
DIR28S2\1079

Strengthening community capacity for evidence-based forest restoration in Indonesia

Tropical forest restoration is considered a major route to mediating the biodiversity and climate crises whilst also supporting livelihoods and well-being of local communities. To meet these aims over the long-term, restoration actions must be effective and sustainable while benefiting people. Our project will co-produce and apply methods that foster a strategic, evidence-based approach to forest restoration in Indonesia, facilitating i) spatial prioritisation, ii) restoration interventions, iii) efficient restoration monitoring and iv) a route to certification for ecosystem service-based finance.

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Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Strengthening community capacity for evidence-based forest restoration in Indonesia

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR28S1\1346

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

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

Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

No Response

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Land/water management (area, invasive control, restoration)

Conservation Action 2

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

Conservation Action 3

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

Threat 1

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

Threat 2

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 3

Climate change & severe weather

Q5. Summary

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 the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Tropical forest restoration is considered a major route to mediating the biodiversity and climate crises whilst also supporting livelihoods and well-being of local communities. To meet these aims over the long-term, restoration actions must be effective and sustainable while benefiting people. Our project will co-produce and apply methods that foster a strategic, evidence-based approach to forest restoration in Indonesia, facilitating i) spatial prioritisation, ii) restoration interventions, iii) efficient restoration monitoring and iv) a route to certification for ecosystem service-based finance.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible host 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

Q7. Project dates

Start date:

01 June 2022

End date:

31 March 2025

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

2 years, 10 months

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
Amount:	£200,876.00	£159,297.00	£154,229.00	£ 514,402.00

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %

Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Total match funding is [REDACTED]. This includes confirmed research funding ([REDACTED] from Leverhulme Trust and Sumatran Orangutan Society) to support research staff time, travel and subsistence for some Kent and FFI personnel. Plan Vivo will contribute in-kind support for the Plan Vivo stakeholder consultation and Standard development, and technical support and guidance for the certification process [REDACTED]. In addition, confirmed match funding includes: UKCEH overhead ([REDACTED]), seedlings supplied to KKI Warsi by FMU ([REDACTED]); support for nursery at FFI site ([REDACTED]), BRIN - staff time for Sugeng Budiharta ([REDACTED]); KKI Warsi staff time for M&E ([REDACTED]); and in-kind contributions to overheads for the University of Kent ([REDACTED]).

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

We have included matched funding for a PhD stipend amounting to [REDACTED] from the ARIES doctoral training partnership of which UK-CEH and Kent are partners. The allocation of PhD funding for this DTP is weighted in favour of those with matched funds. Therefore, by budgeting for a stipend within the Darwin budget we are confident on securing the

studentship ahead of Year 2. If this falls through there are University fee waivers that we could access too.

Section 4 - Problem statement

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?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the methodology page).

Intact tropical forests are carbon-rich, productive and diverse. Land-use change and resource extraction have degraded these functions in much of Indonesia while large areas of forest have been lost completely, with consequences for native plant diversity and wildlife habitat. The Indonesian Government introduced a moratorium on clearing primary forests and has committed to reducing carbon emissions by 29-41% by 2030, through its nationally determined contributions (NDCs). The deforestation trend has declined since 2015, but there are still large gaps between pledges, targets, implementation and successful outcomes, an issue that has been identified across the tropics.

Forest-dependent peoples make up a notable proportion of Indonesia's population, and thus forest condition and human well-being are tightly connected. Restoration presents an opportunity for the 'triple-win' – positive outcomes for biodiversity, climate change mitigation and people and this has been encapsulated in the UN Decade on Restoration. However, restoration outcomes can strongly diverge, with many projects hindered by short funding cycles, insufficient long-term planning and poorly conceived monitoring to determine their success. Notably, projects that fail to empower local communities in their own land governance often fail to secure long-term success in restoration, particularly where local residents cannot access benefits. Projects also fail if too few or inappropriate plant species are selected, and opportunities to meet multiple objectives are missed (for example, species that support animal populations).

To date forest restoration has strongly focussed on tree planting, with less attention on assisted natural regeneration and long-term maintenance of regenerating stems. Determining the most appropriate interventions in a given location enables more efficient use of resources while supporting the capacity for regional species to recolonise. Similarly, strategic spatial planning could help to maximise outcomes for forest cover, biodiversity and poverty and allow a joined-up approach between different project areas and stakeholders. This incorporation of restoration objectives into the broader needs of landscape planning could be central to minimising further habitat degradation and land-based carbon emissions while enhancing the movements of threatened wildlife over the longer term. There is a major barrier in monitoring restoration and accessing the full benefits derived from restoration because it is time consuming and resource intensive. Technologies exist to make monitoring processes more efficient – capacity building in these areas will support monitoring that will ensure project longevity and allow organisations to scale up operations and access economic benefits.

Local land-users often select economically important tree species when bringing degraded lands back into a tree-dominated system. Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) may allow land-users to diversify and access another revenue stream, bringing economic resilience and stability, whilst allowing for more biodiverse tree communities.

One of the main challenges discussed globally in the context of restoration is making it scalable. Our project considers the whole pathway, from restoration area planning, to implementation, monitoring and income generation, providing a model approach which could be applied in other locations worldwide. The project is designed to be self-sustaining by formulating a process through which local communities can derive economic benefits.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

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

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

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

The activities in the project align with aims of the international UN Decade on Restoration which aims to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of all ecosystems by 2030. Indonesia has ratified UNFCCC and CBD conventions, and produced the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP).

