



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

**DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2**Please read the [Guidance](#) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

24-007 ref 3723

**ELIGIBILITY****1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	Fauna & Flora International
<b>Address:</b>	The David Attenborough Building, Pembroke Street, Cambridge
<b>City and Postcode:</b>	CB2 3QZ
<b>Country:</b>	UK
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	

**2. Stage 1 reference and Project title**

<b>Stage 1 Ref:</b> 3723	<b>Title (max 10 words):</b> Raja Ampat ridge-to-reef conservation and sustainable livelihoods
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**3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)****(max 50 words)**

The project will establish collaborative management of Raja Ampat's terrestrial protected areas, alongside a ridge-to-reef approach to reduce land-based impacts to surrounding marine protected areas (MPAs). Biodiversity values will be integrated into regional development plans and MPAs embedded into the island landscape/seascape. Indigenous communities will benefit from diversified, sustainable livelihoods.

**4. Country(ies)**

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

<b>Country 1:</b> Indonesia	<b>Country 2:</b>
<b>Country 3:</b>	<b>Country 4:</b>

**5. Project dates, and budget summary**

<b>Start date:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017	<b>End date:</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2020		<b>Duration:</b> 45 month		
<b>Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)</b>	2017/18 £45,649	2018/19 £97,819	2019/20 £101,062	2020/2021 £96,354	<b>Total</b> £340,883
<b>Proposed (confirmed &amp; unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost</b>					<b>46%</b>

**6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.**

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Setia	Setyabudi	Kurnia
Forename (s)	Budiawan	Agung	Tri
Post held	Raja Ampat Project Coordinator	Head	Director
Organisation (if different to above)	Fauna & Flora International	DG Forest Protection and Conservation	Yayasan Nazaret Papua
Department	Indonesia Program	West Papua office	
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4
Surname	Baumann	Krassowska
Forename (s)	Martin	Krystyna
Post held	Project Manager	Head of Programs
Organisation (if different to above)	OroVerde – Die Tropenwaldstiftung	Yayasan idGuides
Department	International Projects	
Telephone		
Email		

**7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
23-028	Rob Bensted-Smith	Connecting coastal communities for integrated seascape management in Atlantida, Honduras
23-003	Jenny Daltry	Eradicating invasive species from the highest priority Caribbean island
23-027	Jackson Frechette	Cultural and economic incentives for endangered species conservation in Cambodia
2792	Alison Mollon	Supporting community conserved areas in Uganda for biodiversity and livelihoods

**9. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.**

<p><b>Lead institution and website:</b></p> <p><b>Fauna &amp; Flora International (FFI)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.fauna-flora.org">www.fauna-flora.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>FFI has been operating both terrestrial as well as marine biodiversity conservation projects in Indonesia for more than 20 years. FFI operates in Indonesia in partnership with the Directorate-General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation with whom it has a MoU for implementing biodiversity conservation projects in Indonesia and a specific project agreement for Raja Ampat.</p> <p>FFI has been piloting integrated conservation and sustainable livelihood interventions on Waigeo island since 2014 in collaboration with Yayasan Nazareth and OroVerde. FFI has implemented similar 'ridge-to-reef' conservation projects in Indonesia and elsewhere in the region. In Aceh/ Indonesia FFI's work resulted in revised spatial plans for the province and 4 districts, securing high conservation value forests as permanent forest estate as well as mainstreaming local managed marine areas into the provincial coastal zone plan. FFI's consistent long-term conservation work in the Kerinci Seblat National Park has stopped the implementation of road development plans. In Myanmar FFI secured the revision of the forest status for the Tanintharyi/ Lenya river watersheds to protection forest, while developing a seascape level plan for Myeik archipelago to protect key marine biodiversity areas. An initial result of this on-going project is the designation of Myanmar's first locally managed marine areas.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation - KSDAE</b></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The Directorate General for for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation is a department under the Ministry of Forestry. Its tasks and functions include planning and implementation of policy in the field of forest protection and nature conservation, including forest protection, forest fire, protected area conservation, wild plant and animal conservation, and natural recreation and environment. It seeks to benefit those local communities who neighbour Indonesian forestry lands and to help the country's threatened species and habitats.</p> <p>KSDAE has management responsibility for protected areas and provides technical assistance in the fields of collaborative protected area management, sustainable livelihood development and for the integration of high conservation value into spatial planning.</p> <p>In the context of this project its local office (BKSDA) will continue to be engaged in all aspects of the FFI work, providing local permissions, supporting village consultations and events, and providing advice.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p>No, KSDAE (formerly PHKA) is FFI's official government counterpart. FFI has an MoU with 'PHKA'; the Raja Ampat project is already included in the MoU (see pages 9 and 12 of attached MoU – Raja Ampat is under (i) in the project list). Additionally a recommendation letter has been requested, but because of a personnel change (director of the Sorong BKSDA office), the letter is still in process.</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> <b>Yayasan Nazaret</b></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>Yayasan Nazaret Papua (YNP), a local indigenous peoples' NGO is the main implementation partner in Raja Ampat. YNP is based in Sorong (West Papua) and has been realising conservation interventions in Raja Ampat since 2010, with a focus on indigenous land rights and natural resource management.</p> <p>In 2016 YNP initiated a first conservation awareness program relating to dugongs in the seagrass areas of Misool. YNP staff members are native to the islands' indigenous communities and have strong relationships with the local clans.</p> <p>YNP will be involved in all project activities enabled by technical assistance and capacity building from FFI, OroVerde and idGuides, under management supervision from FFI. Their role is critical to strengthening customary management of natural resources, and to building local conservation constituencies and collaborative management systems for the nature reserves on Waigeo and Misool islands.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> <b>idGuides</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.idguides.net/">www.idguides.net/</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p><b>idGuides</b> is a Indonesian NGO specialising in community-based ecotourism development and training of community guides/ecotourism entrepreneurs to enable conservation-based livelihoods and revenues from responsible tourism. idGuides is the non-profit development sister organisation to "idGuides Expeditions", a social enterprise established in 2009 by development professional and UK FRGS expedition leader, Krystyna Krassowska. idGuides Expeditions operates responsible treks, adventures and outdoor education programs visiting and engaging with community ecotourism ventures and guides, re-investing revenues through idGuides or directly to mature community ventures.</p> <p>idGuides undertook the initial ecotourism potential and training needs assessment for the project preparation. In the proposed project, idGuides will support target communities to develop ecotourism trail-based products building on/showcasing unique traditional knowledge and cultural connection to forest biodiversity. This will be undertaken through practical, participatory experienced-based training of and support to community guides/homestay/service providers in adventure guiding, wilderness risk management, hospitality, business management, marketing and market linkages; and through Training of Trainers to support communities to build /responsibly operate competitive ecotourism ventures contributing positively to identity, conservation and livelihoods.</p> <p>Beyond the project, idGuides Expeditions expects to run regular expeditions/ adventures providing at least one market to project-supported communities.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>OroVerde</b> <a href="http://www.ooverde.de">www.ooverde.de</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>OroVerde is an NGO based in Bonn, Germany focused on the conservation of tropical forests around the world. OroVerde has over 27 years of experience implementing conservation and sustainable livelihood projects in collaboration with local stakeholders and partner organisations.</p> <p>Since 2002, OroVerde has been involved in several projects in Raja Ampat, and since 2014 has been partnering with FFI on a project funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ). The main components of this project are the implementation of sustainable development plans and alternative livelihood initiatives on Waigeo, and capacity building for local partner organisations concerned with nature conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p> <p>In the proposed project, OroVerde will focus on capacity building activities that empower local stakeholders to assess threats to natural resources, implement sustainable income opportunities, and participate in regional land-use planning processes.</p> <p>OroVerde will continue to raise awareness for threatened ecosystems and biodiversity in Raja Ampat, and act as a multiplier of lessons learned and project outcomes in relevant international networks. OroVerde was actively involved in the development of this project and will also contribute with co-financing through private and public funds.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

