Investing in the Komodo Dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores (IN-FLORES)

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10728

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Investing in the Komodo Dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores (IN-FLORES)

Countries
Indonesia

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Species, Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Commodity Supply Chains, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Sustainable Development Goals, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Seascapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Threatened Species, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Ecosystem Approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approache, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Public Campaigns, Local Communities, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Capital providers, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Sustainable Commodity Production, High Conservation Value Forests, Smallholder Farmers, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Targeted Research, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange

Sector
Mixed & Others

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date
2/11/2022

Expected Implementation Start
10/1/2022

Expected Completion Date
9/30/2028

Duration
72In Months

Agency Fee($)

596,982.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-1	BD 1-1 Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	2,600,000.00	17,426,975.00
BD-2-7	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	3,684,018.00	22,984,834.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**6,284,018.00**	**40,411,809.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores through integrated approaches across multiple use landscapes-seascapes.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment and introducing new governance models for integrated landscape-seascape management	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 1**: Effective conservation of the Komodo Dragon and globally threatened terrestrial and marine species within and outside conservation areas, as measured by: **- Conservation and sustainable use strengthened outside protected areas through innovative governance arrangements**, as measured by three (3) other area-based conservation measures (OECMs) established (including one governed by *Adat* communities), operationalized and registered on the WDPA site. **- Wildlife conservation mainstreamed across the target production landscapes-seascapes**, as measured by	**Output 1.1:** Functional governance capacities developed and coordination mechanisms strengthened to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making between key stakeholders (within government and non-government sectors), private enterprise and community groups for facilitating integrated landscape and seascape planning and management **Output 1.2:** Integrated ecosystem management frameworks developed for the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, with supplemental guidelines produced on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration of degraded habitats in the tourism, livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, transportation	GET	2,406,366.00	15,475,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Improved private sector, community engagement and diversified financing for biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement across the Komodo dragon and threatened species landscape-seascape	Investment	**Outcome 2:** Alternative new economic models and nature-supportive livelihood activities for financial sustainability of conservation efforts and benefit to surrounding communities building and supporting the lessons from BIOFIN, as measured by: **- Conservation finance mechanism established for ensuring long-term conservation of Komodo dragon**, as measured by a mobilized and distributed fund instrument developed and approved by the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH). **- Financial sustainability of the Komodo National Park and Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park**	**Output 2.1:** Financial and business development frameworks and other enabling strategies and financing instruments developed for conservation and sustainable management of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes **Output 2.2:** Financial sustainability of the protected area system of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes strengthened through conducting financial analyses, delivering capacity building, developing business plans, strengthening tourism concession guidelines, and pilot testing new revenue-generating options **Output 2.3:** Biodiversity-friendly livelihood and	GET	2,598,168.00	16,710,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3: : Knowledge management, safeguards management, and monitoring & evaluation	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 3:** Improved awareness and knowledge amongst stakeholders through development and knowledge sharing platform, and integrated research center on Komodo dragons and their habitat, as measured by: **- Key stakeholder groups? levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding OECMs and threatened species conservation in the project landscapes-seascapes improved**, as measured by results of knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) surveys (disaggregated by women and *Adat* communities), among the following stakeholder groups: (a) subnational governmental stakeholders (provisional	**Output 3.1:** Safeguard management plans developed and implemented, and a sustainability plan formulated and implementation initiated **Output 3.2:** Knowledge management and communications plan developed and implemented, facilitating adaptive management and upscaling of participatory conservation approaches elsewhere in the country **Output 3.3:** Increased benefits of innovative conservation measures through scientific partnerships and strengthening of national and international scientific collaboration networks **Output 3.4**: Project	GET	980,246.00	6,300,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	**5,984,780.00**	**38,485,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	299,238.00	1,926,809.00
				Sub Total($)	**299,238.00**	**1,926,809.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**6,284,018.00**	**40,411,809.00**

Please provide justification

***Output 3.4 M&E is part of component 3, total USD 118,428**

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($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	34,406,747.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,514,493.00
Recipient Country Government	Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Authority	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	541,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Burung Indonesia	Grant	Investment mobilized	707,865.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,119,220.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	122,484.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**40,411,809.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Recipient Country Government: Governmental co-financing contributions have been confirmed from national and subnational partners. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). The public investment co-financing contributions include strengthening the management of the protected areas in the project landscapes-seascapes: Komodo National Park, Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve, Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, Riung Nature Reserve, and the Tujuh Belas Pulau (17 Islands) Nature Recreation Park. These public investments are closely aligned with project Outputs 1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 3.2. The KSDAE is also investing in programmes aimed at enhancing protection of globally significant biodiversity, including the Komodo dragon and other threatened species in Flores, outside the borders of protected areas. One of the goals of the KSDAE Strategic Plan for the period of 2020-2024 is to identify and verify 43 million ha of high biodiversity value areas outside the PA system. These investments are directly complementary to project Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, and 2.4. Public investment co-financing also includes strengthening the operation of the five Forest Management Units located in the project landscapes-seascapes, as well as funding for social forestry programmes in Flores. These investments are linked with the proposed establishment of other area-based effective conservation measures (OECMs), under project Outputs 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, and 2.4. The KSDAE?s investments in knowledge management, including online systems are

lined up with the proposed development of a Komodo dragon conservation knowledge management portal under project Output 3.2. Moreover, MoEF funds allocated for partnerships with domestic and international scientific institutions are complementary to project Output 3.3, which includes engaging with scientific and academic partners on expanding the knowledge base associated with conservation of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores. In-kind co-financing from MoEF corresponds to salaries and wages of MoEF staff involved in the project, including the National Project Director, the Deputy National Project Director (who will also be the Project Manager), and other staff of Ministry entities, such as the KSDAE, Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation (KKH), Komodo National Park, and the Natural Resources Conservation Agency of East Nusa Tenggara (BBKSDA-NTT). The Director General of KSDAE is the proposed chairperson of the Project Board, the Director of KKH is the proposed National Project Director, and the Deputy Director of KKH the Deputy National Project Director (and Project Manager). These in-kind co-financing inputs will contribute to project Outputs 1.1 (i.e., participation in the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms), 3.1, and 3.4, as well as to project management costs. The in-kind contributions also include office space and utilities associated with the office of the Project Management Unit, which will be hosted by the KKH in Jakarta, as well the Project Implementation Units at the offices of the Komodo National Park in Labuan Bajo and the BBKSDA-NTT in Riung. The Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Authority has committed USD 541,000 in public investment (investment mobilized) in co-financing, associated the authority?s Destination Management Program, including tourism and cultural infrastructure development, promotion of the destination and creative economy, and improvements to governance and coordination capacities. Civil Society: Burung Indonesia has committed USD 707,865 in grant (investment mobilized) contributions, through programs they are managing in Flores, in partnership with Birdlife International, on forest and biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use, and strengthening entrepreneurship. UNDP: The UNDP has confirmed co-financing of USD 2,119,220 of grant (investment mobilized) contributions, associated with the BIOFIN project, being implemented in partnership with the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), on developing and implementing conservation finance solutions to address biodiversity financing gaps. UNDP?s grant contributions also include results-based payment initiatives under the GCF REDD+ project, supporting forest decentralization through forest management units and expanding implementation of the country?s social forestry program.