The project contributes to:

IBSAP/ CBD Aichi Targets No. 2 by providing spatial planning & prioritisation tools to integrate biodiversity values to local development plans;

IBSAP/ Aichi No. 14 by restoring degraded ecosystems to improve essential ecosystem services;

IBSAP No. 21 by providing restoration tool for assessing, monitoring, and mapping biodiversity and restoration impact in target areas;

Aichi target No. 12 on efforts to maintain and restore habitat of the critically endangered species (such as the Sumatran elephant, *Elephas maximus sumatranus*, also listed in CITES Appendix 1).

SDGs 1, 5 and 8, by enabling access to direct and indirect income from PES and planted trees, equitable benefit sharing and community-led development opportunities (including seasonal and permanent employment) for project communities. The project will have an inclusive approach, and ensure safeguarding of marginalised groups, women, and children and of traditional knowledge and rights in all project activities.

SDGs 13 and 15, by restoring degraded ecosystems through tree planting activities and assisted natural regeneration in project sites – and mitigating climate change threats and impacts. The project will also build resilience within communities to climate change in the long term.

This project also contributes to the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in Indonesia (RAN-API, 2014) by increasing local community capacity in reducing climate risk through the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, using agroforestry.

Additionally, the project indicators relate directly to the Darwin Initiative KPIs 4 (number of people whose resilience has been improved), 6 (net change in greenhouse gas emissions) and 17 (hectares of land that have received sustainable land management practices).

The proposed project connects to the OneHealth research agenda – land-use change and landscape configuration have been linked to outbreaks of human diseases and successful restoration programmes may help to reduce health risks to humans.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

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

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

The Indonesian Government has committed to increase land managed by communities to 12.7 million hectares. This community-led forest management is an effective policy tool for forest protection in Indonesia, under appropriate conditions (Santika et al, 2020), and livelihoods have benefitted through PES (Plan Vivo, FFI, KK Warsi). We leverage these existing policy mechanisms and apply them to bridge the gap between restoration ambitions and practice.

Our methods align to four outputs, building on recent relevant advances:

O1 – Restoration planning

We capitalise on spatial prioritisation methodology, proven useful for guiding decision-making at large spatial scales, and here applied to guide cost-benefit decisions of where to restore land under community forestry initiatives at the district level.

Stakeholder workshops will identify restoration outcome objectives. We will identify and collate relevant datasets and tailor a spatial prioritisation process to identify trade-offs and synergies in multiple objectives in two case-study landscapes in Sumatran states of Aceh and Bengkulu (see Supporting Information). We will seek opportunities to enhance landscape connectivity for additional biodiversity benefits.

Local land management plans will be co-produced with communities, exchanging best available knowledge and evidence for defining appropriate and cost-effective restoration actions, species selections, seed and plant material sourcing and establishing ecosystem service benefits of native plant biodiversity to enhance economically and culturally important plantings. We will apply the ‘intervention continuum’ approach (Chazdon et al. 2021) to support natural regeneration and use resources efficiently. Workshop participants will represent the range of cultural, gender, religion and age groups within the local population and workshops will be designed so voices are heard equally. The planning methods will be disseminated to enhance capability in-country for future restoration activities (see Q14).

O2 – Restoration action

Outcomes of forest restoration activities are uncertain. Social factors, including effective project governance, strong influencing factors this. Therefore, our prioritisation will account for social factors and land management plans will be co-produced to ensure long-term buy-in.

Following baseline surveys, designated restoration areas will have the planned restoration actions applied. This will include tree planting in the most degraded areas, but it may be possible to protect, maintain and remove competition (weeding, liana cutting) from naturally regenerating stems to enhance natural stem recruitment. Local nursery facilities will be established to ensure practicable logistics in the long-term. Early mortality will be identified and stems replaced after approximately 3 months. Training on seedling maintenance will be delivered with the local communities to help survival rates and ensure community capacity.

O3 – Restoration monitoring

Long-term monitoring data are necessary to confirm restoration ‘permanence’, but these data are rare. Community-based PES schemes have found that time and personnel resources required to monitor are prohibitive and there is a need to make this more efficient and reliable. Technological solutions can streamline data capture, storage and sharing.

We will conduct a user needs assessment and using a series of workshops our project will take a co-production approach to developing a user-friendly, open-source mobile-based platform for monitoring restoration, that is compatible with certification requirements. We will test and iterate the app at the restoration case study sites through the baseline and annual monitoring surveys, simultaneously generating some of the data required for the project M&E.

O4 – Income generation from restoration

Cost-benefit and market analyses will be undertaken to establish parameters necessary for sustainable community-based restoration, to map out PES and restoration income options, and inform design of the PES model and Restoration Standard. PVF will host consultations with stakeholders in Indonesia and globally to inform the design of a Plan Vivo Restoration Standard. This will enable local communities to access PES payments, through an equitable benefit sharing mechanism from high quality restoration activities. With support of project partners (FFI and KKI Warsi) communities will develop and submit their initial application (PIN) to the Restoration Standard and draft a full project application (PDD). If all conditions are met by the independent certification body, then the applications (PINs) will be approved within year 3. The Standard will be piloted by Indonesian-based project partners in case study areas. Socio-economic surveys will identify benefits to local communities as part of the application process.

There are several different options for PES payments for restoration in Indonesia. These will be explored through cost-benefit & market analyses to provide the best options for communities. These include: (1) restoration, (2) biodiversity credits, and (3) carbon plus restoration, as detailed in Q17.

We will ensure an equitable distribution of results by producing audience-tailored outputs.

Q14. Capability and Capacity

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

Through participatory workshops, collaborative practices and training, project participants will have increased expertise and capabilities in restoration activities, forest management planning and local governance. The restoration implementation workflows and training will include planning methods, species selection, nursery and silvicultural practices, seed and wilding collection, and issues around pests and disease. This will initially enhance capability of the community participants in the case study landscapes, but materials can be re-used for future projects, expanding the project's sphere of influence. Dissemination of knowledge in these practices will specifically help to encourage more species diverse plantings (silvicultural methods are less well known species other than commercial/multi-purpose species). The project will co-fund a PhD studentship. We aim to recruit this student from Indonesia and embed them, through matched funding, into a UK Doctoral Training Partnership, thus contributing to training of future scientists in-country. The studentship will focus on spatio-temporal biodiversity monitoring and include other taxa as well as plants, bringing added value to the project.

