
DIR25S2\100057

Strengthening fisheries resource co-management in PiSiSi MPA, Simeulue Island

This project will demonstrate the importance of locally-led marine management as a tool for reducing threats to coral reefs whilst strengthening vulnerable fisheries livelihoods in Pinang, Siumat & Simanaha ('PiSiSi') MPA. The project will implement a scalable model of inclusive co-management in which fishing community decision-making, traditional governance and leadership support the delivery of protected area objectives. Project activities will focus on strengthening co-management, improving livelihoods, monitoring coral reef systems and creating networks to deliver the outcome and influence policy.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Amy
Surname Duthie
Organisation Fauna & Flora International
Website (Work) www.fauna-flora.org
Tel (Work)
Email (Work)
Address

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Desi
Surname Gumay
Organisation Fauna & Flora International
Tel
Email
Address

Section 1 - Contact Details

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Charity/ trusts
Name	Fauna & Flora International
Phone (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Website (Work)	
Address	

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR25S1\100123

DIR25S1\100276

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

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

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2019

End date:

31 March 2022

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£151,888.00	£88,879.00	£97,296.00	£ 338,063.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

FFI has secured funding from Arcadia – a charitable trust of Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin - to support our global portfolio of marine projects until 2024, with the pre-approval to allocate funding through our internal grant-giving mechanisms.

FFI's internal funding decisions are made on an annual basis. The Arcadia Fund Manager is aware of and supportive of this Darwin Initiative proposal, and is willing to consider a proposal for the level of match funding indicated (£X)

Section 3 - Project Summary

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on GOV.UK. Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

This project will demonstrate the importance of locally-led marine management as a tool for reducing threats to coral reefs whilst strengthening vulnerable fisheries livelihoods in Pinang, Siumat & Simanaha ('PiSiSi') MPA. The project will implement a scalable model of inclusive co-management in which fishing community decision-making, traditional governance and leadership support the delivery of protected area objectives. Project activities will focus on strengthening co-management, improving livelihoods, monitoring coral reef systems and creating networks to deliver the outcome and influence policy.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q8. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award 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
25-005	Frank Momberg	Enabling ecosystems to deliver sustainable development goals at Lake Indawgyi
25-010	Josh Kempinski	A sustainable landscape for Critically Endangered primates and marginalised communities
25-002	Rob Harris	A model for conservation, stabilisation and development in South Sudan
24-004	Laura Fox	Conserving critical forest biodiversity in Guinea through sustainable agricultural livelihoods

24-002	Rob Small	Cattle, water and wildlife: enhancing socio-ecological resilience in Laikipia
24-020	Alison Gunn	Realising the values and benefits for communities of Nicaragua's turtles

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) 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 Letters of Support for each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B. There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name: Fauna & Flora International

Website address: www.fauna-flora.org

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

FFI has been operating both terrestrial and marine biodiversity conservation projects in Indonesia for more than 20 years. FFI operates in Indonesia in partnership with Directorate-General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation with whom it has a MoU for implementing biodiversity conservation projects in Indonesia.

FFI has been leading the proposal development process with the involvement of project partners who have been consulted in their areas of expertise. FFI has significant experience in managing Darwin Initiative awards and our project design and management processes comply with all associated requirements. Based on our experience, FFI will lead the project partners to collaborate in programme implementation to benefit from their expertise. To ensure we retain a focus on the project goal, FFI will oversee monitoring and evaluation processes in which each partner will contribute to M&E and learning.

The programme will be coordinated by FFI to demonstrate the importance of locally-led marine management for reducing threats to coral reefs and threatened reef fish species on the archipelago of Simeulue, especially at PiSiSi MPA. In addition, participatory market approach will be applied to targeted populations to develop a scalable model of inclusive co-management in order to strengthen the community resilience.

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

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Aceh Marine Fisheries Agency (DKP)

Website address: <https://dkp.acehprov.go.id/>

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

Flona, a local NGO, is the main implementing partner in Ulu Masen forest and on this project. They have been engaged in conservation interventions in Ulu Masen since 2014, with a focus on natural resource management and local customary rights in Aceh. Flona staff members are native Acehnese people and have strong relationships with the local communities.

Flona will be involved in all project activities, enabled by technical assistance and capacity building from FFI and under management supervision from FFI field staff. Their role is critical to strengthening customary management of natural resources and building conservation constituencies and collaborative management systems.

In this project, Flona will work directly with fisheries communities and the 'Sea Commander' (traditional fishing body known as the Panglima Laot) to develop management plans for LMMAs (Locally-Managed Marine Areas – those traditionally used by communities) using the framework of local customary law. They will also be involved in the process of Participatory Rural Appraisal, a key part of the the designation of LMMA demarcation boundaries, and will raise awareness and build understanding of this process within participating villages.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Panglima Laot / Sea Commander

Website address:

No Response

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

Panglima Laot is a traditional leadership group in fishing communities in Aceh Province. As the representative of traditional fishing communities, Panglima Laot is well recognised and respected by marine stakeholders as well as coastal communities. The role and responsibility of Panglima Laot in Aceh is clearly stated in Qanun (bylaws) no. 9 and no. 10, Year 2008, regarding customary law.

Panglima Laot, is a mature institution in Aceh and well-placed to collaborate with others as partners in ensuring customary law is enabled and upheld. Based on FFI experience, they have effectively cooperated in conducting surveillance at LMMA boundaries, supporting the government in marine and fisheries sectors, mediating and solving internal conflicts between fishers and conducting necessary advocacy approaches to improve the fisher's welfare. Through previous marine conservation collaboration in the province, FFI has a strong existing relationship with the Panglima Laot in Aceh.