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($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	6,284,018	596,982	6,881,000.00
				Total Grant Resources($)	**6,284,018.00**	**596,982.00**	**6,881,000.00**

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 **true**

PPG Amount ($)

200,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

19,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000	19,000	**219,000.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**200,000.00**	**19,000.00**	**219,000.00**

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)
63,997.00	47,062.00	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	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)
63,997.00	47,062.00	0.00	0.00

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)

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)
Akula National Park Komodo National Park	**125689** 67725	**Select**National Park	58,068.00	40,728.00			88.00		
Akula National Park Riung Nature Reserve	**125689** 317275	**Select**Strict Nature Reserve	416.00	416.00			31.00		
Akula National Park Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park	**125689** 26496	**Select**Protected Landscape/ Seascape		416.00			56.00		
Akula National Park Wae Wuul	**125689** 20419	**Select**Strict Nature Reserve	1,497.00	1,485.00			47.00		

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)
Akula National Park Wolo Tado	**125689** 555571244	**Select**Strict Nature Reserve	4,016.00	4,017.00			42.00		

Indicator 2 Marine 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)
115,232.00	140,384.00	0.00	0.00

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)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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 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)

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
115,232.00	140,384.00	0.00	0.00

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)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Komodo National Park	**125689** 67725	**Select**National Park	115,232.00	132,572.00			82.00		
Akula National Park Sawu Sea Marine National Park (core zone in project landscape-seascape)	**125689** 55551197 0	**Select**National Park		925.00					

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)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park	**125689** 26496	**Select**Protected Landscape/ Seascape		6,887.00			56.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

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

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
300.00	150.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	150.00		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

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

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)
267831.00	275946.00	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)
267,531.00	275,646.00		

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)

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)
300.00	300.00		

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)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	9942434	3383002	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	9,942,434	3,383,002		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2022	2023		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

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	1,250	1,250		
Male	1,250	1,250		
Total	2500	2500	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Core Indicator 1): The 40,068 ha end target of terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (Sub-Indicator 1.2) is broken down across the following five protected areas: Komodo National Park, Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, Riung Nature Reserve, Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve, and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Area. The cumulative area terrestrial protected areas is lower than the figure presented in the PIF, primarily because the of the breakdown of terrestrial and marine areas of the Komodo National Park. Upon reviewing the management plan for the national park, the terrestrial area was adjusted downward and the marine area was correspondingly increased. Another change from the PIF is the inclusion of the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park, where there is 416 ha of terrestrial area (Komodo dragon habitat) on top of the 6,887 ha of marine area. Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Core Indicator 2): The 121,829 ha end target of marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (Sub-Indicator 2.2) is broken down across the following three protected areas: Komodo National Park, Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Area, and a 925 ha part of the core zone of the Sawu Sea Marine National Park. The cumulative coverage of marine protected areas is greater than the figure presented in the PIF, because of the adjustment to the breakdown between terrestrial and marine areas of the Komodo National Park. The baseline METT assessment of the Sawu Sea Marine National Park was unable to be completed during the project preparation phase; this assessment will be made at project inception in collaboration with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Area of land restored (Core Indicator 3): The project proposes to support restoration of 300 ha of degraded forest and forest land (150 ha: Sub-Indicator 3.2)

and of degraded natural grass and shrublands (150 ha: Sub-Indicator 3.3). The target in the PIF was fully distributed under Sub-Indicator 3.2; however, based on information gathered during the project preparation phase, Komodo habitats also extend across savanna (grassland) ecosystems in the target landscapes-seascapes. Area of landscapes under improved practices (Core Indicator 4): The project proposes to facilitate improvement of landscape practices across 275,946 ha outside protected areas, including 275,696 ha under Sub-Indicator 4.1:Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity; and 300 under Sub-Indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems. The end target for Core Indicator 4 is the cumulative terrestrial coverage, excluding protected areas, of the two target landscapes-seascapes, and will be the subject of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks developed under Output 1.2. Estimated GHG emissions mitigated (Core Indicator 6): An estimated 3,383,002 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) of lifetime direct GHG emissions will be avoided or sequestered over the period of 20 years. The FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT) was utilized in estimating the mitigation benefits (see Annex 23 to the Project Document). The estimated mitigation benefits are lower than the indicative figure presented in the PIF. With adjustments to the terrestrial and marine areas in the landscapes-seascapes, estimated extent of OECMs, and reconsideration of other assumptions made in the EX ACT calculations, updated estimates were made during the project preparation phase. Direct beneficiaries (Core Indicator 11): The project will have an estimated total of 2,500 direct beneficiaries (of whom 1,250 are women) through their direct involvement in project activities and/or as recipients of project support across the target landscapes-seascapes, and protected area management and staff participating in capacity building activities. The end target is unchanged from the indicative figure presented in the PIF. The project will also contribute to achievement of the targets outlined in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework , which was under development at the time of developing the Project Document. The project is aligned with the following draft 2030 Action Targets of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: ? Target 1. By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them. ? Target 2. By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity. ? Target 7. By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaption and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems-based approaches, ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity. ? Target 9. By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%]. ? Target 13. By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring

that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts. ? Target 18. By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. ? Target 19. By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research. ? Target 20. By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Changes in Alignment with the Project Design with the Original PIF

The following adjustments were made to some of the indicative outputs and outcomes outlined in the PIF.

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
Component 1: Strengthened management and protection of multiple use landscapes-seascapes for Komodo Dragon and other globally significant species in threatened terrestrial and marine habitats in Flores	**Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment and introducing new governance models for integrated landscape-seascape management**
Outcome 1: Effective conservation of the Komodo Dragon and globally threatened terrestrial and marine species within and outside conservation areas	

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
Component 1: Strengthened management and protection of multiple use landscapes-seascapes for Komodo Dragon and other globally significant species in threatened terrestrial and marine habitats in Flores	**Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment and introducing new governance models for integrated landscape-seascape management**
Output 1.1: Functional governance and coordination mechanism strengthened to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making between key stakeholders (within government and non-government sectors), private enterprise and community groups for facilitating integrated landscape and seascape planning and management. **Output 1.2**: Guidelines and planning frameworks developed and approved for integrating conservation outcomes in tourism, grazing, fisheries, agriculture and other production and restoration activities. **Output 1.3**: Integrated ecosystem management landscape/seascape framework developed for Flores integrating KNP, other conservation areas (CAs), protection and production forests and convertible forests and marine habitats **Output 1.4**: Baseline and monitoring of Komodo Dragon phenotypic variability and other key species designed and implemented.	**Output 1.1:** Functional governance capacities developed and coordination mechanisms strengthened to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making between key stakeholders (within government and non-government sectors), private enterprise and community groups for facilitating integrated landscape and seascape planning and management **Output 1.2:** Integrated ecosystem management frameworks developed for the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, with supplemental guidelines produced on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration of degraded habitats in the tourism, livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, transportation infrastructure and other production sectors **Output 1.3:** Management of the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes improved through establishment and/or recognition of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) **Output 1.4:** Monitoring and enforcement capacities, systems, coverage, and partnerships strengthened to enhance the knowledge base on population dynamics and variability of Komodo Dragon and other species, enabling more informed management decisions in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes

The phrasing of Component 1 and Outcome 1 are unchanged from the versions in the PIF, and the number of outputs 4) is the same. Outputs 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 have been rephrased to better reflect the expected project results. For example, development of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks has been incorporated into Output 1.2, and Output 1.3 is focused on screening and establishment of OECMs in the landscapes-seascapes. OECMs are an important aspect of the project strategy and a dedicated output was considered appropriate. Output 1.4 in the CEO Endorsement Request covers the needs for strengthening monitoring and enforcement capacities and systems, not only on baseline monitoring of Komodo Dragon phenotypic variability and other species, as described in the PIF.