The engagement activities within the project mean that communities, local authorities and project partners will benefit from enhanced capabilities in strategic spatial planning for both income and biodiversity benefit.

Project partners and communities will have been involved in co-producing the forest monitoring app; training workshops will ensure they have the knowledge and skills to continue to use the mobile app beyond the lifetime of the project. This will be facilitated through user-friendly design. Increasing monitoring efficiency will help scale-up local capacity to expand project areas, delivering regional, national and international goals for increasing areas under forest restoration.

Communities and project partners will have the knowledge and expertise required for accessing and benefiting from PES payments linked to high quality restoration, as well as the capabilities to conduct robust and efficient monitoring required to attract PES investment.

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

Indonesia has been addressing gender inequality and inequity, but gender-based discrimination persists, often linked to poverty and the rural economy where women can be marginalized, with reduced access to financial resources, knowledge, and technology. Gender and social inclusion analysis, supported by Gender and Youth Specialists (KK Warsi, FFI-UK), will inform our project design and implementation. We will actively encourage participation and women's empowerment (e.g. by creating roles for women and ensuring their representation in community forest management institutions), and create opportunities for women and under-represented groups through engagement in multistakeholder planning, consultation

and decision-making (e.g. in deciding priority tree species; use of PES funds), accessing livelihood and training opportunities (e.g. nursery activities), and in benefiting from restoration and PES income. Reaching different social groups varies according to context - for example, in Ulu Masen (Aceh) women prefer to meet in the afternoon due to family duties and avoiding after dark; and in Air Tenam (Bengkulu) women and men prefer separate meetings in the evening after they have returned from their fields.

Our impact on gender equality and social inclusion will be monitored using disaggregated indicators drawing on both qualitative and quantitative data.

Governance and accountability are integral to ensuring long-term sustainability of Plan Vivo projects - therefore gender and social inclusion is embedded into the Standard. It requires that the most vulnerable and marginalized, including people with disabilities, are consulted and represented in decision-making and benefit-sharing. Exclusion based on gender, age, income or social status, ethnicity or religion, or any other discriminatory basis is not permitted, and barriers to participation must be identified and addressed. A project's compliance with these requirements is assessed by both the Plan Vivo Foundation and third-party auditors.

Half the project leadership team members are women, and all partners are strongly committed to gender equality.

Q16. Awareness and understanding

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

All partners have collaborated on design of the proposal and will work together to implement it. Regular meetings will ensure that there is cross-partner awareness and engagement on progress, challenges and emergent opportunities – including towards reaching poverty and biodiversity objectives. The project has been discussed with community stakeholders and local authorities in Bahasa Indonesian, who have provided letters of support on this basis. The project will be carried out in collaboration with key stakeholders. Participatory workshops will be held with community and local authority stakeholders to build relationships and enable further input into project design. Stakeholder perspectives on enhancing biodiversity and income generation from restoration, requirements and accessibility of monitoring tools and designing PES options will be specifically sought through participatory workshops, consultation and FPIC processes. Diverse perspectives, reflecting the heterogeneity of communities, will also be sought and reflected (e.g. through FGDs and inclusive facilitation). Project updates will be provided through regular meetings with participants, and a feedback mechanism will be established. Partners will work closely with participating communities to guide them in the certification process.

To disseminate what we learn in the project to practitioner and academic beneficiaries, we will register the project sites on the freely-available 'Restor' web portal, so that it is discoverable by other practitioners. The app will be open-source and presented to others in the partner network. The project will be communicated to policy makers and practitioners through a policy brief (in English and Bahasa Indonesian) and through the final stakeholder meeting. We will raise awareness of best practice and strategic planning to conservation and academic communities through an international academic conference and scientific publications on spatial prioritisation and biodiversity outcomes, with data available via the Environmental Information Data Centre. The restoration PES model will be shared with the UN Decade for Restoration community.

Q17. Change expected

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

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

Short-term: The project directly benefits 800 people through income generation from project employment, tree planting

activities, and monitoring activities, and indirectly benefits 8624 people through strengthening capacity and local governance, forest management structures and tenure rights. Restoration case study sites will benefit from improved ecosystem services (carbon sequestration, enhancement of biodiversity, soil/water regulation) through tree planting and natural regeneration and better protection of existing forest habitat. By following best practice guiding principles in the land-use management plans, restoration activities will incorporate rare and threatened tree species and enhanced genetic diversity, in turn supporting higher tree survival rates and forest resilience. Local communities managing restored land will benefit from reduced monitoring costs and effort through the use of a co-produced mobile application.

Long-term: Restoration activities in the case study sites will demonstrate long-term success, with good tree survival, ecosystem service provision, enhanced biodiversity and expanded areas under recovery, delivered as a result of the local nurseries, skills-sharing and ongoing engagement with in-country partners. By implementing spatial planning procedures in new case study sites, it will be possible to connect landscapes for a joined-up strategic approach which optimises biodiversity outcomes by facilitating animal movement and seed dispersal through the landscape. Poverty reduction is realised through the improved mechanisms for PES finance from restoration activities put in place during the project life-time, ensuring a resilient revenue stream for participating communities (8624 people) via PES options:

Restoration: There is enormous demand in Indonesia for restoration, including from community projects aligned with the Plan Vivo Standard. The Rimba Collective have, for example, committed \$1billion to restoration to meet company sustainability commitments. The Restoration Standard will be adapted to align with the requirements of these schemes.