In this project, Panglima Laot will be critical to achieving the stated outcome. Therefore, they will participate in implementation and support across the project, particularly in identifying and implementing strategies to reduce the use of destructive fishing methods, increase community welfare and contribute in sectoral meetings with MPA & LMMA networks.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

Syiah Kuala University

Website address:

<http://www.unsyiah.ac.id/>

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

The University of Syiah Kuala is the largest and oldest university in Aceh Province. Established in 1961, this study centre has launched numerous research and education programmes. The Marine and Fisheries Faculty is a centre of scientific excellence, and the faculty has the capacity to apply technology to biological, chemical, and physical questions related to the marine environment and fisheries. Specifically, they are also able to analyse marine organisms, both in the lab and the field, in order to identify fish, corals, mangroves, seagrass, and other taxa.

In this project, Syiah Kuala's Marine and Fisheries study programme will be engaged as a key partner for delivering survey activities, including coral reef fish surveys, fisheries catch monitoring and fish market surveys. The students from this faculty are trained scientists and certified divers, and thus in a strong position to participate in this project and deliver robust outputs.

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

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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


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


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

No Response

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


 [FFI Indonesia coverletter](#)


 03/12/2018

 17:19:17

 pdf 459.62 KB

 [FFI Indonesia support letters](#)

 03/12/2018

 10:00:41

 pdf 633.63 KB

Section 6 - Project Staff

Q10. Key project personnel

Please identify the core staff 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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Desi Wahyudi Gumay	Project Leader	50	Checked
Teuku Youvan	Aceh Marine Coordinator	100	Checked
Rakhmat Dirgantara	Aceh Marine Specialist	100	Checked
Henry Duffy	Marine Technical Specialist	7	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Helen Schneider	Senior Technical Advisor, Conservation Livelihoods & Governance	2	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the Project staff listed above. Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

↓ **FFI Indonesia CVs**

📅 03/12/2018

🕒 10:01:17

📄 pdf 1008.74 KB

Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Problem Statement & Conventions

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. 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?

Surveys indicate that over 65% of global coral species occur within Pinang, Siumat & Simanaha ('PiSiSi') MPA, with high coral cover and 162 recorded species of reef fish including threatened sharks and groupers. In addition, the protected zone encompasses mangrove forest and seagrass beds. This significant biodiversity also provide vital marine resources to more than twenty communities whose traditional fishing grounds lie within the MPA.

Compliance with MPA regulations is low, and long-term illegal and destructive fishing practices undermine management objectives, with compressor fishing dominant. According to Gaol (2015), the primary poverty driver for fishing communities in Simeulue is environmental degradation. Catches have declined due to overharvesting and destructive fishing on reefs within the MPA. Consultations with fishers and traders reveal that fisher livelihoods are hampered by inequitable relationships and limited communication between market actors, thin margins, high transport costs, poor market literacy and insufficient quality control.

Attempts to address destructive fishing are jeopardised by the limited capacity of district marine authorities, insufficient enforcement and the weakening of traditional fisheries management systems, partially due to the 2004 tsunami in which many traditional leaders died with significant loss of knowledge. Increasing encroachment by non-local fishers also undermines traditional management approaches.

Nested within the MPA, Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) are based on areas traditionally used by local communities, which have received formal recognition from a Panglima Laot and local government bodies. To date only two LMMAs have been formalised within PiSiSi MPA, and there is still a significant threat to the access rights for local communities which traditionally rely on MPA natural resources.

FFI and partners have identified these problems through over a decade of work in Aceh Province. This project will build on marine ecological baseline data gathered from coral reef sites across Simeulue's traditional fishing grounds in 2018.

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

No Response

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. 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.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Q12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. 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.

Indonesia ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1994, and its current National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) runs from 2015-2020. The NBSAP identifies that 'only 6.5 percent of coral reefs in Indonesia are still in very good condition, while 22.5 percent are in good condition and the remaining can be categorized in medium, somewhat bad and bad states (Dutton, et al., 2000)' (p34).

This project contributes primarily to Article 8(a) by supporting the establishment of marine protected areas in order to preserve biodiversity, 8(c) in promoting management practices that conserve and enable sustainable use of biodiversity, and 8(e) by promoting development, in particular by improving community knowledge of fisheries markets and supply chains whilst identifying opportunities to add product value.

The project furthermore supports article 10(c), by supporting customary use of marine resources by five communities with traditional rights to fishing grounds within the LMMAs
Article 13 (b) is also supported through this project, through the information, education and communication resources produced and shared under Output 1, 'Cooperate, as appropriate, with other States and international organizations in developing educational and public awareness programmes, with respect to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity'.

Additionally, this project will contribute to achieving the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). This state-level partnership advises all UN Environment bodies and other international conventions (including CITES, CMS) on reefs; it also works with member government to compile global reef datasets (through the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network). Given the volume of reef in its territory, Indonesia is a significant actor in ICRI and this project will support Indonesia in achieving its objectives in this forum. In Cambodia, FFI has supported the government to submit data to the GCRMN and we will pursue opportunities to do the same in Indonesia.

Q12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES/CMS/Ramsar focal point in the host country?

