

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Enhancing co-benefits of conservation/protected area management through an inclusive wildlife-based ecotourism strategy (ECOTOURISM)

Region:

Indonesia

GEF Project ID:

11638

Country(ies):

Indonesia

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

UNDP

GEF Agency Project ID:

9987

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Environment & Forestry (MoEF) -Directorate of Environmental Services Utilization on Conservation Areas, DG Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

4/1/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Tourism, Mainstreaming, Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Financial and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Biomes, Mangroves, Coral Reefs, Wetlands, Tropical Dry Forests, Lakes, Tropical Rain Forests, Sea Grasses, Rivers, Grasslands, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Communications, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Education, Awareness Raising, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Private Sector, SMEs, Capital providers, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Large corporations, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Generation, Innovation

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

60

GEF Project Financing: (a)

6,192,695.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

588,305.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 6,781,000.00	Total Co-financing: 21,000,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 200,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 19,000.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f) 219,000.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 7,000,000.00
Project Tags: GBF Target 1, Support IPLC, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 11, GBF Target 19, GBF Target 21, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 23	

Indicative Project Overview

To develop and implement sustainable, wildlife and nature-friendly ecotourism products and services in Indonesia's conservation/protected areas to enhance biodiversity conservation and promote local community involvement and benefit-sharing

Project Components

1. Strengthening the enabling environment for sustainable ecotourism development across Indonesia's system of National Parks

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
625,000.00	2,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

1.1 A coherent planning, policy and regulatory framework supports the planning, management, and monitoring of ecotourism in National Parks (NPs)

Indicators:

(a) Status (draft, final, adopted, under implementation) of a gender-responsive, biodiversity-friendly and sustainable Ecotourism Master Plan and ecotourism sustainability monitoring framework.

(b) # of standard operating procedures and technical guidelines developed to guide the implementation of ecotourism in NPs.

(c) Increase (as a % of the baseline) of total visitors to NPs per annum.

(d) % increase in financing generated by ecotourism that is channeled into effective management of National Parks

Project Outputs:

1.1.1 A multi-stakeholder working group that consultatively guides the elaboration of the enabling planning, policy, and regulatory framework for ecotourism in NPs established/formed.

1.1.2 An *Ecotourism Master Plan* is prepared to guide the strategic approach to the development of ecotourism in Indonesia's NPs.

1.1.3 Rigorous standards, guidelines, certification of products, services and service providers and approval processes will ensure that ecotourism development will deliver positive environmental, cultural, social and financial benefits to the NPs.

1.1.4 A framework for defining, measuring and monitoring the environmental, cultural, social and financial sustainability, especially from the perspective of park adjacent local and traditional communities (IPLCs), of ecotourism products and services is developed and tested.

1.1.5 A marketing campaign, that targets the increased visibility of the Indonesian NPs as responsible tourism and recreational destinations, is developed and implemented.

2. Improving capacities for more sustainable ecotourism development in five National Parks

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,025,500.00	6,500,000.00

Project Outcomes:

2.1 The skills, knowledge, and competencies of park management, park adjacent IPLCs, and other stakeholders to plan, manage and monitor ecotourism products and services in three NPs is enhanced.

Indicators:

(a) *Status (draft, final, approved, under implementation) of park-level Ecotourism Development Plans, site plans and financial feasibility assessments for three NPs.*

(b) *#, by gender, of park management staff and park-adjacent local communities who have participated in project-supported capacity development initiatives (by type)*

(c) *% increase in capacity of park authorities, stakeholders as measured by UNDP capacity score card (baseline to be established at PPG).*

(d) *ha of PAs brought under improved management through sustainable tourism development as measured by increase in METT score (baseline to be established at PPG).*

Project Outputs:

2.1.1 A park-level *Ecotourism Development Plan*, that identifies the explicit measures required to develop ecotourism products and services, is prepared for each NP.

2.1.2 Detailed site plans and financial feasibility assessments are developed for one high priority ecotourism product or service in each NP.

