

Darwin Initiative Main & Extra Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":

(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2025

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Extra
Project reference	DAREX005
Project title	Ridge to Reef Conservation in West Papua, Indonesia
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Organisation	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Project partner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN) 2. Directorate General for Nature Resource and Ecosystems Conservation (KSDAE), Ministry of Forestry 3. West Papua Research Agency for Regional Development (BRIDA/BALITBANGDA-Papua Barat)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£ 5,000,000
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2022-31 March 2027
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2024 – Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2024 – Mar 2025 Annual Report 3
Project Leader name	Frank Momberg
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.fauna-flora.org/ , https://ykan.or.id/ , https://bbksda-papuabarat.com/
Report author(s) and date	<p>Andhy Priyo Sayogo, Ratna Ningsih, Yanuar Ishaq, Irma Herwanti, Sari Ramadhan, Afrizal Abdi, Nur Rezki Hajar, Donny Gunaryadi, Arief Hamidi, Laksmi Larastiti, Daniel Kapong</p> <p>30 April 2025</p>

1. Project summary

West Papua holds the largest tract of tropical wilderness remaining in the Asia-Pacific region and Indonesia's most biodiverse ecosystems. Most of West Papua's plants, birds and mammals are endemic. Its Bird's Head seascape is an epicentre of global marine biodiversity. Species of global concern in these areas include Western-long-beaked echidna (Critically Endangered-CR); Grizzled tree-kangaroos (Vulnerable-VU); Waigeo brushturkey (Endangered-EN); Indo-pacific humpback dolphin (VU); Dugong (VU); Hawksbill (CR), Green (EN) and Leatherback (VU) sea turtles; and CITES-listed Parrots and Birds of Paradise.

Key drivers of biodiversity loss in these land/seascapes include deforestation and forest degradation, caused by illegal logging and forest conversion, particularly linked to palm oil plantations and road development; hunting and wildlife trade; and illegal and unsustainable fishing practices. These threats are underpinned by the widespread poverty and lack of livelihood opportunities experienced by communities living in and adjacent to the province's forests and coasts, and the perception of the relative value of extractive uses compared to the opportunity costs of managing land for conservation purposes. West Papua province has one of Indonesia's lowest human development index and highest poverty rates.

This project will result in effective collaborative protected area management, expanding conservation function through OECM in West Papua's most diverse land and seascapes, reducing emissions from deforestation by protecting key terrestrial and marine ecosystems through local community participation and leveraging long-term biodiversity investment to close financial gaps for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Local threats to biodiversity will be reduced through the improvement of community tenure over natural resources and alternative livelihood opportunities.

The project focus on West Papua's two Crown Jewel land and seascapes: 1) Tamberau mountains (c.13,642km²), which features extensive, primary tropical forests and an adjacent seascape with coral reefs and turtle nesting beaches, and 2) Raja Ampat archipelago (specifically Waigeo, Misool and Kofiau islands, c.37,370km²), whose karst ecosystems, coral reefs and seagrass areas contain abundant biodiversity and hold significance in local communities' customs.

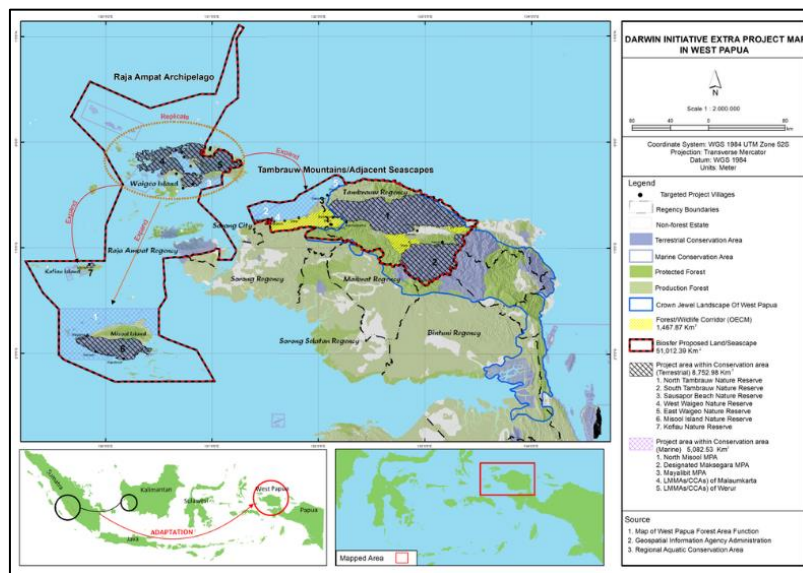


Figure 1. Map of Project Site

Reflecting on the project implementation in Year 2, activities from Year 1 that had been shifted to Year 2 were successfully implemented. The past 3 years have proved quite challenging for the project team. In Year 3, we have continued adapting to evolving governance circumstances in Southwest Papua Province, alongside the broader implications of national and subsequent regional elections. During this transition period, interim leadership at both the provincial and regency levels have approached significant policy decisions with appropriate caution, pending newly elected officials' installation and orientation.

At the national level, the recent administrative reorganization separating the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forestry represents a significant structural evolution in Indonesia's environmental governance framework. This reconfiguration necessitates a period of adjustment as new institutional relationships and policy development pathways are established, particularly regarding forest management areas. These developments have prompted us to respectfully request timeline adjustments through our December 2024 Change Request, specifically regarding Output 1 activities related to spatial planning (RTRW) and regional development plans (RPJMD), with proposed extensions into Year 4. Nevertheless, in implementing this project, we have not merely adopted a *wait and see* approach but have continued to progress by: Developing substantive technical resources, including the Ecological Connectivity Study and targeted Policy Briefs to support biodiversity mainstreaming and regional planning frameworks; Leveraging our comprehensive research to inform Strategic Environmental Assessments and innovative sustainable financing mechanisms and; Engaging constructively with incoming government leadership to align our technical support with their emerging conservation priorities.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

There are several significant alterations in names of our partners and stakeholders, i.e. Ministry of Environment and Forestry became Ministry of Forestry (Kemenhut) and Natural Resource Conservation Agency (BBKSDA) West Papua became BBKSDA Southwest Papua. FFI supports the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (KSDAE)-Kemenhut, which implements conservation projects in Indonesia. KSDAE is the government partner for protected area management and species conservation at the national level. KSDAE and its regional office, BBKSDA Southwest Papua, are FFI's main partners at the site level who will jointly conduct all aspects of the work, focusing on biodiversity surveys and collaborative protected area management interventions. Going forward, FFI has received a written approval of MoU from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which to be signed with Ministry of Forestry by May 2025.

FFI is engaging with the provincial government of Southwest Papua at the local level. This is in response to changes that have occurred within the government structure of Southwest Papua Province. FFI with YKAN have engaged with the Research Development and Innovation Agency (BAPERIDA), Youth, Sports, and Tourism Creative Economy Agency (DISPORAPAREKRAF), Environment, Forestry and Land Agency (DLHKP), and Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, and Marine Agency (DKP3). YKAN has also continue to facilitate the establishment of a working group for the preparation of the Coastal and Small Island Zoning Plan (RZWP3K) in Southwest Papua Province, with a focus on the seascape component of Raja Ampat and the north coast of Sorong. FFI facilitated regional government of Raja Ampat Regency to submit dossier documents of Raja Ampat Islands Biosphere Reserve to UNESCO.

Engagement has expanded with the Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships Agency (BPSKL) Regional Maluku-Papua, reinforced by active involvement in the national Social Forestry Acceleration Working Group (Pokja PPS), significantly contributing to advancing social forestry schemes and targets. While focusing operationally on Southwest Papua, the project maintains productive collaborations with key West Papua institutions, particularly the Regional Research and Innovation Agency (BRIDA). This strong, mutually beneficial relationship involves BRIDA providing invaluable guidance and oversight for project activities, while FFI collaborates with BRIDA on joint publications, enhancing knowledge sharing and research impact.

These strategic alliances enable impactful on-the-ground activities at the regency level. In close collaboration with the Southwest Papua Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BBKSDA) and BPSKL Regional Section II Sorong, the project is directly facilitating 21 community groups across Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau districts in the process of securing legal permits for village forests. Crucially, this work extends beyond tenure security, providing ongoing support through targeted capacity building and a small grants program to empower these communities in sustainably managing their forests. These integrated efforts aim to simultaneously protect vital biodiversity, secure community land rights, and improve local livelihoods within the target regions.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1. Regional policies, development and spatial plans, and sustainable financing mechanisms support the long-term protection of the Raja Ampat and Tambrau land and seascapes covering 5.1 million hectares.

Activity 1.2 Terrestrial-marine ecological network analysis for integrated RTRW/RZWP3K (2025-2029) (Y2 Q2-Q3)

The initial results were presented in the Year 2 report, including drafted provincial spatial planning, which subsequent Technical Consultation processes have further refined and finalized. In Year 3, we conducted an update of the findings from our comprehensive Ecological Connectivity Studies within Protected Areas (PAs) and marine ecological network analysis ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.2-1](#)). The conclusions and detailed recommendations of which are included in the following link [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.2-2](#). The technical materials produced from this study were reviewed and subsequently adopted by the RZWP3K Working Group of Southwest Papua. This working group carried out a meeting in October 2024 resulting in a consensus to maintain these materials as the foundation for the RZWP3K of the province. Following up on this coordination, on 4 February 2025, a meeting with the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Office (Dinas P2KP) and the Regional Development Planning and Research Agency (BAPPERIDA) was held to discuss the completion of the RZWP3K documentation. The formal handover of the RZWP3K technical document took place on 7 February 2025, attended by 46 participants (35 male, 11 female), officially transferring the document from the Acting Governor of West Papua to the Acting Governor of Southwest Papua ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.2-3](#))

Additionally, we have developed a policy brief supporting the provincial-level spatial planning (RTRW), which we have expanded on this year in an additional policy brief: the RTRW Policy Brief specifically for Tamberau Regency ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.2-3](#)). We anticipate that these contributions will facilitate the commencement of the drafting process, enabling the seamless integration of both terrestrial and marine technical materials. This is expected to lead to the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated terrestrial-marine Regional Spatial Plan.

Following the handover, the Working Group began preparing and planning a series of follow-up meetings with stakeholders and the private sector to discuss zoning and marine use allocation. The implementation timeline includes: (1) April 23, 2025: Technical meeting in Sorong to design the review process for the West Papua Coastal Waters Technical Document (MTPP); (2) May-June 2025: FGDs to review and adapt the MTPP content; (3) July-August 2025: Technical and public consultations if needed; (4) September 2025: Target for MMAF technical endorsement; (5) May-October 2025: Ongoing coordination for Strategic Environmental Assessment integration, regional regulation drafting, and alignment with the Regional Legislative Program.

Activity 1.3 Facilitate incorporation of high conservation/carbon values into West Papua Province's medium-term development plan (RPJMD 2025-2029) (Y2 Q4-Y3-Q3)

We developed policy brief "Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Social Forestry in the Regional Medium-Term Planning (RPJMD) for Southwest Papua Province," [Annex 4-3.1 and -Activity 1.3-1](#) which contained information of biological diversity characteristic and sustainable development recommendations. While the integration of detailed information into the RTRW/RZWP3K has been delayed, we are positive this activity will be completed in Year 4. Furthermore, in August 2024, the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) Development Planning Conference (*Musrenbang*) for 2025-2045 was conducted.

To align biodiversity and conservation into the 2025–2029 RPJMD of Southwest Papua Province, we conducted a document integration assessment in August 2024. As of February 2025, the RPJMD had not been finalized however, Fauna & Flora and YKAN joined the technical working team under the Sub-National Working Group for Indonesia's Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 for Southwest Papua Province, through Governor Decree No. 100.3.3.1/106/9/2024 [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.3-2](#) (see page 18-19). The Working Group is chaired by the Head of the Provincial Office for Environment, Forestry, and Land Affairs. These interventions are closely aligned with the guiding principles of the provincial RPJPD, particularly those that promote context-specific sustainable forest management practices, including planned harvesting and agroforestry-based approaches.

Activity 1.4 Review policies for sustainable financing for effective management of terrestrial and marine protected areas (Y2 Q2-Q3) - Completed by Year 2

Activity 1.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) studies for integrated terrestrial-coastal area and small islands spatial plan (Y2 Q3-Y3 Q1) *revised timeline from Change Request in Dec 2023*

Following initial internal coordination between project partners and government stakeholders (Apr-May 2025), we are currently focused on joint coordination meetings with the Southwest Papua Provincial Government and the RZWP3K Working Group (Apr-Aug 2025) phase [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.5-1](#). A primary goal of this phase is to secure official leadership and support from the Provincial Environment Office (DLHKP) for the SEA process. Subsequent planned efforts include securing the necessary funding for implementation (Aug-Dec 2025). These sequential steps are designed to ensure the successful execution of the SEA study itself. This entire process is supported by comprehensive data on biodiversity conditions, particularly within coastal marine areas and designated small islands in PA and CLC regions.

Activity 1.6 Technical assistance to incorporate biodiversity/ carbon values into the integrated terrestrial-coastal area and small islands spatial planning (RTRW/ RZWP3K) *revised timeline from Change Request in Dec 2024*

Not yet started, to be completed by Year 4 following the approved timeline

Activity 1.7 Identify sustainable financing mechanisms for PA management and OECMs, (i.e., RSPO/RACP) (Y2 Q3-Y3 Q2)

We are in the process of having specialized consultant to develop robust sustainable financing schemes for Protected Areas (PAs) and Essential Ecosystem Areas (EEAs)/Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.7-1](#) which expected to be finished by July 2025. In terms of sustainable financing mechanisms for PA (Protected Area) management, we have also produced a draft book titled "Conservation Area Funding in Southwest Papua: A Case Study in the Northern and Southern Tamberau Nature Reserve Areas" ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.7-2](#)) and identified and potential funding schemes as detailed in [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.7 \(supp\)](#).

Activity 1.8 Support the provincial government to develop a provincial regulation (PERDA) for performance-based PES payments for community forestry (Y4 Q1-Q4) revised timeline from the latest Change Request in Dec 2024

We achieved significant progresses during Year 3, with the aim to complete this activity in Year 4. As stated in Activity 1.7, we assessed sustainable finance options beyond state budget allocations, specifically examining Biodiversity Offset mechanisms, Biodiversity Credit systems, and the Domestic Carbon Market. With co-financial support from the Rainforest Trust, FFI conducted preliminary assessments of potential biodiversity credit and domestic carbon market opportunities in August 2024. These initial evaluations revealed promising financing mechanisms capable of providing sustainable long-term support for DAREX project sites. The assessment included calculations of potential emissions reductions for domestic carbon market participation using Indonesia's SRN methodology (MSAH001) ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.8-1](#)). These findings, together with inputs from academic consultants who will be hired to develop an academic paper, will inform policy recommendations supporting the development of a regional regulation (PERDA) for performance-based PES (Payment for Ecosystem Services) payments related to community forestry.

Activity 1.10 Identify additional philanthropic/multilateral funding sources to scale-up after Darwin Extra project end (e.g., LLF/ GCF) (Y1 Q1, Y3 Q2-Q4, Y4 Q1).

Update on Y3 Q2-Q4

In addition to previous achievement, in 2025, other multilateral fundings have been identified. The United States and Republic of Indonesia signed a \$35 million debt-for-nature swap to protect Indonesia's coral reef ecosystems. This agreement, involving YKAN, redirects funds from debt repayment to coral reef conservation, supporting biodiversity and sustainable development. Managed by an Oversight Committee, the initiative focuses in on areas like Lesser-Sunda, Banda, and Bird's Head of Papua Seascapes, aiming to protect threatened species, promote sustainable use of coral reefs, and establish new protected areas ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 1.10-1](#)).

Output 2. Management effectiveness of 7 terrestrial and 3 marine protected areas is improved, and other effective area-based conservation (OECMs) designations are created, enabled by evidence-based planning, community engagement, and increased technical and operational capacity.

Activity 2.1 Undertake additional biodiversity baseline surveys/threat assessments (Y1 Q3-Y2 Q3)-Completed by Year 2

Additionally, we conducted a biodiversity survey of five taxa in 4 transects in the Kebar-Mubrani wildlife corridor between the North Tamrau Mountains NR and the South Tamrau Mountains NR, recording 127 bird species, 29 mammal species, 106 vascular plant species, 42 herpetofauna species and 17 freshwater fish species. Nearby the corridor, two transects in The North Tamrau Mountains Nature Reserve were surveyed and recorded 62 bird species, 14 mammal species, 60 vascular plant species, 22 herpetofauna species and 37 insect species. In addition to threats identification on wildlife, we conduct study on 'Community Perceptions and Attitudes of Local Communities Toward Wildlife from September to December 2024 in Sorong and Tambrau areas. The study involved 70 respondents and showed a strong cultural and spiritual connection between Papuans and wildlife, with 90% viewing nature as a parental figure and 83% supporting conservation. Hunting is primarily driven by food security (45%), economic incentives (30%), cultural traditions (15%), and human-wildlife conflict-domestic crop (10%). Only 2% hunt as a hobby, and 67% adapt to species availability rather than targeting specific animals. ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.1-1](#)).

Activity 2.3 Establish monitoring sites and conduct annual monitoring of priority species (Q3 Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5)

In this year 3, monitoring of priority species have been conducted in monitoring sites and has yielded valuable data on the population status and distribution. Our terrestrial mammals monitoring survey using camera trap in klalik and megame resulted indicates a population density for the **Grizzled Tree-Kangaroo** approximately 3.7 individuals/km² with raw occupancy 0.56. While the **Western long-beaked echidna** has raw occupancy 0.25 and approximately 0.04 individuals/km² ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.3-1](#)). Monitoring efforts for **Australian Humpback Dolphins** were carried out during two periods in 2024. The first survey involved 18 effective days covering a combined 225 km in Mayalibit Bay and their surroundings recorded sightings of 11 humpback dolphins. Second survey covered 234 km over 5 days in Tiplol Mayalibit, adding sightings of 3 additional humpback dolphins ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.3-1](#)).

Study about population density in site monitoring for CITES-listed parrots was conducted in five sorong transects in August 2024 resulted 36 individuals/km² for **Black-caped Lory**, 35 individuals/km² for the **Sulphur-crested Cockatoo**, and 2 individuals/km² for **Palm Cockatoo**. ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.3-1](#)). A 7-day survey targeting the **Waigeo Brushturkey** on Mount Saolal within the East Waigeo Nature Reserve, Waigeo Island successfully located two active nests at altitudes of 816m and 865m above sea level. Evidence such as discarded feathers was also discovered around the nest sites, confirming recent activity. Monitoring **bird of paradise** focused in Warkesi village, West Waigeo Nature Reserve have yielded initial

population density estimates. The data indicates a density of approximately 9.14 individuals/km² in the monitoring area. Summary of Priority Species Baseline Survey/Monitoring Activities (per Reporting Period) along with the Report/MoV can be seen in [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.3 \(supp\)](#)

Activity 2.4 Develop West Papua species conservation action plan (Y2 Q3-Q4) *additional timeline on Y4 Q1-Q2 based on revised timeline from the latest Change Request in Dec 2024*

Through several meetings in November 2024 and February 2025 regarding data collection, analysis, and feedback-sharing together with guidance from academic experts (University of Papua, IPB University, Loka PSPL, and STP Sorong) and practitioner for marine and terrestrial targeted species, we are developing species conservation action plans including 30 important species in Southwest Papua Province (See [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.4-1](#) and [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.4-2](#)). The document of terrestrial species action plan were being reviewed by BBKSDA staff, while the finalised marine species action plan will be submitted and reviewed by Loka PSPL. Both final documents are expected to be completed by year 4.