The budgeted cost for Component 1 (USD 2,406,366) is slightly lower than the indicative figure presented in the PIF (USD 2,400,868).

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
Component 2: Improved private sector, community engagement and diversified financing for biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement across the Komodo dragon and threatened species landscape-seascape	
Outcome 2: Alternative new economic models and nature-supportive livelihood activities for financial sustainability of conservation efforts and benefit to surrounding communities building and supporting the lessons from BIOFIN	
Output 2.1: Project-specific implementation plan. developed based on existing Komodo Dragon Strategic Action Plan (SRAK) and implemented with adequate investments in innovative tools, practices and financing to support conservation of the Komodo dragon and its habitat **Output 2.2**: Assessment of current and planned socio-economic activities (particularly tourism) in the Flores landscape/seascape to assess impacts at large and spatial Komodo dragon and threatened terrestrial and marine species to inform opportunities for new and innovative economic and livelihood models **Output 2.3**: Innovative approaches pilot tested through partnerships (based on Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 and BIOFIN analysis) for ecotourism and small community enterprises **Output 2.4**: Community-based biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprise ventures promoted to avoid biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use of natural resources. This Output will specifically ensure that most vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19 outbreak are targeted. **Output 2.5**: Long-term financial sustainability strategies developed and operationalized to sustain integrated Flores landscape/seascape management approaches **Output 2.6**: Capacity development for local community organizations and local business organizations in business development and investment planning, financial planning and management, etc.	**Output 2.1:** Financial and business development frameworks and other enabling strategies and financing instruments developed for conservation and sustainable management of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes **Output 2.2:** Financial sustainability of the protected area system of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes strengthened through conducting financial analyses, delivering capacity building, developing business plans, strengthening tourism concession guidelines, and pilot testing new revenue-generating options **Output 2.3:** Biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprise ventures strengthened and developed for the community-based OECMs in the North and West Flores landscapes, with particular focus on vulnerable communities includes those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic **Output 2.4:** Ecotourism capacities and offerings strengthened to enhance conservation Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species and to contribute towards achievement of sustainable development in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes

The phrasing of Component 2 and Outcome 2 are unchanged from the versions in the PIF. The six outputs described in the PIF have been consolidated into four outputs in the CEO ER. The financial sustainability of the protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes is an important factor in ensuring achievement of the integrated ecosystem management approaches promoted in the project strategy. Output 2.2 in the CEO ER is focused on the linkage between protected areas and the broader landscapes-seascapes, e.g., through strengthening concession modalities. A separate output (2.4) focused on ecotourism has been added, considered the importance of tourism in the national and subnational development plans for Flores. The project is well positioned to add value with respect to facilitating sustainable tourism development and strengthening capacities and increasing awareness of ecotourism operators.

The budgeted cost for Component 2 (USD 2,598,168) is lower than the indicative figure of USD 2,828,352) presented in the PIF. The difference is largely attributed to including safeguard management costs under Component 3. The output 3.4 is now presented as a breakdown of Component 3 in the revised TBWP to show the M&E budget.

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
Component 3: Knowledge Management, Gender Mainstreaming, and Project Monitoring & Evaluation	**Component 3: Knowledge Management, Safeguards Management, and Project Monitoring & Evaluation**
Outcome 3: Improved awareness and knowledge amongst stakeholders through development and knowledge sharing platform, and integrated research center on Komodo dragons and their habitat	
Output 3.1: Knowledge Management, Communication and Gender Mainstreaming strategies developed and implemented **Output 3.2:** Increased benefits of research and development of integrated Komodo dragon conservation and other key species innovation through scientific partnerships and development of national and international scientific research and collaboration networks. **Output 3.3**: Knowledge Management and effective M & E systems including gender mainstreaming contribute to learning and advance replication and scaling up of gender sensitive biodiversity management approaches elsewhere in the country	**Output 3.1:** Safeguard management plans developed and implemented, and a sustainability plan formulated and implementation initiated **Output 3.2:** Knowledge management and communications plan developed and implemented, facilitating adaptive management and upscaling of participatory conservation approaches elsewhere in the country **Output 3.3**: Increased benefits of innovative conservation measures through scientific partnerships and strengthening of national and international scientific collaboration networks **Output 3.4**: Project performance and results monitored and evaluated, and progress and M&E reports produced

The title of Component 3 was slightly changed, replacing ?gender mainstreaming? with ?safeguards management? to reflect the broader social inclusion objectives of the project, including proactive engagement with women, Adat communities, youth, and other marginalized groups. The title of Output 3.3 was revised to focus on the aim of strengthening partnerships. A stand-alone output on monitoring and evaluation (Output 3.4 in the CEO ER) was added, and development and implementation of safeguard management plans included in Output 3.1. Knowledge management and communications are the focus of Output 3.2, and increased engagement with scientific partners reflected in Output 3.3 (apart from the numbering, this output is unchanged from the PIF version).

The budgeted cost for Component 3 (USD 980,246) is higher than the indicative figure of USD 755,560 presented in the PIF. As described above regarding Component 2, the difference is largely attributed to the inclusion of safeguard management costs under Component 3.

Changes in cofinancing with the original PIF:

Some of the indicative co-financing listed in the PIF was not realized during the project preparation phase, including contributions from the private sector and other donors. Consultations have been conducted with private sector enterprises and financial institutions; however, co-financing commitment letters were not obtained by the time of submission. Due to the significant reduction in tourism in Flores and throughout Indonesia as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, private sector partners have needed to adjust their investment plans. Consultations will continue during project implementation and co-financing letters of support will be requested at that time.

1a. *Project Description*.

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Biodiversity in Indonesia and Flores Island: Country Overview and Context

Indonesia is considered among one of the world?s 17 megadiverse countries and is home to two of the global biodiversity hotspots: Sundaland and Wallacea. The Wallacea hotspot has a total land area of 33.8 million hectares[1][1] and provides livelihoods for around 30 million people. Ongoing economic growth is negatively impacting the environment in this region in a variety of ways. For example, both regional population growth and changes in land use patterns have resulted in widespread habitat loss, with further environmental degradation projected as the region continues to experience rapid growth that prioritizes short-term economic gains over long-term sustainability[2][2]. Moreover, government policies and resource management schemes that have supplanted traditional management systems are introducing new issues stemming from poor monitoring, limited capacity and a lack of political will.