Biodiversity credit: Plan Vivo are currently developing and piloting a new Biodiversity Credit, which enables companies to invest in improving biodiversity as part of their sustainability commitments.

Carbon plus restoration: The Plan Vivo Foundation is working closely with the Government of Indonesia to ensure that community carbon projects can continue to benefit from the voluntary carbon market (e.g. through results-based payments), as new national infrastructure and regulations around the VCM and NDC commitments/carbon accounting are developed. Stakeholders in Indonesia are hopeful that these barriers to community access will be resolved.

Potential to scale: the approaches and tools are applied in new landscapes in Indonesia, and pan-tropically in line with national and global objectives to scale up restoration (e.g. Bonn Challenge; UN Decade on Restoration). Spatial planning enables connectivity across different landowner types and transboundary regions. Improved monitoring through use of the open-source app enables more efficient projects at scale. It will be possible to adapt app functionality to needs in other places to ensure they work well in other settings. The app can be linked to other restoration-oriented tools (e.g. seed supply networks, see SeedIT app) to enable the full chain of restoration activities to be joined up and efficient. Plan Vivo and FFI have global reach and the adapted Standard enables access to PES.

Q18. Pathway to change

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

Our proposed project has four outputs which together address key barriers to sustainable restoration and deliver significant biodiversity and social benefits.

- 1) We will design and test a spatial planning methodology to identify priority sites for restoration. The method will be developed in collaboration with stakeholders and will address multiple factors affecting successful restoration, including socio-economic needs, biodiversity and species availability.
- 2) Restoration actions will be implemented in two case-study landscapes.
- 3) We will co-design and implement an accessible tool to monitor restoration impact in community-managed forest. This will enable communities to provide transparent and robust reporting on biodiversity and carbon restoration impact, enabling access to higher value PES payments. The tool will enable cost-efficient monitoring at scale so that more PES payments are returned to the community.
- 4) We will adapt the Plan Vivo certification scheme to enable access to PES income generation from high quality restoration for forest-dwelling communities and smallholders.

Successful outputs will contribute to sustainable community-based restoration bringing multiple cultural and economic benefits, and enhanced biodiversity through species selection and landscape connectivity in case-study sites (Outcome). Long term, forest restoration in Indonesia will achieve ‘the triple win’ delivering sustainable carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods (Impact).

Q19. Exit Strategy

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to “business as usual”? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?





Skills and Knowledge Legacy: The workflows we develop will be reproducible and support future strategic decision-making for expanding project areas and selecting new ones, ensuring efficiency. Local communities will have increased capacity for multi-purpose restoration e.g. to identify local seeds for nurseries and in forest management planning (see Q14).

Restoration monitoring: Participating communities will have access to an accessible app-based tool to support monitoring and quality assurance of restoration, enabling (a) project certification and (b) PES income. The tool and underlying databases will continue to be maintained and can continue to be iterated. The tool will be open-source and available to partners for wider use, as well as by the wider PV network globally, reducing monitoring costs and thereby increasing PES income to communities. Local government will also have capacity to monitor restoration and measure carbon stocks in restoration areas to attract PES investment.

Community development and income: PES will be generated from year 4, directly for communities, supporting forest protection and livelihood opportunities. In-country partners, FFI and KKI Warsi, have been delivering results-based PES for community to support local-conservation actions in Indonesia since 2013 and have found success with this model, yielding income from donors/ philanthropists, biodiversity offsets from private sector (oil palm, oil & gas), and carbon credits. In addition, our project will rehabilitate degraded land using local RTE (rare, threatened, endangered) and multi-purpose tree species (MPTS) that will produce fruits and sap once mature (4 years onward) generating income beyond the project lifetime. Partners (FFI and KKI Warsi) will continue to support communities in complying with the PV Standard, finalising certification, accessing PES payments and channelling PES resources for community-led development.

The full workflow from planning to implementation, monitoring and income generation can be applied by partners and other organisations at new sites, allowing scalability.

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

 [UKCEH Forest Restoration Indonesia Additional Documentation](#)
 31/01/2022
 23:21:35
 pdf 1.45 MB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

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

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the [Risk Assessment template](#) provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
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Fiduciary	minor	unlikely	minor	Project lead will issue a formal subgrant agreement to sub-grantee, inclusive of financial management and reporting requirements and appropriate safeguards, and will regularly reconcile/monitor expenditure reports. The project will facilitate good governance training for partners and perform regular oversight and monitoring of accounts, distribution practices, and end-results of financing	minor
Safeguarding	moderate	possible	major	All partners will employ their Policies and Procedures to address risks of negatively impacting indigenous rights and for protecting their access to natural resources and safeguarding. A gendered socio-economic M&E process and grievance mechanism shall be put in place, with an adaptive management approach facilitating appropriate responses to negative impacts.	minor
Delivery Chain	moderate	possible	moderate	The proposal has been developed collaboratively; roles and responsibilities have been defined. Monthly partner meetings will be established to discuss progress and learning, changes in context, challenges, opportunities and risks – and to enable collaborative and adaptive project management. The collective logframe provides the basis for ongoing monitoring by all	moderate
Risk 4	minor	possible	minor	Appropriate seedling species will be selected to maximise survival/growth and microhabitat conditions will be taken into account. Planting schedules will take local weather patterns into account. Replanting can be undertaken when conditions improve and other planting stock sought.	minor

Risk 5	moderate unlikely major	Communities have established relationships with in-country partners and have been consulted and informed project design. Community consent (FPIC) and consultation is integral to project design including tree selection, design of the monitoring tool, benefit sharing and PES model. Grievance and conflict resolution mechanisms will be established. Participation is voluntary.	minor
Changes in community support: Community stakeholders lose interest in, or feel there is insufficient incentive for participating in the project.			
Risk 6	moderate unlikely major	Demand for restoration and carbon-based PES is projected to grow, and a market analysis will allow the PES model to be tailored to best value market. Several routes to PES will be explored (see Q17) to ensure a successful outcome and spread risk.	moderate
Changes in PES market factors: Decline in PES market for restoration			





Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

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

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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

-  [UKCEHetal Implementation-Timetable Final](#)
-  31/01/2022
-  17:45:07
-  pdf 169.74 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an

approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).

