

Applicant: **Llano Sanchez, Karmele**
Organisation: **Yayasan Inisiasi Rehabilitasi Indonesia (YIARI)**
Funding Sought: **£576,487.00**

DIR31S2\1015

Community-managed biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

Pematang Gadung is a high-biodiversity community-managed coastal peatland nestled within the Pematang Gadung – Pesaguan landscape [21,241ha forest and 1,800ha adjacent agricultural land and inhabited by Bornean orangutan among many other threatened species. Employment opportunities are limited with agriculture and illegal mining being prevalent. The aim of this project is to transition the local economy from extractive to regenerative using the recently published Plan Vivo Nature Standard to scale and finance this shift equitably, transparently and sustainably over the long-term.

CONTACT DETAILS

TitleDr

NameKarmele

SurnameLlano Sanchez

Website (Work)

Tel (Work)

Email (Work)

Address

CONTACT DETAILS

TitleDr

NameDorothea

SurnamePio

Website (Work)

Tel (Mobile)

Tel (Work)

Email (Work)

Address

DIR31S2\1015

Community-managed biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

Section 1 - Contact Details

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Karme
Surname	
Website (Work)	
Tel (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Address	

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Dorothea
Surname	Pio
Website (Work)	
Tel (Mobile)	
Tel (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Address	

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Yayasan Inisiasi Rehabilitasi Indonesia
Phone	
Email (Work)	
Website (Work)	
Address	

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Project title

Community-managed biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

- ☐

Cover_letter_YIARI_st2

09/12/2024

14:15:39

pdf 789.12 KB

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR31S1\1123

DIR31S1\1638

Q4. Response to Stage 1 feedback

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

- the application does not clearly and explicitly make the case for support of an Upper Middle Income Country (UMIC). This must be clearly addressed at Stage 2;

Although Indonesia was reclassified as an upper-middle income country (UMIC) in 2023, forest-edge communities still suffer from significant marginalisation and lack of opportunity. Wealth generated from palm oil, mining and other industries has primarily benefited companies and intermediaries, while smallholder farmers and rural communities often remain trapped in low-paying, unskilled jobs that present little or no opportunity to escape the poverty cycle for themselves and their children. Data from our target site reflects this pattern. Residents involved in the mining sector typically earn about 1.8 million IDR per month. Given a poverty threshold of 0.582 million IDR/person/month(3), and considering the average household size of 5.3, we estimate that about a third of households in the target area still live below the national poverty line.

Our project aims not only to improve the wellbeing of vulnerable forest-edge communities located within a high-biodiversity coastal peat ecosystem, which is home to about 1% of the remaining Bornean population, but also to advance knowledge and learning regarding an innovative market-base tool designed to finance nature

protection and poverty alleviation. This approach places local communities at the forefront of these efforts.

We have now addressed this in Q7 and Q13.

- the application does not provide a clear plan of how it will make evidence widely and publicly available;

YIARI will coordinate with Plan Vivo Foundation to publish information on this case study on the Plan Vivo website, social media and media outlets (e.g. Mongabay). Relevant project reports, training materials, publications, and articles will be made freely accessible through the YIARI website. Both electronic and printed versions of training materials will be provided to community members, as well as to government and academic stakeholders.

Furthermore, the outcomes and lessons learned from this project will also be showcased at national and international conferences. In collaboration with the Plan Vivo Foundation, we plan to present lessons learned at the UN Biodiversity Conference (Convention on Biological Diversity) in 2025 or 2026.

This has now been included in Q20, Q24 and in the logframe.

- it is not entirely clear how the proposed change will be achieved: it would be helpful to see some specific actions;

Plan Vivo Nature certificates provide a unique opportunity to increase the number of local community members that stand to benefit from protection and restoration activities. Very simply put, there will be more paid positions to patrol, restore, monitor wildlife, making mining a less attractive option. In addition, illegal activities will be deterred through improved forest monitoring and increased frequency and efficiency of patrols.

This information should be clearer in Q15, Q18, Q19 and the logframe.

- please develop your institutional strengthening for village forest governance and the village cooperative, and articulate clearly the Plan Vivo biodiversity credit market;

The project will support the recently established community cooperative to build capacity in a number of critical areas. These will include but not be limited to: reviewing the project governance structure, establishing accountable and transparent financial management practices, carrying out conflict resolution trainings and setting up a consultation process to develop a participatory benefit-sharing mechanism. The project will also (with PV's and Pivotal's contribution) train members of the community and of neighbouring communities to collect data which fulfils the PV Nature Standard requirements. The community has already worked to develop a cooperative governance structure and a diagram of this has been included in additional materials. In the current structure, the cooperative will be the project proponent with YIARI in an advisory role. YIARI will sign a collaboration agreement with the cooperative in a technical role to provide assistance with the development and writing of key documentation necessary for validation and verification of biodiversity certificates.

The PV Nature certificate market is in its infancy. Currently none of the PV developing pilots have issued certificates. Based on initial market research by the Plan Vivo Foundation, price for a high-quality Nature certificate is expected to be approximately \$20.

This information should now be clearer in Q15 and in the logframe.

- it is unclear if the number of female firefighters will be increased since the group is already operating: how will their impact be increased and fires reduced?

'The Power of Mama' team will undergo an Integrated Fire Management training, which includes a 'Train the Trainer' programme, delivered by an Australian disaster response and firefighting team. Once trained, the Power

of Mama team will train other community groups, including civil society units and private organisations, creating a ripple effect, enhancing local preparedness and response capabilities in this landscape, ultimately resulting in decreased fire incidents and less forest and biodiversity being lost to fire.

This information is now in Q15.

- the logframe should be strengthened:
 - o indicators are not fully SMART and targets should be within the project lifetime to enable effective Monitoring and Evaluation;
 - o moderate changes are needed to ensure the logframe is able to measure the proposed benefits to the environment;
 - o there are currently several indicators that are difficult to measure. A robust data collection plan is required to ensure it is a practical monitoring tool.
- We have revised the logframe as suggested.

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

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

Biome 1

Palustrine wetlands

Biome 2

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives

Conservation Action2

Institutional Development

Conservation Action 3

Research & Monitoring

Threat 1

Energy production & mining (incl. renewables)

Threat 2

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 3

Natural system modifications (fires, dams)

Q6. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

Pematang Gadung is a high-biodiversity community-managed coastal peatland nestled within the Pematang Gadung – Pesaguan landscape [21,241ha forest and 1,800ha adjacent agricultural land and inhabited by Bornean orangutan among many other threatened species. Employment opportunities are limited with agriculture and illegal mining being prevalent. The aim of this project is to transition the local economy from extractive to regenerative using the recently published Plan Vivo Nature Standard to scale and finance this shift equitably, transparently and sustainably over the long-term.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

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

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

Do you require more fields?

☐ No

If you are proposing to work in an Upper Middle Income Country (see Annex A), please demonstrate your case for support with reference to one or more of the criteria in Section 2.8.

Indonesia, classified as an UMIC, still grapples with poverty, particularly in rural forest-edge communities. Our project focuses on a community where ~30% of households live below the national poverty line, in one of the last substantial coastal peatlands of West Kalimantan.

Our project aims not only to improve the wellbeing of vulnerable forest-edge communities located within a highly threatened forest ecosystem (home to ~1% of the remaining Bornean orangutan population), but also to advance the knowledge base and learning on the design and implementation of biodiversity certificates initiatives supporting the uptake of these approaches in rural communities globally.

