



Catalyzing Optimum Management of Nature Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species (CONSERVE)

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Global Wildlife Program

GEF ID

10236

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Catalyzing Optimum Management of Nature Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species (CONSERVE)

Countries

Indonesia

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment and Forestry ? DG of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem (KSDAE)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Type of Engagement, Communications, Stakeholders, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Tourism, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Threatened Species, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Community-based adaptation, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Large corporations, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Civil Society, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Innovation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

9/11/2020

Expected Implementation Start

6/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2027

Duration

12In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

564,482.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-2a	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through global wildlife program to prevent extinction of known threatened species	GET	3,000,000.00	24,300,526.00
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	3,272,018.00	26,700,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			6,272,018.00	51,000,526.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthen management of multiple use landscapes to enhance biodiversity conservation, generate sustainable land-use and livelihood practices and address illegal wildlife trade.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Strengthened management and protection of multiple use landscapes for the conservation of key threatened species	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1: Effective policy, coordination, regulatory and institutional framework for planning, management, compliance monitoring, enforcement and decision making for integrated management of biological landscapes developed and implemented. This will be achieved through:</p> <p><i>(i) At least 3 key action plans for each threatened species (Elephant, Tiger and Yellow Crested Cockatoo) prepared, implemented and monitored for effectiveness.</i></p> <p><i>(ii) At least 740,000 hectares (excluding PAs and</i></p>	<p>Output 1.1. Key species strategies and action plans implemented with adequate investments in new tools and equipment through (i) stakeholder consultations to reach consensus and validate strategies for conservation of Yellow-Crested Cockatoo; (ii) planning and implementation of actions for conservation of Sumatran Elephant, Sumatran Tiger and Yellow-Crested Cockatoo in the pilot sites; and (iii) monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness of species conservation efforts at the three project sites.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Improved policies, regulations, guidelines and planning frameworks for development of integrated management of biological landscapes and integrating biodiversity into key development strategies of public and private sectors developed and adopted. This will be achieved through: (i) review of relevant existing provincial policies and legislation related to landscape conservation; (ii) consultation and consensus of options for enhancing policies and legislation; (iii) technical support to develop and update relevant policies and legislation for mainstreaming biodiversity in oil palm areas, forest concessions and key development sectors; and (iv) developing strategic plan for promotion of sustainable community livelihoods.</p>	GE T	2,446,600.00	18,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Improved private sector- and community engagement and diversified financing for biodiversity conservation across the selected landscapes	Investment	<p>Outcome 3: Increased private sector and community engagement in biodiversity and species conservation. This will be achieved through:</p> <p><i>(i) At least 60,000 hectares of forests and forest lands set-aside as (or under enhanced management) in forest concessions for creation of wildlife corridors (in the two project landscapes of Aceh and Bengkulu).</i></p> <p><i>(ii) At least 6 forest concessionary business plans effectively implemented for conservation outcomes including increased funding allocated on for conservation activities.</i></p>	<p>Output 3.1: Private sector partners actively engaged in environmentally-friendly practices through (i) adoption of agreements for spatial set-asides/corridors for conservation within the concession area; (ii) provision of technical support, extension services and capacity building for planning and implementation of conservation measures; and (iii) enhanced private sector financing for conservation activities in adjacent areas.</p> <p>Output 3.2: Incentive/reward system developed and implemented in private sector business planning to reduce/halt forest degradation and improve wildlife conservation in forest concessions through (i) development of business models oriented towards species conservation; (ii) technical support to small holder growers to adopt environmentally-friendly practices; (iii) provision of extension materials on good management practices; and (iv) developing and operationalizing award system for recognition of good practices in private plantations and forest concessions.</p> <p>Output 3.3: Innovative mechanisms for promotion of sustainable traditional hunting practices by integrating local wisdom and experiences to generate revenues for local communities (particularly</p>	GE T	973,000.00	8,500,526.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Upscaling/replication of project approaches at national and regional level	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 4: Effective knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation for key species conservation enhanced. This will be measured through the following indicators:</p> <p><i>(i) Level of awareness on IWT, KEE and threatened species conservation in the landscape as indicated by KAP survey (at least 60% of sampled population aware of conservation threats and its impacts from the baseline to be determined in Y1 using KAP survey).</i></p> <p><i>(ii) Number of good practice</i></p>	<p>Output 4.1: Knowledge Management and Communications, Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented through (i) KAP surveys to facilitate development of communication and KM plans; (ii) implementation of gender mainstreaming action plan; (iii) training of provincial staff and CSOs on gender mainstreaming and safeguards; (iv) design advocacy/communication materials and programs; and (v) monitoring and evaluation plans to assess project impacts</p> <p>Output 4.2: Harmonized information management system to integrate lessons from the biological landscapes and user friendly operational through (i) development of simplified, standardized and dedicated information management system; (ii) defined information collection standards and guidelines; (iii) support for institutional platform to collect, digitally catalogue and disseminate information; (iv) training and skills development; and (v) improved server facilities at KSDAE and Provincial BKSDA offices</p> <p>Output 4.3: Knowledge Management and gender mainstreaming contribute to learning and advance replication and scaling up of gender sensitive biodiversity management</p>	GE T	498,053.00	4,900,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Enhanced site-based enforcement and monitoring of sustainable use of wildlife resources	Investment	<p>Outcome 2: Improved site-based enforcement and monitoring of wildlife resources with enhancement and deployment of state-of-the-art technologies and traditional wisdom. This will be achieved through:</p> <p>(i) Reduction in threats at target sites measured by the increase of foot patrol distances (kilometers) and decrease in illegal activity (measured by traps encountered, people apprehended, etc.) from the baseline (that will be validated in Y1)</p> <p>(ii) Increase in frequency and effectiveness of community patrols to reduce</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened SMART implementation in the framework of RBM (Resort Based Management) in targeted PAs and areas outside PAs with high conservation value with multi-stakeholder involvement that entails: (i) assessment of current state of SMART patrolling and law enforcement capacity; (ii) developing and implementation of SMART-RBM training plan; (iii) development of high risk poaching map for selected landscapes; and (iv) implementation of SMART-RBM patrol in critical sites; (v) improving capacity to analyze and manage data for decision-making; and (vii) monitoring and evaluation of SMART patrols or effectiveness.</p> <p>Output 2.2: A community patrol model is established, operationalized and integrated into the SMART-RBM system in the target sites through: (i) establishment of agreement with village or customary communities to participate in protecting their forests; and (ii) establishing community patrol teams in the villages and implementation of patrols in high risk areas.</p> <p>Output 2.3: Strengthened institutional capacity on Wildlife Genetic Assessment for supporting Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM) through: (i) national wildlife genetic research forum for serving as think-tank for DNA-based analysis; (ii) lessons</p>	GE T	2,056,200.00	15,700,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	5,973,853.00	47,100,526.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET			298,165.00		3,900,000.00	
Sub Total(\$)			298,165.00		3,900,000.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)			6,272,018.00		51,000,526.00	

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Forests -Directorate General of Nature Resources, Conservation and Ecosystem (DG-KSDAE) and its National Directorates (KK, KKH and BPEE) and its 3 Provincial Natural Resources Conservation Agencies (BKSDAs)	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	46,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	1,300,000.00
Other	Sumbawa University of Technology	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Other	Fauna and Flora International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,526.00
Donor Agency	Multi-Partner Trust Fund (The Lion's Share)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				51,000,526.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

(i) DG-KSDAE MOEF co-financing through funds mobilized through parallel financing for management of conservation areas and PAs, species conservation, investments in essential ecosystem areas (KEEs), planning and information management for nature conservation and provision of technical support. (ii) UNDP CO co-financing through parallel programs to generate lessons and effective utilization of resources, that will include pilot interventions for protection of forests and its biodiversity through participatory management approaches and recognition of the rights of indigenous communities and other collectives; (iii) UNDP's Multi-Partner Trust Fund (The Lion's Share) parallel program in tiger conservation in Sumatra that will provide best practices and learning in safeguarding key species habitats through coordination with civil society, private sector, communities etc. (iv) FFI co-financing for capacity development of staff and communities, development of species action plans; tiger and elephant habitat improvements and community empowerment in KEE areas; and (v) Sumbawa University of Technology co-financing through use of existing laboratory facilities for development of DNA database for selected species, expert staff time for IT-based biodiversity monitoring and social science expertise. In terms of private sector co-financing commitments (e.g. Palm oil companies, forest concessions etc.), the long time required to negotiate and gain interest of these companies in providing co-financing is compounded by the

Covid19 situation and requirement to conduct due diligence. The intent is to begin this process during early project implementation following use of criteria for selection of relevant private sector companies based on (a) location of concessionaries within proposed KEE areas, and in particular the proposed wildlife corridor; (b) willingness to participate in conservation action and track record; and (c) conduct of due diligence.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	6,272,018	564,482
Total Grant Resources(\$)					6,272,018.00	564,482.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

13,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	150,000	13,500
Total Project Costs(\$)					150,000.00	13,500.00

Please provide justification

NIL

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	81,845.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	81,845.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Jantho NR	125689 20931	Select		15,436.00			33.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Jantho NRP	125689 55563 5888	Select		30,076.00			36.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Moyo HP	125689 1931	Select		22,600.00			27.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Moyo NRP	125689 10179 8	Select		6,000.00			35.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Seblat RP	125689 55557 1193	Select		7,733.00			36.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	740000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	740,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		1,350		
Male		3,150		
Total	0	4500	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. Project Description.

There are no significant changes in the project design from the original concept note. During the PPG stage, Outcomes and Outputs have undergone some modification as required to improve the design of the project and reflect the outcomes of PPG consultations and assessments. All original elements of the concept note are still included in the Outcome and Output statements of the project as detailed in Table B. These are further detailed in Annex H of GEF CEO ER.

The key threats

The key threats can be summarized as a combination of intense and rapid economic development that causes a loss and degradation of natural habitats within the habitat of threatened species such as the Sumatran elephant, Sumatran tiger and other species, particularly in areas outside the protected areas that stem from due to conversion of forest areas to oil palm plantations, forest concessions, coal mining and agriculture, poor agricultural practices, incoherent agricultural and natural resources policies, informal settlements, (illegal) logging, irresponsible mining, forest fire, and infrastructure development (roads, residential and commercial establishment). The primary driver of habitat loss and fragmentation, particularly in Sumatra has been commercial agriculture through the creation of large-scale exotic plantations of mainly oil palm and paper pulp plantations. The threat is further compounded when degraded forests are then considered less important for conservation and assigned for other uses, in particular for agriculture. The over-exploitation of wildlife and forest resources, are often illegal and unsustainable that cannot be easily contained due to weak law enforcement and lack of a reliable reporting system. Similarly, for the same reason it is difficult to quantify the threat posed by human-elephant and human-tiger conflict and subsequent retaliatory killings of animals. The poaching of ungulates, especially Sambar deer (*Rusa unicolor*) and Muntjac (*Muntiacus montanus*) for local meat consumption, as well as legal hunting of wild boar by sports clubs such as Perbakin are also contributory factors to wildlife depletion. The severity of this threat on species population viability remains unknown, as does its subsequent impact on tigers and elephants, and requires evaluating through first compiling accurate data on the situation, rather than relying on best guesses. Invasive alien species pose one of the greatest threats to biodiversity that can hasten the extinction of threatened species and reduce the diversity of indigenous and endemic species through predation, competition, parasitism, diseases, hybridization, and species displacement caused by environmental and habitat change. The uncontrolled spread of IAS is due in part to lack of awareness of IAS and their impacts on the ecosystem to which they are introduced, poor understanding of their ecology and life cycle growth; lack of assessment of the environmental impacts of newly introduced species; and lack of regulation. Contributing to these are the disjointed policies and programs that promote agricultural productivity, that fails to consider the holistic view and recognize the long-term net effects of IAS introduction on farm income, natural resilience of agriculture, and quality and quantity of food production. Introduction of exotic species in critical ecosystems, use of inappropriate species for restoration and heavy reliance

on 'fast growing?', 'high yielding?' agricultural and terrestrial crops and aquatic species had the unintended effects of invasion of ecosystems, damaged agricultural crops and have a negative impact on native biodiversity through competition, predation and transmission of diseases . Pollution and habitat destruction from mining (such as gold, copper, nickel and iron ore) pose an additional threat to biodiversity, ecosystem health and human wellbeing. Incidents of illegal gold mining are reported from many parts of Indonesia. These practices involve the use of highly toxic chemicals, such as mercury, to extract the gold. In turn, this contaminates the water that is used by millions of rural people on a daily basis for cooking, drinking and washing. In addition, smoke from forest and land fire contributes to biodiversity degradation. Water pollution such as acid rain, garbage and wastewater direct disposal to water reservoirs, irrigation canals and sea can instigate mortality to fish and other water living organisms and plankton, algae or other water plants. Climate change also poses a problem through unpredictable weather patterns that increase the likelihood of natural disasters and failed crop cultivation. A recent study indicated that El Niño-Southern Oscillation may strengthen under the future climate change conditions and this would lead to increased droughts, disease outbreaks, wildfires and even social unrest in Asia. Forest degradation and deforestation is the largest contributor of greenhouse gases in Indonesia . Sumatra, drought and the use of fire to clear forest and land for agriculture would be of greatest concern here. On the long-term climate change may alter habitat structure or species resilience, and may possibly require adjustment of protected area boundaries. Climate projections beyond 2020 indicate a rise in temperatures by 0.50C relative to year 2000, sea level rise by 0.7-0.8 cm/year and a 5% increase in extreme weather events.

Project conceptual model

The complex interacting web of factors that threaten the habitat and populations of key threatened species in Indonesia is illustrated in a conceptual model in Figure 1. This indicates the key areas (indirect and direct factors) and the points where project intervention can contribute towards a reduction in the level of threats, and therefore contribute towards the conservation of biological ecosystems and globally threatened species and the integrity of the ecosystems they inhabit. The main project intervention strategies are shown as yellow hexagons in Figure 1. The main elements of these strategies are summarized in the Theory of Change diagram in the following section (Figure 2).

Barriers

The inter-relationships between the different barriers and threats are defined in Figure 1. The four barriers are the following:

Barrier 1: Ineffective policies, regulations and limited multi-stakeholder consultations in spatial land use planning breeds disjointed governance, planning and management within biological landscapes. Currently relevant agencies within Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) and among agencies involved with PAs and forest management and those that have remit over lands identified as biological landscapes are guided by their respective mandates and deliver on their individual stated outcomes. As much, the interplay of various policies and programs in the same threatened landscape often times result in unintended results due to the absence of a commonly agreed planning and management framework for all sectors to follow. Policies and programs in these landscape, particularly those that support industrial plantations, production forest and forest concessions, do not always comply with

sustainable forest conservation management principles. All this is compounded by the inadequacy of long-term spatial planning framework at the provincial levels that considers sustainable development objectives and specific safeguards? thus, creating an environment where there is competition for ?locking? of important lands for specific purposes without regard for their potential long-term impacts on threatened species, biodiversity, ecosystem services, movement of threatened species, agricultural productivity, and community livelihoods.

Barrier 2: Ineffective monitoring, surveillance and enforcement that effectively address threats to biodiversity and natural resources. The absence of effective and robust system for monitoring, surveillance and enforcement by well-resourced, trained, professional and merit-based state protected area agencies means that there is little effective enforcement, and in some cases a de facto open access regime in which people can utilize the wildlife resource for subsistence, for criminal poaching purposes, or for elite recreational hunting, frequently on an unsustainable basis. Deforestation, especially when conducted illegally and in the absence of good forest management practices, is increasingly associated with elephant and other wildlife poaching. Gaps in knowledge on wildlife crime and illegal trade coupled with limited skills in basic forensics constraints the ability of protected area and conservation staff to prosecute and enforce wildlife poaching. This is further compounded by the fact that protected area and forestry staff do not have the mandate to prosecute law-breakers and have to depend on law enforcement authorities to prosecute. Funding to law enforcement entities is limited and coordination among these agencies is weak, thus hindering effective enforcement and prosecutions. Effective enforcement is essential to sustaining and growing wildlife populations.

Barrier 3: Weak ownership and support of local communities and private industry for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resources utilization. The landscapes that are generally occupied by threatened species, particularly the elephant and tiger consist of areas that are managed under various tenure regimes including communally and privately-owned or leased lands. The lack of incentives constraints the ability to encourage private sector and land tenure holders in critical spaces within the threatened species landscapes to contribute to providing steppingstones, or expand the pathways of target or threatened species while ensuring improvement in ecosystem services and resilience. In addition, support for improving management plans of private plantations and forest concessions to recognize the importance of habitat connectivity, as stepping-stones and/or in linking the network of protected areas and forests areas within the biological landscapes is lacking.

Barrier 4: Limited awareness among the sector agencies, public and key industrial sectors on how to integrate landscape planning and lack of awareness amongst communities, private sector and public about risks posed by biodiversity and ecosystem losses. Despite widespread awareness among sectors of the need for integrated spatial planning, there is a lack of attention to cross-sector integrated planning. This is further compounded by limited awareness and capacity among the key sector and private institutions on how to integrate planning and management of land and seascape, so as to take into active consideration the biodiversity, natural resources and environmental factors that underpin sustainable management. Major sector agencies including forestry, agriculture, extractive industries and tourism - plan and manage the use of resources within their individual sectoral interests and operations, but with little cross-sector integration. While, there are efforts to improve integration, particularly at the provincial and national levels, this is constrained by limited baseline data on the

extent, location, condition and threats for many important ecosystems and species. There is thus a need for acquiring and distributing data, and building the institutional, technical, human, and infrastructural capacity to support on-going biodiversity assessment, monitoring and informed decision-making. Consequently, the country's limited knowledge base on biodiversity and natural resources, and weak capacity for stewardship needs to be strengthened. Assessments are also needed to better understand the drivers of, and vulnerabilities to, climate change. Local communities also need to get a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and natural systems in providing critical ecosystem services so that they can make informed decisions on land use and livelihood options. Extractive industry, tourism and other sectors lack adequate information and assessments on how sound environmental management practices can enhance and sustain their activities, while conserving biodiversity and ecological services. Local communities require sufficient incentives and encouragement for environmental stewardship and improved sex-disaggregated data and appreciation for gender issues that would make it easier to plan and evaluate for gender-based improvements.

GEF-supported alternative

The GEF-supported Project Alternative responds to the development challenge by systematically addressing the barriers described above. In doing so it takes full account of the substantial baseline summarized for each project component and will coordinate with ongoing initiatives described in the Results and Partnerships section. The connections between the threats, root causes, barriers and intervention strategies are indicated in the Project Conceptual Diagram in Figure 1 below. Project Objective:

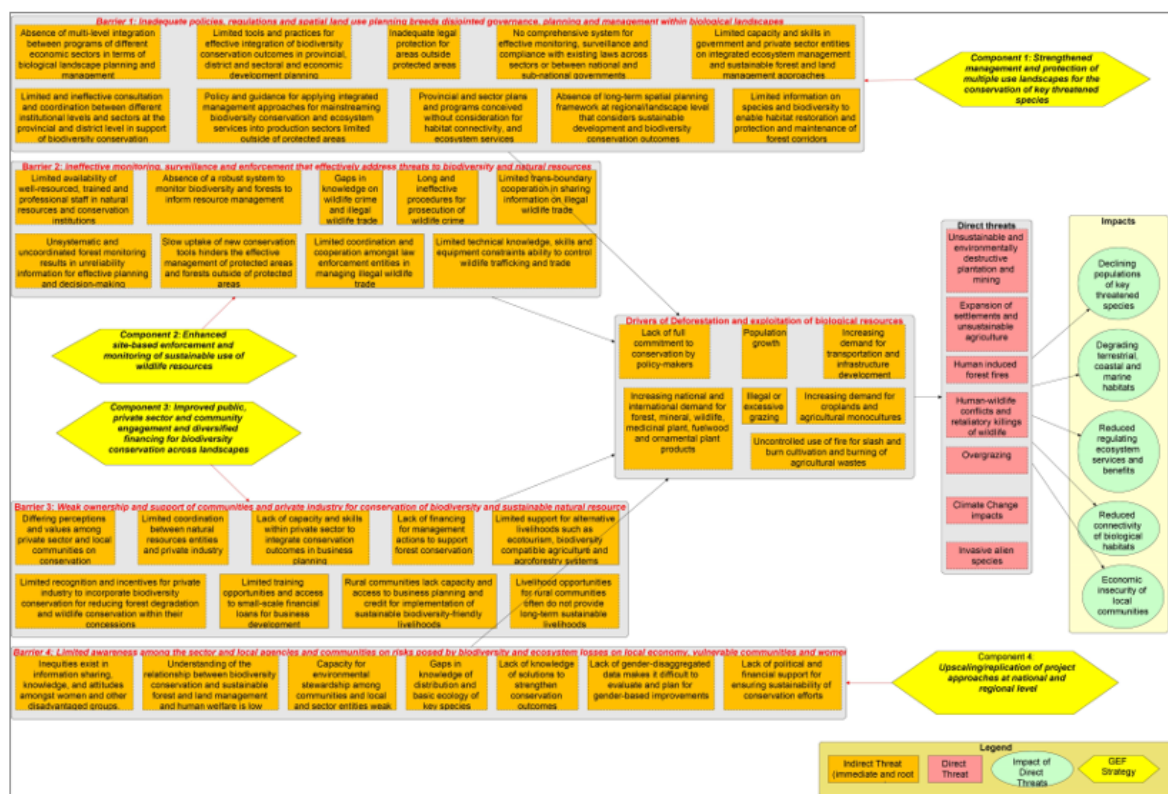
Project Objective

Overall, the project objective is to strengthen management of multiple use landscapes to enhance conservation of threatened species and their habitats, generate sustainable land-use and livelihood practices and address illegal wildlife trade. This is to be achieved by addressing the negative impacts of unsustainable public and private sector-led development practices by trying to establish and operationalize a comprehensive biodiversity-friendly planning and management approach that harmonizes socio-economic development, sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of threatened species habitats and global biodiversity in major biological landscapes in Indonesia. The project's intervention is to ensure that existing protected areas and surrounding high conservation value forests are managed to support viable populations of globally threatened species and allows for the movement of wildlife, pollination and reproduction, and other processes that support the recovery and improve natural resiliency to external development including climatic shocks. To promote this approach, the project also seeks to support other area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in areas not recognized as protected areas (PAs) to (i) take into account the interconnectivity of various ecosystems in the productive landscapes and their impacts on threatened species habitats and biodiversity, ecological processes and functions of sector development and local community activities; (ii) ensure that relevant agencies and actors, including the private sector have adequate capacities to promote integrated approaches and tackle the threat to biodiversity and enhance effective natural resources management; and (iii) advocate science based approaches and use of traditional knowledge and good practice systems to restore degraded areas while promoting sustainable forestry, agricultural and livelihood practices, and reduce poaching and illegal trade in wildlife products and loss of

threatened species habitats. The proposed structured planning and integrated framework will be achieved through the establishment of Essential Ecosystem Areas (Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial or KEE), a process introduced by the Government of Indonesia to manage large biological landscapes, while demonstrating sustainable economic and livelihood initiatives to tackle pressures and threats to biodiversity, improve forest connectivity, and contribute to direct and indirect economic benefits.

The KEE framework that will be supported through the project to conserve key threatened species will engender a two-pronged, mutually enforcing approach of (i) strengthening management structures for conservation of key threatened species and biodiversity in a large biological landscape through the establishment and management of areas outside protected areas through the Essential Ecosystem Areas (Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial or KEE) process introduced by the Government of Indonesia as a means for management of large biological landscape that is recognized within the framework of Other Ecosystem Conservation Measures (OECMs) defined by CBD Decision of 2018, and (ii) demonstrating sustainable economic and livelihood initiatives for tackling the reduction of pressures and threats to key threatened species habitats, improving forest connectivity to promote species movements, while strengthening direct and indirect economic benefits to local communities and production landscapes. Refer Annex 8 Applicable policies for Essential Ecosystem Areas and principles that could be applied to OECMs. Through this approach, on-the-ground initiatives in these habitats will both be guided by, and provide feedback loops into, enabling policy, legal, institutional and regulatory initiatives at the national level, while linking conservation-oriented actions for protection of threatened species with socio-economic, sectoral and livelihood-focused actions at the landscape level. The process of application of KEE has been slow in Indonesia for many reasons, including lack of incentives to support district governments to allocate areas within the production zone for conservation of key species habitats. Incentives could include an increase of balancing funds from the center government, for example by enhancing special purpose funds (DAK, an earmarked transfer scheme to specific provinces or districts for certain sectoral programs), to support KEE management from the line ministries. Incentives for the private sector could include a relief or exemption of property-based taxes (PBB), as currently HCV areas are still subjected to the same amount of land tax as productive plantation areas. As KEE's are usually located within village administrative boundaries, KEE management will thus be influenced by the quality of governance at the village level. KEE stakeholders can assist villages to improve their governance of threatened species habitats, natural resources and mitigate threats (encroachment, fires, peat land degradation, etc.), for example by strengthening village-level governance institutions and negotiation skills, and by raising awareness on the importance of the KEE as natural infrastructure to maintain the sustainability of village economic development. The KEE is managed by a multi-stakeholder platform that is assigned by a Governor or District Head and is intended to ensure multi-stakeholder approach to management of the KEE and benefit sharing, detailing the structure, responsibilities and duties of each party within the KEE. Typically, the forum would include the local village heads, traditional leaders, private landholders, NGOs and CSOs, Provincial Forest Department and district government (including the Provincial Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Tourism and others are relevant).

Figure 1: Conceptual Diagram for the Project



2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

There are no significant change from the concept note. However, *Section II Development challenge, baseline scenario and Section IV Results and Partnerships, Part on ?Partnerships and Stakeholder engagement?* of the UNDP Project Document identify a wider range of partners that would be involved in project implementation and include baseline initiatives (including baseline budget estimates) that will contribute to the results of the project. The baseline includes a strong national policy framework for managing, conserving and protecting biodiversity and forest resources, including commitments to international protocols such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and National Heritage and the Ramsar Convention. Additional international commitment has been made for elephant, through ?Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) in which Indonesia is one of thirteen Asian Elephant range states. There are numerous conservation and community development initiatives in the target landscapes and range of successful site-specific strategies (e.g. Human-Wildlife Conflict or HWC, Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool or SMART-RBM based patrol, wildlife population monitoring). Specifically, monitoring, data collection and reporting of MIKE activities are conducted in two sites, namely: in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP) and Bukit Barisan National Park (BBSNP) in Southern part of Sumatra (Lampung province). Some of the key baseline activities are discussed below.

The Kerinci Seblat-Integrated Conservation and Development Project (ICDP) offers a unique opportunity for individual villages to secure legal rights to their forests, often preventing allocation of the same forest area for conversion to a third-party extractive concession license. This has proven that well-managed Village and Customary Forests have a key role in the protection of biodiversity and forests that brings benefits to the communities in terms of sustainable use of forest resources, protected

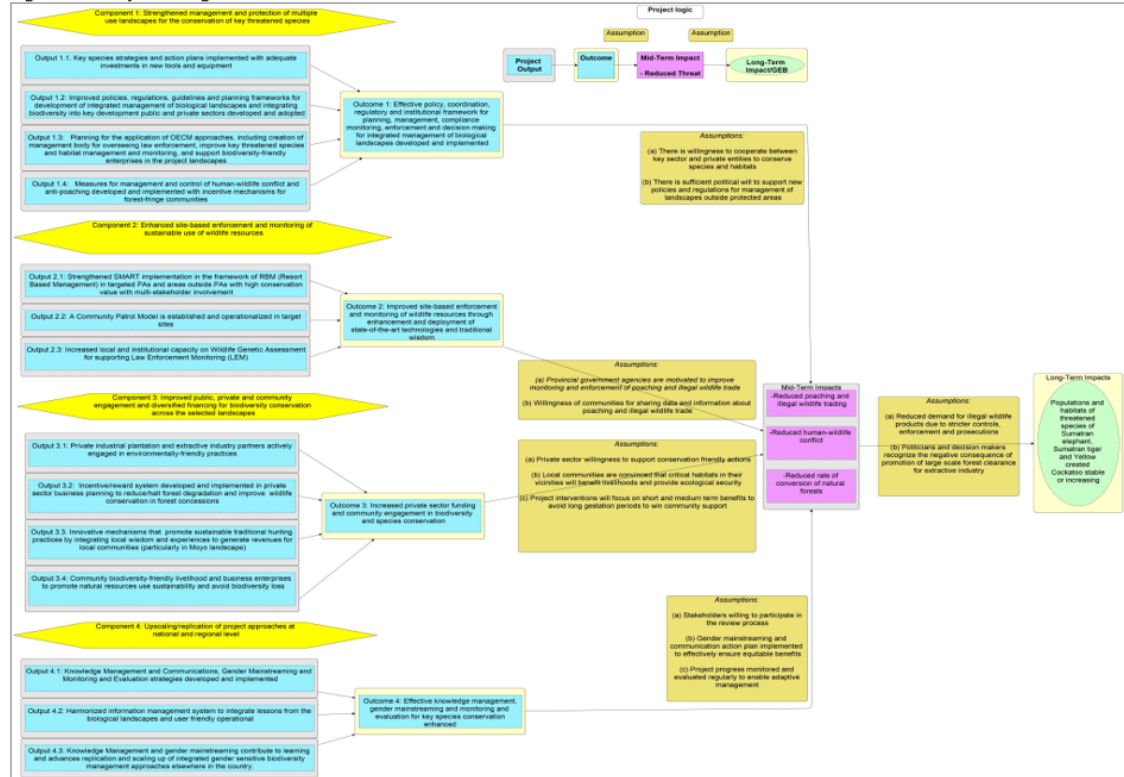
ecosystem services and access to performance-based rewards for avoided deforestation and degradation. The Community Ranger Project in Ulu Masen demonstrates potential for increased livelihood security in the future and therefore, is expected to greatly reduce the likelihood that the community rangers would revert to destructive livelihoods after the program ends. GEF-5 Tiger/UNDP (Ministry of Environment and Forests): Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation Landscape is a five years project (2016-2021), supports conserving biodiversity in Sumatra. The objective of project is to enhance biodiversity conservation in priority landscapes in Sumatra through adoption of best management practices in protected areas and adjacent production landscapes. The target landscapes are Gunung Leuser National Park, Berbak-Sembilang National Park, Kerinci Seblat National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. The Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) Sumatra Program, 2015-2023 (The Nature Conservancy and WWF, Indonesia) entails 13 landscape priorities including Ulu Masen landscape in Sumatra. Program objectives are: (i) Strengthened institution and policy at all level, (ii) Strengthened intervention on forest ecology at landscape level, (iii) Ensure sustainability of key species, and (iv) Strengthened the local communities, welfare and income. The development of Integrated Biodiversity Conservation and Watershed Management (2019-2020) involving MOEF and FFI will contribute lessons from (i) Reducing threat of natural resources in Kerinci Seblat National Park and its vicinity and increasing capacity development (Kerinci District), and (ii) Developing the effectivity of NP monitoring through the ranger and the community patrol inside the park. The Amanwana-Moyo Conservation Fund (2008-2023) aims to rehabilitate and release baby turtles, protect and restore the coral reef inside the Moyo Island area, and under awareness campaigns to conserve the sea turtle.

The Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Program (ITHCP) is helping stabilize the population of Sumatran tiger through implementation of the National Tiger Recovery Program (NTRP) in the tiger core areas in four priority Tiger Conservation Landscapes. Additionally, and of particular relevance to the project, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) has released action plans for the four endangered and protected species for Rhinos, Elephant, Tiger and Orangutan. These action plans are mandated as guidance on how the government aims, directs and pursues its conservation targets. The Indonesian Elephant Conservation Strategic Action Plan Document (2019 -2029) contains strategies for protecting and restoring populations and habitats, including funding mechanisms for the key elephant landscapes. The Elephant and Tiger Action plans will be the key instruments that will guide actions under the project.

The proposed project will coordinate with selected government and private sector partners. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (and its relevant directorates) will closely coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economic, Provincial Governmental agencies in the three project locations (Forestry Services, Agriculture Services, Fisheries Services, Forest Management Units, Planning, etc.), Universities (University of Syiah Kuala, University of Bengkulu and University of Sumbawa), Conservation NGOs and local community organizations. Regarding Customary Community concerns, the project will work closely with the AMAN Foundation and Indonesian Indigenous People Alliance and Customary Land Registration Body (BRWA). Within the landscapes in the two Sumatran sites, the key partners will be private sector Oil Palm Companies and Forest Concessionaries (refer Annex 3 of UNDP Project Document for list of Private Sector entities in project landscapes) that would be selected based on the following criteria: (i) location of concessionaries within the proposed KEE areas, and in particular the wildlife corridors; (ii) willingness to participate in conservation action and track record; and (iii) suitability based on completion of UNDP's Due Diligence requirement. In the Moyo Island landscape site, the project will collaborate with private tour enterprises to promote environmentally-sustainable tourism activities that would also benefit local communities. The Eijkmann Institute for Molecular Biology will help build and increase capacity at the regional level to perform a reliable DNA-based

analysis through close coordination with the relevant conservation and law enforcement authorities. Capacity building will focus on ensuring that the regional laboratories meet the CITES Directory of Laboratories standards for conducting wildlife forensic testing.