Yes

Please give details:

In the preparation of this project FFI has been liaising with the following CBD National Focal Points: Mr. Wiratno, as CBD Primary National Focal Point at Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation in Ministry of Environment and Forestry; and Mr. Brahmantya Satyamurti Poerwadi as Marine and Coastal Biodiversity National Focal Point at Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management in Ministry of Marine Affairs.

Q12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The project contributes to multiple SDGs including:

- SDG 1: by promoting equitable access to economic and natural resources (1.4) and building resilience amongst poor coastal communities through strengthening sustainable livelihood strategies (1.5).
- SDG 5: by ensuring the roles, skills, knowledge, needs and rights of women as well as men are respected and harnessed in efforts to conserve biodiversity and contribute to human wellbeing
- SDG 8: by supporting entrepreneurship and more productive, resource-efficient market systems

- SDG 14: by strengthening conservation and sustainable management of coastal-marine resources and habitats (14.2) and supporting responsible artisanal fisheries (14.4). The project will also secure long-term protection of coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services on which human wellbeing depends.

According to the UN there are key obstacles identified for achieving the SDGs related to the ocean, such as achieving sufficiently robust protection and the alignment of human activities with regulations. Furthermore many have limited data, tools and capacity which hamper robust fisheries management. There is a particular lack of information on subsistence and small-scale fisheries. This leads to lack of investment, limitations of market access and disregard for the needs of these fisheries.

To address these identified obstacles, FFI will work with communities, government and project partners to build the framework needed to effectively manage Simeulue's small-scale fisheries. Participatory LMMA designation will improve resource ownership and access, with gender roles, market systems, data sharing, and responsible fishing practices considered throughout the project in order to work towards the SDGs identified above.

Section 8 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome 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.).

This may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you should update or refine as necessary.

Twenty communities (31,151 people) reside near PiSiSi MPA and traditionally access marine resources there. The project will work with Panglima Laot to operationalise LMMAs within the MPA, and instigate community-based co-management. This project will work in five villages with a total population of 4,178, focusing on fishing households (1,200 people) to improve fisheries market systems and promote economic development while mitigating pressure on natural resources. Scientific research will determine the effectiveness of these interventions. Learning and evidence will be used to inform policy at Aceh's provincial, decision-making level. This will complement existing work in five other PiSiSi communities.

Output 1

FFI and Flona will conduct Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) surveys in five villages within PiSiSi at project inception and end, developing training modules based on survey results. Surveys and training will reach a minimum of 418 community members (female & male, 10% of target village population). The project will establish LMMA co-management committees in each community, headed by traditional fisheries institutions. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) workshops will then be held, led by Flona alongside FFI, DKP and committees, to inform LMMA design. Based on workshop outcomes, five LMMAs will be designated, with legislative oversight from DKP. Communities will be supported in management activities including voluntary patrols and customary court actions.

Output 2

FFI will lead Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD). Market mapping workshops will involve fishers, market actors and government, and will build market literacy alongside more productive and equitable market system relationships. Participants will identify activities to overcome market blockages for mutual benefit. Activities will largely be carried out by private sector actors with FFI facilitation and monitoring support.

Output 3

Monitoring will determine fish biomass changes inside newly-created LMMAs. Underwater visual census surveys and dedicated spawning aggregation (SPAG) surveys will be conducted by DKP, Syiah Kuala and FFI. Temporal changes will be analysed through project data in combination with 2018 FFI survey results. To assess threatened, economically critical species, leopard and Malabar grouper sightings will be recorded during all surveys. Monitoring data will be shared through a hub (PiSiSi Atlas of Coastal Resources), accessible to project stakeholders.

Output 4

FFI will work with district (Simeulue) and provincial (Aceh) government to drive stronger policy and co-management of both nested LMMAs and MPAs. At both levels, FFI and partners will undertake stakeholder mapping. This will inform development of a district-level Working Group involving LMMA management actors across Simeulue. At provincial level, FFI will support the formation of a MPA management body for Aceh (Indonesian regulation No 23/2014 delegates decision-making to provincial level). This will support the Aceh government in planning and delivering on policy commitments made at a 2018 international forum, with at least one further LMMA network instigated through the management body by project end.

Key staff in Aceh include the Programme Manager, Marine Coordinator and Marine Specialist. They will lead project management, partner coordination, stakeholder liaison, and activity delivery. FFI livelihood and marine specialists will support survey design, monitoring, evaluation and analysis.

Q14. 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 (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. 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.

In the short term, c.1,200 people of five communities committed to responsible small-scale fisheries within PiSiSi MPA will be empowered with the skills, knowledge, rights and networks necessary to properly manage and benefit from their traditional fishing areas. This will be achieved through meaningful participation in LMMA design and management processes and facilitation of more equitable and productive fisheries market systems. Collaboration with stakeholder networks will be newly enabled by project end through creation of LMMA management committees at village level and the LMMA Networks Working Group at district level, linking community representatives with government, enforcement agencies and NGOs.

PiSiSi MPA will be strengthened by the integration of five new LMMAs which support protection by enabling fishers to participate in management. Active community roles in monitoring and enforcement, supplemented by DKP support, will reduce destructive fishing activities including compressor fishing, during the project lifetime, safeguarding traditional fishing livelihoods and reducing current pressure on coral reef ecosystems.