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2025	30 March 2029	4 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total request £
Amount:	£138,755.00	£154,607.00	£141,604.00	£141,521.00	£0.00	£576,487.00

Q10. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

☐ Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

A total of £[REDACTED] is unconfirmed.

Confirmed matched funding includes [REDACTED] from International Animal Rescue (IAR) UK, [REDACTED] from an anonymous private foundation and [REDACTED] from Plan Vivo Foundation. Unconfirmed matched funding is from the anonymous private foundation contributing in Year 1. YIARI is confident unconfirmed funding will be secured from this donor in years 2-4 as this is a long-standing funding partner that has been giving for many years.

Q12. Have you received, applied for, or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for your proposed project or similar project?

☐ No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q13. 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 multi-dimensional poverty.

Agricultural encroachment, fires and oil-palm cultivation have driven the conversion of Indonesian peatland for decades reducing it to less than 60% of its original extent (1,2). While conversion to oil-palm has slowed, fires – exacerbated - by climate change remain a significant threat. Additionally, the sharp rise in demand for minerals is intensifying pressure on this vital ecosystem.

Pematang Gadung-Pesaguan landscape covers 21,241ha of high-biodiversity coastal peatland including a 7,004ha community-managed forest and 1,800ha of surrounding agricultural land. This landscape is home to the Bornean Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus* CR), proboscis monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus* –EN), silvered langur (*Trachypithecus cristatus* –EN), Bornean agile gibbon (*Hylobates albobarbis* –EN) and dozens of threatened bird and freshwater species. In 2015 during the prolonged El Niño-induced dry season, one fourth of Pematang Gadung (PG) Village forest was lost to fire. Fires are typically started by farmers to clear land but often spread uncontrollably, destroying neighbouring agricultural fields and adjacent forests with huge losses for people, biodiversity, climate and the local economy. Currently, approximately 55% of the 1,842 villagers depend on agriculture and 11% on illegal mining on the eastern side of the Village Forest. Mining leads to peatland degradation, lowering the water table, further increasing the risk of uncontrolled fires and CO2 emissions, and reducing overall ecosystem resilience. Furthermore, working conditions are dangerous with miners and their families (especially young children) developing skin and respiratory diseases. Most miners would prefer other types of employment where their health and their families are not compromised, but marginalisation and lack of opportunity leave them with little choice.

Although Indonesia was reclassified as an upper-middle income country (UMIC) in 2023, forest-edge

communities still suffer from significant marginalisation and lack of opportunity. Wealth generated from palm oil, mining and other industries has primarily benefited companies and intermediaries, while smallholder farmers and rural communities often remain trapped in low-paying, unskilled jobs that present little or no opportunity to escape the poverty cycle for themselves and their children. Data from our target site reflects this pattern. Residents involved in the mining sector typically earn about 1.8 million IDR per month. Given a poverty threshold of 0.582 million IDR/person/month(3), and considering the average household size of 5.3, we estimate that about a third of households in the target area still live below the national poverty line.

Since 2015, PG villagers have been restoring degraded peat, monitoring wildlife and protecting their forest with financial and technical support from YIARI. This project seeks to expand these efforts sustainably, equitably, and transparently and over the long-term through biodiversity certification. Greater incentives for regenerative livelihoods will benefit human health, ecosystem services and threatened species populations. This initiative will serve as a scalable, community-owned and led model for nearby village forests.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- ☐ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☐ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q14b. National and International Policy Alignment

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

This project will support CBD objectives, particularly the first (conservation of biological diversity) by focusing on a highly diverse site within the 'Borneo peat swamp forests' ecoregion with over 133 bird species, 59 mammal species, 11 amphibians and 36 reptiles.

SDGs – The project will support SDG1 by reducing poverty in rural communities through improved livelihoods opportunities and higher incomes (1.1-1.2); SDG3 through lessening exposure to harmful fumes and respiratory conditions, supporting a transition away from gold mining which causes skin, respiratory and neurological conditions to workers and their families (3.9); SDG 4 by providing opportunities for young people to access formal and informal education and skills trainings (4.1-4.3-4.7); SDG 5 by supporting women-led streams of work ('The power of Mama' fire prevention/fire-fighting as well as the women's group weaving pots for peat restoration) and ensuring at least half of all capacity building opportunities are ring-fenced for girls and women (5.7-5.8); SDG13 (and the UNFCCC) by protecting above and below-ground carbon stocks while sequestering CO2 through forest restoration, thus playing a role in the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere; SDG15 by conserving and restoring terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems (15.1); restoring degraded forest (15.2), protecting biodiversity and natural habitats (15.5) and increasing financial resources to conserve biodiversity (15.A).

By protecting and restoring coastal peatland – enhancing its value and functions, the project will also support Indonesia's enhanced NDC which commits to reduce emissions by 43% by 2030, as well as Indonesia's 6th National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) agenda: "Enhancing the environment and resilience to natural disaster and climate change impacts".

The project contributes to the recently released Indonesian biodiversity action plan, IBSAP 2025-2045 by strengthening biodiversity management through science, technology, finance and by involving local and indigenous communities in biodiversity management.

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

Q15. Methodology

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

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

(1) Patrolling, wildlife monitoring, forest restoration have been running at this site over the past nine years. Activities run well, but these are needed at a larger scale and over the long-term to be able to stem threats to the landscape and help shift the local economy from extractive to regenerative.

(2) Sapling survival rates of 39 native species planted so far are high (76%), so community members know restoration efforts will be successful.

(3) Trust and local buy-in - Through past activities, including while obtaining its 'Village Forest' status, PG villagers have developed strong trusting working relationships with YIARI staff.

(4) Project staff have experience developing PV climate projects and are familiar with how PV provides a robust framework for institutional strengthening, transparency, accountability, inclusivity and social equity.

Outputs:

1. Fire risk reduced

Fire Prevention Patrols through agricultural lands bordering forest will be conducted by a team of ~24 women called 'The Power of Mama' (PoM). This group has been operating since 2022 successfully detecting fires using drones, motorbikes and their influence to reduce the use of fires to clear land for agriculture

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/reel/video/p0h5jswr/power-of-mama-the-women-firefighters-of-west-borneo>. Patrols will be carried out 20 days/month during the wet season and 30 days/month during the dry season.

The Power of Mama team will undergo an Integrated Fire Management training, which includes a 'Train the Trainer' programme, delivered by an Australian disaster response and firefighting team. Once trained, the Power of Mama team will train other community groups, including civil society units and private organisations, creating a ripple effect, enhancing local preparedness and response capabilities in this landscape, ultimately resulting in decreased fire incidents and less forest and biodiversity being lost to fire.

2: Illegal mining, logging and unsustainable agricultural practices reduced.

LPHD teams will carry out SMART patrols with the related objectives of discouraging illegal activities, installing warning boards, giving out verbal warnings as well as through reports to GAKKUM (the enforcement branch of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry) and local police. Community representatives will collaborate with the Ketapang Forest Unit for awareness raising on hunting restrictions and installation of signboards. Implementation of the Integrated Forest Crime Alert System (IFCA), which has been successfully piloted at another YIARI site, enables near-real-time forest monitoring. The IFCAS harnesses easily-accessible technologies to increase and expedite detection of wildlife crimes and facilitate more effective law enforcement. The IFCAS combines deforestation alerts from Global Forest Watch, GIS tools, satellite imagery inspections via Google Earth Engine (GEE), camera traps, drones and on-ground checks via SMART patrols. YIARI will provide ongoing mentoring to LPHD Patrol Team ensuring a solid understanding and confident use of the tool.