Figure 2: Theory of Change



3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project

The relevance and feasibility of the proposed outcomes and outputs have been confirmed (Refer Figure Theory of Change and Section IV, of UNDP Project Document) through additional expert review and through extensive consultations during the preparation phase of the project (Refer Section IV ?Results and Partnerships?, Annex 4 - Stakeholder engagement plan of UNDP Project Document). Project indicators and targets have been refined to reflect on-the-ground practicalities and ecological considerations. The PIF had originally 6 sites, with the intent that at PPG 3-4 sites would be selected on account of funding limitations. The project's three target landscapes have been chosen mainly because of their critical importance for conservation of threatened species of Sumatran elephant, Sumatran tiger and yellow-crested cockatoo and their habitats. Other criteria include - vulnerability, extent of land use conversion and infrastructure development and land degradation. A series of technical discussions were held during the PPG stage to confirm the selection of the target landscape candidate sites to be included in the Project. Refer Section 1b for a map showing location of project sites, namely: Ulu Masen and Seblat in Sumatra and Moyo Island in Wallacea and Annex H for the criteria used for selection of the landscapes. The site in Papua was dropped because it presented certain security concerns, the Sulawesi site was found to be not rich in biodiversity, while the site at Riau in Sumatra was dropped as there were two sites in Sumatra included in the project. As a consequence of the selection of 3 sites (rather

than 6 listed in the PIF), some changes in core indicators targets were necessitated. The PIF targeted improved management effectiveness of 3.4 million hectares of PAs. However on account of the selection of 3 sites from the original 6 listed in the PIF and the recognition that the project's central focus was on enhancing conservation outcomes in areas outside PAs where a substantial percentage of the key threatened species (such as the Sumatran elephant and Sumatran tiger) were found, the extent of PAs covered by the project was substantially reduced. The PIF targeted 200,000 hectares of biodiversity-rich buffer zones outside the PAs, but on account of the increased focus on conservation of threatened species habitats outside PAs, this target was increased to 740,000 hectares. Based on assessment of the selected landscapes sites, the number of beneficiaries was adjusted from 3,000 to 4,500.

The project's alternate strategy is based on the following principles:

- ? Promoting a holistic, multi-sectoral and integrated biodiversity management approach to resource governance to support the conservation of key threatened species such as the Sumatran elephant, Sumatran tiger and the Yellow crested cockatoo within large biological landscape as compared to the existing planning framework that tends to compartmentalize planning and undervalue biodiversity. The strategy builds on the Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) procedures developed and supported by the Government of Indonesia as a means for management of large biological landscapes;
- ? Supporting and implementing a participatory planning and implementation approach that focuses on national, provincial and district governments, private sector and community priorities and decisions that integrate conservation of habitat of threatened species, sustainable resource use, climate risk management and livelihood outcomes;
- ? Strengthening the role of communities, local community institutions, community-based organizations, private sector entities and non-governmental organizations and increasing their potential for becoming partners in promoting sustainable natural resource management, climate risk management and conservation of threatened species and their habitats;
- ? Ensuring free prior and informed consent (FPIC) as the basis for negotiating investments for local communities, including customary community groups, and ensuring that any displacement of incomes or access to resources are adequately compensated through alternative livelihood improvement plans;
- ? Enhancing capacities of communities, lease landowners and private sector for implementing effective biodiversity-friendly plantation, concessions, agriculture, forestry, tourism and income generation and livelihood activities that is linked to the conservation of key threatened species and their habitats;
- ? Strengthening the implementation and enforcement of relevant CITES provisions and well as national regulations relating to Animal and Animal Product Import and Export Provisions (2013) and Conservation of Living Resources and their Ecosystems (1990) to ensure that any trade is legal, sustainable and traceable, and that measures are implemented to address illegal trade
- ? Strengthening the capacity of local communities and customary communities for dealing with the implications of Covid19 and climate risk management by targeted interventions to the most vulnerable groups and enhancing their reliance to manage such risks;

- ? Ensuring that in its development and implementation, gender is mainstreamed so that the project contributes to equality and equity, through the creation of equitable opportunities and benefits for both women and men;
- ? Developing, promoting and ensuring an adaptive management approach for the proposed project landscape[1]¹ that progressively identifies threats to key threatened species and habitats and its associated challenges, including those related to ecological, demographical, climatic, market, technological and economic factors and develops and implements iterative strategies to address them; and
- ? Being selective in terms of identification of locations and nature of interventions to serve as demonstration models in the biological landscapes of key threatened species and in addressing the nature of challenges that operate therein taking into considerations the existing institutional capacity and resource constraints.

In order to ensure that there is a structured approach to the design of the project, **Component 1** focuses on policies, procedures and practices that is supportive of integration of non-protected areas within a broader landscape that includes forest management areas, private industrial plantations, forest concessions and community agricultural lands and the management of human-wildlife conflict. Its aim is to use other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) to integrate conservation and private sector and community needs in management of such threatened species landscapes.

Component 2 deals specifically with site-based enforcement and monitoring of wildlife resources through enhancement and deployment of state-of-the-art technologies and traditional wisdom as well as improving capacity for wildlife genetic assessments to support law enforcement related to IWT.

Component 3 is aimed at engaging the private sector (namely the industrial plantations, forest concessionaires and other activities) in diversifying financing for conservation across the selected landscapes and supporting community engagement in conservation through appropriate economic incentives, including ecotourism. Upscaling and replication of best practices through improved awareness, information systems and knowledge management products is promoted through

Component 4 as well as supporting knowledge management platforms developed under GWP. The project outcomes and outputs are as described below:

Outcome 1: Effective policy, coordination, regulatory and institutional framework for planning, management, compliance monitoring, enforcement and decision making for integrated management of biological landscapes developed and implemented

Under this Outcome, the GEF increment will support strengthening coordination, governance and regulatory arrangements for mainstreaming natural resource management and biodiversity conservation objectives into provincial level development planning by improving management of areas outside PAs through a KEE approach, which is the Government of Indonesia's approved OECM strategy for conservation of large threatened species and/or biological landscapes. This will include strengthening the institutional coordination framework for KEE management to facilitate information sharing, engagement, consultation, planning and mobilization on the strategies and decision-making tools. The KSDAE of MOEF will provide leadership where mandated by various existing laws and agreements or where existing capacities exist to enhance support to provincial governments on the issues relevant to establishment and effective implementation of the KEE approach.

Emphasis will specifically be placed in maintaining the ecological integrity of the biodiversity landscapes and corridors, in particular, in critical threatened species habitats and migration or movement corridors outside of PAs. At the same time, the project will strengthen the capacity of Provincial BKSDAs and relevant provincial government agencies to develop new, improve existing, and implement regulations and practices for management of impacts on threatened species, biodiversity and ecosystems in development activities within and outside of protected areas. The outcome would be a coordination and governance structure that promotes an integrated ecosystem management approach (or KEE approach). This approach takes into cognizance sustainable resource management, habitat conservation, habitat connectivity and biodiversity-friendly planning and enforcement in private industrial plantations, forest concessions, and in community activities. The intent of this Outcome is to maintain or improve the population density of the key threatened species in the project landscapes, reduce the extent of HWC and decrease the level of illegal activities (refer Section V for key indicators) so as to contribute to Indonesia's international objectives and mandates relating to the conservation of key species.

Output 1.1: Key species strategies and action plans implemented with adequate investments in new tools and equipment. Under this Output, the project will support the following activities: (i) formalizing institutional arrangements and technical support for the review of the draft strategy and development of action plan for conservation of yellow-crested cockatoo through a series of consultations/meetings. The technical consultants will help identify the threats and priority constraints to conservation of the yellow-crested cockatoo so as to define medium and long-term targets, which are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-bound; (ii) stakeholder review and government approval process of the current draft strategy and action plan for conservation of the Sumatran elephant; (iii) development of project specific plans for the 3 target landscapes to implement the Sumatran tiger, Sumatran elephant and yellow-crested cockatoo strategies; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation of success of implementation efforts to adjust and refine implementation plans.

Output 1.2: Improved policies, regulations, guidelines and planning frameworks for development of integrated management of biological landscapes and integrating biodiversity into key development strategies of public and private sectors developed and adopted. This will involve review and update of existing provincial policies, legislation and practices relating to management of PAs, Conservation Areas, Forest Management Units, Private Plantations and other related practices at the provincial level to identify key gaps in promoting socially and biodiversity friendly development with special emphasis on enhancing biodiversity conservation, threatened species habitat connectivity and promoting KEE approaches outside the PA networks. The preparation and updating of guidelines, protocols and best practices for integration of threatened species and biodiversity conservation into provincial and district development planning, private oil palm plantations, forest concessions and forest management plans as well as promotion of environmentally and climate resilient community livelihood and resource use practices.

Output 1.3: Planning for the application of KEE approaches, including creation of management body for overseeing law enforcement, improve key threatened species and habitat management and monitoring, and support biodiversity-friendly enterprises in the project landscapes. The project will help facilitate piloting of KEE approach in the key project landscapes that will integrate conservation areas and migratory corridors, industrial plantations, production forests and other land use categories that are critical for conservation of key threatened species within the landscapes. Law number 23 of 2014 relating to local government allows provincial government to manage important ecosystem and buffer zones of conservation areas and hence the application of the KEE concept at the provincial level will help facilitate the integration of conservation-friendly measures in provincial, district and private sector planning systems at a landscape level. It will establish a KEE collaborative Management Forum that would involve representatives of villages and community groups, industrial plantation and mining company representatives, forest concessionaries, and representative of key

provincial and district governments that will be responsible for defining, facilitating agreement and monitoring conservation actions at the ground level. The GEF increment will support the following activities under this Output: (i) a provincial decision on establishing/revising KEE boundaries, (ii) mapping and internal zoning of the KEE landscape, (iv) promotion of multi-sectoral integrated planning of the landscape, (v) mainstreaming of threatened species conservation outcomes in private plantations, forest concessions and community managed lands and (vi) special efforts to ensure that most vulnerable communities have livelihood and business opportunities to help tide over Covid19 and climate risks

Output 1.4: Measures for management and control of human-wildlife conflict and anti-poaching developed and implemented with incentive mechanisms for forest-fringe communities. This Output will support assessment of scale and extent of HWC problem in each landscape on the basis of which critical locations or hotspots of HWC will be identified, along with measures to manage such conflict. Technical guidance from the GWP HWC Community of Practice on best practices, tools and lessons will be applied to manage conflict. Task forces will be established in vulnerable locations, including incorporation of community members, along with training and conflict resolution skills to enhance efforts at managing HWC conflicts. Private industrial plantation companies will be encouraged to implement responsible conflict management practices on their lands.

Outcome 2: Improved site-based enforcement and monitoring of wildlife resources through enhancement and deployment of state-of-the-art technologies and traditional wisdom

Through this Outcome, the project will boost three major alternatives in reducing hunting and the unsustainable use of wild flora and fauna, namely by (1) improving the performance and effectiveness of preventive action and law enforcement through combination of state of the art technology and traditional wisdom, building on guidance that emanates from CITES; (2) increasing public awareness of Indonesia's flora and fauna to reduce hunting and (3) encourage protection of species and their habitat inside and outside the protected areas by collaborating with wider stakeholders at local level. In this regard, the project will ensure that collaborate with existing programs, including CITES activities aimed at legal, traceable and trade in products, forest governance, capacity building etc.

The effectiveness of conservation efforts within and outside the PAs will be achieved through strengthening and expanding SMART-RBM Patrol implementation. The application of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) will complement the RBM (Resort Based Management) approach in managing conservation areas for monitoring of protected area in Indonesia. The system that KSDAE uses in the field is called SMART-RBM. The RBM approach represents the MOEF core strategy to enhance management effectiveness of the PA system through active participation and feedback from the bottom upwards that can enable protected areas to be collectively managed through smaller administrative units (referred to as 'resorts') with the aim to increase accountability and field presence of protected area personnel and help improve information systems on the conditions and development of each conservation area, which is considered the basis for formulating conservation policies which is more adaptive, proportionate and aspirational. The RBM's small administrative unit or 'resort' typically includes a ranger and forest technician that is responsible for field monitoring, law enforcement and field management activities within a defined area. While the SMART-RBM scheme has been accompanied by efforts to increase the capacity of officers and establish other supporting facilities and infrastructure and implemented in protected areas, without the GEF project it is unlikely to be expanded widely to areas beyond the formally declared PAs, which covers vast areas with high importance for wildlife corridor and habitat.

The state-of-the-art technology which will be enhanced through GEF support in the application of DNA Code Information to improving wildlife forensics and help identifying wildlife species, as part of effort to combat illegal wildlife trade.

The project will further, given the complexity and interconnectedness nature of conservation efforts required in targeted landscapes (covering areas outside PAs as well), to bring together different directorates under and beyond DG KSDAE of MOEF, to communicate and coordinate their efforts at

management and control of Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT). For example, to control the impact of hunting practices, the Directorate of Conservation Areas will assess and examine the management of hunting parks and help develop harvesting systems that are aligned with the traditional wisdom.

Output 2.1: Strengthened SMART-RBM implementation in the framework of RBM (Resort Based Management) in targeted PAs and areas outside PAs with high conservation value with multi-stakeholder involvement. The expansion of the SMART-RBM system to also include areas outside PAs, will be developed following the assessment of the current status of forest patrolling and law enforcement in the respective landscapes to identify existing gaps in SMART implementation, in particular capacity of rangers and facilities and infrastructure required to enhance effectiveness of SMART-RBM patrols. Consequently, MIKE Site-based law enforcement capacity assessment will be undertaken in each landscape, a training plan developed and patrol officers trained to enhance the SMART-RBM system. The development of a high-risk poaching map and identification of vulnerable areas, will define the basis on which SMART-RBM patrol teams will prioritize patrol locations. Capacity to analyze and manage data arising from the SMART-RBM patrols will be improved, in particular protocols for data collection and analysis.

Output 2.2: A community patrol model is established, operationalized and integrated into the SMART-RBM system in target sites. In order to support the patrol effort, Ministerial Decree No. 56/2014 enables partnership with community-based ranger, which is called *Masyarakat Mitra Polhut* (MMP), under which communities can be recruited and trained to assist rangers to protect forests and wildlife, join patrols, undertake awareness-raising activities, and provide information about illegal activities. The MMP is established at the initiative of the community with endorsement from their village authority, and facilitated by the conservation authority in the respective location. The partnership with the community will add value in terms of bringing in traditional wisdom that support wildlife protection and law enforcement efforts. It will also promote the integration of the community patrol into the SMART-RBM system so as on the long-term to move towards a single integrated SMART-RBM system that includes both BKSDA rangers and community members.

Output 2.3: Increased local institutional capacity on Wildlife Genetic Assessment to support Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM). The project will continue to build on the work of ongoing GEF-6 project on Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade, that aims at strengthening the institutional capacity for wildlife forensics techniques by providing necessary equipment and expert support of Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and its national partner base (including the Eijkman Institute and TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network) to support the Indonesian law enforcement agencies. This project will expand this effort to the local level institutions, by targeting Universities and NGOs at the targeted sites namely in Aceh, Bengkulu and West Nusa Tenggara.

Outcome 3: Increased private sector funding and community engagement in biodiversity and species conservation

The project will attempt to mobilize the private sector as agents for environmental change. In this regard, GEF project will actively try to address the numerous barriers to expand private sector engagement in conservation, in particular to identify appropriate entry points to engage the private sector through facilitating training and capacity building and provision of technical support to recognize the business benefits of good environmental stewardship. Such efforts will build on and expand the current successes in commitment from major palm oil producers to ?zero-deforestation? palm oil production in, facilitating training and capacity building for small-holders that form the foundation of the supply chain; cooperation between the National Park Agency and the private sector in Kerinci-Seblat National park for water and environmental services, etc. This outcome will support the active engagement of the private sector in supporting species conservation practices (including reduction of human-wildlife conflict, promoting conservation best practices and establishment of corridors, partnering with local communities in community conservation and livelihood improvement

efforts and engaging in patrolling to reduce poaching and IWT. In addition, this outcome will support the promotion of community biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises to avoid biodiversity loss and lead to natural resources use sustainability as well as supporting innovative hunting practices, particular in Moyo island through increasing population of hunting animals and subsequent introduction of sustainable hunting practices based on agreed regulatory standards that financially benefit local communities. As part of this Outcome, an assessment of the social and economic impacts of ongoing Covid19 on vulnerable populations will be undertaken to map hotspots and develop plans for responding to and ensuring income recovery for affected vulnerable populations and target specific livelihood interventions to facilitate such recovery.

Output 3.1: Private sector partners actively engaged in environmentally-friendly practices Under this Output, the project will support partnerships between private sector-community-local government in order to create incentives for undertaking conservation-friendly activities through introduction of best practices. On the basis of the outcome of Outputs 1.3 (Planning of KEEs) and 1.1 (Development and implementation of Key species strategies and action plans) and the spatial mapping and planning of KEEs in the three pilot landscapes, this Output will support negotiations with private industrial plantations (e.g. oil palm and forest concessions) to agree on conservation measures (including in particular creation of corridors, improving biodiversity-friendly plantation and concession operations and monitoring) that needs to be instituted within the private industrial lands. A list of private concessions within the two landscapes sites at Ulu Mased and Seblat is provided in Table 3 in UNDP Project Document. The private concessionaries will be selected based on the following criteria: (i) location of concessionaries within the proposed KEE areas, and in particular the wildlife corridor areas; (ii) willingness to participate in conservation action and track record; and (iii) suitability based on completion of UNDP's Due Diligence requirement. This is to conserve key species and their habitats and to reduce or eliminate practices that are detrimental to the survival of such species.

Output 3.2: Incentive/reward system developed and implemented in private sector business planning to reduce/halt forest degradation and improve wildlife conservation in forest concessions. This project will support recognition of private sector support to species conservation efforts at the provincial level, initially as a trail, with the hope that this can be later extended nationally. For example, the Governor can provide yearly awards to private sector operating in its territory that have contributed to conservation efforts to conserve the elephant and/or tiger as part of their business operations.

Output 3.3. Innovative mechanisms that promote sustainable traditional hunting practices by integrating local wisdom and experiences to generate revenues for local communities (particularly in Moyo landscape) Traditionally, people have hunted the Javan deer (*Rusa timorensis*) and in the context of the project, it is proposed to select appropriate species (1-2) and pilot community breeding, rehabilitation and introduction of species to the wild with the intent of creating a sufficiently large and stable population to promote sustainable use of wildlife resources and selective trophy hunting, the proceeds of which can be channeled to local communities to create incentives for conservation. This will necessitate extensive biological and economic feasibility assessment and preliminary studies to assess suitability of species, specific forest locations and communities to promote the breeding and reintroductions, habitat improvements, defining viable population numbers before harvest and hunting is open, harvest times and harvest takes, etc. GEF funds will not be used for captive breeding, ex-situ conservation and trophy hunting, and any investment on the activity will either be funded by the government or private sector and the operation itself, is expected to be self-financing. This will require establishing scientific monitoring protocols that are overseen and monitored by scientific experts.

Output 3.4: Community-based biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises promoted for sustainable use of natural resources and avoid biodiversity loss. To address the lack of opportunities for alternative livelihoods for rural communities and stem the impacts of unsustainable

practices, this Output will work towards improving direct financial benefits from biological resources by engaging communities and the private sector in promotion of economically important biodiversity-friendly livelihoods and business enterprises within the three landscapes. Creation of new and/or enhancing existing value chains will be the strategy to secure local livelihoods. Special investments will be targeted to livelihoods and enterprises that can directly benefit women and disadvantaged groups. To promote this activity, the project will undertake inventories, evaluation and profiling of existing biodiversity-friendly enterprises (agricultural products, NTFPs, ecotourism) to (i) create databases for best practice biodiversity-friendly enterprises; (ii) recognize these practices/operations and provide necessary support for their development; and (iii) use them for knowledge-sharing and learning for details of procedures for establishing biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises. A potential menu of livelihood options is presented in Table 4 of the UNDP Project Document. Community grants for co-investment in biodiversity-friendly micro-small-medium enterprises (MSMEs) involving at least five existing or new community associations/organizations in each landscape will be organized and/or existing ones supported, to initiate collective production and marketing of biodiversity-friendly products, in partnership with private institutional buyers. The selection criteria must ensure gender equality and women's empowerment. The project will directly support co-investment schemes to establish biodiversity-friendly MSMEs and seek to specifically ensure that vulnerable communities that are affected by COVID-19 pandemic and face risks from emergence of future zoonotic disease are targeted. The latter will entail an assessment of the social and economic impacts of ongoing COVID-19 on vulnerable populations and climate risks as part of the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) preparation, map hotspots and develop plans for those affected communities in responding to and ensuring income recovery that target specific livelihood interventions.

The grants for community activities (including in Components 1 and 2) will build on lessons from the GEF-EPASS project that has established guidelines for outlining the selection procedure, fund disbursement and reporting. UNDP will work with IP to develop a project specific SOP/technical guideline to administer and govern small grants to local community-based or NGO. The SOP/technical guidelines will also include UNDP's CSO engagement process along with IP's policies and procedures. Transparency, accountability and impartiality are the important values to be applied in the selection process of grantees. UNDP's project assurance representative will sit as observer in the selection of the grantees and ensure due diligence to oversee the grant administration and ensure minimum fiduciary standards of fund utilization and reporting are practiced. This will be ensured through the Annual Work Planning (AWP) process, through verification of supporting documents at the time of fund requisition and expenditure reporting, spot checks, NIM audit, field monitoring and interaction with the grantees.

Outcome 4: Effective knowledge management, gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation for key species conservation enhanced

The goals of Outcome 4 are: (i) improving knowledge and information collection and management systems to enhance awareness about best practices on conservation of land and other natural systems for threatened species and their associated habitats through communication, documentation and dissemination; (ii) supporting the strengthening policies and programs that support conservation and sustainable use at a landscape level for threatened species; (iii) ensuring gender considerations are mainstreamed into natural resources planning and management at a landscape level; (iv) monitoring and evaluating project investments to ensure that these are meeting project outcomes and contribute to Indonesia's conservation and ongoing development agendas for protection of threatened species and their habitats; and (v) contribute to the knowledge generation and dissemination across GWP partner countries as well as benefit from the knowledge generated through wide network of partners coordinated by GWP.

One of the main outcomes of the project will be to contribute to the GWP's overall impact, including specifically to learn from other country programs, initiatives and evaluations. In this respect the project will ensure that lessons and best practices are made available through the formal knowledge management platforms created for sharing lessons across GWP countries as well as through other means of communications with relevant countries to share information of IWT and other common aspects.

Output 4.1: Knowledge Management and Communications, Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented. The implementation of the Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy (Annex 13 of UNDP Project Document) and Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan (Annex 12 of UNDP Project Document) will help create bridges between the stakeholders from the grass-roots to the provincial, district and community levels to document best practices and results of the project in terms of management of multiple use landscapes in support of conservation of threatened species and biodiversity at the project landscape level. It will also ensure the flow of information, exchange of ideas and implementation and mainstreaming of gender in community-based conservation practice and sustainable natural resources management. Annex 13 of UNDP Project Document also provides a list of indicative knowledge management and communication tools for the project. It also intends to develop among stakeholders ownership to the goals of the project of shared knowledge, experiences, inputs and ideas for effective action. An objective the gender analysis and mainstreaming action plan (Annex 12) is to enhance the role of women in conservation-based actions by providing for their voice to be heard in the decision making process related to conservation, sustainable resource management, livelihood from and local to national level activities.

Output 4.2: Harmonized information management system to integrate lessons from the biological landscapes and user friendly operational. This Output will complement and build on existing information management systems established under the on-going GEF project in Indonesia, in particular the GEF IWT, Tiger and EPASS projects. The IWT project has developed a specific database related to law enforcement that provides intelligence/cybercrime analyses covering all IWT priority species and supported by protocols for information sharing. The GEF Tiger project aims to establish a tiger, prey and forest habitat monitoring information management system and the GEF EPASS project has developed an island wide biodiversity monitoring system for PAs. In this regard, this Output will establish information collection standards that are gender and socially inclusive and build skills of staff for information management and use of mobile applications and enhance server facilities at KSDAE and Provincial BKSDAs.

Output 4.3: Knowledge Management and gender mainstreaming contribute to sharing of learning and advance replication and scaling up of gender sensitive biodiversity management approaches elsewhere in the country. In order to actively promote the integrated KEE approach for conservation of threatened species, as well as innovative approaches to conservation, sustainable land and industrial plantation, IWT and HWC conflict management, and sustainable livelihoods, a set of recommendations that can guide and influence future provincial and later national level plans, programs and practices will be developed. Consultations with stakeholders from government, research organizations, CSOs and others would be expanded to further assess needs and gaps in policy outreach and advocacy. Additionally, as part of the GWP, the project will share lessons and best practices, including on forensics, and benefit from similar experiences in other countries through various mechanisms instituted under the GWP/MSP. Sharing of lessons will be achieved by making available knowledge management products, reports and publications and monitoring results with the GWP global platform. Project staff will also participate in GWP events, annual lesson sharing and IWT networks. A number of KM products will be developed, including (i) technical reports, publications, policy guidance notes; (ii) documentation of traditional wisdom; (iii) introduction of public engagement pages on national and provincial websites and social media platforms; (iv) a replication and scaling up strategy; (v) an implementers manual and lessons learned guide for conservation of threatened species

in large multiple use landscapes; and (vi) end of project seminar to disseminate best practices and experiences.

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

The proposed project is aligned to GEF-7 Biodiversity focal area: (i) objective 1 and program 2a (BD-1-2a): *Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through global wildlife program to prevent extinction of known threatened species*; and (ii) Objective 2, Program 7 (BD-2-7) - *Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species by Improving financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate*. In terms of BD-1-2a (GWP), The project is proposed as a child project under the Global Wildlife Program (GWP). The project intends to stabilize wildlife populations (particularly of key threatened species such as the Sumatran elephant, Sumatran tiger and yellow-crested cockatoo) and enhance habitat resilience through spatial planning and zoning of threatened species landscapes as the first step to ensure that production landscapes that include oil palm plantations, forest concessions and other production systems do not inadvertently impact on these species habitats. This will entail working with the production sectors to adjust production practices (including setting aside critical spaces for corridors) that will have a significant impact on conservation. The project will support provincial policies and practices that are conducive to protection of these threatened species habitats and provide technical support, training and best practices for implementation of such measures and other mechanisms that could incentivize landowners to change current practices that may be degrading species and habitats. Additionally, the project will support activities to ensure species resilience by attempting to reduce HWC through habitat interventions and improving farmer mechanisms to cope and manage conflict. As a measure to reduce wildlife trafficking, anti-poaching SMART RMB patrols will be strengthened and extended to cover landscapes beyond the PAs. It will also promote and strengthen partnerships with local communities to involve them in patrols to minimize poaching and illegal trade and reduce demand for wildlife products by outreach programs and improved DNA forensic capacity at regional level to strengthen prosecutions. The intent is to minimize and/or prevent the loss or extinction of threatened species through on-the-ground conservation efforts, strengthening surveillance, enforcement and prosecutions. It also aims to enhance sustainable natural resources management, livelihood diversification, sustainable agricultural systems and promotion of small scale enterprises in threatened species habitats that will ensure adequate incomes to local communities and promote food security as means to ensure support for conservation

In terms of BD.2-7, the project will attempt to address the drivers of habitat loss, by focussing efforts at threatened species protection by promoting the mainstreaming biodiversity conservation (and threat reduction) into forestry, private plantation, forest concessionary and other development sectors, which are key sectors negatively impacting biodiversity in the country. As part of this effort, the project will focus on improving and changing production practices to be more biodiversity-friendly through capacity building, training and incentives to change current practices that degrade biodiversity. Without the GEF project, it is likely that there will be loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the production areas. The project will also establish public-private partnerships with the businesses, thus, unlocking non-public sources of financing for biodiversity conservations. The outcome of the project would be to: (i) improve management of remaining high value forests within the landscapes, including in plantation and production sectors through improved incentives mechanisms that encourage private sector investments and support for their conservation; and (ii) reduce direct loss of critical biodiversity through more sustainable production and environmentally-friendly production practices.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Baseline projects as well as other contributions to the project's baseline and co-financing are given in *UNDP Project Document Section IV (Results and Partnerships)* for each project component, and *Section IX (Financial Planning and Management)*.

The indicative co-financing for the project has been confirmed with a total of USD **51,000,526** (see Table C above). GEF resources will be used to address efforts in developing an enabling framework for integrated management of production landscapes in the country including legislation, policy and institutional mechanisms for conservation and resource management. This will be done through the provision of incremental funding to add on to investments already being made by project partners. The project preparation phase has also engaged stakeholders, developed a shared vision and initiated steps towards the removal of barriers for effective implementation. The project can therefore, be considered entirely incremental above the baseline situation.

The GEF increment, builds on learning from previous and on-going projects, but goes beyond a business as usual approach as follows: (i) the previous projects have mostly focused only on the established Protected Areas despite the fact that wildlife corridors expand beyond the boundary of defined PAs. Hence, this project will fill this gap by adopting a KEE approach as the critical habitat of key important species lies beyond PAs. However, with relatively limited available resources as compared to the extent of much needed conserved area (in terms of budget and human resources), GEF investment is necessary to stimulate an improved KEE process alongside with government's resources; (ii) undertaking a much more comprehensive approach to the application of the KEE process (which is the Government's formal approach to management of large threatened species conservation landscapes, beyond protected areas) in that the approaches that have been initiated in Ulu Masen and Seblat landscapes are very narrowly focused on very limited parts of these key species habitats, rather than more comprehensively on the full range of threatened species habitat in these two locations that is critical to conserve as much of the Sumatran elephant and Sumatran tiger range necessary to ensure the survival of these two species; (iii) supporting a more comprehensive management planning in the KEE landscapes that will include all major stakeholders (forest protection and production areas, forest concessions, private commercial plantation companies, etc.); (iv) focusing on enhancing the capacity of the KEE Management Forums which are currently weak and have limited skills and capacity for undertaking integrated planning at the KEE level; (v) supporting the participation of Indigenous People (as defined through the CCEP) and ensuring application of FPIC principles; (vi) establishing an information management, reporting and grievance management system to ensure feedback and conflict resolution; and (vii) establishing linkages with non-GEF green funding programs to ensure financial sustainability of community investments. Additional incremental values lies in building regional capacity for DNA forensic analysis to ensure more rapid response to monitoring, enforcement and prosecution related to poaching and IWT, as well as establishing collaborative arrangements with regional countries to address IWT related issues.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The GEF increment builds on the existing programs undertaken by the Government of Indonesia for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecosystem services, sustainable land and forest management. In the alternative scenario, the project will enable removal of systemic and institutional barriers for integrated planning and management of production landscapes through (i) strengthened institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks that incorporate biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services considerations into sectoral and provincial land use planning, (ii) strengthened national capacity for integrated land use planning with biodiversity mainstreamed through OECM mechanisms for areas outside protected areas, (iii) effective operationalization of an integrated planning and management approach in three production landscapes in the country with biodiversity compatible production and improved agricultural land restoration in place, (iv) an effective integrated landscape management supporting key ecosystem service (i.e. water) and biodiversity of global significance and reduction of threats and causes of loss of species, (v) biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed into the agricultural, tourism, forestry, plantation and other key sectors, supporting the reduction of key threats to globally

and regionally threatened ecosystems and species, and (vi) knowledge management for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, plantation and agricultural productivity is captured and shared, encouraging ongoing and widespread implementation. The proposed project also generates GEBs by contributing to Aichi Targets #11 and 14 and Sustainable Development Goals of 15.2, 15.5 and 15.9.