### 10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Setia Budiawan	Project Leader	Fauna & Flora International	80%	Yes
Frank Momberg	Protected Area Management Advisor	Fauna & Flora International	13%	Yes
Helen Schneider	Livelihoods Expert	Fauna & Flora International	6%	Yes
Krystyna Krassowska	Eco-tourism Expert	idGuides	12%	Yes
Martin Baumann	Advisor local capacity building and empowerment	OroVerde	15%	Yes

### 11. Problem the project is trying to address

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

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 300 words)

While most of Raja Ampat's globally important coral reefs are well protected, the terrestrial nature reserves (Waigeo Timor/Barat, Misool Nature Reserves) designated in the 1980s are 'paper parks'. The islands represent an Endemic Bird Area, with endemic and threatened species such as the Endangered Waigeo brush-turkey (*Aepyodius bruijnii*), and two Near Threatened birds-of-paradise (Wilson's and Red).

Since Raja Ampat became its own district with daily ferry service between its capital on Waigeo and Sorong on the mainland, the influx of migrants has increased together with illegal timber extraction and trade in parrots, cockatoos and birds-of-paradise, primarily for domestic markets. Turtle eggs (green and to a lesser extent leatherback) are harvested from nesting beaches. The new district government has drawn-up plans for ring-roads around the islands and parts of the Waigeo ring-road has been completed, albeit now mostly in disrepair pending additional investment. These roads pose a critical threat to the nature reserves' intact rainforests because they open access for timber extraction. Deforestation already causes sedimentation with serious impacts to coral reefs and seagrass meadows.

The islands' indigenous communities face high costs of living but have very limited legal, sustainable options to earn cash income due to the largely subsistence nature of their mixed farming and fishing livelihoods. Historical "top-down" protected area designation can provoke conflicts with customary land claims. Communities therefore have few incentives for conservation and sustainable use; hence some members engage in illegal activities (logging, trapping high-value threatened species) and/or over-exploitation of marine resources to meet their basic needs.

The weakness of civil society organisations focussing on forest conservation is a contributing factor to rapid forest destruction: there is an urgent need to strengthen local NGOs such as Yayasan Nazaret Papua and support them in gaining access to the expertise of national and international nature conservation networks.

### 12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives 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 and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

<b>Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)</b>	Yes
<b>Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)</b>	No
<b>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)</b>	No
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</b>	No
<b>Global Goals for Sustainable Development</b>	Yes

#### 12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable



Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

**(Max 500 words)**

The project will support Indonesia's commitment to the **Aichi Biodiversity Targets** as follows:

A1: The collaborative approach will enhance local people's awareness of biodiversity values, its protection and sustainable use.

A2: The 'ridge-to-reef approach' contributes to integrating biodiversity values into national and local development plans. While the impact of destructive fishing practices has been successfully addressed in Raja Ampat, land-based impacts are increasing, in particular run-off and sedimentation impacting coral reefs and seagrass areas due to un-controlled infrastructure development.

A5: The project will tackle forest loss, degradation and fragmentation through effective collaborative protection of High Conservation Value forests

A7 and A10: The project will contribute to sustainable farming systems and reducing land-based impacts on coral reefs.

C11: The project contributes to the 10% target of effectively protected coastal and marine areas by extending local marine conservation areas and reducing land-based impacts. The 'ridge-to-reef' approach ensures that MPAs are linked to terrestrial protected areas and embedded into the land- and seascape.

C12: The project targets threatened species, in particular the Vulnerable dugong and Endangered Waigeo brush turkey, and aims contribute to reducing trade by at least >50% of targeted protected bird species (birds of paradise, cockatoos, parrots) by establishing informant networks, collaborative patrolling and law enforcement against data gathered during patrols and investigations in the first year.

D14: Through collaborative management of protected areas and the implementation of sustainable sources of income the project will protect ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to livelihoods and well-being of forest-dependent people. The project will secure access rights through participatory zonation, while strengthening sustainable natural resource management.

