DIR29EX\1073

Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia

In Indonesia, rural poverty coupled with environmental degradation results in negative socio-economic impacts for the most vulnerable communities. Evidence shows that when Indigenous peoples and local communities manage their own resources, social conditions improve, deforestation is reduced, and biodiversity thrives. We work with village partners to secure land rights and manage forest areas sustainably and adaptively. By establishing new governance practices that are entirely community-led, we aim to create the enabling conditions to effectively engage locally-led conservation solutions.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	adam
Surname	miller
Organisation	Yayasan Planet Indonesia
Website	www.planetindonesia.org
Tel (Work)	███████
Email (Work)	███████████
Address	████████████

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Yayasan Planet Indonesia
Phone (Work)	███████
Email (Work)	██████████
Website (Work)	█████████
Address	████████████

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia

Q4. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application?

◉ No

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

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

Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

Shoreline or Supralittoral coastal systems

Biome 3

Marine shelfs (seagrass, reefs, subtidal)

Conservation Action 1

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

Conservation Action 2

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

Conservation Action 3

Species management (harvest, recovery, re-introduction, ex-situ)

Threat 1

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

Threat 2

Climate change & severe weather

Threat 3

Other threats

Q6. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan to undertake. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

In Indonesia, rural poverty coupled with environmental degradation results in negative socio-economic impacts for the most vulnerable communities. Evidence shows that when Indigenous peoples and local communities manage their own resources, social conditions improve, deforestation is reduced, and biodiversity thrives. We work with village partners to secure land rights and manage forest areas sustainably and adaptively. By establishing new governance practices that are entirely community-led, we aim to create the enabling conditions to effectively engage locally-led conservation solutions.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working with?

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

Do you require more fields?

◉ No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 June 2023	31 March 2028	4 years, 10 months

Q9. Budget summary

Darwin funding request	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total request
(April - March)	£ ███████	████████	███████	████████	████████	£ ████████

Q10. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: % ████

Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

⦿ Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

We have secured a total of GBP ███████ in matched funds. This included the Blue Action Fund, Otterfund, USFWS Great Apes Fund, and David Lucille Packard - Agriculture, Livelihoods, Conservation Grant. All grants have been secured and we can provide grant agreements for evidence of matched funds. Therefore, the above figure on Q.9 (GBP 2,154,200) includes the total budget for the project including matched funds. The request from BCF is GBP 1,686,800 which is 78% of the total budget.

Q11b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£) £ ██████████

Q11c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Currently, all matched funding reported in the budget file is secured for activities proposed in this proposal.

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the evidence of the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

For example, what are the drivers of biodiversity loss that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

The tropical ecosystems of Indonesia are among the oldest and most biodiverse regions on Earth. However, after decades of mounting human pressure (1) and high deforestation rates (2), these forests are still at risk of further loss (3). This is creating a complex interaction between the impacts of deforestation, biodiversity loss, and changing weather patterns, which is moving these forest ecosystems towards irreversible tipping points that will cause biodiversity collapse and disruption of life-support systems that underpin local livelihoods and well-being (4–7). Furthermore, the increasing frequency of extreme weather events (8) will lead to the loss of rural livelihoods and is expected to result in even higher levels of resource extraction by local communities living in tandem with these ecosystems (9). These issues are further exacerbated by historical issues related to tenure and rights.

Other drivers of biodiversity loss in Sumatra and Borneo include socio-economic inequalities among Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) that trigger overexploitation of forests and biodiversity (10), exclusion of Indigenous and local systems of traditional stewardship (11–13), and a lack of local equitable governance institutions and sustainable resource management systems in these biodiverse ecosystems (14).

In particular, the burdensome process of securing tenurial rights over natural resources impedes the ability of IPLCs in Sumatra and Kalimantan to manage their surrounding ecosystems that act as the lifeline for community livelihoods. Furthermore, in areas where IPLCs have secured rights, a lack of adaptive resource management capabilities coupled with socio-economic hardships are major barriers to unlocking the potential of these landscapes to support resilient livelihoods while reducing biodiversity loss. This problem also exists in state-led protected areas where lack of co-management rights causes social conflict between state actors and local IPLCs.

Hence, it is imperative to leverage an integrated approach that brings multiple stakeholders together to ensure adaptive management of at-risk ecosystems through securing resource management rights for IPLCs while supporting poverty reduction measures. We believe that by supporting an integrated approach that advances the rights of IPLCs and addresses socio-economic insecurities, the proposed project activities can effectively advance human rights, develop community-led natural resource governance mechanisms, and address the threats to biodiversity.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q13. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q13a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

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

- ☑ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☑ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- ☑ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q13b. National and International Policy Alignment

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

Project activities align with Indonesia's NDC to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change and the National Adaptation Plan to support vulnerable communities through adaptation measures. Activities will support IPLCs to access the government's Social Forestry scheme, enhance community income, and reduce pressure on primary forests that lead to deforestation and land degradation (15). The Social Forestry scheme supports IPLCs to gain management rights over forests and acts as a potential 'other effective area-based conservation measures. Without establishing conservation areas outside of state-led protected areas, Indonesia will unlikely meet its national and global climate, social, and biodiversity goals. Project activities are also in line with seven targets (2, 3, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22) set under the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (IBSAP) 2015-2020 (16).

Internationally, our work facilitates the realisation of multiple UNDP sustainable development goals that include,

Goal 1: No Poverty - Our Conservation Cooperatives approach provides households with resilient livelihood opportunities through a community-led savings and loans program, and supports the development of new income-generating enterprises through a community grants program meant for productive uses only.

Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing - By training local women as Health Ambassadors, we support the provision of family planning and health services that empower families to live happier and healthier lives.

Goal 5: Gender Equality - With 45% of our beneficiaries being women, we engage women in specific programs to strengthen existing livelihoods and promote new income-generating activities.

Goal 13: Climate Action - Through our work, we address both climate change mitigation and adaptation by catalysing sustainable, climate-smart and equitable development for communities.

Goal 14: Life below water - We support coastal communities to manage mangrove forests and sustainably manage mangrove forests by restoring mud crab, shrimp, and coastal fishery populations.

Goal 15: Life on land - We support agroforestry and reforestation work led by communities to restore degraded forest areas and habitats.

Section 6 - Scaling up Approaches

Q14. Scaling up approaches

Q14a. Darwin Initiative Extra projects should utilise and build on evidence from past activities (from Darwin Initiative and beyond) to demonstrate why the approach will deliver. Please provide evidence and details on how your proposed project will do this.

We are seeking to scale up the model that we have developed over the past seven years to advance the rights of IPLCs, improve socio-economic conditions, and conserve biodiversity.

From a conservation perspective, we have witnessed reductions in tree cover loss by 77% and primary rainforest loss by 56% since the initiation of community-led partnerships in our Gunung Niut Nature Reserve site. In this landscape, agroforestry units facilitated by Conservation Cooperatives have planted over 150,000 seedlings in the past 2 years alone. In addition, we have also witnessed positive impacts on wildlife in multiple wildlife species such as the Critically Endangered Helmeted Hornbill which increased from 1.2 individuals per km2 to 2.6 individuals per km2 over the past 4 years. Utilizing SMART patrol data from over 5000 kilometres patrolled, we have seen a 96% reduction in poaching detections, an 89% reduction in illegal logging detections, and a 75% reduction in land conversion (e.g. illegal farming) across projects when comparing patrol data in 2020.

From a community empowerment perspective, farmers have reduced spending by 56% through using organic alternatives, while vulnerable coastal communities have seen a 29% temporary increase in fishery harvest rates by utilizing periodic closures in critical fishing grounds.

Q14b. We expect Darwin Initiative Extra projects to demonstrate that they are additional and complementary to other activities and funding in the same area or region.

