> 2000 men, >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 & 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>2.1 Biodiversity/threat assessment reports.</p> <p>2.2 West Papua provincial species action plan/ submission letter to 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 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>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 Darwin-extra project start (FFI/ Darwin funded: East/ West Waigeo and Misool NRs; YKAN: Misool Utara, Maksegara MPAs; CI: Mayalabit MPA) Consistent commitment and support of management unit from relevant ministries (MMAF and MoEF).</p> <p>Consistent commitment and support by provincial and regency government. 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>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 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>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 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 registered according to village regulations (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.4 By project end, at least 40 community-based organisations/ enterprises; > 40% female members) have improved capacity (i.e. governance, finance management, M&E training, safeguard, grievance mechanism)</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>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>	<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>

	<p>to implement livelihoods projects, compared to Yr 1 baseline.</p> <p>3.5 By project end, at least 40 community groups (> 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 (>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>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for examples 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Output 1</p> <p>1.1 Project inception: recruit additional staff, establish project steering committee, join the ‘Crown Jewel of Tanah Papua consortium’.</p> <p>1.2 Conduct terrestrial-marine ecological network analysis for integrated terrestrial (RTRWP) and coastal zone/small-islands spatial planning (RZWP3K).</p> <p>1.3 Facilitate incorporation of high conservation/carbon values into the West Papua Province medium-term development plan (RPJMD).</p> <p>1.4 Review policies for sustainable financing for effective management of terrestrial and marine protected areas.</p> <p>1.5 Conduct Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) studies for integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/small islands spatial plan.</p> <p>1.6 Provide technical assistance to incorporate biodiversity values into integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/small islands spatial planning.</p> <p>1.7 Identify prospective sustainable financing mechanism for PAs/OECMs, e.g. (RSPO/RACP), biodiversity offsets, domestic carbon markets.</p> <p>1.8 Support provincial government to develop a provincial regulation (PERDA) for performance-based payments (PES) for community forestry.</p> <p>1.9 Support the development of a PERDA for biodiversity offsets (e.g. RSPO/RACP) compensation in West Papua.</p> <p>1.10 Identify philanthropic/ multilateral funding to scale-up after project end (e.g. LLF/GCF).</p> <p>1.11 Pilot at least three sustainable financing mechanism and secure letters of intent/agreements for long-term financing/upscaling.</p> <p>Output 2</p> <p>2.1 Undertake additional new biodiversity baseline surveys/threat assessments.</p> <p>2.2 Undertake baseline occupancy surveys for ≥8 priority species and identify annual monitoring sites.</p> <p>2.3 Undertake annual monitoring of ≥8 priority species.</p> <p>2.4 Develop West Papua species conservation action plan encompassing all priority species.</p> <p>2.5 Undertake base line Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour (KAB) survey in all target villages.</p> <p>2.6 Develop and implement conservation awareness programme for all relevant local stakeholders.</p> <p>2.7 Undertake KAB repeat survey by end of year 4 to evaluate progress.</p> <p>2.8 Review the potential of territorial-use rights in fisheries (TURF) to support small-scale sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>2.9 Conduct participatory strategic planning and feasibility study to implement TURF in MPAs/ customary maritime conservation areas.</p> <p>2.10 Review options for collaborative management structures and systems for 10 terrestrial and marine PAs.</p>			

- 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 Tambrauw 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 Tambrauw 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 report against a minimum of three 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.

For projects submitting their first Annual Report, you should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Older projects should copy and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period.

We recognise that the Standard Indicators in our menu are by nature general. We also ask you to develop your own Project Indicators. These should be more specific and relevant to your project. See our BCF MEL guidance on best practices for selecting and developing Project Indicators.

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 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 (people)	Gender	98	62 (49 male, 13 female)		160	
DI-A03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project	Number (insitution)	Organisation Type: Government, local/national NGO, private sector.		43 Village Forest Management Institution, Forest Farmer Group, Tourism Group, Comm, Surveillance Group, Economic Product Group, Local NGO, Community group		43	
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	Number (people)	Gender; Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities.		7 (6 male, 1 female) Community members, college student, government staff, NGO staff		7	
DI-A05	Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project.	Number (people)	Gender; Age Group; Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities. Organisation type: Government, local/national NGO, private sector.		30 (15 male, 15 female) Fauna & Flora, West Papua BBKSDA, BPSKL Sorong, CDK Sorong, KPH Sorong, KPH Tambrauw, Kasuari Foundation, Indonesian Red Cross, Rumah Belajar Foundation, Mara Foundation, and the LPHD.		30	
DI-A10	Proportion sustainable livelihood enterprises established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment).	Number	Enterprise group based on commodity type		5* Village Forest Management Institution		5	

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
					-Malasigi Village (LPHK Belempe) Livelihood group Waigama Village: -Kelompok Kamboja Kampung Waigama: -Kelompok Pin Waigama Werur: -Kelompok Mambesak -Kelompok Marmar			
DI-A11	Number of sustainable livelihood enterprises that are profitable (at least a year after establishment).	Number (group)	Enterprise group based on commodity type		1* Village Forest Management Institution (LPHK) Belempe: received funding assistance of IDR 100,000,000 for developing environmentally friendly livelihoods in the form of community-based ecotourism		1	
DI-A12	Annual turnover of established sustainable livelihood enterprises in the project's final year.	Number (group)	Enterprise group based on commodity type		3 KTH Warkesi: receive ecotourism development support IDR 425,000,000 KTH Waifoi: receive ecotourism development support IDR 250,000,000 KTH Kalitoko: receive local product development and agricultural		3	