The global benefits that will be delivered include improved management effectiveness of around 880,000 hectares of lands (including existing PAs covering 81,845 hectares, around 740,000 hectares under and other effective area-based conservation measures, of which about 60,000 hectares set-aside as wildlife corridor and/or under conservation-friendly practices in private plantations and forest concessionaries), improved agricultural productivity and environmentally-friendly livelihood activities for local communities. Refer Table 1 below for GEB benefits:

Table 1: Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Baseline	Alternative to be put in place	Project impact including GEBs
<p>Limited understanding of conservation needs, threats and status for conservation of key species at landscape level.</p> <p>Management plans of forest area adjacent to the protected areas do not yet incorporate key species conservation resulting in the habitat fragmentation and degradation thus isolation of PAs from the surrounding areas.</p>	<p>Key stakeholders and departments engaged in collaborative landscapes partnerships where the key Species Strategy and Action Plans are integrated into their management plans</p> <p>Standardized protocols for management and monitoring of key species support increased understanding of their conservation status and improved effectiveness of conservation actions.</p>	<p>Integrated management of globally-significant key species conservation covering 740,000 ha (the latter excluding PAs and plantation areas under improved conservation management) in three landscapes (Seblat, Ulu Masen and Moyo)</p> <p>Improved management effectiveness of 81,845 ha in five PAs</p> <p>60,000 hectares of forests and forest lands set aside as wildlife corridor and/or under conservation for key species</p> <p>Stable and improved populations of key threatened species (all Critically Endangered: Sumatran Tiger, Sumatran Elephant, Yellow-Crested Cockatoo)</p>

<p>Declining populations of key species and increasing threats to their habitats.</p> <p>Site-level management is predominant, with little consideration of management at a landscape scale.</p> <p>Limited financial incentives for conducting land and habitat management in a way that benefits key threatened species conservation</p> <p>Human-wildlife conflict is common in areas buffering and connecting PAs.</p> <p>Limited engagement of private sector in the landscape conservation programme.</p>	<p>Focused conservation programs for the key threatened species and the integration of conservation programmes into the management plans in other land-use types bordering the PAs, thus, providing an integrated set of actions for key threatened species conservation.</p> <p>Innovative and technically-sound interventions to support key threatened species conservation at a landscape-scale.</p> <p>Communities act as stewards for key threatened species landscapes, adopting eco-friendly land management that provides livelihood benefits, improves quality, extent and condition of key threatened species habitats and promotes human-wildlife coexistence.</p> <p>Effective private sector engagement provides sustainable co-financing solutions to maintain community involvement and provide long-term livelihoods benefits.</p>	<p>50% decrease in human-wildlife conflict reported due to HWC</p> <p>At least 6 forest concessionary business plans effectively implemented for conservation outcomes with 50 % increase in funding</p> <p>Increased crime investigations conducted using DNA analysis that facilitates prosecution of wildlife offences</p> <p>Improved awareness of community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders of IWT, KEE and threatened species conservation threats and opportunities for their management</p>
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7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project will address sustainability as follows:

Financial sustainability will be achieved through ensuring that the OECM concept is tried and tested in the 3 sites that bring both the financial resources of the provincial governments and private oil palm

companies, forest concessions and other development sectors in support of conservation. The project will demonstrate the benefits of conservation friendly new private sector business models that recognize the full range of environmental ecosystem services provided by OECM managed landscapes and their attendant ecosystems. Additionally, the project will support community livelihood and value chains that can provide a good model for promoting long-term community support for conservation, while enjoying the economic benefits of conservation-friendly enterprises. The project will also support development of market linkages for sustainable forest and agriculture products and services, ecotourism and local handicrafts and establishment of 'brand' labels will ensure financial sustainability of local livelihoods that can provide economic benefits. The project will investigate support for establishment of Community level revolving funds that will help to financially sustain and expand investments beyond the project period and support green certification of biological landscape products and services to improve sustainability and value addition and train local entrepreneurs and enterprises. Implementation of such models through carefully developed business plans could lead to a diversification of funding base from sources such as ecotourism, non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and other mechanisms, when these becomes available. Further Output 3.4 will support efforts to attract non-GEF resources through a promising number of financial instruments that have been evaluated by BIOFIN. These can be one or more of the following, depending on the assessment of their feasibility, including in particular the BIOFIN identified prioritized financial solutions for biodiversity, such as green-financing initiatives of Islamic funds for biodiversity and environment (including zakat, waqf, sadaqa and infaq), ecological fiscal transfers (EFT), green sukuk, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), crowdfunding and optimization of village funds^[2]. The lessons from previous project was that community engagement was entirely dependent of GEF funds over a short-term period of the project, but that ensuring sustainability is dependent on a much longer-term engagement and availability of resources to enable communities to develop sustainable livelihoods and business enterprises that need time to develop.

Institutional sustainability will be improved capacity development and learning by doing within the three project sites. Provincial institutions such as Provincial BKSDA, provincial government sector agencies, OECM management forums, etc.), local government, customary communities, civil society organizations and local community groups, will cooperate with private sector entities to bring about an integrated OECM approach and consequently benefit from improved cooperation and sharing of responsibilities. Overall, this would facilitate establishment of alliances for conservation and sustainable use of landscape resources that can continue beyond the project period if properly developed and nurtured. To facilitate capacity building the project will support the development and operationalization of tailored training and capacity building to enhance the skills of the private sector companies and provincial governments in environmentally-friendly plantation development, forest concession management and other sector operations. In addition local communities will have enhanced skills in ecotourism, sustainable livelihoods and management of smallholder plantations as well as skills and capacity for small-scale local entrepreneurship development. The building of coordination structures at the landscape level (such as multi-stakeholder OECM Management Forums with decision-

making power) will help improve institutional support and hopefully long-term sustainability. As part of the replication strategy, the project will seek to disseminate the results of the project experiences regionally and nationally, and with the support of the KSDAE work towards institutionalization of these coordination and OECM implementation mechanisms throughout the country.

Social sustainability will be improved through the strengthening of multi-stakeholder participation in the target sites. In addition, the community participation in the OECM management forum can facilitate community involvement in the decision-making process and ensure that activities are socially acceptable. A GRM system is also envisaged that would enable the resolution of any social conflicts that may emerge. The Knowledge Management and Communication Framework (see Annex 13 of UNDP Project Document) will facilitate creation of awareness and benefits of the integrated OECM approach. The Framework for Implementation of Essential Ecosystem Areas based on existing steps for planning and Implementation of OECMs (see Annex 9 of UNDP Project Document) is expected to ensure adequate consultation and participatory decision making to ensure that project activities are detailed in collaboration with local communities, so that extensive consultation including all affected groups is undertaken prior to delineation of landscape areas for OECM management and its zoning so as to avoid excessive community resource use areas or to improve the management of such uses. Social sustainability will also be achieved by strengthening of community institutions, ensuring their active participation in planning and implementation of conservation and sustainable natural resources management and improving community capacity for decision-making and management of natural resources.

Environmental sustainability will be achieved through efforts to ensure that biodiversity and habitats outside PAs are managed in a biodiversity-friendly manner consort with the effective and integrated managed of the varied activities within the broader multi-use landscapes. The project intends to support a coordinated effort with the support of the stakeholders within the landscape to support improved protected area management, sustainable forest and land management, private sector participation in development of new, environmentally sustainable plantation industry and forest concession plans so as to ensure environmental sustainability. By involving a multitude of stakeholders and economic interests within these landscapes, the project will try to bring in a more sustainable management regime that can ensure environmental sustainability. Through such an integrated management approach it is anticipated that threats to key species and habitats could be reduced or managed as well as to control poaching and wildlife trade. The environmental sustainability of the captive breeding and sustainable use of wildlife resources is governed by clearly defining regulations for sustainable harvest and hunting including population thresholds in the wild, harvest seasons and numbers, harvest and hunting methods and locations, hunting trophy rates and revenues to be channeled to the conservation area and local communities, health aspects linked to zoonosis, etc. A robust monitoring program will be established to assess the health of the selected hunting species to determine harvest and hunting limits, recuperation rates, ex-situ breeding rates, etc. and thus justify the environmental and ecological sustainability of the activity.

Innovation: The project design is innovative in several ways. First, it proposes to pilot some of the first programs in Indonesia for integrated landscape and management planning in large biologically important landscapes for species conservation, in particular for areas outside PAs. This approach, called Essential Ecosystems Areas (KEE) sets in motion a defined step-by-step process that ensures active participation of all relevant stakeholders in planning, decision-making and management to ensure that conservation is integrated into production landscapes outside of the PA network. It is particularly innovative, and different from other landscape approaches for the following reasons; (i) it is the formally agreed approach of the Government of Indonesia for management of landscapes; (ii) it delegates decisions regarding application of the KEE approach to the local level (district or provincial administration) to ensure local political support and legalization by the Governor; (iii) it clearly defines a consultative process (within defined timeframes) for identification of the KEE landscape; (iv) sets out the stakeholder coordination arrangements, partnerships and collaboration through a multi-stakeholder management forums; (v) it supports a balanced approach between conservation, sustainable resource use and community livelihoods so as to ensure benefits are wide spread; (vi) defines responsibilities and outcomes at different steps (area definition, conservation, ecosystem recovery and sustainable use) in the guidelines; (vii) defines budgetary options for support to KEE (including from provincial government budgets; regional expenditure, private sector funding, green financing, etc.); (viii) ensures corporate social and environmental responsibility; and (ix) defines a system for reporting, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. The innovation is further demonstrated by ensuring an ecology-based zonation by using a patch-matrix model for biodiversity conservation, taking account of landscape ecology, inter-connectedness, vegetation zoning, regional land-use planning, nature and cultural landscape integration, etc. (i.e. landscape planning). It is also innovative because it would seek to link corridors and forest protection as part of a larger effort to improve biodiversity conservation outcomes and improve connectivity of individual parts of the larger biological landscape. It will also serve as a pilot to develop and test sustainable financing mechanisms at the local level (community or village level) to improve incentives for community engagement in conservation, including establishment of local level revolving funds, accommodation surcharges, etc.

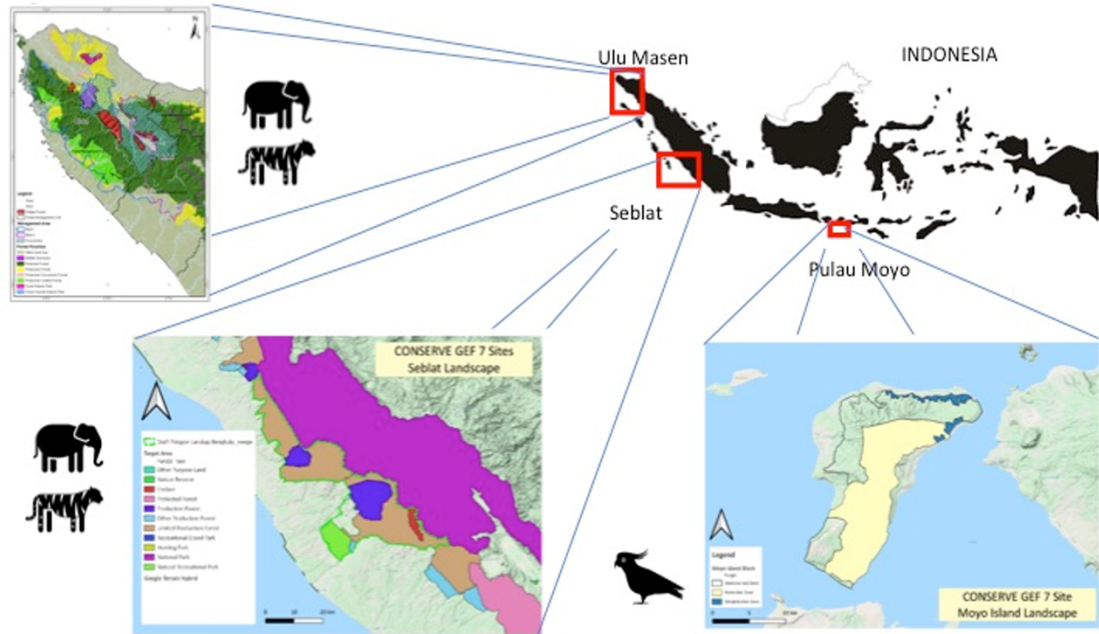
Potential for scaling up: The project will provide integrated OECM models that can provide the learning and experiences to enable up-scaling in the Indonesia. Lessons and best practices will be shared including making available knowledge management products, reports and publications and monitoring results through the GWP platform. The development and application of biodiversity-friendly guidelines for application in palm oil plantations, forest concessions and tourism industry can help promote new business models that can be applied by the private sector. Lessons learnt from the demonstration sites can be disseminated widely to help generate demand throughout the country. The Project will also try to attract private sector and government budgetary resources with objective of raising additional investments that will fund and expand models within and outside of the targeted landscapes. The replication and scaling up strategy to be developed (Output 4.3) will assess sustainable financial and institutional arrangements for scaling up, support identification of new biological corridor sites, develop a best practice manual and conduct dissemination events to encourage uptake of integrated OECM management approaches in other sites. In particular activities to be undertaken as part of the effort of scaling up are reflected in Output 4.3.

[2] *Zakat*: supported by obligatory contribution by wealthy Muslims that is available for the economically insecure communities; *Waqf*: charitable trust created by legal actions of donors to transfer physical assets or cash to benefit the general public; *Sadaqa*: Voluntary charity for small infrastructure, water supply, crops and small local business; *Infaq*: type of charity in Islam that is given without any expectation of reward or return; *Green Sukuk*: leveraged private finance for green sustainable projects; ETI: fiscal transfers for environmental and ecological initiatives through revenue-sharing arrangements between various levels of government; Crowdfunding: It allows individuals to contribute directly to, and invest in biodiversity-related activities.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

(Disclaimer: ?The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.?) ? Additional maps with geo-coordinates in Annex E.



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

GWP components	GWP program outcomes	Key project contributions to GWP outcomes	Key project targets

<p><u>Component 1</u> Conserve wildlife and enhance habitat resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stabilize or increase in populations of, and area occupied by, wildlife at program sites -Areas of landscapes and terrestrial/marine protected areas under improved practices and management effectiveness (METT for PAs) -Formal agreements signed to increase connectivity of landscapes and establish transnational conservation areas -Strengthened long-term partnerships, governance, and finance frameworks for PAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enhanced management of the target landscapes including PAs and the surrounding forest under different management options through OECMs (Output 1.3) -Strengthened policy, procedures, institutions and partnerships for managing protection of habitats at landscape level within and outside of PAs (Output 1.2) -Sensitization of local, provincial and national government to support mainstreaming of key threatened species conservation and build political will for more attention on managing and connecting significant key threatened species habitats (Outputs 1.1, 1.3 and 2.3) - Capacity-building of state, district and community-level institutions to support conservation of key threatened species and their habitats (Output 1.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -At least 740,000 hectares (excluding protected areas covered under Indicator 3 and Private Plantations covered under Indicator 12) of biological landscapes under improved management through establishment and improved management of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) through existing KEE mechanism -Average 15% increase in METT dscores Protected Areas created or under improved management and sustainable use -At least 3 key action plans for each threatened species for tiger, elephant and yellow crested Cockatoo implemented within project sites -At least five instruments (update/creation of provincial decrees for establishment of KEEs; establishment of KEE Forums; KEE management body in place, establishment of budgetary norms/procedures for financing KEE actions, FMU guidelines, Village Fund use procedures, etc.) for improving biodiversity outcomes within the biological landscapes developed and adopted - Key species population densities stable or increasing from baseline values for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sumatran tiger 2. Sumatran elephant 3. Yellow-crested cockatoo
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<p><u>Component 2</u> Promote wildlife-based and resilient economies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased access to finance for enterprises that support wildlife-based economy (WBE) -Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to develop WBE and sustainable use activities -Increased participation of communities in conservation compatible rural enterprises and WBE jobs -Additional livelihood activities established -Increased Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) strategies and site interventions deployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovative solutions for preventing and managing HWC deployed at identified hotspots within project landscapes, and increased adoption of land use and habitat management techniques to minimize potential for conflicts (Output 1.4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -At least 50% decrease in human-wildlife conflict reported and reduction of agricultural crops and cattle loss reported due to HWC -At least 6 additional forest concessionary business plans effectively implemented for conservation outcomes with 50 % increase in funding -At least 15% average increase in income for 75% of participating households based on action plans for improved business models agreed and under implementation initiated
<p><u>Component 3</u> Combat wildlife trafficking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved access to and use of actionable information, data, and intelligence through secure sharing mechanisms -Improved enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime (site-based law enforcement). -Increased use of financial investigations and specialized techniques applied to other serious crime -Decreased number of target species poached (i.e. use of SMART tools) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-poaching patrolling utilizing improved SMART-RBM patrol system (Output 2.1) - Innovative solutions by engaging local community to minimize poaching, retaliatory killing and illegal trade in key threatened species (Output 2.2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased frequency of SMART AND Community patrols/year -At least 60% of the DNA-based investigations originating from the three provinces is undertaken by the new capacitated local laboratories -80% average decrease in illegal activities detected from baseline

<p><u>Component 4</u> Reduce demand</p>	<p>-Improved awareness of wildlife crime through campaigns and advocacy -Increased number of tools used to advocate against consumption of illicit wildlife products and promote ethical behavior</p>	<p>- Communication strategy and outreach (Output 4.1)</p>	<p>-At least twenty good practice in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and disseminated nationally and adapted -At least 60% (of which at least 40% women) of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and behavior change for biodiversity outcomes</p>
<p><u>Component 5</u> Coordinate and enhance learning</p>	<p>-Strengthened Public-private partnerships for promoting wildlife-based economies -Improved coordination among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the GWP -Increased global policy dialogue and engagement on IWT and wildlife for sustainable development -Enhanced GWP management and monitoring platform</p>	<p>- Facilitate coordination and cooperation among key stakeholders including regional level coordination targeting specific species (Outputs 1.1 and 1.3) - Knowledge management to identify, document and share project best practices and lessons learned between project landscapes, and across the Global Wildlife Program (Output 4.3)</p>	<p>-Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by 10 points in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard from baseline values for the three OECMs -At least 60% (of which at least 40% women) of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and behavior change for biodiversity outcomes</p>

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Consultations were conducted during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) stage with key stakeholders. Initial stakeholder analysis during the Concept stage was followed up with consultation during the PPG stage in terms of the design of the project. During the PPG stage, the stakeholder analysis was updated and elaborated following consultations undertaken by international and national consultants at the landscape sites and with the national and provincial governments addressing both institutional stakeholders in the context of their statutory involvement in the project, and more broadly for non-governmental stakeholders including natural resource-dependent communities. A number of landscape level stakeholder workshops were conducted to obtain the perspective of the different stakeholders during the period September 2019 through November 2020. A number of bilateral meetings with future partners were also conducted. A series of inception workshops were conducted in Jakarta and the three provinces between to discuss the project design and reach general consensus on project outcomes, outputs, activities and institutional arrangements for the project. See Table 7 of UNDP Project Document for listing of consultations. The key stakeholders who will participate in the project is mentioned in Section II, Part 1a (2) of this document. Also refer to **Annex 4** of UNDP Project Document. The list of stakeholders consulted has been downloaded in PIMS.

Alignment with relevant policies: This plan is in accordance with the GEF policy on stakeholder engagement, GEF policy on gender equality, GEF principles and guidelines on engagement with indigenous peoples, GEF agency minimum requirements on environmental and social safeguards, GEF guidelines on implementation of public involvement, UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, and the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2021).

Stakeholder analysis: The stakeholder analysis aimed to identify the key stakeholders related to the project and assess their roles, responsibilities, and interests in the CONSERVE project in Indonesia. The key stakeholders and their roles are summarized in the Stakeholder Table (see Project Document Annex 4 ? Stakeholder Engagement Plan).

Stakeholder engagement during the project preparation (PPG) phase: Since the PPG team started working on the project in mid 2019, more than 20 meetings and/or workshops, over 10 days site visits, face-to-face interviews, a number of telephone interviews and consultations, women and men mixed or separate group consultations and various stakeholders during the preparation of the project. Refer Table 7 of UNDP Project Document for list of consultations conducted during the PPG phase..

Stakeholder engagement during the project implementation phase: Based on the above-mentioned consultations, experiences from GEF5 and GEF6 projects in Indonesia, and GEF policy on stakeholder engagement, the following stakeholder engagement plan for the project implementation phase has been developed (see table below):

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Key Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities / mandate	Proposed role in the project and involvement mechanism
<p>Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE) > Secretariat of DG KSDAE</p>	<p>? Executive oversight of integrated policy formulation /planning.</p> <p>? Formulation of policies, implementing policies, preparation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria, coordination and synchronization of the implementing policies in the field of managing conservation areas, conservation of species and genetic biodiversity both <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i>, utilization of environmental services and collaborative management of the area, and management of essential ecosystems;</p> <p>? Implementation of technical guidance and supervision of the implementation of affairs in the management of conservation areas, conservation of species and genetic biodiversity both <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i>, utilization of environmental services and collaborative management area, and management of essential ecosystems in the area;</p> <p>? Evaluating and reporting the management of conservation areas, conservation of species and genetic biodiversity both <i>in situ</i> and <i>situ</i>, utilization of environmental services and collaborative management of the area, and management essential ecosystems;</p> <p>? Tthe administration of the Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems; and</p> <p>? The implementation of other functions given by the Minister.</p>	<p>Implementing entities Provide policy guidance on the overall project implementation Communicate and develop consensus with GEF focal point regarding various issues such as Project site selection criteria?s, monitoring and evaluation and decision making</p> <p>Building consensus and mutual agreement among MOEF bureaus</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Undertake overall coordination of implementation and M and E for DITJEN KSDAE and reporting to oversight agencies.</p> <p>Facilitate synergy and mainstreaming in DG KSDAE wide program operations (cross sectoral); support sharing and lessons learning with other regions and sectors.</p> <p>Coordination and synchronization of the implementation of policies for project implementation</p>

<p><u>Directorates and Working Unit under DG KSDAE:</u></p> <p>> Directorate of Biodiversity conservation (KKH)</p>	<p>? Formulation of policies, and implementing policies, coordination and synchronization in the field of implementing international conventions, preservation of natural plant and animal species, utilization of natural plant and animal species, development of genetic resources, as well as biological safety of genetically engineered products;</p> <p>? Drafting norms, standards, procedures and criteria providing technical guidance and evaluating the implementation in the field of international conventions, preservation of natural plant and animal species, utilization of natural plant and animal species, development of genetic resources, and biological safety of genetically engineered products;</p> <p>? Supervising implementation of the affairs of utilizing natural plant species and wildlife, developing genetic resources, as well as biological safety of genetic engineering products in the regions; and</p>	<p>Representing the DG of KSDAE in terms of project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Lead coordination amongst technical directorates under DG KSDAE</p> <p>Communicating with GEF focal and building consensus in term of Project design and implementation including Project site selection Criteria</p> <p>Serve as technical secretariat to Project Board and provide direct assistance to the DG KSDAE.</p> <p>Enter into agreements with responsible partners for delivery of outputs.</p>
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<p>> Directorate of Conservation Areas (KK)</p>	<p>? Formulation and implementation of policies, technical guidance, and evaluation of technical guidance in the management of conservation areas.</p> <p>? Formulating and implementing policies in the areas of management planning, controlling and evaluating management performance, restoring ecosystems, and fostering buffer zones for nature reserves, wildlife reserves, national parks, nature tourism parks, grand forest parks, and hunting parks;</p> <p>? Preparation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria in the field of management planning</p> <p>? Controlling and evaluating management performance, ecosystem restoration, and fostering the buffer zone of the great forest park;</p> <p>? Providing technical guidance and evaluating the implementation of technical guidance in the areas of management planning, controlling and evaluating management performance, restoring ecosystems, and fostering buffer zones for nature reserves, wildlife reserves, national parks, natural tourism parks, grand forest parks, and hunting parks;</p> <p>? Implementation of supervision over the implementation of management planning affairs, controlling and evaluating management performance, ecosystem recovery, and fostering buffer zone management of major forest parks in the area;</p>	<p>Coordinate with BKSDA at provincial level and national park manager in term of project implementation related to the conservation areas management</p> <p>Provide support in development/updating of policies to establish/improve the management of conservation areas such as Moyo hunting park and conservation of elephant natural heritage in Seblat and Seulawah-Ulu Masen in Aceh Province</p> <p>Under coordination with Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation representing DG KSDAE for project monitoring and evaluation</p>
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<p>> Directorate of Essential Ecosystem Management (BPPE)</p>	<p>? Formulation of policies and implementing policies, policy coordination and synchronization and preparation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria in the field of patterning and perpetuation of essential ecosystem areas, mangrove conservation, conservation of wetlands, conservation of karst areas, management of wildlife parks, wildlife natural heritages, and areas of high conservation value;</p> <p>? Implementation of technical guidance, evaluation and supervising of the implementation of technical guidance in the fields of patterning and perpetuation of areas of essential ecosystems, mangrove conservation, conservation of wetlands, conservation of karst areas, management of wildlife parks, wildlife natural heritages, and areas of high conservation value;</p>	<p>Key implementing partner. Serves on Project Board and Technical Advisory Committee Provide policy and technical guidance and coordination for patterning and perpetuating of Essential ecosystem areas (KEE) which is important for some project site in Bengkulu and Aceh province, as most of the forest complex with elephant habitat is outside conservation areas, therefore this essential ecosystem scheme is needed in these regions.</p> <p>Together with other directorates involve in project monitoring and evaluation</p>
<p>> Directorate of Configuration and Information on Nature Conservation (PIKA) ?</p>	<p>? Formulating and implementing policies in the areas of management planning, controlling and evaluating management performance, restoring ecosystems, and fostering buffer zones for nature reserves, wildlife reserves, national parks, nature tourism parks, grand forest parks, and hunting parks;</p> <p>? Preparation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria in the field of management planning,</p> <p>? Controlling and evaluating management performance, ecosystem restoration, and fostering the buffer zone of the great forest park;</p> <p>? Providing technical guidance and evaluating the implementation of technical guidance in the areas of management planning, controlling and evaluating management performance, restoring ecosystems, and fostering buffer zones for nature reserves, wildlife reserves, national parks, natural tourism parks, grand forest parks, and hunting parks;</p> <p>? Implementation of supervision over the implementation of management planning affairs, controlling and evaluating management performance, ecosystem recovery, and fostering buffer zone management of major forest parks in the area;</p>	<p>Provide technical policy guideline in term of project planning</p> <p>Coordination with Park manager is term of project implementation in some project site linked with conservation areas</p> <p>Provide data of conservation areas management</p> <p>Together with other directorates under KSDAE involve in the Monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation</p>

<p>> Directorate of Utilization of Environmental Services on Conservation Forest (PJLHK)</p>	<p>? Formulation and implementing of policies in the field of cooperation in the utilization of environmental services in conservation areas, utilization of environmental services for nature tourism, utilization of water environmental services, utilization of geothermal and carbon environmental services, and promotion and marketing;</p> <p>? Coordination and synchronization of policies, drafting norms, standards, procedures and criteria in the field of cooperation in the utilization of environmental services</p> <p>? Providing technical guidance and evaluating the implementation of technical guidance in the field of cooperation in the utilization of environmental services</p> <p>? Implementation of supervision over the implementation of the affairs of cooperation in the utilization of environmental services</p>	<p>Provide technical and policy guidance for project implementation related to the environmental services in conservation areas, utilization of environmental services for nature tourism, utilization of water environmental services, utilization of geothermal and carbon environmental services, and promotion and marketing;</p> <p>Together with other directorate involve in project Monitoring and evaluation process. ?</p>
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<p>> Natural Resources Conservation Agencies (BKSDA) at provincial level: BKSDA NTB, BKSDA Aceh, and BKSDA Bengkulu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Implement national DITJEN KSDAE programs at regional, provincial and district levels. Provide direct technical support to other stakeholder organizations. ? Carry out management of Wildlife Reserves, Nature Reserves, Nature Tourism Parks, and Hunting Parks as well as conservation of wild plant and animal species both inside and outside the area. ? Block structuring, compilation of plans, programs, and Management and evaluations of the management of conservation areas as well as conservation of wild plants and animals within and outside the area. ? Protection, security and quarantine of biological natural resources inside and outside the region. ? Protection, security and prevention of regional fires. ? Promotion and information on the conservation of the living natural resources of its ecosystem in conservation areas ? Implementation of natural tourism development and love of nature as well as counseling on the conservation of biological natural resources and their ecosystems. ? Collaborative development of the conservation of the living natural resources and its ecosystem. 	<p>Representing DG KSDAE at the field level as the implementing entities and also as beneficiaries</p> <p>Facilitate mainstreaming of wildlife protection into management of plantation companies? through a Sustainable Development and Management Plan (SDMPs); and other applicable policies and guidelines</p> <p>Lead the project site level planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process</p> <p>Lead the coordination with provincial government authorities (including DLHK & BAPPEDA), NGO and community leaders at provincial and district level</p>
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<p>> National Park Authorities</p>	<p>? Management of the implementation of conservation of natural resources and their ecosystems based on the provisions of the legislation under and is responsible to the Director General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems.</p> <p>? Inventory of potentials, regional arrangement and preparation of management plans; Protection and security of the area</p> <p>? Control of the impact of damage to biological natural resources; Forest fire control;</p> <p>? Development and utilization of wild plant and animal species for non-commercial purposes;</p> <p>? Preservation of wild plant and animal species and their habitats as well as genetic resources and traditional knowledge in the area;</p> <p>? Development and utilization of environmental services;</p> <p>? Evaluation of functional suitability, ecosystem restoration and area closure;</p> <p>? Provision of data and information, promotion and marketing of conservation of natural resources and their ecosystems;</p> <p>? Development of cooperation and partnerships in the field of conservation of natural resources and their ecosystems;</p> <p>? Development of the development of natural love and counselling on the conservation of natural resources and their ecosystems;</p> <p>? Community empowerment in and around the area;</p>	<p>Relevant to Incorporating natural heritage concerns in their respective programs and support project objectives</p> <p>Act as convener of the Biodiversity Natural heritage and cluster committees. Provide operational leadership of implementation at natural heritage level.</p> <p>Relevant National parks lead the project site level planning process and implementation</p> <p>Coordination with provincial government and relevant institution such as DLHK and BAPPEDA</p> <p>Coordination with NGO and community leaders at provincial and district level</p>
<p>GEF Operational Focal Point</p>	<p>●Monitoring and evaluation of GEF programs</p>	<p>Undertake portfolio level M and E; provide guidance and facilitate reporting to GEF.</p>
<p>National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)</p>	<p>? National government agency responsible for national economic and development planning, as well as development of strategies and policies in determining financial allocations for the various sectors of the national economy.</p>	<p>? Overseeing project implementation</p> <p>? Providing guidance and ensuring that project sufficiently contribute to national development priorities</p>

Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Lead the governance of the state finance matters ? Formulating, stipulating, and implementing policies in terms of budgeting, taxes, customs and excise, treasury, state assets management, fiscal balance, and budget financing and risk management; ? Formulating, stipulating and providing recommendations in fiscal and financial sector policies; ? Coordinating tasks implementation, developing, and providing administration support to entire elements of organization in the Ministry of Finance; ? Managing State properties/assets that are under the responsibility of Ministry of Finance; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Monitoring the utilization/realization of the grants as expenditures according to the relevant government regulations on a regular basis. ? Ensuring compliance of project financial mechanism with the prevailing regulation
Ministry of Social Affairs, DG of Social Empowerment, Directorate of Empowerment of Customary Community in Remote Area	<p>Governing state affairs in the area of social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, social protection, and handling the poor, while ensuring inclusivity in support to the President</p>	<p>Ensuring synergism of project activities with national priorities and current activities of this directorate, particularly in the targeted sites Sharing lessons and experiences in empowering customary communities as relevant with the project context</p>
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Government agency responsible for promotion of an efficient system of sustainable agriculture, science and technology-based and local resources, and environmentally sound approaches to agribusiness system. ? Creating the balance of the ecosystem that supports the sustainability of increased agricultural production and productivity to improve food self-sufficiency 	<p>The MOA will serve on the Project Board and provide overall guidance in relation to agriculture aspects of the project</p>
Ministry of Home Affairs, DG of Regional Development Advancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Governing home/domestic affairs to support the President in the overall state governance. ? DG of Regional Development Advancement: Formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies in the area of facilitating the implementation of regional government affairs, regional development planning, synchronizing and harmonizing regional development, facilitating the management of regional development information systems, and community participation. 	<p>Ensuring synergism of project activities with national priorities and current activities of this DG and relevant directorates, particularly in the targeted sites</p>

<p>Academic and Research Institutions (including: Forest Research and Development Agency (FORDA), Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Universities, Eijkmann Institute of Molecular Biology))</p>	<p>? FORDA is an agency under MoEF which is responsible for conducting forestry research and development activities as well as providing scientific information and technology to support implementation of sustainable forest management</p> <p>? LIPI: Assessment and formulation of national policies in the field of scientific research; Conducting basic scientific research; Organization of focused inter and multi-disciplinary research; Monitoring, evaluating progress, and examining trends in science and technology;</p>	<p>? Conducting management oriented scientific research and surveys, as well as recipients of capacity building support.</p> <p>? Supporting science-based monitoring of focal species population trends is a key component of evaluating project intervention strategy.</p>
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<p>Provincial Authority for Environment and Forestry (<i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i>/DLHK)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Responsible for government affairs in the area of environment and forestry and other tasks assigned to the Provincial Authority, in order to support the Governor in the formulation and implementation of policies related to environment. ? Formulate technical policies within the scope of environmental management in the respective Province ? Coordinate environmental impact assessment (EIA) and the relevant law enforcement ? Formulate operational policies for impact assessment and environmental law enforcement ? Formulate operational policies on conservation of natural resources and control of environmental damage ? Determine the formulation of technical policies on communication, human resources improvement and community empowerment for environmental management ? Develop communication programs, increase human resources and empower the community managing the environment ? 	<p>Main project partner at provincial level, representing the governor policy on environment and forestry field</p> <p>In term of promoting the Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE), DLHK is the leading partner with support from BKSDA and BPEE Directorate</p> <p>Under coordination and collaboration with BKSDA implementing part of the project, particularly related to the forest area under provincial government and Essential ecosystem areas</p> <p>Under coordination with BKSDA, actively providing input and feedback in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process, to ensure synergism between project activities and regional priorities</p> <p>Support in review of EIA guidelines for extractive industries in natural heritages</p>
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<p>Forest Management Unit (KPH) -- managed under the DLHK</p> <p>Note: an additional table will be provided to describe all relevant KPH after this section</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Forest governance and preparation of forest management plans ? Forest use ? Use of forest area ? Forest rehabilitation and reclamation ? Forest protection and nature conservation ? Describe national, provincial and district / city forestry policies in the forestry sector to be implemented. ? Carry out forest management activities in the area starting from planning, organizing, implementing, and controlling and controlling. ? Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of forest management activities in the area. 	<p>Local forest management partner in term of essential ecosystem areas, it can be part of FMU jurisdiction. Most of key biodiversity are present in the forest under FMU management area. Although this forest is protected but the mandate of the forest management is not conservation areas, there for a collaborative active management is needed to support the project objective and FMU will be a key part of the implementation</p>
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<p>BAPPEDA (Regional Development Planning Agencies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Formulation of technical policy in the scope of regional development planning. ? Supporting services in the administration of provincial Government. ? The implementation of other tasks given by the Governor in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. 	<p>Incorporate the project goal and objective into provincial policy and planning system to ensure sustainability and local government buy in</p> <p>Support coordination between project partner and cross sectoral government bodies</p> <p>Oversee formulation of targeted policy instruments, and incorporation of natural heritage concerns in mid-term review</p> <p>Support in mainstreaming of Natural heritage Strategic Plans with Regional Development Investment Programs; Regional Physical Framework Plans and Provincial Physical Framework Plans</p>
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<p>Regional and Local Authorities for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Affairs</p>	<p>? Formulation of regional policies in the fields of food, horticulture, animal husbandry, plantation and agricultural extension; Coordinating and controlling the implementation of official tasks; Implementation of administrative administration of the Office; Implementation of technical and administrative guidance to the Technical Implementation Unit of the Office.</p>	<p>Serve as core member of natural heritage /cluster committee, guide LGU in implementing friendly agriculture, and incorporate learning in DA strategic regional programs of work.</p> <p>Provide support to the project, particularly in activities related to community empowerment and alternative livelihood, possibly through improved and diversified agricultural practices and product development ? while ensuring synergism of project activities with regional priorities and interest</p>
<p>Local Authority for Industrial and Trade, Cooperatives and Small-Medium Enterprises, and Tourism Affairs</p>	<p>? Preparation of the work plan in the area of industrial and trade, development of cooperatives and small-medium enterprises, and tourism affairs for the respective province;</p> <p>? Formulation of technical policy of government affairs in the area of industrial and trade, development of cooperatives and small-medium enterprises, and tourism affairs;</p> <p>? Implementation, service, guidance, and control of the above matters;</p>	<p>Provide support to the project, particularly in activities related to community empowerment and alternative livelihood, possibly through capacity building related to diversification and marketing of community-based products, access to funding, and tourism affairs ? while ensuring synergism of project activities with regional priorities and interest</p>

Lembaga Wali Nanggroe (for Aceh Province only)

? Regulates *adat* (customary) leadership in Aceh. This institution acts as a unifier for the people of Aceh under independent principles. Wali Nanggroe Institution also holds authority and authority in fostering and overseeing the life of traditional institutions, traditional ceremonies, as well as carrying out the awarding of degrees / honors. This institution also acts as an advisor for the honor, traditions, historical traditions and traditions of Aceh.