The project will focus its monitoring, evaluation and learning efforts on three areas in order to understand and inform its work and impact: poverty and wellbeing, biodiversity and restoration, and project implementation. Design and implementation of MEL activities will be underpinned by key principles of: usefulness, practicality and timeliness. As such we will draw on the expertise of project partners whilst also looking for opportunities to strengthen local MEL capacity. Within the project, data collection for monitoring is aligned with the restoration certification process so that monitoring indicators are also tested as robust measures for successful outcomes.



Project MEL will be led by the Plan Vivo Foundation, comprising an M&E lead (Kristin Olsen), Indonesia-based M&E expert (Ellyn Damayanti), and technical restoration expert (Nick Berry). However, MEL will be the responsibility of all project partners each of whom has a dedicated and resourced MEL lead and brings relevant and context-specific expertise.

A baseline survey in year 1, and an end of project assessment, will be undertaken to understand the socio-economic impact of the project on participating communities. The basis for assessment (indicators and success criteria) will draw on local values (e.g. of poverty and resilience), gender analysis, and reflect the breadth of socio-economic impacts that the project intends to contribute to (e.g. improved governance, land rights) and reflecting the UN Decade best practice restoration principles. Baseline and end line data will be collected by FFI and KKI Warsi (in collaboration with Plan Vivo), through household surveys and focus group discussions. Feedback will be sought from representatives across participating communities, including women, youth and marginalised members within the community.

A vegetation baseline survey (vegetation cover, presence and abundance of stems by tree species, species composition in nursery) will be undertaken during the first year of the project. The basis for assessment (indicators and success criteria) will draw on the restoration monitoring methodology and community-led MPTS selection process being developed within Outputs 2 and 3 and is likely to include stem survival and growth of planted and natural regenerating seedlings and saplings, according to tree species, and reflect the UN Decade best practice restoration principles. Baseline data will be collected by FFI and KK Warsi, with technical support of UK CEH, DICE and Plan Vivo.

The project logframe and monthly project meetings will provide the basis for ongoing monitoring by all project partners. In addition, partners will meet regularly with participating communities and establish clear mechanisms for feedback and complaints. Annual restoration monitoring (end line survey) in year 3 will provide assessments of changes in vegetation and biodiversity. UKCEH will lead on monitoring of financial management.

Monthly partner meetings will be established to discuss progress and learning, changes in context, challenges, opportunities and risks – and to enable collaborative and adaptive project management. For example, cost-benefit analysis (an activity within Output 4) will determine different income earning scenarios from restoration and different PES models, ensuring that the needs and wellbeing of participating communities are prioritised in selecting PES models for the Restoration Standard.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	
Number of days planned for M&E	130

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q23. Logical Framework





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

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible.** Copy

your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

-  [UKCEHetal Stage 2 LogFrame_Final](#)
-  31/01/2022
-  17:45:42
-  pdf 94.62 KB

Impact:

Forest restoration in Indonesia achieves 'the triple win' of sustainable biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration and enhanced livelihoods and governance outcomes.

Outcome:

High-quality and sustainable ecosystem restoration is delivered on social forestry and degraded forest land in Aceh Province and Bengkulu Province delivering climate, biodiversity and socio-economic co-benefits

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Restoration planning: Co-produced spatial prioritisation and community land management & intervention plans for two project areas and improved local capability for delivering restoration with multiple objectives

Output 2:

Restoration action: two project areas with seedlings planted, protected and/or maintained

Output 3:

Restoration monitoring: mobile-based application enabling robust and efficient monitoring of restoration objectives, developed for use in community-managed forests

Output 4:

Restoration income generation: Model to incentivise communities through income generation from restoration is developed and available to community-managed forest PES projects

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer 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, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1: Restoration planning

Activity 1.1: Workshops and stakeholder engagement to define restoration objectives and data needs for spatial prioritisation (yr1). Workshops will be held in each of the two provinces to maximise stakeholder engagement.

Activity 1.2: Collation of appropriate datasets, produce a spatial prioritisation workflow and conduct multi-objective spatial

prioritisation analysis to assess synergies and trad-offs

Activity 1.3/4: Focus Group Discussions and village meetings to confirm community consent and to develop community land management plan applying the 'intervention continuum approach' and guiding principles for supporting diversity, as well as local and traditional knowledges, including at least 20% RTE (rare, threatened, endangered) species (yr 1-2)

Activity 1.5: Training workshops to ensure sustained capacity in restoration activity management within two case study landscapes.

Output 2: Restoration action

Activity 2.1: Constructing two tree nurseries in the targeted villages (yr2)

Activity 2.2: Tree planting, weeding, protection and maintenance including re-planting to replace lost stems (yr 2)

Output 3: Restoration monitoring

Activity 3.1: Conduct a user needs assessment and review of existing tools, involving the project partnership team, consultants and relevant stakeholders, in alignment with Activities 1.4 (land management plan), 4.3 and 4.4 (development of the restoration standard)

Activity 3.2: Hold co-design workshops with relevant stakeholders and community representatives to develop app features in detail (yr1-2). App development undertaken in collaboration with consultant, Flumens Ltd.Activity

Activity 3.3: Undertake training to build capacity with community membership to understand and use the forest monitoring tool and supply feedback to make improvements to the tool (yr2)

Activity 3.4: Baseline assessment, including survey of naturally regenerating seedlings and mother trees to support recovery of native species and diversity within project areas, and annual monitoring conducted in years 2 and 3.