E18: The project will contribute to effective participation and rights of indigenous people in biodiversity conservation through collaborative protected area interventions.

The mission of FFI recognises the critical linkages between biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Although we work primarily and most directly on SDGs 14 and 15, our projects, as exemplified in this proposal, advance other targets as safeguards to SDGs 14 and 15. Thus, the project will contribute to the **SDGs** as follows:

1.4: Customary land rights for indigenous communities will be addressed in the area for the first time through seeking equal access to natural resources using participatory management approaches.

2.1, 2.2, 2.3: Agriculture and food security will be strengthened through introducing organic farming techniques, vegetable production and post-harvest processing, to meet proven demand.

8.9: Pro-poor tourism will be supported by increasing the level and quality of engagement in the developing local tourism sector, through capacity building and market development for community-based tourism.

12.8: Awareness of sustainable lifestyles will be increased through a wide variety of interventions which will transfer and exchange knowledge.

14.1: The project will reduce marine pollution (especially sedimentation from aggravated soil

erosion) through ridge-to-reef spatial planning approaches.

15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.7: The project will protect and sustainably manage forests and associated biodiversity through collaborative protected area management and improved patrolling and enforcement, and will work with government and communities to end the poaching and trafficking of protected species.

**12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / SDG focal point in the host country?**

**Yes**  **No** if yes, please give details:

In the preparation of this project FFI has been liaising with the CBD National Focal Point for the Program of Work on Protected Areas, in the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Conservation.

The regional branch of the Department of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation in Sorong and their sub-office in Waisai are the local government counterpart for this project for the development of collaborative protected area management as well as species conservation and wildlife trade. Local people are involved in the pet trade of parrots and birds-of-paradise. The project will address this through awareness raising, collaborative patrolling, and the development of alternative livelihoods, in particular eco-tourism/ birdwatching. Throughout the project both offices will be kept informed of progress and problems through direct meetings and dissemination of newsletters etc, and advice will be sought to help improve the effectiveness of the project activities.

**13. Methodology**

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

In Indonesia district-level spatial planning is coordinated by BAPPEDA (District Planning Board), while BKSDA (Nature Conservation Office) manages protected areas. Both agencies collaborate with FFI since the pilot phase and support 'ridge-to-reef' spatial planning. This approach, plus a focus on collaborative protected area management and the development of sustainable livelihoods is most feasible to achieve the desired outputs:

**Output 1: 'Ridge-to-reef' conservation approach mainstreamed into district development planning**

FFI will:

- 1) provide training for local partners in High Conservation Value forest assessment;
- 2) support YNP to identify HCVs on Waigeo and Misool, emphasising HCV1 (threatened/endemic species), HCV4 (environmental services), HCV5 (forests for community needs), HCV6 (forest with cultural, economic significance), providing biodiversity baseline information;
- 3) provide training and facilitate BAPPEDA to analyse forest/ land cover in watersheds/ coastlines, and integrate HCVs into spatial planning processes;
- 4) facilitate BKSDA to rationalise protected area boundaries;
- 5) assess potential impacts of infrastructure development on HCVs; propose alternative alignments and mitigation measures.

FFI's national technical HCV/ biodiversity expert team and GIS expert will provide technical support for HCV assessment and spatial planning. FFI's expert Frank Momberg will provide technical oversight for output 1.



**Output 2: Collaborative protected area management system established**

FFI and YNP will:

- 1) provide training for BKSDA in collaborative protected area management;
- 2) facilitate village conservation agreements between six target indigenous communities and BKSDA to address illegal logging and wildlife trade, strengthening law enforcement against outsiders;
- 3) develop locally managed marine areas (LMMA) in Misool to protect important dugong (Vulnerable) habitat and turtle nesting beaches (Endangered green sea turtles); facilitate local communities to develop LMMA management plans with no-take zones;
- 4) conduct participatory protected area zonation of the nature reserves on Waigeo and Misool islands, taking into account customary land rights, current land/ forest use and HCV areas;
- 5) support implementation of collaborative 'SMART' patrolling and local informant networks to reduce threats, using a community ranger scheme under BKSDA's supervision.

Team members of FFI's successful Kerinci National Park 'Tiger Conservation Patrol Units' will provide training support for SMART patrolling. Frank Momberg will provide technical assistance for the development of a collaborative management system.

**Output 3: Improved capacity of 300 households in six villages to produce food and cash income from sustainable farming and ecotourism-based livelihoods**

FFI and YNP will:

- 1) undertake livelihood baseline assessments using PRA methodology, KAB (knowledge, attitude and behaviour) surveys in six target villages;
- 2) provide expert training in processing and marketing for value-added products (e.g. virgin coconut oil, snacks) to meet proven demand from dive resorts/ hotels;

idGuides will:

- 3) provide training for communities in tourist services such as homestays, trekking, kayaking and bird-watching, and diversify customer base for existing tourism service providers in local communities; integrate forest-dependent communities who have been excluded from economic opportunities in tourism;

Oro Verde will:

- 4) provide on-the-job training for local NGO partners to facilitate community development.

FFI's livelihood expert Helen Schneider will provide technical assistance for sustainable farming interventions, and idGuides technical experts will assist eco-tourism development.