2.1.3 Park management staff and park adjacent IPLCs are capacitated to plan, develop, operate, manage, and monitor ecotourism products and services in each NP.

2.1.4 Park-specific marketing, communication, information and awareness-raising materials and media are developed for park visitors and users.

3. Implementation of sustainable ecotourism products and services in five NPs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,500,000.00	10,500,000.00

Project Outcomes:

3.1 The implementation of ecotourism products and services in three NPs contribute to measurable improvements in the environmental, social, and financial management of these parks.

Indicators:

of individuals (disaggregated by gender) living in park-adjacent villages that are deriving tangible benefits from ecotourism activities in three NPs.

(b)

Improvement (as a % of the baseline) of the sustainability of ecotourism activities in three NPs

(c) increase in financial sustainability of PAs as measured by financial sustainability score card (baseline to established at PPG)

Project Outputs:

3.1.1 The basic infrastructure and bulk services required to support the delivery of ecotourism products and services are improved in each NP.

3.1.2 The operationalization of one high priority ecotourism product or service is piloted in each NP to test the efficacy of different implementation modalities for a range of ecotourism products and services.

3.1.3 The opportunities for the meaningful participation, involvement, and beneficitation of park adjacent IPLCs in ecotourism activities is optimized in each NP.

3.1.4 Environmental, cultural, social, and financial sustainability baselines and targets for ecotourism are developed and monitored in each national park with local community participation.

4. Knowledge feedback loops to support organizational learning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
543,590.00	1,300,000.00

Project Outcomes:

4.1

An ecotourism-based knowledge management system allows organizational learning to occur by providing both decision support and management of existing and created knowledge.

Indicators:

(a) % increase in awareness and perception of stakeholders towards park management as indicated by KAP survey (to be undertaken at PPG or Y1).

(b) Average # of users of online knowledge management platform per month.

(c) Average visitor rating (1-10) of ecotourism services in three NPs (as derived from annual user satisfaction surveys).

Project Outputs:

4.1.1 An online knowledge management platform is maintained to share documented best practices in ecotourism planning and management for NPs.

4.1.2 Regular surveys are administered to profile park visitors and their levels of satisfaction with the ecotourism products and services provided by the park.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
203,715.00	500,000.00

Project Outcomes:

5.1 The project implementation is based on Results-Based Management (RBM)

Indicator:

(a) MTE and FE assessment rating (HU, U, MU, MS, S, HS).

Project Outputs:

5.1.1 The project M&E system is designed and operational.

5.1.1 The project's *Gender Action Plan* and *Environmental and Social Safeguards* are implemented.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Strengthening the enabling environment for sustainable ecotourism development across Indonesia's system of National Parks	625,000.00	2,000,000.00
2. Improving capacities for more sustainable ecotourism development in five National Parks	1,025,500.00	6,500,000.00
3. Implementation of sustainable ecotourism products and services in five NPs	3,500,000.00	10,500,000.00
4. Knowledge feedback loops to support organizational learning	543,590.00	1,300,000.00
M&E	203,715.00	500,000.00
Subtotal	5,897,805.00	20,800,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	294,890.00	200,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	6,192,695.00	21,000,000.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.)

Project Concept Description

1) Project Rationale

The vast Indonesian archipelago is home to exceptionally rich terrestrial and marine biodiversity, with 560 Conservation Areas (CAs) covering about 27 million ha (14% of the land area of Indonesia) established by the Government of Indonesia to protect this biodiversity.

Of these CAs, almost 16,4 million ha has been designated as **National Parks (NPs)**, under the management authority of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). There are currently 54 NPs that make up the system of national parks in Indonesia, of which nine are predominantly marine NPs, six are UNESCO World Heritage Sites, seven are Ramsar wetland sites, four are UNESCO Global geoparks and twenty-two are Biosphere Reserves.