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

◉ No

Section 7 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q15. Methodology

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

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

Global data demonstrates that Indigenous and community rightsholders' lands have lower rates of deforestation, store more carbon, and hold more biodiversity than lands managed by either government or private entities (17,18). In Southeast Asia, Indonesia is at the centre of the interconnectedness of Indigenous rights, biodiversity loss, and climate change. Although the government has committed to recognizing 12.7 million hectares of community forestland and has allocated 9 million hectares for a planned agrarian reform, there has been limited success in delivering these targets with less than 2 million hectares recognized to date. As a result, Indonesia is unlikely to meet its national climate and biodiversity goals without the development of projects that advance conservation outside of state-led protected areas.

Drawing on the wealth of knowledge on rights-based approaches (RBA) as well as our team's decades of experience in implementing community-based conservation programs in Kalimantan and Sumatra (Ref IWT077; IWT122), our project looks to implement one of the largest IPLCs recognition projects ever undertaken in the Sumatra and Borneo. Additional reflections on our experience have shown that integrating social and economic services in biodiversity conservation helps remove barriers to participation at the local level (Ref 25-022), reduce inequality, and catalyse conservation outcomes. Therefore, our project is designed on the ability of RBAs and cross-sectoral approaches to conserve biodiversity and reduce rural poverty at scale.

Our RBA is co-designed through community partnerships and built upon the values and aspirations of IPLCs that we partner with in biodiverse ecosystems outside of protected areas. Our model is focused on four areas:

- Tenure and Rights
- Adaptive natural resource management
- Inclusive Governance Institutions
- Regenerative Socio-economic services

Objective 1: Securing rights over 125,000 ha of biodiverse ecosystems for 24 communities.
We will leverage the social forestry scheme to support 24 villages to secure rights over tropical ecosystems in West Kalimantan and Bengkulu, Sumatra. Through this process, we will support a variety of activities such as participatory mapping to define boundaries, areas of use and no-take zones, and facilitate the legal process to accelerate the permits and licenses provided to communities. In the areas of interest we have already documented endemic and at-risk biodiversity such as the: Bornean Orangutan (CR), Helmeted hornbill (CR), Sunda Pangolin (CR), and Sumatran Elephant (CR), among others.

Objective 2: Supporting adaptive management for 30 community-led governance institutions.
Sustainable management of natural resources will protect the lifeline for rural livelihoods and support biodiversity conservation. By supporting climate-smart agriculture and fishery management, we develop resilient food systems that directly support short-term climate adaptation strategies. We support communities to develop SMART patrols to improve surveillance and develop, implement, and evaluate resource management plans.

Objective 3: Supporting good governance of 40 communities.
Good governance is the backbone for the long-term success of community-led conservation. By the end of year three, we will support good governance mechanisms for 40 communities. This includes providing training and support on developing work plans and standard operating procedures, conducting public consultations to ensure all actors have a voice in resource management, supporting conflict resolution mechanisms, and assisting with evaluations.

Objective 4: Reducing socio-economic hardships for 3,100 individuals from 40 communities.
Social and economic hardships are major barriers for IPLCs to participate in resource management. Through the Conservation Cooperative model (Ref 25-022), we provide training on climate-smart agriculture, advice on the design of temporary fishery closures, and improved access to capital, connecting community enterprises to regenerative supply

chains. Additionally, we improve access to healthcare, education, and literacy programs by providing services to village partners. These multidimensional activities aim to move vulnerable rural communities out of poverty and conserve biodiversity.

Objective 5: Advancing co-management rights for IPLCs in state-led protected areas over 157,768 ha for 20 communities. We have established long-term (5-year) MOUs with the management authorities of the Gunung Niut Nature Reserve and Provincial Kubu Raya Near-shore marine protected area. Through these MOUs we will support the co-management of these areas to conserve biodiversity and advance the rights of IPLCs. Activities include (i) creating co-designed and implemented spatial management plans, (ii) rezoning areas to create core no-take zones and limited use zones, (iii) establishing SMART patrols to increase protection and surveillance, and (iv) conducting annual evaluations to support collaboration between management authorities and IPLCs located in both state-led protected areas. These protected areas are home to the Helmeted Hornbill (CR), Abbots Gibbons (E), Irrawaddy River Dolphin (E), and Proboscis Monkey (E), among many others.

Q16. Capability and Capacity

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

This project will strengthen the capability and capacity of community-based institutions, government agencies, and CSOs.

Developing capacity of community-based institutions:
A major focus of our project is to assist 40 community governance institutions across two provinces in Indonesia. We will assist these institutions to secure rights, implement participatory resource management efforts, and implement a variety of good governance practices ranging from conflict resolution strategies to public consultations on work plan development. In addition, our team of facilitators will support these institutions to increase public speaking and leadership skills. These life skills are essential for strengthening the capability and capacity of community-based organizations in Indonesia.

Improving capabilities of natural resource management institutions in Indonesia:
This project will also work with two government agencies (BKSDA for terrestrial sites and DKP for marine sites) across two provinces (West Kalimantan & Bengkulu) to improve the capacity of place-based program activities. Capability development interventions will include but are not limited to developing integrated management plans, developing/ implementing/ evaluating joint SMART patrols, and conducting evaluations in a public forum to improve collaboration between local communities and state-led PAs.

Improving capabilities of local CSOs in Indonesia:
Moving forward, Planet Indonesia intends to scale impact by partnering with smaller place-based CSOs in Indonesia. These organizations have the right values, are better connected to local communities than large BINGO/INGOs, and have deep connections with government actors. However, they often lack technical support, access to funds, and organizational development. Through this proposal, we will support two local CSOs (AKAR & SAMPAN) to implement a rights-based approach to biodiversity conservation in Indonesia. We will provide them with technical support, mentoring, and funding (via this grant). This is in line with Planet Indonesia's 5-year strategy to scale operations to other islands in Indonesia through place-based CSOs. Currently, we have 6 partnerships across Sulawesi, Sumatra, Maluku, Lombok, Flores, and Sumbawa with local CSOs to strengthen community-led conservation efforts.

The skills and knowledge acquired by all groups will extend beyond the life of this project.

Q17. Gender equality

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

Across the tropics, men and women interact and are affected differently by their environment. The participation of women in local resource management can enhance governance by encouraging norms of collaboration, compliance, conflict resolution, and accountability. Research suggests that women are more likely to engage in natural resource management (21) under the correct circumstances (22). We found women to suffer disproportionately more than men for issues related to health, reproductive rights, and livelihoods that often act as barriers to women's involvement in forest and resource management in our project sites. Our baseline surveys reveal that 86% of women had no knowledge of contraceptives, and out of those who did have some knowledge, only 7% were using contraceptives. Thus, the almost non-existent family planning options coupled with social barriers surrounding maternal health result in mother and infant malnutrition in our project locations. Moreover, poverty and a lack of nearby schools lead to low literacy levels, especially for girls. In the face of increasing climate hazards, these disparities are exacerbated.

As a result, we directly work to remove barriers in order to improve the engagement of women in natural resource management strategies while simultaneously addressing gender inequality. We focus on enabling women and girls, who make up more than 45% of our direct beneficiaries, the opportunities to exercise choice that in turn reduces gender inequalities in their communities while simultaneously ensuring women are included in decisions about land, resource, and forest management. We do this by creating access to basic education and healthcare services for rural women and girls. Although access to health services may lead to increased income, better health, and overall well-being for women, patriarchal norms are often a key factor limiting women's opportunities in resource stewardship (23). In our case, evaluations revealed that beneficiary households are 120% more likely to take joint decisions on the use of contraceptives and family planning compared to non-participating households. This indicates that our approach is successful in altering existing power structures and supporting gender equality within communities. Hence, our approach ensures distributional equity between men and women in our project sites.

The gender-specific aims that project activities will include, but are not limited to, are:

(i) formation of resource-user women's groups,
(ii) improving access to reproductive health services for women,
(iii) improving access to literacy services for women and youth, and
(iv) ensuring participation of minorities in spatial planning and development of adaptive resource management plans centring on diversity.