Output 4: Restoration income generation

Activity 4.1: Cost benefit analysis, including diverse restoration income sources from restoration activities and PES markets, to inform design of PES model in Indonesia

Activity 4.2: Market analysis, in Indonesia and globally, to inform design of PES model

Activity 4.3: Stakeholder consultation to inform design and quality assurance of the Restoration Standard.

Activity 4.4: Development of the Plan Vivo Restoration Standard by the Technical Advisory Committee (including development of assessment methodology, procedures and guidance, and validation and verification requirements for certification)

Activity 4.5: Development and submission of Project Idea Note (PIN) for the Plan Vivo Restoration Standard by two communities together with project partners (FFI/ Warsi)

Activity 4.6: Independent assessment of the project applications (PINs) submitted

Activity 4.7: Draft Project Design Documents (PDDs) prepared for two community projects

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. Budget


Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

- [Budget form for projects over £100k](#)


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


N.B.: 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.

 [DIR28S2_1079 Budget v2](#)

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 xlsx 85.21 KB

Q25. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have assessed the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud, bribery or corruption, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange, delays in procurement or recruitment and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

All partners have anti-bribery and corruption policies. UK partners have rigorous financial management systems subject to regular review to ensure they meet all legal requirements under UK law. These policies apply to all acting on their behalf and will be outlined in partnership agreements. Risk of fraud and bribery will be reduced through several steps including quarterly reporting and accounting of expenditure. DICE has a Whistleblowing Policy.

FFI Indonesia and KK Warsi's finance and administration systems have been designed to implement projects in accordance with international donor compliance. FFI's UK-based headquarters provides financial, administrative and technical support.

Our budgets are based on the range of exchange rates over the last five years presented on xe.com, and have applied a precautionary approach of a slightly lower than average rate [REDACTED]. We have also accounted for 24 international transaction fees across the project's three years.

We do not envisage delays in recruitment and procurement as a problem. Most staff are named and already employed by partner organisations, and new staff can be recruited during early stage activities.

All financial data is stored on a secure server and only accessed by authorised personnel.

Q26. Funding

Q26a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This is largely a new initiative. The project is builds on existing work led by FFI in the same region of Aceh but has different goals - the existing work was to protect forest and reduce wildlife conflict, while this project is to rehabilitate the degraded land and enable sustainable financing to support conservation actions. This project would connect to the gazettement of nine community forests (31,761 ha, 3,520 households) in Aceh.

Plan Vivo is working on a number of initiatives to strengthen project impact on biodiversity. This includes collaboration with Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) in the launch and implementation of their new Global Biodiversity

Standard – a quality assurance scheme for tree planting initiatives, as well development and pilot of a Biodiversity Credit that will enable companies to invest in improving biodiversity within sustainability commitments.

The work also benefits from existing relationships between project partners Banin and Budiharta on restoration efficacy in SE Asian forests; between project partners Budiharta and Struebig on spatial prioritisation in forest conservation and Struebig, Hutabarat and Nugroho on social forestry policy in Indonesia. Partners Plan Vivo, Fauna & Flora International and KKI Warsi connect through other project areas.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

Yes

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

This project uses some of the same methodology currently being applied at FFI project sites in Jambi and Kalimantan, Indonesia. After successful implementation in Aceh, FFI hope to replicate the model presented in this proposal in four neighbouring villages within the same landscape (Ulu Masen Forest Landscape, Aceh). We anticipate increased demands for this type of project as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration gains pace and countries strive to meet pledges. There is evidence of increased demand for restoration 'offsets' (see Q17) and 'high quality' forestry/land-use carbon credits from the VCM (Forest Trends, 2021 Taskforce on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets report). In practice PV have seen a 50% increase in issuances and sales, over each of the last two years.

We will reflect on experiences of applying spatial prioritisation in practice in Indonesia (this project) and in Sabah, Malaysia (complementary project). This will help to bring together new knowledge on the application of these spatial models to decision-making problems in practice.

The data generated on biodiversity outcomes will be linked to current restoration efforts across SE Asia (for example through the FOR-RESTOR collaborator network) to share lessons learned in enhancing restoration practices for people and biodiversity.

Q27. Capital items

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

(Max 150 words)

Indonesian partners have requested funds for laptop computers in order to conduct the work (preparation of workshop materials, management plans, datasets, reporting). This is particularly necessary due to the fieldwork away from offices so existing resources cannot be used. After the project these laptops will remain with the organisations to support future, similar projects. In-country partners have also budgeted for the purchase of smartphones which will be used to trial, iterate and use the monitoring application. Smartphones will hopefully last beyond the project timeframe and will be retained by the partners for ongoing monitoring. Capital costs are less than 10% of the budget.

Q28. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

The project team involves experienced specialists in: community engagement, conservation and results-based PES; tropical forest ecology and mensuration; spatial analyses for decision-making; data capture, management and analysis; restoration and silvicultural practice; social science; PES certification and standard development and benefits sharing. This expertise covers the full restoration workflow and will help to guarantee a successful project outcome and value for money. Whilst the overall budget is close to the maximum for a Darwin Main Grant, we believe all of these components are needed to demonstrate the full restoration workflow, to improve strategic decision-making and outcomes in a way that can be scaled, and achieving this scalability enhances the value of this project.

The project team builds on existing relationships and can leverage existing external networks and collaborations (BGCI, FOR-RESTOR, the South East Asia Rainforest Research Programme - SEARRP) which will help ensure the project can get going rapidly and we can effectively share knowledge and disseminate project findings, meaning that the project has access to knowledge outside the immediate project team.