? The Wali Nanggroe Institute is a form of Aceh's specificity as a mandate from the peace agreement (Helsinki MoU). Regarding the LWN provisions listed in point 1.1.7. Helsinki MoU. The mandate is then set forth in Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh and article 96 paragraph (4) and Article 97 concerning Wali Nanggroe, whose further provisions are regulated by a specific local regulation called *Qanun*.

Serve as core member of natural heritage/ cluster advisory committee, facilitate interventions at Ancestral Domain levels (with supporting NGO) and factor learning in strategic regional program of work.

Serve as advocate for integrated approach to planning, coordination and monitoring subsectors & oversees policy review in Aceh.

<p>Conservation-based NGOs and CBOs/CSOs working at national and local level (See Table 4 for potential list of NGOs, CBOs/CSOs in the project areas)</p>	<p>? These NGOs have ongoing activities in the project sites and have active partnership with Ditjen KSDAE and/or BKSDA and National Park Management.</p> <p>? in advocacy, national PA system planning, monitoring and management. They undertake technical studies to provide scientific basis for establishment and better management of PAs and conservation areas; and in engagement with local stakeholders in addressing threats to loss.</p>	<p>These NGOs are expected to work with BKSDAs and FMUs to ensure the best partnership arrangements of communities in their areas with the project. The DG KSDAE will execute MOAs with these groups to assume responsibilities for the implementation of defined activities in each site.</p> <p>The NGOs will be engaged to provide co-financing to support activities of local communities and local NGOs in implementation of identified priority actions to address threats to biodiversity consistent with the mutually agreed framework.</p> <p>NGOs with qualifications and long-term contribution in biodiversity conservation efforts and improving the effectiveness of PA management can support project implementation at landscape level. Local NGOs will be also engaged and trained to increase their capacity with regard to species and habitat protection during project implementation.</p>
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<p>Indigenous peoples, including IP networks and local communities (farmers engaged in agriculture, upland forestry, and other economic activities in the natural heritage)</p>	<p>? As direct and primary stakeholders in the Project, the IP stand to benefit from the Project given that they have suffered from the consequences of environmental degradation in the natural heritage. IP communities have strong historical and cultural ties to their domains, which coincide with existing PAs and potential conservation areas. Their indigenous practices and knowledge systems are mainly consistent with conservation objectives. Some communities are engaged in unsustainable practices, while some are already engaged in conservation activities in their farms. Some would have secure tenure while others may have no secure tenure yet.</p>	<p>Key users and beneficiaries of natural resources and associated ecosystem services; some may also participate in wildlife trade.</p> <p>Stakeholders for implementation of activities in Component 2 and 3, specific communities will receive targeted support as part of activities supporting species conservation at local level.</p> <p>IP communities will be supported in the preparation of essential ecosystem areas that are consistent with the natural heritage framework. Together with IP communities, local communities will be the Project's target in terms of incentives, information and extension campaigns, and promotion of sustainable agriculture and biodiversity-friendly livelihood practices The Project will also enter into partnerships with organized communities to influence their farm planning and management practices to ensure consistency</p>
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<p>Village Authority</p>	<p>? The village head has decision-making power, to lead the governance of the village as a self-governed community; appoint and terminate the appointment of village officials; take charge of village finance and related assets; issue village-level regulations; coordinate village-level development through a participatory approach; represent the village in court in any legal matters.</p> <p>? Beyond their institutional duties, village heads also play an informal role in mediating village-level disputes and settling them outside courts.</p>	<p>Coordinating and collaborating with project team, project partners, and BKSDA in securing the interest of community to be actively involved in action to protect wildlife and habitat in harmony with their traditional wisdom</p> <p>Lead the development of community agreement on conservation and issue a village regulation on that</p> <p>Monitor and oversee the implementation of the community conservation agreement</p>
<p>Women and youth</p>	<p>? They are generally a neglected group in the management structures and decision making at the community level. However, they have a lot of potentials to contribute to changing practices and attitudes particularly from those that lead to excessive utilization of natural resources.</p>	<p>They will be provided with ample opportunity to take part in the formulation of the project. They will provide their special perspective to the preparation team so that their potential can be harnessed during implementation. Furthermore, their concerns will be fully considered in management planning.</p>
<p>Universities and Research Institutions at Project Sites (e.g: Center for Wildlife Studies of Syiah Kuala Veterinary School-PKSL, Aceh Climate Change initiatives- ACCI, Bengkulu University research Center, Environment research center - UNRAM)</p>	<p>? They undertake research and other advocacy activities in the regions/provinces where the natural heritages are located.</p>	<p>They will advise on the necessary research and other studies and in sharing of scientific information on the sites. The Project will enter into MOA with these organizations to carry out baselines and long-term monitoring of changes and impacts on the natural heritage.</p> <p>support through provision of expertise and assistance in research agenda for the Natural heritages.</p>

Private sectors, including holders of industrial forest management agreements, investors in ecotourism, plantation, mining operators, etc. Business associations and Partnership initiatives for green business and corporate reforms (including APHI)	? Most companies have policies on corporate social responsibility that can potentially support direct conservation efforts. Their actions directly impact on the use of biodiversity resources.	The Project will engage actively with the private sector to explore and access potential investment opportunities to support, friendly enterprises based on the natural heritage framework. Selected firms will be engaged to voluntarily apply updated biodiversity conservation protocols.
Development partners such as: ADB, World Bank, GIZ, USAID etc.	? They have ongoing and planned initiatives in the sector. They engage in active dialogue with DG KSDAE in assessing overall sector performance, and in defining areas of future support.	Collaborate to ensure that there is synergy with other Projects, and that all initiatives are consistent with the overall strategic directions and policy framework.

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan: The National Project Manager will be responsible for facilitating and monitoring implementation of this stakeholder engagement plan, with Regional Project Management Units at each of the three demonstration landscapes coordinating its implementation at site level. The monitoring results will be included in the annual Project Implementation Reports. The project midterm review and terminal evaluation will also evaluate the implementation of this stakeholder engagement plan. Experiences and learning points will be included in the evaluation reports, which will be shared with other GEF projects in the future.

Long-term stakeholder participation The project will provide the following opportunities for long-term participation of all stakeholders, with a special emphasis on the active participation of women, customary communities and other vulnerable groups, and enhancement of multi-stakeholder coordination at the landscape level for implementation of the activities at the KEE level. The project's design incorporates several features to ensure on-going and effective stakeholder participation in the project's implementation, including a critical decision-making role for the KEE Management Forums. The mechanisms to facilitate involvement and active participation of different stakeholders in project implementation will comprise a number of different components:

i) *Project inception workshop:* The project will be launched by a multi-stakeholder inception workshop (building on the PPG validation workshop already held). This workshop will provide an opportunity to provide all stakeholders with the most updated information on the project, refine and confirm the work plan, and will establish a basis for further consultation as the project's implementation commences.

ii) *Constitution of the Project Steering Committee:* The PSC's membership will ensure representation of key interests throughout the project's implementation. The members and terms of reference of the PSC are described in the Governance and Management Arrangements section of the Project Document. The establishment of this structure will follow a participatory and transparent process involving the confirmation of all key project stakeholders and nominated focal points. The PSC will be able to invite observers to participate in its meetings, as required. The inception workshop will agree on the constitution of the PSC, and finalization of its Terms of Reference and ground-rules.

iii) *Establishment of the National Project Management Unit:* The PMU will take direct operational responsibility for facilitating stakeholder involvement and ensuring local ownership of the project and its results. The PMU will be located in the MOEF in Jakarta. Coordination with the PSC and related GEF projects will be led by the Project Manager. A Technical Advisory Group will be established to provide an avenue for coordination, information exchange and engagement with a wide range of stakeholders including NGOs and academic institutions. The Regional Project Management Units (RPMUs) will be located at the project demonstration sites in the three provinces.

The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for overall coordination of activities under the four project components, with technical assistance from relevant consultants.

iv) *Project communications:* The project will develop, implement and annually update a communications strategy and plan to ensure that all stakeholders are informed on an on-going basis about the project's objectives and activities, overall project progress, and the opportunities for stakeholders' involvement in various aspects of the project's implementation. The project will ensure that stakeholder engagement is undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner, delivering environmental and development benefits. Given low literacy levels in some of the target villages, project details will be communicated orally and visually as well as in written form in local languages, to ensure local stakeholders can understand the specific activities being implemented and the potential impacts and benefits.

Project implementation will involve extensive engagement with stakeholders at all levels, and particularly in the demonstration landscape sites. The overall participation and representation of stakeholders will be conducted through the governance structures put in place by the project as shown in the organogram in the Governance and Management Arrangements section, including a Technical Advisory Group for engagement of NGOs and technical experts at national level and technical working groups at provincial level to oversee the KEE process. The KEE Management Forums will be a key mechanism for targeted stakeholder engagement at individual landscape level. Stakeholders will be consulted, engaged and informed throughout the project implementation phase to: (i) promote understanding of the project's outcomes; (ii) promote stakeholder ownership of the project through engagement in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project interventions; (iii) build public awareness; and (iv) to maximise linkage and synergy with other ongoing projects. Particular attention was given towards consultation with customary communities present at the landscape sites including gender-responsive interventions (see Project Document ? Annex 12). The ESMF includes consideration of safeguards measures involving these communities.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Women are more inclined to depend on forest resources and agriculture for food security, and they are often responsible for collecting potable water. Impacts from environmental perturbations and climate change, chiefly natural disasters, affect women's livelihoods, income and future employment, and therefore, endangering their health, decreasing their quality of life, increasing their time burdens and challenging their ability to provide adequate food for themselves and their families. Most women that depend on agriculture are engaged in subsistence farming, which often suffers from low productivity and has high vulnerability to climate change-related natural disasters, such as droughts and floods. Traditionally, Indonesia's indigenous forest women have had the role of managing seeds that support food security of their communities, where their overall contribution to maintaining flora biodiversity is substantial. These women are also the bearers of traditional knowledge of skills associated with their livelihoods. These skills, among others, include shifting cultivation/rotational agriculture and the collecting of non-timber forest products. Unfortunately, however, indigenous forest women face many obstacles such as poverty and discrimination based on gender and ethnicity, which inhibit their ability to fully participate in community development. When it comes to role of gender in conservation, women are more concerned with biodiversity conservation, particularly plant biodiversity. Men, on the other hand, are more concerned with soil and land conservation. Forest conversion, for various reasons not just agricultural, has had deleterious impacts on local communities, especially for women, who are dependent on forest resources for subsistence. The loss of forest through conversion, has also affected the availability of clean water and has, in turn, resulted in water scarcity for smallholder farmers. As a result, this negative outcome directly undermines human health and food security. Furthermore, indigenous women are even more negatively impacted because they have to take greater efforts, as part of their primary responsibilities, to collect forest products such as firewood, fodder, food items and other non-timber products. This is also harder for land-poor or landless households that exclusively rely on forest resources for their subsistence. However, to ensure that there is adequate gender mainstreaming in the project a gender assessment and mainstreaming action plan was developed during the PPG stage (refer **Annex 12** of UNDP Project Document).

To ensure gender mainstreaming in the project the following actions will be taken:

- ? Identifying and recognizing the areas in which women play a key role in existing management systems and providing opportunities for women to further develop their existing roles.
- ? Meaningful consultations with women during the identification and design of models of management and incentive mechanisms, to ensure that women's perspectives help form the models and mechanisms developed. These models and mechanisms will reflect women's livelihood and subsistence priorities and needs.
- ? Equal representation of women in local forest management associations and agencies, collaborative and partnership working groups, which will implement local, community-based activities.
- ? Targeted training and technical assistance to women in local communities, ensuring that at least 40% of those are women and that training supports them to achieve livelihood objectives.

- ? Targeted training of women professionals among provincial and local governmental units, ensuring that 40% percent of the total trained staff are women.
- ? All targeted training and assistance should be organized separately for women to ensure that women can receive information about activities and opportunities specific to their needs, preferences priorities, and so that they may ask questions.
- ? In sites where activities will involve land-based resources, targeted training and information will be provided to women on land ownership and tenure rights.
- ? Development and implementation of targeted forest management in the form of women's empowerment programs and/or activities, to increase women's participation in managing forest resources and services in their local communities and villages.
- ? Establishment of business and trade ventures run by women or have a majority women employees.
- ? Equal consideration of women in targeted awareness-raising actions for the project's integrated knowledge management strategy and action plan.
- ? Recruitment of a gender consultant to support the gender mainstreaming objectives of the project at national level and Community Engagement and Gender Specialist at the site level.

Ensuring and encouraging equal opportunity recruitment of women for positions within the project management office, consultancies and other service providers.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector is the key stakeholder in the project. The private palm oil plantation companies and forest concessionaries operating in the project landscapes are the main focal point for the project and will play a significant role in promoting practices that conserve biodiversity and key threatened species. At the pilot landscape sites, private sector companies will design and demonstrate approaches and tools to incorporate conservation and environmentally conservation and sustainable management practices as part of a new and resilient private sector business model. To facilitate this process, the project plans on sharing of information, knowledge and experience, the promotion of best practices through active learning and understanding mechanisms and facilitating dialogue between government (provincial and national) and civil society partners and the private sector, advocating biodiversity-friendly policies and positive instruments that campaign for the conservation of Indonesia's fragile environment and associated threatened biodiversity and key species. It is anticipated that while the GEF funds will provide technical support for identifying and promoting best conservation and sustainable plantation and forest concession and create the information base, coordination platforms and monitoring mechanisms, major investments for on-the-ground investments will come from the private sector and non-GEF sources of funding. Further discussions on the project strategy were held with the Indonesian Association of Forest Concession (APHI) and members of Oil Palm Industry on March 23,

2020. The APHI includes membership of a number of concession members who are active within the project areas. The meeting discussed means of ensuring coordination and collaboration, location of project areas, companies that are to participate, etc. This included PT. Tusam Hutani Lestari that is active in the Ulu Masen landscape. The project team had discussions with Tusam Hutani Lestari to establish a Memorandum of Understanding with MoEF. This company has already its own conservation programs, especially to secure the home range of Sumatran Elephants within their concession area. Following this meeting a WhatsApp group was formed with the title APHI-CONSERVE project with the intent of continuing collaboration. A list of companies have been identified, but participation of these companies have been slow because of the moratorium on logging. Given the longer time taken to negotiate and gain interest of oil palm plantation and forest concessionary participation in the project compounded by the COVID-19 situation and need to conduct due diligence, the intent is to begin this process during very early project implementation following selection of private sector companies on the basis of the following criteria: (i) location of concessionaries within the proposed KEE areas and in particular, in the proposed wildlife corridor areas; (ii) willingness to participate in conservation action and track record; and (iii) suitability based on completion of due diligence.

Given so, it is expected that the direct private sector participation in the project planning and implementation at the 3 sites through the KEE/OECM approach will be a necessary part of the project as required by the rules and regulations set forth for KEE. The Conservation of Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Ecosystems (Law No. 5/1990), and Ministerial regulation on Guidelines on Protection of Essential Ecosystem Areas has established procedures for KEE (OECMs) in Indonesia (refer Annex 8), and steps for implementation of KEE (Annex 9) including collaborative or KEE Management Forum and planning and management of the KEE. On the basis of these rules and procedures, the process of the KEE Management Forum and the measurable role, commitment and expected contribution of each stakeholder within the forum, entails a major role of Private Sectors. In addition to local community, NGO, CSO, universities, and local authorities, this collaborative forum will comprise of the **palm oil companies and forest concessions** operating in the KEE. This KEE management forum will be collectively responsible for decisions on delineation of KEE boundaries, development of KEE proposal, planning, management and implementation of KEE actions, protection activities within the KEE, etc. (Refer Annex 9). In this regard, the active participation of the private sector (Palm Oil companies, Forest Concessionaries and others) in all activities related to the KEE is inherent to the rules of the KEE. Whilst an early-stage coordination has been made with private sectors during PPG phase in different locations, a more detailed, locally-focused and technical private sectors engagement strategy will be established during the inception and early implementation phase of this project.

Additionally, the project will seek to attract non-GEF resources through a promising number of financial instruments that have been evaluated by BIOFIN, involving private green financing initiatives of Islamic funds for biodiversity and environment (including zakat, waqf, sadaqa and infaq), ecological fiscal transfers (EFT), green sukuk, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), crowdfunding, etc. for supporting community biodiversity and environmental initiatives as means to help communities tide over short-term disruptions brought about by the Covid situation as well as look at these instruments as a means to ensure sustainability of community livelihood actions. a long-term strategy.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

In addition to the risks identified in the table below, these are further discussed in **Annex 10** (Social and Environmental Screening procedures) of the UNDP Project Document.

Project risks					
A. General Risks					
Description	Type	Impact, Probability and Risk Level	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
<p>Risk 1: Agencies will fail to agree on the KEE framework as basis for integrated planning, management and implementation of programs in the corridor. The inherent conflicts in policies and orientation of mandates and programs will make it difficult for agency representatives to be flexible in their interpretation, thus hindering them to agree to a re-orientation of their planning and management frameworks.</p>	Institutional	I- 3 P- 3 Moderate	<p>The Project will try to demonstrate the interrelationships and cross-sectoral impacts of various programs on the ability of the biological landscape to sustainably deliver ecosystem goods and services. The Project will use such information available through previous successful programs to make the case for a multisectoral approach to deliver sustainable benefits. There have been numerous examples of OECM in the form of KEE success examples that will be shared. Efforts will be made by the Project to make the case for greater cooperation by demonstrating the added benefits of doing so, rather than the traditional independent approach to natural resources management and biodiversity conservation.</p>	DG - KSDAE	Implementation phase

<p>Risk 2: A myriad of government agencies involved in combating wildlife crime have low capacity and/or suffer from lack of information</p>	<p>Institutional</p>	<p>I- 3 P- 3 Moderate</p>	<p>To mitigate this risk, the Program will work in partnership with stakeholders to enhance their capacity and governance mechanisms to implement existing laws related to wildlife crime, enhance cooperation and information sharing across law enforcement agencies and prosecution through enhancement of DNA analysis.</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 3: It will take time for inherent resource conflicts to be resolved which could delay Project start up and progress. In many of these resource rich areas, the reality on the ground is that administrative failures, fragmented mapping, absence of coherent management framework, have brought about overlaps in community tenure and long term commercial leases on public lands.</p>	<p>Socio-political</p>	<p>I- 3 P- 3 Moderate</p>	<p>The Project duration is proposed to be 6 years to account for time for negotiations and settlement of resource use conflicts. Nonetheless, the essence of the Project is really to minimize such ?conflicts? and ensure synergy by developing a common framework for KEE management that is based on sufficient information, system of incentives, and mechanisms for resolving inconsistencies in natural resources use. Measures to minimizing conflicts are reflected in the guidelines established by MoEF for KEEs and the project will strengthen the application of these procedures, including participatory decision-making through a multi-stakeholder KEE Management Forum, etc.</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 4: Long gestation periods for alternative livelihoods, and restoration of forest resources and livelihoods can undermine community participation</p>	<p>Social-Political</p>	<p>I-3 P-2 Moderate</p>	<p>KEE planning will entail a menu of options (including activities with short-term gestation periods as buffer until longer-term investments generate sustainable benefits) to help diversify the livelihood and resource base, including linkage with on-going governmental, private enterprise and NGO programs to supplement and complement project activities. The project will also seek to identify additional options through ecotourism as means to improve incentives for local people</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 5: The lack of international coordination and data exchange between law enforcement agencies is an obstacle to addressing illegal wildlife trade</p>	<p>Institutional</p>	<p>I-3 P-3 Moderate</p>	<p>The project aims to engage specifically with other countries in South East Asia on IWT issues through strengthened presence in the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) and bilateral cooperation with key neighbouring countries that are transit or destinations for Indonesian wildlife, such as Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and China. Through these cooperation mechanisms, Indonesia will seek to improve data sharing and coordination</p>	<p>DG-KSDAE</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 6: Private sector involvement and financing for environmentally friendly activities may require strong oversight and monitoring due diligence to ensure compliance.</p>	<p>Institutional</p>	<p>I = 3 P=2 Moderate</p>	<p>The project activities require the private sector to take a long-term view of the plantations and extractive industries under their control. The challenge is to work with the industry to invest in models where the return is necessarily long-term. As such, the project will encourage a mix of financing models tied to a broad basing of the core business (eco-tourism, tree crops, sustainable tree cropping) that provides both long term and short-term gain. The project will build on already functioning models of best practices that promote uptake by private sector.</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Due Diligence process to engage private sector to contribute co-financing and implement activities that contribute to project's objective will be undertaken in the first year of the project.</p>
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B. Social and Environmental Risks

<p>Risk 7: Provincial Policy-level activities related to KEE and biodiversity-friendly management approaches, in particular in industrial plantations, forest concessions, extractive industry forest production, and other land uses outside PAs could inadvertently have social impacts on marginalized individuals or groups</p>	<p>Socio-political</p>	<p>I -3 P-2 Moderate</p>	<p>The SESA and ESIA will include a review of potential policy related interventions related to smallholders and propose safeguards including monitoring arrangements that will be integrated into the ESMP.</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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Risk 8. The three project landscapes have resource conflicts within the proposed OECM/KEEs (e.g. CAs, production and protection forests, private plantations, etc.) that could be exacerbated if the activities are not well implemented or stringent enforcement measures are instituted

Socio-political

I- 3
P- 2

Moderate

As the project is categorized as High, an ESMF has been prepared during the PPG. Per that ESMF, an ESIA will be undertaken and based on it an ESMP will be prepared during the first year of project implementation ? covering this and all other risks (listed below). All thematic management plans (CCP, etc.) will be prepared holistically as part of the ESMP. In addition, the following requirements of High risk projects will be / have been met:

- ? Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 4)
- ? Customary Communities Planning Framework (Annex 11)
- ? Gender Action Plan (Annex 12)
- ? GRM (to be prepared with ESIA/ESMP)

Additionally, other measures to be applied include: (i) implementation of the KEE procedures for identification and its planning and management decision-making (Annex 9) that will be strengthened and applied to ensure that community (including customary communities) concerns are addressed in a timely and efficient manner; (ii) use of the screening checklist based on the SESP (Annex 10) to ensure that they comply with

NPD

Implementation phase

<p>Risk 9: Stringent enforcement measures that will be put in place to curb IWT might increase conflict between park authorities and local communities</p>	<p>Social</p>	<p>I - 4 P -2 High</p>	<p>As with all other risks and as noted under Risk 8, this risk will be further assessed during the ESIA and additional measures (beyond those included in project design; also described under Risk 1 above) will be included in the subsequent ESMP as necessary for SES compliance.</p> <p>Additionally, project staff would be trained in conflict management practices and protocols to reduce potential for conflict and reduction of situations that might turn violent</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 10: Development interventions in terms of community livelihoods, community-based enterprises (e.g. eco-tourism and natural resources based value addition, etc.) and captive breeding can have adverse impacts on species and habitats if not well implemented.</p>	<p>Environmental</p>	<p>I - 3 P -2 Moderate</p>	<p>In addition to response noted under Risk 8, this risk will be managed through: (i) sites selected for project investment conformed to the project's objective of enhancing the conservation of biodiversity and project interventions will benefit from improved conservation, environmentally friendly agricultural and land use practices to reduce impacts on species and ecosystems, improved monitoring, private sector participation in environmentally-friendly practices and enhanced environmental stewardship local communities. (ii) all community agriculture and production systems and livelihood activities will take place outside the high value biodiversity areas through appropriate mapping and zoning arrangements; (iii) use of screening checklist developed using SESP (Annex 10) will be applied to screen all investments to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles and is sustainable; (iv) setting acceptable sustainable limits on harvest of non-timber forest products based on status and health of such populations and establishment of monitoring protocols; and (v) setting improved guidelines for conservation-friendly practices in private plantations and mining area and (ix)</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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Risk 11:
Improved management of the KEE for multiple uses might have an unintended impact on community rights, including access could be restricted to resources from KEE areas, potentially leading to economic displacement. This might include customary community groups located within and adjacent to these areas

Social

I-4
P-3
High

In addition to response noted under Risk 8, this will be addressed by applying the following management actions: (i) applying the Framework for KEE for promotion of OECMs (Annex 9) to ensure that project activities are detailed in collaboration with Provincial and local governments, KEE Management Forums and local communities, to delineate areas to be set asides in a manner to avoid limitations on existing community resource use rights and access; (ii) establishment of KEE and corridors will be planned and managed under community governance mechanisms that will take into consideration current uses of these resources; (iii) use of a screening checklist for project investments based on SESP (Annex 10) to screen all investments (including set-asides) to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles and ensure avoidance of restriction in access to the extent feasible; (iv) investment planning will ensure that decisions regarding restrictions, if any, on resource use will not be imposed, but will involve through an informed, transparent and consultative community consensus building process and any restrictions, if any will be adequately compensated to match or exceed loss of

NPD

Implementation phase

Risk 12: The project could possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources of marginalized and customary community groups

Social

I ? 4
P ? 3
High

In addition to response noted under Risk 8, this will be managed through: (i) Applying the steps for KEE identification and its planning and management decision-making (Annex 9) that already exists will ensure that consultations and feasibility studies, particular related to lands claimed by local community and customary community is carried out early project implementation to ensure that effective consultation takes place and community consent based on FPIC procedures prior to deciding on specific location, nature and scope of project investments to reduce potential for conflict and ensure that these do not infringe on human rights, lands, natural resources on land under ancestral domains; (ii) MoUs will be signed between the customary communities and local communities and project proponents on project investments before activities are implemented on the ground; (iii) engagement of parties through the Grievance Redressal Mechanism to address any conflict between the government/local entities and customary communities; (iv)

NPD

Implementation phase

<p>Risk 13: Women (IP and rural women in particular) and other marginalized groups may not be fully involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of project interventions and getting benefits from such initiatives, rather influential leaders and/or groups at the local level may have more control on local level decision making.</p>	<p>Social</p>	<p>I - 3 P-2 Moderate</p>	<p>In addition to response noted under Risk 8, this risk will be managed as follows: (i) application of the <i>Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan?</i> (Annex 12) to ensure that the project contributes to gender equality and creates equitable opportunities for women and men at all levels of engagement; (ii) a gender and socially inclusive lens will be applied to every project activity and output to further analyze impacts on the rights of women and vulnerable peoples, as well as support land reform initiatives that benefit women and indigenous groups; (iii) special investments would be planned based on women's requirements to ensure that they adequately benefit from project investments; (iv) a series of capacity building programs would be conducted to enhance the capacity of women and vulnerable members to take an active part in the planning and decision making process at the corridor/cluster level; (v) a Gender Consultant will be posted at the Project Management Unit and s/he will be supported by technical staff members at the MOEF and Provincial BKSDA level to ensure implementation of the gender action plan; and (vi) a Monitoring Plan and Gender Action has gender responsive indicators to access gender dimensions</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 14 Natural disasters and climate change may affect the implementation and results of project initiatives</p>	<p>Environmental</p>	<p>I ? 3 P ? 3 Moderate</p>	<p>In addition to response noted under Risk 8, this risk will be managed by: (i) applying the Participatory Steps for KEE identification and its planning and management decision-making (Annex 9) to ensure that activities are environmentally sustainable and supporting best practices managed for their climate risks; (ii) enhanced KEE management and conservation practices would improve protection and management of critical ecosystems services to help to increase the overall resilience of the natural systems to climate risks in the areas compared to business as usual; (iii) In terms of the Monitoring Plan, the condition of the natural ecosystems would be monitored to ensure that activities do not damage these sensitive ecosystems so that it is in a better overall situation to manage climate changes and (iv) Applying The Management Knowledge and Communications to improve awareness of climate and ensuring measures to improve climate resilience. Refer to Section below ?Summary analysis and project implications for climate change considerations? and Table for detailed discussion of climate risks.</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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Risk 15 ? The absence of adequate recognition of FPIC in the national law would result in the failure to apply FPIC principles in project planning and implementation

Institutional/Political

I - 5
P ? 3
High

In addition to response noted under Risk 8, this will be managed by: (i) Applying the Participatory Steps for KEE identification and its planning and management decision-making (Annex 9) to ensure that consultations and feasibility studies, particularly related to lands and resource rights claimed by customary community and local community is carried out early project implementation to ensure that these are not compromised. FPIC principles for customary communities, smallholder farmers and local communities will be developed. The application of the FPIC process will be overseen and facilitated by the Provincial Community Engagement and Gender Specialists and ESMP (including FPIC principles) overseen and monitored by the national Safeguard/M&E Officer. No on-the-ground investments will be made until the FPIC principles are developed and implemented (Refer Annex 11); (ii) MoUs will be agreed through a open and free dialogue between the customary communities and local communities on project investments before activities are implemented on the ground; and (iii) use of Grievance Redressal System to address any conflict between the government/municipal

NPD

Implementation phase

<p>Risk 16 ? The cultural identity of the customary community groups might not be respected and/or their traditional knowledge (or other forms of cultural heritage) might be inadvertently harmed during project activities that intend to preserve and/or utilize it.</p>	<p>Political</p>	<p>I-3 I-2 Moderate</p>	<p>In addition to response noted under Risk 8, this risk will be managed by (i) implementation of the Customary Community Engagement Plan based on the Framework (Annex 11) prepared during early project implementation will form the basis for dealing with the interests of the custodian and other special interest groups; (ii) The effective use of the grievance redressal system Section IV, Part iv) to address these specific concerns; (iii) use of a screening checklist based on SESP (Annex 10) to screen all investments from an environmental, social and cultural perspective to ensure that these take into consideration all potential impacts and implementation would be monitored to ensure that there is no impacts on cultural heritage of customary communities or special interest groups; and (iv) Any project related economic development initiatives proposed by custodian communities and other special interest groups will rest on the maintenance of the integrity of their culture and defined through the use of FPIC procedures (Refer Annex 11)</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 17: The continued use of chemicals in the palm oil plantation could pose a significant health hazard to plantation labor and to the environment</p>	<p>Environmental</p>	<p>I-3 P-3 Moderate</p>	<p>In addition to response noted under Risk 8, The ESMP will include additional measures, if necessary to further reduce the health and ecological hazards associated with chemical use, and in particular to negotiate the restricted or reduced use of chemicals in plantation lands close to streams and human habitations.</p> <p>In addition, the project will seek to work with the private plantations to ensure best practices in promotion of safety measures are taken in the selection, transport, storage, application and storage and disposal of chemicals and to ensure that workers are advised on safe application processes</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 18: Activities related to oil palm plantation and mining could inadvertently support child labor and other violations of international labor standards and measures are necessary to avoid these concerns</p>	<p>Social</p>	<p>I-3, P-2 Moderate</p>	<p>In addition to response noted under Risk 7 additional measures will be identified through the ESIA to further reduce or eliminate the potential for supporting employment of child labor and in particular to negotiate with the private palm oil plantations and mining companies to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to comply with international labor standards.</p> <p>(ii) Agreements signed with private companies for project participation will include specific requirements to comply with international labor standards and work conditions.</p> <p>(iii) Compliance with these agreements will be monitored by the RPMUs with oversight provided by the national Safeguard/M&E officer. Awareness activities will be carried out at the project sites to create support for preventing use of child labor and unacceptable working conditions.</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
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<p>Risk 19: The COVID19 and other potential zoonotic disease outbreaks could pose serious difficulties for effective project implementation and benefit sharing</p>	<p>Social & Environmental</p>	<p>I-4 P-3 High</p>	<p>The emergence of any zoonotic disease outbreaks can affect vulnerable groups in the project area the most and leave them out from participating and accruing benefits from the project in particular from the livelihood activities. The project will undertake an assessment of the social and economic impacts of ongoing COVID-19 on vulnerable population as part of the ESMP preparation, map hotspots and develop plans for responding to and ensuring income recovery for affected vulnerable populations and target specific livelihood interventions and captive breeding. This would facilitate recovery from the impact of COVID-19 as well as improve awareness of risks from emergence and transmission of zoonotic diseases. Increase awareness and knowledge of zoonotic diseases and prevention. Refer Section below ?Analysis of Implication of COVID-19? and Tables for further discussion of Covid risk management.</p>	<p>NPD</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
<p>Overall Risk Rating</p>		<p>HIGH</p>			

Analysis of Implications of COVID-19

The emergence of the COVID-19 coronavirus has potential for disrupting the project development and implementation in profound ways. A major risk element for the project is the time it takes to achieve project outcomes, particularly if the Covid19 infection lingers. As such, there is a risk in key area of focus of project implementers, beneficiaries and co-financiers. While a certain amount of 'flexibility' is always built into project schedules, analyses will need to account for the potential of lingering and recurring Covid19 impacts and similar outbreaks. In addition, project development needs to reduce the likelihood of similar pandemics in the future, and therefore it becomes necessary to minimize root causes of infectious diseases and consider measures that strengthen resilience. The socio-economic system underlying effective project success must also recognize that the phenomena such as climate change and the loss of ecosystems and biodiversity are thought to be underlying factors associated with the pandemic. Therefore, the project has built in certain provisions, as is permissible within the framework of the project to attempt to address some of the implication of Covid19 and potential future zoonotic outbreaks. The project will deal with Covid19 from three perspectives: opportunity, risk, and ecology. The tables below summarizes the risks and opportunities. The ecological perspective is described above, but to summarize, the intention of the project is to recover an intact ecosystem, preserve ecosystem diversity and integrity and ensure a well-managed production landscape, where wildlife harvest is done in an ecologically sound manner, healthy wildlife populations are protected, and as the more intact landscape develops over time, that the possibility of zoonoses is substantially reduced.