We collect and analyse gender-disaggregated data on all community engagement activities and have gender-specific targets for outputs and outcomes in our logical framework.

Q18. Awareness and understanding

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

Drawing on experience and knowledge acquired through this project, we will share lessons learned, policy briefs, methods, and tools with community organizations, government stakeholders, and other CSOs. We have created knowledge product-specific targets in our logical framework to strengthen and explicitly address awareness and understanding generated through our project. In particular, we hope to strengthen the body of evidence for rights-based approaches to, (i) influence international standards and multi-laterals, (ii) influence the Indonesian government, (iii) strengthen future scalability of our model, and (iv) engage CSOs across Indonesia who are potential replicators of this approach.

We will create and disseminate project updates, impact, and lessons learned through the creation of website content, short films, blogs, media press releases, articles, infographics, and social media posts in Bahasa Indonesian and English. Targeted distribution of created content will ensure that national and global stakeholders, including local communities, residents in Indonesia, national and international conservation partners, and researchers, can find and access the information. Additionally, a specific learning platform on the Planet Indonesia website will be created with toolkits, resources, research papers, implementation lessons learned, and discussions available for anyone to access and engage with. We ensure open and free access to our data, reports and case studies.

Q19. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change (the Outcome) and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

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

In the short-term, we expect to see:

- Improved access and rights to natural resources for 40 rural communities (Objectives 1 and 5)
- Establishment/support of 40 community governance institutions and support for best practices (Objective 3)
- Improved access to free healthcare, healthcare education, and literacy services for 40 communities (Objective 4)
- Improved access to financial services and livelihood opportunities for 40 communities (Objective 4)
- Reduced threats to biodiversity, and sustainable resource use as a result of 18 resource management plans in place (Objective 2)
- Improved surveillance and reduced biodiversity loss through SMART patrols (Objectives 2,3, and 4)

These short-term outcomes are aimed at addressing the existing drivers of biodiversity loss, rural poverty, and limitations for IPLCs in natural resource management.

Furthermore, these outcomes are positioned to enable the following long-term social-economic and institutional changes in project locations:

- Legally recognized and protected rights for IPLCs in Indonesia (Objective 1)
- Reduced socio-economic insecurities enabling improved participation of IPLCs in natural resource management (Objectives 1, 2, 4)
- Equitable governance institutions managed by IPLCs that support sustainable resource management while reducing biodiversity loss (Objective 3)
- Resilient livelihoods that enhance the adaptive capacity of IPLCs to address impacts of climate change (Objective 4)
- Improved healthcare and education services that strengthen community well-being while reducing pressures on at-risk ecosystems (Objective 4)

Pathways to scale:
In 2020 we began scaling our RBA by partnering with other local CSOs in other areas of Indonesia. This proposal represents an extension of that approach. Proposed activities will support us to scale our approach and impact to IPLCs in Sumatra through our partnership with the AKAR Foundation. In particular, through this partnership, both organisations will exchange technical support to improve program delivery by leveraging each other's strengths in implementing community-led programs.

Q20. Pathway to change

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

This should directly relate to your overall project's Theory of Change which must be uploaded alongside your application in Flexi-Grant. See the separate Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Guidance **for further information on your Theory of Change.**

If rights are secured and collaborative adaptive natural resource management mechanisms are established, we expect increased SMART patrol surveillance and protection, sustainable management of natural resources (agriculture, fisheries, NTFPs) (Output 1 and 2), and

If socio-economic conditions are improved we expect it to reduce rural poverty that will remove barriers to participation in natural resource management and increase the social-economic resilience of IPLCs to face the impacts of climate change (Output 4 and 5), and

If community governance institutions are established and equitable practices are put in place and implemented, we expect long-term durability of community-led ecosystem management and protection (Output 3), then

We expect improved socio-economic conditions for 25,000 individuals (direct=3,100, indirect=21,900) and support for 40 equitable governance institutions that will manage 282,768 ha of biodiverse ecosystems (impact).

Q21. Exit Strategy

How will the project be sustained or continue to deliver benefits post-funding?

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

The Conservation Cooperative (CC) model was developed to (i) create or strengthen a self-sustaining community-based governance structure to manage local biodiversity, (ii) provide short-term benefit for villagers who are CC members, creating fast incentives to incentivize participation, and (iii) provide services within this governance structure that address why individuals are exploiting biodiversity.

At the heart of our model is a dedication to creating self-reliant communities. Our exit strategy is built into the model itself where each Cooperative / Community Association creates an independent, locally-led, community-based organization. At the village level, each program component is managed by a sub-working group made up of CC members. These sub-working groups act as a task force within the CC to manage and support us to facilitate specific program activities. We develop the capacity of these sub-working groups to take on management responsibility for program aspects that can then be continuously implemented after the life of the program. Also, as village institutions and village leaders align their work plans with the adaptive management plans, we expect them to continue to run community meetings that proliferate natural resource management systems.

We also work with government agencies to support and adopt methods implemented through program activities. In 2018, the Department of Natural Resources (BKSDA) funded the support of three Cooperatives in Gunung Niut Nature Reserve. The government also has a 'Mitra Masyarakat Polhot (MMP)' program where community-led forest patrols can be ratified and supported by district-level government offices. Therefore, we combine both locally-led and state-led strategies to ensure that our programs can continue well after the life of donor funds.

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

⤓ List of References_Darwin Extra Proposal_DIR29EX_10 73
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🕐 11:44:39
📄 pdf 217.29 KB

Section 8 - Risk Management

Q22. Risk Management

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

Projects should also draft and submit their initial risk register, using the Risk Register template**, and upload below.**

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary As YPI will be supporting 2 other partner organisation with funds to implement project activities, there may be a risk that the partner organisations may use funds provided under this project to conduct activities beyond project activities that will reduce the impact of project	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	YPI uses grant agreements and financial reporting as well as mentoring via field visits to conduct due diligence and enforce compliance for downstream partnerships in the use of funds for intended project activities	Minor
Safeguarding If project staff from YPI and partner ogranisations are not aware of or do not follow existing safeguarding policies, they may be prone to threats to health and wellbeing of themselves and others	Major	Possible	Major	YPI shares internal policies with downstream partners and supports partners to implement policies to improve safeguarding and internal policies	Minor
Delivery Chain If project partners are unclear about the CC methodology and RBA model, they will not be able to achieve intended results through project activities	Major	Possible	Major	YPI will provide tailored support, one-on-one mentoring, learning modules, and field visits to enhance learning and the ability of partners to adopt the models.	Minor
Risk 4 If project partners are unable to implement the CC methodology and aspects of the RBA model, they will fail to create desired benefits for their partner communities	Possible	Major	Major	Community exchanges are utilized to support peer-to-peer learning, improve first-hand experience from successful CCs, and tailored mentoring will be provided to partners to help them troubleshoot problems and implement the CC methodology	Minor
Risk 5 As all partners will need to coordinate with relevant government agencies to receive social forestry permits, inaction or slow response from these government agencies can significantly impede project outputs.	Possible	Major	Major	Between Project Lead and partners, we have decades of working relationships with the permit-providing government agencies. All project partners have existing MOUs with the permit-providing government agencies that along with our existing relationships will be leveraged to speed up the permit the permit approval process for local communities	Minor

Risk 6	Unlikely	Major	Major	YPI and partners create virtual learning platform, visual tools to support learning (currently in budget), and the partnership draws on existing COVID-19 mitigation and adaptation measures (e.g. testing, virtual meetings, following COVID-19 health protocols, etc.)	Moderate
Resurgence of COVID 19 reduces ability for field visits and in person training					

Please upload your Risk Register, with Delivery Chain Risk Map, here.