In the implementation phase, the project is helping to secure good value for money by applying the 'intervention continuum' approach, whereby more intensive/costly interventions are only applied in more degraded areas, barriers to natural regeneration are identified and natural regeneration is supported as much as possible (Chazdon et al. 2021). Monitoring costs are reduced over time because local communities are trained in using the app and the data collected is used to generate PES benefits.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

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

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

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

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

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. Please highlight any key safeguarding risks, including human rights issues, their assessment and measures to mitigate and manage them.

All UKCEH Policies and Procedures are reviewed annually, with an audit programme in place to ensure they are fit for purpose. All project managers are trained in policy implementation and ensuring that their teams follow UKCEH policies and procedures.

As a part of our commitment to safeguarding, UKCEH recognises its organisational duty in taking the appropriate steps to ensure that all the necessary pre-employment and DBS checks are in place prior to appointment. Where a safeguarding

risk is identified, it will be assessed, recorded in the project health and safety risk assessment and mitigated accordingly.

If there is an episode of abuse, exploitation or harassment, UKCEH will ensure that concerns are heard and acted on, where appropriate, through a whistleblowing process, which protects anonymity and safety and that will ensure ways of reporting are actively promoted. If it is necessary for identity to be revealed, support will be offered to that individual.

UKCEH also has a Due Diligence Process where suppliers and sub-contractors are required to follow any mandatory UKCEH Policy and Procedure that they may not have in place. This is written into the contract and monitored on a regular basis.

Q30. Ethics

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

Legal and ethical obligations will be met by all, and checked by project partner Dr. Budiharta (BRIN). Appropriate research permits and visas will be secured .

The project will be reviewed by UKCEH's institutional ethics process (or equivalent external process). Our approach will include FPIC for our engagement with local communities and we will respect participants' privacy by anonymising information collated during these sessions and data stored securely. Meetings will be designed to allow safe participation of representatives of all community groups, but participants will be free to leave the process at any point. Health and safety of project staff and community members will be protected through risk assessments conducted by lead and partner organisations.

Our project governance structure will ensure local needs are fully incorporated. Stakeholder engagement, community participation and co-production are built into project design to ensure local and traditional knowledge are valued and incorporated at every stage and that well-being needs are fully taken into consideration.

The Plan Vivo system determines that at least 60% revenue from PES goes directly to communities through an equitable benefit sharing mechanism. Both KKI Warsi and FFI have been supporting communities to benefit from PES through this system since 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Integrity and credibility of evidence will be maintained through monitoring workflows and robust M&E practices and operating by UKCEH's core values.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q31. FCDO Notifications


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


No


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

Yes, advice attached

Please attach details of any advice you have received.

 [220111 UK Embassy Jakarta - letter of support UK-CEH Initiative Round 28](#)

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q32. Project staff

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

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Lindsay F. Banin	Project Leader	14	Checked
Emmy Primadona	KKI Warsi, Project Lead	30	Checked
Joseph Hutabarat	FFI, Climate and Sustainable Financing Advisor	2	Checked
Arief Hamidi	FFI, Nursery Propagation Expert	2	Checked





Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dr Matthew Struebig	DICE, Project Lead	7	Checked
Eva Schoof	Plan Vivo, Project Lead	14	Checked
Kristin Olsen	Plan Vivo, Darwin M&E Lead	5	Checked
Ellyn Damayanti	PES Model Development & Project M&E, Indonesia	4	Checked
Nicholas Berry	Restoration Standard Development	3	Checked
Dr Sugeng Budiharta	BRIN, Restoration Expert and Stakeholder Liaison	5	Checked
Karolis Kazlauskis	Flumens, Restoration Monitoring App Development	2	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked

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

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

 UKCEHetal StaffCVs Compiled
 31/01/2022
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 pdf 1.11 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q33. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

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

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name: UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (UKCEH)

Website address: <https://www.ceh.ac.uk/>

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

The project aligns excellently with four of UKCEH's strategic research areas: ecosystem restoration and resilience; biodiversity; net-zero greenhouse gas emissions and; sustainable agriculture. UKCEH is invested in developing and delivering applied science resulting in positive outcomes for biodiversity and people.

Dr. Banin, the UKCEH project lead, has extensive experience in leading international teams, including the NERC-funded 'FOR-RESTOR' project (NE/T005092/1) which has created a network of partners working on restoration in SE Asia, and 'CO-POD', a co-produced a mobile application for climate-smart cocoa agroforestry, funded by the BBSRC-GCRF agri-tech innovation catalyst fund. The UKCEH project team have strong expertise in spatial analyses, working internationally and with local communities, collection and analysis of ecological and biodiversity data and the use of modern technologies to record data. These skills will ensure effective collaborative working and delivery of the project objectives and will produce robust datasets which will form the basis for the income-generation work.

UKCEH will manage the project and lead correspondence and reporting with Darwin. UKCEH will also lead aspects of the spatial prioritisation tool, technical development of the restoration monitoring tool and have involvement in preparing materials for the participatory workshops. Ethical clearance will go through UKCEH processes.

Allocated budget (proportion or value): ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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: Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

Website address: <https://www.fauna-flora.org/>

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

Established over a century ago, Fauna & Flora International (FFI) is the world's oldest international wildlife conservation organisation.

FFI began working with Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry in 1996 and we have since built up an extensive network of partners, ranging from forest-edge communities and civil society organisations to government and private business. People are at the centre of our conservation initiatives, and we are at the forefront of efforts to support communities in mapping their customary forests and gaining official recognition of their right to manage these areas.

FFI will bring into this project our long-standing experience in Indonesia, including assisting several ecosystem restoration companies carrying out community, carbon, and biodiversity assessments, working with more than one hundred community forests, across the country, to secure land and protect species and habitats, and in accessing Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes through Plan Vivo scheme and biodiversity offsets.