**14. Change Expected**

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

(Max 300 words)

a) Short term

- Critical habitat of Endangered Waigeo brush-turkey safeguarded from road expansion;
- Community ranger patrol groups operating successful law enforcement operations;
- Critical seagrass habitat for Misool's largest dugong population will be effectively protected, by establishment of at least one LMMA;
- At least one turtle nesting beach will be protected by communities in each of Misool and Waigeo;

- Local CSOs will benefit from increased capacity to support local communities to adopt sustainable farming practices and engage in eco-tourism, while having improved capacity in fundraising and project management;
- Six communities benefit from greater participation in PA decision-making and increased respect among other stakeholders for indigenous cultural values and practices;
- At least 75% of target households benefit from increased production, wider diversity of home-grown vegetables and value-added products, specifically targeting women. At least 200 households engage in project-supported ecotourism enterprises and benefit from increased income.

b) Long term

- The ridge-to-reef/ HCV approach will be mainstreamed into district spatial planning processes and enacted by district parliament; road plans cancelled or altered to reduce environmental impacts;
- Misool/Waigeo Nature Reserves will be zoned and managed in collaboration with indigenous villages, providing an example for co-management of island ecosystems throughout Indonesia;
- LMMAs provide effective protection for dugongs and turtle nesting sites, resulting in increased dugong population and increased successful nesting of green turtles.
- Sharing of lessons from livelihoods enhancement and diversification strategies results in adoption of proven business models by other communities;
- Economic and socio-cultural benefits incentivise local communities to sustainably manage their natural resources and play an active role in biodiversity conservation;
- Effective law collaborative enforcement results in a reduction of illegal logging and bird trade by at least 50% against year 1 SMART patrol and investigation data;
- Reduced illegal logging and wildlife trade result in increasing bird populations in Waigeo and Misool Nature Reserves.

## 15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

The project targets four Waigeo villages (Warimak, Kalitoko, Wawiyai, Sapokren; total 295 households), and two Misool villages (Salafen, Aduwey; 110 households).

Household income will increase through sale of fresh and processed high-value products to meet proven demand from other families and homestays/resorts. Currently these products are purchased in Sorong. At least 300 households (1500 people) will benefit from increased production and diversity of vegetables products for home consumption and sale, while minimising expenditure on external inputs (fertiliser, pesticides). This will increase food security and nutrition for target households and other community members.

At least 200 households (1000 indigenous people) will receive increased income from community-based ecotourism enterprises and associated services (catering, accommodation, guiding). Tourism packages will include indigenous interpretation of local history, nature and culture, resulting in increased recognition of traditional knowledge and cultural values among both local communities and visitors.

The project will share lessons from livelihoods enhancement and diversification strategies that result in adoption of proven business models by other communities through workshops and local media.

Engagement of communities in protected area zonation will provide legal recognition of rights for the sustainable use of non-timber forest products inside the nature reserve and facilitate an active community role in natural resource stewardship.

Recognising their different roles, responsibilities, needs and aspirations, we will address the specific barriers to equitable participation and access to benefits of women and other vulnerable groups, including poorer households and youth. All socio-economic data collection and analysis will be disaggregated by gender and 'wealth class' in order to tailor interventions and monitor and evaluate the differentiated impacts on vulnerable and marginalised women and men.

Through close collaboration with relevant government agencies, lessons shared from livelihoods enhancement and diversification strategies can catalyse the adoption of proven business models by other communities, thereby scaling up the impact.

## 16. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

The project will mainstream the conservation of HCV areas into the district spatial plan and road plans, and therefore have a lasting impact on safeguarding these areas. It will integrate HCVs, indigenous land claims and customary resource use based on village conservation agreements into the nature reserve zonation plan, securing long-term access for sustainable use of natural resources by indigenous communities, while strictly protecting core conservation zones. The conservation agreements will be monitored by the district nature conservation office. The project will build the capacity for reserve rangers and community wardens to implement collaborative patrolling and law enforcement into the future, and build in costs for ongoing patrols into the nature reserve annual budgeting.

The project will build capacity of the local NGO partner YNP to provide technical assistance and extension to villagers to grow diverse vegetables and high-value products for local markets, guesthouses and resorts in Raja Ampat, and to assist local community enterprises in the development and marketing of ecotourism services. The proven demand should ensure that these products continue to provide livelihood benefits. The project will build viable community ecotourism ventures that will have a lasting positive impact on local livelihoods.

## 17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words)

The proposed project builds on a smaller pilot initiative on Waigeo island, which instigated successful models of sustainable vegetable growing and ecotourism. Lessons learned during that pilot initiative will be applied in this scaled-up proposal for six priority villages on Misool and Waigeo, which has been framed more specifically as a Darwin project. The pilot initiative funded by the German Ministry for Cooperation and Economic Development (BMZ) and the German NGO OroVerde has shown that there is strong market demand from tour operators and independent tourists alike for community-based tourism services, as well as for locally produced vegetables and snacks.

FFI has piloted conservation stewardship agreements elsewhere in Indonesia and beyond, where indigenous people are given rights and responsibilities in protected areas in return for community development incentives. FFI has used this approach successfully in Sumatra and Kalimantan and has already successfully introduced the approach on Waigeo.

**17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences explaining how your work will be additional to tis work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

Nature conservation projects in Raja Ampat have focused on threatened marine ecosystems, particularly coral reefs, and have been successful in establishing marine protected areas. This project, however, is the first large-scale venture to apply a comprehensive ridge-to-reef approach which simultaneously addresses threats to terrestrial and marine biodiversity stemming from deforestation and unsustainable land uses. No other NGO is in that space and the project concept is strongly supported by TNC, CI and WWF.

WWF is involved with the UNEP/GEF Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project across the Indian and Pacific Oceans but it is not targeting Raja Ampat or Misool in particular. We shall liaise with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, should this proposal be successful, and seek to input into that project's supported National Policy Strategy and Action Plan for Dugong and Seagrass Conservation.

There are important lessons to be learned and applied to this project from the successful coral reef conservation programmes by TNC, CI and WWF. These have successfully developed co-managed local marine protected areas based on locally managed marine areas. FFI will apply this approach for the dugong conservation area and use the same principles in the management of the island forest nature reserves.

**18. Ethics**

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

FFI's policy is to ensure its conservation activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised, natural resource-dependent women and men and wherever possible to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing. FFI is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights ([www.thecihr.org](http://www.thecihr.org)) which promotes integration of human rights in conservation.

FFI takes a sustainable livelihoods approach to understanding the complexity of people's livelihoods and to work with local stakeholders with an emphasis on local leadership, equitable participation and benefit-sharing. Respect for the right of free prior and informed consent guides project development and implementation. When addressing illegal activities, FFI supports appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage disagreements and apply legitimate regulations fairly and in ways that are compatible with human rights.

