

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Projects Darwin Initiative, Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, and Darwin Plus Half Year Report

Note: If there is any confidential information within the report that you do not wish to be shared on our website, please ensure you clearly highlight this.

Submission Deadline: 31st October 2023

Project reference	28-015
Project title	Delivering public-private partnerships to benefit farmers and biodiversity in Sulawesi
Country(ies)/territory(ies)	North Sulawesi, Indonesia
Lead partner	Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia Program
Partner(s)	BNWNP - Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park Authority, PT Cargill, Forestry Agency of North Sulawesi Province, FMU II - Forest Management Unit II - Bolsel - Boltim, Bappelitbangda - Research and Development Agency of Bolaang Mongondow Selatan District, BSIP - Agriculture Research and Development Agency, NAM and International Coconut Community
Project leader	Jeni Pareira
Report date and number (e.g. HYR1)	30 April 2023 - 30 September 2023, HYR Report 4
Project website/blog/social media	

Outline progress over the last 6 months (April – Sept) against the agreed project implementation timetable (if your project has started less than 6 months ago, please report on the period since start up to end September).

During this reporting period, activities have focused on training farmers in pilot villages to improve capacity in producing wildlife-friendly agricultural commodities. We have assisted five villages, one (Matayangan) located inside the Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park/BNWNP (enclave) and four villages (Mataindo, Mataindo Utara, Torosik and Adow) located in the buffer zone. We have delivered training (with materials developed based on the farmer needs assessment) in seven modules to support the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and biodiversity conservation, and to support increased productivity and profitability. Training has been delivered in line with the seasonal agricultural calendar and has been conducted in workshops and on demonstration plots (especially for agroforestry). In addition, we have been working closely with the Agricultural Instruments Standardisation Agency (Badan Standarisasi Instrumen Pertanian/BSIP), who run a palm research centre in Manado. BSIP has delivered additional training to the project's facilitated farmers in coconut agri-business.

Farmers have also continued mapping their farmland in the Binerean Corridor and the Matayangan area. This mapping provides the basis for supply chain information on the legality/sustainability of coconut or other agricultural commodity production. It also supports monitoring of deforestation and land-use change in the landscape.

At the wider landscape level, following our support for the North Sulawesi Provincial Government and the BNWNP Authority to facilitate the multi-stakeholder Essential Ecosystem Area Forum (Forum KEE), we have been working to strengthen the forum by including more

members and mobilising additional resources (as agreed in the February 2023 meeting). This has included inviting BSIP and Cargill to be the members of the KEE Forum. Since then, in collaboration with our team, BSIP has also supported the provision of Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) training for the communities in the pilot villages.

Further to this, along with the Bolaang Mongondow Selatan (Bolsel) District Government, we have also met with the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM STCC) and the International Coconut Community (ICC) to assess the potential for collaboration and to mobilise support from those agencies. A series of meetings has been held to determine the focus area and strategic interventions for a targeted collaboration. In the first phase, WCS, the local government, NAM-CSSTC and ICC agreed to develop the Sustainable Coconut Roadmap (also involving BSIP). The roadmap aims to support GAP in the coconut sector to support improved production and livelihoods, as well as biodiversity conservation, with NAM outlining their commitment to supporting the district government with the budget for this for the first year.

Finally, we have participated in the International Coconut Conference (23rd September 2023) as a resource speaker to share lessons from the project. The Conference was part of the World Coconut Day 2023 Celebrations scheduled from 21st-25th September 2023 in Gorontalo and provided an opportunity to share lessons and highlight the importance of integrating biodiversity conservation into sustainable commodity initiatives.

Output 1: An assessment framework and monitoring system is established across the landscape, enabling the BNWNP and FMU authorities and the multi-stakeholder partnership to implement and adapt approaches within a forest management strategy that integrates forest protection, restoration and sustainable agricultural production.