To effectively address Covid19 and future zoonoses requires sharing of information about the ways these affect peoples' health and wellbeing and measures for its prevention. It is also necessary, where possible to recognize the links between zoonotic diseases and the condition of the natural ecosystems. This would require controlling the degradation of natural ecosystems, resource exploitation, or conversion of land for agriculture or plantations and effectively protecting areas to restore and maintain the integrity of natural habitats, recognizing that there is a concomitant need to enhance the means of sustainable livelihoods and resource use to ensure that local communities have the means to economically survive and meet the health challenges.

Currently UNDP has a long-term program with ongoing focus on green business in Indonesia through BIOFIN and other donor funding programs (also an emphasis on country's recovery following Covid to 'build it back better', in a more sustainable way. There are a number of promising financial instruments that are available that can be utilized to support affected population and bring about economic recovery that would be investigated. These can be one or more of the following, depending on the assessment of their feasibility, including in particular the BIOFIN identified prioritized financial solutions for biodiversity, such as green-financing initiatives of Islamic funds for biodiversity and environment (including *zakat*, *waqf*, *sadaqa* and *infaq*), ecological fiscal transfers (EFT), green *sukuk*, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), crowdfunding and optimization of village funds[1]. Tourism opportunities will be one of the many possible options available for diversification of local community and business revenues. Specifically, for the tourism sector, the WTO guidelines will be followed but more importantly application will be made to their technical assistance package for tourism recovery. Other livelihoods business development will necessarily follow government safety protocols under Covid (see Risks/opportunities from COVID below in the Risks section).

Covid-19 Potential Risks and Mitigation

Risk category	Potential Risk	Mitigations and Management Strategy
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<p>Economic disruptions in livelihoods due to Covid19.</p>	<p>The COVID19 outbreak could accelerate deforestation, resource exploitation and associated biodiversity loss due to reduced demand for certain crop products and services provided by local people and hence a increased demand on forest products for subsistence (conversion to agriculture, charcoal production and other informal and at times illegal activities</p>	<p>During the early part of project implementation particularly during the preparation of livelihood and small business enterprise planning, a rapid assessment of the current social and economic impacts of ongoing Covid-19 (likely as part of the ESMP and IPP), in particular on vulnerable and affected populations in disease outbreak hotspots and assessing the options for provision of income generation opportunities. The gender actions will also specifically focus on vulnerable women population in high risk areas. The livelihood and business planning exercises in KEE areas will help develop suitable investment plans for responding to and ensuring income recovery for affected vulnerable populations. Special efforts would be made to enhance technical support, extension services and materials to enable the successful implementation of such activities.</p> <p>Convening discussions with financial institutions, particularly the green funding programs available in the country to catalyze interactions and increase options for direct financing for these livelihood activities, including grant support for tiding over the initial difficult period of recovery. Also efforts will be made to improve access to village funds provided by the government and ensure these funds are targeted to the most vulnerable.</p>
<p>Stakeholder engagement process</p>	<p>Given, the nature and impact of Covid19, there is concern that the priorities of community, private entities and government and other stakeholders would shift to address the priority of Covid19 thus, affecting their active participation in project-related activities</p>	<p>The Government of Indonesia has certain measures in place for staff, particularly at the provincial and local levels to ensure that they continue to perform their official duties. Meetings are being conducted in small groups and via other communication methods, to the extent these are feasible in given situations. The Provincial Governments have now become more effective with dealing with their responsibilities and ensuring that staff response times are normal, as much as possible. MOEF and Provincial Governments were fully engaged with this proposal, and expect UNDP and GEF to move forward with the work. At the Provincial levels, governments are functioning at normal, or near normal with precautions in place. However, engagement of communities and private sector will likely require precautions, including following government Covid19 protocols, meeting at the community levels will be restricted to smaller numbers of staff and community members, using precautions of masks and social distancing.</p>
<p>Availability of technical expertise and capacity and changes in timelines</p>	<p>If COVID19 continues or is not effectively contained, project start-up and implementation could be delayed</p>	<p>The project development work plan and team will take these constraints into consideration when planning, for technical support, minimizing the use of foreign consultants and maximizing experts in country.</p>

Enabling financial environment	The COVID-19 and other potential zoonotic disease outbreaks could pose serious difficulties for ensuring effective implementation of co-financing agreements	There is likelihood that if the COVID-19 continues or is not effectively contained, the availability of co-financing could be affected by shifts in government and private sector fiscal priorities and exchange rates. The government has shown strong support for the project that might help to ensure some level of commitment to financing. Additionally, some co-financing is solicited through ongoing donor funded programs where funding has already been committed, so likely these co-financing activities might not be affected. Additionally, the project team will seek potential co-financing from a number of green funding programs available in the country to complement the GEF financing, and in particular to mobilize resources for community development activities.
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<p>Project start-up and implementation</p>	<p>The COVID-19 and other potential zoonotic disease outbreaks could pose serious difficulties for effective project implementation and benefit sharing</p>	<p>With regard to potential delays in start-up and implementation, the project team will take this into consideration when developing annual plans and implementation schedules, using best possible means to try to reduce and minimize delays. While this is a reality, the project will ensure that effective methods for bio-secure implementation are planned and implemented including the use of remote communication, where feasible, coupled with the use of PPE and following the safe Covid19 guidelines and protocols of the government of Indonesia. The project will consult with the national and provincial governments to ensure that effective safety protocols are in place before any consultations are undertaken at the field level. While, in the rural areas of the project, these areas may not be well equipped for remote work, in terms of wifi availability. However, Covid will not change how work will be carried out in terms of fieldwork preparations, holding consultations in the villages, other than by observing government safety protocols.</p> <p>Local level consultation will only be undertaken if it complies to national and local government guidelines and UNDP guidelines. For example, it is likely that the consulting team will be small (1-2 people), national staff, and may have to be across design, gender, social and environmental issues, and they will likely consult with small group sizes (under 10 people or per local guidelines) and will have PPE for themselves and for people they talk to in person. Additionally, COVID protocol will be developed and followed, such as testing, and supply of sanitizer and masks. In any case where either party is not comfortable to engage in discussions; it will not proceed. As much as possible, remote connections will be sought, for example via local government offices visiting communities.</p> <p>In all cases, continued attention will be given to ensuring the voices of IP, women, youth, and any underrepresented community members using gender and community development specialists.</p> <p>The Stakeholder Engagement Plan for implementation will be updated to address such restrictions and define mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Travel by tourists</p>	<p>Given, that tourist visits to the sites would be affected due to the restriction placed by the pandemic, business and local incomes would be affected</p>	<p>While, international tourism is not a big revenue generator in the three project sites, options for promoting national tourism and other income generation would be investigated with financial support that might be available through a number of financial instruments, all of which have potential for supporting the poor and economically disadvantaged, who are likely to be most affected by zoonotic disease outbreaks.</p>

Awareness of impacts of Covid19	There could likely be lack of information on implications of Covid19 and means for its prevention, particularly in some of the remote settlements	The project will develop, through its communication and KM strategy in the target sites to a maintain system of on-going communication to foster improve coordination, speed and efficiency of directing awareness of Covid19 protocols for management and control of the disease. The project team will disseminate lessons of Covid19 control from other parts of the country and make communities aware of resources that might be available for control, testing and management of the disease
Future zoonotic outbreaks	Potential for adverse impacts that might contribute to future pandemics, for example, provided there is no action taken to reduce the human-wildlife interface or any actions that cause degradation.	This will be closely reviewed in the ESMP preparation and in safeguards analysis and documentation. The project will proactively work to reduce risky human-wildlife interface, towards reducing the risk of future pandemics, while over the long-term promoting an intact forest landscape with healthy wildlife populations.

The Covid outbreak has helped improve the realization regarding the fragility of current societies in regard to the pandemic that could also positively affect people's perception of the climate emergency. Social concern and awareness are key factors in bringing about behavior and political change. Similarly, the role of science when making decisions in the context of the health crisis could highlight the benefits of drawing up and implementing policies substantiated by the scientific community to deal with crises, both current and new. Covid has also helped to recognize the need to redefine economic frameworks to focus on the promotion of human wellbeing and equality within clear environmental and social boundaries, rather than on GDP growth and the accumulation of capital?all inadequate proxies for wellbeing.

While there are many risks posed by the virus, it also offers the opportunity for project planners to build improved mechanisms for forest conservation and resource management that might have positive impact on biodiversity, ecosystems and local livelihoods, and hence improved community welfare and health related benefits. The project will therefore seek means to enhance these opportunities as discussed below.

Table: COVID-19 Opportunities

Opportunity Category	Potential	Project Strategy
New opportunities that promote protection and restoration of ecosystems	Conservation of forests, ecosystems and restoration of ecosystem functionality can be a mechanism to reduce impacts of zoonotic diseases	The intent of CONSERVE is to protect existing forests, ecological habitats and consequently ecological services they provide through the KEE approach that intends to safeguard against forest destruction and degradation. The promotion of a healthy forest ecosystem with intact wildlife habitats and connectivity through landscape planning will help recovery of wildlife populations and thus serve as a means to reduce the risk of zoonoses.

Poaching, wildlife consumption and illegal wildlife trade	Regulation of consumption of wildlife and reduction of access to illegal markets for wildlife products can have a positive impact on mitigation of future zoonotic disease outbreaks	IWT has regional (and sometimes international) dimensions that require coordination with other countries in the region. Opportunities for coordination will be identified through discussions with the GWP Steering Committee and through bilateral agreements with countries in the region with the support of GWP. Additionally, the project will strengthen SMART patrols (including communities), improved enforcement supported by improved DNA forensics and improved livelihoods to deter wildlife poaching in the project area.
Improved efforts towards protection of forests and ecosystems at the landscape level	Support for landscape level conservation has high potential for improved management of production areas (palm oil plantations, forest concessions, etc.) that can enhance natural habitats	The KEE approach supported through the project is intended to enhance the health of the forests and ecosystems with natural and production areas and hence mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem service considerations into all aspects of landscape planning, including reducing human-elephant conflicts. Among the proposed several alternative livelihoods will be solutions based on agro-forestry, establishment of forest corridors through plantations and forest concessions and improved management of FMUs that would promote intact forest and wildlife habitats that could have a positive impact for a healthy environment that might reduce impacts from the virus
Reduction of unsustainable resource extraction and environmental degradation	Improved agreements with stakeholders will support improved and sustainable practices within the KEE landscape	Planning on the production landscapes within the KEE through appropriate zonation measures and signed MOUs with private plantation, forest concessions and communities will ensure commitments to protection of forests, reduction of degrading agricultural and other practices as well as measures to enhance restoration of degraded forests.
Opportunities to support Covid economic recovery	The project support for environmentally-friendly livelihood opportunities will facilitate both short and long-term responses to Covid19	The project will provide small grants to local communities to facilitate the development of improved incomes and community-based entrepreneurship programs to reduce unsustainable practices that can facilitate some level of Covid recovery

Summary analysis and project implications for climate change considerations

Climate change can pose serious concerns to community wellbeing through unpredictable weather patterns that increase the likelihood of natural disasters and failed crop cultivation. A recent study indicated that El Niño-Southern Oscillation may strengthen under the future climate change conditions[2] and this would lead to increased droughts, disease outbreaks, wildfires and even social unrest in Asia. Forest degradation and deforestation is the largest contributor of greenhouse gases in Indonesia[3]³. Sumatra, drought and the use of fire to clear forest and land for agriculture would be of greatest concern here. On the long-term climate change may alter habitat structure or species resilience, and may possibly require adjustment of protected area boundaries. Climate projections beyond 2020 indicate a rise in temperatures by 0.5°C relative to year 2000, sea level rise by 0.7-0.8 cm/year and a 5% increase in extreme weather events.[4]⁴

A large section of the rural population is directly dependent on forest resources, which contribute 3.5 per cent to GDP and contribute to the livelihoods of 15 million people. The pulp and paper manufacturing and forest plantations employ around 1.5 million people and contribute around 1.8 per cent of Indonesia's GDP. Hence, the benefits of forests are likely to be greatest for rural populations where alternative income earning opportunities are limited. Further, the all-important ecosystem service of water quality and quantity through groundwater and run-off associated with forest cover will become even more important as climate conditions change. Therefore, the importance of reducing forest degradation, increasing forest cover, and reducing soil loss is important to both ecosystem service provision and industrial and agricultural crop applications. Ground-water protection will become an even more important ecosystem service in future, especially in drought years. The expected increase in demand for water resources, combined with lower replenishment rates in reservoirs, rivers and groundwater sources due to a changing climate, will probably lead to freshwater shortages in some years, especially under current conditions of increased forest loss and degradation. Under expected irregular drought conditions, fires could also become a new problem in some years.

The challenge of climate change is recognized by the Government and there is commitment to policy reforms to ensure that economic growth in Indonesia is more inclusive, resilient and sustainable. In recognizing the domestic and international importance of its tropical landscape and the people in it, the Indonesian government has made encouraging decisions; it has voluntarily committed to a minimum 29% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and developed a strategy for land use and forestry emissions, extended a moratorium on new clearing of primary forests and peat lands from 2 to 4 years (2013-2015), and increasingly recognized the rights of forest communities and indigenous peoples. This project will attempt to integrate climate change considerations into project activities, into species conservation strategies and actions plans, conservation of large biological landscapes, improving conservation in production areas and enhancing community resilience to climate change.

Potential Impacts of Climate Change in the project areas

Indonesia is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. The Aceh province and parts of Sumatra has already experienced extreme climate events such as floods and drought, and is anticipating long-term impacts from sea level rise. Sumatra has also witnessed catastrophic climate events such as tsunamis, floods and droughts. As the population grows, climate change induced natural disasters are expected to affect a greater number of people and their assets, making it difficult for them to escape poverty. The impacts of climate change on livelihoods are superimposed on a number of other environmental and social stresses, as livelihoods, particularly in rural areas, depend upon the endowment and conservation of natural resources, as well as infrastructure assets and institutional support systems. For example, changing cropping patterns in some parts of the country exacerbate certain environmental hazards

such as landslides, forest fires, and floods. Global warming poses significant risks to local communities, e.g., heat stresses, vector-borne diseases, and water contamination are expected to intensify.

In the project provinces, the following are potential climate and disaster hazards.

- River flood hazard
- Urban flood hazard
- Coastal flood hazard
- Earthquake hazard
- Landslide hazard due to rainfall patterns, terrain slope, geology, soil, land cover, etc
- Cyclone hazard
- Water scarcity hazard
- Extreme heat hazard
- Wildfire hazard that is potentially high
- Tsunami hazard

Hazard levels associated with flooding, water scarcity and extreme weather conditions are high in some of the project areas and could affect local beneficiaries. Future projected changes with respect to climate risks will be incorporated into the set of management measures included in the KEE plans. Moreover, increased protection of high conservation value (HCV) and high carbon stock (HCS) will help safeguard important ecosystem services, such as soil and water conservation, thus securing livelihoods for local farmers.

Proposed project activities also include delivering technical assistance for palm oil, forest concession and forest management improvements and facilitating conservation and restoration of degraded lands and forest areas. The KEE management plans developed will include considerations on implementing good agricultural practices to protect against climate and disaster hazards, e.g., constructing vegetative strips to help minimize erosion. The full-time technical positions on the project, including the National M&E Specialist, Regional Landscape Specialists, Regional community engagement and gender specialists and technical consultants for agricultural-livelihood improvement, will provide oversight and ensure appropriate safeguards are implemented that account for current and future-projected hazards.

Table: Climate Risk Analysis

Risk	Risk Management Objective	Project Climate Mitigation and Management Strategy
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<p>Climate risks posed by clearing of forests and promotion of palm oil plantations could be substantial</p>	<p>Improve design of landscape conservation outcomes to enhance protection and maintenance of forests and natural habitats that can act as an effective means to reduce impacts of climate change</p>	<p>The project will mitigate this impact by the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Applying the Participatory Steps for KEE identification and its planning and management decision-making to ensure that as much as possible of forests and natural ecosystems are conserved; ii) Promoting conservation practices to improve protection and management of critical ecosystems services to help to increase the overall resilience of the natural systems to climate risks in the areas compared to business as usual; iii) In terms of the Monitoring Plan, the condition of the natural ecosystems would be monitored to ensure that activities do not damage these sensitive ecosystems so that it is in a better overall situation to manage climate changes; iv) Applying the knowledge and communications to improve awareness of climate and ensuring measures to improve climate resilience; v) In addition, the project will incorporate CC (say using climate screening tool developed by the World Bank) to identify climate change adaptation and mitigation needs for the project activities that will be incorporated in the project ESMP.
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<p>Climate sensitivity for local communities recognizing the profound relationship between climate change, Covid and local community vulnerabilities</p>	<p>Enhancing community resilience and capacity to cope with climate impacts</p>	<p>The project recognizes the need to assist the vulnerable local population to cope with climate impacts through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The project strategy places a strong emphasis on supporting small holder farmers and facilitating more sustainable farming practices; ii) The project will provide technical support and extension for on-farm improvements, land management and erosion management that support climate smart best practices; iii) Through the KEE planning approach, the project will help identify locations and appropriate practices that favor environment-friendly agricultural, sustainable resources uses, use of less harmful inputs, protect water courses etc. that could have a positive impact on improving resilience to climate impacts; iv) The forestry related interventions planned under the project will provide opportunities for forest related livelihood diversification and sustainable forest management as a means to enhance incomes and diversified livelihoods; v) Project teams will provide training and extension to enable improved adaptation practices in agriculture, agro-forestry and livelihood diversification; vi) The ESMP will evaluate climate risks and proposed measures to be instituted under the project to manage climate risks. These will be designed into the community livelihood activities to ensure that these are best adapted to the situation
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<p>Forest conversion can enhance climate risks and impacts</p>	<p>Enhancing conservation of intact forests</p>	<p>Peat lands and degraded forests are far more likely to burn than the fire resistant, multistory, intact forests planned under this project. As a consequence, the project will support the following activities to reduce forest degradation:</p> <p>i) An objective for this project is to conserve and increase area of intact forest, reduce conversion of peat lands to oil palm, which is much less vulnerable to the effects of climate and fire than fragmented landscapes;</p> <p>ii) The project will ensure that private oil palm companies, forest concessions and other sectors will agree (through MOUs) to ensure no loss of forest areas and enhance conservation outcomes in their practices;</p> <p>iii) Reduce the effects of non-climate stressors, such as pollution, overexploitation of natural resources, and land use change.</p>
<p>Social inequalities can exacerbate impacts of climate change on women and indigenous groups</p>	<p>Reduce vulnerabilities of women and indigenous groups to climate impacts</p>	<p>i) Identify populations most at risk and target adaptation measures toward them;</p> <p>ii) Ensure that measures/activities are implement by the project to enhance women and IPs capacity to adapt to climate impacts;</p> <p>iii) Empower women and marginalized populations and ensure that they are part of the decision-making process through their participation in the KEE management forum and other local decision-making processes with regard to adaptation efforts, particularly regarding risks that differentially affect them (e.g., droughts, crop diseases, human-wildlife conflict, etc.);</p> <p>iv) The project will provide training and awareness to women and IPs regarding the risks associated with climate change and measures to reduce such risks;</p> <p>v) The IPP will evaluate climate risks on indigenous communities and propose measures to manage climate risks. These will be designed into the IP natural resource and livelihood activities to ensure that these are best adapted to the situation.</p>

<p>Limited technical and institutional capacity and information for climate management can exacerbate impacts</p>	<p>Information management</p>	<p>i) The project will provide technical and extension support to address climate effects, adaptation and mitigation actions as part of the KEE planning and community engagement process;</p> <p>ii) The ESMP and IPP will evaluate information access and propose measures to improve access and availability of information on climate risks and best practices for their management.</p>
<p>Monitoring of climate risks will be critical to ensure that the project benefits are effective</p>	<p>Monitoring of climate risks</p>	<p>i) The ESMP will detail out the actions for management and mitigation of potential social, environmental and climate risks associated by the project and will develop the indicators, baselines, protocols and procedures for identification, management, mitigation and reporting on these measures.</p> <p>ii) The RPMUs in particular, the Regional landscape specialists and the regional community engagement and gender specialists will have prime responsibility for ensuring that safeguard measures (including climate risk management) are implemented during project planning and implementation and in monitoring their outcomes.</p> <p>iii) The RPMU will regularly report the results of monitoring to the NPMU, where the safeguard and M&E specialist will be responsible for quality control, ensuring due diligence and overseeing and guiding this process.</p>
<p>Limited awareness of climate risks and its impacts</p>	<p>Improved awareness</p>	<p>i) Increasing awareness on climate and disaster risks through multi-stakeholder dialogues;</p> <p>ii) Capacitate extension services on delivering climate and disaster risk management assistance;</p> <p>iii) Sharing best practices among the CONSERVE/GWP Community of Practice.</p>

<p>Lack of financial support for local communities can constraint their ability to respond effectively to climate risks on the long-term</p>	<p>Financial support for climate risk management</p>	<p>i) The project will provide small-grant support to support diversification and support for improving livelihoods and incomes for local communities;</p> <p>ii) Additionally as a measure to attract non-GEF resources as a complementary support for climate responses, including on the longer-term, the project will seek to identify promising financial instruments that have been evaluated by BIOFIN;</p> <p>iii) These can be one or more of the following, depending on the assessment of their feasibility, including in particularly green-financing initiatives of Islamic funds for biodiversity and environment (including zakat, waqf, sadaqa and infaq), ecological fiscal transfers (EFT), green sukuk, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), crowdfunding. Some of these green funds are particularly geared towards climate risk management;</p> <p>iv) The project will also seek opportunities for optimization of village funds so that it can be effectively used to enhance community productivity and diversification of incomes;</p> <p>v) The project will work with provincial governments to promote access to funding from provincial governments for maintenance of KEE investments on the longer-term.</p>
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[1] *Zakat*: supported by obligatory contribution by wealthy Muslims that is available for the economically insecure communities; *Waqf*: charitable trust created by legal actions of donors to transfer physical assets or cash to benefit the general public; *Sadaqa*: Voluntary charity for small infrastructure, water supply, crops and small local business; *Infaq*: type of charity in Islam that is given without any expectation of reward or return; *Green Sukuk*: leveraged private finance for green sustainable projects; ETI: fiscal transfers for environmental and ecological initiatives through revenue-sharing arrangements between various levels of government; Crowdfunding: It allows individuals to contribute directly to, and invest in biodiversity-related activities.

[2] KM Cobb, N Westphal, HR Sayani, JT Watson, Lorenzo, ED, Cheng H., Edwards, R. L., Charles, CD. (2013). Highly variable El Niño/Southern Oscillation throughout the Holocene. *Science* 339: 67-70.

[3] National Biodiversity Action Plan (2015-2020)

[4] The Fifth National Report of Indonesia to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2014); Ministry of Environment and Forests

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

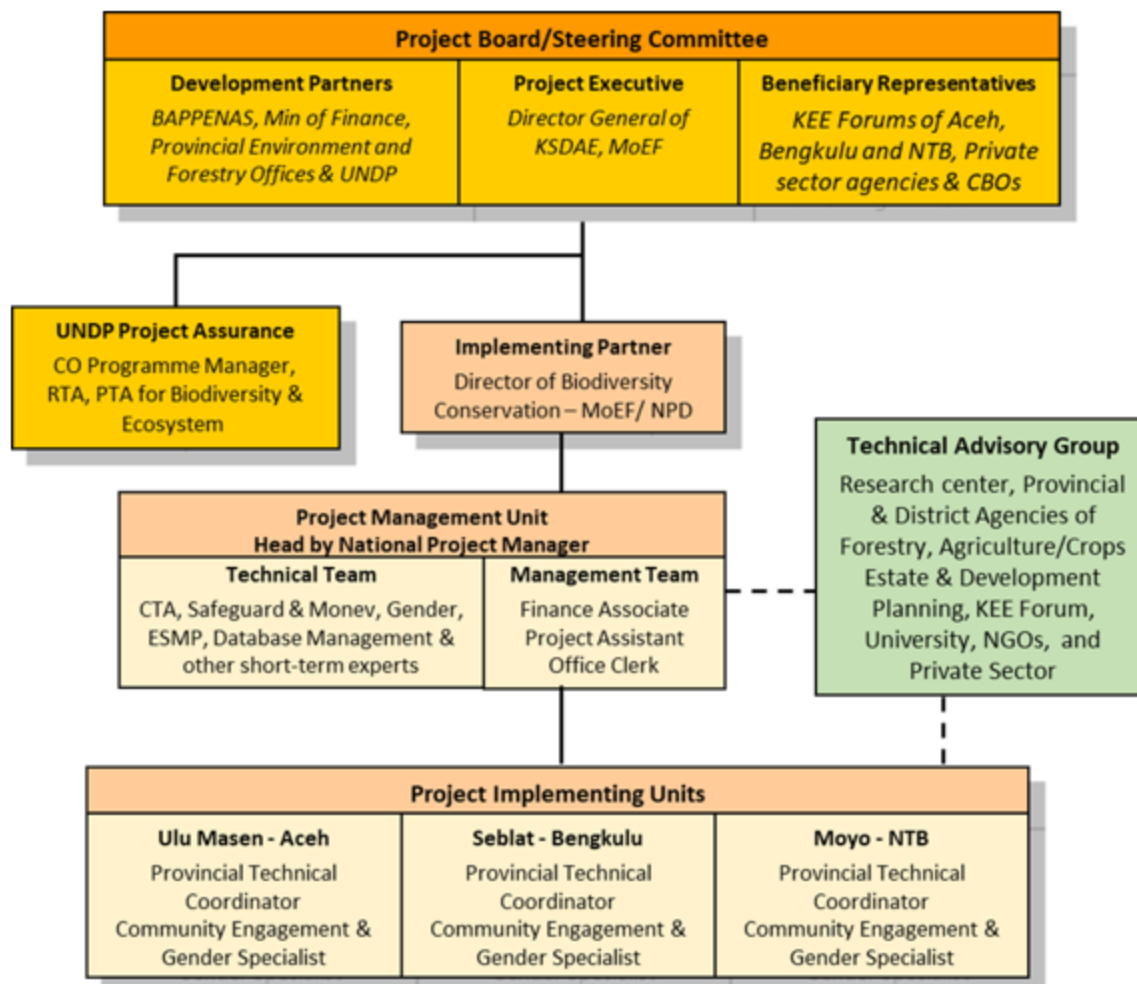
Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Indonesia and the Country Program.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry ? Directorate of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem (KSDAE). The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of project resources.

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The Project Board will comprise of: DG-KSDAE, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management), Directorate General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation- Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation and Directorate General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation- Directorate of Essential Ecosystem Management. At the discretion of the Board, others members can be added.

Project Organization Structure



Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- ? Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- ? Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- ? Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- ? Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- ? Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- ? Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programs;
- ? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;

- ? Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- ? Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- ? Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- ? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- ? Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- ? Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- ? Address project-level grievances;
- ? Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- ? Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfill this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) are is/are: CSOs entities are KEE Forums of Aceh, Bengkulu and NTB, Private sector agencies (Forest Concessions, Palm Oil Companies, etc.) and CBOs.

Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: Ministry of Finance, BAPPENAS, Provincial Environment and Forestry Offices (DLHK Aceh, Bengkulu, and NTB) and UNDP.

National Project Director (NPD): is the designated representative of KSDAE. She/he will head the NPMU and will be accountable to KSDAE for the use of project resources and to deliver on outcomes. NPD will manage the implementation of all project activities and will work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The NPD is accountable to KSDAE and the PB for the quality, timeliness, and effectiveness of the project intervention implementation, as well as for the use of resources. The NPD will be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done by the NPD, in consultation with UNDP and KSDAE. The NPD will not be paid by the project, but will represent a government in kind contribution to the project.

National Project Manager (NPM): will be assigned with responsibility to support NPD in technical aspects of the project, provide direct guidance to project management unit to achieve project results/targets.

National Project Management Unit (NPMU) consisting of a Project Director, National Project Manager (NPM), Finance Associate, project assistant, office clerk and a Safeguard/M&E Officer. This team will assist the PB to oversee and guide the project on a day-to-day basis. The functioning of PMU will end when the final project Terminal Evaluation report and corresponding management response, and other documentation required by the GEF and UNDP has been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project). The Safeguard/M&E officer will be responsible for overseeing the preparation and implementation of the ESMP.

In addition, the project will establish Regional Project Management Units (RPMUs) in each of the three landscape sites that will be led by a Regional Director of relevant regional office (BKSDA) supported by

Field Technical Coordinator, Landscape Conservation Specialist and Community Engagement/Gender Specialist.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC): A TAC will be constituted at the national level to help advise and guide the NPMU in the planning and implementation of the project. The Technical Advisory Committee will include KKH, KK, BPPE, Bappenas, LIPI, CSOs, experts and other academic institutions are required. While the TAC will primarily focus on project-related issues, the intention is that this group would evolve to provide technical support to the KKH on a wide range of issues concerning OECM approaches, HWC, illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade. During the project period, the TAC will provide a means of updating related stakeholders at the national level about project implementation progress, to share lessons learned from project implementation, to obtain information and coordinate with related initiatives, and to obtain technical advice on specific issues. There should be an option to request the TAC or a subset of its members to undertake specific project-related tasks, such as preparing or reviewing analytical reports, strategies and action plans, etc.

Project Assurance will be undertaken by the UNDP Program Officer responsible for the project based in the UNDP CO. The UNDP Program Officer will also act as a focal point of UNDP CO in facilitating and monitoring the project implementation. He/she will maintain a continuous partnership with the project team and participate in all project reviews, work/budget planning meetings, monitoring visits and evaluations. She/he will certify the annual and quarterly work-plan/budgets/progress reports, as well as proposed use of unspecified budget within the annual budget already approved for the project.