3: Better quality employment, improved multi-dimensional wellbeing and poverty alleviated.

Approximately 300 women and men will receive skills training in regenerative livelihoods and organisational management and administration skills. Trainings will include:

- Peat restoration training,

- Biodiversity monitoring training through camera traps and line transect. Pivotal will conduct trainings on monitoring low lying plants and birds as these are the core groups required in the Nature Standard. Pivotal may also conduct trainings on monitoring additional taxonomic groups.

- Fire trainings: community members will benefit from TPoM sharing their knowledge following their participation in the enhanced Integrated Fire Management training

These skills trainings will translate into jobs provided by the cooperative, greater local involvement in forest management, and a move away from mining-dependent livelihoods.

4: Forest restoration

YIARI will support KMPGS to collect viable wild native tree seeds, germination techniques, nursery establishment, planting 80,000 seedlings, checking seedlings post-planting and replacing dead seedlings as needed.

5: Biodiversity Certification

KMPGS will carry out a Participatory review of its governance structure

YIARI will run trainings for KMPGS cooperative and other community members on how to facilitate benefit-sharing mechanisms, accountable and transparent financial management, grievance mechanisms, and other key aspects needed for the running of a PV certification project. YIARI will continue mentoring KMPGS as it grows its membership. KMPGS will work supported by YIARI to submit and address feedback on Project Idea Note (PIN), Project Design Document (PDD) and validation and verification documentation. Pivotal will provide guidance on baseline setting and will support with data analysis. A third-party audit will take place before the project can be validated. Once the project is registered certificates can be issued into KMPGS's registry account. YIARI work with PV to promote the project and will reach out to known PV certificate brokers and buyers.

Q16. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime at organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

Enhance Village-Level Forest Patrol groups: To strengthen the capacity of village-level forest patrol groups, members of the LPHD will receive advanced training and mentoring in technology-based tools designed for effective forest monitoring. The training will involve the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), the use of drones and various spatial analysis tools, including Global Forest Watch tools and Google Earth. By equipping the LPHD team with such technologies, will significantly improve their ability to monitor and assess forest health, identify illegal activities, and promote efforts toward wildlife conservation.

Empowering Community Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation: We will train over 80 local community members—including both women and men—in essential skills related to forest restoration, biodiversity monitoring, and understanding peatland ecology and conservation methods. Notably, the 24 members of the Power of Mama group will receive additional specialised training focused on fire prevention strategies. Additionally, we will train local community members in forest restoration practices and ten in conducting biodiversity surveys, thereby creating a network of knowledgeable community members who are capable of contributing to local conservation efforts in their village forest.

Engaging Youth and Education Institutions: Through our collaboration with universities like UNTAN, our programme will support BSc and MSc students, along with apprenticeship (magang), by offering them hands-on experience in research methodologies and survey techniques. The past year we have supported 38 students and apprenticeships from ten different schools and universities across our programmes. This collaborative effort will foster the next generation of conservation leaders, equipping them with the knowledge and skills necessary to address the pressing challenges related to forest and biodiversity conservation.

Q17. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be disadvantaged or excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will ensure meaningful participation for all those engaged.

The impacts of habitat degradation, fires and climate change are more intensely felt by women, children and the elderly in this landscape (burning peat significantly increases the risk of acute respiratory infections and pregnancy loss). These impacts intersect with existing structural inequalities faced by women who are also historically excluded from paid employment.

Female participation and entrepreneurship will be prioritised by supporting an all-female fire-prevention and fire-fighting team, as well as an all-female weaving team (making seedling pots for peat restoration). This project will ring-fence at least 50% of learning opportunities for women and girls and will disaggregate data and monitor impacts accordingly.

This project embeds all Plan Vivo Nature project aspects within an inclusive cooperative structure, ensuring genuine community control and agency. The project is well positioned to become a blueprint for social inclusion in the design, implementation and sharing of biodiversity-certification-benefits. At a time when nature-based- solutions project developers are concerned with 'integrity' almost all efforts revolve around reducing opportunities for inflated baselines. Negligence in implementing 'Free, Prior and Informed Consent' (FPIC)FPIC, avoiding elite capture and insufficient transparency in benefit-sharing continue to plague the sector. Projects need to set a much higher bar for 'social integrity' and this project will do just that.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes and benefits to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly 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.

The short-term changes include:

- Early fire detection results in less burning and fewer associated problems (cleaner air, lower rates of respiratory diseases) and benefits ~3,000 women, men and children
- Mining is both deterred through patrols and becomes a less attractive option when opportunities linked to restoration, governance and wildlife monitoring (which do not compromise human health) become available with half of these being ring-fenced for women.
- Multi-dimensional wellbeing increases through education, skills trainings, employment opportunities benefits 1,590 household members (with at least 50% of direct participants being women or girls).
- Local communities report that Village Forest governance has improved with increased female participation and benefits from the village forest are equitably distributed and transparently managed.
- Restoring 20% of the degraded peat in PG enhances ecosystem services for people and habitat quality for wildlife
- Reduced pressures on PG village forest allows Bornean orang-utan (CR), proboscis monkeys (EN), Bornean agile gibbon (EN), silvered langur (EN), Storm's stork (EN), Bornean clouded leopard (VU), binturong (VU) false gharial (VU), five hornbill species and dozens of other threatened species to continue to inhabit this site.

The medium to long-term changes expected from this project are:

- Biodiversity certificate finance flows incentivise 'green jobs' at a scale not previously possible through grant finance alone guaranteeing widespread community engagement, high standards of project delivery and impact over the long-term.
- The forest area in this village can be protected and managed by the local communities through a sustainable and long-term source of finances.
- Communities are freer to make choices about their future and report higher levels of wellbeing, both monetary and non-monetary, are less dependent on extractive uses of natural resources and enjoy better health for themselves and their families.
- Pematang Gadung coastal peat forest harbours viable populations of Bornean orang-utan and dozens of other threatened terrestrial and freshwater species.
- As one of the first examples of its kind, this project will support scaling or replication in neighbouring village or customary forests.
- Biodiversity certificate issuance year after year will provide long-term finance (30+ years) enabling the village cooperative, KMPGS, and residents to generate financial gains while safeguarding their natural and cultural heritage and continuing to benefit from ecosystem services.
- Through a reduction in fire and mining threats, this initiative will also result in significant carbon sequestration, and avoided emissions over both the short and longer terms.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change.

IF local fire prevention efforts discourage the use of fire in agriculture and keep the frequency and extent of fires low;

IF through the integrated monitoring system mining and other illegal activities are effectively identified and deterred;

IF growing regenerative livelihoods linked to nature are both well paid and less risky than illegal mining;

IF multi-dimensional wellbeing increases through access to education, knowledge, employment and other opportunities;

IF 240ha (and eventually all 2,200ha) of burned peat are restored; AND

IF biodiversity certification is successful in securing financial flows for 'green jobs' in equitable, transparent and sustainable ways at scale,

THEN

Mining and other extractive livelihoods will decrease in favour of regenerative ones that protect human and planetary health,

Target peatlands will maintain their critical ecosystem services AND

Threatened wildlife populations will remain stable

Q20. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q20a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

The project focuses on achieving sustainable benefits beyond this funding by strengthening local capacities and establishing a long-term financing mechanism. KMPGS, the village cooperative will be the project owner and generate revenue through Plan Vivo Nature certificate sales over at least 30 years. By training over 200 local women and men in essential skills such as forest restoration, fire prevention, and biodiversity monitoring, the project will ensure essential skills are transferred to the community.