Activity 1.1. Develop biodiversity, farmer socio-economic, flooding and deforestation indicators in consultation with project stakeholders

As previously reported, indicators for biodiversity, farmer socio-economic data, flooding and deforestation have been developed with key stakeholders. These include:

- Key biodiversity indicators agreed with the BNWNP and KPHP II Bolsel Authorities, including the populations and habitat conditions of four key species: Anoa (*Bubalus depressicornis*), Babirusa (*Babyrousa celebensis*), Maleo (*Macrocephalon maleo*) and black crested macaque (*Macaca nigra*).
- Socio-economic indicators agreed by developing a socio-economic survey in collaboration with the Bolsel District's Research and Development Agency (conducted in 2022).
- High Conservation Value (HCV) areas: WCS IP, the District Government of Bolsel, the North Sulawesi Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA), the BNWNP Authority and Forest Management Unit II collaborated in carrying out a participatory HCV assessment (which was crucial in the recognition of the Binerean Corridor as an Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) and the formation of the KEE Forum).
- Flooding: level of erosion and sedimentation risk in Bolsel District.

Activity 1.2. Develop a land-use monitoring system to establish farmland, forest and flooding risk baselines, identify priority areas, create deforestation alerts and monitoring project progress

As reported previously, we have developed a system to establish farmland, forest and flooding baselines and monitor progress, including:

- Deforestation baselines (2015-2020) (annual deforestation rate of 0.33%)
- Land use change for 2020-2021 (annual deforestation rate of 0.25%)
- Continued monitoring of deforestation within BNWNP and its buffer zone area and, together with the BNWNP team (analysis of the rate of deforestation for the 2022-2023 period is ongoing)

- Training farmers in participatory mapping and GPS use for farmland mapping (December 2022), with farmers continuing to map their land in the Binerean corridor and Matayangan area. As of September 2023, a total of 1,212 farm plots have been mapped, owned by 737 farmers. This includes 372 plots in Mataindo, 85 in Adow, 314 in Torosik, 154 in Matayangan and 287 in Mataindo Utara village.
- Sedimentation analysis to assess levels of erosion and sedimentation risk, as a proxy for flooding risk. We are now building on this in a research collaboration with students to assess and identify flood prone areas including land use suitability which is evaluated based on flood topography maps. In this research we use a Geographic Information System (GIS) approach integrating data from recorded flood events in the Binerean. Key factors utilised in the modelling include land contours, vegetation cover, evapotranspiration, and rainfall patterns.

Activity 1.3. Conduct biodiversity surveys and assess trends of priority species and their forest habitat across the landscape.

We have continued biodiversity surveys in this reporting period. In April 2023, the BNWNP Authorities and WCS IP conducted a biodiversity survey using camera trap to monitor the population and habitat condition of four key species of anoa (*Bubalus depressicornis*), babirusa (*Babyrousa celebensis*), maleo (*Macrocephalon maleo*), and black crested macaque (*Macaca nigra*) in the BNWNP and in the area for other land uses (APL- *area penggunaan lain*, which includes APL areas in the Binerean corridor, which is the main corridor area for maleo, connecting the forest habitat and nesting grounds at the coast). The last step of the survey (pick up and compile data from the camera traps) was just completed in October 2023. Currently, we are working on data management and metadata tagging; anticipated to be completed by early December 2023.

We have also continued assessments in the permanent site for biodiversity monitoring in the APL area in the wildlife refuge (part of the Binerean Wildlife Corridor). As reported previously, this includes 33 stations of Variable Circular Plot (VCP) for estimating bird populations, six line transects for mammals and primates, and 33 plots for assessing vegetation structure and composition. From this site, we have found 66 bird species in the Binerean area (species richness). The highest species diversity of 48 species was observed in forest habitat, compared to 30 found in agricultural habitats, 15 in shrubs, and 11 in wetlands/swamps. The results of Shannon Wiener's diversity analysis showed that, with diverse vegetation types and more types of feed available, forest habitat types and agricultural habitats had high diversity indices ($H'=3.50$ and $H'=3.21$, respectively) (compared to moderate diversity in wetland and shrub habitats: $H'=2.35$ and $H'=2.68$).

We also assessed Beta diversity to assess the change in species diversity between ecosystems/habitat types. This showed that bird diversity between forest and shrub habitat types had a fairly high similarity (0.74), likely because the surveyed bush habitat was very close to the forest or was once a forest that had been cleared.

Activity 1.4. Conduct farmer surveys to assess socio-economic conditions of farmers across the landscape.