While these NPs have been originally created to protect and conserve biodiversity, they also have spectacular scenery and unique wildlife species that attract large numbers of visitors to these parks.

These visitors, in turn, present an opportunity for NPs to raise income for financing biodiversity conservation efforts in the park. At the same time park-adjacent communities are also seeking greater access to these NPs, as a means of generating alternative income for their welfare. Without full consideration of the environmental and social consequences of these pressures, there is an increasing concern that conservation may effectively be replaced with economic development if not properly managed.

The relationship between tourism, community development and NPs thus necessitate the balancing of economic development and the protection and conservation of these parks, which makes it very complex for park management. The sustainability of these NPs requires a trade-off between two objectives: protecting the essential values of biodiversity and providing equitable access to visitors and local communities to sustainably benefit from these values.

The project design is based on well-documented evidence that the development and management of site-specific and well-managed ecotourism - with a focus on responsible wildlife-based tourism - in NPs can promote an essential connection between visitors, park-adjacent communities, and the biodiversity values of PAs. The economic benefits of ecotourism can then, in turn, serve as a persuasive argument for increased investment in biodiversity conservation in NPs. It could serve to increase conservation interest in and among local communities and reduce direct threats and edge-effects that undermine NPs.

The antagonism of interests and the paradox between the conservation and ecotourism use of NPs continue to be a challenge in Indonesia. The enabling policy and regulatory framework for sustainable ecotourism development in NPs is still weak and fragmented. The environmental, social, and financial impacts and/or benefits of existing ecotourism activities in NPs is not well understood. Many traditional tourism services and facilities in parks are still not of a sufficiently high quality to match the expectations of visitors. There are limited options and implementation modalities for ecotourism products and services in parks, with meaningful opportunities that benefit park-adjacent communities or to engage the participation of the private sector. This is further exacerbated by the low skills and knowledge base in the park management staff and park-adjacent communities on how to facilitate the development of, and leverage opportunities from, more sustainable ecotourism activities.

1) Project Description

The overall project objective is that appropriate, well-managed ecotourism products and services in Indonesia's NPs contribute to improving their management effectiveness.

The progress towards meeting this overall objective (i.e the 'impacts') will be measured by: (i) a consistent and coherent policy and regulatory framework that supports the planning, management, and monitoring of more financially, socially and environmentally sustainable ecotourism investments across the NP system; (ii) an improvement in the sustainable ecotourism skills, knowledge, and competencies of park management, park-adjacent communities and other stakeholders in three NPs; (iii) the contribution of ecotourism in the improvement to the social, environmental and financial state of three NPs and their park-adjacent communities; (iv) an improvement in the level of satisfaction of park visitors and the relationship with park-adjacent communities in three NPs; and (v) the replication or scaling up of viable ecotourism activities and/or implementation modalities in other NPs.

The basic premise for the TOC is that:

IF the enabling policies and regulations, master plan, standards and procedures, and monitoring frameworks to guide the implementation of sustainable ecotourism in NPs are in place (Project Outcomes 1.1), THEN ...

Park-level ecotourism development plans, detailed site plans and financial sustainability assessments can be prepared for individual NPs (Project Outcome 2.1), THEN ...

The skills, knowledge and competencies of park management, park-adjacent communities, and other stakeholders to implement these park-level ecotourism plans can be strengthened in individual NPs (Project Outcome 2.1), SO THAT THEY CAN ...

Facilitate, support and benefit from the development and management of sustainable ecotourism products and services in individual NPs (Outcome 3.1), THAT ...

Are monitored and reviewed against financial, social, and environmental performance criteria (Outcome 3.1), WHICH ...

Is maintained in a knowledge-based management system to guide the replication and scaling up of good ecotourism practices in other NPs (Outcome 4.1).