Specifically, FFI will work with three communities of Maneh, B. Dalam and Lutueng in the Ulu Masen Forest Landscape to enable them to access PES payments and income from MPTS through this restoration project.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia Warsi (KKI Warsi)

Website address: <https://warsi.or.id/>

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

KKI Warsi is an NGO established in 1991 with the aim of working towards sustainable development through: the promotion, development and strengthening of the basic principles of local community conservation and development of fair, equal, participatory, transparent and sustainable management of natural resources.

KKI Warsi will bring to this project our extensive experience in Indonesia, which includes assisting several ecosystem restoration and REDD+project with community, carbon, and biodiversity assessments, working with over a hundred community forests across the country to secure land and protect species and habitats, and accessing Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes through the Plan Vivo scheme and biodiversity offsets, as well as assisting several ecosystem restoration with community, carbon, and biodiversity assessments.

We have an extensive network of partners ranging from International, national, sub-national and work with local communities across Jambi, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, Riau, South Sumatera, North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan. Since 2013, KKI WARSI has developed the model of community PES in 5 village forests in Bujang Raba landscape, Bungo district, Jambi Province, with Plan Vivo certification.

Specifically, Warsi will work with Air Tenam village in Bengkulu province to enable them to access PES payments and income from MPTS through this restoration project.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Plan Vivo Foundation (PVF)

Website address: <https://www.planvivo.org/>

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

The Plan Vivo Foundation is a registered UK charity that supports vulnerable rural communities across the world to develop innovative nature-based solutions to reduce poverty, conserve important ecosystems and tackle climate change – primarily through our stewardship of the Plan Vivo Standard.

PVF is the longest running voluntary carbon market standard, with more than 25 years' experience working with stakeholders of nature-based solutions and enabling their access to carbon finance and development opportunities. It is also co-developing a Biodiversity Credit. PVF will co-develop the PES model for restoration, support the design of the restoration monitoring methodology to align with the PV certification process and adapt the PV Standard to enable access to PES from quality assured restoration.

PVF supports a global network of 25 projects in 20 countries that are certified to the PV Standard. We will consult with our broad stakeholder group to inform the design of a Restoration Standard that is compatible with similar projects globally.

To date, PVF has reached more than 90,000 people, channelling over 18 million USD directly to communities – and is currently working to scale up its ethical approach, including with Rabobank. The PES model will be disseminated across its extended network.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

4. Partner Name: Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent

Website address: <https://research.kent.ac.uk/dice/>

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

DICE will coordinate the spatial prioritisation together with UK-CEH, beginning at project inception in meetings with partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries, and continuing into the rest of the project. The work will be led by Matthew Struebig who led a previous Darwin project on community forestry in Indonesia that led to many of the datasets needed for the prioritisation. Struebig has ongoing research collaborations in Indonesia working on spatial analyses, including with partners BRIN and FFI. He will supervise a short-term researcher and later a PhD student to undertake the assessments following several consultations with beneficiaries in Sumatra. He will also contribute key spatial data on key biodiversity indicators – especially mammal species of conservation concern – via a research programme funded by the Leverhulme Trust.

DICE has a long and successful history managing and contributing to Darwin projects, and led a previous community forestry project in Indonesia. As a recently awarded Research Leader by the Leverhulme Trust, Struebig will help maximise the team's effectiveness in stakeholder engagement, drawing on experiences gained during continued consultations with the governments of Malaysia and Indonesia funded by the Newton Fund.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

5. Partner Name: Indonesia Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)

Website address: <https://www.brin.go.id/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): BRIN was established by the Government of Indonesia in 2021, merging several national research agencies, including LIPI, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, aimed at boosting national research and innovation. BRIN will support the project through the involvement of Dr. Sugeng Budiharta.

Dr Budiharta has more than fifteen years research experience in the field of restoration ecology and conservation biology in Indonesia. His research has been published in international journals, as well as in policy and academic forum in Indonesia

In this proposed project, he will contribute his research knowledge pertaining to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, and providing inputs to scientific publications. This will be primarily drawn from his research experience in leading studies in the relation to land use, biodiversity change, and restoration in Indonesia (e.g. Budiharta et al. 2018 Glob Environ Change; Budiharta et al. 2016 Environ Sci Policy; Environ Res Lett 2014), as well as in the broader international discussion as an IPBES Fellow in Land Degradation and Restoration. He will also assist with stakeholders' engagement (especially the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and local governments in Indonesia) and public outreach through publication in newspaper and popular media.

Allocated budget: 

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

Allocated budget: £0.00





Represented on the Project Board Yes No





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

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

No Response

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

 [UKCEHetal Letters of Support Compiled](#)
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 [UKCEHetal Stage 2 Cover Letter Final](#)
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Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
DPLUS151	Jodey Peyton	Building Knowledge on Invasive Non-Native Species in Diego Garcia

DPLUS123	David Roy	Tzirkalli Fellowship
DPLUS101	Helen Roy	Ioanna Angelidou Fellowship
DPLUS088	Jodey Peyton	Addressing Drivers of Ecological Change in Lake Akrotiri SBA, Cyprus
DPLUS056	Helen Roy	Assessment of Current and Future Invasive Alien Species in Cyprus
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

UKCEH

I apply for a grant of



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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name

Lindsay F Banin

Position in the organisation

Senior Statistical Ecologist





Signature (please upload e-signature)

 [signature](#)
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Date

31 January 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [UKCEH AnnualReportandAccounts interactive final](#)
 29/01/2022
 21:10:40
 pdf 4.15 MB

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

 [UKCEH Procedures - Safeguarding](#)
 29/01/2022
 21:11:19
 pdf 271.93 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked

I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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