As previously reported, we conducted socio-economic surveys in 2022 in collaboration with the Bolsel District's Research and Development Agency. From this survey, we compiled and analysed the baseline of socio-economic indicators to be monitored during the project. The socio-economic survey was carried out in seven villages (North Mataindo, South Tobayagan, Deaga, Adow, Mataindo, Torosik and Iligon) with a total of 425 respondents (including 260 men and 165 women) and 21 key informants. The age range of respondents was from 18 to 65 years. The formal education of female respondents was found to be higher than that of male respondents. Most respondents were farmers who typically own their own land. Respondents reported several annual crops, including cloves, coconut, cocoa, and coffee, to have the most

economic value. Most of the respondents reported experiencing wildlife conflict in their land, including with wild boar, yaki (black crested macaque) and rats. Few respondents are members of farmer groups or cooperatives, and few have received training or assistance related to agricultural activities in the past.

Results of this survey recommended that there is a need to improve community participation in managing natural resources, increase socialisation of the operational rules or regulations and the management of local conservation areas of Bolsel, conduct law enforcement and improve surveillance, and increase stakeholder collaboration to support the management effectiveness of the area (including community involvement in managing natural resources).

Output 2: >500 smallholder farmers in Bolsel are committed to forest protection and restoration, and have viable livelihoods from sustainable agriculture practices, supported by a multi-stakeholder partnership

Activity 2.1. Engage government, private sector and community stakeholders to establish a multi-stakeholder forum that develops a strategy for integrated forest protection, restoration and sustainable agricultural production

As previously reported, we have been supporting the KEE Forum as a multi-stakeholder governance forum for the landscape. We have been working to strengthen the forum by including more members and mobilising additional resources (as agreed in the February 2023 meeting). This has included inviting BSIP and Cargill to be the members of the KEE Forum. Since then, in collaboration with our team, BSIP has also supported the provision of Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) training for the communities in the pilot villages and become actively involved in joint management activities in the Binerean Corridor, also inviting the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC) and the International Coconut Community (ICC) to be actively involved.

Following this, along with Bolsel District Government and BSIP, we met with the NAM CSSTC and ICC to assess the potential for collaboration and to mobilise support from those agencies. A series of meetings has been held to determine the focus area and strategic interventions for a targeted collaboration. In the first phase, WCS, the local government, BSIP, NAM-CSSTC and ICC agreed to develop the Sustainable Coconut Roadmap. The roadmap aims to support GAP in the coconut sector to support improved production and livelihoods, as well as biodiversity conservation. It outlines support for the identification of available coconut resources in the Binerean Corridor, the development of a sustainable coconut processing industry that can meet international market demand, and to increase the incomes of coconut farmers in the area surrounding the Binerean Corridor. The Bolsel District Government and NAM CSSTC discussed opportunities for collaboration in training on techniques of tissue culture for coconut, aquaculture, international certificate training for coconut development, vegetable oil and training for women and youth entrepreneurship. As a follow up on this proposal, NAM CSSTC requested that Bolsel District Government develop a desk study of available resources and existing conditions in the sector. In June, the proposal was approved by NAM CSSTC. In July 2023, NAM CSSTC, ICC, BSIP and Bolsel Government had a coordination meeting and field visit to demonstration plots in Mopopungu to discuss the coconut roadmap and align activities. NAM has also since outlined their commitment to supporting the district government with the budget for this for the first year.

Activity 2.2. Conduct farmer needs assessment, including knowledge and application of GAP, farmer organisation, assessment of access to inputs, markets and finance

The needs assessment was conducted in year 1. Since then, 923 farmers have been registered and have committed to participate in the project, and we are now conducting community assistance in five villages (Mataindo, Mataindo Utara, Torosik, Adow and Matayangan).

Activity 2.3. Conduct Participatory Rural Appraisals with communities to develop conservation agreements and identify challenges, needs and opportunities

As previously reported, conservation agreements have been secured in each pilot village (on a voluntary basis). These demonstrate a commitment to:

1. Support and actively apply GAP in their farming practices.
2. Proactively conduct any activities to prevent environmental disaster, such as forest fire, flood, landslide, through the implementation of ecosystem restoration and land rehabilitation
3. Reduce any destructive activities such as encroachment and illegal logging, illegal animal hunting and trading, and reduce the utilisation of agro-chemical substances.
4. Actively participate in any capacity building activities/training.
5. Actively establish collaboration with multi-stakeholders, including farmer groups, village and district government, FMU II Bolsel-Boltim, BNWNP Authority, BKSDA North Sulawesi, Palm Research Agency, Protected Area and Watershed Management Agency, Manado State Polytechnic (Polimdo), CSOs (WCS IP, etc), and private sector (Cargill).