⤓ 2022_Biodiversity_Challenge_Funds_Risk_Framework_
Template_Final_DIR29EX1073_YPI
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📄 xlsx 105.52 KB

Section 9 - Implementation Timetable

Q23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project and upload this below as a PDF.

Implementation Timetable Template

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

⤓ BCF_Implementation_Timetable_Template_2022-23_FI
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Section 10 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

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

Darwin Initiative Extra Projects are required to commission an Independent Final Evaluation to report by the time

that the project completes. The cost of this should be included in the project budget, and within the total project cost for M&E.

We will use a combination of monitoring and evaluation activities to track the progress of this project. In particular, monitoring aspects will track the progress of activities towards output targets. Monitoring aspects will include,

1) SMART Patrols data: The Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) tracks data on wildlife encounters and poaching points. We track indicators through a time-based encounter rate per hour patrolled and kilometre patrolled.
2) Conservation Cooperative Monthly Reports: Each cooperative has a monthly meeting that reports the number of members, size of the savings/loans program, number of active and outstanding loans, and repayment rate.
5) Health Ambassador Monthly Reports: Health workers visit five households per month and check the following indicators: Is there a smoker in the house? Are women using contraceptives? Is there a toilet in the house? What is the trash disposal method? Is there an infant in the house? Is there a pregnant woman in the house? Responses are recorded and if indicators are flagged, appropriate corresponding health information is provided.
6) Sustainable Farming Quarterly Reports: Our team records data for monthly and bi-annual reports that track the number of farmers enrolled, the number of training conducted, topics of training provided, and the number of participants disaggregated by gender.

Alternatively, evaluation activities will be used to determine the progress of the project towards the outcomes/impact. Evaluation activities will comprise of,

1) Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA)
A PIA recognizes that local community program beneficiaries are central to identifying and measuring indicators of change and outcomes (24). We have adapted the PRISM Conservation Evaluation toolkit (25) methodology to include a nested ranking system to evaluate indirect changes identified by community members, changes that can be directly attributed to the project, and the impact these changes have made on people's lives. This nested ranking system allows us to test how different activities, incentives, and deterrents drive different outcomes (26).

2) Distance Sampling and PLEO
We use transects and distance sampling techniques to estimate wildlife densities through time. We also use a method called 'Pooling Local Expert Opinion' (27) to estimate wildlife densities using social research methods. The PLEO method is a cost-effective community-based tool that can produce robust density estimates for wildlife compared to point counts and transects (28).

Independent Final Evaluation in GBP	▉
Independent Final Evaluation (%)	▉
Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£▉
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	▉
Number of days planned for M&E	120

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q25. Logical Framework (logframe)

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

See the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Guidance for advice on completing a logical framework and selecting Indicators.

- Logframe Template

The **logframe template** needs to be downloaded from Flexi-Grant, completed and uploaded as a PDF – **please do not edit the logframe template structure**

(other than adding additional Outputs if needed) as this may make your application ineligible.

Please upload your logframe and Theory of Change as a combined PDF document.

   ⤓ BCF_St2_and_Single_Stage_Logical_Framework_Templ
     ate_2022-23_FINAL_PLANET INDONESIA
   🗓 22/09/2022
   🕐 08:20:17
   📄 pdf 116.77 KB

Impact:

Improved socio-economic conditions for 25,000 individuals (direct=3,100, indirect=21,900) through supporting 40 equitable governance institutions managing 282,768 ha of biodiverse ecosystems

Outcome:

IPLCs benefiting from established governance institutions that strengthen local livelihoods, reduce social inequalities, and support effective participatory natural resource management to conserve biodiversity

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Tenure & comanagement over natural resources is secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas

Output 2:

Adaptive resource management practices are developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use

Output 3:

Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs

Output 4:

Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management

Output 5:

Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management

Do you require more Output fields?

N.B. – Most projects have 3-4 Outputs. It is advised to have fewer than 6 outputs.

◉ No

Activities

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

Output 1. Tenure & comanagement over natural resources is secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas
Activity 1.1 Desktop mapping of sites of priority areas verified
Activity 1.2 Collaboration and engagement of communities on social forestry scheme, signed MOUs with each village for FPIC
Activity 1.3 Engagement with district and subdistrict government on target areas

Activity 1.4 Support communities through legal process of social forestry schemes
Activity 1.5 Troubleshooting and adhoc support of legal process
Activity 1.6 Adaptive NRM training and workshops, public forums, revisions, and ratification of management plans
Activity 1.7 Implementation and & evaluation annually of NRM written mng't plans
Activity 1.8 Patrol support, livelihood support, and trainings for priority areas
Activity 1.9 Ongoing support in 'comanagement' areas of government agencies and IPLCs to setup comanagement systems
Activity 1.10 Ongoing support of DKP and BKSDA to create management plans and practice FPIC of state-led protected area management
Activity 1.11 ongoing support and annual evaluations of SMART patrol effectiveness in community managed and comanaged areas

Output 2. Adaptive resource management practices are developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use
Activity 2.1 Training with partners on adaptive NRM system that planet Indonesia has developed
Activity 2.2 Ongoing technical support and troubleshooting for CSO partners
Activity 2.3 Workshop 1, 2, 3 with community partners on adaptive NRM
Activity 2.4 Workshop 4, 5 with community partners on adaptative NRM
Activity 2.5 Public forums, revision, and design cycle on written NRM plans
Activity 2.6 Signing and ratification of written NRM plans
Activity 2.7 Implementation of NRM plans
Activity 2.8 Quarterly and annual evaluations of NRM plans, including public forums with resource-users and government authorities

Output 3. Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs
Activity 3.1 Training with CSO partners on good governance practices and sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools
Activity 3.2 Training with government partners on community-led governance practices & sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools
Activity 3.3 Knowledge product design with partners (under output 3 but integrates results from all outputs)
Activity 3.4 Knowledge product writing, revision and publication (ongoing)
Activity 3.5 Training and workshops on 22 indicators of good governance with community partners
Activity 3.6 Mapping of where community organizations are on "pathway" to good governance and self-reliance
Activity 3.7 Ongoing technical support to community organizations to reach good governance
Activity 3.8 Annual evaluations with each community governance institution, including public forums
Activity 3.9 Annual work plan development and evaluation of targets for each community governance institution

Output 4. Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management
Activity 4.1 Training with CSO partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices
Activity 4.2 Adhoc support to government partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices
Activity 4.3 Training for CSO and community partners on integrating community finance into community governance
Activity 4.4 Climate smart agriculture (CSA) trainings in terrestrial sites
Activity 4.5 Sustainable fisheries trainings in marine sites
Activity 4.6 Integration of fisheries and agriculture livelihood activities into output 2 around natural resource management
Activity 4.7 Farmer mentor support, farmer group ongoing support, and adhoc on-the-job learning in CSA
Activity 4.8 Fisher association support, fisheries catch monitoring, and fisheries management interventions (periodic closures, core no take zones, and gear restrictions)
Activity 4.9 Annual evaluations with fishers and farmer groups on progress and program results
Activity 4.10 Integration of best practices, failures, and learning from output 4 into knowledge products generated under output 3 and outcome

Output 5. Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management
Activity 5.1 Training with CSO partners on community health – environment model, sharing existing tools, methods and best practices
Activity 5.2 Sharing of best practices, tools, and existing learning modules on health-environment approaches with government stakeholders
Activity 5.3 Recruitment of health ambassadors (Has) and community health workers (CHWs) in target areas

Activity 5.4 Training with HA & CHWs on health education, reproductive rights, nutrition, and sanitation
Activity 5.5 Ongoing support of HA & CWS in conducting outreach events
Activity 5.6 Connecting HAs & CHWs in target sites with department of health
Activity 5.7 HAs&CHWs facilitate quarterly and semester travelling clinics to priority sites from department of health
Activity 5.8 Department of health conducts travelling clinics where medical services are provided – quarterly to semester timeframe depending on site
Activity 5.9 Annual evaluations with HAs & CHWs
Activity 5.10 Best practices, lessons learned, and tools integrated into knowledge products developed in other outputs