Activity 2.6 Develop and implement conservation awareness programme (Every quartal)

In Year 3, we organised three conservation awareness activities i.e. Citizen Science activities involving 5 senior high and 10 junior high schools (184 female, 220 male), Ridge to Reef Conservation Education engaging 19 elementary schools (264 female, 270 male), and Introduction to Papua's Native Wildlife (10 female, 12 male) at the Sorong Regency Library. These activities were implemented across Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrauw Regencies. Furthermore, we supported the Youth Conservation Leadership Program in July-October 2024 by hosting 9 students (2 female, 7 male) from UNIPA Sausapor's D3 Conservation program and Victory University for field work and learnt about conservation practices. We also collaborate with Kasuari Foundation and student of the Psychology Department of Muhammadiyah Education University of Sorong in developing awareness interactive puppet games and delivered in 2 elementary schools (13 female, 15 male) in Sorong Regency. Additionally, we participating government events including 2 regional and 1 provincial festivals and exhibit to attendees about richness diversity of wildlife (156 female, 159 male). The total participants in the conservation awareness program in Year 3 amounted to 1,346 people (628 female, 718 male) [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.6-1](#). Due to more biodiversity information gained, we updated awareness materials including storybooks on priority wildlife species, Ridge to Reef Conservation modules, and education material [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.6-3](#).

Activity 2.9 Participatory strategic planning and feasibility study to implement TURF (Y2 Q3-Y3 Q1) *revised timeline from the latest Change Request in Dec 2023*

In line with the development of strategic planning [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.9-1](#), an assessment was carried-out to look into the perception of community groups on TURF establishment. The field assessment was conducted in January-February engaging with 84 total respondents which 37 of whom were from Malaumkarta (15 female, 22 male) and 47 from Werur (16 female, 31 male). Using Focus Group Discussions, the assessment found that legally recognized MHA Malaumkarta utilizes the traditional *egek* system for resource management but faces challenges with rule violations (especially by outsiders) and weak regulations. Similarly, legally recognized MHA Werur employs zoning, including a *sasi* (no-take zone) credited with boosting fish stocks, yet struggles with violations, low awareness, delays in formalizing management rules, and inter-group tensions over resources (preliminary report: [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.9-2](#)). The field assessment was completed in mid-February and building upon these findings, a workshop will be held in late-May to identify a strategy to leverage TURF implementation. The complete assessment along with the recommendation is expected to be ready by the end of July 2025. The assessment was aimed to gain insight on key issues on the ground as input to develop the strategy.

Activity 2.12 Facilitate participatory zonation and management planning for 10 target terrestrial and marine protected areas (Y2 Q1-Y3 Q2)

Seven management plans of terrestrial PAs are now completed and the management plan of Teluk Mayalibit MPA has not been updated since 2014 (See [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.12-1](#) and [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.12 \(supp\)](#)). This year, we supported BBKSDA West Papua to develop a conservation area management plan for two nature reserves (NR) including Sausapor Beach NR and Kofiau Island NR. As for marine protected area, the North Misool MPA and Maksegara MPA are currently in the process of developing zoning plans and integrating them into six regional marine protected areas in Raja Ampat. We facilitated a working group meeting in Sorong by October 2024 to initiate the drafting process for the Maksegara MPA zoning plan [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.12-2](#). Recently, we were prepared for upcoming public consultation of Maksegara MPA zoning plan which collaborate with the Southwest Papua Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency. The public consultation planned to be held in August-October 2025.

Activity 2.14 Finalise stakeholder consultation for Tambrauw land/seascape Biosphere Reserve nomination (Y3 Q1-Y4 Q2) *revised timeline from the latest Change Request in Dec 2024*

Tambrauw Regency's path toward Biosphere Reserve status is advancing through various formal and informal meetings. The process includes a socialization phase with five meetings, including discussions

with the Regional Secretary, Head of Bappeda, Tourism Department, and Environment Department. We also informed that our program supporting the tambrauw biosphere reserve nomination as the collaborative management mechanism to the government of West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces, university, and 15 NGOs in regular meeting of west and southwest papua government development partner in March 202 which organised by the Regional Research and Innovation Agency (BRIDA). Both provincial governments welcomed the proposed nomination (Meeting minutes: [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.14-1](#), [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.14-2](#)). The intensive consultations will be implemented by Year 4 to the regional government agencies of Tambrauw Regency.

Activity 2.15 Prepare Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers, zonation and management plan (Y2 Q3-Y3 Q2) - Completed

The nomination process for the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve (BR) has progressed steadily over the past 1.5 years, commencing with the comprehensive phase ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.15-1](#)). Efforts in Year 3 have continued to prioritise fostering and maintaining productive stakeholder relationships, highlighted by a well-attended public consultation for the Raja Ampat BR in September 2024 ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.15-2](#)). Following these phase, the nomination documents, zonation plans, and management framework were finalised ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.15-3](#)). On September 30, 2024, the Indonesian MAB Programme National Committee formally communicated with the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO (Ministry of Education and Culture) to represent Indonesia in submitting the nomination dossier and management plan to the Secretary of the MAB Programme ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.15-4](#)). The proposed Raja Ampat BR thoughtfully integrates both terrestrial and marine natural ecosystems, encompassing an area of 13,382,438 hectares then submitted. On January 7, 2025, we received the "2024 Biosphere Reserve Nomination Technical comments on the proposed nomination Raja Ampat" ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.15-5](#)) which mentioned about providing high resolution and shapefile map. We have been thoroughly addressed the comments to ensure alignment with program requirements. We are now await further feedback, while preparations continue for the recommendations to be presented to the International Coordinating Council of the MAB Programme at their meeting in September 26-28, 2025. Prior to the meeting, the Raja Ampat BR will be officially announced at the 5th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves (WCBR), scheduled to take place on September 21-26, 2025, in Hangzhou, China.

Activity 2.16 Prepare Tambrauw Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers, zonation and management plan (Y4 Q1-Q4) revised timeline from the latest Change Request in Dec 2024

According to the latest change request, the timeline for this activity will begin in Year 4 with the addition of one quarter (previously only 3 quarters, Y4 Q1-Q3). However, this year we have initiated the process. Tambrauw BR nomination dossier has been drafted initially by Indonesia MAB Foundation involving FFI and BBKSDA Papua Barat since early 2024 ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.16-1](#)). The finalising process will be conducted by Year 4 following the revised timeline.

Activity 2.17 Support the exchange of lessons learned through the Indonesian and ASEAN Biosphere Reserve networks (Y2 Q4, Y4 Q4)

Previously, the proposed Raja Ampat BR and Tambrauw BR have been introduced to the 35th ICC of MAB UNESCO in June 2023 in Paris (France) by the MAB Indonesia delegation's. Following this progress, we facilitate the representative of the regional government of Raja Ampat to participate in *the 15th Southeast Asian Biosphere Reserve Network Meeting* in Wakatobi (Indonesia) May 2024 with theme "Optimizing multi-stakeholder collaboration for biodiversity conservation and socio-economic resilience in biosphere reserves". The representative (regional secretary) presented about Raja Ampat as new nomination biosphere reserve and formally providing support letter to KNIU, the Man and Biosphere (MAB) UNESCO Indonesia Committee ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.17-1](#)). Participants from various biosphere reserve management institution in Indonesia welcomed the nomination for Raja Ampat and gave tokens of appreciation.

Activity 2.18 Socialize village/customary forest designation and management to communities in wildlife corridors (Y1 and Y2 Q2-Q3) - Completed by Year 2 (see [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.18-1](#))

Activity 2.19 Facilitate training of trainers for social forestry village facilitators in 20 target social forestry villages (Y1 Q4-Y2 Q1 and Y2 Q4-Y3 Q1) - Completed in Year 1 and Year 2

During this period, three facilitators (3 male) successfully enhanced their capacity by applying the knowledge gained through a collaborative ethnographic study involving four tribes across 13 villages in the Sorong-Tambrauw Regencies from September to December 2025. To date, 37 village facilitators (15 female, 22 male) have been trained and 3 of them have applied their training to 19 social forestry villages.

Activity 2.20 Facilitate the establishment of village/customary forest management institutions (Y2 and Y3 Q2-Q3) - Completed

In line with Activity 2.21, there are currently 28 Village/Customary Forest Management Institutions (LPHD/LPHK) covering 30 villages. However, two villages from Corridor C (Keban-Mubrani), Ifiam (LPHK Darwin Initiative Main & Extra Annual Report Template 2025 7

Mer Agun) and Atap RumeK (LPHK Fajar Timur), have decided not to proceed with the Village Forest Decree process. The village/customary forest management institutions are integrated within the Social Forestry Decree, which can be accessed through the following link [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.20-1](#).

Activity 2.21 Provide training/ technical support for LPHDs/LPHAs (e.g. governance, safeguards, benefits sharing, forest management, enterprise development) (Y2 Q3-Y4 Q1)

In February 2025, we provided technical assistance to 3 village groups, KTH Klafli (Kampung Megame) and LPHD Kwakyir (Kampung Klalik) involving 8 members and LPHD Belempe (Kampung Malasigi) involving 1 member to prepare annual workplans (RKT). These documents are centred on forest management that are being implemented by group members in their villages [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.21-1](#). Occupational Health and Safety Training has been provided to Pokdarwis Belempe (beneficiaries) whose members are also members of LPHD Belempe, Malasigi Village. The training was conducted on 1 September 2024 and attended by 9 community members (4 female, 5 male) consisting of elderly men, elderly women, young women and youth. Topics covered included (i) the purpose and benefits of OHS in the tourism sector, (ii) potential risks and hazards in village and forest, (iv) general principles of OHS, (v) consultation on risk assessment of ecotourism activities and development of mitigation together with the community, and (vi) CHSE, a certification programme in Indonesia that aims to ensure tourism and related businesses adhere to specific standards in cleanliness, health, safety and environmental sustainability.

Activity 2.22 Facilitate submission of village and customary forest designation proposals and forest management plans to the provincial government for registration and approval (Y2 Q4-Y5 Q2)

By Year 3, a total of 18 proposals were submitted to provincial government and 17 villages were granted Village Forest Decrees (SK Hutan Desa) in April 2025. Additionally, 9 villages have submitted their proposals and are undergoing Technical Verification. These villages will collectively contribute an area of 31,741 ha. **In summary, there are currently 19 villages and 17 Village Forest Decrees, covering a total area of 26,490 ha. When including the villages currently in the final process (technical verification), the total area will reach 58,231 ha, surpassing the target of 40,000 ha.** It is worth mentioning that four villages: Ruwewes, Werbes-Nombrak, Hopmare, and Esmambo have held their decrees since 2020 and 2021. While we have not directly contributed to the issuance of these decrees, we have played an essential role in strengthening the capacity and institutional development of their respective LPHDs. In terms of spatial distribution, there are 16 Village Forests in Corridor A (Sorong-Tambrau), 3 in Corridor B (Miyah-Senopi), 2 in Corridor C (Kebau-Mubrani), 3 in the Coastal Buffer Zone of Tambrau Regency, and 2 in the Terrestrial Buffer Zone of Tambrau Regency. For more detailed information on the status, village names, and Social Forestry areas, please refer to Annex [4-3.1-Activity 2.21 \(supp\)](#), and Decree can be accessed at the following link [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.21-1](#)

Since the Year 2 report until Half Year 3, progress has been made in the development of the Social Forestry Work Plans (RKPS) for several Village Forest Management Agencies (LPHKs). Specifically, the RKPS have been successfully developed for 3 LPHKs: LPHK Lanmele (Klabili Village) [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.22-1](#), LPHK Belempe (Malasigi Village) [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.22-2](#), and LPHK Lan Mele (Della-Megame) [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.22-3](#). The process of facilitating the preparation of these RKPS documents was carried out with active participation from local stakeholders, and the attendance list for these sessions, which serves as evidence of this facilitation, can be accessed through the following link: [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.22-4](#). In Year 3, the development of additional RKPS for LPHK Batu Lubang Pantai (Batu Lubang Pantai Village) and LPHK Baun (Baun Village) was completed in October 2024. In summary, by Year 3, a total of 5 RKPS have been developed.

Activity 2.25 Establish, equip, and train Maksegara community-based marine surveillance groups and 10 terrestrial SMART patrol groups (Y2 Q1-Q2) - Completed by Year 2

This activity was completed by Y2, however, we are still supporting the strengthening of the surveillances/patrol groups (see [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.25 \(supp\)-1](#)). The table of suppl.-1 also shown our activity in Year 3 which has delivered 6 additional trainings, i.e. 5 terrestrial SMART Patrol training sessions (2 session in Raja Ampat, 1 session Sorong, and 3 sessions in Tambrau). A comprehensive training for three marine groups have been delivered to monitor and protect their valuable marine resources. The list of established Pokmaswas for marine areas and SMART patrol groups for terrestrial areas, along with their member count, can be found in the table in [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.25 \(supp\)-2](#).

Activity 2.26 Support operations for the Maksegara MPA community-based surveillance group and terrestrial patrol groups (Mitra Polhut) (Y2 Q3-Y5 Q1)

Utilising an exploration method, 29 patrol sessions were carried out by 9 patrol groups to collect data on species biodiversity (including target species) and identify prevailing threats. These groups patrolled over 316.07 km during 65 cumulative days in Corridor A Sorong (Megame, Kuadas, Malayauw Klasei, and Dela villages) and nature reserves and buffer zones in Raja Ampat (Batanta NR, East Waigeo NR, West Waigeo NR, and Misool NR). All 10 terrestrial target species were found during these patrols, with 49% being bird species. Illegal wood logging was identified as a main threat during these patrol sessions [Annex 4-3.1-](#)

[Activity 2.26-1](#). Meanwhile, operational support for community monitoring in the proposed Maksegara MPA is currently on hold. The MPA's establishment is pending legal review and requires further technical data analysis/mapping for zoning under the new Southwest Papua provincial government. While provincial (Dinas P2KP) and national (PSDKP) agencies perform general monitoring, and the Malaumkarta Pokmaswas conducts limited surveillance, YKAN is now developing a capacity-building plan for the Maksegara community group (Pokmaswas) to establish routine monitoring. Following initial coordination (April 14, 2025), Dinas P2KP has committed technical staff to support future training.

Activity 2.28 Support monthly operations by community-based surveillance groups in Malaumkarta and Werur customary maritime conservation areas (Y1 Q3-Y5 Q1)

Patrol activities were carried out by the Pokmaswas Groups from January to March 2025. Marine patrols have been carried out by the Farus Sem Pokmaswas - CLC Werur including 6 members (2 female, 4 male) within the core zone of the CLC Werur area. These patrols were intended to prevent both local and non-local fishers from engaging in fishing activities within the designated core zone. In the case of CLC Malaumkarta, patrols are not conducted by Pokmaswas groups but instead carried out based on reports from local fishers. When fishers observe any activity taking place within the no-take zones or "Egek" zones, they are expected to report the incident to the village government.

Activity 2.29 Create a citizens' network to report wildlife crime through the BBKSDA West Papua hotline to inform law enforcement (Y2 Q3) - Completed by Year 2

In Year 3, we are continuing to maintain the reporting system's work by sharing a focal point of West Papua BBKSDA hotline to the community group and actively bridging communication between the West Papua BBKSDA staff dan community group members. This integrated communication channel allows for immediate reporting and documentation of wildlife crime incidents, such as when BBKSDA conducts port patrols, demonstrating how the established network continues to function effectively (See: [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 2.29-1](#)).

Output 3. At least 2,400 local people (>40% women) register improved livelihoods through secure tenure and legal access to natural resources, improved community capacity for sustainable natural resource management and ecotourism, and improved value chains and market access for forestry, agriculture and fisheries products.

Activity 3.1 Undertake baseline socio-economic studies/capacity building needs assessments in 30 villages (Y1 Q4 – Y2 Q3); Activity 3.2 Undertake baseline and annual Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) in target villages (Y1 Q4 – Y2 Q3) - Completed in Year 1 and Year 2

Additional socio-economic and vulnerability study was conducted in August 2024 in North Misool, Maksegara, Malaumkarta, and Byak Karon. The study assessed the socio-economic conditions and livelihood vulnerability of 496 households across 35 villages within the four communities. Agriculture was the dominant livelihood in all areas (up to 76% in Maksegara), while fishing was still practiced, mostly for subsistence due to limited infrastructure and access to markets. Maksegara showed the highest economic vulnerability (index score: 0.71), despite relatively higher asset ownership, due to low-income diversification and a high proportion of female-headed households and elderly dependents. Social vulnerability was also highest in Malaumkarta (0.55) and Maksegara (0.55), while Byak Karon exhibited highest ecological vulnerability (0.62), indicating a significant level of exposure and sensitivity to environmental and climate-related changes Under the overall Livelihood Vulnerability Index (LVI), all sites were classified as vulnerable: Maksegara scored highest (0.53), followed by North Misool (0.51), Byak Karon (0.48), and Malaumkarta as the least vulnerable (0.44) ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.1-1](#)). These findings underscore the need for location-specific strategies that address not only economic challenges but also social and environmental vulnerabilities. Insights from this study will inform future programming to strengthen adaptive capacity and sustainable livelihoods within each community.

Activity 3.3 Undertake value chain analysis for local products and commodities (Y2 Q3-Y3 Q1)- Completed

Value chain analysis employed by a rapid rural appraisal and short ethnography-based approach in Sorong and Tambrau Regency between June and August 2024. The result is 4 groups of local biological resources have been identified and developed 7 models for improving value chain of local products and commodities, as follows: (1). The industrial value chain model with coconut; (2). The sustainable wild game harvest model with deer meat; (3). The sustainable fisheries model with ocean fish and prawns; (4). The small factory model with patchouli; (5). The bundle of products model to be maintained and encouraged with a mix of agroforestry or garden products; (6). The creative carbohydrate processing model, with a combination of taro-cassava-plantain-yam-sweet potato; and (7). The bioprospecting value chain model, with ant plants and other medicinal herbs. Furthermore, to develop sustainable biodiversity-friendly value chains, several challenges must be addressed: logistics barriers due to poor infrastructure require resource pooling and government advocacy for better roads; investment in transportation solutions is needed though consumer goods influx risks changing local consumption patterns. Technology improvements for extending

product shelf-life are important, but must be balanced with preserving local knowledge systems like Sasi and traditional botanical wisdom. Community institutions should embrace these values while navigating formal regulatory requirements (hunting permits, export licenses, business registration). ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.3-1](#); [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.3-2](#)).

Activity 3.4 Capacity building of community enterprises (governance, financial management, business planning, market assessment) (Y2 Q4-Y5 Q3)

Through the first three years, four capacity-building sessions were conducted for 25 community enterprises across three regions. These sessions covered topics such as strategic planning, finance and administration, safeguards, small grants, management of grant funds, proposal writing. A total of 141 individuals (104 male, 37 female) participated in these initial training activities.

Activity 3.5 Provide technical training and ongoing technical support to improve production, post-harvest processing, packaging and marketing of local, sustainably produced NTFPs, agroforestry, agriculture, and fisheries products (Y2 Q4-Y5 Q4)

In collaboration with The Maluku-Papua Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Agency, we have been conducting three technical training sessions through Field School covering potential environmental services, coconut-derived product development, and palm sugar product development. In total, there were 94 participants (55 female, 39 male) of technical training from 20 villages in Sorong and Tambrau: Field School 1: [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.5-1](#), Field School 2: [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.5-2](#), Field School 3: [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.5-3](#). Aligned with Activity 3.3, which falls under Product Development, we conducted activities to explore commodity potential in Della, Megame, and Kuadas Villages. As part of these efforts, specifically in Megame Village, a training session on coconut oil production was also held. This training involved a total of 9 participants (5 female, 4 male) and covered two distinct methods: direct cooking and the fermentation/*tono* (local name) method.