Activity 2.4. Assess landscape agricultural, value chain and alternative livelihood opportunities

We have continued to assess the results of the agricultural, value chain, and livelihood opportunities assessment conducted by Manado State Polytechnic (Polimdo). The findings highlighted the low prices received for, and opportunities for farmers to profit from, coconut and copra. It therefore emphasises the importance of improving supply chain efficiency to improve price and to develop value-added products from coconut (virgin coconut oil; VCO, nata de coco, coconut water, coconut flour, coconut milk, biodiesel, coco fibre, activated carbon, charcoal briquettes and others) and other sources (clove oil, candlenut oil, etc.). This has informed our training and ongoing strategy for community engagement and support.

Activity 2.5. Design and deliver a farmer training programme on GAP, institutional strengthening, support for rehabilitation, agroforestry or intercropping

We have continued to deliver training through Farmer Field Schools. We have developed the training programme and associated training materials in line with the farmer needs assessment and based on discussions with relevant stakeholders. Modules include an introduction to the designations and requirements around village and forest areas; good agricultural practices for coconut; agroforestry; organic agriculture; living in harmony with wildlife; alternative livelihoods and business management.

In total, we have now trained 578 farmers and 25 Key Farmers and developed three demonstration plots for agroforestry (in Binerean, Mopopungu and Matayangan).

In June 2023, WCS, Cargill, BSIP, BNWNP Authority and Bolsel Government conducted joint monitoring of the Farmer Field Schools. This included a discussion with the Bupati of Bolsel, who was supportive of our work and emphasised his hopes for further collaboration. We visited the Mopopungu demonstration plot in Mataindo and discussed with farmers about the challenges they face, including pests and diseases, aging trees, seedlings (especially bido¹), and insufficient fertilizer. Farmers reported that GAP training and knowledge on alternative livelihoods are useful. BSIP explained that bido are mostly suitable across North Sulawesi, however it depends on their maintenance. We must consider the suitability of land for bido given it requires monoculture and thus may have negative impacts on diversity and connectivity. The discussions further reiterated the importance of intercropping, with candlenut,

¹ Bido is a dwarf coconut (genjah coconut). Seedlings from Bido, Morota - North Maluku. Bido can be harvested at the age of 2-3 years, large fruit size (60-70cm) with a copra content up to 53%.

durian, clove, cacao, and lemon been identified as suitable and able to provide additional sources of income

In August - October, WCS IP and BSIP distributed coconut seedlings and multi purpose tree species (MPTS) seedlings from BSIP Palma and Watershed Management and Protected Forest Tondano (BPDASHL) in Kima, Manado and Batu Putih, Bitung. This included the provision of 5,000 coconut seedlings and up to 17,000 MPTS seedlings, including durian, avocado, candlenut, nutmeg, *nantu*, and *gaharu*.

Activity 2.6. Conduct a feasibility assessment for value addition in the coconut supply chain and other potential additional sources of income, and develop draft business plan

We have scoped the potential for value addition in the coconut supply chain (VCO, coconut flour, nata de coco, hydro coco, organic fertiliser, cocopeat, etc.) as well as other potential additional sources of income from other products (nutmeg derivatives, candlenut oil, clove oil). We have carried out training, particularly targeting women's groups, in two villages to support value addition and the development of new products (e.g., passion fruit syrup, coconut/palm sugar, nutmeg juice, butterfly pea tea etc.). We have trained a total of 97 farmers (90 women). We continue to collaborate with BSIP to develop this further and are currently processing legal and administrative aspects to advance their support.

Output 3: A co-management model for protecting biodiversity, forest and ecosystem services is designed and implemented across the landscape

Activity 3.1. Conduct multi-stakeholder meetings to jointly develop and support implementation of co-management plan in high conservation value forests

We have been supporting the North Sulawesi Provincial Government and BNWNP Authority in the KEE Forum. Following our meeting in February 2023, the Forum KEE is in the process of finalising its 2023-2024 action plan and roadmap for Binerean Corridor Management. As part of roadmap and action plan development, the Forum KEE held a field visit to the Binerean Corridor in June 2023. Meanwhile, we are also supporting the incorporating of the action plan and roadmap into North Sulawesi province's green growth development plan.

We have also been working closely with the Bolsel District Government to support the development of a Sustainable Coconut Roadmap for the district. The Roadmap aims to support GAP for improved coconut production and biodiversity conservation.