Moreover, the integration of technology for forest monitoring will enhance the efficiency of local groups and the efficacy of protection efforts. Data related to biodiversity monitoring and deforestation rates, will be archived in accessible databases like Global Forest Watch and open-access dashboards. The findings will be compiled in

verification reports on the Plan Vivo website, and we will collaborate with the Plan Vivo Foundation to share and publish lessons learned.

Q20b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

If successful, our approach has significant potential for scaling across multiple dimensions. Currently, YIARI's work spans seven landscapes, where we employ a holistic strategy for conserving biodiversity hotspots. This strategy includes local community engagement, sustainable livelihood creation, community-based forest patrols, and wildlife monitoring. The approach can be expanded to other villages by leveraging the village cooperative model (KMPGS) and the Plan Vivo Nature certification, creating incentives for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation.

Scaling could face challenges, including funding constraints and political issues. However, YIARI's long-term commitment to its target landscapes and established partnerships with various donors, alongside strong relations with Indonesian government sectors, provide a solid foundation for overcoming these obstacles.

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

- ☐ References and Maps Darwin Stage 2_YIARI
- ☐ 02/12/2024
- ☐ 21:56:22
- ☐ pdf 836.25 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q21. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 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, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary (financial): funds not used for intended purposes or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated). There is a risk of financial mismanagement, including misallocation or embezzlement of funds, which could compromise project activities and outcomes.	moderate	unlikely	moderate	Enforce stringent financial controls as outlined in YIARI's Financial SOP, conduct regular audits, and strengthen financial management capacities among staff and local partners.	minor

Safeguarding: risk of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH), or unintended harm to beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff.

There is a potential risk that staff, beneficiaries, or the public may be exposed to SEAH or experience unintended harm due to the actions of YIARI employees, volunteers, or partners. This could occur in scenarios where power dynamics are imbalanced, particularly in vulnerable communities.

minor unlikely moderate

Mandate SEAH policy training for all employees, partners, and stakeholders to ensure a clear understanding of abuse prevention. Uphold a zero-tolerance stance on SEAH, with strict consequences for any staff, consultant or partners, including termination for offenders. Set up confidential, easily accessible reporting channels for SEAH (related) incidents.

minor

Safeguarding: risks to health, safety and security (HSS) of beneficiaries, the public. Implementing partners, and staff.

There are significant risks related to the health, safety, and security of all stakeholders involved in YIARI activities. These risks include physical harm due to unsafe working conditions, exposure to hazardous environments, or inadequate safety protocols.

minor possible moderate

Implement ongoing health and safety training covering Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and first aid in accordance with YIARI safeguarding policies. Conduct regular safety audits and risk assessments in high-risk areas. Continuously update emergency response plans with detailed evacuation and health procedures. Ensure all personnel are equipped with appropriate PPE.

minor

Delivery Chain: the overall risk associated with your delivery model

There is a risk that the project's reliance on multiple stakeholders, including local communities, cooperatives, government agencies, and external certifiers, could lead to delays or inefficiencies in completing biodiversity certification, Plan Vivo Nature certification, and the implementation of restoration activities. This complexity could hinder timely delivery and impact.

moderate possible moderate

Establish a dedicated project coordination team to streamline communication across all stakeholders. Implement a detailed project timeline with clear milestones for certification processes and restoration activities. Regularly review progress against timelines, and provide capacity- building support to local cooperatives. Conduct regular progress meetings with all key stakeholders to address potential delays.

minor

Risk 5 Local communities may disengage from project activities due to insufficient benefits, quick turnaround of benefits, or misunderstandings, which could hinder the implementation of sustainable livelihoods strategies.	major	unlikely	major	Enhance communication strategies, introduce incentives, and ensure sustained community engagement through consultations, social events and focus group discussions. Regularly gather feedback from participants and adjust strategies as needed for continuous improvement.	minor
---	-------	----------	-------	---	-------

Risk 6 Logistical challenges, such as extreme weather conditions and climate change-related impacts on seedling survival, as well as natural and induced forest and land fires, may cause delays in project activities and affect the timely achievement of project milestones.	moderate	likely	major	Create contingency plans, integrate buffer periods into the project schedule/timeline, coordinate field activities with optimal weather conditions, and consult local guides with site expertise. Remain flexible and prepared for potential rescheduling.	minor
---	----------	--------	-------	--	-------

Risk 7 External actors may become obstacles to the effective protection of forests and biodiversity in our target landscapes.	major	possible	major	Regularly monitor and identify early threats to target forests, engage local communities in forest governance and decision-making, and develop contingency plans for emerging challenges.	minor
---	-------	----------	-------	---	-------

Q22. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

☐ No

Section 8 - Workplan

Q23. Workplan

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

- ☐ bcf-workplan-template_2024_Stage2 ☐ 02/12/2024
- ☐ 22:29:35
- ☐ pdf 478.24 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the performance 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.

YIARI uses Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) to manage projects adaptively and to ensure programmes are run as effectively and efficiently as possible. Social impact assessment and measuring behaviour change is at the heart of YIARI's MEL approach because it supports in-depth learning on how, when and why specific livelihoods interventions and other efforts to increase multi-dimensional wellbeing strengthen the link between human prosperity and the maintenance of healthy ecosystems and biodiversity. YIARI leadership and Senior Management are passionate about strengthening their MEL systems and run yearly internal trainings for all staff on Theory of Change, social impact assessment, and mixed methods.

Dr Llano Sanchez is the focal point for MEL in this project, and will be supported by Dr Campbell-Smith and Dr Pio who will jointly develop the monitoring plan. Dr Llano Sanchez (who is based a one-hour drive from Pematang Gadung village) will hold overall responsibility for ensuring evaluations are taking place as per the project monitoring plan and will guide each Senior Manager on this project to capture lessons learnt for their work-streams, both negative and positive are being captured as they arise.

YIARI holds informal monthly meetings for Senior Project Managers, Directors and Programme Advisors to discuss progress and challenges. These regular meetings will provide a platform for open discussions between relevant programme staff and increase cross-sectoral communication, learning and problem solving. These meetings also ensure that all staff feel invested in strategic planning and learning.

Project staff will:

- Collect data for any missing baselines
 - Review the logframe accordingly
 - Draft a Monitoring Plan
 - Draft a communications strategy for the project to maximise visibility and impact
 - Use monthly results in a continuous evaluation and adaptive management process.
 - Conduct mid-term (June) and end-of-year (December) organisation-wide evaluations against the annual workplans to establish whether progress towards outputs and outcomes is on track and likely to be achieved according to the designated timeline.
 - At the end of each project year, project achievements will be more formally evaluated and discussed in front of board members and senior management with modifications and recommendations made to ensure best results in the subsequent period. A review of the project's Theory of Change will also be conducted in December of every year.
 - Conduct yearly social surveys and collect qualitative data illustrating what has changed in people's lives as a result of specific project activities. The results from these surveys will support SMART patrol and satellite imagery evidence in understanding 'why', 'how' and to what extent the project has succeeded or failed in supporting the local economy shift from an extractive model to a regenerative one
 - Biodiversity monitoring: Conduct wildlife monitoring in the Village Forest through transect walks and camera traps.
 - Deforestation monitoring: Landsat or sentinel imagery will be used to estimate annual deforestation rates.
 - In coordination with PV summarise lessons learnt, challenges and successes in joint publications
 - Attend COP17 or COP18 to share early lessons learnt with relevant global actors
-

Total project budget for M&E (£)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Total project budget for M&E (%)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	

Section 10 - Logical Framework & Standard Indicators

Q25a. Logical Framework (logframe)

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

- [Stage2-logical-framework_ToC_YIARI_2024](#)
- 09/12/2024
- 14:17:26
- pdf 358.45 KB

Impact:

Cooperative-led biodiversity certification increases livelihoods opportunities linked to nature, improves local wellbeing and protects high-biodiversity coastal peatland and resident endangered species populations.