Generating sustainable, equitable benefits from terrestrial and marine resources is a central theme of the project. The work to empower local communities uses DFID's sustainable livelihoods framework, which includes disadvantaged groups and minimises risks of inadvertently exacerbating inequality. Where local communities depend on illegal logging and wildlife trade the project will prioritise livelihood interventions to ensure that conservation interventions have no negative impact on local wellbeing.

Protected area zonation recommendations will be based on free prior and informed consent of local indigenous people with customary land claims.

Any biodiversity surveys and specimen collection will be undertaken with the permission of customary land owners, the nature reserve management, and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, based on Indonesian law.

National leadership of this project will be secured through the embedding of knowledge and roles within existing government bodies. At every step the project will seek to collaborate with relevant partners to reinforce local leadership and encourage ownership of the new protected area and the community catchment initiatives.

## 19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

### Local communities

- Activities and results will be disseminated through district-level stakeholder consultation workshops and village meetings.
- A Facebook site 'Kitong punya certia hijau' provides regular features and updates in Indonesian.
- The project will produce materials and brochures on flagship species for communities, as well as for tourism ventures in Raja Ampat.

### Local government

- District spatial planning agencies will be intensely targeted with a range of products, supplemented by meetings to interpret and emphasise key messages.
- Early in the project FFI will facilitate a provincial workshop on mainstreaming HCVs into spatial planning to influence policy development and collaborative protected area management at provincial level.
- Communications will build on existing awareness that Red and Wilson's birds of paradise attract domestic and international visitors, and these birds need relatively undisturbed forest for their survival.
- The project will influence regional policies by mainstreaming HCVs and the ridge-to-reef approach into spatial planning policies, and nationally, will feed into the NBSAP.

### Domestic and international visitors

- Community-based ecotourism ventures will be posted at [www.stayrajaampat.com](http://www.stayrajaampat.com) to reach customers and gather feedback for ecotourism providers.
- Through a partnership with Seatrek (a live-aboard cruise company), FFI staff and others lead cruises to Waigeo and Misool each year to see birds-of-paradise, dugongs and reefs. Communications will increase the awareness of guests about the biodiversity and conservation needs of the places they visit.

### Globally

- Activities, results and events will be posted on FFI's website, OroVerde's website, newsletters and networks.
- Deutsche Welle TV is planning a documentary film covering the project in late 2017, to be aired in four global languages in more than 100 countries, in the film series 'Global ideas' on climate change and the environment.
- Independent filmmakers have approached OroVerde with proposals for documentaries about Raja Ampat and expressed great interest in including segments about regional biodiversity and its threats.

## 20. Capacity building

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

(Max 300 words)

idGuides will conduct training of trainers for our partners (YNP, nature reserve staff, tourism departments: >30 participants) and training for villagers (>200 participants) in the target villages. This will enable them to develop community-based eco-tourism ventures, provide hospitality and guiding training for villagers, and support communities to connect to markets. It will include training in handling enquiries and communications through social media.

OroVerde will conduct a training needs assessment with special emphasis on organisational empowerment and participatory land-use planning, and coordinate and support training activities of local village organisations in close collaboration with YNP.

FFI senior biologists will provide classroom and on-the-job training for nature reserve rangers and civil society partners in HCV assessments, with a focus on plants, birds, amphibians and reptiles. An FFI Indonesia HCV expert/ spatial planner will provide training to the regional planning office (BAPPEDA) to integrate HCVs into regional spatial plans and undertake a strategic environmental assessments of road plans for Raja Ampat, involving all relevant stakeholders (approximately 50 participants).

FFI will provide training for local community rangers and forest rangers to establish 'SMART' patrols (overall at least 100 participants), through both classroom and follow-up on-the-job training

The project will provide class room and on-the-job training to local farmers (at least 300 people, including >50% women) in organic farming techniques for a variety of vegetables, as well as training farmers in post-harvest processing to develop snacks and products from local crops (e.g. vegetable crackers, virgin coconut oil) for local markets and tourists. We will first train YNP field staff and then provide initial and follow-up training in all target villages. Village training modules will last 2-3 days.

## 21. Access to project information

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

(Max 250 words)

FFI is a science-based organization committed to an evidence-based approach to conservation. The project will make analytical outputs publicly available through FFI's and OroVerde's websites. Additional outputs, such as government submissions, research findings, training manuals, reports, and information on non-sensitive illegal cases will also be made available through the website, newsletters, and social networks. Regular stakeholder meetings and village meetings will be utilised for sharing project plans, activities, and lessons learned as well as voicing any complaints or grievances. Funds have been allocated in the proposal budget for printing and disseminating reports, and for holding meetings and workshops to disseminate the results.

The impact of the project will be communicated internationally through a peer-reviewed paper, hopefully in FFI's *Oryx* ("the international journal of conservation"). Cambridge University Press allows FFI to make a certain proportion of *Oryx* content freely available for some weeks following publication and we publicise these articles via our social media channels and those of the Press.

Any information on trade in protected and/or CITES-listed species will be deemed sensitive and shared only with trusted law enforcement personnel from the Government of Indonesia. The sharing of information would typically done in person with law enforcement staff – the costs for such meetings are in the FFI salary and travel lines in the budget.

## 22. Match funding (co-finance)

### a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

**Confirmed:**

Matching funds are provided by a grant financed by BMZ and the German partner NGO OroVerde with £XXX in 2017.

**22b) Unsecured**

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
September 2017	BMZ	£ XXX	The proposal will be submitted before May 2017

**22c) None**

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

**23) Risk**

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

**Political risk:** that BAPPEDA does not continue to support the integration of HCVs into district spatial and protected area management plans; BKSDA does not continue to support community participation in protected area management. Both risks are low since the approach is supported by both agencies. FFI and YNP have an excellent cooperation with both agencies at district, regional, and national level. National policies support these two objectives. If there are any problems FFI has access to other key stakeholders to find solutions.