The premise for the TOC is based on the following key assumptions:

- The implementation of ecotourism activities in NPs aligns with national and provincial tourism strategies, plans, and programs.
- The market demand for ecotourism services and facilities in NPs remains constant.
- There is a functional working relationship between park-adjacent communities and NP management.
- The MoEF considers alternative implementation modalities (such as public partnership mechanisms) for the delivery of ecotourism products and services in NPs.
- The GoI develops mechanisms to ring-fence income generated from ecotourism development in NPs to reinvest back into the conservation management of those NPs.

The project is structured into four components.

Under **Component 1** (strengthening the enabling framework for sustainable ecotourism development) the project will support the establishment of a multi-stakeholder working group - under the leadership of the MoEF, and with gender-balanced representation of key conservation, IPLC, and tourism stakeholders - to provide strategic and technical guidance to the MoEF in elaborating the planning, policy, and regulatory framework for sustainable ecotourism development in the marine and terrestrial NPs (Output 1.1.1) in Indonesia. UNDP will carry out a strategic social and environmental assessment (SESA) to determine possible implications and impacts of the Ecotourism Master Plan, which will provide the strategic framework for the development of ecotourism products and services in NPs (Output 1.1.2). The project will also facilitate drafting of standard operating procedures, technical guidelines (including on gender sensitivity) and a certification system for tourism operators and facilities

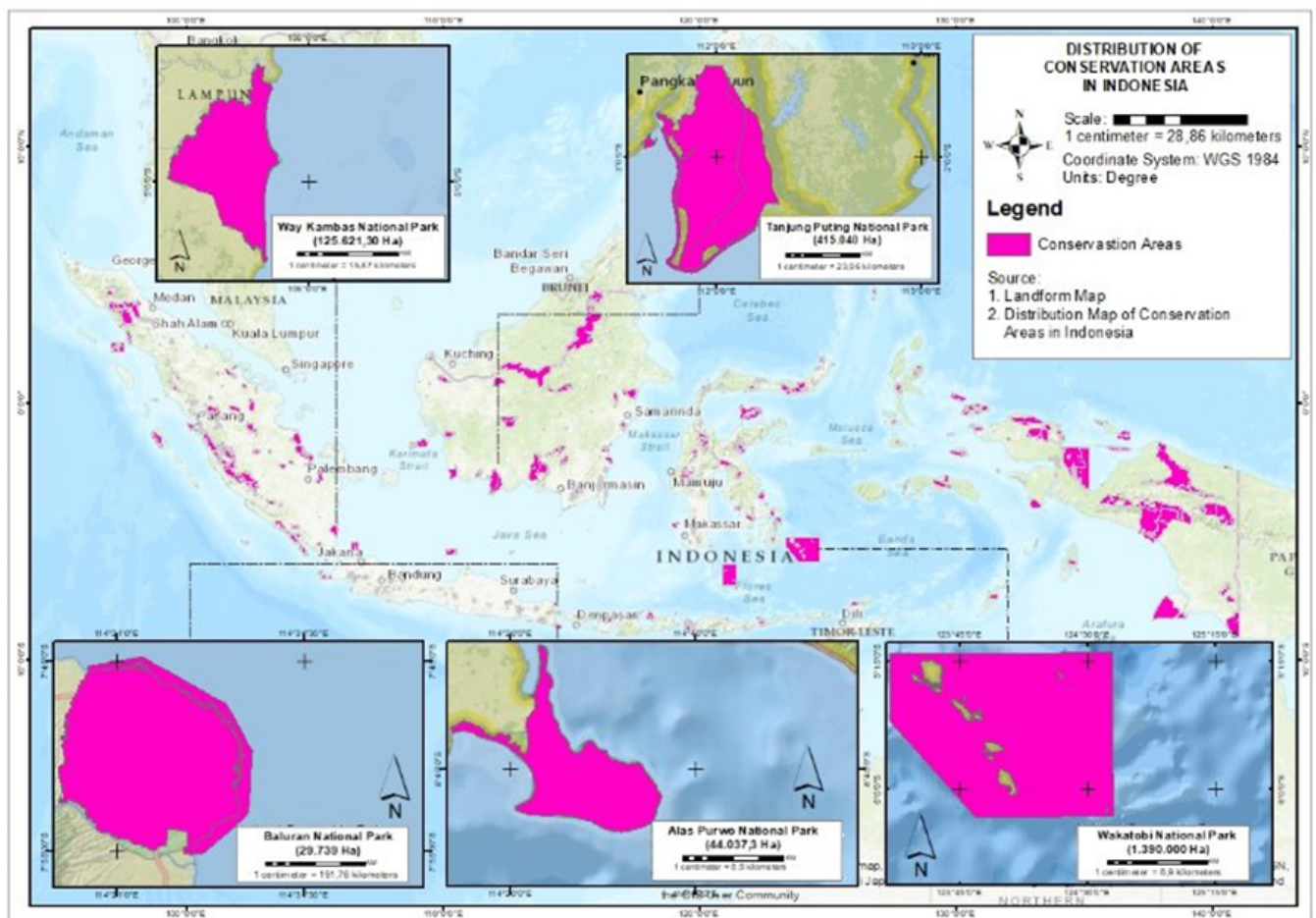
targeted at optimizing the benefits while addressing risk to biodiversity and IPLCs from ecotourism in NPs (Outcome 1.1.3). The project will then support the design and testing of a standardized system-wide monitoring framework that could be used to objectively measure and report on the environmental, social, and financial benefits that accrue from ecotourism activities in NPs (Output 1.1.4). Finally, a series of marketing campaigns, using different marketing media, will promote NPs as responsible tourism destinations for domestic, regional, and international visitors (Output 1.1.5).