Mentoring was conducted from June to July 2024 in 6 villages within Tambrau Regency (Baun, Banfoth, Syubun, Iwin, Ruwewes, Ayawit) to identify the potential for Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) development. This mentoring served as a crucial stage in the preparation of the forest management plan ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.5-4](#)). Concurrently with this mentoring process, two specific training sessions were delivered: organic vegetable cultivation and freshwater aquaculture training in Iwin Village, and horticulture training in Banfoth Village (see table below), with 8 participants (6 female, 2 male) attending the organic vegetable training and 15 participants (4 female, 11 male) attending the horticulture training. **Cumulatively until Year 3, participation in capacity building for NTFP has now reached a total of 216 individuals (106 female, 110 male). These participants represent 22 community enterprises/villages distributed across Raja Ampat (3), Sorong (8), and Tambrau (11).**

Beyond training and mentoring, other forms of support were provided, including the procurement of seeds, polybags, and shade nets for the ongoing routine agriculture programs in Warkesi and Kalisade Villages (Raja Ampat). Additionally, another agriculture program led by the local foundation we support, the Kasuari Foundation, provided assistance for planting banana trees in Malasigi Village.

To prepare community-based enterprises, we launched an empowering Economic Autonomy and Local Resource Programme during November 2024 until January 2025 ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.3-3](#)). This collaboration between Binus University and business practitioners aimed to develop a prototype brand using local commodities from pilot villages (Megame, Della, Kuadas). The process involved assessing commodity potential, raw material quality, and village readiness, followed by product development trials yielding items like natural oils/butters, hair care products, and soap. Exploration included natural dyes and innovative recycled paper production from the invasive *Decalobanthus peltatus*. Key follow-up actions included creating 9 product prototypes under the brand "Wefani: Elevated Natural Beauty from Tana-Papua," documenting traditional dyeing techniques, designing a full brand identity, developing a market strategy, and initiating planning for long-term sustainability.

Activity 3.6 Develop small grants/revolving fund management manual - Completed in Year 2

Activity 3.7 Provide training and ongoing technical support to community enterprises in small grants/revolving fund management (Y2 Q2-Y5 Q1)

In Year 3, a workshop titled "Financial Management and Marketing Strategy for Conservation Grant Recipient Groups in the Bird's Head Seascape" was held from 14 February to 19 March 2025. 320 participants (154 male, 166 female) from 6 villages: Werur, Malaumkarta, Waigama, Salafen, Aduwey, and Folley. To help address challenges faced by these groups, YKAN strengthened participants' capacity in several areas, including institutional Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), financial SOPs, and production SOPs for grant-supported producer groups [Annex 4-3.7-Activity 3.14-1](#). **Cumulatively with Activity 3.4, up to Year 3, participation in capacity building for community enterprise management**

has now reached a total of 461 individuals (258 male, 203 female). These participants represent 31 community enterprises/villages distributed across Raja Ampat (13), Sorong (5), and Tambrau (13).

Activity 3.8 Provide impact investment through community microfinancing through a small grants/revolving fund programme/ in-kind support (Y2 Q3-Y5 Q2)

The small grants program, originally proposed for one year with four planned installments as reported in the previous year, was adjusted due to implementation delays. Consequently, the contract for each group was divided into three phases (or installments). As of Year 3, progress across the groups varies: only three groups, Malasigi, Kuadas, and Megame have entered the second phase, while the remaining 18 groups are still in phase 1 [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.8 \(supp\)-1](#). Regarding the transactions and absorption for these groups:

- For the six groups in Sorong Regency, the total transaction amount disbursed for Phases 1-2 is IDR 120,400,500, with a total absorption of IDR 83,662,600 (69,48%).
- For the nine groups in Raja Ampat Regency, the total transaction amount disbursed for Phase 1 is IDR 133,154,000, with a total absorption of IDR 37,066,003 (27.83%).
- In Tambrau Regency, all six groups are still in Phase 1, with a total transaction amount of IDR 55,220,000 and current total absorption standing at IDR 31,541,500 (57,11 %).

YKAN directly provided grants totaling IDR 421,980,000 to three specific community groups [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.8 \(supp\)-2](#). Two of these recipients are based in Malaumkarta: Gauksuak, which focuses on birdwatching tourism, and Woronai, a women's group producing sambal ikan Nako and traditional noken bags. The third group is the Customary Management Unit of CLC Werur. Collectively, these three groups comprise 49 members (31 female, 18 male). The funds were disbursed in two equal cash installments (50% each), and each group has received support from a field facilitator throughout their implementation under the YKAN program.

Activity 3.9 Undertake internal annual audits of community enterprises and small grant/ revolving fund program (Y2 Q4-Y5 Q4)

Our Half Year Report detailed the financial reporting assistance provided for the first phase of small grants in October 2023, which served as internal audits for 3 community groups: Malasigi, Kuadas, and Megame. Building on this effort, in Year 3, specifically during December 2024, small grant reporting assistance was extended to 15 supported groups across the 3 project area regencies. This encompassed 9 villages in Raja Ampat (Kofiau, Saporkren, Yenbekaki, Warimak, Wailebet, Waifo, Kalitoko, Warkesi, Kalisade), 1 village in Sorong (Malayauw), and 5 villages in Tambrau (Iwin, Syubun, Banfoth, Baun, and Della). Key points highlighted from the assistance provided to each supported village are summarized in [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.9-1](#)

Activity 3.13 Identify potential sites/villages for community-based eco-tourism (products, itineraries, and markets) (Y2 Q1-Q2, Y3 Q2-Q3) - Completed

As reported last year, the ecotourism market assessment conducted in collaboration with Wise Step Consulting had only reached the preliminary report stage. By Year 3, this study had been finalized [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.14-1](#), resulting in the comprehensive final report titled "Strategic Marketing Research and Development of Ecotourism Destination in Raja Ampat," supplemented by a special report focused specifically on "Terrestrial Ecotourism Destination Marketing & Product Development." Acting as an extension of the final report, this special report narrowed its scope to concentrate solely on birdwatching and terrestrial ecotourism activities. The summary derived from these findings is presented in the paragraph below.

"Raja Ampat's sustainable tourism strategy integrates economic, environmental, and social goals. It focuses on diversifying markets for economic resilience and leveraging the region's strong conservation commitment and biodiversity for high-value ecotourism. Success depends on robust policy, collaborative governance, active stakeholder involvement, and integrated marketing to promote Raja Ampat globally. A 5-year action plan guides phased improvements in infrastructure, conservation, and the sustainable visitor experience."

Year 3 saw progress through two main streams: enhancing potential in established sites and identifying new opportunities. Efforts to enhance potential included the development of Megame Village for "Ridge to Reef" ecotourism, leveraging its potential for sea turtle nesting beaches and terrestrial mammal watching, and the establishment of Klalik Village as the Klalik Echidna Park. Malasigi Village, the first in this project to receive a Social Forestry Decree (SK Perhutanan Sosial) and supported since Year 1, received specific assistance this year for the Indonesian Tourism Village Award (Anugerah Desa Wisata Indonesia-ADWI) application process (Achievements stemming from this involvement will be detailed further in section 16-Outstanding Achievements). These three villages were also extensively featured as destinations during various program visits (further explanation in Activity 3.15). Furthermore, aligning with the identification objective, ecotourism potential was newly recognized in Esyum Village ([Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.13-2](#)). This

potential encompasses wildlife observation (birds and herpetofauna), as well as outdoor pursuits like camping, rafting, river tubing, and flying fox.

Activity 3.14 Provide business, hospitality and guide training for eco-tourism community groups/operators (Y2 Q3-Q4, Y3 Q4-Y4 Q1)

While support in Year 2 primarily consisted of training sessions, in Year 3, the support for ecotourism community groups/operators focused on actively involving them in various events. An **On-The-Job Training (OJT)** of Ecotourism Hospitality Capacity Building Activity was conducted during January 14th to February 6th, 2025 [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.14-1](#). In this initiative, FFI collaborated with experienced ecotourism facilitators from **Tanakita Five Star Camp** and **Bumi Bagja Food Forest** to deliver practical OJT to partner communities. The activity involved a total of 7 participants (5 male, 2 female), including 2 representatives from FFI, 1 from Waifo Village, 1 from Kabare Village, 1 from Malasigi Village, and 2 from Klalik Village. The participants were learned actively and gain firsthand experience which hopefully enable significant enhancement of their hospitality skills, particularly in the areas of ecotourism management, general hospitality, and culinary arts.

The 2024 Temu Jaringan Ekowisata Indonesia (TJEI) event was held on November 2024 [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.14-3](#). Attended by a delegation of 9 people, including 2 from FFI, 2 facilitators, and 5 male community representatives from local guides, KTH Waifo, KTH Warkesi, LPHK Kawakyir (Klalik), and Pokdarwis Belempe (Malasigi), the event comprised valuable sharing session and exhibition in the ecotourism sector, representing government, practitioners, and community groups. This event enables community representatives to build valuable ecotourism networks and learned from other tourism operators, to further develop ecotourism initiatives within their own villages. For the exhibition we will describe further on Activity 3.15 (Promote community-based eco-tourism products/itineraries)

Held in Yogyakarta on February 20-21, 2025, the **1st International Biodiversity Conservation and Ecotourism Symposium** convened a total of 8 participants, comprising 3 from FFI and 5 community representatives (1 female, 4 male) from the villages of Waifo, Malasigi, and Warkesi; notably, two of the community members delivered oral presentations during the symposium sessions (details available in the publication section). Immediately following the symposium, the activities transitioned into a practical ecotourism study tour conducted from February 22-26, 2025. This tour offered valuable exposure through visits to established sites including Bhumi Buvana and Jatimulyo Village (recognized as the Bird-Friendly Village, managed by KTH Wanapaksi), the thriving Nglanggeran Tourism Village (managed by Pokdarwis Nglanggeran), and the Sea Turtle Egg-laying Beach / Pelangi Beach (stewarded by Yayasan Aksi Konservasi Yogyakarta). The overarching goal of this comprehensive program was to significantly enhance the knowledge, understanding, and practical experience of the participating community members, thereby providing them with crucial insights and evaluation material to substantially improve the development process within their respective villages [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.14-1](#)

As one of ecotourism villages, English Vocabulary Improvement conducted in Malasigi Village on 10-11 December 2024. This activity targeted three community member groups comprised of adult and children (13 female, 13 male) to assess English language skills for tourism and identify key vocabularies and sentences, such as introduction, direction, village facility, bird species for birdwatching and natural features.

Activity 3.15 Promote community-based eco-tourism products/itineraries (Y2 Q3-Y5 Q2)

Destination promotion activities are being continuously intensified in several villages currently under development, notably including Malasigi, Klalik, Megame, and Werur. These villages function as key destinations, particularly evident during significant visits such as that by the German Ambassador and KfW in June 2024, as well as various visits by provincial government officials. Support was provided for Malasigi Village's achievement as one of Indonesia's top 50 tourist villages among 6,300 candidates in the Anugerah Desa Wisata Indonesia (Indonesian Tourism Village Awards) competition. This culminated in Malasigi being awarded 1st Place in the Pioneer Tourism Village Category in November 2024. In addition to destination promotion, emphasis has been placed on local leadership recognition, acknowledging two local ecotourism leaders: (1) Absalom Kalami, an ecotourism guide, was the recipient of the 2024 Marsh Award for Terrestrial Conservation Leadership; and (2) Riki Fami, a tourism practitioner from Malasigi Village and a student of Absalom Kalami, secured 2nd place in the National Youth Pioneer awards (Environment, Natural Resources, and Tourism category).

During Year 3, 4 exhibitions were held to promote ecotourism products and itineraries. At these exhibitions, products from community representatives were showcased, including ecotourism package brochures, local crafts (e.g., *noken* bags, food products), and conservation education materials (e.g., games, puzzles, storybooks). Comprehensive details regarding these exhibitions are presented in [Annex 4-3.1-Activity 3.15 \(supp\)](#). The exhibitions managed include the Final Night of the Indonesian Tourism Village Awards

(ADWI) 2025, the Indonesian Ecotourism Network Meeting (TJEI), the 2nd anniversary of Southwest Papua Province, and the 1st Biodiversity Conservation and Ecotourism Symposium.

Whereas in the preceding year, support provided to the Department of Tourism, Youth, and Creative Economy (Disporaparekraf) of Southwest Papua Province encompassed the creation of the Southwest Papua Province Tourism Profile book, this year's support involved contributing ideas and participating in the design process for the Wonderful Indonesia Sustainable Experience (WISE) Trips Southwest Papua initiative. This initiative originated from the Southwest Papua Province Department of Tourism and Creative Economy, with the objective of mitigating tourism's contribution to climate change by engaging travel and tourism service providers in adopting more responsible and low-carbon travel practices (decarbonization). Furthermore, concerning the development of promotional materials and digital presence, the official website for Kampung Adat Malasigi has been successfully developed (<https://kampungadatmalasigi.com/>). This development was executed concurrently with the nomination process for the ADWI program.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Regional policies, development and spatial plans, and sustainable financing mechanisms support the long-term protection of the Raja Ampat and TAMBRAUW land and seascapes covering 5.1 million hectares.

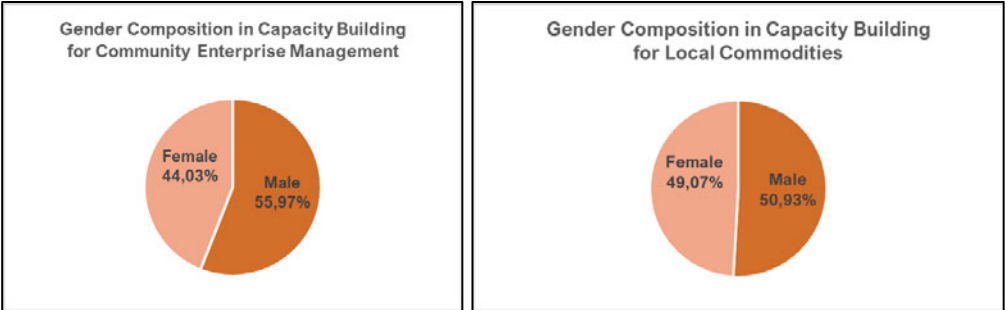
Regarding **policies and development plans**, efforts to integrate biodiversity conservation and low carbon targets into Southwest Papua's draft RPJMD are underway by Year 2, supported by policy briefs "Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Social Forestry" and strategic engagement in FOLU Net Sink planning. For **spatial plans**, foundational work for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) required for integrated coastal and terrestrial plans (RZWP3K/RTRW) was actively pursued through technical assistance for the RZWP3K Working Group, data integration, ecological studies like connectivity analysis, and RTRW policy briefs focusing on Southwest Papua Province and TAMBRAUW Regency, provided the necessary technical basis and policy guidance required to deliver the SEA within the Year 4 timeframe successfully. Collaborative efforts continue via a phased approach to secure support and funding for the SEA, leading to actionable recommendations for the final submission of integrated plans in Year 4. Crucially, **sustainable financing mechanisms** are established; studies have identified potential funding sources for key areas like TAMBRAUW Mountain Nature Reserve and OECMs. Assessments of biodiversity credits and carbon markets have revealed further opportunities, contributing to the development of academic papers and the formulation of regional regulations (PERDA). Moreover, **financing for protected areas** is already operational through the Legacy Landscape Fund, now in its second year. These combined activities directly contribute to building the framework needed for the protection envisioned in this output.

Output 2. Management effectiveness of 7 terrestrial and 3 marine protected areas is improved, and other effective area-based conservation (OECMs) designations are created, enabled by evidence-based planning, community engagement, and increased technical and operational capacity.

Progress towards Output 2 is demonstrated by **improved management effectiveness** in targeted protected areas and the creation of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). Management effectiveness gains are evidenced by increased METT scores between 2021/2022 and 2023 in terrestrial reserves like North TAMBRAU (58% to 59%), South TAMBRAU (38% to 67%), Kofiau Island (24% to 38%), and West/East Waigeo (74%/75% to 77%), alongside an EVIKA score increase in the Raja Ampat Regional MPA from 88.04% to 91.53%. These improvements are enabled by **evidence-based planning**, which includes completed biodiversity assessments, the development of conservation action plans for over 30 species, advancements in management plans for 7 targeted terrestrial nature reserves (West Waigeo, East Waigeo, Misool Island, Kofiau Island, Pantai Sausapor, North TAMBRAU, and South TAMBRAU), progress on plans for the 3 targeted marine protected areas (Teluk Mayalibit, MPA Maksegara, North Misool MPA), the submission of the extensive Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve nomination, and finalized strategic plans for CLC Malaumkarta and CLC Werur. **Community engagement** is also a key driver, reflected in a Conservation Education Program reaching 2,132 people, community perception studies, and support for CLCs and Village Forests, which now represent significant OECMs covering 26,490 ha across 19 villages (potentially reaching 58,231 ha) and marine CLCs management area of 16,276 ha. Furthermore, **increased technical and operational capacity**, fostered through collaborations with academic and government partners on species action plans and the development of robust management frameworks, underpins these achievements. An important aspect of this operational capacity is the community-based surveillance system: the Year 2 target to establish, train, and operationalize 2 marine (Pokmaswas) and 10 terrestrial (SMART) community patrol groups was achieved, with ongoing strengthening including additional training in Year 3. These groups are actively operating, with terrestrial teams completing 29 SMART patrols over 316 km identifying threats like illegal logging, and marine groups patrolling to prevent violations (e.g., the 6-member Pokmaswas in Werur protecting its core zone, complemented by reporting systems in Malaumkarta). These ongoing surveillance efforts actively deter violations, ensuring the project effectively enhances the management of the targeted PAs and establishes OECMs in line with this output objectives.

Output 3. At least 2,400 local people (>40% women) register improved livelihoods through secure tenure and legal access to natural resources, improved community capacity for sustainable natural resource management and ecotourism, and improved value chains and market access for forestry, agriculture and fisheries products.

The project is advancing towards Output 3 (improved livelihoods for at least 2,400 local people, >40% women) through integrated strategies. Foundational **socio-economic baseline studies** were completed as planned, and further comprehensive **socio-economic and vulnerability assessments** were conducted in Year 3 across 35 villages (496 households), providing crucial data on livelihoods (confirming agricultural dominance) and varied vulnerabilities (LVI scores 0.44-0.53) to guide interventions and measure progress. Building on this understanding, work includes establishing community structures, **with 32 CBOs/enterprises (7 coastal, 25 land-based) now registered**, demonstrating tangible progress towards the goal of 40. Support for these groups is underway, with **32 having received initial investment through small grant disbursements**. Furthermore, contributing to the overall livelihood improvements under Output 3, initiatives linked to Output 2 focus on securing tenure and legal access to natural resources. This component, facilitated through social forestry/CLC management areas, **is anticipated to directly benefit 666 households**.



Enhancing community capacity is a key focus, with general training (comm.enterprise management) reaching **31 villages/groups**. **Encouragingly, female participation in these sessions stands at 44%, above the target threshold**, with training covering essential areas like governance, financial management, and safeguards. Additionally, **technical training focused on value chain improvement and market access has engaged 23 villages/groups**. **Female participation remains strong at 49%**, with sessions covering Good Agricultural Practices, local commodity development (e.g., coconut, palm sugar), sustainable ecotourism, and market networking opportunities. These efforts build upon value chain assessments that identified seven potential models and key market dynamics. Collectively, these activities will contribute positively towards the Output 3 objective of improving local livelihoods by fostering empowered community groups with enhanced capacity and improved market linkages, grounded in a solid understanding of baseline conditions.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Indicator 0.1 By project end, there is a 30% improvement of management effectiveness for all targeted terrestrial (>1 million ha) and marine Protected Areas (>500,000 ha).