The ongoing growth of the region through government driven policies and inadequate resource management systems has placed approximately 10,000 unique plant species?15% of which are endemic and a further 66 species globally threatened?at risk of extinction[3][3]. Additionally, Wallacea supports numerous types of complex biodiverse communities with a plethora of endemic fauna species, including over half of all mammal species, 40% of bird species and 65% of known amphibian species being endemic to the region[4][4]. This loss of biodiversity represents a global threat, as it can: reduce ecosystem services and create social issues, such as increased food insecurity; eliminate sources of future biotechnology; reduce livelihood opportunities and increase the risk of a global pandemic through higher rates of infectious disease transmission and emergence[5][5]. One area in Wallacea that is currently experiencing a severe reduction in biodiversity is the island of Flores in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province.

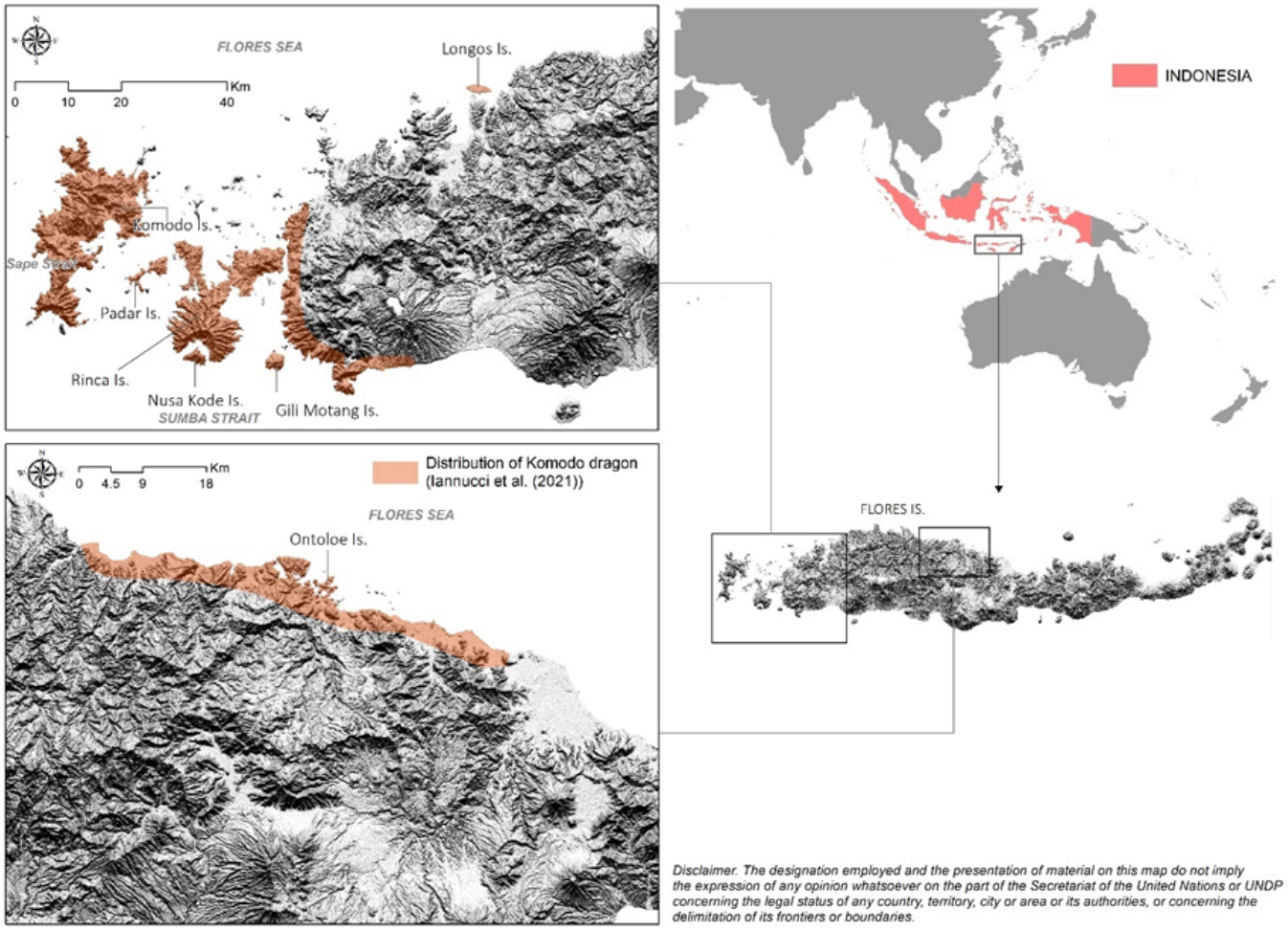
Flores is home to several endangered and critically endangered species, some of which are regionally endemic, such as: Flores hawk-eagle (*Nisaetus floris;* IUCN Red List: Critically Endangered CR), yellow-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea;* IUCN Red List: CR), largetooth sawfish (*Pristis pristis;* IUCN Red List: CR), and Tenggara hill myna (*Gracula venerate;* IUCN Red List: Endangered EN)[6][6]. On top of these endangered species, Flores supports a small extant population of Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis;* IUCN Red List: EN). Furthermore, some of these species are specifically endemic to the island of Flores, making conservation efforts on the island critical for the survival of several endangered bird and mammalian species, including in addition, the Flores crow (*Corvus florensis;* IUCN Red List: EN), Flores monarch (*Symposiachrus sacerdotum;* IUCN Red List: EN) and Flores scops-owl (*Otus alfredi;* IUCN Red List: EN), Flores shrew (*Suncus mertensi;* IUCN Red List: EN), Hainald?s Flores Island rat (*Rattus hainaldi;* IUCN Red List: EN), and Paula?s long-

nosed rat (*Paulamys naso;* IUCN Red List: EN)[7][7]. These species are highly vulnerable to the pressures of: habitat degradation, landscape changes, overexploitation, climate change, illegal hunting, and other harmful human activities. The marine area around Flores, and the Komodo National Park (KNP), in particular includes one of the richest marine environments including coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, seamounts, and semi-enclosed bays. These habitats harbor more than 1,000 species of fish, some 260 species of reef-building coral, and 70 species of sponges, dugong, sharks, manta rays, and at least 14 species of whales, dolphins, and sea turtles. Strong daily tidal flows combine with nutrient rich upwelling from the depths of the Indian Ocean to create ideal conditions for thousands of species of coral and tropical fish to flourish.