Section 12 - Budget and Funding

Q26. Budget

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet below, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

Note that there are different templates available, please ensure that you use the BCF budget template**. Please refer to the Finance Guidance for more information.**

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

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

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

⤓ BCF-Budget-over-£100k-MASTER-Apr22_YPI_AKAR
🗓 01/10/2022
🕐 09:35:04
🗎 xlsx 95.99 KB

Q27. Funding

Q27a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

⦿ Development of existing work

Please provide details:

Yayasan Planet Indonesia has pioneered a rights-based approach model to catalyze conservation and human well-being outcomes in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Over the past decade, we have established considerable evidence and a proven track record for this approach. This Darwin Extra grant will help us scale this approach on throughout Indonesia - establishing further evidence for its impact and scalability.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

⦿ No

Q28. Capital items

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

Not applicable for this grant

Q29. Value for Money

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

One of the strongest aspects of our proposal is the value for money in terms of impact relative to the cost expended. We will demonstrate the ability to scale reaching hundreds of families and thousands of hectares by providing mentoring, tailored support, and small amounts of seed funding. For example, this project's budget is just 30% of the cost of our previous Darwin Grant however, it allows us to reach the same number of beneficiaries, a wider reach in hectares conserved, and across multiple islands in Indonesia. Therefore, we believe this approach directly answers one of the major questions in community-based conservation which is how to drive change at scale.

Section 13 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

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

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

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

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

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner.

If your project involves data collection and/or analysis which identifies individuals (e.g. biometric data, intelligence

data), please explain the measures which are in place and/or will be taken to ensure the proper control and use of the data. Please explain the experience and role of the involved partners in managing this information in your project.

We uphold the highest standards in safeguarding and compliance. We believe in passing lessons learned and protocols both up and downstream through all grant processes. Therefore, through our tailored support and mentoring to partners we will include specific sessions on safeguarding policies and how they are required to be implemented. We also will conduct specific sessions to help partners strengthen safeguarding policies. This contributes to the long-term sustainability of our project by helping local CSOs strengthen their practices across multiple sectors.

Q31. Ethics

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

YPI is a legally incorporated non-profit in Indonesia. No genetic resources or traditional knowledge will be extracted through this project. YPI has an internal ethics review process for all research and survey projects that requires two levels of agreement, first internal and second external with our board of directors. YPI has over 70 staff and only one is currently non-Indonesian. Additionally, 90% of our staff are representatives from Indigenous communities (Dayak) from West Kalimantan. YPI has strict FPIC practices that include, but are not limited to, the following legal documents: an official letter of invitation from community partners and an official MOU that defines rules of engagement between YPI and the partner community. The MOU contains grievances and compliance clauses, and explanations of how participatory impact assessments (and other tools) will be used to invest in community-led feedback and evaluations. YPI also has strict site-specific health and safety protocols that are reviewed annually, as each site has its own set of challenges and opportunities. Finally, YPI partners with universities and bring rigorous research methods and further credibility in evidence and learning.

Section 14 - FCDO Notifications

Q32. FCDO Notifications

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

No

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

⊙ No

If no, why not?

We are currently communicating with LTS so that YPI can increase their communication and collaboration with the FCDO.

Section 15 - Project Staff

Q33. Project staff

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

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Adam Miller	**Project Leader**	5	Checked
Novia Sagita	Deputy project Leader	5	Checked
Miftah Zam Achid	Chief Programs Officer	50	Checked
Wahyudi	Partnership Support Coordinator	100	Checked

Do you require more fields?

⊙ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Abrar Ahmad	Technical Advisor - Terrestrial Conservation	25	Checked
Devya (Wiwid)	Chief Operations Officer	20	Checked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked

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

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

  ⤓ CV Merged_Darwin Extra2
  🗓 30/09/2022
  🕐 12:00:22
  📄 pdf 1 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

⊙ Yes

Section 16 - Project Partners

Q34. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

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

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) you should upload alongside Q22.

Lead partner name:	Yayasan Planet Indonesia (YPI)
Website address:	www.planetindonesia.org
Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? **(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):**	YPI is an award winning grassroots conservation organization based in Indonesia. YPI has won awards with Future For Nature, UNDP, UN Women, Dubai World Expo, St. Andrews Prize for the Environment, among others. We have also completed Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund projects with high scores (A+ score). YPI has the technical capacity, financial management capacity, and stakeholder relations to lead on this project. YPI, as a national NGO, can work more efficiently than BINGOs and INGOs that often have high overhead and dependency on international branches for oversight. YPI and the partners here represent an agile, effective, and efficient consortium of NGOs with a proven track record who can deliver on this proposal.
International/In-country Partner	⊙ In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£▮▮▮▮▮▮
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes
Have you provided a cover letter?	⊙ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

⊙ Yes

1. Partner Name:	AKAR Foundation, Bengkulu Sumatra Indonesia.
Website address:	https://akar.or.id

What value does this Partner bring to the project? **(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):**	AKAR Foundation - since 2007 AKAR has established itself as one of Indonesia's leading rights-based organizations, having settled hundreds of cases between IPLCs and protected areas and private sector companies. They will be the lead implementer in Bengkulu Sumatra. AKAR has won many awards with international human rights and environmental rights organizations. They are a small but agile organization who is primed to deliver on the rights-based approach purposed in this proposal. (letter of support and MOU attached)
International/In-country Partner	⦿ In-country
Allocated budget:	£▮▮▮▮▮▮
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⦿ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ Yes

2. Partner Name:	SAMPAN
Website address:	https://sampankalimantan.id
What value does this Partner bring to the project? **(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):**	Sampan - since 2009 has helped communities secure tenure over 100,000+ of land and sea in Indonesian Borneo. They will help support Yayasan Planet Indonesia on output 1 Securing Rights and Access in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Sampan will be hired as a contractor/consultant in the lead partners budget. They will assist AKAR and the lead partner (YPI) on securing rights and navigating the legal process. (letter of support and MOU attached)
International/In-country Partner	⦿ In-country
Allocated budget:	£▮▮▮▮▮▮
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⦿ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ Yes

3. Partner Name:	Planet Indonesia - USA
Website address:	www.planetindonesia.org

What value does this Partner bring to the project? **(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):**	Planet Indonesia - USA - the sister organization based out of the US. 5 international staff will support all partners through technical advising, reporting, MEL and securing co financing for the project.
International/In-country Partner	⦿ International
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	⦿ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ No
If no, please provide details	Planet Indonesia - USA is not a delivery partner for this project. They simply will provide technical support and fundraising when needed. YPI members sit on the PI-USA board of directors and visa versa. The organizations are bound legally and work closely together. PI-USA is a support agent.

4. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
What value does this Partner bring to the project? **(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):**	*No Response*
International/In-country Partner	○ International ○ In-country
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	○ Yes ○ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

5. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project?	*No Response*
(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	
International/In-country Partner	○ International ○ In-country
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	○ Yes ○ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

6. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
What value does this Partner bring to the project?	*No Response*
(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	
International/In-country Partner	○ International ○ In-country
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	○ Yes ○ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

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

No Response

Please provide a cover letter and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

⬇ Darwin_Cover_letter_2022_Extra	⬇ MOU and Letter SAMPAN AKAR
🗓 03/10/2022	🗓 30/09/2022
🕐 05:12:34	🕐 12:01:50
🗎 pdf 69.58 KB	🗎 pdf 1.66 MB

Section 17 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35a. Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

⦿ Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
4105	Ben Fitzpatrick	Restoring coastal fisheries through sustainable development in Indonesia
IWT077	Adam Miller	Reducing illegal wildlife trade through a community-based conservation approach
CV19RR09	Adam Miller	Conditional Cash Transfers to Reduce IWT from COVID-19
IWT112	Adam Miller	A community-based conservation approach to combat marine illegal wildlife trade
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*

Q35b. Provide details of 3 contracts/projects held by the Lead Partner that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your application.