**Social risk:** Of village elite capture or capture by individual clans within the villages of community development benefits; benefits are not distributed equitably within the households. Through a participatory planning, as well as capacity building workshops and constant direct contact between the project team and the habitants of the local villages, this risk will be lowered substantially.

**Economic risk:** that eco-tourism demand decreases. This is the main development goal of the local and national government, reducing the chances of a reduced demand.

**Fraud or bribery:** FFI practices a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption and has a specific anti-bribery and anti-corruption policy that complies with UK Bribery Act (2010) and extends to all partners with which FFI works.



## PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### MEASURING IMPACT

#### 24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Raja Ampat's terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services are managed sustainably, with associated increases in biodiversity and welfare of indigenous communities.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) Decreased threats to marine and terrestrial biodiversity in Misool and Waigeo nature reserves and the dugong habitat in Misool seascape, alongside increased well-being among at least 300 indigenous households</p>	<p>0.1. HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan</p> <p>0.2. The two nature reserves on Waigeo and the one nature reserve on Misool zoned and managed in collaboration with 6 indigenous villages (village selection has been based on threats, biodiversity importance and the size of customary lands overlapping with the nature reserves)</p> <p>0.3. Village and clan leaders report greater community participation in PA decision-making and discussions over natural resource access and use, and increased respect among other stakeholders for indigenous cultural values, institutions and practices, compared to initial knowledge, attitude and behaviour survey.</p> <p>04. At least 300 households (75% of the total) report improved well-being, compared to baseline established at start of project, through improved agriculture, benefits from ecotourism and improved legal access to forest resources.</p>	<p>0.1 District spatial plan, submission to district parliament</p> <p>0.2 Village conservation agreements, collaborative patrolling and law enforcement reports, minutes of meetings of participatory zonation</p> <p>0.3 0.4 End-of-project Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) in comparison of initial baseline PIA data; basic occupancy and financial records of enterprises and homestay association. PIAs will include women and men and results will be disaggregated by gender association. Repeat Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour (KAB) Survey as part of the PIA.</p>	<p>1 FFI has an excellent collaboration with BAPPEDA Raja Ampat and BKSDA of West Papua, but nonetheless, a key assumption is that BAPPEDA supports the integration of HCVs into the district spatial plan and BKSDA the participatory development of PAs management plans.</p> <p>2 Ecotourism and livelihoods are not affected by natural disasters, such as hurricanes.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Ridge-to-reef conservation approach mainstreamed into district regional development planning</p>	<p>1.1 At least four local NGO partner (YNP) and six nature reserve staff have capacity to participate in HCV assessments by year 1</p> <p>1.2 HCVs in six customary forest/marine areas in Waigeo and Misool identified by year 2</p> <p>1.3 HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach integrated into district spatial plan by year 3</p> <p>1.4 Draft district spatial plan agreed by stakeholders by the end of the project</p> <p>1.5 Ring roads/ road sections cancelled or altered; road plan effecting Waigeo Brush turkey cancelled by the end of year 2, all roads impacting HCVs cancelled or altered by the end of the project</p>	<p>1.1 HCV training reports, participant evaluation</p> <p>1.2 HCV assessment report</p> <p>1.3 Draft district spatial plan, spatial plan submission to parliament</p> <p>1.4 Minutes of meetings (village consultations, stakeholder consultations)</p> <p>1.5 Infrastructure and spatial plans show alternative road alignment or roads/ road sections cancelled (especially road through the restricted range of the Waigeo Brush-turkey cancelled)</p>	<p>(See assumption 1 above)</p>
<p>2. Collaborative protected area management system established</p>	<p>2.1 All six local communities participate in protected area zonation and management planning (including HCV surveys, participatory village resource use mapping, village and stakeholder meetings). At least 70% of all households participate in village and stakeholder meetings, of which 30% are women by year 2. Resource use patterns of both women and men are taken into account</p> <p>2.2 At least six Village conservation agreements established between the villages and the nature reserve management authority (three by year 2, three by year 3)</p>	<p>2.1 Gender-disaggregated participants' lists and minutes of meetings of participatory zonation, zonation plans, village conservation agreements with the Nature Reserves</p> <p>2.2 Signed village conservation agreements with sufficient incentives for villagers to stop illegal logging and wildlife trade within their customary/ village forests</p> <p>2.3 LMMA agreements and management plans</p> <p>2.4 Collaborative patrolling and law enforcement reports, reduced numbers of parrots/ birds-of-paradise in trade</p>	<p>The Nature Conservation Department (BKSDA) continues to support community participation in protected area management</p> <p>Incentives such as improved resource access and sustainable livelihood support are sufficient for local communities to enter village conservation agreements and prevent outsiders from illegal logging and wildlife trade in their customary forests within the Nature Reserves.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>2.3 At least 1 LMMA established on Misool that protects critical seagrass areas and 2 LMMAs to protect turtle nesting beaches by year 3</p> <p>2.4 Illegal logging and wildlife trade reduced &gt;50% through effective collaborative patrolling and law enforcement in final project year compared to Year1 SMART patrol reports</p>	(year 1 and final year SMART patrol reports)	
<p>3. Improved capacity of women and men from &gt; 300 households in 6 villages to produce nutritious food and cash income from sustainable farming and ecotourism-based livelihoods</p>	<p>3.1 At least 50% increase in total production and/or diversity of agricultural/agro-forestry products compared with start of project baseline. Targets: by project mid-point, at least 150 households report an increase (750 people, 50% female); by EOP 300 households (1500 people, 50% female)</p> <p>3.2 At least 200 households (approx. 1,000 people of which 50% female) derive increased income from project-supported eco-tourism Targets: 10% increase in income by mid-project; 15% by EOP compared with SOP</p> <p>3.3 At least four local NGO partner (YNP) staff have technical skills and institutional capacity to support sustainable community development by year 3.</p>	<p>3.1 Mid and end-of-project PIA</p> <p>3.2 Mid and end-of-project PIA; basic occupancy and financial records of enterprises and homestay association. PIAs will include women and men and results will be disaggregated by gender</p> <p>3.3 Local NGO technical progress reports, training participant evaluation, at least one successful proposal submitted by local NGO to statutory donor documenting financial sustainability</p>	<p>There is no village elite capture or capture by individual clans within the villages of community development benefits</p> <p>Gender equity in the intra-household distribution of benefits</p> <p>Community members adopt improved agricultural production measures</p> <p>Eco-tourism demand is at least maintained at current levels, if not increased</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Activities</b> (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)</p> <p>1.1 Provide training to YNP, local civil society organisations and BKSDA (Nature Reserve staff) to participate in HCV assessments</p> <p>1.2 Undertake HCV assessments in Waigeo and Misool islands (forests, seagrass, turtle nesting beaches)</p> <p>1.3 Facilitate stakeholder consultation to integrate HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach into district spatial plan</p> <p>1.4 Inform provincial (propinsi) spatial planning process based on district (kabupaten) spatial plan</p> <p>1.5 Draft district spatial plan agreed by stakeholders in collaboration with regional planning board (BAPPEDA) and nature reserve management (BKSDA) for submission to district (kabupaten) parliament</p> <p>1.6 Utilize HCV surveys results to recommend alternative road alignment plans or cancellation of road sections which high environmental impact</p> <p>2.1 Facilitate community participation in the zonation and management of the existing Waigeo and Misool Nature Reserves through a) mapping of customary forest areas and land/ forest resource use, b) facilitation of village level consultation meetings, and c) regional stakeholder consultation workshops in Waigeo and Misool;</p> <p>2.2 Submission of draft management and zonation plans to Ministry of Forestry and Environment for approval.</p> <p>2.3 Undertake spatial assessment of diurnal and seasonal utilization of dugong feeding areas</p> <p>2.4 Undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season</p> <p>2.5 KAB awareness survey for Dugong and Turtle conservation</p> <p>2.6 Facilitate participatory designation and management of new locally managed marine areas for protection of Dugong habitat</p> <p>2.7 Facilitate participatory designation and management of new locally managed marine areas for protection of Turtle nesting beaches</p> <p>2.8 Establish awareness program for protecting HCV areas using a flagship conservation awareness approach (Waigeo Brush Turkey, Parrots, Dugong and Marine Turtles)</p> <p>2.9 Establish village conservation agreements for HCV areas, including both important forest habitats (e.g. restricted range of Waigeo Brush Turkey) and marine habitats (Misool seagrass areas, green turtle nesting beaches in Waigeo and Misool)</p> <p>2.10 Provide training and ongoing support for 'SMART' collaborative patrolling and law enforcement.</p> <p>3.1 Undertake local livelihoods baseline assessment using PRA methodology, KAB (knowledge, attitude and behaviour) awareness baseline surveys and threat assessment in customary forests in all six target villages.</p> <p>3.2 Provide training to villagers to increase and diversify home-grown farming products (organic vegetable growing/ agroforestry) and provide seeds/ tools/ agricultural inputs through village development small grants</p> <p>3.3 Introduce simple post-harvest processing (e.g. production of snacks for sale to tourists, coconut oil)</p> <p>3.4 Develop local community-based eco-tourism packages (develop trekking routes/ community trails/ half day to multiple day itineraries),</p> <p>3.5 Provide training to local villagers to become nature/ trekking guides</p> <p>3.6 Provide hospitality training to local villagers to develop homestays and provide meals to tourists</p> <p>3.7 Provide business development support including financial, administrative and marketing training, and facilitation links between farmers/community tourism enterprises and travel agencies/tourism operators</p> <p>3.8 Provide start-up small grants for the development community-based ecotourism services to community groups, village cooperatives, or groups of local entrepreneurs</p> <p>3.9 Provide training to local NGO partner YNP in Raja Ampat to improve their technical and institutional capacity to support sustainable community development</p>			