As a result of improved enforcement and shifts away from destructive fishing in the new LMMA areas, overall reef fish biomass will improve and populations of defined functional groups such as grazing herbivores (eg. parrotfish, surgeonfish) and reef-associated large carnivores (eg. grouper, snapper) will be shown to increase from 2018 baselines. Within these broader changes, populations of two globally

threatened grouper species (leopard & Malabar) will specifically increase. Whilst increasing PiSiSi's reef fish biomass, these changes will also improve availability of desirable target species to traditional fishers, thus delivering simultaneous benefits to the ecosystem and local fisheries. Coral reef survey and fisheries catch data collected during this project and FFI's previous work on Simeulue will also be newly accessible by government, scientific bodies, village committees and other stakeholders through the PiSiSi Atlas of Coastal Resources.

In addition to increased prices paid for their catch, multiple other dimensions of wellbeing of both women and men are anticipated to benefit from this project, including: food security; a greater sense of purpose and control of their lives; more equitable participation in decision-making; fairer distribution of the costs and benefits; and increased social cohesion and ability to manage conflicts.

In the long term, this project acts as a step towards the adoption of LMMAs by the 20 communities utilising the PiSiSi area, significantly expanding current usage of these models and catalysing further uptake beyond the project through outcome sharing.

Through engagement with district and province-level policymaking bodies, this project seeks to drive the wider adoption of LMMAs beyond Simeulue as a co-management mechanism for MPAs across Aceh, through activities under Output 4. In the long-term, once this commitment is implemented, all coastal communities in Aceh with traditional use of and responsibility for marine natural resources will benefit.

Q15. Gender

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

In Aceh's rural communities women generally have more domestic responsibilities, fewer rights and privileges, more limited access to (and control over) productive resources, and less of a voice in decision-making than their male peers. Participation in Acehnese customary institutions – and in conservation initiatives - is generally dominated by men despite women possessing their own perspectives on how the health of the marine environment affects their families and communities. Special efforts therefore will be made to address the barriers to equitable meaningful participation and access to benefits of women, particularly those in the poorest households.

Analysis reveals gender differentiated roles in the small-scale artisanal fisheries sector on Simeulue. Women do not fish but they occasionally glean molluscs for home consumption. While not typically involved in mending gear, preparing bait or cleaning, sorting or processing commercial species, they often help artisanal fishers unload their catch. It is uncommon for women to be involved in trading seafood beyond the first transaction level although one local small enterprise is headed by the founder's widow.

Women are active in the local market as end-buyers and consumers of low-value seafood. Activities that limit local availability of these products could negatively affect poorer households, particularly female members. Our focus on adding value to seafood destined for export, not local markets, will avoid this impact.

Women also play important roles in fisher households supporting male members by undertaking the bulk of domestic chores and household budget management. The project will therefore target household financial management training and access to mobile banking services at women.

We will ensure the timing, location and format of all activities are tailored to the different needs of women

and men wherever necessary. To assess the potentially gender-differentiated impacts of the project, our monitoring will use sex-disaggregated data for all relevant indicators.

Q16. 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?

While implementing LMMA development, FFI will create LMMA management plans integrated into customary law which will be respected as part of village constitutions, This strategy will enhance LMMA sustainability beyond the project by respecting and utilising traditional governance mechanisms.

In order to support sustainable implementation of LMMA action plans, training for communities and key stakeholders such as the Panglima Laot is included throughout the project. This will strengthen the capacity of duty bearers to co-manage LMMAs and continue the process, supported by the project's strong institutional framework at local and provincial level. Specifically, the formation of a MPA management body for Aceh and a LMMA Networks Working Group on Simeulue will facilitate continuation of activities beyond the project by bringing together and incentivising actors and decision-makers. Both of these newly created groups will continue to function independently with the support and participation of local communities after project-end.

Systemic approaches to markets, avoiding project-funded subsidies and encouraging private sector investment will enable benefits of the PMSD component to continue beyond project-end.

Reef fish populations in Simeulue will be safeguarded through long term, community-driven exclusion of destructive fishing, thus increasing the resilience of the reef ecosystem to future local and global stressors.

Please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:

No Response

Section 9 - Existing works, Ethics & Safeguarding

Q17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Development of existing work

Please give details:

This project is based on existing work. FFI began working in Simeulue at PiSiSi MPA to demonstrate the importance of locally-led marine management in the archipelago of Simeulue, developing a scalable model of inclusive co-management in which decision making and leadership from significant numbers of focal communities helps to deliver the objectives of PiSiSi MPA.

The lessons learned from this previous work is the starting point for developing more advanced theory and approaches, both to address livelihoods and to monitor impacts, which has been framed more comprehensively into the Darwin Initiative proposal.

FFI has identified that, in order to ensure LMMA management is sustainable and yields benefits to local

people as well as biodiversity, the following components must be present: communities' empowerment, fisheries livelihood security, coral reef health monitoring, and government support.

FFI has piloted conservation stewardship agreements elsewhere in Indonesia and beyond, where indigenous people have their rights and responsibility in protected areas recognised alongside support and incentives for community development. In addition, with stronger relationships with and support from the government, local communities are better able to address conservation issues successfully within their LMMA.

Q17b. 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. Explain how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

Multiple NGOs participate in marine and fisheries activities across Aceh. WCS works in Sabang, Aceh Besar and Aceh Jaya, with a shark and ray focus, whilst WWF work on aquaculture and turtles in Aceh Timur, Aceh Jaya and Aceh Besar. Yayasan Lamjabat also work in Aceh Besar on livelihoods and educational programmes. An existing collaboration mechanism already exists through the Aceh Marine Taskforce which includes multiple NGOs, universities, and government.

In this context, FFI brings significant experience of LMMA approaches, a uniquely longstanding commitment to Aceh and a key role as the only international conservation NGO active in Simeulue.