Coordination with other projects: The proposed project will coordinate with several government programs and specific projects associated with them to generate positive results through combined action (where appropriate) and to share lessons learned and best practices. The key national environment and natural resources management agencies whose programs will be coordinated with the project include the KSDAE and its respective directorates. These are detailed in Section VIII (Governance and Management Arrangements and in **Annex 7** of the UNDP Project Document.

Regional Project Management Units: The demonstration activities in the project will be coordinated by Regional Project Management Units (RPMUs), each of which will be led by a Regional Director of Provincial BKSDA supported by Field Technical Coordinator, Landscape Conservation Specialist and Community Engagement/Gender Specialist (see Annex 7 of UNDP Project Document).

Role of Non-Governmental Organizations: Institutional arrangements for planning and implementation of OECM approaches will be undertaken closely with private sector agencies (Palm Oil Plantation companies, forest concessionaries and other concessions) and local CSOs. OECM approaches implemented through the Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE) concept will entail establishment of KEE Management Forum including representatives of CSOs leading to the development OECM plans for the selected landscapes and overseeing implementation of the OECM management plans and for building and maintaining linkages with provincial government and private sector entities to ensure wider ecosystem management.

Coordination with on-going initiatives: The project will actively coordinate, complement and build on the following on-going initiatives:

Name of on-going and planned program/project, years of implementation and sites	Program/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the program/project?
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<p>Ulu Masen: Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) Sumatra Program, 2015-2023, 13 landscape priorities in Sumatra</p>	<p>Strengthen institution and policy at all level Strengthen intervention on forest ecology at landscape level Ensure sustainability of key species Strengthen the local communities, welfare and income</p>	<p>GEF CONSERVE Project focuses on supporting OECM/KEE in the context of elephant and tiger corridor and monitoring areas to ensure that several important species are safe from threats. The reduction of the Sumatran elephant or tiger conflict and policy in the long-term status of habitat protection are niches of activities that are expected to be synergistic with the TFCA project.</p>
<p>Ulu Masen: Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force Support Network, 2020-2023</p>	<p>Support the implementation of climate change mitigation</p>	<p>GEF CONSERVE Project will share the same objective to protect and monitor Ulu Masen forest area, to provide the most benefit of carbon stock from the area. This network will contribute and guide actions of the project</p>
<p>Ulu Masen: GEF Combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species (GEF 6)</p>	<p>Reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia.</p>	<p>GEF CONSERVE will build on the investments under GEF 6, to further strengthen in-country capacity for wildlife forensics techniques through the Eijkman Institute and TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network to improve local regional capacity by targeting Universities and NGOs at the targeted sites namely in Aceh, Bengkulu and West Nusa Tenggara. It will also expand the application of national policies, legal and institutional frameworks and enforcement built under the GEF 6 project to the project sites</p>
<p>Seblat: Sumatran Tiger Project, GEF-UNDP, 2017-2021</p>	<p>To enhance biodiversity conservation in priority landscapes in Sumatra through adoption of best management practices in protected areas and adjacent production landscapes, using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success.</p>	<p>The GEF CONSERVE Project focuses on strengthening the Seblat elephant corridor, supporting monitoring of the Seblat region from threats, reducing the conflict between the Sumatran elephant and tiger with humans and capacity development for the government and community. The GEF CONSERVE project will build on and strengthen existing programs of the Tiger project, share data and capacity building efforts</p>

<p>Ulu Masen: Fauna & Flora International (FFI) ? Aceh Program (www.fauna-flora.org). FFI has been working in Aceh since 1998, and in Ulu Masen since 2006 and expected until to long-term conservation program. FFI has supported by variously donor (US Wildlife Fish Services, DEFRA-UK/DARWIN, Disney Conservation Fund, Trust and Foundation Fund, Private Donor, and Governors? Climate and Forest Task Force.</p>	<p>FFI mission in Ulu Masen to conserve threatened species and ecosystems, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and that take into account human needs, through various project activities: Research/Survey for Elephant (<i>Fecal</i> DNA); Tiger (camera trapping, occupancy survey); Variously and thematic capacity building and conservation training to support government staff and community; Collaboration with BKSDA and DLHK for Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) and Human-Tiger Conflict (HTC) mitigation; SMART Patrol, collaboration with Forest Management Unit/DLHK and Community Rangers; Support BKSDA, DLHK and Aceh Regional Police in Illegal Wildlife Trade (including; training, setup informant and conduct law enforcement; Established 11 sites for Social Forestry Scheme (Hutan Desa and Hutan Kemasyarakatan); Initiatives for Payment Environmental Services through PDD REDD Ulu Masen with Government of Aceh, and establish small-scale PES Plan-Vivo; Support policy and strengthening of institutions of forest management.</p>	<p>GEF CONSERVE Project and FFI could work collaboratively to share data, baseline information and benefit from FFI experiences working in Ulu Masen (including; protected species, community engagement through social forestry and policy intervention), and also co-financing activities.</p>
<p>Seblat: Forest Program 2, Development of Integrated Biodiversity Conservation and Watershed Management, 2019-2020.</p>	<p>Biodiversity conservation and Watershed management Reducing threat of natural resources in Kerinci Seblat NP and its vicinity and increasing capacity development (Kerinci District) Developing NP monitoring through the ranger and the community patrol inside the park</p>	<p>Project FP II focuses on the Jambi Province region, so GEF CONSERVE Project will expand the efforts of FP2 to cover gaps in Bengkulu Province not supported by FP2, and will improve coordination between the two projects</p>

Seblat: Emergency Action Plan for Elephant Conservation-TFCA. 2021-2023	<p>Saving Sumatran elephants Reducing threats of elephant through actively monitoring or patrolling by the ranger or the community patrol.</p> <p>Developing early warning system and human elephant conflict mitigation including improving its habitat (habitat restoration).</p> <p>Involving the private sectors and the communities to develop active management inside the elephant range area.</p>	<p>GEF Conserve and TFCA complement each other to support the elephant conservation emergency plan and provides opportunity for synergy across the regions and programs to reduce threats related to the Sumatran elephants in Seblat through intensive monitoring and reducing conflict and poaching. The TFCA scheme does not cover development of environmental services, community empowerment or activities that do not have a direct impact on reducing threats or increasing elephant protection, that will be covered under CONSERVE Project.</p>
Seblat: GEF Combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species (GEF 6)	<p>Reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia.</p>	<p>It will also expand the application of national policies, legal and institutional frameworks and enforcement built under the GEF 6 project to the project sites</p>
Moyo: World Parrot Trust. 2018-2019	<p>Conservation of Yellow crested Cockatoo. www.parrots.org</p> <p>Survey of the cockatoo population and distribution</p> <p>Campaign and awareness to the people about the Yellow-crested Cockatoo conservation.</p>	<p>The CONSERVE Project can support the conservation of Yellow-crested Cockatoo, which actively fills the monitoring and protection gap. The initiative can support the development of the Cockatoo sanctuary and rehabilitation and release areas.</p>
Moyo: Amanwana-Moyo Conservation Fund. 2008-2023	<p>Natural conservation of Moyo Island.</p> <p>Rehabilitating and releasing the baby turtles.</p> <p>Protecting and restoring the coral reef inside the Moyo Island area.</p> <p>Awareness and campaign about the turtle's conservation</p>	<p>The Moyo Fund conservation can be directed towards financing some activities which are not covered by the GEF CONSERVE Project, especially action on the ground.</p>
Moyo: Conservation International. Whale shark tagging and monitoring in Saleh Bay. 2019 - 2022	<p>Whale shark monitoring</p> <p>Initiating the whale shark ecotourism and based on the activities on Labuhan Jambu (Saleh Bay area).</p>	<p>CI supports does not directly overlap with CONSERVE Project for Moyo. This CI-funded activity can support information on best practices in the development of Moyo's ecotourism.</p>
Sumbawa University of Technology	<p>Monitoring of wildlife</p> <p>Sustainable Natural resources</p> <p>Socio-economic surveys</p>	<p>Supports exotic bird rescue, DNA analysis, IT based biodiversity monitoring and social surveys and technical support</p>

<p>FOLUR Project Indonesia: Strengthening sustainability in commodity and food systems, land restoration and land use governance through integrated landscape management for multiple benefits in Indonesia [2021-2027]</p>	<p>The project specifically focuses on generating multiple benefits for biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation through integrated landscape management, sustainable and resilient commodity production and farming systems, and participatory restoration and forest governance. The project aims to foster and strengthen sustainable value chains of palm oil, coffee, cocoa and rice through implementation of a comprehensive landscape management approach integrating biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and the sustainable production of cash and food crops at scale. The project has selected five target geographies, each one corresponding to provincial administration boundary (jurisdiction) and containing one key district, considered the intervention landscape.</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Target jurisdiction:</u> Aceh Province (target district: Central Aceh), North Sumatera Province (target district: Mandailing Natal), West Kalimantan Province (target district: Sanggau), South Sulawesi Province (target district: Luwu), and West Papua Province (target district: Sorong).</p>	<p>CONSERVE can complement FOLUR efforts at land use governance through integrated landscape management (KEE) to reduce loss of habitats.</p> <p>CONSERVE supports collaborative actions between governments, private sector (palm oil companies, forest concessions, etc.). In addition, CONSERVE will promote policy, coordination, regulatory and institutional framework for planning, management, compliance monitoring, enforcement and decision making for integrated management of biological landscapes will to some extent complement FOLUR and GGP approach. Further, coordination will be supported through regular meetings, work planning and sharing of monitoring results. Both FOLUR and CONSERVE will work with Aceh Provincial Government and similar stakeholders, for which a joint Technical Advisory Group will be considered at the Provincial level to avoid repetition/duplication of project intervention and sharing of lessons.</p>
<p>Good Growth Partnership (GGP)/Green Commodities Programme (GCP)</p>	<p>Focuses on sustainable and responsible oil palm production Safeguarding the rights of forest dependent communities</p>	<p>CONSERVE objective is to ensure that oil palm companies are actively engaged in conserving threatened species habitats that can build on lessons from the GCP, including application of measures to safeguard the rights of IPs and forest dependent communities</p>

USAID Lestari project	Low emission development in terms of landscape management, community forest conservation and combatting wildlife trafficking and illegal logging	Complements KEE being applied through CONSERVE that can benefit from lessons in village-based forest conservation, SMART patrols and integrated landscape planning. CONSERVE will further enhance village-based forest conservation linked to improved livelihoods and sustainable resource use within a broader KEE landscape approach through multi-stakeholder participation in planning, decision-making (through the multi-stakeholder KEE management forum), private-community partnerships, linkage to non-GEF green funding instruments (to ensure post-project sustainability and replication), inclusion of customary communities, participatory monitoring. It will also extend current SMART patrols outside PAs to include surrounding lands and transfer of gradual roles and responsibilities to local partners as well as defining a data management system and improved regional capacity for forensics related to IWT that would facilitate enforcement and prosecution.
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7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is consistent with the following national priorities:

Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP 2015-2020): The primary vision of IBSAP 2015-2020 for Indonesian biodiversity management is "Indonesian biodiversity preservation and development that contributes to national competitiveness and a fair and sustainable use of resources to improve the welfare of current and future generations (BAPPENAS, 2016)." To achieve this vision, through policies and strategies, three missions were formulated for biodiversity management for the 2015-2020 period. These include the following three missions (BAPPENAS, 2016):

- to improve Indonesia's biodiversity ownership
- to treat biodiversity as source of sustainable welfare and livelihood for Indonesians
- fully responsible biodiversity management for the sustainability of all creatures in the world

To support the implementation of missions and policies and to achieve the intended future conditions, the appropriate organizations and mobilization of resources is required. For the 2015 to 2020 period, the following priorities were developed to achieve the biodiversity management goals. These include the following:

- improve biodiversity management and ownership, policies are required to implemented. These include the following:
- conduct research on biodiversity, data management and documentation of biodiversity as well as management of its ownership, such as patent and intellectual property rights, in support of Indonesia's needs.
- secure biodiversity and its existence, through management, for Indonesia and to support the development of optimal benefits from it for the country.
- develop sustainable utilization of biodiversity.
- improve the economic value of biodiversity as a way to support economic growth, national competitiveness and the welfare of people.
- increase the utilization of biodiversity in everyday life and activities of communities.
- protect biodiversity resources and their associated ecosystems from any disturbances, which may put Indonesian biodiversity and ecosystems at risk or in danger.

The National Targets for Biodiversity Management: In order to ensure that various policy objectives for IBSAP 2015-2020 are achieved, national target for biodiversity management is prepared. The national targets follow the Aichi Targets framework, but they are adjusted to the national conditions and requirements (Ministry of National Development Planning or BAPPENAS, 2016). The national targets of biodiversity management for 2015-2020 are introduced in Table 3. The table focuses solely on terrestrial related activities, which are relevant to the proposed project.

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Biodiversity Management Action Plan: The biodiversity management action plan aims to achieve the vision, mission and target of biodiversity management as mentioned earlier. For the 2015- 2020 period, the action plan consists of four groups with respect to research, conservation, utilization, and capacity building. The biodiversity management action plans are as follow:

- ? Action plan for research, data management and documentation of biodiversity and management of ownership.
- ? Action plan for developing biodiversity to support economic growth, national competitiveness and community welfare.
- ? Action plan for maintaining and preserving biodiversity for Indonesia people and for supporting the realization of optimal benefits for Indonesia.
- ? Action plan for improving the capacity to manage biodiversity using a participatory and integrated approach.

Sumatran Elephant and Sumatran Tiger Strategic Action Plans: Ministry of Environment & Forestry (MOEF) previously had released these action plans for a ten year period (2007 to 2017) for the first 4 endangered and protected species namely Rhino, Elephant, Tiger and Orangutan. These action plans are mandated as the detail guidance on how the government aims, directs and pursues its conservation targets. The next action plan is drafted and waiting public consultation and government approval. Indonesia Elephant Conservation Strategic Action Plan Document 2019 -2029 contains strategies for protecting and restoring populations and habitats, including funding mechanisms that hopefully will receive serious attention and support from key stakeholder in the landscape sites. It should also be a key instrument that would guide planning of various sectors and spatial planning and cross-sector development planning at various levels, both the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) and the Government of Indonesia's Long Term Development Plan (RPJP). The document also includes a series of conservation strategies for ex-situ elephant populations spread across various conservation institutions such as Pusat Konservasi Gajah and other conservation institutions to play a more strategic function.

Sixth National Report to CBD

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The project is consistent with the national targets as reflected in Indonesia's sixth national report to the CBD. In particular, this relates to the following:

- ? National Target 2: Implementation of sustainable management of biodiversity resources in the planning and implementation of national and regional development to improve community economies
- ? National Target 3: Realization of incentives and disincentives system in business and the sustainable management of biological resources
- ? National Target 4: Establishment of increased availability and implementation of policies supporting sustainable consumption and production in the utilization of biodiversity resources
- ? National Target 6: Implementation of policies for sustainable management and harvesting
- ? National Target 7: Improved sustainably managed land for agricultural, plantation and animal husbandry
- ? National Target 11: Realization of sustainable maintenance and improvement of conservation areas
- ? National Target 12: Realization of efforts to maintain the populations of endangered species as a national conservation priority
- ? National Target 14: Improved functionality of integrated ecosystems to ensure the improvement of essential services
- ? National Target 15: Realization of conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems
- ? National Target 19: Implementation of science and technology capacity building for sustainable management of biodiversity
- ? National Target 21: Implementation of comprehensive and integrated data gathering and information mapping on biodiversity

Land Degradation Neutrality National Report (2015)

The national target for LDN is projected at reduction of degraded land by 27.5 million hectares in 2040, with the assumption that there is no additional degraded lands during the period 2015 to 2040. The strategies proposed includes the following:

- ? Strategy 1: Promotion on site forest management through forest management unit, divided into 3 categories namely conservation, production, and protection forest management unit.
- ? Strategy 2: Public support and participation is critical for applying and implementing methods of prevention and rehabilitation control.

- ? Strategy 3: Developing a partnership with local institutions and community and non-government organizations for an effective implementation of land degradation control.
- ? Strategy 4: Co-ordination with implementation of Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) for synergic and effectiveness of the needed supports and resources.
- ? Strategy 5: Strengthen co-operation with related regional institutions, regional CCD thematic program networks and international organizations.
- ? Strategy 6: Developing the capacity to be better consolidated, manage and deploy existing financial resources (APBN, APBD) and strengthen the capacity to negotiate with international and national agencies for increased financial support.
- ? Strategy 7: Establishing priorities and development of action plans through active involvement in the decision-making by local communities in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- ? Strategy 8: Full participation of representative community should be engaged in all level activities (planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation).
- ? Strategy 9: Use best practice knowledge and robust technologies including traditional knowledge and wisdom.
- ? Strategy 10: Rising awareness about good quality environment and sustainable agriculture development.
- ? Strategy 11: Project should be holistically concern about the unique characteristic of the community in the respective degraded land (integrated and sites special project).
- ? Strategy 12: Project should concern on long-term security investment through a good and attractive land tenure system.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Lessons learned from the on-going activities (GEF 5 Tiger Project, Sustainable Commodity Partnership and on-going KEE initiatives in Sumatra) has been integrated into the project design, including establishing active partnerships for habitat conservation with private sector partners through their active contribution to habitat protection, surveillance and enforcement and restoration that would be relevant to the KEE. This included establishing partnership with leading paper and pulp company in generating US\$ 3.5 million in parallel financing for Sumatran Tiger Conservation, support for routine patrol in 4 Restoration Ecosystems, human-tiger conflict assistance and related restoration of degraded forests. Additional efforts that build on current learning would be to engage private sector in capacity building efforts in conservation through their participation in the KEE management forum. Useful lessons from existing projects have shown the importance of creation of local network of leaders in conservation to enhance motivation and self-awareness. The project will build on the existing partnership in Seblat landscape in Bengkulu involving the private sector in establishing an elephant corridor that traverses through oil palm and forest concessions, expanding it to encompass the entirety of the KEE landscape (refer Section 4 above on private sector participation). The project will also build on the experience from the GEF-EPASS (GEF ID 4867) project in terms of management of the small grants for local communities, ensure that fiduciary standards are in place to ensure fund flows, fund management, monitoring and reporting.

As part of the GWP, the project will share lessons and best practices, and benefit from similar experiences in other countries through various mechanisms instituted under the GWP/MSP. Indonesia has been an active participant in GWP since GEF 6 and has recently participated in recent in-person events in South

Africa in 2019. As a consequence of Indonesia's interest in participation in GWP, sharing of lessons will be achieved through knowledge management products, reports and publications and monitoring results that will be shared through the GWP platform. Project staff will also participate in GWP events, annual lesson sharing and IWT networks. The knowledge management activities under Output 4.3 include the following:

- ? **Documentation and dissemination** of case studies, best practices and lessons learned from the project;
 - ? Development of **policy guidance notes** that addresses current constraints and gaps in existing policies and legislation for OECM/KEE management, HWC and IWT mitigation and management and monitoring of OECM site health;
 - ? **Technical reports, publications and other knowledge management products** (including popular versions for use by community groups in local languages and accessible to women and IPs) documented and disseminated via mass media;
 - ? **Documentation of traditional wisdom** related to natural resources management and disseminated to constrain or avoid the erosion of such wisdom;
 - ? **National and provincial level workshops** to facilitate dissemination of field lessons and help inform legal and policy reform relevant to landscape conservation practice. The initial documentation of these lessons will be included as part of the participatory monitoring process, that would be complemented by additional national technical support to distil and document lessons and experiences. The project will support workshops at the landscape level (Year 5) to share lessons and experiences and a national workshop at the end of Year 6 to facilitate the sharing of lessons more widely, but importantly to be able to further develop and refine successful approaches for replication nationally.
 - ? Efforts would be made to **institutionalize some of the best practices** through promotion of sectoral and/or national regulatory instruments in order to expand access to finance for replication and up-scaling.
 - ? Capacity building and technical support for **dissemination and upscaling** of project best practices to facilitate integrated landscape planning approaches, initially within the project provinces and later in other areas across the country.
 - ? **Inclusion of public engagement pages** on national and provincial websites and social media platforms that link to information about the project and its products, including development of a specific public information sharing platform. This in particular could serve to share information with KSDAE, Provincial BKSDAs, Conservation Area managers, sector agencies, provincial institutions, private industry, beneficiaries, local communities, NGOs and government entities.
 - ? Preparation of a **replication and scaling up strategy** based on project experiences and best practices for promotion of integrated planning and management (including conservation corridors), including institutional, financial and resource requirements, partners and coordination arrangements.
 - ? An **Implementer's Manual and Lessons Learned guide** (with contributions from project partners) that captures the process of project implementation, and describes Integrated OECM management approach, monitoring OECM strategies for landscapes, SFM and SLM approaches, conservation practices in industrial plantations, forest concessions and tourism industry, sustainable livelihood improvements, mainstreaming of biodiversity in provincial and private sector planning, etc.
- End of project national seminar** on outcomes of integrated OECM approaches in Indonesia.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The projects' M&E strategy is included in Section VI: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan of the UNDP-GEF Project Document. The budgeted M&E plan is presented below.

GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
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Inception Workshop(s) including national and provincial	10,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	59,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of safeguards	59,000	On-going.
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Contract evaluator to conduct Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	30,000	30 June 2024
Contract evaluator to conduct Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) and management response	30,000	30 March 2027
Total	175,000	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

The socio-economic benefits in the project will be observed at the individual (household level) as well as at the collective community level for economic groups like farmers, industrial plantation and forest concession groups as follows:

- At least 4,500 people in the target landscapes will directly benefit through improved livelihoods and incomes (15% increase), of which an estimated 30% would be women.
- As a result of initiatives on participatory integrated landscape management OECM processes, additional people living in and around the three landscapes will indirectly benefit from improved and sustainable management of natural resources.
- Implementation of OECM strategies and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in national, sectoral, provincial economic development planning and private sector plantations and concessionary forestry will result into sustainable practices on plantation, agriculture, water conservation, value chain products and services. This will collectively result in better conservation and livelihoods outcomes;
- Improved access to basic goods and technical services, technology and improved agricultural, forestry and tourism practices, as well as diversification of livelihoods in agriculture and non-farm sector including tourism and agri-based products will ensure more livelihood options and better prices and income.
- An increase in community incomes from sustainable livelihood activities (calculated for each community) of around 15% wherein around 30% of beneficiaries will be women and 25% of these will be from customary communities;
- The focus on addressing gender inequality wherein various initiatives such as technological interventions for drudgery reduction in livelihood and household based activities, promotion of alternative livelihood options, participation of women in various local conservation committees are proposed. The project envisages more gender equality in context of sex ratio, decision making powers, ownership and control on resources and women leadership as well as participation;
- A reduction in the human-wildlife conflicts and increase in effective implementation of sustainable practices. The project expects at least 50% reduction of conflict resulting in improved agriculture production and incomes.

•Incremental funding from existing government and local development programs will improve sustainable natural resource outcomes and improved and diversified livelihoods and incomes and a sustainability of such investments beyond the life of the project; and

Stable or improved populations of key endangered species and improved forest environments will greatly enhance visitor experiences for increasing potential for ecotourism and community financial benefit.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>

<p>Risk 1: Provincial Policy-level activities related to OECM and biodiversity-friendly management approaches, in particular in industrial plantations, forest concessions, extractive industry forest production, and other land uses outside PAs could inadvertently have social impacts on marginalized individuals or groups</p> <p>Principle 1, Questions 1.1; 1.2 and 1.4</p>	<p>I -3 P-2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>While most of these policy related interventions relate to privately owned and managed enterprises, it could have an unintended impacts on local small holder farmers</p>	<p>The SESA and ESIA will include a review of potential policy related interventions related to smallholders and propose safeguards including monitoring arrangements which will be integrated into the ESMP.</p>
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Risk 2: The three project landscapes have resource conflicts within the proposed OECM landscapes (e.g. CAs, production and protection forests, private plantations, etc.) that could be exacerbated if the activities are not well implemented.

Principle 1, Question 1.8

I- 3
P- 2

Moderate

In many of these resource rich areas, the reality on the ground is that government policy decisions and investment promotion strategies take limited consideration of biodiversity and ecological aspects. This coupled with the absence of coherent management framework for biodiversity conservation, that have resulted in overlaps in community tenure and the long-term commercial leases on public lands.

As the project is categorized as High risk, an ESMF has been prepared during the PPG.

Per that ESMF, an ESIA will be undertaken and based on it an ESMP will be prepared during the first year of project implementation ? covering this and all other risks. All thematic management plans (CCP, etc.) will be prepared holistically as part of the ESMP. In addition, the following requirements of High risk project will be / have been met:

- o Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 4)
- o Customary Community Planning Framework (Annex 11)
- o Gender Action Plan (Annex 12)
- o GRM (to be prepared with ESIA/ESMP)

Additionally, number of actions that are proposed in the project would help complement the actions described above to reduce resource use conflicts, namely:

- (i) development and operationalization of a Framework for OECM/KEE identification and its planning and management decision-making already exists that entails consensus building (Annex 9 - Steps for Implementation of KEEs) that will be further strengthened during early part of the project (with technical support) and applied to ensure that

<p>Risk 3: Stringent enforcement measures that will be put in place to curb IWT might increase conflict between park authorities and local communities</p> <p>Principle 1, Question 1.8</p>	<p>I - 4 P -3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The project activities supporting the park rangers and community patrols could pose risks of violence to both the rangers and communities.</p>	<p>As with all other risks and as noted under Risk 1, this risk will be further assessed during the ESIA and additional measures (beyond those included in project design; also described under Risk 1 above) will be included in the subsequent ESMP as necessary for SES compliance.</p> <p>Additionally, project staff would be trained in conflict management protocols to reduce potential for conflict and reduction of situations that might turn violent.</p>
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<p>Risk 4: Development interventions in terms of community livelihoods and community-based enterprises (e.g. eco-tourism and natural resources based value addition, etc.) can have adverse impacts on species and habitats if not well implemented.</p> <p>Standard 1, Questions 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.6 and 1.9</p>	<p>I - 3 P -2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Unless sustainable principles are applied and enforced in terms of project interventions there is likelihood of loss of species and habitats</p>	<p>As with all other risks and as noted under Risk 1, this risk will be further assessed during the ESIA and additional measures (those included in project design and described below) will be included in the subsequent ESMP as necessary for SES compliance.</p> <p>(i) The sites selected for project investment conformed to the project's objective of enhancing the conservation of biodiversity through mainstreaming of biodiversity into planning policies and practices into Indonesia's biological (OECM) landscapes. As a consequence OECM landscapes selected for project interventions will benefit from improved conservation, environmentally friendly agricultural and land use practices to reduce impacts on species and ecosystems, improved monitoring of species and ecosystem health, private sector participation in environmentally-friendly practices (including reduced clearing and improved management of corridor areas), rehabilitation of degraded areas with native species or through natural regeneration processes, and enhanced environmental stewardship of OECM landscape resources by local communities.</p> <p>(ii) All community agriculture and production systems and livelihood activities will take place outside the high value biodiversity areas through appropriate mapping and zoning arrangements.</p>
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Risk 5: management of the OECM landscapes for multiple uses might have an unintended impact on community rights, including access could be restricted to resources from OECM areas, potentially leading to economic displacement. This might include customary communities located within and adjacent to the OECM areas

Principle 1, Question 1.3 and Standard 5, Questions 5.2 and 5.4 and Standard 6, Question 6.6

I - 4
P - 3

High

As with all other risks and as noted under Risk 1, the ESMP will be prepared early in project implementation (Year 1), which will include an alternative livelihood action/restoration plan (LAP/LRP) related risk management measures for any households that are likely to be impacted due to potential economic displacement from the project.

Additional measures (beyond those included in project design; described below) will be included in the subsequent ESMP as necessary for SES compliance and might include the following:

(i) Apply the Framework for OECM/KEE (Annex 9 - Steps for Implementation of KEEs) to ensure that project activities are detailed in collaboration with Provincial and local governments, OECM Community Forums and local communities, to delineate areas to be set aside in a manner to avoid limitations on existing community resource use rights and access;

(ii) The establishment of OECM areas and corridors will be planned and managed under community governance mechanisms that will take into consideration current uses of these resources

(iii) Project planning will ensure that decisions regarding restrictions, if any, on resource use will not be imposed, but will involve through an informed, transparent and consultative consensus

<p>Risk 6: The project could possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources of marginalized groups and customary community groups as a result of application of OECM approaches</p> <p>Standard 6, Questions 6.1; 6.2 and 6.3</p>	<p>I ? 4 P - 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Rights of access and tenure of local and indigenous peoples could possibly be affected unless these are clarified, affirmed and documented during the integrated OECM planning processes</p>	<p>As with all other risks and as noted under Risk 1, additional measures will be included in the subsequent ESMP as necessary for SES compliance and might include the following:</p> <p>(i) As part of the requirement under the customary community plan, MoUs will be signed between the IP and local communities and project proponents on project investments before activities are implemented on the ground.</p> <p>(ii) The PMU will recruit a consultant expert in FPIC, custodian community interests and M&E to ensure that custodian community issues are adequately addressed and monitored - by providing training to staff and key stakeholders, providing advice in the development of key regulatory frameworks and work programs on conservation, restoration and sustainable land use. At the Provincial level, Community and Gender Engagement Specialists will oversee and ensure that community rights will not be comprised</p>
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Risk 7: Women (customary community and rural women in particular) and other marginalized groups may not be fully involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of project interventions related to strengthening PA and OECM management to enhance conservation outcomes, sustainable livelihoods and HWC management. As a consequence they might not benefit from such initiatives, rather influential leaders and/or groups at the local level may have more control on local level decision-making.

Principle 2, Questions 2.1; 2.2 and 2.4

I - 3
P - 2

Moderate

Unless project implementation ensures that women and the vulnerable groups within the local population are engaged in consultation and their priorities form the core of projects proposals made under each component, there is likelihood that women and marginalized groups would not be part of the decision-making process and not benefit from project interventions

As with all other risks and as noted under Risk 1, this risk will be further assessed during the ESIA and additional measures (beyond those included in project design and described below) will be included in the subsequent ESMP as necessary for SES compliance.

(i) Ensure that there is active participation of women in the planning phase of the project, a number of consultations were held during the PPG stage to access the level of participation of women in the implementation phase of the project and to design measures to ensure their active participation in all stages of the project.

(ii) The "Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan" (Annex 12) discusses how perspectives, rights, and interests of men and women are addressed & applied to ensure that the project contributes to gender equality and creates equitable opportunities for women and men at all levels of engagement.

(iii) A gender and socially inclusive lens will be applied to every project activity and output to further analyze impacts on the rights of women and vulnerable peoples, as well as support land reform initiatives that benefit women and customary community groups.

(iv) Special investments would be planned based on women's requirements to ensure that they adequately benefit from project investments.

(v) A series of capacity building programs would

<p>Risk 8: Natural disasters and climate change may affect the implementation and results of project initiatives</p> <p>Standard 2, Question 2.2</p>	<p>I ? 3 P - 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>There could be potential climate change risks including precipitation and temperature changes that could have an impact on people's livelihoods as well as on ecological systems.</p>	<p>To ensure that the activities of the project are sensitive to potential climate change impacts (Principle 3, Standard 2, Question 2), the project will ensure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Applying the Participatory Framework for OECM identification and its planning and management decision-making (Annex 9) to ensure that activities are environmentally sustainable and supporting best practices managed for their climate risks. These activities will be implemented through community participation that will encourage climate smart agriculture, diversification of livelihoods, improved management of natural resources, eco-tourism businesses, improved soil and water conservation, water efficiency use and harvesting, etc. (ii) Enhanced OECM management and conservation practices would improve protection and management of critical ecosystems services as well as wildlife habitat, which should help to increase the overall resilience of the natural systems to climate risks in the areas compared to business as usual. (iii) In terms of the Monitoring Plan, the condition of the natural ecosystems would be monitored to ensure that activities do not damage these sensitive ecosystems so that it is in a better overall situation to manage climate changes. (iv). The Management Knowledge and Communications
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Risk 9: The absence of adequate recognition of FPIC in the national law would result in the failure to apply FPIC principles in project planning and implementation

Standard 6, Questions 6.4 and 6.7

I - 5
P ? 3

High

This would likely prevent the full recognition of the rights of customary communities

As with all other risks and as noted under Risk 1, this risk will be further assessed during the ESIA and additional measures (beyond those included in project design; described below) will be included in the subsequent ESMP as necessary for SES compliance.

(i) Applying the Participatory Framework for OECM identification and its planning and management decision-making (Annex 9 ? Steps for implementation of KEEs) that will be further strengthened to integrate FPIC principles will help ensure that consultations and feasibility studies, particularly related to lands and resource rights claimed by customary communities and local community is carried out early project implementation to ensure that these are not compromised. The project will recruit a national consultant to help develop FPIC principles for customary communities, smallholder farmers and local communities that will be integrated into the OECM/KEE framework and train project staff in its application. The application of the FPIC process will be overseen and facilitated by the Provincial Community Engagement and Gender Specialists and monitored by the national Safeguard/M&E Officer. No on-the-ground investments and actions will be pursued until the FPIC principles are put in place.