The rich diversity of shallow coral reefs, cold water upwelling, coastal deep-sea systems, major current systems, and wetlands offer promise and challenges alike to conservation efforts. Mixing of tropical-temperate, deep-shallow, and Indian Ocean-Pacific communities in this region permits a rare diversity of habitats supporting high species richness and endemism of coral reef fishes, *stomatopods* and corals. The strong connectivity between coastal to oceanic ecosystems supports at least 18 species of cetaceans in exceptional relative abundance. Other extremely important coastal habitats include the Wilayah Beach in Komodo National Park, which hosts 23 species of beach and mangrove trees, more than 500 species of fish, 77 species of bird, 32 mammal species, and 25 reptiles and the Maumere Bay in Flores that hosts 14 species of bird (including 4 seabirds), two marine mammals, and one marine reptile, In addition to these unique species, the Lesser Sundas ecoregion, in which Flores is located may be a reservoir of Indian Ocean fauna, and hence may prove very important in capturing that biogeographic element. At least 12 red-listed species (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, *B. musculus*, *Dugong dugon*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Eretmochelys imbricate*, *Varanus komodoensis*, *Bos javanicus*, *Hystrix brachyura*, *Felis bengalensis*, *Eretmochelys imbricate*, *Crocodylus porosus*) are though to inhabit the Lesser Sundas region.

In September 2021, the Komodo dragon (Varanus komodoensis), the world?s largest living lizard was reclassified from Vulnerable (VU) to Endangered (EN) status by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Endemic to Flores in NTT it can be found in Komodo National Park (KNP) as well as in two areas on the Flores mainland (see below in *Project Document Figure 1*), one on the western peninsula (e.g. Wae Wuul) and the other on the north coast (e.g. Longos Island and Riung)[8][8]. The change in the Komodo?s status, according to the IUCN, is based on the threats posed by the impacts of climate change. Rising global temperatures and subsequent sea levels are expected to reduce the Komodo dragon?s suitable habitat by at least 30% in the next 45 years. In addition, while the subpopulation in Komodo National Park is currently stable and well protected, Komodo dragons outside protected areas in Flores are also threatened by significant habitat loss due to ongoing human activities. The change in status gives added urgency to the need to improve management schemes

tailored towards the protection of the Komodo dragon outside of the protected areas. In 2016, the government designated the Komodo dragon as one of 25 species in the country to be protected, including from illegal wildlife trade.



*Project Document Figure 1: Komodo dragon distribution areas on Flores Island**[9]***[9]

Data for 2015 ? 2020 from joint surveys conducted by the KNP and the Komodo Survival Program (KSP) shows that the population of Komodo dragons in the KNP fluctuates in the range of 2,430 ? 3,163 individuals with a fairly stable trend of population trends (KNP-KSP, 2020)[10][10]. The population of Komodo dragons outside the KNP area has yet to be estimated with certainty. Based on available information from the results of the monitoring program by the Natural Resources Conservation Agency of East Nusa Tenggara Province (BBKSDA-NTT) and KSP, the average

population density has just been estimated in several conservation areas, the density ranges from 1.96 individuals/km2 (CA Wae Wuul) to 4.7 individuals/km2 (Ontoloe Island). Previous research by Ciofi and de Boer (2004)[11][11] stated that the density of Komodo dragons in several locations on Flores Island ranged from 0.47 to 1.67 individuals/km2.

On the island of Flores, the Komodo dragon population is scattered to form population pockets near the north and west coasts. Only 15% of known distribution areas are in protected areas (Nature Reserves and Nature Recreation Park) or being conserved by means of designating ecosystem essential areas (Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial: KEE). KEE?s were promoted in draft legislation over the past several years in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia has decided not to proceed with enacting the KEE legislation. The MoEF promoted KEE as a means to address the need to conserve areas of high biodiversity value outside PA areas that did not previously have any sort of formal protection. The KEE policy instrument was aimed at extending conservation measures beyond classical conservation zones to support initiatives that emerge voluntarily, even in areas that might not have been historically thought of as conservation areas. It would be applicable to all land categories, including private and public. The policy also promoted expanding the scope of conservation area management approaches, recognizing the need for multiple stakeholders. KEE?s that have been designated by district and provincial governments remain officially recognized. In Flores, for example, Governor Decree of East Nusa Tenggara Number 238/KEP/HK/2020 concerning KEE?s on Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province is still in effect. Flores Island located specifically in the Mbeliling landscape in West Manggarai District, Nggorang Bowosie, Longos Island and Todo Repok in West Manggarai District and Torong Padang in Ngada District. The Komodo dragon is found in all of these areas. This was followed up with the establishment of a Collaborative Forum for Management of KEE?s on Flores Island. Unfortunately, these initiatives have not been followed up with concrete measures. The forum is not active and there is no sign of a budget for field activities. During the program preparation phase, interview results indicated minimal knowledge in the communities and amongst government officials regarding these decrees and the activities of the forum. One of the challenges confronting the implementation of the KEEs is the need for a legal framework.

35% of the Komodo dragon distribution areas are located in protection forest areas (*Hutan Lindung*) and 50% are in public or community lands or APL (BBKSDA-KSP, 2021)[12][12]. On the northern coast, there are at three conservation areas (Riung Nature Reserve, Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation park, and Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve). In addition, there is one KEE in Pota. These areas the main habitat of conserving Komodo dragon. The East Manggarai District issued Decree No. HK/83.A/2013 concerning the Establishment of a Collaborative Forum for the Management of the KEE for the Pota Protected Forest, Sambi Rampas District, as one of the Komodo dragon habitats outside the conservation forest. The issuance of the village regulation was facilitated by the government (central

and regional) and the Church/Diocese of Ruteng JPIC SVD Ruteng. It is expected to be one of the legal umbrellas for the protection and preservation of the Komodo in the KEE of the Pota Protected Forest. In addition, the Directorate General of KSDAE has designated KEE Pota as one of the three Komodo dragon population monitoring sites in the BBKSDA-NTT working area. This population monitoring effort is carried out annually by the BBKSDA-NTT in collaboration with the Komodo Survival Program (KSP).[13][13]

While on the west coast, apart from the KNP, there is one other protected area, namely Wae Wuul Nature Reserve. The rest of the distribution areas are in public/community lands and protection forest areas. In addition, other Komodo dragon population pockets can also be found on Longos Island in West Manggarai District on public or community lands. Currently, BBKSDA-NTT in collaboration with KSP is conducting a study on the population of Komodo dragons on Flores Island, especially in Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, Ontoloe Island (part of Tujuh Belas Pulau Recreation Park) and Pota.

Public and stakeholders awareness is still limited about the existence of Komodo dragons on the island of Flores. For example, in Pota and Riung, the community considers Komodo as a pest because it preys on the residents' livestock and encounter between Komodo dragons and humans often results in the Komodo dragon being injured and even killed. Continuous dissemination and awareness raising of the community has helped in reducing the killing of the Komodo dragons. If captured, they will be handed over to the BBKSDA-NTT for release to the wild.

The natural habitat of Komodo dragons such as savanna and open deciduous forests can be found on the Torong Padang Peninsula in northern Flores, an area of about 880 ha, which according to the Baar *Adat* community is their customary area (*ulayat*) and is managed collectively. It is one of the Komodo?s strongholds on mainland Flores.

Threats to terrestrial biodiversity include the increasing pressure on forest cover and water resources as the local human population has increased 800% over the past 60 years. In addition, the Timor deer population, the preferred prey source for the endangered Komodo dragon, is still being poached. Destructive fishing practices such as dynamite, cyanide, and compressor fishing severely threaten marine resources by destroying both the habitat (coral reefs) and the resource itself (fish and invertebrate stocks). The present situation in the marine section of KNP is characterized by reduced but continuing destructive fishing practices primarily by immigrant fishers, and high pressure on demersal stocks like lobsters, shellfish, groupers and napoleon wrasse. Pollution inputs, ranging from raw sewage to chemicals, are increasing and may pose a major threat in the future.