Q18. Ethics

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

FFI's policy is to ensure its conservation activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised natural resource-dependent women and men. Wherever possible we seek to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing and social equity. As a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (www.thecihr.org) FFI has also committed to respect human rights, promote their protection and realisation within our conservation programmes, and support the governance systems that can secure those rights.

FFI takes a sustainable livelihoods approach to understanding the complexity, diversity and dynamic nature of people's livelihoods. Our work with diverse local stakeholders, both female and male, emphasises local leadership, equitable meaningful participation and fair distribution of the costs and benefits of conservation. Respect for the right of Free Prior and Informed Consent guides project development and implementation and our collaboration with local organisations, Flona and Panglima Laot will support FFI in ensuring that these principles are understood and respected throughout our work with Acehnese people.

Biodiversity surveys and any specimen collection will be undertaken with the permission of customary institutions, relevant government agencies, and the Indonesian Institute of Science, based on Indonesian law and international standards. Indigenous and local knowledge will be respected and, wherever relevant, will be used alongside other scientific approaches and methods.

FFI has global policies to which all staff and offices must adhere, including anti-bribery, data protection, health and safety, and travel which we would be pleased to share on request.

Q19. Safeguarding

(see Guidance Note 3.8)

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, we would like projects to ensure they have the appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please tick the box to confirm you have relevant policies in place and that these can be available on request.

Checked

Section 10 - Biodiversity & Project Information

Q20. 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?

Local communities

FFI will conduct Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey in 5 villages where the results of the KAP will be disseminated through district-level stakeholder consultation workshops and village meetings. As the next steps, FFI will produce information and education materials, developed and targeted according to the results of the KAP survey. These will be disseminated across the communities as needed to increase understanding and influence behaviour change to the benefit of LMMA management.

The LMMA management plan will be developed with participation from all stakeholder groups. Once finalised, information on the plan will be disseminated through a booklet and through meetings. This will also be shared with communities not directly engaged in this project but who are also dependent on the MPA to support better coordination and cooperation within and between LMMAs.

Local government

FFI will disseminate the results of biodiversity and fish market surveys to the relevant stakeholders. The data will be stored by the Ecological Data and Information Centre unit in the marine and fisheries department, using the PiSiSi Atlas of Coastal Resources to make data accessible to users. Analysis of the data can then be used for advocacy of critical habitats and species within PiSiSi MPA in terms of maintenance and protection.

National & International

Activities, results and events will be posted on FFI's website, newsletters and networks.

The market system work will be documented and communicated to a wider set of government actors (in Indonesia) and private sector actors and NGOs (Indonesia/ internationally) to provide guidance to others on how, using PMSD, sustainable use of biodiversity can provide a wide range of wellbeing benefits.

Project results will be shared at a minimum of one regional and one international conference.

Q21. 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.

Based on the results of the Year 1 KAP survey, FFI will conduct awareness program in five villages and 10 schools. To implement this, FFI will take a training-of-trainers approach; specifically the teachers will be the trainers of their students and the Panglima Laot will be the trainers for their peoples. Developing the capacity of existing systems and institutions will contribute to the sustainability of this project and mean the message is more likely to be heard and understood, as the mechanism for delivery is known and trusted.

FFI expects to include specific capacity building activities within the LMMA management plan, to support implementation of the plan overall. This capacity building support will be targeted to the Panglima Laot and village institutions, although the exact participants in capacity-building activities will be determined through consultations with communities, recognising the particular need to ensure women are represented.

Capacity for facilitating and maintaining more productive, equitable relationships within market systems important to natural resource dependent communities will be increased among all market actors, as well as some partners. This will be achieved through action learning/training in market literacy, participatory market mapping and action plan development, implementation and M&E. Capacity for adaptive management to respond to future changes will be embedded with local actors within the market system by empowering them to take the lead in identifying challenges and taking appropriate action.

Q22. Access to project information

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

FFI is a science-based organisation committed to an evidence-based approach to conservation. The project will make analytical outputs publicly available through FFI's website and paper. Additional outputs, such as government submissions, research findings, trainings manuals, reports, 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, potentially in FFI's *Oryx* ("the international journal of conservation"). Cambridge University Press allows FFI to make a certain production of *Oryx* content freely available for some weeks following publication and we will publicise this article via our social media channels and to the relevant media.

Project information will be shared directly through meetings with DKP and biodiversity data recorded in a dedicated database. FFI will also support this information to be shared with the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network through the relevant government bodies as needed.

Information on Simeulue communities will be anonymous and shared with DKP to support their objectives in achieving local sustainable development.

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q23. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome

if funded. 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.

Impact:

The coral reef ecosystems of PiSiSI MPA are resilient and support productive fisheries as a result of locally-managed marine areas which protect marine biodiversity and yield benefits for coastal communities.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

Outcome:

By 2022, members of five coastal communities (1,200 people) and relevant stakeholders are empowered to sustainably co-manage PiSiSi MPAs with associated improvements in coral reef ecosystem health

0.1. The use of compressor fishing and other destructive fishing methods is reduced in PiSiSi MPA year on year throughout the project period, compared with 2017 baseline of 0.4 incidents detected per patrol.