(ii) MoUs will be agreed through an open and free dialogue between the customary communities and project proponent, including the OECM management forum that

<p>Risk 10: The cultural identity of the customary communities or other ethnic or special interest groups might not be respected and/or traditional knowledge (or other forms of cultural heritage) might be inadvertently harmed during project activities that intend to preserve and/or utilize it.</p> <p>Standard 4, Question 4.1 and Standard 6, Question 6.9</p>	<p>I = 3 P =2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The influx of new investments and approaches might have potential for erosion of ethnic or special interest groups? cultural practices</p>	<p>As with all other risks and as noted under Risk 1, this risk will be further assessed during the ESIA and additional measures (beyond those included in project design; described below) will be included in the subsequent ESMP as necessary for SES compliance.</p> <p>(i) The implementation of Customary Community Plan [based on the Customary Community Planning Framework - Annex 11 that was developed at PPG stage] prepared during the project implementation will form the basis for dealing with the interests of the IPs and other special interest groups</p> <p>(ii) Any project related economic development initiatives proposed by customary communities and special interest groups will rest on the maintenance of the integrity of their culture and defined through the use of FPIC procedures</p>
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<p>Risk 11: The continued use of chemicals in the palm oil plantation could pose a significant health hazard to plantation labor and to the environment</p> <p>Standard 3, Question 3.7 and Standard 7, Question 7.4</p>	<p>I =3; P =3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>While the project does not entail the purchase of additional chemicals and their use, unless alternate and safer chemical use is promoted the health and environmental hazards will continue</p>	<p>As with all other risks and as noted under Risk 1, this risk will be further assessed during the ESIA and additional measures (beyond those included in project design; described below) will be included in the subsequent ESMP as necessary for SES compliance.</p> <p>(i) The ESMP will include additional measures, if necessary to further reduce the health and ecological hazards associated with chemical use, and in particular to negotiate the restricted or reduced use of chemicals in plantation lands close to streams and human habitations.</p> <p>(ii) In addition, the project will seek to work with the private plantations to ensure best practices in promotion of safety measures are taken in the selection, transport, storage, application and storage and disposal of chemicals and to ensure that workers are advised on safe application processes</p>
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<p>Risk 12: Activities related to oil palm plantation and mining could inadvertently support child labor and other violations of international labor standards and measures are necessary to avoid these concerns</p> <p>Standard 3, Question 3.8</p>	<p>I =3, P=2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Unless child labor is adequately eliminated this would go against all international norms</p>	<p>As with all other risks and as noted under Risk 1, this risk will be further assessed during the ESIA and additional measures (beyond those included in project design; described below) will be included in the subsequent ESMP as necessary for SES compliance.</p> <p>(i) Inclusion of additional measures, to further reduce or eliminate the potential for supporting employment of child labor and in particular to negotiate with the private palm oil plantations and mining companies to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to comply with international labor standards.</p> <p>(ii) Agreements signed with private companies for project participation will include specific requirements to comply with international labor standards and work conditions.</p> <p>(iii) Compliance with these agreements will be monitored by the RPMUs with oversight provided by the national Safeguard/M&E officer. Awareness activities will be carried out at the project sites to create support for preventing use of child labor and unacceptable working conditions.</p>
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<p>Risk 13: The COVID-19 and other potential zoonotic disease outbreaks could pose serious difficulties for effective project implementation and benefit sharing</p> <p>Standard 3, Question 3.7</p>	I=4, P=3	High	<p>As a consequence it would affect the ability of vulnerable people to get back into economic activities as any lingering or new zoonotic disease outbreaks can affect vulnerable groups in the project area the most and leave them out from participating and accruing benefits from the project in particular from the livelihood activities.</p>	<p>To manage potential risks and vulnerabilities related to biological hazards (Standard 3, Question 7) the project will implement the following measures:</p> <p>(i) Undertake an assessment of the social and economic impacts of ongoing Covid19, including on vulnerable populations, as part of the ESIA/ESMP preparation;</p> <p>(ii) Develop plans for responding to and ensure income recovery for affected vulnerable populations and target specific livelihood interventions to facilitate such recovery as well as improving awareness of risks of zoonotic diseases.</p> <p>(iii) In addition awareness will be promoted to ensure that people are aware of the risks and undertake mitigation measures</p>
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Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Annex 21_ESMF_v	CEO Endorsement ESS	
Annex 10_SESP_v	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Annex A: Project Results Framework

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</p> <p>SDG Target 15: Life on Land (Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements 2. Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species 3. Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products 4. Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts 5. Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities <p>SDG Target 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere:</p> <p>Target 1.1. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>				
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Outcome 3 (UNPDF 2016-2020): By 2020, Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources, on land and at sea, with an increased resilience to the effects of climate change, disasters and other shocks.</p> <p>New UNDP CPD 2020-2024 is under development; to be endorsed in Q3 2020.</p>				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target

<p>Project Objective: Strengthen management of multiple use landscapes to enhance biodiversity conservation, generate sustainable land-use and livelihood practices and address illegal wildlife trade</p>	<p>Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding Protected areas) to benefit biodiversity.</p> <p>This is measured by the development and operational of new OECMs under existing KEE guidelines with integrated multi-stakeholders? programs and budgeting as defined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) promulgation of decree for establishment of OECMs through under existing Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEEs) guidelines; (ii) formalization of multi-stakeholder forum for decision-making on OECMs; (iii) Approval of strategy and plan for OECMs; (iv) Provincial government financing for OECM plan; (v) Commitment of provincial government for continuation of FMU mechanism for production forests within OECMs; (vi) Strengthened BKSDA and provincial Forest Units with staff and equipment for KEE plan implementation; (vii) Private sector commitment and financing for OECM plan forest restoration and protection; (viii) Village Fund focused on OECM compatible actions; and (ix) monitoring system operational to monitor OECM effectiveness, etc. <p>Source of baseline: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/may/26/sumatra-borneo-deforestation-tigers-palm-oil</p>	<p>Around 70% of remaining HCV forests under threat of further fragmentation, particularly in Sumatra due to oil palm cultivation (this figure will be validated for each site in Year 1)</p>	<p>Biological landscape integrated frameworks agreed among all stakeholders, for achieving long-term conservation outcomes corridors and at least 150,000 hectares under improved management</p>	<p>At least 740,000 hectares (excluding protected areas covered under Indicator 2) of biological landscapes under improved management through establishment and improved management of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) through existing KEE mechanism</p>
	<p>Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1.2): Protected Areas under improved management and sustainable use covering 81,845 hectares</p>	<p>Baseline METT scores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jantho NR ? 33% Jantho NRP ? 37% Seblat RP ? 36% Moyo NRP ? 34% Moyo HP ? 28% 	<p>Increased of average of 5% from existing baselines</p>	<p>Increased of average of 15% from existing baselines</p>

	<p>Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 11): <i>Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefits of GEF investment</i></p>	<p><i>Actual number of individuals participating in co-benefits will be validated in Year 1</i></p>	<p><i>At least 1,000 individuals are directly benefiting from sustainable natural resources management, sustainable use of wildlife and improved and alternative livelihoods and incomes (at least 300 women beneficiaries of which at least 100 are women from custodian communities)</i></p>	<p><i>At least 4,500 individuals, directly benefit through sustainable natural resource management, sustainable use of wildlife and livelihood improvement approaches (at least 1,350 women beneficiaries, of which at least 450 are women from custodian communities)</i></p>
<p><i>Component 1: Strengthened management and protection of multiple use landscapes for the conservation of key threatened species</i></p>				

<p>Outcome 1 Effective policy, coordination, regulatory and institutional framework for planning, management, compliance monitoring, enforcement and decision making for integrated management of biological landscapes developed and implemented</p>	<p>Indicator 4: <i>Number of actions from existing key species strategies and action plans (elephant, tiger, and yellow crested Cockatoo) agreed with stakeholders and applied within pilot sites</i></p>	<p><i>Key threatened species strategies and emergency action plans under finalization</i></p>	<p><i>Action plans formally approved and key species actions integrated into KEE management plans and budgetary provisions made through the project and provincial budgets for their effective implementation</i></p>	<p><i>At least 3 key action plans for each threatened species for tiger, elephant and yellow crested Cockatoo implemented within project sites, monitored for their effectiveness and included in provincial budgets for their continued implementation beyond the project period.</i></p>
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	<p><i>Indicator 5:</i> Number of policy instruments that are in place and applied to integrate biodiversity outcomes in sector and national and local planning policy and programs</p>	<p><i>Current policies need to better address impacts on broader ecological principles and processes for the survival of species, maintenance of ecological services, and habitat connectivity.</i></p>	<p><i>Policies reviewed, gap assessed and draft policy instruments under review</i></p>	<p><i>At least five instruments (update/creation of provincial decrees for establishment of KEEs; establishment of KEE Forums; KEE management body in place, establishment of budgetary norms/procedures for financing KEE actions, FMU guidelines, Village Fund use procedures, etc.) for improving biodiversity outcomes within the biological landscapes developed and adopted</i></p>
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	<p>Indicator 6: <i>Level of institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring integrated biodiversity management planning in OECMs as measured by UNDP's capacity development scorecard for the following institutions:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation of Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KSDAE)</i> 2. <i>Provincial BKSDA of Bengkulu</i> 3. <i>Provincial BKSDA of Aceh</i> 4. <i>Provincial BKSDA of West Nusa Tenggara</i> 	<p><i>Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use OECM planning and management in biological landscapes as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline values as indicated below:</i></p> <p><i>KSDAE/MO EF-29</i></p> <p><i>BKSDA Bengkulu: 12</i></p> <p><i>BKSDA Aceh: 12</i></p> <p><i>BKSDA West Nusa Tenggara 10</i></p>	<p><i>Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 5 point increase in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline values for the 3 OECMs</i></p>	<p><i>Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by 15 points in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard from baseline values for the three OECMs</i></p>
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	<p>Indicator 7: Population density of key species in the target landscapes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sumatran tiger 2. Sumatran elephant 3. Yellow-crested cockatoo <p>[Baselines sources are FFI tiger team, FFI 2019 (unpublished data) for Ulu Masen and Seblat; and Source for Moyo island is BKSDA (Na?ve occupancy estimate is the proportion of the area occupied by a particular species during the transect surveys. These figures are currently being converted to density estimates that would be available by the launch workshop)]</p>	<p>Key species under continued threat from forest loss, degradation, loss of connectivity and poaching. Baselines are:</p> <p>Seblat ? Sumatran Tiger: Na?ve occupancy estimate 0.88/100km² ? Sumatran Elephant: naive occupancy estimate 0.1/100km² Aceh: ? Sumatran Tiger: naive occupancy estimate 0.80/100km² ? Sumatran Elephant: naive occupancy estimate 0.69/100km² Moyo Yellow crested cockatoo: 0.27 individuals/km²</p>	<p>Density of key species populations validated and monitoring protocols established</p>	<p>Key species population densities stable or increasing from baseline values</p>
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	<p>Indicator 8: Number of HWC cases reported and responded by authorities and communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human-tiger conflict - Human-elephant conflict - Crop damage and livestock depredation 	<p>HWC based on:</p> <p>ii) Number of HWC conflicts reported</p> <p>Ulu Masen. E: 56, T: 7</p> <p>Seblat: E:3 T:6</p> <p>Moyo: no conflict</p> <p>(ii) Number of reports of destruction of agricultural crops, and/or cattle losses</p> <p>Ulu Masen E: 45, T: 5</p> <p>Seblat: E:0, T:2</p> <p>Moyo no conflict</p> <p>Baseline data on frequency above will be validated in Year 1</p>	<p>At least 30% decrease in human-wildlife conflict reported based on HWC responded</p> <p>At least 50% reduction of agricultural crop and cattle loss reported based on HWC</p>	<p>At least 50% decrease in human-wildlife conflict reported and reduction of agricultural crops and cattle loss reported due to HWC</p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Key species strategies and action plans implemented with adequate investments in new tools and equipment</p> <p>Output 1.2: Improved policies, regulations, guidelines and planning frameworks for development of integrated management of biological landscapes and integrating biodiversity into key development strategies of public and private sectors developed and adopted</p> <p>Output 1.3: Planning for the application of OECM approaches, including creation of management body for overseeing law enforcement, improve key threatened species and habitat management and monitoring, and support biodiversity-friendly enterprises in the project landscapes</p> <p>Output 1.4: Measures for management and control of human-wildlife conflict and anti-poaching developed and implemented with incentive mechanisms for forest-fringe communities</p>			
<p>Component 2. Enhanced site-based enforcement and monitoring of sustainable use of wildlife resources</p>				

<p>Outcome 2 Improved site-based enforcement and monitoring of wildlife resources through enhancement and deployment of state-of-the-art technologies and traditional wisdom</p>	<p>Indicator 9: <i>Reduction in threats at target sites as measured by the increase of foot patrol distances (kilometers) and decrease in illegal activity (as measured by traps encountered, people apprehended, etc.)</i></p>	<p>Total number of current SMART-RBM patrols in 3 sites as follows: Ulu Masen ? 18.29 kilometers/month (1 patrol twice a month) Seblat: 36.58 kilometers/month (2 patrols/twice a month) Moya: 9.14 kilometers/month (1 patrol/once a month)</p> <p>Baseline based on average distances covered by single patrol teams/month from Gurung Leuser NP (2016-2019) that will be validated in Year 1 for each of the 3 sites.</p> <p>Baselines in terms of average number of annual recorded illegal activities (poaching, IWT, etc.) will be assessed in Year 1</p>	<p>Number of SMART-RBM patrols Ulu Masen ? 54.87 kilometers/month (3 patrols/twice a month) Seblat: 54.87 kilometers/month (3 patrols/twice a month) Moya: 18.28 kilometers/month (1 patrol/twice a month)</p> <p>30% average decrease in illegal activities detected from baseline</p>	<p>Number of SMART-RBM patrols Ulu Masen ? 109.74 kilometers/month (6 patrols/twice a month) Seblat: 73.12 kilometers/month (4 patrols/twice a month) Moya: 36.56 kilometers/month (2 patrols/twice a month)</p> <p>80% average decrease in illegal activities detected from baseline</p>
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	<p>Indicator 10: frequency and effectiveness of <u>community patrols</u> to reduce threats from poaching and illegal activities</p>	<p>Ulu Masen ? 212 patrols days/year Seblat ? 168 patrol days/year Moyo ? 60 patrol days/year</p> <p>Baseline in terms of frequency of patrols available from Ulu Masen (FFI data 2019), Seblat (BKSDA-Bengkulu), and Moyo (BKSDA-NTB).</p>	<p>Increased frequency of <u>Community patrols/year</u> Ulu Masen ? 275 patrol days/year Seblat ? 218 patrol days/year Moyo ? 78 patrol days/year</p>	<p>Increased frequency of <u>Community patrols/year</u> Ulu Masen ? 424 patrol days/year Seblat ? 251 patrol days/year Moyo ? 96 patrol days/year</p>
	<p>Indicator 11: Number of IWT crime investigations conducted using DNA analysis through enhanced site-based genetics technology accredited in project provinces</p>	<p>No capacity at provincial level to support DNA-based investigation related to IWT</p> <p>Currently only a single national DNA-based data analysis institute in the country has ability to DNA-based investigation</p>	<p>The capacity at provincial level to support DNA-based investigation related to IWT established</p> <p>Aceh Province ? 1 laboratory Bengkulu Province - 1 laboratory West Nusa Tenggara Province - 1 laboratory</p>	<p>The capacity at provincial level to DNA-based investigation related to IWT operational to support:</p> <p>At least 60% of the DNA-based investigations originating from the three provinces is undertaken by the new capacitated local laboratories</p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened SMART implementation in the framework of RBM (Resort Base Management) with multi-stakeholder involvement in high conservation areas by strengthening existing SMART patrol system Output 2.2: Community Patrol Model established, operationalized and integrated into SMART-RBM system in target sites Output 2.3 Strengthened local institutional capacity for Wildlife Genetic Assessment to support Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM)</p>			

<p>Component 3: Improved private sector and community engagement and diversified financing for biodiversity conservation across the selected landscapes</p>				
<p>Outcome 3 Increased private sector and community engagement in biodiversity and species conservation</p>	<p><u>Indicator 12:</u> <i>Area of forests and forest lands set-aside as wildlife corridors and/or under improved conservation practice in private holdings</i> <i>This will include forests in private forest concessions and industrial plantations that will support improving key threatened species habitats in Sumatra (Aceh and Bengkulu)</i></p>	<p><i>0 (no wildlife corridors established in project sites)</i></p>	<p><i>Around 5,000 ha of forests and forest lands set-aside as wildlife corridors and/or under improved conservation practice</i></p>	<p><i>At least 60,000 hectares of forests and forest lands set-aside as wildlife corridors and/or under improved conservation practice</i></p>
	<p><u>Indicator 13:</u> <i>Number of private forest concessionary and industrial plantation business models with improved conservation outcomes under effective implementation as measured by:</i> <i>-Business plans fully integrating conservation outcomes</i> <i>-Increase in private funding allocated for conservation activities</i> <i>-Number of dedicated staff implementing conservation activities</i></p>	<p><i>Baseline of existing conservation -friendly business models will be assessed in Year 1</i></p>	<p><i>At least 6 additional forest concessionary and industrial plantation business plans developed and agreed to and staff trained to implement these plans</i></p>	<p><i>At least 6 additional forest concessionary and industrial plantation business plans effectively implemented for conservation outcomes with 50 % increase in funding</i></p>

	<p>Indicator 14: Increase in income of community members that includes women headed households from community enterprise.</p> <p>-High-value products from coffee, cacao, turmeric, durian, rattan fiber and rattan fruit (?Dragon?s Blood? dye)=.</p> <p>-Status of community development fund</p> <p>This list will be refined during initial consultation with local communities</p> <p>Baseline incomes of households are as follows: Ulu Masen between USD 750-1980/year (Source Socioeconomic and Gender Profiles of North Sumatra 2016) Bengkulu around USD 750/year (Source: Senoaji 2009)</p> <p>Moyo island USD 865 ? 1,500/year (Source: Achmand, B and Diniyati D 2018). The variance in earnings within landscapes is dependent on livelihood sources. These figures will be validated for the project sites during the community consultation process in Year 1</p>	<p>Baselines of average incomes will be established in Year 1 for each site.</p> <p>No village Development Fund exists</p>	<p>At least 5% average increase in income for 25% of participating households based on action plans for improved business models agreed and implementation initiated in Year 2 (at least 20% beneficiary households must be women-headed). Village Development Funds established</p>	<p>At least 15% average increase in income for 75% of participating households based on action plans for improved business models agreed and under implementation initiated (at least 20% beneficiary households must be women-headed). Village Development Funds operational</p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 3</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Private sector partners actively engaged in environmentally-friendly practices</p> <p>Output 3.2: Incentive/reward system developed and implemented in private sector business planning for reducing forest degradation and improving to promote wildlife conservation in forest concessions</p> <p>Output 3.3: Innovative mechanisms that promote sustainable traditional hunting practices by integrating local wisdom and experiences to generate revenues for local communities (particularly in Moyo landscape)</p> <p>Output 3.4: Community-based biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises promoted for sustainable use of natural resources and avoid biodiversity loss</p>			
<p>Component 4: Upscaling/replication of project approaches at national and regional level</p>				

<p>Outcome 4 Effective knowledge management, gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation for key species conservation enhanced</p>	<p><i>Indicator 15:</i> <i>Level of awareness on IWT, KEE and threatened species conservation in the landscapes as indicated by KAP survey.</i></p>	<p><i>Baseline survey will be established in Year 1</i> <i>Currently coordinated outreach on conservation threats lacking.</i> <i>Limited awareness of impact of unplanned development among general public.</i></p>	<p><i>At least 40% sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders (at least 40% women) aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and actions needed for corridor conservation</i></p>	<p><i>At least 60% (of which at least 40% women) of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and behavior change for biodiversity outcomes</i></p>
	<p><i>Indicator 16:</i> <i>Number of good practice conservation and sustainable resource management approaches documented and shared via GWP platform and other media.</i></p> <p><i>-Information management systems strengthened</i></p> <p><i>-Annual learning workshops including participation in GWP annual meetings, regional workshops, HWC COP etc.</i></p>	<p><i>Limited number of good practices in conservation and sustainable resource management codified, disseminated and applied</i></p>	<p><i>At least five good practices in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and adopted and shared with GWP platform and other media</i></p>	<p><i>At least twenty good practice in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and disseminated nationally and adapted and shared with GWP platform and other media.</i></p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 4</p>	<p><i>Output 4.1: Knowledge Management and Communications, Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented</i></p> <p><i>Output 4.2: Harmonized information management system to integrate lessons from the biological landscapes and user friendly operational</i></p> <p><i>Output 4.3: Knowledge Management and gender mainstreaming contribute to sharing of learning and advance replication and scaling up of gender sensitive biodiversity management approaches elsewhere in the country.</i></p>			

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comments from GEF Council (please note that only comments on the program relevant to this child have been considered)

Comment	Response	Relevant Section of UNDP Project Document and - GEF CEO ER.
Comments from Germany (General Comments)		
<p>2. The project should include more explicit explanations and provisions for ensuring compliance with social safeguards that are targeted at preventing human rights abuses through local enforcement agents. This should include provisions for implementing and monitoring of social safeguards as well as mechanisms for participation of local communities in decision-making.</p>	<p>During the PPG stage, an assessment was conducted in accordance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards for the child project. The SESP recognized that the project was a high risk on account of social and environmental safeguards. Accordingly, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed at PPG to identify the key social impacts, on the basis of which an Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) and Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed in the early part of the project to identify actions that are needed to address potential social impacts in particular, on the potential to cause impacts on resource access, economic displacement and tenure issues that likely could occur to marginalized people and customary communities on account of landscape conservation measures that might be instituted through the project. The ESMP will identify indicators and processes for participatory monitoring of potential impacts and the effectiveness of mitigation measures to manage such impacts, including the preparation and implementation of Livelihood Action Plans (LAPs) in case there is economic displacement.</p> <p>Additionally, the SESP includes measures including preparation of Customary Community Engagement Plan (to address management actions to safeguard any impacts on IPs), preparation of a gender action plan, participatory measures for preparation of OECM plans for the landscapes, a stakeholder engagement plan and a monitoring plan. The project will recruit a gender consultant and have a full time safeguard/M&E officer at national level to address safeguard and gender concerns. At the Provincial level full time provincial community engagement specialists will be recruited at each site to facilitate consultation, implementation and monitoring of the social and gender related management actions</p>	<p>Refer Annex 10 (SESP), Annex 11 (Customary Community Engagement Framework); Annex 12 (Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan); Annex 9 (Steps for Implementation of KEEs) and Annex 21 (ESMF) of UNDP Project Document</p>

<p>3. Although marine conservation and sustainable use are project components, the project seems to be leaving out the massive global problem of illegal fishing (IUU) and sustainable fisheries management. The promotion of sustainable use in fisheries and involving key user groups like fisheries communities in MPA-management is vital for project success. Although marine and coastal areas are mentioned as vital for climate mitigation, it is not pointed out that these areas are important nursery grounds for a variety of fish species and therefore are fundamental for the livelihood of fishing communities. If marine conservation is considered to be vital part of the further project development, Germany would like to request the following points are taken into account</p>	<p>In the Child project, this issue is relevant to Moyo Island, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province, and in particular to the Moyo marine nature recreational park (MNRP) of 6,000 Ha. The points raised by Germany (numbers 4 through 7) are discussed below.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>5. The project should include participatory co-management through local fishing communities as integral part of Marine Protected Areas management and sustainable fisheries promotion.</p>	<p>The proposed Marine intervention area under the Indonesia Child project falls under the category of: Nature Recreation Park - IUCN Category V ? hence, the conservation efforts are focusing more on recreational activities or approaches, but efforts will be made through the project to involve local communities in co-management efforts related to ecotourism, including support for small scale enterprises that support ecotourism.</p> <p>Note: the area is <u>not managed</u> as an MPA, but rather as a tourism use area - IUCN Category VI</p>	<p>Refer Output 3.4 on UNDP Project Documents (pages 52-53)</p>

<p>6. Alternative livelihood options, for both men and women, such as other blue growth opportunities (algae aquaculture) or ecotourism for local communities or vocational training programs are as important.</p>	<p>The proposed child project supports the provision of alternative livelihood for both men and women by considering potential resources at local level, and by aligning project design with regional priorities and interest, particularly related to the tourism development master plan developed by the local authorities. By doing so, the sustainability of the expected output can be further secured. These includes for example, enhanced community?s skills through training in order to: 1) increase community?s awareness of the importance of conservation-based ecotourism and the potential in their surroundings; 2) increase community?s skill to interact and guide tourists by providing high quality information and conservation-related messages; 3) organize conservation-related tourism activities which can also generate economic benefits for community and local development, such as: eco homestays, culinary business and convenient stores at the location.</p> <p>Source: Master Plan for KSPN Moyo, 2017</p>	<p>See Output 3.4 (Pages 52-53) of UNDP Project Document</p>
<p>Comments from Canada (General Comments on the GWP)</p>		
<p>1. Coordination among different government agencies/authorities and active multi-stakeholder participation have been major challenges in Indonesia. The project should consider mitigation strategies to adapt to these risks/challenges.</p>	<p>This is an important question. There are different mechanisms proposed in the Indonesia child project at different levels for coordination. At the national level, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) composed of key Directorates of the Ministry of Environment ? KSDAE (KKH, KK and BPEE), BAPPENAS, NGOs and experts and universities will facilitate technical coordination. There will also be a number of development/responsible partners that we take specific tasks (refer Stakeholder Engagement Table) for the project so that activities are coordinated and undertaken by the agencies that have mandates for these activities (including Directorates of KSDAE and their regional KSDAEs, BAPPENAS, Provincial Governments, community organizations and private sector).</p> <p>At the Provincial level, while the Provincial KSDAEs will be responsible for coordination, the decision-making at the landscape level will be coordinated through the respective landscape/KEE Management Forums that would be represented by key government agencies, NGOs, CSOs and Private Sector institutions. This is considered as one of the key institutional risks of the project and reflected in the project risk matrix</p>	<p>See Section VII and Risk Matrix (Table 6) and Annex 4 of UNDP Project Document</p>

<p>2. The project employs a positive approach by targeting landscapes in the Protected Areas (PAs)/National Parks and the surrounding forests under different administration units (not only PAs in isolation). The engagement of diverse stakeholders, including forest companies operating forest concessions in the buffer zones of PAs and private sector that integrate biodiversity conservation into their business operations, is also encouraging.</p>	<p>This is recognized as an important design aspect of the Indonesia child project and specific consideration has been given to effective coordination across the varied stakeholders. The project includes specific outputs that deals with the involvement of the private oil palm companies, forest concessionaries and tourism companies and measure for integration of biodiversity conservation into their respective operations. In the case of Palm Oil Plantation companies, forest concessions and tourism industry the project includes specific activities that are aimed at provision of technical assistance to improve their cooperate responsibility to the environment and new business model development, capacity improvements to facilitate new models and monitoring of outcomes, adoption of new environmentally friendly silvicultural practices, operationalization of incentives and award system to recognize best practices, etc.</p>	<p>Refer Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 of UNDP Project Document (Pages 50-51)</p>
<p>3. The scope of the project seems broad, including Conservation of Habitats and Wildlife; Promotion of a Wildlife-based Economy; and Combating Wildlife Trafficking, for 13 countries spread through the world, in all in the same project. It also encompasses a variety of topics, which given the wide range of countries involved may pose a barrier to success.</p>	<p>This issue refers broadly to the GWP program and not specific to the Indonesia child project. In the case of the Indonesia child project, the emphasis is on conservation of threatened species including the protection of areas outside the PAs, promotion of conservation measures in private enterprises (plantation and forest concessions) to maintain corridors and habitats of these species, reduction of poaching and IWT and facilitating a wildlife-based economy that provides incentives to private sector and communities to participation in conservation, all of which are relevant to the child project.</p>	<p>Refer Section IV of UNDP Project Document for long-term approach (Page 27)</p>

4. As written it is difficult to understand what could be reasonably accomplished and how. Here are a couple of examples of broad goals that may not be possible to achieve: sentence from paragraph 93 (emphasis added): "The Program will make all the necessary investments at the country and global levels and across priority source, transit, and demand countries to make the best use of these natural resources that are being mined and trashed by a few in the name of short-term gain." Another sentence from paragraph 96 (emphasis added) indicates: "These interventions aim at delivering over 26 million hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, and over 2.7 million hectares of landscapes under improved practices, resulting in GHG emission reductions?". The project could benefit from having a narrower and better defined focus.

This comments refers in general to the GWP. However, in the case of the Indonesia Child project, every effort has been made to narrow and better define the focus of the project. For this reason, the proposed number of pilot landscape sites has been reduced from 6 to 3, the extent of PAs from 3.4 million ha to 0.81 million ha, while the landscapes outside PAs (where the main focus of the project will be) that are necessary to manage the key threatened species has been accordingly increased from 200,000 to 740,000 ha. Similarly, activities to be implemented have been designed to define what is realistic and manageable within the time frame, budget and capacity in the country.