Activity 3.2. Train and support community-government ranger teams to patrol BNWNP and FMU and conduct community outreach

WCS IP continues to support our key government partners including the BNWNP, North Sulawesi Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) and FMU II Bolsel Boltim through capacity building training, and the delivery of SMART patrols.

During this reporting period, WCS facilitated SMART patrol mentoring events for four SMART patrol data operators at BKSDA North Sulawesi on 3 August 2023 and four data operators at the BNWNP on 14 September 2023. WCS also facilitated a one-day workshop for BKSDA North Sulawesi to identify high-risk and priority areas for patrolling.

From April – September 2023, the two patrol teams conducted 15 patrols over 110 days and covered a total of 405.73 km of patrols in BNWNP. These patrol efforts of BNWNP separated into 211.74 km of regular SMART patrols (at six resorts), and 210.99 km of concentrated patrols (at one resort, Dumoga Barat). In total, the patrol teams recorded 164 traps, consisting of 28 nylon traps, 133 bamboo traps, and 3 bird traps. In addition, the patrol team also recorded 61 encroachment points, and 39 illegal logging points. While for the FMU II, the patrol team conducted 5 patrol trips over 25 days, covering two resorts over 92.42 km.

Activity 3.3. Establish restoration, supported by government and with active participation of communities, in degraded watershed forests

Based on the forest and land cover change analysis and from the results of farmland mapping, we have identified potential areas for restoration in the Binerean Corridor and Matayangan Village. We have mapped around 30 coconut farmland polygons inside the rehabilitation zone of BNWNP. Together with the BNWNP Authority, we have identified a reference ecosystem as a guideline for us in selecting tree species for restoration activities. We will restore the farmland inside the BNWNP by implementing enrichment planting of durian, candle nut and nutmeg seedlings. In addition to restoring the ecosystem, it is expected these tree species can produce high economic value commodities as additional sources of income for the communities.

Our analysis has also revealed that 200 hectares of community farmland are located in the FMU Unit II area, belonging to two social forestry groups. We have engaged the two social forestry groups and agreed that we will provide the seedlings and that they will conduct planting as part of the restoration process.

Activity 3.4. Conduct applied conservation and agroforestry research in the landscape

WCS IP has a Research Fellowship Program (RFP), which provides opportunities for university students to conduct conservation research in WCS IP sites. This year, one college student from Tanjungpura University in West Kalimantan has applied for research on sedimentation analysis and applied agroforestry. This research measures the effectiveness of agroforestry in addressing sedimentation rates in the Binerean corridor. This study uses purposive sampling and Universal Soil Loss Equation to estimate average soil loss where erosion is occurring from the targeted landscape and consider the density of vegetative cover. WCS IP also collaborated with three students from Sam Ratulangi University Manado to have research on three thematic issues in Binerean, including: (1) forest and land rehabilitation, sustainable community-based forest management, and agroforestry; (2) human-wildlife conflict and habitat conservation; and (3) identification of flood prone areas linked with the land use change.

Activity 3.5. Hold government-led stakeholder consultation workshops to compile and then disseminate project results and lessons learned to village, district, provincial and national level partners

In September 2023, we facilitated and participated in a Conference for World Coconut Day (21st-25th September, Gorontalo). The event was organised by the International Coconut Community (ICC), in collaboration with the Indonesia Coconut Board, Indonesia's Sustainable District Association (LTKL), and the Government of Gorontalo Province. The theme of the conference was "Sustaining the Coconut Sector for the Present and Future Generations", and it was attended by 300 participants (including from PNG, Malaysia, Philippines, India, Sri Lanka, U.S., U.K., and France), including various coconut stakeholders in the coconut value chain. In addition to the conference, there were additional meetings, an exhibition (with thousands of local visitors), farmer training, and awards. The event was officially opened by the Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia, and - as the host - the Regent of Gorontalo acknowledged that World Coconut Day 2023 will support investment and help the sector to grow.

WCS IP was invited as a resource speaker, and we presented on "Coconut and Conservation" as an opportunity to disseminate results and lessons from the project. We highlighted the importance of promoting biodiversity and wildlife-friendly farming practices (including agroforestry and mixed cropping, and buffer zone and wildlife corridor management) and supporting the development of alternative livelihoods for communities around conservation areas.

2. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments/lessons learnt that the project has encountered over the last 6 months. Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.