The project monitors management effectiveness in targeted protected areas using METT and EVIKA systems. For the terrestrial component, the combined area of the monitored sites (West Waigeo NR, East Waigeo NR, Kofiau Island NR, Misool Island NR, Pantai Sausapor NR, North Tamrau NR, South Tamrau NR) totals **1,148,151.44 ha**. Performance across these sites varies: South Tamrau (38% to 67%), Misool (46% to 62%), and Kofiau (24% to 38%) showed substantial gains, individually surpassing a 30% relative improvement target. Others like West and East Waigeo, and North Tamrau showed modest increases, while Pantai Sausapor saw no change. Calculating an area-weighted average effectiveness score across all these terrestrial sites, the overall score improved from approximately 51.3% (based on baseline years 2021/2022) to 65.7% (based on latest assessments in 2023/2024). **This represents an overall relative improvement of roughly 28.06%*** for the targeted terrestrial portfolio ([Annex 4-3.3-Indicator 0.1-Supp](#)). Regarding the marine component (>500,000 ha), the currently available data is insufficient for assessment. The evaluated contribution area of North Misool (**308,777.35 ha**) within the Raja Ampat Regional MPA showed improvement (88.04% to 91.53%). The Maksegara MPA has not yet been evaluated. Therefore, progress towards the marine aspect of Indicator 0.1 cannot yet be determined.

**Relative Improvement = (Latest Average Score-Baseline Average Score)/Baseline Average Score x 100%*
(Ref: <https://databank.worldbank.org/metadataglossary/world-development-indicators/series/ER.PTD.TOTL.ZS>)

Indicator 0.2 By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the TAMBRAUW and Raja Ampat land/ seascape (>1.5 million ha) with enhanced connectivity through integrated land/seascape-level spatial plans.

A foundational analysis of terrestrial-marine interconnectedness was finalized, providing essential scientific data for informed planning. **Technical materials derived from this analysis were formally adopted by**

the Southwest Papua RZWP3K (Coastal Spatial Plan) Working Group to serve as the basis for the provincial plan. Furthermore, policy briefs containing actionable recommendations for the provincial/Tambrau Regency spatial plans (RTRW) and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) have been completed. These briefs strategically incorporate the proposed designation of two globally significant conservation areas: the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve (12.6 million ha, submitted to UNESCO) and the Tambrau Mountain Biosphere Reserve (1.8 million ha-on process). Efforts to ensure long-term sustainability include supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the RPJMD and active participation in the provincial FOLU Net Sink working group. While the core technical work and policy instruments are now substantially complete, the final integration into official government plans (RTRW/RZWP3K,RPJMD) is the next crucial phase. This process is actively underway, navigating governmental planning cycles, with integration into RTRW/RZWP3K anticipated in the project's 4th year.

Indicator 0.3 The deforestation rate in the target landscapes will be reduced to maximum of 0.5% deforestation per year, approximately 3.7 million tCO₂e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.

Based on analysis of GIS data over a 10-year baseline period leading up to 2022 indicates that the project area, encompassing Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau Regency, experienced an annual deforestation rate of 0.07%. This is significantly below the project's target threshold of 0.5% deforestation per year. The endline deforestation rate will be measured in 2027 to assess changes over the project's duration.

Indicator 0.4 By project end, populations (level of occupancy) of key, globally threatened, and endemic species are stable and/or increasing in project areas (including western long-beaked echidna [CR], sea turtles [CR, EN, VU], dugong [VU], Indo-pacific humpback dolphins commonly traded species such as parrots and birds of paradise).

Distribution survey has been conducted until year 2 resulted only 2 records Grizzled tree-kangaroo and 4 individuals recorded in wildlife corridor sorong-tambrau. In Year 3 we establish monitoring sites and conduct baseline survey using camera trap resulted grizzled-tree kangaroo 3,7 individuals/km² in Megame village resulted and the western long-beaked echidna 0.04 individuals/km² in Klalik Village. Based on biodiversity survey up until year 3 in wildlife corridor, bufferzone, and north tamrau mountains NR using point count method resulted relative abundance 74 individuals/km² of lesser bird-of-paradise, 57 individuals/km² of king bird –of-paradise, 134 individuals/km² of black-caped lory, 174 individuals/km² of Sulphur-crested cockatoo, and 17 individuals/km² of palm cockatoo. While during year 3, we establish monitoring sites in sorong wildlife corridor and conduct baseline survey resulted 35 individuals/km² of shulphur-crested cockatoo, 2 individuals/km² of palm cockatoo, and 36 individuals/km² of black-caped lory. We conduct waigeo brushturkey occupancy survey to detecting presence of the species in based on the extant (resident) distribution, up to year 3 we recorded 6 individuals in Mount Danai (Southern par of Waigeo Island) and 2 individuals in Mount Solal (Northern part of Waigeo Island). To monitoring the population density in monitoring sites of red bird-of-paradise we set up camera trap in active dancing spot resulted 9.14 individual/km². [Annex 4-3.3-Indicator 0.4-supp.](#)

Indicator 0.5 By project end, >800 households (c. 2,400 people, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages benefit from improved livelihoods, through improved legal access to forest and marine resources, community enterprise development, improved value chains for local products and/or payments for ecosystem services (compared to baseline at project start).

Significant progress has been made towards achieving Indicator 0.5, focusing on improved livelihoods for target communities. The project has already surpassed the overall household beneficiary target (>800 households) primarily through initiatives securing legal access to natural resources. Specifically, engagement through the Social Forestry scheme in Sorong and Tambrau Regencies now involves **540 households**, encompassing villages with established Village Forest Decrees and those in the final verification stages. Concurrently, support for marine resource access via Customary Law Community management areas in Malaumkarta and Werur engages **126 households**. Cumulatively, these efforts secure legal resource access for **666 households**. Regarding gender equity, **data for the 326 direct forest beneficiaries indicates that 92 households (28.22%) are female-headed**; efforts are ongoing to gather comprehensive gender data across all beneficiary categories to fully assess against the ≥40% target. Complementing these access efforts, the project actively supports community enterprise development, including for Village Forest Management Institutions, and has completed value chain assessments identifying seven promising models for local products. These activities contribute to the overall goal of improved livelihoods, benchmarked against the baseline Participatory Wellbeing Assessments conducted with 615 households across 51 villages at the project's start.

Indicator 0.6 By project end, sustainable sources of financing for protected area management and OECMs have been identified, piloted and are being developed; enabling policies for sustainable financing to have been drafted and submitted for government/parliamentary decrees; additional funding is secured to enable further scale-up of project learning and approaches.

Progress on sustainable financing for conservation is advancing, leveraging existing support while exploring new avenues. The Legacy Landscape Fund provides valuable backing for Protected Area (PA) management effectiveness into its second year. Building on this, potential non-state mechanisms like Biodiversity Offset, Biodiversity Credit, and the Domestic Carbon Market are being actively assessed for OECMs. Initial findings from assessments conducted with the Rainforest Trust (August 2024) show promise, including preliminary emission reduction estimates derived using the national SRN methodology. To translate this potential into practice, a specialized consultant will help develop robust financing schemes for PAs and OECMs/EEAs. Knowledge dissemination efforts include a draft book detailing conservation funding case studies in the Tamrau Reserves. These technical assessments, complemented by forthcoming academic analysis, are designed to directly inform policy recommendations for developing a regional regulation (PERDA) focused on performance-based Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES).

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

While key project assumptions generally remain relevant (details in [Annex 4-3.4-supp](#)), specific attention is required in Year 3. Communication needs strengthening with the new Southwest Papua provincial government regarding integrated conservation, especially during their ongoing development of key biodiversity-friendly and low-carbon spatial and development plans (RPJMD, RTRW, RZWP3K). Nationally, the division of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) requires adapting engagement, primarily by reinforcing coordination and potentially updating the MoU with the new Ministry of Forestry, alongside continued collaboration with MMAF. Additionally, the ecotourism sector's return to pre-pandemic levels updates the previous assumption about domestic tourism substitution effects.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and multidimensional poverty reduction

Project impact in Year 3 demonstrate tangible progress towards enhancing **biodiversity** and fostering **multidimensional poverty reduction**. For biodiversity, management effectiveness across the targeted terrestrial protected areas (covering over 1.1 million hectares) showed significant improvement, reaching an area-weighted average increase of approximately 28% relative to the baseline, nearing the project-end target. This reflects substantial gains in key reserves like South Tamrau, Misool, and Kofiau. Foundational work for landscape integrity was also advanced through finalized analyses supporting integrated spatial planning and policy briefs incorporating proposed biosphere reserves. Furthermore, crucial baseline population data for key threatened and endemic species was established, providing the necessary foundation for tracking future population trends. Contributing to **poverty reduction**, the project has secured legal access to natural resources for 666 beneficiary households, engaging 540 through Social Forestry schemes and 126 through customary marine management areas. While comprehensive gender data collection is ongoing, initial figures show moderate female participation, with nearly 29% of direct forest beneficiaries being female-headed households. These efforts, coupled with ongoing support for community enterprise development and value chains, directly link conservation mechanisms to enhanced livelihood security and well-being for local communities. Progress in identifying and developing sustainable financing mechanisms further supports the long-term viability.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	Yes
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Yes
Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)	Yes
Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (IBSAP) 2025-2045	Yes

The project's support for international Conventions, Treaties, and Agreements continues to align with the general project framework established at inception. However, several points have been broken down to provide connections with the progress made in this third year.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The project demonstrates strong alignment with key CBD articles. Under **Article 7 (Identification & Monitoring)**, it established biodiversity baselines and uses ongoing monitoring, particularly emphasized in Year 3, to inform conservation actions and identify threats and sustainable uses. This supports **Article 8 (In-situ Conservation)** through contributions to protected area management plans (RPJPr/P) and effectiveness (METT). The project promotes **Article 10 (Sustainable Use)** by backing traditional resource management via Social Forestry and Customary Law areas, aiding community-based restoration, and significantly advancing sustainable financing mechanisms in Year 3. Capacity building under **Article 12 (Research & Training)** involves direct support, expanded academic collaborations in Year 3, and active

engagement in 2025 scientific forums, complemented by conservation education programs enhancing public awareness (**Article 13**). Finally, impact assessment and mitigation (**Article 14**) are integral and continuously developed aspects of the project.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Regarding species protection, the project contributes to protecting key and endemic species in the PAs, namely Western long-beaked echidna (Appendix II), grizzled tree-kangaroo (Appendix II), Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (Appendix I), dugong (Appendix I), sea turtles (Appendix I), parrots, and birds of paradise. These efforts align with CITES' commitments safe to protecting threatened species through collaborative surveillance and enforcement.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

In related to the contribution to the UNFCCC, the project will support the government of Southwest Papua province as a member of the global Governors' Climate & Forests (GCF) Task Force to fulfil its commitment to adopt low-carbon development by improving the protection of its carbon stocks and providing sustainable livelihoods to natural resource-dependent communities. This project will also support the Indonesian Low Carbon Development initiatives led by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS).

Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The project supports multiple SDGs by enhancing access to resources and resilience among marginalized communities (**SDG 1, SDG 10**), improving food security and incomes through alternative livelihoods (**SDGs 2 & 12**), recognising the contributions of women and men in all efforts (**SDG 5**), fostering entrepreneurship and efficient value chains in forestry and fisheries (**SDG 8**), promoting ecosystem-based management for adaptation and mitigation (**SDG 13**), establishing coastal and marine protected areas for sustainable use (**SDG 14**), improving management of large terrestrial protected areas (**SDG 15**), and encouraging inclusive decision-making in conservation (**SDG 16**).

This year, the project explicitly addresses SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). **To advance SDG 10**, it empowers marginalized indigenous and local communities by helping secure legal land/resource rights through Social Forestry and Customary Law Area recognition, and by fostering rural economic opportunities via village ecotourism to reduce the urban-rural divide. **Aligned with SDG 5** and strengthened by DARWIN/LLF commitments, the project implements a GESI-based safeguard system, achieving a 'gender sensitive' rating. This involves identifying barriers for women and vulnerable groups, applying 'do no harm' principles, monitoring risks, ensuring partner compliance, and actively supporting women-led sustainable enterprises (e.g., crafts, agriculture, ecotourism), thereby enhancing their financial independence and household decision-making power.

Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (IBSAP) 2025-2045

This project is honored to contribute to the Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (IBSAP) by supporting national biodiversity targets through comprehensive surveys and monitoring efforts in Southwest Papua. We are focused on improving ecosystem conservation and restoration, particularly through better management of protected areas and fostering community-driven conservation models. Our efforts also emphasize sustainable livelihoods, with initiatives like ecotourism and sustainable agriculture, which help ease the pressure on local natural resources. Moreover, we are committed to ensuring biodiversity is a key consideration in regional development planning, strengthening local capacity for long-term conservation, and providing valuable data to inform national biodiversity knowledge systems.

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project recognizes that addressing poverty is integral to achieving its conservation goals in Southwest Papua, where communities face significant economic challenges that can drive unsustainable resource use. **Our strategy employs a two-pronged approach to contribute to poverty reduction: directly improving community livelihoods and fostering an enabling environment for long-term economic wellbeing.**

The primary beneficiaries are the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) residing in and around the target conservation areas in Southwest Papua Province, whose livelihoods are closely linked to natural resources and who are impacted by unsustainable practices. **The project has engaged with these communities through participatory wellbeing assessment, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), community consultations, and other safeguarding aspects** to ensure the designed project activities and benefits align with their priorities for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

The project contributes to **direct poverty reduction** by actively working to enhance community livelihoods. This includes supporting communities in securing tenure over natural resources and developing alternative livelihood opportunities. We facilitate the establishment and strengthening of community-based organizations and enterprises, provide training to enhance value chains for local products, and establish micro-grant or revolving funds. These efforts aim to provide immediate economic benefits, such as increased household and community income from sustainable sources, offering viable alternatives to extractive and unsustainable practices that threaten biodiversity and natural resources.

In parallel, the project focuses on creating conditions for **sustained economic wellbeing and long-term indirect poverty reduction**. This is achieved through activities that promote sustainable resource management and integrate conservation into regional development plans. Examples include incorporating conservation priorities into regional planning instruments like the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) and the Regional Long and Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJP/MD). We also promote community-based ecotourism as a sustainable economic alternative and develop sustainable financing mechanisms for protected areas and community-led conservation initiatives. These actions contribute indirectly but fundamentally to poverty reduction by improving the health and sustainability of the natural resource base communities depend on, enhancing local governance over resources, and building a more resilient local economy linked to conservation outcomes.

Furthermore, we have referred to The Darwin Initiative [Information Note on Poverty](#) to understand the nuances of multidimensional poverty reduction. Although Indonesia is currently categorized as a Lower Middle-Income Country (LMIC), and the specific UMIC requirements are primarily intended for Upper Middle-Income Countries we find it valuable to elaborate on how our project can contribute in this regard. Among the options provided (Option 1: Benefit Least Developed Countries (LDC)/Low Income Countries (LIC), Option 2: Global Public Good, and Option 3: Unique Advancement), **Option 2 is the most relevant for our current project's contribution**. Through this project, we achieve this by generating and disseminating unique knowledge on integrating customary tenure, community-enterprise development, and policy advocacy within a legally complex and high-biodiversity terrestrial and marine environment. This work thereby can strengthen the global knowledge base on sustainable use and poverty reduction in similar contexts worldwide.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered, and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups, and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

Our project has partially applied a comprehensive GESI approach through a six-criteria assessment—gender analysis, stakeholder engagement, data, expertise, risk, and safeguarding—to address the needs of women and marginalized groups. Inclusive participation is promoted via gender-responsive scheduling, accessible venues, and same-sex facilitators. Gender is mainstreamed across the logframe, data systems, and key components such as resource management and community forestry. Context-specific FPIC processes, tailored strategies, and regular consultations inform risk mitigation, supported by an updated Risk Register and a fully operational, accessible GRM. All partners are trained in safeguarding, with targeted outreach to vulnerable populations.

To address social norms that limit participation—such as male-dominated governance—we implement informal, context-sensitive engagement, with female staff reaching women during daily tasks and male staff engaging youth during leisure time. Transport is provided to reduce access barriers, and community workplans are co-created and reviewed regularly. Following a SEAH case, we strengthened safeguarding through revised SOPs, updated Codes of Conduct, pre-fieldwork safety assessments, coordination with

law enforcement, and secure accommodation planning. All staff have verified access to safeguard officers, and the GRM has been enhanced with clear, survivor-centred SEAH response protocols.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

The project's M&E adheres to the agreed work plan and indicators (Annexes 1&2), with no major changes to the M&E plan in Year 3. Led by the Project Manager and management team, the system includes established baselines (biodiversity, social, governance) and is guided by a Theory of Change and Logframe [R28 Indonesia Combined ToC and Logframe.pdf](#) containing SMART and Darwin-aligned indicators [DAREX Indicator Metrics.xlsx](#). Progress across activity, output, and outcome levels is tracked against these baselines using tools like the Indicator Performance Tracking Tool (IPTT) [IPTT DAREX.xlsx](#), updated annually. An M&E Officer implements the system, monitors tools, and visualizes results (e.g., Power BI-[Indicator Results Performance Ridge to Reef Conservation](#)), supported by Steering Committee oversight, partner reporting, and independent evaluations (mid-term completed). Additionally, protected area management effectiveness is monitored annually by relevant authorities using standard government tools (METT for terrestrial, EVIKA for marine).

Key learnings from implementing the Monitoring & Evaluation system up to Year 3 indicate needs for improvement in several areas. These include developing a better documentation system for qualitative data collection and conducting data triangulation to strengthen the connection between outputs and outcomes. Additionally, assumptions need to be discussed more regularly, and enhancements are required for social baseline data and indicators.

8. Lessons learnt

Things that Went Well

1. FFI has embedded social safeguards institutionally (e.g., updated policies in contracts, recruitment due diligence) and programmatically across the project cycle in Tanah Papua. This includes risk assessments, inclusive consultations, staff/partner training, compliance monitoring, accessible GRM, and adaptive management through continuous feedback and checks.
2. Efforts promoting community self-reliance in conservation-based village development succeeded across five villages. Notably, Malasigi Village protected 1,750ha of forest, formalized as a Village Forest with a management institution, and developed into a model conservation village, gaining national recognition (ADWI award) and attracting significant multi-partner support. Klalik, Megame, Wafoi, and Warkesi also experienced positive outcomes.
3. Baseline data collection (biodiversity, socio-economic, ethnographic) across the Bird's Head landscape is nearly complete. Biodiversity studies show rich ecosystems with potential new discoveries, while socio-economic/ethnographic research offers valuable insights into local communities, beliefs, and practices to inform livelihood improvements and tailored conservation strategies.
4. On 22/01/2025, FFI, YKAN, and community representatives met with Defra and British Embassy officials to present the 3-year (2022-2025) achievements of the Darwin Extra Project. Topics covered community-based conservation and sustainable development, including indigenous knowledge, ecotourism, resource management, policy challenges, and lessons learned.

Challenges and Areas for Improvement

1. The prolonged process of signing the FFI Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia has led to delays in forming the program's Steering Committee. This has postponed the establishment of management bodies for both the Raja Ampat Islands Biosphere Reserve and the Tambrau Mountains Biosphere Reserve. Consequently, this situation has limited the publication of activities related to the program.
2. Additionally, political changes at both central and regional levels have hindered all collaborative efforts with the government. These political shifts have obstructed the integration of high conservation value findings and conservation-related policy recommendations—ranging from Ridge to Reef—into essential government documents such as the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW), the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), and the Coastal Area and Small Island Zoning Plan (RZWP3K). As a result, the decision-making process has become unstrategic and hesitant, primarily due to the indecisiveness of structural officials.
3. One of the project's outputs is to establish over 40,000 hectares of protected areas outside designated conservation zones through a social forestry scheme. This initiative must adhere to the FPIC standard, which requires a participatory process that fully engages the community to ensure their consent. **However, an area of improvement is the need for a clearer and more comprehensive understanding within the community regarding the benefits of the social forestry program for Indigenous peoples and its connection to customary territories.** To address this, we are currently developing an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).