Project activities under **Components 2 and 3** will be spatially focused in three national parks (and their park adjacent IPLCs):

Baluran National Park in East Java Province is renowned for its unique savanna ecosystem, covering 25,000 hectares. The park is home to a variety of wildlife, including wild buffalo, deer, green peacocks, and bulls. The park is part of the larger Blambangan Biosphere Reserve. Baluran National Park is home to 715 plant species, 28 mammal species, 234 bird species, and 358 fish species. In 2023, the park hosted 184,281 visitors, with 182,328 being domestic tourists and 1,953 being foreign tourists.

Alas Purwo National Park, located in East Java, is known for its man-made savanna and is home to two endangered species: the Javan buffalo and the Javan leopard. The park covers 43,400 hectares and is dominated by bamboo ecosystems. It is also home to 700 plant species, 24 mammal species, 250 bird species, and 53 reptile species. In 2023, the park hosted 198,416 visitors, with 179,896 being domestic tourists and 18,520 being foreign tourists.

Tanjung Puting National Park in Central Kalimantan spans 411,410 hectares and is also recognized as a Biosphere Reserve and Ramsar Site. The park is home to orangutans and is dominated by heath forest, water swamp forests, peat swamp forests, mangrove forests, coastal forests, riparian forests, and lowland tropical forests. The park hosted 63,013 visitors in 2023, with 11,649 being domestic tourists and 51,364 being foreign tourists.



Under **Component 2** (improving capacities for sustainable ecotourism development) the project will support the preparation of a detailed park-level Ecotourism Development Plans (Output 2.1.1) informed by social, environmental impact assessment, carrying capacity assessments, targeted scenario analysis, financial feasibility assessments etc., to develop one new high priority ecotourism product or service (Output 2.1.2) in each park. The project will then develop and implement a capacity building program (formal training, training courses, skills development, exchange programs, online learning, etc.) for selected NP staff, community members, including women and youth, from park adjacent villages and other stakeholders (such as local NGO or CBOs) in *inter alia* ecotourism planning, development, operations, support services and monitoring (Output 2.1.3). The project will finally support park-specific ecotourism marketing, communication, awareness-raising, educational and informational media, and signage (Output 2.1.4). This may include short media clips, information brochures, entry signage, educational material, information boards, etc.