0.2. By 2022, there is at least 10% increase in income for fisher households in 5 LMMA communities (total 1,200 people, of whom 50% female) (milestone target of 5% by end of year 2)

0.3 By 2022, at least 85% of target groups report improvements in locally defined non-monetary dimensions of well-being

0.4 By 2022, c. 11,000ha of LMMAs is newly under organised co-management by communities and government representatives (tentative target based on area of 5 existing LMMAs in PiSiSi; exact target will result from community consultations)

0.5. By 2022, fish biomass across the MPA increases relative to 2018 baseline including no decrease in abundance, variety or fish size (2018 data is currently under analysis; baseline to be finalised

0.1. Annual SMART patrol reports produced for 2019, 2020, and 2021

0.2. 6-monthly fisheries catch surveys and fish trader financial record collection from 2019-2022. End of project participatory impact assessment in 2022

0.3 End of project participatory impact assessment and KAP surveys

0.4. MPA & LMMA Networks annual plan for 2019, 2020, and 2021

0.5. Ecological survey results

The observed decrease in compressor fishing in previously designated LMMAs, following an increase in community and government patrolling, is repeated in the five LMMAs included in this project.

The coral reef ecosystems of PiSiSi MPA are not affected by a mass mortality bleaching event, typhoon or other unforeseeable natural stressor.

Catch per unit effort for fishers does not decline significantly over project period due to external factors

Through this and other initiatives, 40-50% of communities dependent on MPA resources will be engaged in conservation activities through LMMAs. We assume that the remaining 50% do not change from their existing behavior so as to compromise the overall health of the MPA.

before project starts)

Output 1:

By 2022, five coastal communities are engaged in co-management of new LMMA areas within PiSiSi MPA

1.1. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) related to LMMAs show positive change at 5 new LMMA sites by Year 3, with at least 85% of respondents showing an improvement from Year 1 baseline. Target for surveys is 10% of population in target villages (total population 4178), therefore 418 people, 50% men and 50% women)

1.2. By the end of year one, five community-based management committees are formed including 15% representation from women/ poorest households, from a baseline of 0.

1.3. LMMA designation and zonation action plans, including patrolling, are created in five target communities by mid-point of Year 2 based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).

1.4. Five LMMAs are approved by target communities and designated in collaboration with district fisheries authorities by end of Year 2

1.5 Patrol and monitoring activities in five new LMMAs reach the following targets by project end from baseline of zero:

1.1. KAP surveys delivered and reports produced in 2019 and 2022.

1.2. Community committee structure, determined based-on gender-representative selection criteria, confirmed by end of Year 1.

1.3. Community action plans documented by mid-point of Year 2, including the following components:

- LMMA management plan documents, demarcation maps.
- Panglima Laot and community member training schedule
- Patrol reporting schedule
- Socio-economic and biological monitoring schedule

1.4. Five LMMA designations finalised and documented.

1.5. Patrol activity records and periodic reports

No Response

- a. 100% of community reports shared with government officials
 - b. Routine patrols take place in each LMMA with 10 patrols per year by Year 3.
 - c. Collaborative patrols involving government & enforcement personnel take place in PiSiSi MPA 3 times/ year by Year 3.
-

Output 2:

Fishers, market actors and supporting organisations have improved understanding of the fisheries market system and collaborate to create equitable relationships within it.

2.1. Members of 5 LMMA fisher households trained in market literacy (at least 25% women) by end Year 1 (gender representation is determined due to the assessed need for different aspects of market literacy training according to male and female roles within market systems)

2.2. Fishers, seafood traders, SMEs, processor/export companies and supporting agencies participate in fisheries market mapping and action planning (at least 10% women) by end Year 1 (gender representation is determined due to the assessed male and female roles within market systems)

2.3. At least 50% of LMMA fishers and traders receive training and on-going mentoring in quality control, cold chain maintenance and financial management, by project end, from a baseline of 0.

2.4 % of female and male participants who demonstrate improved market literacy and relationships (50% end of Year 2; 75% end of Year 3).

2.1 Sex-disaggregated participants lists; training workshop and exposure visit reports

2.2 Sex-disaggregated participant lists, market maps and action plans

2.3 Records of training, quarterly monitoring meetings and discussions with companies, fishers and traders; field observation notes of changes in practice

2.4 Annual progress evaluation meetings. End of project gendered Participatory Impact Assessment

Seafood traders/ companies appreciate that supporting responsible fishers to improve product quality will improve their own bottom line and are willing to increase unit purchase price accordingly.

Fishers are willing and able to put new knowledge gained through training and mentoring into practice.

Output 3:

By 2022, coral reef fish biomass within the MPA has increased compared to 2018 baseline, with ecological data made accessible through the PiSiSi Atlas of Coastal Resources

3.1. By end of project, herbivorous and fisheries target species biomass (reef fish species) increases by at least 10% within the MPA compared to 2018 FFI baseline (2018 data is currently under analysis; baseline to be finalised before project starts)

3.2 Observed numbers of IUCN Red listed species in the MPA, including at least leopard and Malabar grouper, are maintained throughout the project period

3.3 Observed abundance of grouper spawning aggregations (SPAGs) shows a minimum increase of 10% by end of project period

3.4. Ecological monitoring data collected under this output are available to stakeholders through the 'PiSiSi Atlas of Coastal Resources' online database, updated annually