- GRM experiences emphasize the need for prompt responsiveness (especially for serious incidents like SEAH), clearer communication regarding small grants, stakeholder involvement in handling grievances, and a consistent victim-centred approach. Regular GRM reviews are vital for adaptive safeguarding and accountability.
- Some locations experience security issues due to separatist activity groups, which can disrupt the logistics flow of program activities. In terms of security and safety, improving security measures and ensuring more reliable logistics and transportation access between Sorong and Tambrau is essential. **Strengthening safety protocols for the team and all individuals involved in the program is crucial**, such as improving coordination with local authorities, implementing more effective risk assessments, and establishing contingency plans to address security concerns and logistical challenges.

Changes for a Second Attempt

- Prioritize the development and implementation of comprehensive Health, Safety, and Security (HSS) Plans, Emergency Response Plans (ERP), and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) much earlier in the project.** While we did create these documents and socialize them, having them fully in place from the initial stages could have provided a more secure and well-defined framework for all activities, potentially mitigating risks more effectively.
- Place an even greater emphasis on the early development and implementation of an adaptive FPIC protocol and guidelines.** Simultaneously, we would invest more upfront in building the capacity of our staff on these protocols, as well as proactively developing FAQs for the Tanah Papua Programme and the social forestry programme to ensure clarity and understanding for all stakeholders from the outset.

Sharing Project Insights

- Our program places a significant focus on Social and Environmental Safeguards, striving to establish itself as a benchmark for safeguarding practices. We aim to provide a model for other locations throughout Indonesia, offering a framework that can be emulated and integrated into their own initiatives.
- In the context of biodiversity conservation, particularly regarding forest and marine areas, prioritizing the motivation and empowerment of local community groups can have a significant impact. Our support for community-led initiatives has yielded positive results.
- Aligning the development of conservation programs with the social and cultural conditions of IPLCs is essential. We have found considering the local context is key to successful outcomes.
- Upholding and actively respecting IPLCs' rights throughout all program activities is crucial. We recognize the importance of developing conservation programs through meaningful and thorough consultations while adhering to the principles of FPIC.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Responses to last year's report review are listed in the table below.

No	Comments on the Previous Year Report (Year 2)	Response/Follow-up
1	Outcome indicator 0.3 Revision of outcome level deforestation targets needed to adjust level of ambition in light of baseline data now available. Current target is set above the baseline deforestation rate.	As our baseline deforestation rate level is below the project indicator target, our initial assumption was that there will be changes in forest area due to provincial and regional expansion needs in the project area. Changes will occur in areas adjacent to government centres. The deforestation rate level included in the proposal follows the data available from the government. Referring to publicly available data such as Global Forest Watch (GFW) in West Papua, the average for the last 10 years is approximately 0.33% (GFW Deforestation Rates & Statistics). We can use this value as the maximum deforestation rate as the target indicator.
2	Outcome indicator 0.6 Consider adding target for amount of sustainable financing to raise to reflect the funding requirements identified in Activity 1.4	Future discussions on this topic will be contingent upon further progress in the assessments and the development of a scheme for sustainable financing for PAs/OECMs.
3	Indicator 2.3 targets appear to be set too high (>2000 men and >2000 women to receive 'conservation awareness'). This is more than the targeted number of households at Outcome level. Consider revising to a more realistic target or clarifying how you will achieve it.	Based on the reflection from Y1-Y3, the conservation education program has reached half of the target or 2,132 people (1,074 F, 1,058 M) or 53.3% . Therefore, the annual performance can be estimated at approximately 650 people/year. With the project timeframe of 2 years, based on this learning, we can project an additional ±1,300 people by Y5 (Y5 total prediction: ±3,300 people, about 700 people short of the target which is >4000). However, with the upcoming recruitment of a dedicated Conservation Awareness Assistant, along with Conservation Awareness Facilitators (casual workers), we are optimistic that this target can be achieved by Y5. For outcome level, specifically Outcome indicator 0.5, ">800 households (approx. 2,400 people, of whom approx. 40% are

		women) in 40 villages," this is indicator requires more careful monitoring as it is viewed through the lens of livelihood improvement rather than measuring the impact of "conservation awareness" activities.
4	Indicator 2.9 Based on the baseline METT/EVIKA scores, the target in this indicator may need revision to make it more relevant to the project's priorities. For areas that already have high scores (>70%), it may not be feasible or desirable to put in a high effort to achieve a 30% improvement. Lower scoring areas are likely to be easier to make big improvements and would be worth prioritising. It may be difficult to attain such significant improvements with the already high scoring areas. The reported 10% improvement by year 2 is indicative of this issue.	Regarding this matter, we have also discussed it during the Mid-Term Review with the NIRAS reviewer conducted in November 2024. The points agreed upon were: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation areas that already have high METT/EVIKA scores $\geq 70\%$ should maintain or increase their values (West Waigeo NR, East Waigeo NR, Raja Ampat MPA). 2. Significant improvement needs to be implemented for conservation areas with METT scores $\leq 50\%$ (Kofiau Islands: 24%, with the project contributing to a 14% improvement as of 2024). 3. Improvement needs to be implemented for conservation areas with METT scores between 50% and 70%. 4. We need to develop an internal assessment regarding the percentage of improvement required for each conservation area.
5	From the baseline study information reported under indicator 3.7 , it appears that targets may need to be revised down from 800 households to 615 households, as this is what is measurable in the scope of the project. Or are you planning to extrapolate?	Regarding project DAREX005, based on the socioeconomic and PWA studies successfully conducted in Y2, data representing 615 households has been compiled. The implementation of this project in Y3 is proceeding concurrently with Y1 of the Legacy Landscape Fund project, during which ethnographic studies have been carried out in other villages not previously included. It is anticipated that these studies will provide valuable complementary data, contributing towards the objective of encompassing 800 households.
6	For Outcome indicator 0.5 there was a lower number of households identified than the current target of 800. Output indicator 3.7 mentions 615 households, whilst Outcome indicator 0.5 mentions 602. Clarification on what number of beneficiaries is needed throughout, updated to reflect what is now known after baselining.	As outlined in the previous point, progress towards the target of encompassing 800 households (building from the current count of 615 households) is anticipated to be supported by the ethnographic and socioeconomic studies being conducted under the LLF project in other relevant locations within the project's operational area (specifically, the buffer area of North Tambrau NR). Regarding the current household count (615, refer to Indicator 3.7), this figure is based on the previously conducted socioeconomic studies which included Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA). These assessments were undertaken in 56 villages across Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau Regency (with a documented sample size of 274 households from a specific segment). Notably, YKAN's specific focus was on the villages in the marine area, representing approximately 341 households within this count. Collectively, PWA assessments were conducted for a total of 615 households across 51 villages. Nevertheless, it is recognized that this household count will require further calibration. This is due to the inclusion of extrapolated figures from the socioeconomic studies in the marine area villages, along with incorporating additional data from the LLF project studies.
7	There is scope for stronger consideration and reporting on GESI – consider setting out a GESI strategy or action plan to identify strengths and weaknesses and make the most of opportunities available throughout the project to promote equitable and inclusive outcomes.	We are in the process of drafting a Gender Analysis document, which will serve as a foundational reference for our program's inclusive design and implementation strategies. Drawing on insights from an ethnographic study and PWA studies, we have examined the varying degrees of vulnerability experienced by social groups across four distinct ethnic communities in the Sorong and Tambrau Regencies. This analysis captures the nuanced social dynamics, power relations, and structural barriers that shape the lived realities of these communities. The document will articulate the prevailing conditions and socio-cultural contexts specific to each ethnic cluster, which will inform the development of tailored and responsive action plans. These plans aim to address context-specific needs and strengthen community resilience through inclusive and culturally sensitive interventions. Upon the completion of the Gender Analysis, we will proceed to formulate a detailed GAP, which will outline targeted strategies to promote gender equity and ensure that our programs actively contribute to empower social change.
8	GESI aspect: Where the report has indicated are relevant such as socio-economic status and age. How will these characteristics be taken into account in the adaptive management of the project? How might they interact with expected outcomes for different groups of people, and what steps can the project take to	Socio-economic characteristics—such as education, income, occupation, and age—offer critical insight into which groups face barriers to accessing resources, services, and decision-making, and who is most likely to benefit from targeted interventions. In our approach, we are committed to avoiding the reinforcement of gender inequalities or the perpetuation of intersectional discrimination against vulnerable and marginalized populations. We recognise that individuals, for instance married women with

	promote more equitable outcomes and inclusive participation?	children and low levels of education, may face constraints such as time limitations, insecurity, or lack of access to information due to unpaid domestic responsibilities and socio-cultural norms. To address these challenges, the project adopts adaptive strategies including scheduling activities at times agreed upon by both men and women, providing background information in advance to build confidence, employing female and same-sex facilitators, and offering repeated or separate sessions to enhance accessibility. Additionally, on-the-job training was delivered to women and youth with limited access and resources to information, enabling them to participate in ecotourism development in ways that align with their gender roles and socio-economic realities in their villages. By integrating these characteristics into project design and implementation, we promote more inclusive participation and ensure that outcomes are equitably distributed across socio-economic groups.
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10. Risk Management

Yes, we have updated the risk arisen in the last 12 months. Details on updated risk register can be seen in the following link [2025-Risk Framework Indonesia Final.xlsx](#).

11. Scalability and durability

Effective integration of critical conservation efforts into Southwest Papua's planning and policy frameworks hinges on strong government relationships and proactive engagement. Incorporating conservation into the Regional Spatial Plan, for instance, is essential as it guides the province's management and ensures alignment with commitments like the Manokwari Declaration.

The formation of village groups through the project has received positive responses from the local community. Our work in monitoring and surveying customary rights, combined with identifying species for sustainable development, has demonstrated that the community is actively adopting our approach to species protection. **This indicates the strong potential of this strategy to effectively counter destructive activities at the local level.**

FFI's species protection work in the field is formally underpinned by a legal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the KSDAE of the Ministry of Forestry. **The data collected through patrols, surveys, and monitoring is essential input, forming the basis for recommendations provided to government authorities at multiple levels in Southwest Papua to strengthen species protection measures.**

FFI and YKAN engages with the government at multiple levels (province, district, village) **to influence policy in support of conservation by providing data, information, and expertise.** This includes biodiversity assessments, protected area management evaluations (METT/EVIKA scores), capacity building for village communities on relevant regulations and social forestry, and policy briefs containing planning recommendations.

Sustainable funding mechanisms are vital for the long-term sustainability of conservation activities in the target areas. Beyond funding, community empowerment is driven by beneficiary-level training and capacity building in areas like hospitality, species identification, and institutional management. Ensuring legal rights and access to customary land are also key factors that will contribute to the long-term economic wellbeing of these communities, further supporting sustainability.

The project has identified a range of sustainable funding schemes to support conservation activities, including State and Regional Budgets, private sector investment, and potential new donor funding. **To enhance access to these identified opportunities, training and capacity building initiatives have been delivered to stakeholder institutions, equipping their human resources with the necessary skills, and several community groups are demonstrating awareness of available sustainable funding alternatives.**

12. Darwin Initiative identity

This project has made concerted efforts to publicise the Darwin Initiative by incorporating the Darwin Initiative logo in every implementation activity (banners, posters, presentation materials, etc.), presentation materials delivered in meetings, conferences, and in all awareness materials (e.g., modules). This helps ensure the visibility of the Initiative's support in the materials used by the communities, partners, and government stakeholders. Additionally, the project has acknowledged the Darwin Initiative as a key funding source in other funding applications including for LLF, IKI, and BENG (previous year).

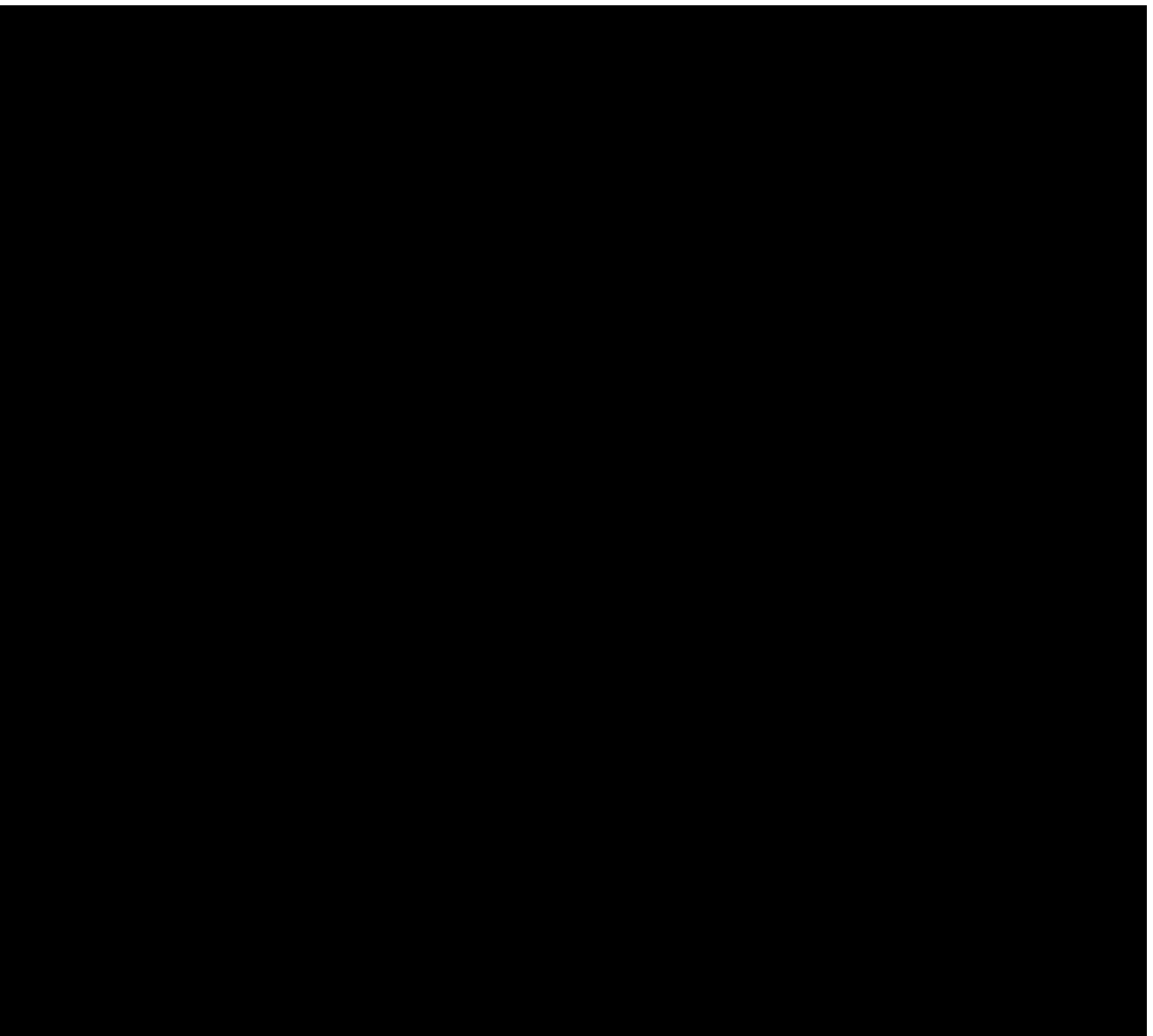
The UK Government's contribution through the Darwin Initiative has been clearly recognised in formal agreements, such as the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between FFI and the Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation-KSDAE, as well as the MoU between FFI Tanah Papua and BBKSDA West Papua. These documents explicitly mention the Darwin Initiative's support,

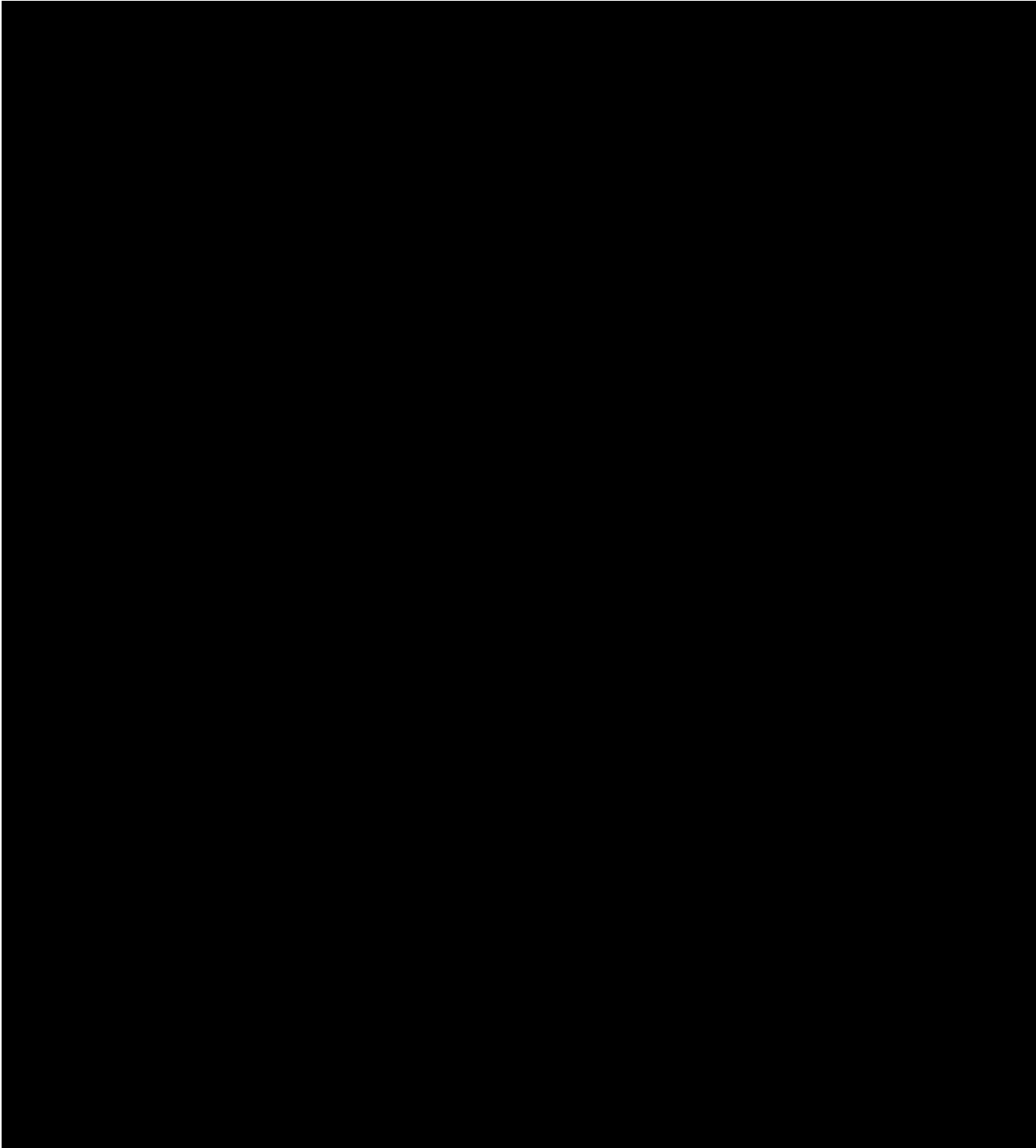
ensuring the UK's contribution is formally acknowledged in the project's work. As explained in the "Project Stakeholder/Partner" section, we also had the opportunity to meet with DEFRA and the British Embassy in Sorong, during which we explained the Darwin Initiative Extra project. This meeting provided strong recognition of the project from the perspective of the UK Government.