**25. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2017)**

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 shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The work plan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1																	
1.1 Training to YNP, local CSOs, BKSDA to participate in HCV assessments	2	■	■														
1.2 Undertake HCV assessments in Waigeo and Misool	6			■	■	■	■	■	■								
1.3 Facilitate stakeholder consultation to integrate HCVs/ ridge-to-reef approach into district (kabupaten) spatial plan	6					■	■	■	■								
1.4 Draft district (kabupaten) spatial plan and submit to parliament	4									■	■	■	■				
1.5 Inform provincial spatial planning process based on district (kabupaten) spatial plan	3												■	■	■		
1.6 Utilize HCV surveys results to recommend alternative road alignment plans or cancellation of road sections	8			■	■				■	■					■	■	
Output 2																	
2.1 Facilitate community participation in the zonation and management of Waigeo and Misool Nature Reserves																	
2.1.1 Mapping of resource use/ customary claims in Waigeo	3	■	■	■													
2.1.2 Mapping of resource use/ customary claims in Misool	3				■	■	■										
2.1.3 Village level consultations in Waigeo	2					■	■										
2.1.4 Village level consultations in Misool	2						■	■									
2.1.5 Stakeholder consultation in Waigeo	0.2								■								
2.1.6 Stakeholder consultation in Misool	0.2									■							

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.2	Submission of draft management and zonation plans to Ministry of Forestry and Environment for approval.	0.1															
2.3	Undertake spatial assessment of diurnal and seasonal utilization of dugong feeding areas at the beginning and end of the project	8															
2.3	Undertake survey of turtle nesting site during breeding season at the beginning and end of the project	6															
2.4	KAB awareness survey for flagship species conservation	2															
2.6	Facilitate participatory designation and management planning of new locally managed marine areas for dugong habitat	4															
2.7	Facilitate participatory designation of new locally managed marine areas for protection of turtle nesting beaches	4															
2.8	Establish awareness program for protecting HCV areas using a flagship conservation awareness approach (Waigeo Brush Turkey, Parrots, Birds of Paradise, Dugong and Marine Turtles)	12															
2.9	Establish village conservation agreements for HCV areas, including both important forest habitats (e.g. restricted range of Waigeo Brush Turkey) and marine habitats (Misool seagrass areas, green turtle nesting beaches in Waigeo and Misool)	9															
2.10	Provide training and ongoing support for 'SMART' collaborative patrolling and law enforcement.	24															
Output 3																	
3.1	Livelihood, KAB, threat baseline assessment	2															