- Promoting adoption of practices: Although not necessarily unexpected, it is a challenge to promote the adoption of practices by farmers following training. There is a high reliance on assistance from the program yet many farmers do not then mainstream learning into their own practices. For example, in applying organic fertilizer, planting coconut or MTPS seedlings in the recommended way. For planting, sustained periods of hot and dry weather have been a challenge and have hindered progress. We will continue to work to support farmers who do adopt practices to showcase success and promote adoption by others.
- Extreme weather: Linked to the point above, there have been extended periods of hot and dry weather, which are affecting coconut plantations. There is a crucial need to support increased resilience through diversification.
- Importance of building trust: Our work with communities has demonstrated the vital importance of spending sufficient time with communities to explain and increase understanding of project objectives. Almost all registered farmers then agreed to have their land mapped and to sign an agreement on conservation and support for GAP personally. Increased understanding of WCS's motivations in support of GAP and conservation in the landscape enabled us to slowly build trust.
- District government resources and capabilities: Bolsel local government has limited number of staff (resources) and capabilities on leading and continuing collaborative action plans. Thus more assistance from higher level governments, private sector, NGOs, civil society is needed in promoting sustainable coconut development and maximising the available resources.
- Political priorities: With the election in 2024, there has been a lot of focus on the broader political agenda, meaning that conservation has not been a major priority. This will likely affect the focus of policy decisions and regulations. Multi-stakeholder engagement, including support of institutions such as Cargill, NAM and ICC, help to mitigate this by supporting continued progress.

3. Have any of these issues been discussed with NIRAS and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?

Discussed with NIRAS: Yes/No

Formal Change Request submitted: Yes/No

Received confirmation of change acceptance Yes/No

Change request reference if known:

4a. Please confirm your actual spend in this financial year to date (i.e. from 1 April 2023 – 30 September 2023)

Actual spend: ██████████

4b. Do you currently expect to have any significant (e.g. more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this financial year (ending 31 March 2024)?

Yes No Estimated underspend: £

4c. If yes, then you need to consider your project budget needs carefully. Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.

If you anticipate a significant underspend because of justifiable changes within the project, please submit a re-budget Change Request as soon as possible. There is no guarantee that Defra will agree a re-budget so please ensure you have enough time to make appropriate changes if necessary. Please DO NOT send these in the same email as your report.

NB: if you expect an underspend, do not claim anything more than you expect to spend this financial year.

5. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to BCF management, monitoring, or financial procedures?

We would like to provide our response to few issues raised by the reviewer to project 2022 annual report.

- Review: Changes to the wording of the impact and outcome
 - We are following the impact, outcome and logframe outlined in the 2nd stage of proposal submission, in the document DIR27S2_1006. The wording of the impact and outcome was revised in the 2nd stage submission from the initial submission in the DIR27S1_1703.

- Propose change to indicator 2.1.
 - Review: The project has strengthened the existing KEE Forum multi-stakeholder forum instead of creating a new one and is collaborating with relevant stakeholders. This is sensible given the agencies involved in the KEE, and the increased sustainability and legacy working with this existing group will leave, however the project needs to update indicator 2.1. to reflect this change.
 - Existing indicator 2.1. multi-stakeholder forum established, with joint commitment supported by 3 government agencies, >5 community groups, Cargill and >2 NGOs/CSOs (Yr1), which leads to the development of a forest management strategy that integrates forest protection, restoration, and sustainable agricultural production (Yr2) (baseline = 0)
 - We would like to propose the following, to update indicator 2.1:

Strengthened existing multi-stakeholder forum, which leads to the development of a forest management strategy that integrates forest protection, restoration, and sustainable agricultural production (Yr2)

If you are a new project and you received feedback comments that requested a response, or if your Annual Report Review asked you to provide a response with your next half year report, please attach your response to this document.

All new projects (excluding Darwin Plus Fellowships and IWT Challenge Fund Evidence projects) should submit their Risk Register with this report if they have not already done so.

Please note: Any planned modifications to your project schedule/workplan can be discussed in this report but **should also be raised with NIRAS through a Change Request. **Please DO NOT send these in the same email.****

Please send your **completed report by email** to BCF-Reports@niras.com. The report should be between 2-3 pages maximum. **Please state your project reference number, followed by the specific fund in the header of your email message e.g. Subject: 29-001 Darwin Initiative Half Year Report**