Outcome:

By 2029, biodiversity certification creates jobs and reduces multi-dimensional poverty for ~300 households (~1,590 women, men and children) while protecting ~7,004ha of threatened peatland and decreasing fire-risk across 21,241ha

Project Outputs

Output 1:

1. By 2027, fire risk across 21,241ha forested land and 1,800 ha adjacent agricultural land has been reduced by 30% and by 50% by 2029.

Output 2:

2. By 2029, the Village Forest Management Unit deals rapidly and effectively with illegal mining, logging and agricultural encroachment.

Output 3:

3. By 2029, at least 16% of households depend on regenerative livelihoods, resulting in better quality employment, improved multi-dimensional wellbeing and poverty reduction, while an additional 16% benefit from increased knowledge and skills trainings that will allow them to access regenerative livelihoods following the end of the project.

Output 4:

4. By 2029, 240ha of degraded peat are restored with native tree species.

Output 5:

5. By 2027, Koperasi Mandiri Pematang Gadung Sejahtera (KMPGS) village cooperative governance and systems are strong enough to successfully complete biodiversity certification; and by 2029, to successfully issue and sell PV biodiversity certificates.

Do you require more Output fields?

☐ 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.

- 1.1 Support and mentor the all-female community-led Fire Patrol Team ('The Power of Mama' - TPoM).
- 1.2 Conduct an internationally recognised Integrated Fire Prevention training (fire control and mitigation, SMART, drones for land monitoring for Fire Patrol Team members, TPoM).
- 2.1 Train the Village Forest Management Unit (LPHD) and other community members in SMART, drone usage, satellite image inspections and Global Forest Watch tools.
- 2.2 Implement Integrated Forest Crime Alert System (IFCA) to improve forest protection and monitoring.
- 2.3 Provide ongoing mentoring for LPHD Patrol Team and other community members to carry out effective forest patrols and monitoring.
- 2.4 Support and advise LPHD on reporting of illegal activities to local authorities.
- 3.1 Train and mentor local cooperative members and other community members in forest restoration.
- 3.2 Train and mentor cooperative members in biodiversity monitoring in collaboration with Plan Vivo and Pivotal during their visit.
- 4.1 Support KMPGS cooperative and other community members to collect wild seeds, germinate and replant 80,000 native peat saplings.
- 4.2 Monitor seedling survival and replant as needed.
- 5.1 Participatory review of KMPGS structure and governance
- 5.2 Run trainings for KMPGS cooperative and other community members on how to facilitate benefit-sharing mechanisms, accountable and transparent financial management, grievance mechanisms, and other key aspects needed for the running of a PV certification project.
- 5.3 Continue mentoring KMPGS as it grows its membership
- 5.4 Submit Project Idea Note (PIN) to Plan Vivo and address feedback
- 5.5 Collect baseline biodiversity data following guidance and training received from Pivotal
- 5.6 Draft and submit Project Design Document (PDD) and Monitoring Reports (MRs) to the Plan Vivo Foundation
- 5.7 Address feedback, assign a third party auditor and coordinate validation, verification and registration.
- 5.8 Issue certificates into the registry account and assist KMPGS to find buyers.

MEL & Communication

- Collect data for all missing baselines
- Review logframe accordingly
- Biodiversity monitoring: Conduct wildlife monitoring in the Village Forest through transect walks and camera traps.
- Deforestation monitoring: Landsat or sentinel imagery will be used to estimate annual deforestation rates.
- Social monitoring: Conduct surveys and semi-structured interviews to assess project impacts in increasing community wellbeing, reducing poverty and shifting the local economy from an extractive model to a regenerative one

- Draft a communications strategy for the project to maximise its visibility and impact
- In coordination with PV summarise lessons learnt, challenges and successes in joint publications
 - Attend COP17 or COP18 to share lessons learnt with relevant global actors trying to support similar projects

Q25b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
DI-A03: Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	Output 5	3	Indonesia; 1 public; 2 private
DI-A04: Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities 6+ months after training	Output 3	300	150 IPLC women; 150 IPLC men
DI-D01: Area of land or sea under ecological management	Outcome 1	7,004	4,804ha primary forest ; 500ha restored peatland ; 1,700ha degraded peatland
DI-D01b: Area improved through restoration	Output 4	240	Indonesia, peatland, village forest/community forest
DI-D02: Ecosystem Loss Avoided	Outcome 1	76	76ha primary forest (peatland)
DI-D03: Number of people with enhanced livelihoods	Output 3	795	397-530 women and girls, IPLC; 397-530 men and boys, IPLC
DI-D03b: Number of people with improved income	Output 3	795	397-530 women and girls, IPLC; 397-530 men and boys, IPLC
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

If you cannot identify three Standard Indicators you can report against, please justify this here.

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

- ☐ [bcf-budget-YIARI_2024_St2](#)
- ☐ 02/12/2024
- ☐ 22:56:00
- ☐ xlsx 104.63 KB

Q27. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

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

- ☐ Development of existing/past activities

Please provide details:

This project builds on existing work established by YIARI and Pematang Gadung village members which started in 2014. YIARI supported the community to establish a Village Forest Management Unit (LPHD) and guided the community through the legal process to secure management and use rights for their customary forest. With YIARI's support, LPHD has developed SMART-based forest patrols, piloted habitat restoration following the fires in 2015-2016, biodiversity monitoring, and most recently fire prevention. Given the additional pressures on this landscape, it is clear that these efforts are insufficient and this site urgently needs more substantive long-term sustainable finance not available until now.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project that may duplicate or cut across this proposed project?

- ☐ No

Q28. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

While enjoying the support of UK-based International Animal Rescue, YIARI staff are all (but 1) based in Indonesia (200 conservation professionals - 98% of which are Indonesian). YIARI is requesting 3% overhead for this project, with 100% of the funds going to Indonesia for landscapes and communities. As such this project offers exceptional value for money. YIARI standards ensure that value for money is considered throughout the project cycle and is implicit across all levels of decision-making and management, including project evaluations. YIARI remains committed to project sites over the long-term and works to ensure that project activities continue to deliver benefits well beyond the project cycle.

YIARI has proven experience in developing and implementing effective high-impact projects (as demonstrated by our Darwin Main project which provides the foundation for this application). This project has minimal start-up and overhead costs, and builds on long-standing, successful relationships with project implementation partners. We implement our activities strategically to maximise conservation and poverty alleviation impacts through locally appropriate and sustainable livelihoods strategies.

Wherever possible, efficiencies will be created by using YIARI's existing systems, equipment and infrastructure, as well as supporting local capacity building across the project by using YIARI staff expertise from across the organisation.

Q29. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative 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.

Capital costs are minimal for this project and activities will largely rely on the use of existing infrastructure and vehicles. Camera traps will be purchased with Darwin Initiative funding – these are essential to monitoring biodiversity. Together with other smaller equipment items, camera traps will amount to 4 of the budget. Camera traps and other small items will stay with the cooperative after project end, however given past failure rates, a relatively small number of traps is expected to still be functioning in 2029.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in operation.