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.2	Training to villagers to increase and diversify home-grown farming products and provide seeds/ tools/ agricultural inputs	12															
3.3	Introduce simple post-harvest processing	4															
3.4	Development local community-based eco-tourism packages	6															
3.5	Provide training to local villagers to become nature/ trekking guides	6															
3.6	Provide hospitality training to local villagers to develop homestays and provide meals to tourists	4															
3.7	Provide business development support	4															
3.8	Provide start-up small grants																
3.9	Capacity building for local NGO																



## 26. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

The project team will have a regular exchange with partners concerning the implementation of project activities through skype and annual monitoring visits in order to adjust activities to endure the delivery of milestones and outcomes, as well as make changes in local circumstances if necessary. During annual project missions FFI/ OroVerde will systemise with all partners the advances in project implementation highlighting the implemented activities, with special emphasis on lessons learned in the past year. Together the team will develop necessary adjustments and adaptations, if necessary, to be communicated with the donors before being implemented.

**For output 1**, The project will monitor that by year 1 YNP and BKSDA staffs are trained to undertake HCV assessments, verified by training reports including participant evaluations. By year 2 HCV assessments are completed, documented by the HCV assessment report. By year 3 the project team will review draft district spatial plan for stakeholder consultation and the integration of HCVs. The project team will monitor progress based on the draft spatial plan, minutes of meetings of village consultations and stakeholder workshops. The project will monitor the development of road plans and any ongoing constructions through regular government consultations and field visits. A key milestone is the recommendation report on road cancellation and/or alterations of road alignments based on the HCV assessment in year 3, as well as a changed government road plan for Waigeo to safeguard the critical Waigeo Brush turkey habitat by the end of year 2.

**For output 2**, the project team will monitor gender-disaggregated participants and minutes of meetings to ensure full consultation in protected area zonation and management planning. Signed village conservation agreements are a key milestone (three signed by year 2, three by year 3). The project will monitor progress of the establishment of at least 3 LMMAs for dugong habitat and turtle nesting beaches through reviewing minutes of meetings villages and stakeholder consultations, LMMA agreements, including the formation of LMMA committees and management plans. Collaborative patrolling and enforcement will be monitored through monthly SMART patrol reports, which document forest crime and law enforcement interventions. These will be verified through reports from local informant networks.

**For output 3**, monitoring of progress to meet interim socio-economic targets and act as basis for adaptive project management will be carried out through field observations and records from meetings, training and workshops. Final evaluation will utilise gendered retrospective Participatory Impact Assessment, acknowledged as sufficiently rigorous by external evaluators of previous Darwin projects. PIA results will be triangulated with enterprises' financial records, field observation and key informant interviews where needed. This approach is preferred to detailed household socio-economic baseline and end-of-project surveys which have proved challenging in this cultural context (particularly with regard to capturing sensitive income/expenditure data) and for which it harder to access/build local partner expertise (particularly for data management, analysis, interpretation and documentation). This M&E model also is more empowering for local stakeholders as it encourages participatory deliberation and captures the impacts of most importance to them (positive/negative, planned/unplanned).

Number of days planned for M&E

FFI: 20 days per year (5 days by Frank Momberg for monitoring protected area management and spatial planning interventions, 5 days by Helen Schneider for livelihood interventions, 5 days by FFI Asia-Pacific Finance Manager, 5 days by FFI Indonesia

	Director for project management oversight). OroVerde through project missions and frequent skype meetings – at least 10 days a year
Total project budget for M&E	27,950
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	8.2%

## FUNDING AND BUDGET

**Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the ‘Finance for Darwin’ document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.**

**NB:** The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

### 27. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The project budget was calculated by using estimated amounts from the actual project implementation in Raja Ampat by FFI, OroVerde and Yayasan Nazaret Papua. As Raja Ampat is a small island region quite remote from the rest of Indonesia, and the project sites are distant from each other, local travel costs for village meetings and implementation of field activities are quite high. However, based on the experiences during the BMZ-funded pilot phase, FFI has worked out the most cost efficient travel and logistic arrangements to ensure successful implementation.

Salaries are adjusted to the respective local standards and include social benefits and securities. The funds will be spend effectively and efficiently by applying good accounting rules, such as requesting different offers for products and services in order to find the best price offer, which will be monitored monthly by our regional and in-country finance team. The budget has been designed with a fair and justified contribution to all project partners, with an emphasis on local field implementation, while lead applicant salary costs are largely focussed on training and capacity building, while ensuring technical and financial accountability.

### 28. 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.

(max 150 words)

Computers, printers, cameras, GPS and other field equipment that will be purchased during the project implementation will be transferred to the local NGO partner YNP and serve for the continuation of the activities, as far as they are still usable after the four years.

## FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

**Yes (no written advice)**       **Yes, advice attached**       **No**

## CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the company of **Fauna & Flora International**

I apply for a grant of £340,883 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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 enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	Rosalind Aveling
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Deputy Chief Executive

**Signed\*\***       **Date:**

**If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.**

**Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission**

	<b>Check</b>
Have you <b>read the Guidance</b> ?	Yes
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Yes
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual</b> ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	<b>Yes</b>
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the key project personnel</b> identified at Question 10?	Yes
Have you included a <b>letter of support from your key partner organisations</b> identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you <b>been in contact with the FCO</b> in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a <b>signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation?	Yes
Have you <b>checked the Darwin website</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	<b>Yes</b>

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk) using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.