Despite its declining and threatened population, the Komodo dragon home range is spread across Flores Island not only in the conservation areas but also outside in production forest and communal land. This increases the pressure on this species and its habitat, affecting the survival of other protected animals in the Flores landscape and waters, such as the Flores hawk-eagle and the yellow-crested cockatoo. Habitat degradation cannot be avoided because of the need for land for economic activities. In addition, the availability of data on distribution of Komodo dragon outside the protected areas has constrained effective measures for conservation of the species. Komodo dragons are also found in several conservation facilities abroad. These institutions have expertise in Komodo dragon breeding and conservation, research and monitoring that can contribute to species conservation efforts in Flores.

If these challenges are not addressed, the complete loss of the Komodo dragon, and other threatened populations on Flores would likely have deleterious effects on the island?s wildlife, as apex predators, such as the Komodo dragon and Flores eagle-hawk, have been shown to have positive regulatory effects on biodiversity, including the management of invasive species populations[14][14]. Therefore, one salient method for ensuring the island of Flores can maintain its unique biodiversity while concurrently protecting local and *Adat* communities in Flores, which depend on wild and protected flora and fauna as a source of income and food, is to protect the Komodo dragon, and its habitat.

Root Causes and Development Issues:

As illustrated in the problem tree analysis shown below in *Project Document Figure 2*, the habitats of the Komodo dragon and other threatened species are negatively impacted by development and unsustainable forestry, tourism, fisheries and other activities in Flores and is threatened by infrastructure development, expanding human settlements and unsustainable resource use practices (illegal timber felling, fire wood collection, fires and encroachment) that cause Komodo and threatened species habitat loss and ecosystems degradation. Loss of biodiversity and wildlife due to these activities threatened the food supply. Increased community settlement is one of the impacts of habitat degradation and second is the threat of increased human-Komodo dragon conflicts. The hunt for Komodo prey and the presence of foreign species competing against Komodo wild food source is a challenge that has led to dwindling biodiversity.

The challenge for marine species is destructive fisheries practices, unsustainable tourism practices, waste and trash disposal, etc. Destructive fishing practices such as dynamite fishing, cyanide fishing,

coral removal, and over exploitation of sea cucumber threaten the marine environment and damage coral reefs and associated species. Unsustainable tourism practices, such as boat anchoring and coral trampling, shoreline destruction and construction of tourism facilities in fragile coastal areas are additional threats. Coastal communities also depend for their livelihoods on extractive resource use. The main type of fishery in the vicinity of the KNP is the *bagan* (net lift platform) fishery for small pelagic species, which takes place in coastal waters off the reef. This type of fishery is not likely to have serious, direct impact on fragile reef communities. However, local people supplement income from the *bagan* fishery by exploiting reef resources, (e.g., using hookah compressors, hook and line, traps, gillnets) and some fishers exclusively depend on this type of fishery.

The Flores Islands in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) is among the outermost islands with levels of development quality that are far behind areas on large islands such as Java and Sumatra. In the NTT Province's Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), development indicators such as the human development index and income inequality are in an alarming condition (RPJMD, 2018). With limited development options, exploiting resources for development without taking into consideration the environment and wildlife is often inevitable. Deforestation is threatening wild ecosystems in Flores, which is counterproductive to the growth of tourism, where the majority of tourism in Flores is nature based with its picturesque landscapes, exotic wildlife, and rich biodiverse marine ecosystems.

The low development index and the high income inequality need to be resolved together with the problem of resource and landscape management in Flores to ensure the continuity of community welfare and the preservation of ecosystems including conservation of Komodo dragon and other key species. The four root causes of these problems are as follows:

a) **Rapidly Growing Human Population:** The total land area of Flores Island, NTT, is 13,112 km2 (Statistics Indonesia-BPS, 2019), 6,705 km2 of which are forested (BPS, 2019). However, land use changes in NTT are rapidly occurring due to forest loss and land degradation, which are closely linked to agricultural expansion, excessive grazing of livestock, use of chemical fertilizers, and highly destructive techniques for clearing land (e.g. ?slash and burn?). From 2011-2015 alone, a total of 542 km2 of forested land was converted to other uses in 3 districts; Manggarai Barat, East Manggarai and Ngada. In 2019, NTT had a population of over 5 million and an annual population growth rate of 1.67% (BPS, 2019). While agricultural productivity is increasing to support the ongoing growth of the local population, with 800,980 tons produced in 2018, the peoples of NTT are still exposed to food security issues (e.g., food shortages). Therefore, a growing human population and the need to increase agricultural practices to remedy food security issues is putting direct pressure on local wildlife through the removal of habitat, affecting many vulnerable and endangered endemic species, including the Komodo dragon.

b) **Limited Economic Opportunities:** Flores is one of the least developed economies in Indonesia and is primarily based on subsistence agriculture, fisheries and seaweed production[15][15]. Most farmers grow rice for food self-sufficiency purposes as well as corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. Cash crops are also grown on small holding plantations, such as coconut, cocoa, cashew, candlenut, and coffee. Alongside agriculture, fisheries make up a large portion of the local economy, with tourism steadily growing as an alternative livelihood strategy to traditional forms of income generation[16][16]. Due to limited livelihood opportunities, unemployment rate in 2018 was around 3.01% (BPS, 2019), it is common for residents of Flores to migrate to other areas of Indonesia or nearby countries, such as Singapore and Malaysia, as they seek to find sources of income outside of the limited opportunities available on the island of Flores. However, for those that choose to stay, the limited economic opportunities available and persistent food security issues have led to hunting in designated wildlife areas and trading of species in the global illegal wildlife trade as a means to supplement their personal and financial needs.

c) **Rapidly Expanding Tourism Sector:** One of the factors driving deforestation of habitats on Flores is the dramatic growth of tourism sector (pre-Covid19) on the island without proper environmentally sustainability measures. Labuan Bajo, the gateway to the Komodo National Park, is now being promoted as a super-premium tour destination. There has been heavy investment in infrastructure in Labuan Bajo, its airport and the surrounding area since 2020. This is part of the government?s drive to attract more international tourists and diversify tourism away from Bali as well as promote economic diversification in Flores.

Based on Government Regulation 13/2017 on the revision of the RTRWN, the Komodo National Park is one of the National Strategic Areas or *Kawasan Strategis Nasional* (KSN). In addition, the Indonesia?s Medium Term Development Plan for 2020 ? 2024 (*Rencana Pembangunan Nasional Menengah* or RPJMN), has selected Labuan Bajo as one of the Strategic National Tourism Areas or KSPN (*Kawasan Strategis Pariwisata Nasional*). Led by the Ministry of Public Works, an Integrated Tourism Master Plan (ITMP) for Komodo National Park ? Labuan Bajo is being developed to create a super-premium tourism destination. The plan will include the national park and the western coastal areas of Flores. Yet, at the same time, it is putting pressure on the island?s fragile natural resource base with tourist arrivals in 2018 reaching 176,000, up from 125,069 the previous year. A target of 500,000 annual visitors for KNP has been proposed, which is more than double the pre-COVID-19 pandemic visitor number.