Contract/Project 1 Title	Blue Forests: Safeguarding a crucial resource for coastal livelihoods, climate change mitigation and resilience
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	████████████████████
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	5 years (01/08/2021) – 31/07/2026)
Role of organisation in project	Planet Indonesia is the main implementor in Indonesia. We are supported by Blue Ventures Conservation who is purely a grant administrator. 85% of the project targets and outcomes fall under Planet Indonesia's project areas in Indonesia.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The project will create co-managed marine protected areas and enhance the effectiveness of marine protection in 1900km2 of globally important mangrove forests at two sites in Indonesia: West Kalimantan. West Kalimantan includes two areas; Karimata Marine Reserve (1,900km2 - IUCN Category 1a) and Kubu Raya coastal zone, which is now an MPA (1344,09 km2 - IUCN VI Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources)

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Leah Glass, ███████████████ Ruth Sharmon, ██████████████████

Contract/Project 2 Title	Behavior Change and Mangrove Forests: Integrating Insitu and Exsitu conservation in Indonesia
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	USD ██████
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	3 years
Role of organisation in project	Planet Indonesia is the sole recipient of this grant from the Full Circle Foundation.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	Marine - Our project focuses on two networks. First, we are creating, for the first time, a platform for the 17 villages in Kubu Raya to collaboratively manage their 78,000 ha of mangroves. The Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) we are expanding provides a platform for multiple villages and stakeholders to come together on marine and mangrove management. FCF Exsitu - Working with behavior psychologist we are designing, implementing and evaluating behavior change campaigns to reduce illegal wildlife trade in West Kalimantan.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	████████████████████

Contract/Project 3 Title	Integrating Agriculture, Livelihoods and Conservation to advance community rights in Indonesia
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	USD ██████
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	3 years
Role of organisation in project	Lead grantee and implementor. For this project we are also sub granting to downstream partners/CSOs to implement activities in Sulawesi, Indonesia. We also are providing technical support, training, and mentoring to partners in other islands through this grant.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	Goal 1: Reduce social-economic inequalities in partnership sites through strengthened resilient livelihoods, land management, and forest protection Goal 2: Improved conservation practices over important ecosystems to protect ecosystems goods and services

| Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) | ████████████████████ |

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

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

⦿ Yes

Section 18 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Yayasan Planet Indonesia

I apply for a grant of

£1,686,800.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, a budget, risk register (inclusive of delivery chain risk map), logframe, theory of change, Safeguarding Policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Adam Miller
Position in the organisation	Executive Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	⬇ esignature_Adam (1) 📅 03/10/2022 🕐 05:00:46 📄 jpg 18.76 KB
Date	03 October 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

⬇ Financial Audit YPI 2019-2021_compressed (2)
🗓 30/09/2022
🕐 04:01:23
📄 pdf 2.03 MB

⬇ Procedure_Procurement_of goods and services__tra nslated_
🗓 22/09/2022
🕐 08:49:44
📄 pdf 27.98 KB

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

⬇ SOP_Whistleblowing_YPI
🗓 23/09/2022
🕐 05:47:34
📄 pdf 130.67 KB

⬇ YPI_Code_of_Conduct___Protection_of_children___vul nerable_adults_English_--.docx
🗓 22/09/2022
🕐 08:50:06
📄 pdf 238.36 KB

Section 19 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance**", "**Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance**", "**Risk Guidance**", and "**Financial Guidance**".**	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions **for this fund.**	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: • my completed **logframe** as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
• my **budget** (which meets the requirements above)	Checked
• my completed **implementation timetable** as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
• my **risk register**, including **delivery chain risk map**, as an Excel file using the template provided	Checked
• my 1 page **Theory of Change** as a PDF which includes the key elements listed in the guidance	Checked

• **1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff** identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
• a **letter of support** from the Lead Partner and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
• a **cover letter from the Lead Partner**.	Checked
• a **copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy**, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.	Checked
• a signed **copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts** for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website **immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.**	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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

Project Title: **Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Output 1. Tenure & comanagement over natural resources is secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas																					
1.1	Activity 1.1 Desktop mapping of sites of priority areas verified	5	X	X	X																	
1.2	Activity 1.2 Collaboration and engagement of communities on social forestry scheme, signed MOUs with each village for FPIC	6			X	X	X	X														
1.3	Activity 1.3 Engagement with district and subdistrict government on target areas	16		X	X	X	X				X			X	X				X			X
1.4	Activity 1.4 Support communities through legal process of social forestry schemes to acquire license and permits	36				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
1.5	Activity 1.5 Troubleshooting and adhoc support of legal process	24	X	X	X		X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X
1.6	Activity 1.6 Adaptive NRM training and workshops, public forums, revisions, and ratification of management plans	15				X	X		X		X	X				X				X		

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: **Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.7	Activity 1.7 Implementation and & evaluation annually of NRM written mgmt. plans	15			X		X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X
1.8	Activity 1.8 Patrol support, livelihood support, and trainings for priority areas on NRM and participatory resource management	24		X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X	
1.9	Activity 1.9 Ongoing support in 'comanagement' areas of government agencies and IPLCs to setup comanagement systems	36	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X
1.10	Activity 1.10 Ongoing support of DKP and BKSDA to create management plans and practice FPIC of state-led protected area management	36	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X
1.11	Activity 1.11 ongoing support and annual evaluations of SMART patrol effectiveness in community managed and comanaged areas	36	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X
Output 2	Output 2. Adaptive resource management practices are																					

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: **Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use																					
2.1	Activity 2.1 Training with partners on adaptive NRM system that planet Indonesia has developed	12	X	X	X	X																
2.2	Activity 2.2 ongoing technical support and troubleshooting for CSO partners	12		X			X			X			X		X			X		X		X
2.3	Activity 2.3 workshop 1, 2, 3 with community partners on adaptive NRM	24	X	X	X	X																
2.4	Activity 2.4 workshop 4, 5 with community partners on adaptative NRM	24					X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
2.5	Activity 2.5 public forums, revision, and design cycle on written NRM plans	12								X	X	X	X	X	X							
2.6	Activity 2.6 signing and ratification of written NRM plans	6											X	X	X	X						
2.7	Activity 2.7 implementation of NRM plans (note some communities at the start of project have already completed	48				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Project Title: **Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	activity 2.4-2.6 while others are in early stages, therefore 2.4-2.7 very across project timeline per site)																					
2.8	Activity 2.8 quarterly and annual evaluations of NRM plans, including public forums with resource-users and government authorities (this is an important milestone and therefore included, however like 2.7 each community is at a different stage on their journey in output 2, therefore this activity takes place at different times across the entire project period for each site)	50	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 3	Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs																					
3.1	Activity 3.1 training with CSO partners on good governance practices and sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools	12	X	X	X	X																
3.2	Activity 3.2 training with government partners on	12	XX	X	X	X																

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: **Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	community-led governance practices & sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools																					
3.3	Activity 3.3 knowledge product design with partners (under output 3 but integrates results from all outputs)	3				X	X				X	X										
3.4	Activity 3.4 knowledge product writing, revision and publication (ongoing with target that publication will happen in year 4 and year 5)	24						X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.5	Activity 3.5 training and workshops on 22 indicators of good governance with community partners	12				X				X	X			X	X		X	X				
3.6	Activity 3.6 mapping of where community organizations are on "pathway" to good governance and self-reliance	12			X					X				X				X				X
3.7	Activity 3.7 ongoing technical support to community organizations to reach good governance	60	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: **Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.8	Activity 3.8 annual evaluations with each community governance institution, including public forums	24			X	X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X
3.9	Activity 3.9 annual work plan development and evaluation of targets for each community governance institution	36	X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X		
Output 4	Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management																					
4.1	Activity 4.1 training with CSO partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices	12	X	X	X	X																
4.2	Activity 4.2 adhoc support to government partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices	12	X				X				X				X							
4.3	Activity 4.3 training for CSO and community partners on integrating community finance into community governance	12		X	X	X	X				X	X	X									