Under **Component 3** (implementation of sustainable ecotourism products and services) the project will contribute to improving the basic infrastructure (such as footpaths, roads, ablutions, etc.) and bulk services (such as water supply, power supply, wastewater treatment) required to attract investment in high priority ecotourism products or services identified in Output 2.1.2 (Output 3.1.1). The project will support the operationalization of the high priority ecotourism product or service (Output 3.1.2) in each park, ensuring FPIC processes are fulfilled. Gender analysis and private sector due diligence at PPG stage will guide the investment decisions and partnerships. Instead of standard park-developed and managed ecotourism services, the project will encourage the MoEF to test the cost-effectiveness of a range of alternative implementation modalities for these ecotourism services, including negotiating and partnerships with park-adjacent IPLCs and the private sector to design, develop and/or run ecotourism ventures under different kinds of contractual arrangements (such as BOT, concession, lease, etc.). The project will work closely with park-adjacent communities, including traditional landholders, to optimize the benefits (employment, support business, skill development, income sharing, etc.) from the ecotourism activities in each park (Output 3.1.3). Finally, the project will pilot the implementation of the ecotourism monitoring system developed under Output 1.1.4 to evaluate the environmental, cultural, social, and financial sustainability of ecotourism activities being undertaken in each park (Output 3.1.4) in a participatory manner, engaging local women and youth.

Under **Component 4** (ecotourism-based knowledge management system) the project will create and maintain an online knowledge management system (KMS) to host and share local, national, and regional best practices in sustainable ecotourism (Output 4.1.1). It is envisaged that this KMS will facilitate an iterative process of organizational learning within the MoEF. As part of the knowledge to be incorporated into this KMS, the project will also support the administration of regular visitor and community surveys and questionnaires to get feedback on the levels of satisfaction with the quality of the ecotourism services and the quantum of 'trickle down' benefits of these services to park-adjacent communities.

Stakeholder engagement

The project seeks to provide stakeholders with opportunities to express their views at all points in the decision-making process on matters that affect them and allows the project team to consider and respond to them. Effective and informed participation of the different stakeholder groups - including national government agencies, local government institutions, civil society organizations, tourism business sector, tourism associations, IPLCs, park-adjacent villages and prospective donor agencies - in the design, development and implementation of the project outputs and activities will be key. Measures will be taken to ensure that effective community engagement occurs where project activities may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and/or traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) will be

ensured through community engagement plans for each NP. A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, that is scaled to reflect the nature of the activities and the potential impacts, and a grievance redress mechanism, will be developed during the PPG phase.

Alignment with GBFF Action Areas

The project will contribute to the achievement of the following GBFF's Action Areas

- Action Area One by improving the management effectiveness of Indonesia's National Parks.
- Action Area Two by working closely with local communities and traditional landholders to develop culturally and socially appropriate and economically beneficial ecotourism products and services.
- Action Area Four by mobilizing funding for Indonesia's national parks from income derived from ecotourism products and services.

1) Other criteria:

Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)

The project GEBs (under the GBFF Core Indicators CI 1 and CI 2 for Action Area One) will be measured by an overall improvement in the management effectiveness of the National Parks supported under the project (targeting an increase of an average of at least 10% improvement of the METT scores for five NPs - covering a total area of 1,926,418 ha - when measured against the baseline).

Alignment with NBSAP or other similar instruments

The project will contribute to meeting 6 National Targets (NT) – NT 8 ('sustainable use of biological resources for the welfare of society'); NT 10 ('increase in the value of ecosystem services'); NT 11. ('increased in green and blue open space that can be accessed by the public'); NT 16 ('mainstreaming biodiversity in national development'); and NT 17 ('inclusive participation and representation from the community in planning, policy formulation, and access to biodiversity') of the draft *Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP 2025-2045)*.

The project will also support the implementation of one of the key financial instruments – generation of income from the development of responsible ecotourism enterprises in protected areas –identified in the Indonesian *Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP)*.