The investment plans have also raised questions from UNESCO which designated Komodo National Park as a World Heritage Site in 1991. The organization has raised concerns about development in the park such as the project?s reduction of the park's wilderness zone to one-third the previous area, addition of tourism concessions within the property, lack of an adequate environmental impact assessment, and a target to dramatically increase visitors. As a result, in July 2021 the UNESCO called for work to stop until further assessments were done[17][17].

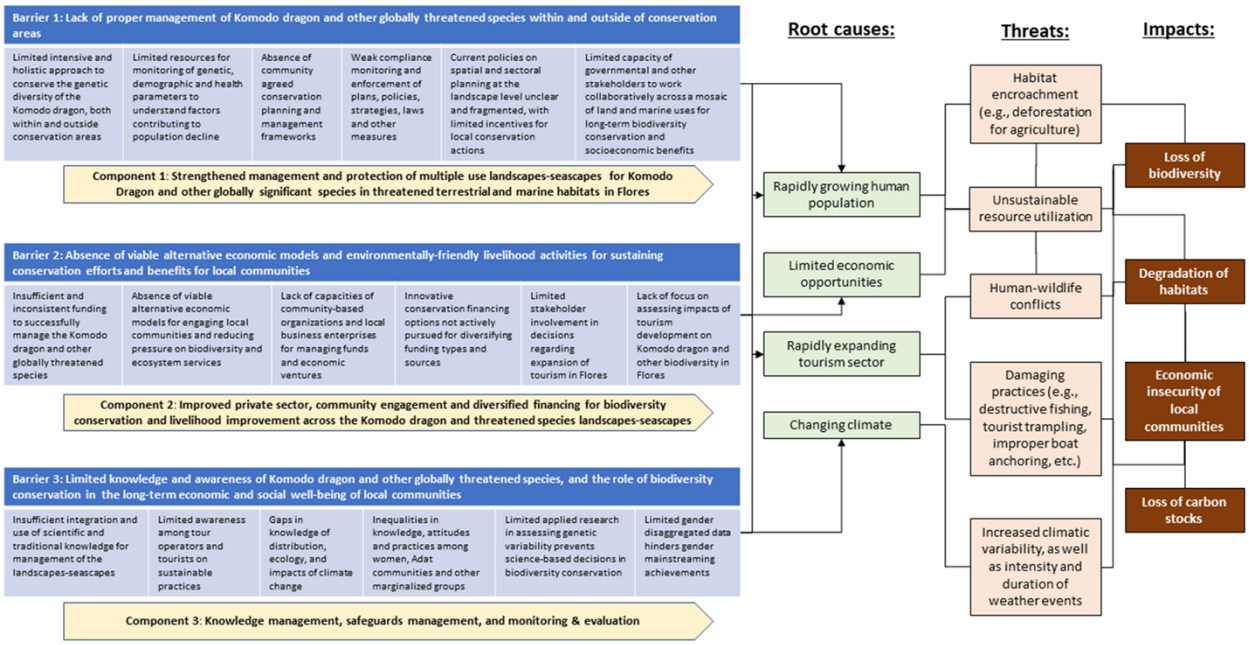
The infrastructure developments has triggered land conflicts as investors buy property for hotels and other facilities, especially along coastal areas. Increasing tourism in this region will also directly affect

the physiology of the Komodo dragon. Human disturbance has been found to influence the Komodo dragon?s heart rate, stress hormone levels and energy expenditure, which can negatively impact the Komodo dragon?s population by impairing reproductive success and individual survival rates[18][18]. Hence, the rapid expansion of tourism in the area is not only leading to habitat loss but also to negative health impacts on Komodo dragon physiology.

d) **Changing Climate:** Recent research indicates that climate change over the next few decades could have major impacts on Komodo dragons[19][19]. The climate-change models project that over the next century, Indonesia will experience unprecedented rates of both temperature rise and reduced rainfall,[20][20] leading to a prolonged dry season with increased fire frequency and decreased soil moisture.[21][21] This will cause a contraction of mesic forest cover and an expansion of drier vegetation communities, such as savannah woodland.[22][22] This vegetation transformation is likely to negatively impact Komodo dragons by altering resource availability for survival and reproduction.[23][23] In addition, rising sea levels are likely to inundate low-lying valleys that currently support the highest densities of Komodo dragons, leading to a permanent loss of their preferred lowland habitat.[24][24]

Depending on the climate change scenarios and the mitigation policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, Jones et al (2020) found that in 2050 there is the possibility of the Komodo dragon distribution range potentially declining by 8?87%, leading to a decrease in habitat-patch occupancy of 25?97% and declines of 27?99% in abundance across the species' range. The worst predictions only happen in the extreme condition (i.e. temperature increase 6?C and the greenhouse gas emission rise throughout the 21st century) when only Komodo dragons on Rinca and Komodo Island could survive. However, according to their study, even in the best scenario (i.e. temperature increase can be maintained to maximum 1,5?C and the greenhouse gas emissions decline after 2020) there are still possibilities of slight changes in Komodo dragon patch occupancy by 2050. These changes most likely will happen on small island populations and on Flores Island where Komodo dragon populations are thought to be more vulnerable to the impact of climate change compared to those who live in Komodo and Rinca Islands.

Threats and root causes are described in more detail in *Annex 14* (*Baseline report on threats and root causes, and conservation practices and needs*) and in *Annex 15* (*Landscape-seascape profiles*) to the *Project Document*.



Project Document Figure 2: Problem tree analysis

Long-term Vision of the Project:

The goals of the IN-FLORES project share the spirit of Indonesia?s vision for 2045 especially its second pillar on sustainable economic development. The Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) stated in 2019 that this pillar is underpinned by growth of investment and international trade, acceleration of industry, tourism and maritime based economy, as well as strengthening food, water and energy security and environmental stewardship.[25][25] There has been a growing concern among government, private sector and civil society about the growth pattern that needs to be adjusted to ensure sustainability in not just economic but also social and environmental aspects. The push for a more equitable and sustainable development have inspired numerous initiatives and policy in many aspects. To quote some, Bappenas has launched the low carbon development economy (2019) and climate resilient development policy (2021) to ensure development will not result in increases in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and will not be severely disrupted by climate related hazards.

The IN-FLORES project will not just contribute to conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species and their habitats, but also safeguard Flores? main natural ecosystems that support the economic development of the island population through provision of essential services such as water supply, climate regulation, disaster prevention, pollination and pest control, and aesthetics. An important dimension of the project? vision is the successful implementation of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM), aimed at expanding the coverage of landscapes-seascapes under effective protection and management, and expanding stakeholder involvement in conservation initiatives. Infrastructure development will not put globally significant biodiversity and ecosystems at threat as sustainability guidelines and safeguards will be embedded in management and strategic plans of various government sectors.