3.1. Coral reef fish assemblage surveys (underwater visual census) conducted in Year 1 and Year 3

3.2. Encounter rates with priority grouper species recorded during annual coral reef fish surveys (see 3.1)

3.3 Spawning aggregation (SPAG) surveys conducted in Year 1 and Year 3

3.4 The 'PiSiSi Atlas of Coastal Resources' inventory is online by end of Year 2, updated by end of Year 3

No Response

Output 4: Marine resource governance actors in Simeulue and Aceh are empowered and motivated to co-manage LMMA and MPA networks in line with policy commitments	4.1 Marine resource management stakeholders at provincial and district levels are analysed and mapped by end of Year 1	4.1. Stakeholder analysis report	<i>No Response</i>
	4.2 District Fisheries Authority (DKP) approves formation of LMMA Networks Working Group by Q1 of Year 2	4.2 District fisheries authority decree, formalising the requirement for co-management of LMMAs in Simeulue through the LMMA Networks Working Group	
	4.3 An LMMA Networks Working Group has been established on Simeulue Island under a Governor's Decree by middle of year 2, and is active by end of year 2	4.3 Working Group establishment documentation, meeting minutes, attendance records and records of actions arising from meetings	
	4.4 Province-level MPA management body founded through initial meeting by end of Year 2	4.4 Governor decree authorising MPA management body. Minutes and action points from initial meeting	
	4.5 MPA management body instigates at least one further LMMA network within Aceh province by project end	4.5 Documentation of management body actions, meeting records with partner communities for new LMMA network	

Output 5: *No Response* *No Response* *No Response*
No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities (each Activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

The word count for each individual activity should be no more than 25 words.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.1

Activity Details

Conduct Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys in target communities at project start and end

Activity details

Activity Number

1.2

Activity Details

Deliver training and outreach in five target communities to socialise LMMA concept

Activity details

Activity Number

1.3

Activity Details

Support the formation of LMMA management committees headed by Panglima Laot representatives

Activity details

Activity Number

1.4

Activity Details

Conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) of traditional fishing areas, priority habitats and other factors influencing LMMA zonation and designation

Activity details

Activity Number

1.5

Activity Details

Support formal designation of LMMAs in collaboration with authorities

Activity details

Activity Number

1.6

Activity Details

Support, with technical advice and data, the creation of LMMA action plans based on results of 1.4

Activity details

Activity Number

1.7

Activity Details

Train and support community members to undertake SMART patrol activities, including both independently-led and collaborative patrols

Activity details

Activity Number

1.8

Activity Details

Facilitate the participation of government and enforcement agency personnel in LMMA co-management patrols which also involve communities

Activity details

Activity Number

1.9

Activity Details

Support, with facilitation and knowledge of good practice, committees to conduct and oversee LMMA management actions as defined in action plans

Activity details

Activity Number

2.1

Activity Details

Conduct market literacy training with selected participants from five communities

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2

Activity Details

Conduct participatory market mapping & action planning workshops

Activity details

Activity Number

2.3

Activity Details

Organise and support exposure visits for fishers and traders to mainland seafood markets

Activity details

Activity Number

2.4

Activity Details

Provide training in quality control, cold chain maintenance & financial management, and provide on-going mentoring to trainees

Activity details

Activity Number

2.5

Activity Details

Hold quarterly monitoring meetings with market actors

Activity details

Activity Number

2.6

Activity Details

Hold an annual progress evaluation workshop

Activity details

Activity Number

2.7

Activity Details

Conduct an end of project participatory impact assessment

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1

Activity Details

Undertake coral reef fish assemblage surveys in new LMMA areas

Activity details

Activity Number

3.2

Activity Details

Undertake Spawning Aggregation (SPAG) surveys in new LMMA areas

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3

Activity Details

Disseminate the results of the reef fish and SPAG surveys with target communities and key stakeholders.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4

Activity Details

Upload (annually) data to the 'PiSiSi Atlas of Coastal Resources' online database

Activity details

Activity Number

3.5

Activity Details

Present, train, and support use of the database with key resource governors and data users

Activity details

Activity Number

4.1

Activity Details

Undertake a preliminary analysis of resource governance stakeholders at district and provincial level

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2

Activity Details

Secure district authority decree formalising the creation of the LMMA Networks Working Group on Simeulue

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3

Activity Details

Facilitate initial meetings and arising activities for LMMA Networks Working Group

Activity details

Activity Number

4.4

Activity Details

Found the MPA management body and facilitate initial meeting and workplan creation with support from a provincial-level Governor's decree

Activity details

Activity Number

4.5

Activity Details

Secure commitment for at least one further LMMA programme to be rolled out in Aceh through activities of the MPA management body

Activity details

Activity Number

0.1

Activity Details

Monitor fisheries catch data through surveys of fish landing sites and fish traders in LMMA communities (outcome level monitoring activity)

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

Q24. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add 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.

↓ **FFI Indonesia Implementation Timetable**

📅 03/12/2018

🕒 10:02:46

📄 xlsx 19.2 KB

Section 13 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q25. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see "Finance for Darwin and IWT Guidance").

The project team will develop monitoring and evaluation tools in the inception phase period, with support from FFI technical specialists. Outcomes and output indicators will be presented at an M&E workshop to build understanding across project partners. During project implementation, FFI will undertake a quarterly review to gain feedback on project progress, review data, and make amendments as need to achieve the project outcome.

Output 1

The pre- and post-project KAP survey will be designed to capture changes in wellbeing (additional to income) as well as knowledge, attitudes and practice to LMMAs specifically; this will enable outcome-level social changes to be assessed through this project. The KAP survey results will be used to profile fisheries, and based on this profiling, training packages will be designed and delivered. All training will include pre- and post-training assessments, and through our ongoing presence in these communities, FFI and Flona will also assess the application of learning from the training after the event (e.g. 6 months later, but according to the skills learnt).