Please outline how your project will ensure:

(a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how they can confidentially raise a concern,

(b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld,

(c) you will ensure project partners also meet these standards and policies.

Indicate which minimum standard protocol your project follows and how you meet those minimum standards, i.e. CAPSEAH, CHS, IASC MOS-PSEA. If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans to address this.

Our project is fully committed to upholding safeguarding principles that ensure the safety and well-being of beneficiaries the public, implementing partners, and staff. At the beginning of the project, we will hold a meeting with all partners to discuss detailed work plans, clarify roles and responsibilities, and emphasize our safeguarding commitment. During this meeting, YIARI's Health, Safety and Risk Plans, as well as YIARI's Safeguarding Policy, will be presented and discussed. Partners will be made aware of how they can confidentially raise concerns, either through internal reporting mechanisms or anonymously. A confidential whistleblowing system will also be established to enable individuals to raise safeguarding issues without fear of reprisal.

This project will uphold a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse and will conduct mandatory training on sexual abuse and exploitation. A comprehensive safeguarding policy has recently been updated and is attached. We are committed to continuously improving our safeguarding practices, aligning them with international standards such as IASC MOS-PSEA and CAPSEAH. to ensure the protection of all staff.

beneficiaries, and partners.

Any safeguarding issues raised will be investigated by a dedicated safeguarding officer and reported to YIARI's HR Manager for monitoring. We will ensure all incidents are carefully recorded in compliance with data protection laws. Where allegations or complaints are upheld, disciplinary procedures will be followed, which could include termination of employment or partnership agreements, depending on severity.

To ensure our project partners adhere to the same safeguarding standards, we will integrate safeguarding clauses into all agreements. Regular audits and reviews will be conducted to verify compliance with these standards.

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q33 and in your budget.

Q31. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance. YIARI is a legally registered non-profit in Indonesia. No genetic resources will be extracted or used through this project. The project will respect the rights, privacy and safety of all people who are directly and indirectly impacted by project activities.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent principles will be used with communities not as a one-off tool to obtain consent but as a continuous consultation and monitoring approach, adapting strategies and activities to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness.

The Health, Safety and Security of all project staff and participants will be ensured through adherence to YIARI policies.

The project will support local leadership and value local perspectives, knowledge, interests and aspirations at every stage. YIARI fosters local capacity building and partners with local academic institutions to support national and provincial research development.

Section 13 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement

Q32. British embassy or high commission engagement

It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies.

Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them. Please note that some embassies or high commissions may not be able to respond to you but your project will not be penalised for a lack of response.

☐ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

- ☐ Email to Ibu Trini Darwin Stage 2 ☐

02/12/2024

☐ 22:58:32

☐ png 77.51 KB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. Project staff

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dr Karmele Llano Sanchez	Project Leader	10	Checked
Umar Fhadi Kennedy	Biodiversity Coordinator	30	Checked
Muhadi	Database Manager	70	Checked
Argitoe Ranting	Field Operations Director	9	Checked

Do you require more fields?

☐ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Hendri Muhammad	Institutional strengthening, Senior Manager	21	Checked
Robithotul Huda	Forest Resilience and Biodiversity Senior Manager	15	Checked
Rahmanita	HR Manager and Safeguarding Focal Point	15	Checked
Ode Saiful	Law Enforcement Senior Manager	9	Checked
Dr Dorothea Pio	Plan Vivo Certification Liaison	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

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

- ☐ CVs - Darwin Main_St2_YIARI_2024
- ☐ 02/12/2024
- ☐ 23:04:51
- ☐ pdf 557.13 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

☐ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project Partners

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

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 order of the letters must be the same as the order they are presented in below.

Lead Organisation name:	Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesia (YIARI)
Website address:	http://www.internationalanimalrescue.or.id
Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Role: YIARI is the lead organisation, responsible for developing, implementing, monitoring, adaptively managing and reporting on this project. Responsibilities: YIARI brings over 15 years of experience working in West Kalimantan. YIARI has built strong ties with communities in Pematang Gadung and the surrounding landscape for 9 years. YIARI will provide technical oversight and coordination for the project drawing on existing community, civil society and government relationships. YIARI will play an important role in supporting community organisation to build capacity, it will bridge communication between the village, Plan Vivo, Pivotal, UNTAN and other stakeholders. YIARI will also support the community in fulfilling the many certification requirements. Capacity: YIARI has worked in Indonesia since 2006 and has extensive experience successfully managing large field-based projects, including landscape-scale conservation projects in two peatland forests in West Kalimantan. We are actively supporting the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in the management of key habitats and biological monitoring.
International/In-country Partner:	☐ In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Organisation?	☐ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

☐ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Koperasi Mandiri Pematang Gadung Sejahtera (KMPGS) (Independent Pematang Gadung Cooperative for Prosperity), Indonesia
Website address:	NA
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	KMPGS cooperative was established by Pematang Gadung villagers in 2024 with the purpose of starting a biodiversity certification project. KMPGS has already drafted its governance structure based on democracy, inclusivity and transparency. Membership is open to all villagers in Pemantang Gadung. KMPGS will play a pivotal role as the owner/proponent of the PV biodiversity certification project. It will develop the necessary policies, mechanisms and processes to fulfil PV requirements. It will divide a sub-section of its members into four different activity departments (community empowerment, restoration, patrols and monitoring and biodiversity). As the leader and proponent of the project KMPGS will support data collection and drafting of all PV project documentation.
International/In-country Partner:	☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes
2. Partner Name:	The Plan Vivo Foundation, UK
Website address:	https://www.planvivo.org/
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	(Max 200 words) Plan Vivo (PV) Foundation have visited the site, met with the communities and consider this an ideal setting to develop a community-led biodiversity project under the PV Nature Standard. They have secured to cover biodiversity baseline calculation costs for low lying plants and birds (the two core taxa in the PV Nature Standard), and potentially additional groups (such as mammals, amphibians and bats). These costs will go towards procurement of equipment to enable annual biodiversity monitoring and paying Pivotal, a third-party data analytics company which has supported Plan Vivo to develop the PV Nature methodology and which is tasked with baseline setting and verifications for all projects aiming to issue PV Nature certificates. Plan Vivo will provide support and guidance in fulfilling the requirements necessary for successful certification.
International/In-country Partner:	☐ International
Allocated budget:	

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

☐ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?

☐ Yes

3. Partner Name:

Village Forest Management Unit (LPHD)

Website address:

NA

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The Village Forest Management Unit is a government mandated institution which is established as part of the process when a village obtains legal management and use rights over customary forest as part of the Village Forest License (Hutan Desa). LPHD has overall management responsibilities over Pematang Gadung Village Forest and is required to complete annual and long-term management plans. While government mandated, this (and all other LPHDs) receive no funding to carry out forest management activities. LPHD's primary role will be to carry out SMART patrols on a larger scale than previously implemented to counteract the mounting pressures from illegal artisanal mining at the edge of their forest. LPHD's role is therefore fundamental to protecting the area and therefore to the success of the biodiversity certification project. LPHD will retain its mandate, role and responsibility as primary decision maker and manager for PG Village Forest, but work side-by-side with the KMPGS cooperative to enable the project to succeed.

International/In-country Partner:

☐ In-country

Allocated budget:

£0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)

☐ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?