Refer Annex F of GEFCEO ER (GEF Core Indicator Worksheet)

<p>5. While CITES is not a GEF supported MEA, the reduction in illegal wildlife trade would be complementary to goals of CITES. In terms of the illegal wildlife trade component, ECCC enforcement should review and provide their input in relation to existing initiatives associated with illegal wildlife trade (ICCWC, WENs, INTERPOL, etc.).</p>	<p>Refer Response to Question 3 (below) from USA</p>	<p>Refer Outputs 4.1 and 4.2 and ?Partnership Arrangements? (pages 54-56) of UNDP Project Document</p>
<p>6. The project merits consideration but the goals and scope should be better defined before it moves forward.</p>	<p>In case of the Indonesian Child project, the design was based on the premise of ensuring that the scope and scale of the project was manageable within the time frame, budget and capacity within the country. The goal and activities of the Indonesian Child project has been accordingly defined taking into consideration the capacity and funding available.</p>	<p>See Section IV of UNDP Project Document</p>
<p>Comments from USA (Specific comments to Indonesia Child Project)</p>		
<p>1. Consider the proposed location of the project sites in Indonesia, as all of the proposed sites appear to be located in Sumatra and donors are already doing quite a bit in Sumatra while Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua offer more opportunities for any programmatic work linking conservation with prevention of habitat loss and a less chance of overlap with other donor programs on other islands;</p>	<p>The project includes two sites in Sumatra and one site in Moyo. While, there is already some level of support for conservation in Sumatra, the CONSERVE project is urgent and timely given that it is addressing the conservation of key threatened species (e.g. Sumatran Tiger and Sumatra Elephant) outside of PAs in a multiple use landscape, where a significant part of the habitat of such species occur and where there has been limited funding so far. Without the conservation of the multiple use landscapes outside PAs (that are under tremendous pressure from expanding oil palm cultivation, forest concessions and other development activities) the conservation of the key threatened species cannot be attained by focusing only within PAs.</p>	<p>Refer UNDP Project Document Section II, Part on <i>?Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects?</i> that lists on-going programs in the project sites.</p>

<p>2. Expand private sector engagement in Indonesia beyond those that highlight ecotourism as geography and a lack of infrastructure will always be obstacles to really scaling up ecotourism in this area;</p>	<p>This is recognized as an important design aspect of the project and specific consideration has been given to the involvement of the private oil palm companies, forest concessionaries and tourism companies for integration of biodiversity conservation into their respective operations. In the case of Palm Oil Plantation companies, forest concessions and tourism industry, the project includes specific activities that are aimed at (i) provision of technical assistance to improve their corporate responsibility to the environment and new business model development, capacity improvements to facilitate new models and monitoring of outcomes, adoption of new environmentally friendly silvicultural practices, operationalization of incentives and award system to recognize best practices, etc.; (ii) incentive reward systems to promote public sector participation and support for conservation; (iii) sustainable hunting, and (iv) small scale business enterprises for local communities.</p>	<p>Refer Outputs 3.1; 3.3, 3.3 and 3.4 of UNDP Project Document</p>
<p>3. ?Expand upon how the implementing agencies will cross-reference the work outlined in this CONCEPT NOTE with similar or related programs and projects that are being carried out by other implementers and / or funding, and how UNDP will adjust this project to make sure that it is complimentary and not duplicative of ongoing activities; and,</p>	<p>During the PPG stage, a review was undertaken to identify ongoing activities under GEF and bilateral and multilaterl donors and efforts were made to design activities that were complementary and building on existing activities in OECD/KEE initiatives of the governeemnt, IWT, threatened species conservation etc. in particular in relation to the GEF 5 tiger project, GEF 6 GWP illegal wildlife trade in endangered species, IUCN?s integrated tiger habitat conservation program and other initiatives in the three project sites</p>	<p>Refer ?Partnership Arrangements? Table 5 of UNDP Project Document</p>

<p>4. Expand on ways in which Ministries involved in this project will coordinate with other, including through planned institutional arrangements between Ministries.</p>	<p>There are a number of mechanisms at different levels proposed for coordination. At the national level, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) composed of key Directorates of the Ministry of Environment ? KSDAE), BAPPENAS, NGOs and others will facilitate technical coordination. There will also be a number of Responsible partners that will be assigned specific tasks (refer Stakeholder Engagement Table) for the project so that activities are coordinated and undertaken by the agencies that have mandates for these activities (including Directorates of KSDAE and their regional KSDAEs, BAPPENAS, Provincial Governments, community organizations and private sector). At the Provincial level, while the Provincial KSDAEs will be responsible for coordination, the decision-making at the landscape level will be coordinated through the respective landscape/KEE Management Forums that would be represented by key government agencies, NGOs, CSOs and Private Sector institutions. This is considered as one of the key institutional risks of the project.</p>	<p>Refer Section VII of UNDP Project Document</p>
<p>5. Provide more information on how beneficiaries, including women, have been involved in the development of the project proposal and will benefit from this project</p>	<p>Extensive consultations were conducted during the PPG stage at the national, provincial and local levels that is referenced in the UNDP Project Document and its Annexes. A Gender Assessment and Mainstreaming Action Plan was developed during the PPG stage that outlines specific activities to benefit and involve women in decision making.</p>	<p>Refer Annexes 4 (Stakeholder Consultation Plan); Annex 20 (PPG Consultations) and Annex 12 (Gender Action Plan) of UNDP Project Document</p>
<p>6. Engage local stakeholders, including community-based organizations, environmental non-governmental organizations and the private sector in both the development and implementation of the program</p>	<p>Please refer above to response to Question 2 from Germany and response to Question 1 from Canada council members</p>	

<p>7. Clarify on how the implementing agency and its partners will communicate results, lessons learned and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project.</p>	<p>A number of measures have been designed into the project to ensure results are communicated, lessons and best practices are identified and promoted. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Documentation and dissemination of case studies, best practices and lessons learned from the project; o Development of policy guidance notes that addresses current constraints and gaps; o Technical reports, publications and other knowledge management products that are documented and disseminated via mass media; o Documentation of traditional wisdom related to natural resources management and dissemination to avoid the erosion of such wisdom; o National and provincial level workshops to facilitate dissemination of field lessons and help inform legal and policy reform relevant to landscape conservation practice; o Efforts to institutionalize some of the best practices through promotion of sectoral and/or national regulatory instruments in order to expand access to finance for replication and up-scaling; o Capacity building and technical support for dissemination and upscaling of project best practices; o Inclusion of public engagement pages on national and provincial websites and social media platforms that link to information about the project and its products; o Preparation of a replication and scaling up strategy based on project experiences and best practices; o An Implementer's Manual and Lessons Learned guide (with contributions from project partners).; and o End of project national seminar on outcomes of integrated gender sensitive approaches 	<p>Refer Output 4.3 of UNDP Project Document (Pages 57-58)</p>
<p>Comments from GWP Program Steering Committee on draft Project Document</p>		

<p>The draft ProDoc was shared with members of the GWP Program Steering Committee prior to submission. Helpful comments were received from IUCN and CITES Secretariat on threats, context and barriers to conservation in the project landscapes, and on relevant CITES procedures, Resolutions and Decisions.</p>	<p>Revisions were made in response to GWP PSC comments, which improved the quality of the ProDoc and its alignment with other initiatives. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Clarification of context and threats; o Improved articulation of existing/proposed activities at different sites; o Minor corrections of site/partner names; <p>Additional references to CITES requirements, Annex species listings, relevant Resolutions, Decisions and work of MIKE, CITES and ICCWC that relates to the project.</p>	<p>In various sections sections of the CER and prodoc.</p>
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**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

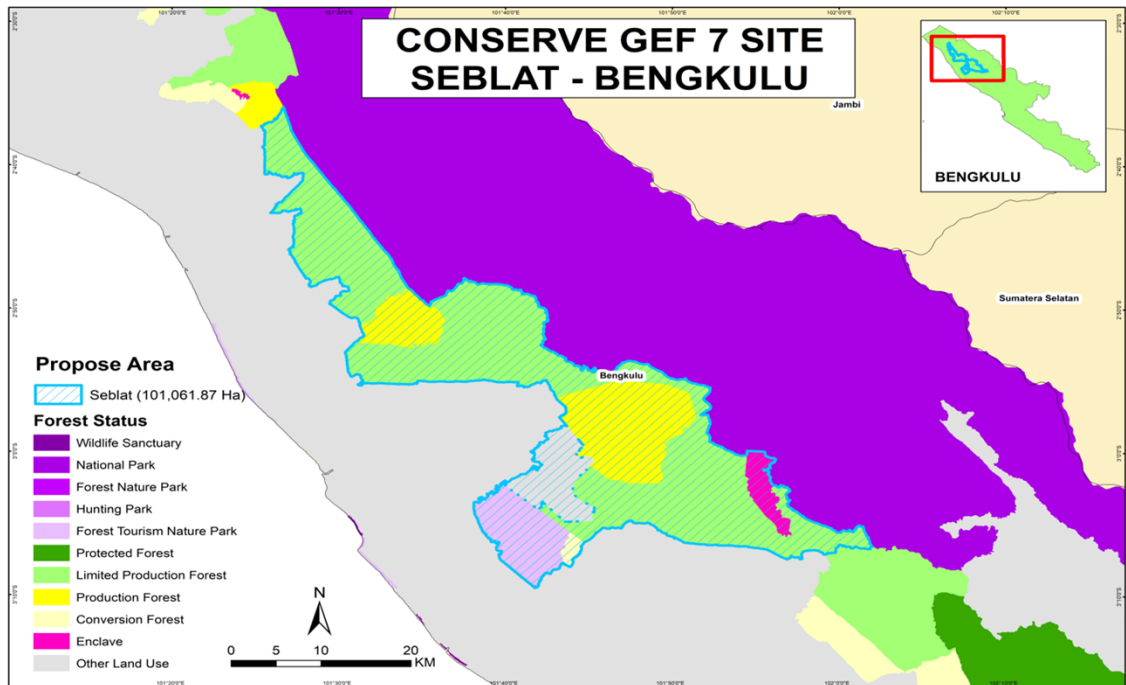
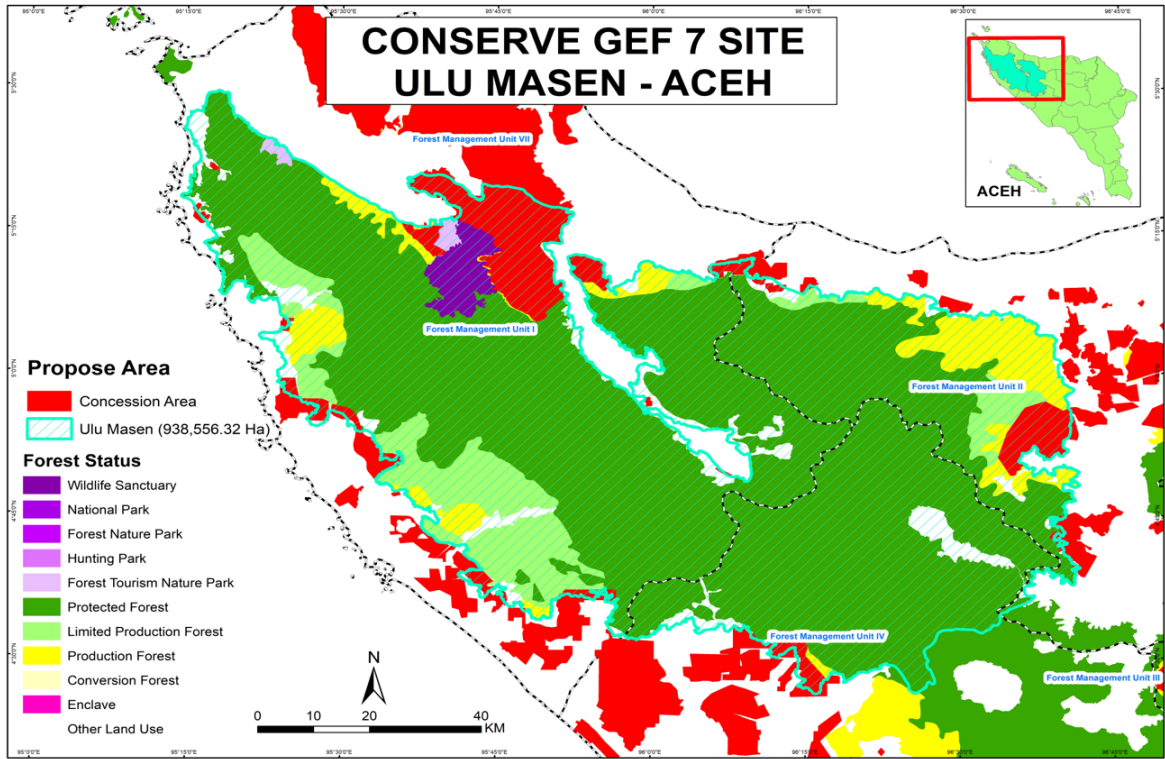
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent Todate</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	55,000.00	31,213.98	23,786.02
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	50,000.00	25,538.71	24,461.29
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report	45,000.00	28,376.35	16,623.65
Total	150,000.00	85,129.04	64,870.96

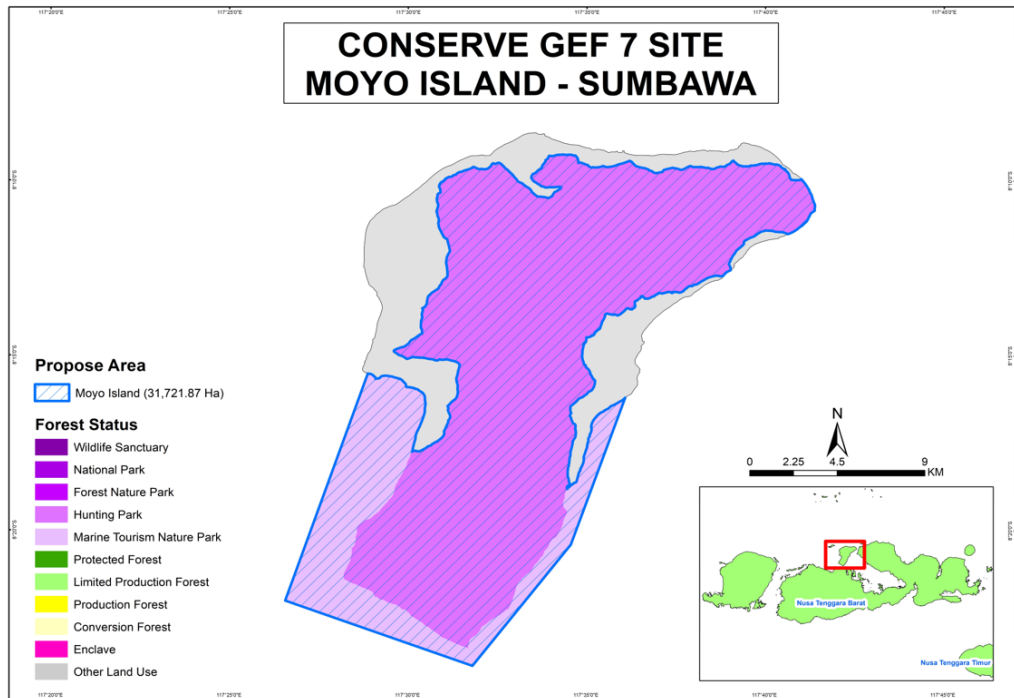
ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



³ The designations employed and the presentation of materials in these maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.





ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)							Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
Equipment	Communication & Equipment (US\$ 12,850 out of US\$ 41,350): mobile charges, internet connection, modem device & satellite phone for regional field staff – Component 1	12,850				12,850			12,850	MoEF (KLHK)
Equipment	IT Equipment (US\$ 30,000 out of US\$ 238,000): procuring laptops, printers, other office support for project personnel and innovative IT-based biodiversity monitoring.	30,000				30,000			30,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Equipment	Communication & Equipment (US\$ 20,000 out of US\$ 41,350): mobile charges, internet connection, modem device & satellite phone in relation to field related activities.		20,000			20,000			20,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Equipment	IT Equipment (US\$ 200,000 out of US\$ 238,000): procuring laptops, printers and other office support to be used by project personnel; IT-based equipment for SMART Patrol; equipment for DNA laboratories, and equipment for community patrol. (Component 2)		200,000			200,000			200,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Equipment	Communication & Equipment (US\$ 5,500 out of US\$ 43,350): mobile charges, internet connection, & modem device for awareness activities in the field – Component 4				5,500	5,500			5,500	MoEF (KLHK)
Equipment	IT Equipment (US\$ 8,000 out of US\$ 238,000): procuring laptops and other office support				8,000	8,000			8,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Equipment	Communication & Equipment (US\$ 3,000 out of US\$ 36,120): mobile charges, internet connection.					-	3,000	3,000	3,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Equipment	Equipment & Furniture (US\$ 8,000): additional PMU office support equipment.					-		8,000	8,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Grants	Investment-related small grants (US\$ 620,000 out of US\$ 1,360,000): for CBOs, local NGOs and appropriate institutions to support community-based initiatives. It is included field level actions for key species conservation and implementation of HWC best practices in 3 sites. Use of grants will follow UNDP guidance on LVGs grant policy- Component 1	620,000				620,000			620,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Grants	Grant (US\$ 450,000 out of US\$ 1,360,000): grant for CBOs, local NGOs and appropriate institutions to support community-based initiatives. It is included field level actions for community-based patrol, local knowledge monitoring for sustainable use of wildlife resources, and enforcement support related activities. Use of grants will follow UNDP guidance on LVGs grant policy. (Output 2.7)		450,000			450,000			450,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Grants	Grant (US\$ 290,000 out of US\$ 1,360,000): grant for CBOs, local NGOs and appropriate institutions to support community-based initiatives. It is included field level actions for Conservation Response Unit, biodiversity friendly livelihood and business enterprises. Use of grants will follow UNDP guidance on LVGs grant policy. (Output 3.4)			290,000		290,000			290,000	MoEF (KLHK)

Contractual Services – Individual	Contractual Services - Implementing Partner (US\$ 110,550 out of US\$ 749,100): salary of project staffs at national and site levels with technical deliverables. The posts are as follow: a. Database Management Officer: US\$ 1000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 25%) – Component 1 b. Provincial Technical Coordinator Leuser: US\$ 1,250/month x 66 months = US\$ 82,500 (to be charged 30%) - Component 1 c. Regional Technical Coordinator Seblat: US\$ 1,250/month x 66 months = US\$ 82,500 (to be charged 30%) - Component 1 d. Regional Technical Coordinator Moyo: US\$ 1,250/month x 66 months = US\$ 82,500 (to be charged 30%) - Component 1 e. Community Engagement & Gender for Leuser: US\$ 1000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 10%) - Component 1 f. Community Engagement & Gender for Seblat: US\$ 1000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 10%) - Component 1 g. Community Engagement & Gender for Moyo: US\$ 1000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 10%) - Component 1	110,550				110,550			110,550	MoEF (KLHK)
Contractual Services – Individual	Contractual Services - Implementing Partner (US\$ 239,250 out of US\$ 749,100): salary of project staffs at national and site levels related with technical deliverables. The positions are as follow: a. Database Management Officer: US\$ 1,000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 25%) - Component 2. b. Provincial Technical Coordinator Leuser: US\$ 1,250/month x 66 months = US\$ 82,500 (to be charged 50%) - Component 2 c. Regional Technical Coordinator Seblat: US\$ 1,250/month x 66 months = US\$ 82,500 (to be charged 50%) - Component 2. d. Regional Technical Coordinator Moyo: US\$ 1,250/month x 66 months = US\$ 82,500 (to be charged 50%) - Component 2. e. Community Engagement & Gender for Leuser: US\$ 1,000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 50%) - Component 2. f. Community Engagement & Gender for Seblat: US\$ 1,000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 50%) - Component 2. g. Community Engagement & Gender for Moyo: US\$ 1,000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 50%) - Component 2.		239,250			239,250			239,250	MoEF (KLHK)

Contractual Services – Individual	Contractual Services - Implementing Partner (US\$ 145,200 out of US\$ 749,100); salary of project staffs at national and site levels with technical deliverables. The posts are as follow: a. Database Management Officer: US\$ 1,000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 25%) - Component 3. b. Provincial Technical Coordinator Leuser: US\$ 1,250/month x 66 months = US\$ 82,500 (to be charged 20%) - Component 3. c. Regional Technical Coordinator Seblat: US\$ 1,250/month x 66 months = US\$ 82,500 (to be charged 20%) - Component 3. d. Regional Technical Coordinator Moyo: US\$ 1,250/month x 66 months = US\$ 82,500 (to be charged 20%) - Component 3. e. Community Engagement & Gender for Leuser: US\$ 1,000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 40%) - Component 3. f. Community Engagement & Gender for Seblat: US\$ 1,000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 40%) - Component 3. g. Community Engagement & Gender for Moyo: US\$ 1,000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 40%) - Component 3.			145,200		145,200		145,200	MoEF (KLHK)
Contractual Services – Individual	Contractual Services - Implementing Partner (US\$ 16,500 out of US\$ 749,100); salary of project staffs at national and site levels with technical deliverables. The posts are as follow: a. Database Management Officer: US\$ 1,000/month x 66 months = US\$ 66,000 (to be charged 25%) (Output 4.2)				16,500	16,500		16,500	MoEF (KLHK)
Contractual Services – Individual	Contractual Services - Implementing Partner (US\$ 237,600 out of US\$ 749,100); salary of National Project Manager and Project Finance Officer (100%) a. National Project Manager: US\$ 2,400/month x 72 months = US\$ 172,800 b. Project Finance Officer: US\$ 900/month x 72 months = US\$ 64,800					-	237,600	237,600	MoEF (KLHK)
Contractual Services – Company	Contractual Services – Institutions (US\$ 795,000 out of 1,465,150); hiring project partners (consulting companies, national NGOs, universities and/or research institutions). It will be used to deliver following outputs: · Costing and resource mobilization strategy for the Sumatran Elephant Conservation Action Plan (SRAK Gajah) implementation (Output 1.1) · Communication strategy for effective results of the SRAK Gajah implementation (Output 1.1) · Innovative platform (IT-based) for monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the Sumatran elephant and Cockatoo action plan (Output 1.1) · Study on ecological needs for Yellow-crested Cockatoo conservation in Moyo Island, West Nusa Tenggara (Output 1.1) · Study on institutional capacity needs assessment at different levels to enable impactful achievement of the key species conservation (Output 1.1) · Reviewed existing national, provincial and district legislations to identify key gaps in promoting biodiversity friendly development with special emphasis on OEM approaches outside the PA networks (Output 1.2) · Strategy to promote environmentally friendly and sustainable community-based livelihoods in project sites (Output 1.3) · Innovative Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) management, including design and procure equipment for HWC responses (Output 1.4) · Compilation and synthesis of local knowledge/wisdom related to NRM and conservation (Output 1.3)	795,000				795,000		795,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Contractual Services – Company	Contractual Services – Institutions (US\$ 435,150 out of 1,465,150); hiring project partners (consulting companies, national NGOs, universities and/or research institutions). It will be used to deliver following outputs: a. Implementation in the framework of RBM (Resort Base Management) by strengthening the existing SMART patrol system site-based system (Output 2.1) b. Community Patrol Model and implementation in target landscapes (Output 2.2) c. Crime investigation using DNA analysis through dedicated regional laboratories (Output 2.3) d. High-risk poaching maps for the 3 sites (Output 2.1) e. Contract to Eijkman Institute to provide technical support and training for set up of 3 additional DNA laboratories (Output 2.3)		435,150			435,150		435,150	MoEF (KLHK)
Contractual Services – Company	Contractual Services – Institutions (US\$ 190,000 out of 1,465,150); hiring project partners (consulting companies, national NGOs, universities and/or research institutions) to facilitate implementation of key activities, including specific arrangements for implementing safeguards. It will be used to deliver following outputs: · Technical Support to Private sector for new business planning (Output 3.1) · Design of corridor revitalization from biological perspective (Output 3.1) · Technical support to small business for adopting environmentally friendly measures (Output 3.1) · Development of best practice models for private sector and small holders (Output 3.1) · Design of good environmental practice award systems (Output 3.2) · Design of monitoring program for Moyo Island (Output 3.3) · Development of livelihood options and business enterprise development (Output 3.4) · Assessment and development of ecotourism options (Output 3.4)			190,000		190,000		190,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Contractual Services – Company	Contractual Services – Institutions (US\$ 45,000 out of 1,465,150); hiring project partners (consulting companies, national NGOs, universities and/or research institutions) to facilitate implementation of key activities, including specific arrangements for implementing safeguards. It will be used to deliver following outputs: · Development of communication products, campaign on gender mainstreaming and relevant project knowledge products. · National public knowledge sharing on innovative biodiversity conservation & lesson learned.				45,000	45,000		45,000	MoEF (KLHK)
International Consultants	International Consultants (US\$ 138,000), will be used to hired: a. Writer & Editor for Project Knowledge Products: US\$ 500/day x 30 days per year x 6 year = US\$ 90,000 (Output 4.3) b. Project Mid-term Review (MTR) in 2023: US\$ 600/day x 40 day = US\$ 24,000 (Output 4.1) c. Project Terminal Evaluation (TE) in 2026: US\$ 600/day x 40 day = US\$ 24,000 (Output 4.1)				90,000	90,000		90,000	MoEF (KLHK)
International Consultants	International Consultants (US\$ 138,000), will be used to hired: a. Writer & Editor for Project Knowledge Products: US\$ 500/day x 30 days per year x 6 year = US\$ 90,000 (Output 4.3) b. Project Mid-term Review (MTR) in 2023: US\$ 600/day x 40 day = US\$ 24,000 (Output 4.1) c. Project Terminal Evaluation (TE) in 2026: US\$ 600/day x 40 day = US\$ 24,000 (Output 4.1)					-	48,000	48,000	MoEF (KLHK)

Local Consultants	National/Local Consultants (US\$ 172,800 out of US\$ 573,600), it is allocated for hiring following posts: Total Local Consultant (US\$ 172,800 of total of US\$ 573,600) a. Chief Technical Advisor (40% of total contract amount) for supervising technical quality of expected outputs under Component 1: US\$ 300/day x 120 days x 6 years = US\$ 216,000 or US\$ 14,400/year to be charged under Component 1. b. Gender Specialist (40% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 60 days x 6 years = US\$ 54,000 or US\$ 3,600/year to be charged under Component 1. c. Information Management Systems & Data Templates (30% of total contract amount): US\$ 125/day x 120 days x 4 years = US\$ 60,000 or US\$ 4,500/year to be charged under Component 1. d. ESMP Specialist (40% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 120 days x 1 year = US\$ 18,000 or US\$ 7,200 to be charged under Component 1 in 2021. e. CCP Specialist (40% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 120 days x 1 year = US\$ 18,000 or US\$ 7,200 to be charged under Component 1 in 2021. f. Regional Landscape Specialist (50% of total contract amount): US\$ 60/day x 72 days x 5 years x 3 persons = US\$ 64,800 or US\$ 6,480/year to be charged under Component 1.	172,800				172,800		172,800	MoEF (KLHK)
Local Consultants	National/Local Consultants (US\$ 127,800 out of US\$ 573,600), it is allocated for hiring following posts: a. Chief Technical Advisor (30% of total contract amount) for supervising technical quality of expected outputs under Component 2: US\$ 300/day x 120 days x 6 years = US\$ 216,000 or US\$ 10,800/year to be charged under Component 2. b. Gender Specialist (30% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 60 days x 6 years = US\$ 54,000 or US\$ 2,700/year to be charged under Component 2. c. Information Management Systems & Data Templates (30% of total contract amount): US\$ 125/day x 120 days x 4 years = US\$ 60,000 or US\$ 4,500/year to be charged under Component 2. d. ESMP Specialist (30% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 120 days x 1 year = US\$ 18,000 or US\$ 5,400 to be charged under Component 2 in 2021. e. CCP Specialist (40% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 120 days x 1 year = US\$ 18,000 or US\$ 7,200 to be charged under Component 2 in 2021. f. Regional Landscape Specialist (25% of total contract amount): US\$ 60/day x 72 days x 5 years x 3 persons = US\$ 64,800 or US\$ 3,240/year to be charged under Component 2.	127,800				127,800		127,800	MoEF (KLHK)
Local Consultants	National/Local Consultants (US\$ 87,000 out of US\$ 573,699), it is allocated for hiring following posts: a. Chief Technical Advisor (20% of total contract amount) for supervising technical quality of expected outputs under Component 3: US\$ 300/day x 120 days x 6 years = US\$ 216,000 or US\$ 7,200/year to be charged under Component 3. b. Gender Specialist (30% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 60 days x 6 years = US\$ 54,000 or US\$ 2,700/year to be charged under Component 3. c. Information Management Systems & Data Templates (10% of total contract amount): US\$ 125/day x 120 days x 4 years = US\$ 60,000 or US\$ 1,500/year to be charged under Component 3. d. ESMP Specialist (30% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 120 days x 1 year = US\$ 18,000 or US\$ 5,400 to be charged under Component 3 in 2021. e. Regional Landscape Specialist (25% of total contract amount): US\$ 60/day x 72 days x 5 years x 3 persons = US\$ 64,800 or US\$ 3,240/year to be charged under Component 3.			87,000		87,000		87,000	MoEF (KLHK)

Local Consultants	National/Local Consultants (US\$ 168,000 out of US\$ 573,600), it is allocated for hiring following posts: a. Chief Technical Advisor (10% of total contract amount) for supervising technical quality of expected outputs under Component 1: US\$ 300/day x 120 days x 6 years = US\$ 216,000 or US\$ 3,600/year to be charged under Component 4. b. Safeguard, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer (100% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 120 days x 6 years = US\$ 108,000 to be charged under Component 4. c. National Consultant for Knowledge, Attitude & Practice (KAP) Survey Design (100%): US\$ 120/day x 90 days x 1 year = US\$ 10,800 (Output 4.1) d. Information Management Systems & Data Templates (30% of total contract amount): US\$ 125/day x 120 days x 4 years = US\$ 60,000 or US\$ 4,500/year to be charged under Output 4.2 e. CCP Specialist (20% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 120 days x 1 year = US\$ 18,000 or US\$ 3,600 to be charged under Component 4 in 2021. (Output 4.1) f. Project Mid-term Review (MTR) in 2023 (100%): US\$ 100/day x 30 day = US\$ 3,000 (Output 4.1) g. Project Terminal Evaluation (TE) in 2026 (100%): US\$ 100/day x 30 day = US\$ 3,000 (Output 4.1)				54,000	54,000		54,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Local Consultants	National/Local Consultants (US\$ 168,000 out of US\$ 573,600), it is allocated for hiring following posts: a. Chief Technical Advisor (10% of total contract amount) for supervising technical quality of expected outputs under Component 1: US\$ 300/day x 120 days x 6 years = US\$ 216,000 or US\$ 3,600/year to be charged under Component 4. b. Safeguard, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer (100% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 120 days x 6 years = US\$ 108,000 to be charged under Component 4. c. National Consultant for Knowledge, Attitude & Practice (KAP) Survey Design (100%): US\$ 120/day x 90 days x 1 year = US\$ 10,800 (Output 4.1) d. Information Management Systems & Data Templates (30% of total contract amount): US\$ 125/day x 120 days x 4 years = US\$ 60,000 or US\$ 4,500/year to be charged under Output 4.2 e. CCP Specialist (20% of total contract amount): US\$ 150/day x 120 days x 1 year = US\$ 18,000 or US\$ 3,600 to be charged under Component 4 in 2021. (Output 4.1) f. Project Mid-term Review (MTR) in 2023 (100%): US\$ 100/day x 30 day = US\$ 3,000 (Output 4.1) g. Project Terminal Evaluation (TE) in 2026 (100%): US\$ 100/day x 30 day = US\$ 3,000 (Output 4.1)						114,000	114,000	MoEF (KLHK)

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Meeting/Workshops & Training (US\$ 535,000 out of US\$ 1,311,500), a range of consultation workshops and meeting (Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4) related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation workshops with experts for preparation of draft Cockatoo Action Plan. (Output 1.1) Consultation workshops at West Nusa Tenggara with local stakeholders to validate Cockatoo action plan. (Output 1.1) Workshop to validate and internalize the approval of Elephant Action Plan. (Output 1.1) Regional workshops to develop site specific action plan for elephant and Cockatoo. (Output 1.1) Provincial consultation workshops to validate consultant reports on gaps in policy and facilitate update of policy and legislation improvements. (Output 1.2) Provincial meetings to validate mapping exercise in Ulu Masen and Seblat. (Output 1.3) Stakeholder meetings and consultations for OEMC planning in each site. (Output 1.3) National workshop to review national consultant recommendations for protocols/guidelines for application of biodiversity considerations in EIA process. (Output 1.3) Consultations at site levels (including with private sector) to support assessment of HWC and develop recommendations and best practices for HWC management. (Output 1.4) Workshops for task-force teams at each site to develop communication and extension to pre-empt and respond to conflict management measures. (Output 1.4) 	535,000				535,000		535,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Meeting/Workshops & Training (US\$ 520,000 out of US\$ 1,311,500), a range of consultation workshops and meeting related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review findings and recommendation for improving patrols (Output 2.1) Training of SMART-RBM patrol teams (Output 2.1) Data analysis and recoding of SMART-RBM patrols (Output 2.1) Training of Community patrol teams at 3 sites (Output 2.2) Training of staffs of the 3 new laboratories (Output 2.3) 	520,000				520,000		520,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Meeting/Workshops (US\$ 192,000 out of US\$ 1,311,500), a range of consultation workshops and meeting related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation workshops with the private sector industry (Output 3.1) Consultation workshops for smallholder groups for environmentally friendly measures (Output 3.4) Capacity building for livelihoods and business enterprises (Output 3.4) 			192,000		192,000		192,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Meeting/Workshops (US\$ 45,500 out of US\$ 1,311,500), a range of consultation workshops and meeting related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception Workshops and project launch (national and 3 regional) (Output 4.1) Monitoring review of project deliverables (Output 4.1) Writing workshop on human interest stories, features etc. (Output 4.3) 				35,500	35,500		35,500	MoEF (KLHK)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Meeting/Workshops (US\$ 45,500 out of US\$ 1,311,500), a range of consultation workshops and meeting related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception Workshops and project launch (national and 3 regional) (Output 4.1) Monitoring review of project deliverables (Output 4.1) Writing workshop on human interest stories, features etc. (Output 4.3) 					-	10,000	10,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Meeting/Workshops & Training (US\$ 19,000 out of US\$ 1,311,500), a range of consultation workshops and meeting related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Board Meeting twice a year Project SOP Development 					-	19,000	19,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Travel	Travel (US\$ 99,400 out of US\$ 250,400): airfares and daily allowance for project staffs, key institutions and partners, and consultants for data collection, consultation and fields visits of technical staff related to Component 1.	99,400				99,400		99,400	MoEF (KLHK)

Travel	Travel (US\$ 64,000 out of US\$ 250,400): airfares and daily allowance for project staffs, key institutions and partners, and consultants for data collection, consultation and fields visits of technical staff related to Component 2.	64,000				64,000		64,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Travel	Travel (US\$ 45,200 out of US\$ 250,400): airfares and daily allowance for project staffs, key institutions and partners, and consultants for data collection, consultation and fields visits related to Component 3.		45,200			45,200		45,200	MoEF (KLHK)
Travel	Travel (US\$ 35,800 out of US\$ 250,400): airfares and daily allowance for project staffs, key institutions and partners, and consultants for data collection, consultation, fields visits and monitoring related to Component 4.			19,800		19,800		19,800	MoEF (KLHK)
Travel	Travel (US\$ 35,800 out of US\$ 250,400): airfares and daily allowance for project staffs, key institutions and partners, and consultants for data collection, consultation, fields visits and monitoring related to Component 4.				-	-	16,000	16,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Travel	Travel (US\$ 6,000 out of US\$ 250,400): airfares and daily allowance for project manager for fields visits, coordination and project monitoring.					-	6,000	6,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Office Supplies	Supplies (US\$ 9,253 out of US\$ 11,618): stationary and other supplies, including conduct of awareness activities - Component 4			9,253		9,253		9,253	MoEF (KLHK)
Office Supplies	Supplies (US\$ 8,365 out of US\$ 11,618): stationary, other PMU office support						8,365	8,365	MoEF (KLHK)
Other Operating Costs	Audio Visual & Printing Production (US\$ 71,000 out of US\$ 121,100): production and printing of audio-visual materials, translations, and audio-visual equipment.	71,000				71,000		71,000	MoEF (KLHK)
Other Operating Costs	Audio Visual & Printing Production (US\$ 23,600 out of US\$ 121,100): printing awareness raising materials, lesson learned, training modules, technical guidelines and relevant project knowledge projects - Component 3		23,600			23,600		23,600	MoEF (KLHK)
Other Operating Costs	Audio Visual & Printing Production (US\$ 26,500 out of US\$ 121,100): printing awareness raising materials, lesson learned, technical guidelines and relevant project knowledge projects. - (Output 4.1)			26,500		26,500		26,500	MoEF (KLHK)
Other Operating Costs	Audit costs						16,200	16,200	MoEF (KLHK)
Grand Total		2,446,600	2,056,200	973,000	310,053	5,785,853	188,000	298,165	6,272,018

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).