The Darwin Initiative funding is distinguished as a project with its own clear identity. With the foundation established through initial Darwin Initiative support (2017-2020), and continued through Darwin Initiative Extra (2022-2027), the program has successfully established the 'Ridge to Reef Conservation' approach as our guiding framework in Papua. This has been complemented by LLF funding, currently in its second year, which also embraces the ridge-to-reef approach. Further enhancement comes from Franklinia funding, specifically directed toward the conservation of rare tree species in Raja Ampat. Together, these three funding sources contribute harmoniously to the broader "Ridge to Reef Conservation in Tanah Papua" concept. We are pleased to note that this integrated approach has been positively recognized by both local government and stakeholders throughout the Bird's Head region of Tanah Papua.

The understanding of the Darwin Initiative within the host country, particularly in Tanah Papua, is significant among local stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and local conservation groups. The Darwin Initiative's role in supporting conservation projects is well recognized, especially by FFI, Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara, and Yayasan Kasuari (assisted local NGO). FFI's social media accounts are integrated across all global projects, and the Darwin Initiative's support is prominently featured. Information about the "Conserving 'ridge to reef' in Papua, Indonesia" project, which is supported by the Darwin Initiative Extra funding, is readily accessible through FFI's website [Conserving 'ridge to reef' in Papua, Indonesia](#).

13. Safeguarding





14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total Darwin	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see financial report)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				

Operating Costs				
Capital items (see financial report)				
Others (see financial report)				
Audit Cost				
TOTAL	961,22	961,226	0%	

For detailed please refer to the financial report

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin Initiative? Yes, The Change Request submitted in December 2024 was approved by Darwin in January 2025.

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			Legacy Landscape Fund
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Governmental changes at both the national and local levels, as outlined in the latest Change Request in 2024, may present some challenges. However, we would like to emphasize that the current situation and the resulting modifications do not fundamentally alter the nature of our activities. Instead, these changes necessitate an adjustment to our timeline. Maintaining alignment with government agendas remains crucial for ensuring we continue to meet our achievement indicators, especially considering the mitigation efforts we have diligently implemented over the past three years.

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

From Porter to Protector: A Moi Tribesman's Quiet Mission to Save Southwest Papua's Forests

In the breathtaking landscapes of Southwest Papua, Indonesia, Dominggus, a proud member of the Moi tribe, has become a beacon of hope for his community and the environment. Growing up surrounded by the lush wilderness, he developed an extraordinary bond with the forest, one that shaped his childhood and ignited his passion for conservation. After completing his education, Dominggus made a purposeful return to his village, determined to protect the vital ecosystem that had always been part of his life. His journey began as a porter, assisting visitors and learning from their experiences. This hands-on role not only enriched his understanding of ecotourism but also fuelled his desire to share the beauty of his homeland with others. Recently, his dedication was recognized internationally when he received the

prestigious 2024 Terrestrial Conservation Award from Marsh Charitable Trust for his efforts in protecting indigenous lands.

Today, Dominggus serves as an engaging tour guide, welcoming ecotourists eager to explore the natural wonders of his village. Through his work, he has combined his love for the forest with a mission to ensure its preservation, demonstrating how ecotourism can benefit both the environment and local communities. Dominggus's influence extends beyond the realm of conservation. He has inspired many young people from neighbouring villages to recognize the importance of protecting their natural resources. By showcasing the potential of ecotourism as a source of income and a way to strengthen the connection between the people and their land.

Despite facing numerous challenges in developing ecotourism initiatives, Dominggus has made incredible strides. His commitment has led to the establishment of strong partnerships with various organizations, transforming his vision into a successful reality. Now, Dominggus rallies the youth in his village, urging them to take collective action for a sustainable future. Together, they are creating a legacy where both the natural environment and their community can flourish. Through his dedication and leadership, Dominggus exemplifies how one person's passion can lead to significant environmental and social change.

Malasigi: A Beacon of Conservation and Sustainable Tourism, Leading the Way as a Pioneer Village

Nestled within an important ecological corridor, Malasigi village quietly embodies a deep commitment to conservation and community development. Although still awaiting official village status, the residents have already taken significant steps to protect their natural environment. In 2021, the community worked alongside Fauna & Flora International (FFI) to conduct biodiversity surveys and participate in the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, gaining valuable insights into sustainable practices and social forestry schemes.

Empowered by this knowledge, the community made the decision to protect 1,750 hectares of their forest from logging by designating it as a village forest under the social forestry scheme. This initiative reflects their dedication to preserving the natural beauty that surrounds them and ensures that future generations can benefit from the area's unique ecosystems.

Malasigi is also home to five species of birds-of-paradise, including the lesser, magnificent, twelve-wired, and king bird-of-paradise, as well as the magnificent riflebird, all of which are protected by the Indonesian government. These remarkable birds have lived harmoniously with the community, offering not only a cultural connection but also an emerging opportunity for ecotourism.

With a strong sense of stewardship for their land, the people of Malasigi are now working to develop their village as a modest but welcoming destination for traditional, nature-based tourism. Plans are underway to offer simple accommodations, such as homestays and tents, allowing visitors to experience the beauty of the area while enjoying bird-watching excursions. Already, the village's genuine hospitality has made it a popular spot for tourists from abroad, helping to bring attention to its potential as a sustainable tourism destination. In recognition of their efforts, Malasigi was honored with first place as a Pioneer Village at the Indonesia Tourism Village Awards (ADWI) in November 2024.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact West Papua's globally important forests and seascapes are healthy and thriving, maintaining high levels of biodiversity, including threatened species, and providing ecosystem services that support local livelihoods and low-carbon development. The lasting impact will be that West Papua's globally important forests and seascapes are healthy and thriving, maintain high levels of biodiversity and species endemism, offer protection and opportunities for recovery for currently threatened species, and provide valuable ecosystem services that support community well-being and low-carbon development.</p>	<p>Year 3 achievements mark a progress towards the long-term vision where West/Southwest Papua's globally important forests and seascapes are healthy and thriving. This is evidenced by gains in terrestrial protected area management effectiveness (28% relative improvement) and advancements in integrated spatial planning frameworks. Efforts supporting the goal to maintain high levels of biodiversity, including threatened species, involved establishing crucial population baselines for key species coupled with the aforementioned improvements in PA management. Furthermore, the project advanced the goal of ensuring ecosystem services support community well-being and local livelihoods by securing legal resource access for 666 households and providing ongoing support for community enterprises and value chains. Progress in developing sustainable financing mechanisms also strengthens the foundation for these lasting impacts.</p>	
<p>Outcome By 2027, Raja Ampat and Tambrau's biodiverse land and seascapes are effectively protected and managed; support increased resiliency and sustainable livelihoods and are primed to scale-up best practice.</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1 By project end, there is a 30% improvement of management effectiveness for all targeted terrestrial (>1 million ha) and marine Protected Areas (>500,000 ha).</p>	<p>Average management effectiveness for terrestrial PAs increased by 28% relative (51.3% to 65.7% overall), with key NRs like South Tamrau, Misool, and Kofiau. For the marine component, North Misool MPA effectiveness also improved (88.0% to 91.5%); however, a full marine portfolio assessment awaits the evaluation of Maksegara MPA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing implementation activities based on management plans and METT/EVIKA recommendations. Monitoring will proceed for assessed PAs, while also closely tracking the development status of the Maksegara MPA. Reassessing improvement goals for each PAs.
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2 By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the Tambrau and Raja Ampat land/ seascape (>1.5 million ha) with enhanced connectivity through integrated land/seascape-level spatial plans.</p>	<p>Technical inputs is largely done (i.e. terrestrial-marine analysis, policy briefs with recommendations for provincial spatial plans (RTRW) and the Regional medium-term Development Plan (RPJMD).</p>	<p>The governmental planning and approval timeline will be closely monitored to ensure this integration is achieved within the project's Year 4 timeframe.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3 The deforestation rate in the target landscapes will be reduced to maximum of 0.5% deforestation per year, approximately 3.7 million tCO₂e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.</p>	<p>The current deforestation rate remains within the established indicator (0.5%), and is even lower than the defined threshold.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will assess the endline deforestation rate in 2027, using publicly available data, Global Forest Watch. A change request will be submitted to adjust the threshold to better reflect the current situation and ensure accurate monitoring of progress.

Outcome indicator 0.4 By project end , populations (level of occupancy) of key, globally threatened, and endemic species are stable and/or increasing in project areas (including western long-beaked echidna [CR], sea turtles [CR, EN, VU], dugong [VU], Indo-pacific humpback dolphins [VU], Waigeo brush-turkey [EN], and commonly traded species such as parrots and birds of paradise).	Baseline ecological data were established during Years 2-3 for key species. Camera trap surveys determined baseline densities for Grizzled Tree-kangaroo and Western Long-beaked Echidna. Point count surveys and other methods established relative abundance or density estimates for various priority birds, including Birds-of-Paradise, parrots, and cockatoos, across different survey areas. Additionally, occupancy surveys confirmed the presence of the Waigeo Brushturkey.	Continuing annual monitoring for the key species using developed and consistent methodologies for each priority species.
Outcome indicator 0.5 By project end , >800 households (c. 2,400 people, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages benefit from improved livelihoods, through improved legal access to forest and marine resources, community enterprise development, improved value chains for local products and/or payments for ecosystem services (compared to baseline at project start).	Secured legal resource access for 666 households (of >800 HH target) via Social Forestry (540 HH) and Customary Law Communities (126 HH). Gender equity tracking underway (28% Female Headed Households in assessed forest areas) towards the ≥40% target. Support for community enterprise/value chains ongoing; monitoring system for reported livelihood improvements still under development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completing gender data collection for all 666 beneficiary households and continuing support for community enterprise and value chain development. Analyze wellbeing data against the baseline and develop and implement the necessary monitoring system to track reported livelihood improvements.
Outcome indicator 0.6 By project end , sustainable sources of financing for protected area management and OECMs have been identified, piloted and are being developed; enabling policies for sustainable financing to have been drafted and submitted for government/parliamentary decrees; additional funding is secured to enable further scale-up of project learning and approaches.	Progress on sustainable financing includes leveraging the ongoing Legacy Landscape Fund for PAs while actively assessing potential new mechanisms (Biodiversity Offset/Credit, Carbon Market) for OECMs, with initial findings. A consultants is planned to develop specific financing schemes and academic paper to develop regional PES regulation (PERDA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage a specialized consultant tasked with developing robust financing schemes applicable to both PAs and OECMs. Utilize existing technical assessments, such as the conservation funding case studies in the Tamrau Nature Reserves. Apply these assessments to directly inform policy recommendations for developing the academic paper planned for regional regulation (PERDA) concerning performance-based Payments for PES.
Output 1 Regional policies, development and spatial plans, and sustainable financing mechanisms support the long-term protection of the Raja seascapes covering 5.1 million hectares.		
Output indicator 1.1 By year 2 , biodiversity conservation values and low carbon development targets and actions are incorporated into draft regional development plans (RPJMD).	Efforts to integrate biodiversity/low-carbon targets into the draft RPJMD were initiated by the Year 2 target date, supported by policy briefs and strategic engagement. Current work focuses on substantive integration into the final 2025-2029 RPJMD. Incorporation is anticipated during Year 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively work to ensure the recommendations derived from policy briefs are incorporated into the final RPJMD document. Maintain active engagement with the relevant government bodies responsible for finalizing the Southwest Papua 2025-2029 RPJMD. Closely monitor the governmental planning and approval timeline to ensure the integration is achieved within the project's Year 4 timeframe.
Output indicator 1.2 By year 3 , a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the integration of coastal zone/island spatial plans (Waigeo, Misool, Kofiau) and terrestrial spatial plans of West Papua Province (RTRW/RZWP3K)	The SEA was not produced by the Year 3 target date. However, essential foundational work, including data integration, ecological studies, and policy briefs, was completed during this period, providing the necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize the completed foundational work (data integration, ecological studies, policy briefs) in SEA final production process. Conduct joint coordination meetings with the

has been produced.	technical basis for the SEA. The project plan now involves subsequent phases for securing official government leadership and funding. Therefore, the SEA implementation and final production are now anticipated in Q4 FY 2025-2026.	Southwest Papua Provincial Government and RZWP3K Working Group to secure official leadership and support for the SEA process from the Provincial Environment Office (DLHKP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on securing funding for the SEA implementation, primarily through a DLHKP proposal.
Output indicator 1.3 By year 3, integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/ small islands spatial plans of West Papua Province have been submitted to provincial parliament.	<i>The submission of integrated spatial plans by the Year 3 target was dependent on the prior completion of the SEA (Output Indicator 1.2). Consequently, following the adjusted timeline for the SEA's finalization, the submission of the plans has been rescheduled. A Change Request was submitted accordingly in December 2024, proposing Year 4 as the revised target for achieving this output.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate the policy and planning recommendations generated from the completed SEA into the final drafts of the integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/small islands spatial plans (RTRW/RZWP3K). Once the plans are finalized and incorporate the SEA recommendations, submit them to the provincial parliament, aiming to meet the rescheduled target of Year 4.
Output indicator 1.4 By project end, the technical justification for a parliamentary regulation (PERDA) has been prepared and submitted to the West Papua provincial parliament to establish an institutional framework that enables private sector payments from RSPO RaCP and/or other biodiversity offsets/domestic emissions trade systems (in particular for companies operating in West Papua) to support performance-based Payment for Environmental Services (PES) to support community-based conservation (i.e. village forest, customary/adat forest) in the province.	Preliminary assessments of potential financing mechanisms (Biodiversity Offset/Credit, Domestic Carbon Market), supported by co-financing, were conducted. These findings, combined with forthcoming academic inputs, are designed to directly inform the policy recommendations needed for the regional PES regulation (PERDA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure and collaborate with academic consultants to develop analyses or papers that complement the preliminary technical assessments. Follow through on the plan to engage the specialized consultant to develop robust financing schemes, including those relevant to PES.
Output indicator 1.5 At least one Letter of Intent (LoI) from private sector or statutory/philanthropic funders, to provide long-term financing for community-based conservation and/or protection area management, is secured.	Legacy Landscape Fund (LLF) funding, which has been successfully secured for a 15-year period, is providing valuable financial backing for Protected Area (PA) management effectiveness and is now operational in its second year.	Completed
Output 2 By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the Tamberau and Raja Ampat land/ seascape (>1.5 million ha) with enhanced connectivity through integrated land/seascape-level spatial plans		
Output indicator 2.1. By year 2, comprehensive biodiversity/ threat assessments are completed for 4 terrestrial protected areas not covered by previous grants (South Tamberau, North Tamberau, Sausapor, Kofiau NRs) and community-based biodiversity assessments for other community-managed designated areas (2 customary marine areas Werur and Malaumkarta, 20 village/ customary forests);	Comprehensive biodiversity assessments were completed during the Year 2-3 period. Additionally, specific threat assessments focusing on community perceptions of wildlife and hunting activities were conducted between November and December 2024 (Year 3) in 21 villages adjacent to the North and South Tamberau Mountains Nature Reserves.	Completed
Output indicator 2.2 By year 3, a species conservation action plan, incorporating ≥8 West Papua threatened and/or highly traded species, is completed and submitted for BBKSDA approval and adoption.	Draft of species conservation action plan are completed for over 30 species. This draft will be submitted to West Papua BBKSDA to be reviewed.	Informally submit the draft Species Conservation Action Plans for the 30+ species to West Papua BBKSDA Papua Barat.
Output indicator 2.3 By year 5, conservation awareness has been delivered to all local	The Conservation Education Program has reached a total of 2,132 local villagers (1058 male, 1074 female) to date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue implementation of the Conservation Awareness Program to reach target villagers

villagers (> 2000 men, >2000 women) and relevant government agencies. At least 30% of the participants have increased knowledge, awareness and behavior (KAB) in conservation compared to year 1 baseline.	This represents substantial advancement towards the Year 5 target of reaching over 2000 men and over 2000 women. The assessment required, determining if at least 30% of participants have increased knowledge, awareness, and behavior (KAB) compared to the identified baseline.	and relevant government agencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement the system to monitor the increase in Knowledge, Awareness, and Behavior (KAB) among program participants compared to the Year 1 baseline, to assess progress against the 30% KAB improvement target.
Output indicator 2.4 By year 4, management units/ collaborative management systems are either newly established or improved, and management plans for all 7-target terrestrial (including East/ West Waigeo & Misool NRs) and 3 marine protected areas have been prepared/ updated and submitted to government agencies.	Advancements have been made for the 7 target terrestrial NRs, with plans for 4 sites (Kofiau Island, Pantai Sausapor, North Tamrau, South Tamrau) reported as established and implemented. For the 3 marine PAs, the Teluk Mayalibit plan was previously integrated into spatial planning, while support continues for the North Misool plan post-designation (including working group legalization), and the zoning plan drafting for Maksegara MPA has been initiated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the preparation/update process for the management plans of the remaining 3 terrestrial PAs (East/West Waigeo NRs, Misool NR). Advance the Maksegara MPA management plan, moving from zoning initiation through public consultation towards finalization
Output indicator 2.5 By year 4, the nomination dossier and management plan for the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve designation, covering the integrated land/seascape, is completed for submission to UNESCO (building on an initial consultation process completed during Darwin Ref 24-007).	Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve's Nomination dossier and management plan is completed. The planned announcement will take place on September 2025 during 5th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves in Hangzhou, China.	Completed
Output indicator 2.6 By year 3, management plans for Maritime Conservation Area (KKM), under indigenous management in Werur and Malaumkarta are completed.	The final document of the CLC Malaumkarta and CLC Werur Strategic Plan is available. Based on this Strategic Plan, YKAN will assist the CLC Management Unit to prepare a Management Plan and Work Plan that will be implemented by the Management Unit in managing the CLC Malaumkarta and Werur Management areas, including the integration of TURF (zonation and implementation).	Complete the TURF assessment.
Output indicator 2.7 By project end at least 40,000 hectares are designated as community/village or customary forest, under the management of village and/or customary community forest management institution.	Progress until Year 3, 26,490 hectares or 66% of target areas are managed under community forest management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The projection is that at least 40,000 ha can be fulfilled/achieved in Year 4. Facilitation of the Social Forestry Management Plan (RKPS) is needed.
Output indicator 2.8 By year 2, 2 marine community- based surveillance, and 10 terrestrial community-based 'SMART' patrol groups (Masyarakat Mitra Polhut/KTH), with at least 5 community members in each unit, have been established, equipped and trained, and are operating in all protected areas to deter violation in protected area and wildlife conservation regulations.	Strengthening efforts for the established surveillance groups continued during Year 3. This included conducting 6 further training sessions for the terrestrial SMART patrol groups and delivering comprehensive training to the 3 marine surveillance groups.	Completed
Output indicator 2.9 By project end, all 10 protected areas/OECMs have improved METT/EVIKA scores, by at least 30% (on average) compared to year 1 baseline	The terrestrial component shows improvement, with an average relative gain of 28%. A complete assessment of the overall average progress awaits marine data finalization, as the Maksegara MPA evaluation is still pending. However, the marine area assessed thus far (North Misool MPA within the Raja Ampat Regional MPA) shows improvement	(Linked to Outcome Indicator 0.1)