☐ Yes

4. Partner Name:

Tanjungpura University (UNTAN), Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology

Website address:

<https://untan.ac.id/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Tanjungpura University (UNTAN) sits under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology and was founded in 1959 in the city of Pontianak, with a particularly well-known Forestry and Biology Department. UNTAN will contribute to the project by sending undergraduate and MSc students to conduct research at the project site. Our long-standing contacts in this Institution specialise in biodiversity and forestry research, and through their involvement will contribute to improving data collection protocols, analysis and in advancing the body of knowledge on biodiversity certification.

International/In-country Partner: ☐ In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☐ No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☐ Yes

5. Partner Name: 'The Power Of Mama' female fire-fighting group

Website address: NA

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): Essential partner in supporting the project reduce fire risk across the wider landscape

International/In-country Partner: ☐ In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☐ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☐ Yes

6. Partner Name: No Response

Website address: No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): No Response

International/In-country Partner: ☐ International ☐ In-country

Allocated budget: *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board
(or other management structure): ☐ Yes
☐ No

Have you included a Letter of Support
from this partner? ☐ 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 combined PDF of all letters of support.

- ☐ Letters_of_support_YIARI_2024_St2
- ☐ 02/12/2024
- ☐ 23:28:12
- ☐ pdf 4.07 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Organisation Capability and Capacity

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

☐ Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
28-004	Dr Karmele Llano Sanchez	Halting Biodiversity Declines through Enhanced Community Wellbeing in Indonesia
IWT107	Dr Karmele Llano Sanchez	Strengthening governance of legal wildlife trade to combat illegal trade
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response

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

☐ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible. On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Dr Karmele Llano Sanchez

I apply for a grant of

£576,487.00

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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Dr Karmele Llano Sanchez
Position in the organisation	Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	☐ karmele signature ☐ 02/12/2024 ☐ 23:36:19 ☐ png 413.28 KB
Date	02 December 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Financial Audit YIARI In Year 2023 (1) | ☐ YIARI Audit Report in Year 2022 (1) |
| ☐ 02/12/2024 | ☐ 02/12/2024 |
| ☐ 23:42:52 | ☐ 23:37:10 |
| ☐ pdf 4.01 MB | ☐ pdf 6.08 MB |

Please upload the Lead Partner’s Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF. Optionally you can also upload your Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan here.

☐ <u>YIARI-Code of Conduct 2024</u> ☐ 02/12/2024 ☐ 23:46:33 ☐ pdf 412.1 KB	☐ <u>YIARI Commitment Occupational Safety and Health-2024</u> ☐ 02/12/2024 ☐ 23:46:12 ☐ pdf 346.98 KB
☐ <u>YIARI Whistleblowing Policy 2024</u> ☐ 02/12/2024 ☐ 23:45:49 ☐ pdf 903.48 KB	☐ <u>YIARI PSEAH Policy 2024</u> ☐ 02/12/2024 ☐ 23:43:39 ☐ pdf 666.13 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the “Darwin Initiative Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Standard Indicator Guidance”, “Risk Guidance”, and “Finance 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 the budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: • a cover letter from the Lead Organisation	Checked
• a completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”.	Checked
• a budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
• a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
• a completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 30).	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation’s Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan (Question 30)	Checked

1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	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
The additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Unchecked

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 organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Community-led biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

Project Summary	SMART Indicators (including disaggregated targets)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Cooperative-led biodiversity certification increases livelihoods opportunities linked to nature, improves local wellbeing and protects high-biodiversity coastal peatland and resident endangered species populations. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) By 2029, biodiversity certification creates jobs and reduces multi-dimensional poverty for ~300 households (~1,590 women, men and children) while protecting ~7,004ha of threatened peatland and decreasing fire-risk across 21,241ha	0.1 Extent (ha) of peatland under better management practices and Integrated Forest Crime Alert System (IFCAS) by end-2026 <i>[Target: 7,004 hectares of land (of which 5,304ha are mature forest)]</i> 0.2 Extent (ha) of forest loss avoidance by 2027 and 2029. <i>[Target: 30% forest loss avoidance by 2027 and 45% forest loss avoidance by 2029 as compared to baseline of 0.6% loss per year over 7,004ha of community forest. Baseline calculated as average loss over 4 years. Baseline does not include 2015/2016 El Nino fires which resulted in ~26% loss]</i> 0.3 Number of households	0.1 Integrated Forest Monitoring database, including SMART patrol data and GIS monitoring results. 0.2 Forest Cover Loss/ Satellite imagery analysis 0.3 Social impact surveys	Local government and communities remain supportive of conservation efforts and protection of primary and secondary forests of Pematang Gadung-Pesaguan landscape Impacts of global climate change will result in longer dry seasons, increased fire risk and frequency

Project Title: Community-led biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

	reporting enhanced wellbeing by 2027 and 2029 <i>[Intermediate target: 100 households or 530 women, men and children – with at least 25 mining -dependent households and 50% women and girls reporting greater multi-dimensional well-being by 2027; Final target: ~300 households or 1,590 women men and children - including at least 75 mining-dependent households and 50% women and girls reporting greater multi-dimensional wellbeing by 2029.</i> 0.4 Number of species maintaining stable Relative Abundance Indices (RAI) surveyed in the Village Forest every year. <i>[Target: Indicator species include sun bear (Helarctos malayanus), Bornean gibbon (Hylobates albibarbis), Bornean orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus), Binturong (Artictis binturong), sambar deer (Rusa unicolor), bearded pigs (Sus barbatus) and Bornean clouded leopard (Neofelis diardi borneensis) remain stable against</i>	0.4 Monthly Camera Trap biodiversity survey results	
--	---	---	--

Project Title: Community-led biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

	<i>baselines. Baselines: sun bear Relative Abundance Index [RAI]: 0.51; orangutan RAI: 0.95; binturong RAI: 0.09; Sambar deer: RAI 0.06; Western bearded pig RAI: 1.43; and Bornean clouded leopard RAI: 0.03].</i> 0.5 Continued ecosystem resilience, stability and productivity as measured from 2025 to 2028 through live tree phenology [<i>Target: Flowering threshold against the Food Availability Index [FAI] of ~3.63% (29%), and ~2.84% (23%) for fruiting]</i>]	0.5 Monthly phenology plot survey results (Food Availability Index – calculated through the percentage of monitored trees fruiting and flowering).	
Outputs: 1. By 2027, fire risk across 21,241ha forested land and 1,800 ha adjacent agricultural land has been reduced by 30% and by 50% by 2029.	1.1 Extent (ha) of forest loss due to fire by end-2027 and end-2029 [<i>Target: 30% reduction by 2027 and 50% reduction by 2029 (baseline = 0.4% per year, TBC, excluding fire events in 2015/2016.)</i>] 1.2 Extent (ha) of non-forest land patrolled for the prevention and mitigation of fires each year [<i>Target: 750ha per year and 3,000ha by end of project]</i>]	1.1 SMART patrol database and mapping, and satellite imagery analysis. 1.2 SMART PoM patrol database and mapping. Village Impact surveys	Engagement and cooperation from local communities, landowners, and stakeholders in the areas being patrolled is maintained.