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: **Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.4	Activity 4.4 climate smart agriculture (CSA) trainings in terrestrial sites	15		X			X	X			X	X			X	X						
4.5	Activity 4.5 sustainable fisheries trainings in marine sites	15		X			X	X			X	X			X	X						
4.6	Activity 4.6 integration of fisheries and agriculture livelihood activities into output 2 around natural resource management	24	X				X			X	X				X				X	X	X	X
4.7	Activity 4.7 farmer mentor support, farmer group ongoing support, and adhoc on-the-job learning in CSA	36	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X		
4.8	Activity 4.8 fisher association support, fisheries catch monitoring, and fisheries management interventions (periodic closures, core no take zones, and gear restrictions)	36	X			X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.9	Activity 4.9 annual evaluations with fishers and farmer groups on progress and program results	15			X					X				X				X				X
4.10	Activity 4.10 integration of best practices, failures, and learning	15			X					X				X				X				X

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: **Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	from output 4 into knowledge products generated under output 3 and outcome																					
Output 5	Output 5. Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management																					
5.1	Activity 5.1 training with CSO partners on community health – environment model, sharing existing tools, methods and best practices	12	X	X	X	X																
5.2	Activity 5.2 sharing of best practices, tools, and existing learning modules on health-environment approaches with government stakeholders	12	X	X	X	X																
5.3	Activity 5.3 recruitment of health ambassadors (Has) and community health workers (CHWs) in target areas	24			X	X	X	X	X	X												
5.4	Activity 5.4 training with HA & CHWs on health education, reproductive rights, nutrition, and sanitation	18	X						X	X	X	X	X		X				X			

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: **Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
5.5	Activity 5.5 ongoing support of HA & CHWs in conducting outreach events (note because some village sites already have trained HAs & CHWs, although this is ongoing it is an important milestone to track)	50	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.6	Activity 5.6 connecting HAs & CHWs in target sites with department of health	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X			X
5.7	Activity 5.7 HAs&CHWs facilitate quarterly and semester traveling clinics to priority sites from department of health	24		X		X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X
5.8	Activity 5.8 department of health conducts traveling clinics where medical services are provided – quarterly to semester timeframe depending on site	24		X		X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X
5.9	Activity 5.9 annual evaluations with HAs & CHWs	12			X					X				X				X				X
5.10	Activity 5.10 best practices, lessons learned, and tools integrated into knowledge	14															X	X	X	X	X	X

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: **Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia**

Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
products developed in other outputs																					

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: Scaling rights-based approaches to conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Improved socio-economic conditions for 25,000 individuals (direct=3,100, indirect=21,900) through supporting 40 equitable governance institutions managing 282,768 ha of biodiverse ecosystems (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) IPLCs benefiting from established governance institutions that strengthen local livelihoods, reduce social inequalities, and support effective participatory natural resource management to conserve biodiversity	0.1 3,100 individuals benefited directly from livelihood and health services by end of year 5 with 50% women and youth (baseline=1000 w/ 42% women, Y1= 1,200 w/ 45% women, Y2= 1,500 w 48% women, Y3=2,100 w/ 50% women, Y4=2,800, Y5=3,100 w/ 50% women) 0.2 30 % reduction in deforestation by year 5 over baseline in areas with secured rights (baseline= established in year 1, Y5=-30%) 0.3 75% reduction in exploitative activities [illegal poaching, & fishing, illegal farming & logging] in community managed areas & comanaged areas by year 5 over baseline calculated from SMART patrols monthly encounter rates (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5=-75%)	0.1 before - after livelihood-health integrated survey 0.2 SMART patrol monthly and annual reports 0.3 nusantara atlas annual deforestation reports of shapefiles of social forestry areas 0.4 farmer mentors harvest reports 0.5 annual report on the implementation of good governance practice indicators 0.6 calculated based on % of resource-users in each village X the number of villages with secured rights and access to natural resources (Note this # of indirect beneficiaries is now a requirement of the social forestry scheme and will be calculated and presented in the SK/license document that recognizes community rights) 0.7 reports, articles, and policy briefs published	- securing rights and improving management successfully reduces biodiversity loss and deforestation (but see previous research for evidence) - direct beneficiaries experience an increase in wellbeing through livelihood, health, and economic services - improved management and surveillance successfully reduce illegal poaching, fishing, and logging - climate smart agriculture techniques result in increased farmer yield - farmers can not only understand but implement CSA techniques

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Stage 2 & Single Stage Logical Framework Template

Project Title: Scaling rights-based approaches to conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia

	0.4 75% of governance institutions with more than 80% of the good governance mechanisms in place by end of year 5 0.5 20% increase in farmer and fishermen harvest rates by end of year 5 over baseline (baseline= established in year 1, Y3=20%, Y5=20%) 0.6 21,900 resource-users indirectly benefited by secure tenurial rights and adaptive resource management by end of year three (baseline= 8,532, Y5=19,000) 0.7 5 new knowledge products (journal articles, policy brief, technical reports) generated on the importance of rights-based approaches in Indonesia and their contribution to global biodiversity and poverty reduction goals by end of year 5 (baseline=0, Y3=2, Y5=5)		
Outputs: **1**. Tenure & comanagement over natural resources is secured to	1.1 91,346 ha of **new** areas under community management through the social forestry	1.1 # government approved license through social forestry scheme	- over a three-year period, our consortium can successfully secure

support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas	scheme by end of year 5 (baseline= 0, Y1=5000, Y2=2000, Y3=42885, Y5=91,346) 1.2 12 women's groups established and supported around resource-use in tenurial areas (baseline=0, Y1=2, Y2=4, Y3=8, Y4=10, Y5=12) 1.3 125,000 ha of **total area [existing areas + new areas]** under community management by end of year 5 (baseline=33,000 ha, Y3=75,000, Y5=125,000) 1.4 70% of 225,409 ha of near-shore fishery and terrestrial rainforest with comanagement agreements in place by year 5 (baseline=0, Y3= 157,768ha)	1.2.1 village level data on livelihoods and natural resource dependency 1.2.2 % of resource-users in village areas that have **new secured** tenure rights 1.3 social forestry work plans (rencana kerja hutan desa/adat) Etc.	tenure for communities in all target areas - government agencies remain open and willing to work with our consortium to promote tenurial rights - women are interested and open in establishing women-specific governance groups - areas with existing license/rights at the start of the project remain open to improving resource management and governance
2. Adaptive resource management practices are developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use	2.1 18 number of adaptive resource management plans developed (baseline=1, Y1=4, Y2=8. Y3=12, Y4=14, Y5=18) 2.2 6 adaptive resource management plans in place in **existing areas with secured**	2.1 written adaptive management plans developed and signed into place 2.2 adaptive management plans in place in areas with tenure secured **at the start** of project 2.2 adaptive management plans in place in areas with tenure secured **during** the project	- communities are open to adaptive resource management - community members are willing to participate and develop plans - community members are open and transparent about evaluating plans

	tenure at the start of the project period (baseline=1, Y1=2, Y2=4, Y3=6) 2.3 12 adaptive resource management plans in place in **new areas with secured tenure over the project period** (baseline=0, Y1=2, Y2=4, Y3= 6, Y4=10, Y5=12) 2.4 16 number of SMART patrol units established (baseline=7, Y1=9, Y2=11, Y3=13, Y4=14, Y5=16) 2.5 87% of total target area patrolled with improved surveillance by community-led SMART patrols in both co-management areas and exclusive access areas (baseline=12%, Y3=50%, Y5=87%)	2.3 smart patrol monthly reports 2.4 smart patrol biannual evaluation reports	through participatory processes - community members are open to increasing surveillance and protection of key areas
3. Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs	3.1 40 number of governance institutions supported (baseline= 7, Y1=12, Y2=15, Y3=30, Y4=35, Y5=40) 3.2 3100 number of individuals supported via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries	3.1 reports/declaration of governance institution formation 3.2 monthly membership reports 3.3 monthly financial reports 3.4 work plans of governance institutions developed 3.5 annual work plans on thematic areas (fisheries, farming, health, livelihoods,	- communities are open to establishing and/or strengthening local associations and institutions to act as a governing body - beneficiaries are open to integrating savings/loans