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
					assistance of IDR 170,000,000			
DI-B01	Number of new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed.	Number (plan)	Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat. Typology of habitat management plans.		1 Preparation of RPJP for Pantai Sausapor NR (on Y2)		1	
DI-B03	Number of new/improved community management plans available and endorsed.	Number (plan)	Typology of community management plans		5 Strategic Planning for Community-based Fisheries Management (CBFM): CLC Malaumkarta & CLC Werur (2) Number of RKPS (Social Forestry Management Plan) produced through Social Forestry Scheme: RKPS Malasigi, Della-Megame, Klabilii (3)		5	
DI-B05	Number of people with increased participation in local communities/local management organisations (i.e., participation in Governance/citizen engagement).	Number (intensive involvement)	Gender; Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities. Typology of community/management organisations.		409 (309 male, 100 female) In detail: total (male, female) 1. 27 (18,9) 2. 20 (10,10) 3. 36 (25,11) 4. 12 (10,2) 5. 20 (16,4) 6. 294 (230, 64)		409	
DI-B06	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (people) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) tenure and/or rights.	Number (household)	Household per village		539		539	
DI-B11	Area identified as important for biodiversity.	Area (hectare)	Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat.	40.371			40.371	

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-B12	Number of policies developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities.	Number	Typology of policy: Community/subnational/national/international		<p>4</p> <p>Policy Brief "Spatial and Regional Plan of Southwest Papua Province"</p> <p>Policy Brief "Biodiversity Mainstreaming in the Regional Medium-Term Management Plan (RPJMD)"</p> <p>Policy Brief "Social Forestry in the Regional Medium-Term Management Plan (RPJMD)"</p> <p>Policy Brief "Realizing Biosphere Reserve as an Alternative for Collaborative Forest Area Management In Southwest Papua"</p>		4	
DI-C01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed.	Number	Knowledge/practice area Typology of product		<p>4</p> <p>Grievance Mechanism Manual and banner</p> <p>Grant Fund Management Guidelines</p> <p>Community-based Forest and Coastal Potential Inventory and Monitoring Guidelines</p> <p>Biodiversity Survey Protocol</p>		4	

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-C08	Areas of importance for biodiversity identified.	Area (hectare)	Identified/Protected/Identified and Protected; Types/schemes: Key Biodiversity Areas (Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Important Plant Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites), High Conservation Value Areas, Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem, etc		Important areas for terrestrial priority species: OECM: 6,495 NR: 103,866 Important areas for coastal/marine priority species: MPA & NR: 713,101			
DI-C18	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals. (See Table 2 Publications)	Number	n/a	1	1		2	
DI-C19	Number of other publications produced. (See Table 2 Publications)	Number	n/a		2		2	
D1-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices.		Type of area/habitat management		326.804 Malasigi Village Forest: 1,750 ha CLC Malaumkarta & CLC Werur: 16,276.7 ha North Misool MPA: 308,777.3 ha		326.804	
D1-D09	Number of hectares where deforestation has been avoided through project support [ICF KPI 8].	Area (ha)	n/a		1.750 Malasigi Village Forest (LPHD Belempe)		1.750	
D1-D011	Number of people benefitting from improved sustainable agriculture practices and are more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends.	Number (people)	Gender		91 (48 male, 43 female)		91	

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
The Rediscovery of <i>Dendrobium azureum</i> on Waigeo Island, Indonesia	Journals	Muhamad Wahyu Hasibuan, Johny Santoso, Budi Mulyanto, Yanuar Ishaq Dwi Cahyo, Kristian Maurits Kafiar, Arief Hamidi, Andre Schuiteman, Laura Jennings, Charlie Danny Heatubun, Jimmy Frans Wanma, Daniel Jemmy Oruw, Haerul Arifin and Dwi Suratman (2023)	Male	Indonesia	Malaysian Orchid Journal Vol.26: 95-105	Dendrobiumazureum_Malesianorchidjournal.pdf
Bridging Indigenous Knowledge and Conservation: Community based Ethnobotanical Studies in Raja Ampat Forest	Conference presentation	Sandi Sianturi and Yanuar Ishaq Dwi Cahyo (2023)	Male	Indonesia	International Symposium on Wildlife Biodiversity Conservation (ISWBC) 2023: Planet, People, and Biodiversity towards Prosperous Future of Humanity Theme: Protection of Indigenous Knowledge and Social Cultural Safeguard (Yogyakarta-Indonesia)	Bridging Indigenous Knowledge and Conservation_ISWBC 2023-Sandi & Yanuar.pptx

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Community engagement to promote in situ conservation of threatened trees	Poster presentation	Sianturi, S., Hasibuan, M. W., Rojabsani, D., Cahyo, Y.I., Hamidi, A., Heatubun, C.D., Suratman, D., Lewar, N.C.,Lamatenggo, Y.N., Chu, X.C.,Nguyen, Q.T., Nguyen, H.A., Schulte, R., Magin, G. (2023)	Male	Indonesia	State of the World's Plant & Fungi Symposium (Kew-UK)	Asia-Pacific Poster - V2 (1) (1).pdf State of the World's Plants & Fungi Symposium 2023 poster presentations Kew
Community-based sea turtle monitoring in pantai sausapor nature reserve and its surrounding: an approach to streamline sea turtle conservation management	Conference presentation	Muhammad Wahyu Hasibuan, Hormes Ulimpa, Yusdi Lamatenggo, Mohammad Fajrin Ramadhon, Ratna Ningsih Kuswara (2024)	Male	Indonesia	42nd International Sea Turtle Symposium (Pattaya-Thailand)	https://www.ists42thailand.org/program/schedule-of-events/

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 correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	V
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Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	V
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	V
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	