Policy coherence and coordination

The project has been developed, in partnership with the Government of Indonesia, to fully align with the enabling legislative and institutional framework and contribute to the *National Medium-Term Development Plan (2025-2045)* and the *Medium-Term National Development Plan (2025-2029)*. The harmonization of this project with other complementary 'green tourism' initiatives currently under development in Indonesia will be facilitated by the MoEF and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. The working group constituted under Output 1.1.1 will further act as a governance mechanism to further promote cooperation and collaboration between different stakeholder groups.

Mobilization of funding from private sector and philanthropies

The involvement of the private sector – notably the tourism business sector- is critical to the viability and long-term sustainability of project investments. The project envisages brokering equitable working partnerships between the private tourism businesses, park authorities and park-adjacent communities in designing, operationalizing, managing, and supporting ecotourism enterprises in NPs. The project aims to leverage increased private sector investment implementing ecotourism products and services in NPs. In support of park agencies and IPLCs, the project will also continue to leverage additional financial support from philanthropic sources (in the form of co-financing) to support ecotourism services in NPs.

Engagement with and support of IPLCs

IPLCs are key project stakeholders and potential beneficiaries. The engagement of IPLCs will be conducted in a gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory and inclusive manner, ensuring that potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups in park-adjacent communities are identified and provided opportunities to participate. Gender and safeguarding will be key considerations in the implementation of the project, and will be embedded at all phases; concept, PPG development, implementation and exit strategy.

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
605431	0	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

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)
605431	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA 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)
Alas Purwo National Park	1928	National Park	43,400.00						

Baluran National Park	1967	National Park	25,000.00						
Tanjung Puting National Park	555592554	National Park	411,410.00						
Way Kambas National Park	17923	National Park	125,621.00						

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1320987	0	0	0

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA 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 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
1320987	0	0	0

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)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Wakato bi National Park		National Park	1,320,987.00						

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	3,000			
Male	3,000			

Total	6,000	0	0	0
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Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project's ecotourism interventions will be targeted to the utilization areas of the National Parks, but the full declared area of four terrestrial national parks totalling 605,431 ha and 1,320,987 ha of marine national parks will benefit from improved management effectiveness. . The imparted skills in scenario planning, generated knowledge, wildlife-based economic opportunity will ensure the longer-term capacities of park management authorities and incentivise adjacent IPLCs to protect the resources within these parks. Additional financing to protect and conserve biodiversity through sustainable nature and wildlife-based ecotourism is expected to increase the viability of these parks. Ecotourism services will create new livelihoods and new jobs and improve the environment's quality for approximately 6000 people, both men and women. The final selection of project sites and IPLCs will be validated at the PPG phase.

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Indonesia	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	3,096,347.00	294,153.00	3,390,500.00
UNDP	GBFF	Indonesia	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	1,857,808.00	176,491.00	2,034,299.00
UNDP	GBFF	Indonesia	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	1,238,540.00	117,661.00	1,356,201.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					6,192,695.00	588,305.00	6,781,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

19000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Indonesia	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	100,000.00	9,500.00	109,500.00
UNDP	GBFF	Indonesia	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	60,000.00	5,700.00	65,700.00
UNDP	GBFF	Indonesia	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	Grant	40,000.00	3,800.00	43,800.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						200,000.00	19,000.00	219,000.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	3,096,347.00	10,500,000.00
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	1,857,808.00	6,300,000.00
GBFF Action Area 4	GBFF	1,238,540.00	4,200,000.00
Total Project Cost		6,192,695.00	21,000,000.00

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount

1,857,808.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	21,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				21,000,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Nancy Bennet		Tharuka Dissanaike		tharuka.issanaike@undp.org
Project Coordinator	Tharuka Dissanaike		Tharuka Dissanaike		tharuka.issanaike@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Laksmi Dhewanthi	Director General of Climate Change Control/ GEF Operational Focal Point for Indonesia	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia	4/1/2024