Project Title: Scaling rights-based approaches to conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia

	(baseline=500, Y1=1000, Y2=1500, Y3=2100, Y5=31-00) 3.3 +30% increase in saving/loans assets within governance institutions with savings/loans program baseline= established in year 1, Y1=+10%, Y2=+15%, Y3=+30%, Y4=+30%, Y5=+30%) 3.4 >80% loan repayment rate from governance institutions with savings/loans program (baseline= established after opening of savings/loans, Y1=75%, Y2=80%, Y3=80%, Y4=80%, Y5=80%) 3.5 100% of governance institutions by end of year five can design and implement work plans on social-ecological thematic areas (fisheries, farming, health, livelihoods, savings/loans) (baseline = 7, Y1=10, Y2=15, Y3=30, Y4=35, Y5=40)	savings/loans) in each governance institution are developed, implemented, and evaluated	programs into governance institutions - through mentoring provided, individuals can increase savings and take out loans - through mentoring provided, individuals can pay back loans - through mentoring, governance institutions can put develop, design, and implement work plans according to each communities needs and goals
4. Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management	4.1 800 farmers trained in climate smart agriculture practices by end of year 5 (baseline=420, Y1=500, Y2=600, Y3=600, Y4=700, Y5=800)	4.2 training records 4.3 farmer mentor monthly harvest reports 4.4 farmer mentor monthly technical support report 4.5 business plan documents	- farmers trained in climate smart agriculture are successful in adopting / practicing techniques

	4.2 9 number of new incomes generating opportunities supported (baseline=0, Y1=3, Y2=6, Y3=9) 4.3 480 number of fishers supported through improved fisheries management by end of year 5 (baseline=130, Y1=150, Y2=180, Y3=250, Y4=350, Y5=480)		- farmer mentor capacity is sufficient to collect data and track progress - adaptive management plans are well received and support both farming and fishing livelihoods - new income generating activities (IGAs) are successful - IGAs are successfully connected to IGAs
5. Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management	5.1 200 number of health ambassadors trained and supported (baseline=established in year 1, Y1=50, Y2=150, Y3=200) 5.2 2000 number of households reached by health ambassadors by end of year 4 (baseline=500, Y1=1200, Y2=1500, Y3=1700, Y4=2000, Y5=2000) 5.3 6 number of traveling clinics supported in project areas annually (baseline=6, Y1=6, Y2=6, Y3=6, Y4=6, Y5=6)	5.1 monthly reports from health ambassadors 5.2 training attendee list 5.3 reports from government traveling clinics	- individuals are interested in seeking out healthcare and trust health officials - government remains open to extending the reach of traveling clinics to more rural areas - improved healthcare results in increased participation (but see previous projects for evidence of this)

Project Title: Scaling rights-based approaches to conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia

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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Tenure & comanagement over natural resources is secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas

Activity 1.1 Desktop mapping of sites of priority areas verified

Activity 1.2 Collaboration and engagement of communities on social forestry scheme, signed MOUs with each village for FPIC

Activity 1.3 Engagement with district and subdistrict government on target areas

Activity 1.4 Support communities through legal process of social forestry schemes

Activity 1.5 Troubleshooting and adhoc support of legal process

Activity 1.6 Adaptive NRM training and workshops, public forums, revisions, and ratification of management plans

Activity 1.7 Implementation and & evaluation annually of NRM written mng't plans

Activity 1.8 Patrol support, livelihood support, and trainings for priority areas

Activity 1.9 Ongoing support in 'comanagement' areas of government agencies and IPLCs to setup comanagement systems

Activity 1.10 Ongoing support of DKP and BKSDA to create management plans and practice FPIC of state-led protected area management

Activity 1.11 ongoing support and annual evaluations of SMART patrol effectiveness in community managed and comanaged areas

Output 2. Adaptive resource management practices are developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use
Activity 2.1 Training with partners on adaptive NRM system that planet Indonesia has developed
Activity 2.2 ongoing technical support and troubleshooting for CSO partners
Activity 2.3 workshop 1, 2, 3 with community partners on adaptive NRM
Activity 2.4 workshop 4, 5 with community partners on adaptative NRM
Activity 2.5 public forums, revision, and design cycle on written NRM plans
Activity 2.6 signing and ratification of written NRM plans
Activity 2.7 implementation of NRM plans
Activity 2.8 quarterly and annual evaluations of NRM plans, including public forums with resource-users and government authorities

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Project Title: Scaling rights-based approaches to conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia

Output 3.   Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs
Activity 3.1 training with CSO partners on good governance practices and sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools
Activity 3.2 training with government partners on community-led governance practices & sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools
Activity 3.3 knowledge product design with partners (under output 3 but integrates results from all outputs)
Activity 3.4 knowledge product writing, revision and publication (ongoing)
Activity 3.5 training and workshops on 22 indicators of good governance with community partners
Activity 3.6 mapping of where community organizations are on "pathway" to good governance and self-reliance
Activity 3.7 ongoing technical support to community organizations to reach good governance
Activity 3.8 annual evaluations with each community governance institution, including public forums
Activity 3.9 annual work plan development and evaluation of targets for each community governance institution

Output 4. Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management
Activity 4.1 training with CSO partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices
Activity 4.2 adhoc support to government partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices
Activity 4.3 training for CSO and community partners on integrating community finance into community governance
Activity 4.4 climate smart agriculture (CSA) trainings in terrestrial sites
Activity 4.5 sustainable fisheries trainings in marine sites
Activity 4.6 integration of fisheries and agriculture livelihood activities into output 2 around natural resource management
Activity 4.7 farmer mentor support, farmer group ongoing support, and adhoc on-the-job learning in CSA
Activity 4.8 fisher association support, fisheries catch monitoring, and fisheries management interventions (periodic closures, core no take zones, and gear restrictions)
Activity 4.9 annual evaluations with fishers and farmer groups on progress and program results
Activity 4.10 integration of best practices, failures, and learning from output 4 into knowledge products generated under output 3 and outcome

Output 5.   Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management
Activity 5.1 training with CSO partners on community health – environment model, sharing existing tools, methods and best practices
Activity 5.2 sharing of best practices, tools, and existing learning modules on health-environment approaches with government stakeholders
Activity 5.3 recruitment of health ambassadors (Has) and community health workers (CHWs) in target areas
Activity 5.4 training with HA & CHWs on health education, reproductive rights, nutrition, and sanitation

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Stage 2 & Single Stage Logical Framework Template

Project Title: Scaling rights-based approaches to conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia

Activity 5.5 ongoing support of HA & CWS in conducting outreach events
Activity 5.6 connecting HAs & CHWs in target sites with department of health
Activity 5.7 HAs&CHWs facilitate quarterly and semester traveling clinics to priority sites from department of health
Activity 5.8 department of health conducts traveling clinics where medical services are provided – quarterly to semester timeframe depending on site
Activity 5.9 annual evaluations with HAs & CHWs
Activity 5.10 best practices, lessons learned, and tools integrated into knowledge products developed in other outputs