Project Title: Community-led biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

2. By 2029, the Village Forest Management Unit deals rapidly and effectively with illegal mining, logging and agricultural encroachment.	2.1 Percentage (%) reduction in Village Forest Area lost to mining by end-2027 and by 2029. <i>[Target: 15% reduction in by end-2027 and 30% reduction by 2029 as compared to baseline. Baseline: ~ 0.2% per year or 8 hectares per year)</i> 2.2 Continued low logging levels, as compared to baseline for each year of project implementation – 2025 onwards <i>[Baseline: Encounter Rate [ER]=0.0013 instances per hour of patrol; Target: 0.0013 or less]</i> 2.3 Continued low instances of other illegal activities as compared to baseline for each year of project implementation – 2025 onwards <i>[Baseline: ER=0.0026 instances per hour of patrol; Target: 0.0026 or less]</i>	2.1 to 2.3 SMART patrol data and satellite imagery analysis.	Patrol and monitoring systems will effectively continue to detect and deter illegal activities, leading to a reduction in the rate of peatland loss. Government policies and regulations will remain supportive and enforced. Local communities will continue to be actively involved in reporting and preventing illegal activities.
3. By 2029, at least 16% of households depend on regenerative livelihoods, resulting in better quality employment, improved multi-dimensional wellbeing and poverty reduction, while an	3.1 Number of people working as 'Forest Restorers' by 2027 <i>[Target: 50 – including at least 40 women by 2027; ~120 by 2029 – including at</i>	3.1 Field reports and Project Documentation.	There will be strong and sustained engagement from the Pematang Gadung community, including loggers and miners.

Project Title: Community-led biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

additional 16% benefit from increased knowledge and skills trainings that will allow them to access regenerative livelihoods following the end of the project.	<i>least 100 women; baseline 30]</i> 3.2 Number of people working as 'Forest and Wildlife monitors' by 2025 <i>[Target: at least 15 by 2027 and ~80 by 2029 – including ~10 women; baseline: 7, no women]</i> 3.3 Number of illegal miners reporting a shift away from mining as a result of project activities by end-2027 and 2029. <i>[Target: 15% of the baseline (baseline:105-150 miners) – and 30% by 2029]</i> 3.4 Number of households reporting improved multi-dimensional wellbeing as a result of increased access to training, knowledge, opportunities by end-2027 and 2029 <i>[Target: ~150 by 2027 and ~300 by 2029, with at least 50% being women]</i> 3.5 Number of households reporting higher incomes by 2029 <i>[Target: 150-200 households or 790-1,060 people (including 50% women) reporting a 10% increase in income against a baseline of ~1.8 million IDR]</i>	3.2 Field reports and Project Documentation. 3.3 Social impact surveys. 3.4 Social impact surveys 3.5 Social impact surveys.	
---	--	--	--

Project Title: Community-led biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

	<i>per month ([REDACTED] in the mining sector, other sectors TBC; poverty rate: ~30%, TBC].</i>		
4. By 2029, 240ha of degraded peat are restored with native tree species.	4.1 Extent (ha) of degraded peatland restored by end-2027 and 2029. <i>[Target: 100 ha by end-2027 and 240 ha by 2029.]</i> 4.2 Number of native peat seedlings grown and planted by end-2029, <i>[Target: 80,000 native peat saplings are cared for and planted by an all-female team.]</i>	4.1. Monthly/Yearly restoration results. Drone coverage 4.2. Seedling survival success surveys and reports	The restored area is effectively protected from fires. Saplings will continue to adapt well to their environment despite a changing climate
5. By 2027, <i>Koperasi Mandiri Pematang Gadung Sejahtera (KMPGS)</i> village cooperative governance and systems are strong enough to successfully complete biodiversity certification; and by 2029, to successfully issue and sell PV biodiversity certificates.	5.1 Project Idea Note (PIN) approved by the Plan Vivo Foundation by 2025. 5.2 Project Design Document (PDD) submitted by mid-2026. 5.3 Essential systems, policies and mechanism in place to ensure strong KMPGS governance by 2026. <i>[Target: KMPGS Revised governance structure, benefit-sharing mechanism, grievance procedure and transparent and accountable financial systems approved by all cooperative members by mid-2026]</i>	5.1 PDD completed and submitted. 5.2 Third party Validation and verification report. 5.3 Listing in registry and on Plan Vivo website.	- KMPGS will successfully navigate and fulfil all the requirements for obtaining biodiversity certification - There will be a sustained and growing market demand for Plan Vivo Biodiversity certificates, allowing KMPGS to sell these - Local community members and stakeholders will be actively engaged in and supportive of the biodiversity certification process and the subsequent sale of certificates.

Project Title: Community-led biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

	5.4 Plan Vivo Project Validation, verification and registration completed by end-2026. 5.5 Two annual reports submitted in 2027 and 2028. 5.6 Number of PV certificates generated, issued and sold by 2029 <i>[Target: 140,000 Plan Vivo certificates generated by 2029 and 10,000-40,000 certificates sold by 2029]</i> 5.7 Number of local community members benefiting from biodiversity certificates <i>[Target: ~790-1,060 including 50% women and girls]</i>	5.4 Third party verification documentation, PV's review, updated listing on PV's website 5.5 Annual report submission emails and documentation 5.6 KMPGS Registry account records 5.7 KMPGS records, social impact surveys	
Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.) 1.1 Support and mentor the all-female community-led Fire Patrol Team ('The Power of Mama' - TPoM). 1.2 Conduct an internationally recognised Integrated Fire Prevention training (fire control and mitigation, SMART, drones for land monitoring for Fire Patrol Team members, TPoM). 2.1 Train the Village Forest Management Unit (LPHD) and other community members in SMART, drone usage, satellite image inspections and Global Forest Watch tools. 2.2 Implement Integrated Forest Crime Alert System (IFCA) to improve forest protection and monitoring. 2.3 Provide ongoing mentoring for LPHD Patrol Team and other community members to carry out effective forest patrols and monitoring.			

Project Title: Community-led biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

2.4 Support and advise LPHD on reporting of illegal activities to local authorities.

3.1 Train and mentor local cooperative members and other community members in forest restoration.

3.2 Train and mentor cooperative members in biodiversity monitoring in collaboration with Plan Vivo and Pivotal during their visit.

4.1 Support KMPGS cooperative and other community members to collect wild seeds, germinate and replant 80,000 native peat saplings.

4.2 Monitor seedling survival and replant as needed.

5.1 Participatory review of KMPGS structure and governance

5.2 Run trainings for KMPGS cooperative and other community members on how to facilitate benefit-sharing mechanisms, accountable and transparent financial management, grievance mechanisms, and other key aspects needed for the running of a PV certification project.

5.3 Continue mentoring KMPGS as it grows its membership

5.4 Submit Project Idea Note (PIN) to Plan Vivo and address feedback

5.5 Collect baseline biodiversity data following guidance and training received from Pivotal

5.6 Draft and submit Project Design Document (PDD) and Monitoring Reports (MRs) to the Plan Vivo Foundation

5.7 Address feedback, assign a third party auditor and coordinate validation, verification and registration.

5.8 Issue certificates into the registry account and assist KMPGS to find buyers.

MEL & Communication

- Collect data for all missing baselines
- Review logframe accordingly
 - Biodiversity monitoring: Conduct wildlife monitoring in the Village Forest through transect walks and camera traps.

Project Title: Community-led biodiversity certification finances peatland conservation and improves local wellbeing.

- Deforestation monitoring: Landsat or sentinel imagery will be used to estimate annual deforestation rates.
- Social monitoring: Conduct surveys and semi-structured interviews to assess project impacts in increasing community wellbeing, reducing poverty and shifting the local economy from an extractive model to a regenerative one
- Draft a communications strategy for the project to maximise its visibility and impact
- In coordination with PV summarise lessons learnt, challenges and successes in joint publications
- Attend COP17 or COP18 to share lessons learnt with relevant global actors trying to support similar projects