Output 3 The deforestation rate in the target landscapes will be reduced to maximum of 0.5% deforestation per year, approximately 3.7 million tCO ₂ e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.		
Output indicator 3.1 By the end of year 1 , socio-economic baseline studies, including Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) and Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA), are completed in 20 target villages; by the end of year 2 in additional 20 target villages.	PWA and VCA completed by Year 1 and Year 2.	Completed
Output indicator 3.2 By the end of year 2 , value chain and participatory market assessments for ≥4 selected local products and commodities are completed.	Assessment on value chain and participatory market is completed. This assessment revealed 4 groups of local biological resources are potential to be developed into 7 models.	Completed
Output indicator 3.3 By the end of year 3 , at least 40 community-based organisations/enterprises (10 coastal, 30 land-based organisations/enterprises) are established and registered according to village regulations (baseline = 0).	32 CBOs/enterprises (7 coastal, 25 land-based) registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the establishment and registration of the remaining 8 CBOs/enterprises required to meet the target (at least 3 coastal, 5 land-based).
Output indicator 3.4 By project end , at least 40 community-based organisations/ enterprises; > 40% female members) have improved capacity (i.e. governance, finance management, M&E training, safeguard, grievance mechanism) to implement livelihoods projects, compared to Yr 1 baseline.	General training on community enterprise management, covering essential areas specified in the indicator has already reached 31 villages/groups. Significantly, the target for female participation is being exceeded, with 44.03% of participants in these sessions being women (203 female, 258 male).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue providing capacity building and technical support to all established CBOs (the existing 32 and newly formed). Implement a system to assess and document the actual improvement in capacity (compared to the baseline) for the trained CBOs/enterprises in the targeted areas (governance, finance, M&E, etc.)
Output indicator 3.5 By project end , at least 40 community groups (> 40% female members) have received technical training to improve the value chains for local commodities and access to markets using a Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) approach.	Technical training focused specifically on value chain improvement and market access has already engaged 23 village/groups. Significantly, the indicator's target for female participation (>40%) is being exceeded, with 49.07% of participants being women (106 male, 110 female).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue providing capacity building and technical support to all established CBOs (the existing 32 and newly formed). Implement a system to assess and document the actual improvement in capacity (compared to the baseline) for the trained CBOs/enterprises in the targeted areas (local commodities, market access, ecotourism). Provide ongoing technical training and support, particularly focusing on implementing livelihood projects based on value chain assessments.
Output indicator 3.6 By 2024 , 40 community groups/ enterprises have received annual impact investment through community micro-grants/revolving funds	Active support through community micro-grants is progressing. Phased disbursement commenced via FFI for 22 groups starting in Year 1 (currently in phases 1-2 of 3), while initial funding disbursement via YKAN was initiated for an additional 3 groups in Year 3. This brings the total initial disbursement across these 25 groups to IDR 1,470,302,500 (approximately GBP 65,410). Meanwhile, community groups haven not been targeted for these specific micro-grants continue to be engaged through other project activities such as training sessions,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and initiate micro-grant support for the remaining community groups/enterprises needed to reach the target number of 40. Design and potentially pilot the system for providing "annual impact investment" or establishing a functional "revolving fund".

	Social Forestry schemes, or SMART patrols.	
Output indicator 3.7 By year 5 , at least 30% of people (>800 households, c. 2,400 people, of whom at least 40% are women) identified as poor in PWA, from baseline in year 1, have improved their wellbeing	<i>n/a</i>	The endline Participatory Wellbeing Assessment will be conducted at year 5 to capture the progress against baseline.

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: West Papua's globally important forests and seascapes are healthy and thriving, maintaining high levels of biodiversity, including threatened species, and providing ecosystem services that support local livelihoods and low-carbon development.			
Outcome: By 2027, Raja Ampat and Tambrau's biodiverse land and seascapes are effectively protected and managed; support increased resiliency and sustainable livelihoods and are primed to scale- up best practice.	<p>0.1 By project end, there is a 30% improvement of management effectiveness for all targeted terrestrial (>1 million ha) and marine Protected Areas (>500,000 ha).</p> <p>0.2 By project end, land/seascape integrity is maintained across the Tamberau and Raja Ampat land/ seascape (>1.5 million ha) with enhanced connectivity through integrated land/seascape-level spatial plans.</p> <p>0.3 The deforestation rate in the target landscapes will be reduced to maximum of 0.5% deforestation per year, approximately 3.7 million tCO₂e of emissions reduced by project end, contributing to Indonesia's NDC target to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.</p> <p>0.4 By project end, populations (level of occupancy) of key, globally threatened, and endemic species are stable and/or increasing in project areas (including western long-beaked echidna [CR], sea turtles [CR, EN, VU], dugong [VU], Indo-pacific humpback dolphins [VU], Waigeo brush-turkey [EN], and commonly traded species such as parrots and birds of paradise).</p> <p>0.5 By project end, >800 households (c. 2,400 people, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages benefit from improved livelihoods, through improved legal access to forest and marine resources, community enterprise development, improved value chains for local products and/or payments for ecosystem services (compared to baseline at project start).</p> <p>0.6 By project end, sustainable sources of financing for protected area management and OECMs have been identified, piloted</p>	<p>0.1 METT-Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tools (for terrestrial PAs), EVIKA - Indonesian Evaluation of Effectiveness of Protected Areas Tracking Tool (for marine PAs) reports.</p> <p>0.2 Forest-cover change detection analysis, based on remote sensing (project end compared to baseline).</p> <p>0.3 Land use land cover change (LULCC) analysis report for target landscape based on publicly available data (i.e. MoEF/global forest watch).</p> <p>0.4 Species monitoring/occupancy reports (compared to baseline surveys).</p> <p>0.5 Socio-economic monitoring reports (compared to baseline surveys).</p> <p>0.6 Financing commitments from innovative and multilateral sources, and draft government policies that support sustainable financing mechanisms.</p>	<p>Continued support by protected area management authorities for improving protected area management.</p> <p>Continued support by provincial government for integrated landscape-seascape conservation- oriented development.</p> <p>Consistent community commitment and engagement.</p> <p>The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and accompanying economic shocks do not prompt the government of Indonesia to divert funding and attention away from conservation.</p> <p>Climate-induced changes, including extreme weather events and sea level rise, do not occur locally at a rate that hinders project implementation and/or prompt sudden extinction events.</p>

	and are being developed; enabling policies for sustainable financing to have been drafted and submitted for government/parliamentary decrees; additional funding is secured to enable further scale-up of project learning and approaches.		
Output 1 Regional policies, development and spatial plans, and sustainable financing mechanisms support the long-term protection of the Raja Ampat and Tambrauw land and seascapes covering 5.1 million hectares.	1.1 By year 2, biodiversity conservation values and low carbon development targets and actions are incorporated into draft regional development plans (RPJMD). 1.2 By year 3, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the integration of coastal zone/island spatial plans (Waigeo, Misool, Kofiau) and terrestrial spatial plans of West Papua Province (RTRW/RZWP3K) has been produced. 1.3 By year 3, integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/ small islands spatial plans of West Papua Province have been submitted to provincial parliament. 1.4 By project end, the technical justification for a parliamentary regulation (PERDA) has been prepared and submitted to the West Papua provincial parliament to establish an institutional framework that enables private sector payments from RSPO RaCP and/or other biodiversity offsets/domestic emissions trade systems (in particular for companies operating in West Papua) to support performance-based Payment for Environmental Services (PES) to support community-based conservation (i.e. village forest, customary/adat forest) in the province. 1.5 At least one Letter of Intent (LoI) from private sector or statutory/philanthropic funders, to provide long-term financing for community-based conservation and/or protection area management, is secured.	1.1 RPJMD draft, integrating high conservation values and low carbon development aims submitted to provincial development planning agency (BAPPEDA). 1.2 SEA report. 1.3 RTRW/RZWP3K submission for provincial parliament regulation (PERDA). 1.4 Academic report, required for PERDA to accumulate and disburse Sustainable Palm Oil Remediation and Compensation Mechanisms (RSPO RaCP) funds, submitted to relevant government agencies and parliament. 1.5 Letter of Intent/ funding agreement with private sector and/or statutory/ philanthropic donor.	Consistent commitment and support of provincial government for biodiversity friendly, low carbon development plans (RMJMD), integration of terrestrial spatial planning (RTRW) and coastal areas & small islands spatial planning (RZWP3K).
Output 2 Management effectiveness of 7 terrestrial and 3 marine protected areas is improved, and other effective area-based conservation	2.1 By year 2, comprehensive biodiversity/ threat assessments are completed for 4 terrestrial protected areas not covered by previous grants (South Tambrauw, North	2.1 Biodiversity/threat assessment reports. 2.2 West Papua provincial species action plan/ submission letter to regional natural resource conservation agency (BBKSDA).	Biodiversity/ threat assessments for the 4 Nature Reserves (NR) will use the same methodologies as used in Misool, East and

<p>(OECMs) designations are created, enabled by evidence-based planning, community engagement, and increased technical and operational capacity.</p>	<p>Tambrau, Sausapor, Kofiau NRs) and community-based biodiversity assessments for other community- managed designated areas (2 customary marine areas Werur and Malaumkarta, 20 village/ customary forests);</p> <p>2.2 By year 3, a species conservation action plan, incorporating ≥8 West Papua threatened and/or highly traded species, is completed and submitted for BBKSDA approval and adoption.</p> <p>2.3 By year 5, conservation awareness has been delivered to all local villagers (> 2000 men, >2000 women) and relevant government agencies. At least 30% of the participants have increased knowledge, awareness and behavior (KAB) in conservation compared to year 1 baseline.</p> <p>2.4 By year 4, management units/ collaborative management systems are either newly established or improved, and management plans for all 7-target terrestrial (including East/ West Waigeo & Misool NRs) and 3 marine protected areas have been prepared/ updated and submitted to government agencies.</p> <p>2.5 By year 4, the nomination dossier and management plan for the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve designation, covering the integrated land/seascape, is completed for submission to UNESCO (building on an initial consultation process completed during Darwin Ref 24-007).</p> <p>2.6 By year 3, management plans for Maritime Conservation Area (KKM), under indigenous management in Werur and Malaumkarta are completed.</p> <p>2.7 By project end at least 40,000 hectares are designated as community/village or customary forest, under the management of village and/or customary community forest management institution.</p>	<p>2.3 Awareness raising materials, attendance registers for audience specific events/programmes (segregated by gender); KAB repeat survey report in Y4.</p> <p>2.4 Management plans/submission letter, to the regional natural resource conservation agency (BBKSDA) for terrestrial PAs and by the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Service (DKP) for MPAs; Provincial Governor regulation (Pergub) for the establishment of new technical implementation units for MPAs (Maksegara, North Misool);</p> <p>2.5 UNESCO Biosphere Reserve nomination dossier and management plan.</p> <p>2.6 Management plans for indigenous and locally managed marine areas, designated as Maritime Conservation Area (KKM); endorsement letter by the Governor, or respective provincial DKP.</p> <p>2.7 Village/Adat forest designation letter by provincial/national forest department; Village regulations issued for the establishment of community/customary forest management institutions.</p> <p>2.8 Marine community-based surveillance groups endorsed by regional unit of PSDKP (MMAF Directorate of Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries Resources), and terrestrial community-based SMART patrol groups endorsed by BBKSDA; Surveillance and SMART patrol reports, regularly submitted to PSDKP and BBKSDA showing consistent patrol effort; Improved community awareness documented by repeat KAB survey in Y4.</p> <p>2.9 METT/EVIKA reports.</p>	<p>West Waigeo NRs funded by the previous Raja Ampat Darwin grant.</p> <p>The development of collaborative management systems and plans (2.4) will build on new biodiversity assessments during the first 2 project years (2.1) and build on 6 biodiversity assessments completed prior to Darwin-extra project start (FFI/ Darwin funded: East/ West Waigeo and Misool NRs; YKAN: Misool Utara, Maksegara MPAs; CI: Mayalabit MPA) Consistent commitment and support of management unit from relevant ministries (MMAF and MoEF).</p> <p>Consistent commitment and support by provincial and regency government. Public and political support for effective law enforcement.</p> <p>Provincial and regional government continues to provide financial support for management units.</p> <p>Adequate human and technical capacity is available for recruitment to management units.</p>
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	<p>2.8 By year 2, 2 marine community- based surveillance, and 10 terrestrial community-based 'SMART' patrol groups (Masyarakat Mitra Polhut/KTH), with at least 5 community members in each unit, have been established, equipped and trained, and are operating in all protected areas to deter violation in protected area and wildlife conservation regulations.</p> <p>2.9 By project end, all 10 protected areas/OECMs have improved METT/EVIKA scores, by at least 30% (on average) compared to year 1 baseline.</p>		
<p>Output 3 At least 2,400 local people (>40% women) register improved livelihoods through secure tenure and legal access to natural resources, improved community capacity for sustainable natural resource management and eco- tourism, and improved value chains and market access for forestry, agriculture and fisheries products.</p>	<p>3.1 By the end of year 1, socio-economic baseline studies, including Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) and Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA), are completed in 20 target villages; by the end of year 2 in additional 20 target villages.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of year 2, value chain and participatory market assessments for ≥4 selected local products and commodities are completed.</p> <p>3.3 By the end of year 3, at least 40 community-based organisations/enterprises (10 coastal, 30 land-based organisations/ enterprises) are established and registered according to village regulations (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.4 By project end, at least 40 community-based organisations/ enterprises; > 40% female members) have improved capacity (i.e. governance, finance management, M&E training, safeguard, grievance mechanism) to implement livelihoods projects, compared to Yr 1 baseline.</p> <p>3.5 By project end, at least 40 community groups (> 40% female members) have received technical training to improve the value chains for local commodities and access to markets using a Participatory</p>	<p>3.1 Socio-economic report, PWA/VCA reports.</p> <p>3.2 Market system/value chain assessment report.</p> <p>3.3 Village regulations for community enterprises.</p> <p>3.4 Training reports, participant evaluations (gender disaggregated).</p> <p>3.5 Training reports, participant evaluations (gender disaggregated).</p> <p>3.6 Annual reports of microfinancing scheme/ grant disbursement to community groups.</p> <p>3.7. PWA reports (gender disaggregated).</p>	<p>Consistent community commitment and involvement.</p> <p>Market opportunities and demand for community products or commodities remain stable and/or increase and are unaffected by ongoing global supply chain challenges.</p> <p>Domestic eco-tourism creates an adequate substitution effect for any Covid-19-induced declines in international visitation.</p>

	<p>Market System Development (PMSD) approach.</p> <p>3.6 By 2024, 40 community groups/ enterprises have received annual impact investment through community micro-grants/revolving funds.</p> <p>3.7. By year 5, at least 30% of people (>800 households, c. 2,400 people, of whom at least 40% are women) identified as poor in PWA, from baseline in year 1, have improved their wellbeing.</p>		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for examples 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Output 1</p> <p>1.1 Project inception: recruit additional staff, establish project steering committee, join the ‘Crown Jewel of Tanah Papua consortium’.</p> <p>1.2 Conduct terrestrial-marine ecological network analysis for integrated terrestrial (RTRWP) and coastal zone/small-islands spatial planning (RZWP3K).</p> <p>1.3 Facilitate incorporation of high conservation/carbon values into the West Papua Province medium-term development plan (RPJMD).</p> <p>1.4 Review policies for sustainable financing for effective management of terrestrial and marine protected areas.</p> <p>1.5 Conduct Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) studies for integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/small islands spatial plan.</p> <p>1.6 Provide technical assistance to incorporate biodiversity values into integrated terrestrial and coastal zone/small islands spatial planning.</p> <p>1.7 Identify prospective sustainable financing mechanism for PAs/OECMs, e.g. (RSPO/RACP), biodiversity offsets, domestic carbon markets.</p> <p>1.8 Support provincial government to develop a provincial regulation (PERDA) for performance-based payments (PES) for community forestry.</p> <p>1.9 Support the development of a PERDA for biodiversity offsets (e.g. RSPO/RACP) compensation in West Papua.</p> <p>1.10 Identify philanthropic/ multilateral funding to scale-up after project end (e.g. LLF/GCF).</p> <p>1.11 Pilot at least three sustainable financing mechanism and secure letters of intent/agreements for long-term financing/upscaling.</p> <p>Output 2</p> <p>2.1 Undertake additional new biodiversity baseline surveys/threat assessments.</p> <p>2.2 Undertake baseline occupancy surveys for ≥8 priority species and identify annual monitoring sites.</p> <p>2.3 Undertake annual monitoring of ≥8 priority species.</p> <p>2.4 Develop West Papua species conservation action plan encompassing all priority species.</p> <p>2.5 Undertake base line Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour (KAB) survey in all target villages.</p> <p>2.6 Develop and implement conservation awareness programme for all relevant local stakeholders.</p> <p>2.7 Undertake KAB repeat survey by end of year 4 to evaluate progress.</p> <p>2.8 Review the potential of territorial-use rights in fisheries (TURF) to support small-scale sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>2.9 Conduct participatory strategic planning and feasibility study to implement TURF in MPAs/ customary maritime conservation areas.</p> <p>2.10 Review options for collaborative management structures and systems for 10 terrestrial and marine PAs.</p> <p>2.11 Facilitate participatory gazettement of North Misool MPA.</p> <p>2.12 Facilitate/ update participatory zonation and management planning for 10 target terrestrial and marine PAs.</p> <p>2.13 Finalise stakeholder consultation for Raja Ampat land/seascape Biosphere Reserve nomination.</p> <p>2.14 Facilitate stakeholder consultation for Tambrau land/seascape Biosphere Reserve nomination.</p> <p>2.15 Prepare the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers, zonation and management plan for submission to UNESCO.</p> <p>2.16 Prepare TAMBRAU Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers, zonation and management plan for submission to UNESCO.</p> <p>2.17 Support exchange of lessons learned through Indonesian and ASEAN biosphere reserve networks.</p> <p>2.18 Socialise village/customary forest designation and management to local communities in wildlife corridors.</p> <p>2.19 Facilitate training of trainers for social forestry village facilitators in the 20 target social forestry villages.</p> <p>2.20 Facilitate establishment of village/ customary forest management institutions (LPHDs/ LPHAs).</p>			

- 2.21 Provide training/ technical support for LPHDs/LPHAs (e.g. governance, safeguards, benefits sharing, forest management, enterprise development).
- 2.22 Facilitate submission of village/customary forest proposals/ forest management plans to provincial government for approval.
- 2.23 Provide training for Malaumkarta/Werur customary marine conservation area management institutions to develop zoning and management plans.
- 2.24 Facilitate the designation of Malaumkarta/Werur customary marine conservation areas.
- 2.25 Establish, equip and train Maksegra MPA community-based marine surveillance group/10 terrestrial SMART patrol groups.
- 2.26 Support operations of Maksegara community-based marine surveillance group and 10 terrestrial patrol groups (Mitra Polhut).
- 2.27 Establish, equip and train 2 community-based surveillance groups at Malaumkarta and Werur customary MPAs.
- 2.28 Support monthly operations by community-based surveillance groups in Malaumkarta and Werur customary MPAs.
- 2.29 Create a citizens' network to report wildlife crime through the BBKSDA West Papua hotline to inform law enforcement.