Output 2

With support from FFI's Livelihoods & Governance Adviser, changes in the fisheries market system will be assessed through quarterly monitoring meetings and annual progress evaluation workshops. The latter will involve exploring and recording progress against joint action plans developed during initial market mapping workshops, identifying enabling and hindering factors to progress, and updating the market maps and next steps in the action plans with all key stakeholders. Catch data and traders' and fishers' financial records will be used to monitor and evaluate changes in costs incurred and prices paid to fishers. An end-of-project

gender-differentiated Participatory Impact Assessment will enable stakeholders to identify additional, non-monetary community-defined impacts resulting from both the markets and LMMA governance work.

Output 3

The coral reef fish assemblage surveys (underwater visual census) will be carried out yearly to ensure the target species biomass (reef fish species) is increasing within the new LMMA areas compared to the 2018 baseline survey, including additional data capture for Red-Listed species (leopard and Malabar grouper), and dedicated surveys of spawning aggregations for key fishery species. Survey design and delivery will be led by FFI with participation from the University of Syiah Kuala. The PiSiSi Atlas of Coastal Resources will be online by end of Year 1, will act as a platform for project M&E data and updated annually to enable ongoing monitoring.

Output 4

Stakeholder's analysis will be led by FFI. The Aceh Marine Coordinator and Aceh Marine Specialist will monitor the resources of key marine management stakeholders at provincial and district levels, and engage them accordingly. They will also monitor and support policy level work, including (at Aceh level) the formation of the Governors Decree and the development of an MPA management plan, and (at district level) the establishment of the LMMA network group.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)

Number of days planned for M&E	120
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	8

Section 14 - Funding and Budget

Q26. Budget

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

Darwin and IWT Budget Template

Please refer to the Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance for more information.

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 your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

📄 **FFI Indonesia budget**

📅 03/12/2018

🕒 10:03:22

📎 xlsx 44.26 KB

Q27. 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.

The budget was calculated by using estimated amounts from the actual project implementation in Simeulue by FFI. This area is remote and far from Banda Aceh therefore local travel, accommodation, and other meeting arrangements are needed. However, based on our existing experience of working in Simeulue, FFI has worked out the most efficient travel and logistic arrangements to ensure successful implementation.

Salaries are appropriate to local standards and include social benefits and securities. The funding will be spent effectively and efficiently by applying financial good practices (FFI policy or donor policy, whichever is the more stringent), such as requesting quotes for products and services in order to find the best price offer. Financial expenditure will be monitored monthly by our regional and in-country finance teams.

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 cost are largely focussed on training and capacity building, while ensuring technical and financial accountability.

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.

Computers, printers, patrol uniform and other field equipment that will be purchased during the project implementation will be transferred to the relevant local NGO partner. These will be used by the partner to enable them to continue activities after this project ends, insofar as they are still usable after the project ends.

Q29. Match funding (co-financing)

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

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, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
N/A	0	GBP	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
15 November 2018	FFI Arcadia Fund		GBP	<p>FFI has secured funding from Arcadia – a charitable trust of Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin - to support our global portfolio of marine projects until 2024, with the pre-approval to allocate funding through our internal grant-giving mechanisms.</p> <p>FFI's internal funding decisions are made on an annual basis. The Arcadia Fund Manager is aware of and supportive of this Darwin Initiative proposal, and is willing to consider a proposal for the level of match funding indicated.</p>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

No
Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q30. Financial Risk Management

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.

Aceh inflation rates are close to the Indonesia inflation rate. The actual year-on-year inflation as of October 2018 is 3.16%, close to the target established by the Government for 2018 (3.5% with $\pm 1\%$ deviation) proving that inflation is under control and reflecting the stability of economy. The budget proposed for this project, especially for staff costs, has considered the inflation rate factor as component to determine cost of living adjustment.

In the budget, FFI has used an exchange rate of IDR 19,466 for 1 GBP. This is taken from FFI internal rate system as of 2 November 2018, based on monthly averages using Oanda. FFI is confident the rate used is moderate and will safeguard against currency fluctuations during the course of this project that could negatively impact implementation.

Both Banda Aceh (FFI main Aceh office location where financial support is based) and Simeulue have bank offices and ATMs available. Cash for project purpose will be transferred through banks, not by cash, to avoid the risks associated with cash handling.

FFI has a set procedure for internal controls, such as bank reconciliation, delegation of authorities, and segregation of duties which FFI is confident are able to mitigate against fraud.

Section 15 - FCO Notifications

Q31. FCO Notifications

Please put an X in 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.

Checked

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 Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

No

Section 16 - Certification

Q32. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of




£338,063.00

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 uploaded CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- I have uploaded our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report.

Checked

Name	Matthew Walpole
Position in the organisation	Senior Director, Conservation Programmes
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 MW signature black  27/11/2018  20:54:10  jpg 20.39 KB
Date	03 December 2018

Section 17 - Submission Checklist

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance (including Guidance for Applicants and Finance for Darwin and IWT Guidance)	Checked
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Checked
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Checked

Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Checked
Have you checked that your budget is complete and correctly adds up?	Checked
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual?	Checked
Have you uploaded a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff on this project, including the Project Leader?	Checked
Have you uploaded a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations?	Checked
Have you included a cover letter from the lead organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed?	Checked
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Checked
Have you uploaded a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Checked
Have you checked the Darwin website to ensure there are no late updates?	Checked
Have you read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK?	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 this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organization, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).