Output 3

- 3.1 Undertake baseline socio-economic studies/capacity building needs assessments in 30 villages.
- 3.2 Undertake annual Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) in target villages.
- 3.3 Undertake value chain analysis for local forest, agriculture, and fisheries products.
- 3.4 Capacity building of community enterprises (governance, financial management, business planning, market assessment).
- 3.5 Provide technical training to improve production, post-harvest processing, packaging. and marketing of local products.
- 3.6 Develop small grants/revolving fund management manual.
- 3.7 Provide training to community enterprises in small grants/revolving fund management.
- 3.8 Disburse impact investment through a small grants/revolving fund programme.
- 3.9 Support community enterprises to access government funds (Village Development Fund Allocation/ ADD).
- 3.10 Undertake internal annual audits of community enterprises and small grant/ revolving fund programme.
- 3.11 Facilitate social forestry-based community enterprises in accessing National Social Forestry Funds.
- 3.12 Develop project documents (i.e. Plan Vivo, Verra) for village/customary forests to access national/international carbon markets.
- 3.13 Identify potential sites/villages for community-based eco-tourism (products, itineraries, and markets).
- 3.14 Provide business, hospitality and guide training for eco-tourism community groups/operators.
- 3.15 Promote community-based eco-tourism

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Project Indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project	Notes
DI-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training	n/a	Peoples (Key national and local stakeholders)	Male	98	49	29	189	The target calculation is currently underway	Year 3: "Bincang Konservasi" Activity
DI-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training	n/a	Peoples (Key national and local stakeholders)	Female		13			The target calculation is currently underway	+
DI-A03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project.	n/a	Organizations	n/a		43	8	51	The target calculation is currently underway	+
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	Output Indicator 2.3	Peoples (IPLCs/student s/government staff/NGO staff/Private Sector) that increased knowledge	Male	Recap: 1058			1058	>2000	Conservation Awareness
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	Output Indicator 2.3	Peoples (IPLCs/student s/government staff/NGO staff/Private Sector) that increased knowledge	Female	Recap: 1074			1074	>2000	Conservation Awareness
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	Output Indicator 2.3	Peoples that have been monitored IPLCs/student s/government staff/NGO staff/Private Sector) that they are applying new skills	Male		6	7	13	The target calculation is currently underway	Key leaders/Local champion

DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	Output Indicator 2.3	Peoples that have been monitored IPLCs/student s/government staff/NGO staff/Private Sector) that they are applying new skills	Female		1		1	The target calculation is currently underway	Key leaders/Local champion
DI-A05	Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project.	Output Indicator 2.8, 3.4, and 3.5	Peoples	Male		15	7	22	The target calculation is currently underway	
DI-A05	Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project.	Output Indicator 2.8, 3.4, and 3.5	Peoples	Female		15	0	15	The target calculation is currently underway	
DI-A07	Number of government institutions/departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues	n/a	Institutions	n/a		34	20	54	The target calculation is currently underway	+ Involvement in Year 3 through the "Conservation Talk" activity, where the institutions counted are those not yet registered in Year 2.
DI-A10	Proportion sustainable livelihood enterprises established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment)	Output Indicator 3.3	Sustainable Livelihood Enterprises	n/a		FFI: 1 (LPHD Malasigi) YKAN: 4	FFI: 15 YKAN: 3 that are counted are still LPHDs which have RKPS	23 Current LPHD: 38 groups	40	Target: 30 (FFI) + 10 (YKAN) groups Social Forestry Business Group, Village-Owned Enterprises, etc Year 3: KTH= 10; LPHD with RKPS= 4 RKPS: Lanmele (Klabili), Lan Mele (Della and Megame), Batu Lubang Pantai, and Baun; Pokdarwis: 1
DI-A11	Number of sustainable livelihood enterprises that are profitable (at least a year after establishment)	Output Indicator 3.3	Sustainable Livelihood Enterprises	n/a		4	0	4 (Warkesi, Waifoi, Kalitoko, Malasigi)	20	50% from DI-A10
DI-A12	Annual turnover of established sustainable livelihood enterprises in the project's final year	Output Indicator 3.6	Annual turnover (IDR)	n/a		Warkesi (IDR 425 mio; Waifoi (IDR 250 mio); Kalitoko (IDR 170 mio);	Malasigi: 15 mio Warkesi, Waifoi, Malasigi:		The target calculation is currently underway	The project indicator outlines the objective of community groups/enterprises receiving annual impact investment. The specific investment value is presently being determined

						Malasigi (100 mio)	camp equipment Malasigi: ironwood Malasigi: solar power plant			
DI-B01	Number of new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	Output Indicator 2.4	Improved habitat management plans	n/a		3 (Misool Island, North Tamrau, South Tamrau)	3 (West Waigeo, East Waigeo, Kofiau)	6	10	Terrestrial= 7 RPJP/Long-term Management Plan Marine = 3 MPA (Maksegara, North Misool, Teluk Mayalibit) Year 3: RPJP: See Activity 2.12 (9) Marine MPA: Teluk Mayalibit, North Misool (2)
DI-B01	Number of new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	Outcome Indicator 0.1 Output Indicator 2.5	Improvement of PA management	n/a		Misool Island: 16% North Tamrau: 1% South Tamrau: 29% North Misool MPA within Raja Ampat Regional MPA: 3.49%	West Waigeo NR: 3% East Waigeo NR: 2% ; Kofiau Islands NR: 14%	28.06% (Refer to Outcome Indicator 0.1)	30% (need to be reviewed)	Terrestrial: METT Marine: EVIKA
DI-B01	Number of new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	Output Indicator 2.5	New management plans	Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve			1	1	1	Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve Management Plan
DI-B03	Number of new/improved community management plans available and endorsed	Output Indicator 2.4, Output Indicator 2.6	Community management plans	n/a	Recap: 7			7	22	Number of legalised RKPS/Village Forest Management Plan: 20 Number of CBFM: 2 marine CLC (Werur, Malaumarta) Year 3: RKPS: See Activity 2.22 (5) CBFM: See Activity 2.9-prev year (2)
DI-B05	Number of people with increased participation in local communities / local	Output Indicator	Peoples (IPLCs)	Male	Recap: 258			258	The people counted for this indicator are part of the 32 CBOs/enterprises	Number of members in 30 groups divided by 2 + 1

	management organisations (i.e., participation in Governance/citizen engagement)	2.8 and 3.4							and 980 households identified through Year 3	
DI-B05	Number of people with increased participation in local communities / local management organisations (i.e., participation in Governance/citizen engagement)	Output Indicator 2.8 and 3.4	Peoples (IPLCs)	Female	Recap: 203			203	The people counted for this indicator are part of the 32 CBOs/enterprises and 980 households identified through Year 3	Number of members in 30 groups divided by 2 + 1
DI-B06	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (people) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) tenure and/or rights.	Outcome Indicator 0.5, Output Indicator 3.7	Peoples (IPLCs)/House holds	Terrestria l	Recap number of communities with strengthened tenure through Social Forestry (LPHD) scheme: households (direct beneficiaries + indirect beneficiares) <u>Number of households</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Klasbon-Bontolala: 14+3=17Della and Megame: 9+28=37Klabili: 14+40= 54Malakobutu/Malaguptuk:15+29=44Malasigi: 14+2=16Malayauw-Klasei: 12=6+18Mlawer: 12+8=20Klasowoh: 18+12=30Batu Lubang Pantai: 14+36=50Klalik: 8+0=8Baun: 19+29= 48Ruviewes: 15+0=15Werbes & Nombrak: 35+0=35Hopmare: 36+0=36Esmambo: 32+0=32Ireji: 20+21=41			540	2400 people/800 households in 40 villages (30 FFI, 10 YKAN)	2,400 people/800 households, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages.
DI-B06	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (people) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) tenure and/or rights.	Outcome Indicator 0.5, Output Indicator 3.7	Peoples (IPLCs)/House holds	Marine	Recap number of communities with strenghtene tenure through CLC management area scheme: <u>Number of households</u> Malaumkarta CLC: 79 Werur CLC: 47			126		2,400 people/800 households, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages.
DI-B06	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (people) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) tenure and/or rights.	Outcome Indicator 0.5, Output Indicator 3.7	Community group	Terrestria l		1 (Malasigi)	37 (others LPHD already recieved decree)	38	30	Terrestrial Communities = 29 group calculations related to strengthening tenurial rights (LPHD)
DI-B06	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (people) with	Outcome Indicator 0.5,	Community group	Marine	2 (Werur, Malaumkarta)		0	2	2	Marine Communities = 2

	strengthened (recognised/clarified) tenure and/or rights.	Output Indicator 3.7								group calculations related to strengthening tenurial rights (CLC Management area unit)
DI-B07	Number of people participating in community-based management groups and/or Payment for Ecosystem Service schemes	Outcome Indicator 0.5	Peoples (IPLCs)	Male	Recap of Direct beneficiaries/management unit in Social Forestry Scheme + CLC Management Unit: 325 + 38 = 363 *Malaumkarta: 25 (21,4) Werur: 19 (17, 2)		362	280		Anticipate the participation of approximately 30 terrestrial groups and 10 marine groups. With an average of around 10 members per group, we project a total participation of approximately 400 individuals
DI-B07	Number of people participating in community-based management groups and/or Payment for Ecosystem Service schemes	Outcome Indicator 0.5	Peoples (IPLCs)	Female	Recap of Direct beneficiaries/management units in Social Forestry Scheme + CLC Management Unit: 128 + 6 = 134		135	120		30% from targeted individuals
DI-B11	Area identified as important for biodiversity	Output Indicator 2.7	Hectares	Terrestrial (Village Forest)		1750	24,740	26,490	40,000	
DI-B11	Area identified as important for biodiversity	Output Indicator 2.6	Hectares	Marine (Customary Law Community Management Area)		Malaumkarta: 3999,5 Werur: 12276,7	0	16,276.2	16,000	
DI-B11	Area identified as important for biodiversity	n/a	Hectares	Marine (Marine Protected Area)		308,777	0	308,777	300,000	Indicator stated on Activity level
DI-B12	Number of policies developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities.	Outcome Indicator 0.2. 0.6 Output Indicator 1.1, 1.2, 1.3. 1.4	Policies	n/a		4 RTRW: 1 RPJMD: 2 Biosphere Reserve: 1	1 Additional RTRW for Tambraw Regency	5	5	Target PERDA = 1 policy academic paper (sustainable financing) RPJMD = 2 policy brief RTRW = 1 policy brief RZWP3K = 1 policy brief
DI-C01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	n/a	Materials	n/a		4	0	4	6	+
DI-C07	Number of projects contributing biodiversity conservation or poverty reduction evidence to	Outcome Indicator 0.6	Projects Evidence based on management	n/a	Recap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPJP: 9 PERKAM/Village Regulation (we help facilitate this as a 		31	51		Estimated: PERDA = 1 policy academic paper (sustainable financing) PERKAM= 20; RKPS= 20;

	policy/regulation/standards consultations.	Output Indicator 1.2, 1.4, 2.2, 2.4, 2.7	document produced		required document for social forestry decree): 16 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RKPS: 5 Species action plan: 1 					RPJP= 7; Species action plan= 2; KLHS = 1
DI-C08	Areas of importance for biodiversity identified	Output Indicator 2.1	Hectares	Other Effectiveness Conservation Measures (OECM)		6,470		6,470	n/a	OECM for monitoring of priority species Activity 2.3: SUM 2.3 Establish monitoring sites and conduct annual monitoring of priority species.docx
DI-C08	Areas of importance for biodiversity identified	Output Indicator 2.1	Hectares	Nature Reserves		6,342		6,342	n/a	The area is considered to be of notable importance for the conservation of certain key species Activity 2.3: SUM 2.3 Establish monitoring sites and conduct annual monitoring of priority species.docx
DI-C08	Areas of importance for biodiversity identified	Output Indicator 2.1	Hectares	Marine Protected Areas		711,759		711,759	n/a	The area is considered to be of notable importance for the conservation of certain key species Activity 2.3: SUM 2.3 Establish monitoring sites and conduct annual monitoring of priority species.docx
DI-C14	Number of decision-makers attending briefing events	n/a	Peoples (decision-makers)	n/a					The target calculation is currently underway	+
DI-C18	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals	n/a	Papers	n/a	1	1	1	3	5	1 papers/year + See Table 2 Publications
DI-C19	Number of other publications produced	n/a	Materials	n/a		3	3	6	15	+ See Table 2 Publications
DI-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices	Output Indicator 2.7	Hectares	Terrestrial (Village Forest)		1,750	24,740	26,490	40,000	The underlying rationale for DI-B11 also applies to this indicator
DI-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices	Output Indicator 2.6	Hectares	Marine (Customary Law Communi		Malaumkarta: 3999,5 Werur: 12276,7	0	16,276.2	16,000	The underlying rationale for DI-B11 also applies to this indicator

				ty Manage ment Area)						
DI-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices	n/a	Hectares	Marine (Marine Protected Area)		308,777	0	308,777	300,000	The underlying rationale for DI-B11 also applies to this indicator
DI-D04	Stabilized species population (relative abundance or distribution) within the project area.	Outcome Indicator 0.4	Species population	Western long-beaked Echidna		RAI: 1,23% Abundance: 0,03 ind/cameratrap/100days		n/a	The target calculation is currently underway	Baseline has been identified
DI-D04	Stabilized species population (relative abundance or distribution) within the project area.	Outcome Indicator 0.4	Species population	Grizzled-tree Kangaroos			Density: 3,7 ind/km² Raw occupancy: 0,56	n/a	The target calculation is currently underway	Baseline has been identified
DI-D04	Stabilized species population (relative abundance or distribution) within the project area.	Outcome Indicator 0.4	Species population	Bird of Paradise (PAs)- Density		North Tambrau NR (ind/ha) Lesser: 0,077 King: 0,004 Magnificent Riflebird: 0,021	West Waigeo NR (ind/km²) Red: 9,14	n/a	The target calculation is currently underway	Baseline has been identified
DI-D04	Stabilized species population (relative abundance or distribution) within the project area.	Outcome Indicator 0.4	Species population	Bird of Paradise (Buffer Zone)- Density		Corridor A&B (ind/ha) Lesser: 0.07-0.33 King: 0.04-0.27 Red: 1.37		n/a		
DI-D04	Stabilized species population (relative abundance or distribution) within the project area.	Outcome Indicator 0.4	Species population	CITES-listed Bird Parrots (Buffer Zone)- Density		Corridor A&B (ind/ha) Density Sulphur-crested: (0.04-0.27) Palm: (0,04-0,05) Black-capped lory: (0,27-0,63)	Highest/moderate habitat suitability : 0-1000m elevation	n/a	The target calculation is currently underway	Baseline has been identified

DI-D04	Stabilized species population (relative abundance or distribution) within the project area.	Outcome Indicator 0.4	Species population	Waigeo brush turkey			2 active nest identified	n/a	The target calculation is currently underway	Baseline has been identified
DI-D04	Stabilized species population (relative abundance or distribution) within the project area.	Outcome Indicator 0.4	Species population	Sea turtles		Green: 1 Olive ridley: 29 Leatherback: 2 Hawksbill: 8		n/a	The target calculation is currently underway	Baseline has been identified
DI-D04	Stabilized species population (relative abundance or distribution) within the project area.	Outcome Indicator 0.4	Species population	Dugong		8 individuals		n/a	The target calculation is currently underway	Baseline has been identified
DI-D04	Stabilized species population (relative abundance or distribution) within the project area.	Outcome Indicator 0.4	Species population	Australian humpback dolphin		11 groups	1st monitoring: 11 groups 2nd monitoring: 3 groups	n/a	The target calculation is currently underway	Baseline has been identified
DI-D09	Number of hectares where deforestation has been avoided through project support [ICF KPI 8].	n/a	Hectares	n/a		1750 (Malasigi)	Malwer: 2,616 Klasowoh : 4,902 Malayauw-Klasei: 248 Nanggow :883 Batu Lubang Pantai: 2,361 Klalik: 1,896 Klamintu: 2,074 Inam: 369 Ireji: 563 Mycocfur ga: 4,771 TOTAL= 20,683	22,433	The target calculation is currently underway	Land areas that were initially within concession areas and thus avoided deforestation are now being managed under Social Forestry schemes. +

DI-D11	Number of people benefitting from improved sustainable agriculture practices and are more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends.	Outcome Indicator 0.5, Output Indicator 3.1, 3.5, and 3.7	Peoples (IPLCs)	Male	Recap (level of knowledge improvement on sust. agriculture practices): 110		110	The people counted for this indicator are part of the 32 CBOs/enterprises and 980 households identified through Year 3	2,400 people, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages.
DI-D11	Number of people benefitting from improved sustainable agriculture practices and are more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends.	Outcome Indicator 0.5, Output Indicator 3.1, 3.7	Peoples (IPLCs)	Female	Recap (level of knowledge improvement on sust. agriculture practices): 106		106	The people counted for this indicator are part of the 32 CBOs/enterprises and 980 households identified through Year 3	2,400 people, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages.
DI-D16	Number of households reporting improved livelihoods	Outcome Indicator 0.5, Output Indicator 3.1, 3.7	Households	n/a	Currently, the project's efforts are centered on securing tenure and enhancing community knowledge. While significant progress has been made in meeting household targets through secured access via social forestry and customary management areas, further development is planned for the system to monitor reported livelihood improvements for this specific indicator.			800	>800 households 2,400 people, of whom c. 40% are women) in 40 villages.
DI-D17	Income derived by local communities from new/enhanced Payment for Ecosystem Services.	n/a	Income derived (IDR)	n/a	The project is currently focused on the identification and assessment phase. While PES implementation is planned for later stages, significant progress has been made this year in developing robust community groups identified as potential recipients. Measurable outcomes related to PES implementation are anticipated in Years 4 and 5 of the project.			The target calculation is currently underway	This will be further developed in alignment with the determined sustainable financing scheme.
DI-E01	Ecosystem Degradation Avoided (ha) (DEFRA / ICF KPI 8)	Outcome Indicator 0.3	Hectares			1750	20,683	22,433	The target calculation is currently underway Indicator definition refers to DEFRA/ICF KPI 8 Linked to DI-D09

+ This Darwin Indicator does not directly align with a specific project indicator(s)

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Exploring Ridge to Reef Ecotourism Potential in Megame Village, Southwest Papua 4522 Aldri Edwin Lagu.pptx	Proceeding	Aldri Erwin Lagu Ferdinand Lagu Niko Lagu Mutiono Maurits Kafiari Yanuar Ishaq Dwi Cahyo Ruly Fadli 2025	Male	Indonesian	1 st International Symposium on Biodiversity Conservation and Ecotourism <i>Abstract No. 4522</i> Abstract Book FINAL Symposium Version.pdf Yogyakarta (ID)	Aldri et al Megame.pdf
Resilience of the Waifo Forest Farmer Group in Ecotourism Development in Waifo Village, Raja Ampat District, Indonesia 4169 Zakarias Gaman.pdf	Proceeding	Mutiono Zakarias Gaman 2025	Male	Indonesian	1 st International Symposium on Biodiversity Conservation and Ecotourism <i>Abstract No. 4169</i> Yogyakarta (ID)	Mutiono & Zakarias Waifo.pdf
Developing a Sustainable Business Model and Marketing Strategies for Ecotourism in Malasigi Village, Sorong Regency 4249 Sari Ramadhan.pptx	Proceeding	Sari Ramadhan Juminah Sabaria 2025	Female	Indonesian	1 st International Symposium on Biodiversity Conservation and Ecotourism <i>Abstract No. 4249</i> Yogyakarta (ID)	Sari Ramadhan et al Malasigi.pdf
<i>Bulbophyllum sandfordiorum</i> (Orchidaceae), a new species of Bulbophyllum section Papulipetalum from West Papua Province	Journal	Saputra, R., Schuiteman, A., Wanma, J.F., Yanuar Ishaq Dwi Cahyo.	Male	Indonesian	Kew Bulletin, Springer Nature	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12225-025-10259-y

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	v
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	v
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	v
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	v
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see Section 16)?	v
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	v
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	v
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	