In order to genuinely engage local communities into proposed integrated landscape-seascape scale management frameworks, the current urban-rural growth disparity needs to be reduced, e.g., through investment in community led businesses that will be incentivized to develop biodiversity-friendly business models. The growth of the tourism sector in Flores will be oriented towards a model promotes responsible and green tourism while ensuring the growing participation of local actors in the industry. The landscape-seascape approach implemented in west and north Flores will serve as a model for the achievement of Indonesia?s vision 2045..

Barriers Analysis:

The following barriers are impeding to achievement of an inclusive conservation Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species goals.

Barrier 1: ***Lack of proper management of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species terrestrial and marine species within and outside of conservation areas.*** The Komodo dragon populations in Flores show significant genetic diversity indicating that there are barriers that help to preserve their genetic diversity. Three specific genetic conservation populations have been identified in the country, in (i) Komodo National Park Area, (ii) the North Flores area (Mbarujawa, Riung Nature Reserve, and Ontoloe Island) and (iii) in Sambi Rampas District and its surroundings (including Riung and Seventeen Island Nature Reserve, and Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve). The Komodo dragon populations are monophyletic (one breed) residing on Komodo Island and North Flores that is currently geographically separated from other populations. However, while efforts at conservation of the Komodo dragon has been largely focused in Komodo national park, there is a lack of an intensive and holistic approach to conserve the full genetic diversity of the Komodo dragon, both within and outside conservation areas, particularly in mainland Flores. Without such an effort, the genetic variability and adaptability of the Komodo dragon will likely be less understood. Limited exploratory research in assessing genetic variability will likely preclude identification and adaptation of appropriate and specific management actions to prevent the extinction of the smaller and distinct populations of the Komodo dragon. Limited resources for monitoring of genetic, demographic and health parameters of the distinct populations in order to better understand factors that contribute to population decline and management efforts that can contribute to improving its health and population viability is needed.

Populations in nature have evolved and adapted to natural conditions that are very different from populations that are currently in ex-situ conditions (in zoological gardens and safari parks). As this precludes the possibility of reintroductions to the wild (to supplement dwindling populations outside of conservation areas) due to inability of ex-situ populations to be able to compete as well as disease factors, it exemplifies the need for a coordinated and intensive approach to management of the current wild populations that are found outside conservation areas. This is compounded by the fact that stakeholders (government, private and community) are guided by their respective priorities and individual needs that often result in resource use conflicts due to the absence of a commonly agreed conservation planning and management framework for all stakeholders to agree and follow. Various agencies that are involved with forest and natural resources management need to work together to reconcile their approach to ?conservation and protection of species and ecosystems?. Policies and programs in the broader landscape, particularly those that support agricultural expansion, intensity grazing, use of chemical fertilizers, tourism development and infrastructure expansion require review to determine their impacts on the Komodo dragon population and their habitats. Unplanned clearing of natural vegetation in the landscapes surrounding conservation areas, as well as uncontrolled fires, can contribute to greenhouse gas emission and diminish local resilience to the effects of climate change. All this is compounded by the inadequacy of a long-term spatial planning framework at the provincial

levels that considers sustainable conservation objectives and specific safeguards? thus, creating an environment where there is competition for ?locking? of important lands for other specific purposes without regard for their potential long-term impacts on Komodo dragon, other threatened species, ecosystem services, movement of threatened species, sustainable tourism, environmentally-friendly agriculture and community livelihoods. Further many of the identified threats arise from the lack of (or weak and ineffective) compliance monitoring and enforcement of plans, policies, strategies, laws and other measures. Provincial governments and their entities have a very crucial role in landscape level actions because of mandates to reflect the above concerns in land use and local investment planning and programs, however, current policy guidance for spatial planning at the landscape level tend to be unclear and fragmented that can act as disincentive for local conservation action. Related to the above barrier is also the limited capacity of government and other stakeholders to work across a mosaic of land uses to exact any meaningful changes in long-term biodiversity conservation with social benefits that would bring a range of stakeholders with diverse knowledge (including traditional knowledge) and cultural experiences for protection of the complex landscape of Flores.

Therefore, to strengthen management for globally threatened species in a wider landscape-seascape, interventions will be necessary at multiple and overlapping scales, requiring coordination among a diverse network of individuals and organizations to integrate local-scale conservation activities with broad-scale goals as well as integration of innovative and novel environmentally-friendly and sustainable solutions to generate economic opportunities, safeguard biodiversity and appease cultural traditions. Conservation non-governmental organizations and research institutions efforts that incentivize socially and environmentally responsible investments to help reduce poverty, protect biodiversity and address climate vulnerability are still relatively new, requiring enhanced capacity and skills and novel financial solution strategies to achieve positive outcomes.

Barrier 2: ***Absence of viable alternative economic models and environmental-friendly livelihood activities for sustaining conservation efforts and benefits for local communities*****.** The investments in Labuan Bajo and the surrounding areas have attracted large scale investors resulting in high land prices. If not properly managed, the drive to make Labuan Bajo a premium tourist destination will marginalize small businesses or operators. Currently, there is little effort to assess the impacts of tourism on the Komodo dragon (and possibly on associated terrestrial and marine species), particularly on the individual and population level attributes of the Komodo dragon, given that there is known phenotypic and demographic responses to variation in human activities across the Komodo dragon range, that have not be fully studied. The potential negative consequence of altered behavior due to human activity is nevertheless believed to influence demographic processes through intraspecific competition or predation. Consequently, the absence of properly managed ecotourism, in particular if visitation increases in the future can preclude opportunities for generating long-term conservation benefits for Komodo dragon, while concurrently providing additional economic resources for conservation management and improving incomes for local communities. Efforts are needed to ensure that expansion of ecotourism activities are carefully planned to limit negative impacts on animal populations and their habitats as well as reducing human-wildlife conflict.

While effective alternative economic models can generate funding from conservation and improving community livelihoods, there will still remain uncertainty of national, regional and local governments being able to solicit adequate funds to successfully manage the Komodo populations outside the KNP in mainland Flores. As of 2021, the number of personnel working for BBKSDA-NTT is eleven, who are responsible for management of six protected areas covering 52,417 hectares in mainland Flores. While there are around 74 existing financial solutions to increase funding (BIOFIN[26][26]) these have not been explored, so opportunities exists to explore a mix of funding sources (including the Village Fund) to pilot local ecotourism and environmentally-friendly income generation efforts. While, there have been piecemeal efforts to promote economic activities based on ecology in the past, a regional integrated landscape (and seascape) planning approach that integrates the multiple uses within the Komodo habitat is required to develop a sustainable approach to income generation (community ecotourism activities, breeding of Timor deer, growing of traditional crops and medicinal and aromatic plants with niche market and other economic access, small holder agriculture and plantation models, etc.) and conservation. The absence of a comprehensive alternative economic model prevents the selection of the best options for reducing human influence on the Komodo dragon and its habitat, including the development of a regional or integrated landscape-seascape management planning approach for operation of existing, and location of new tourism and infrastructure facilities, livelihood development locations and activities to limit impacts on the Komodo dragon and other key species.

In terms of the marine environment, alternative and sustainable economic models are needed to promote community enterprises in support of small scale sustainable mariculture, seaweed culture and pelagic fisheries, value chains and post-harvest fisheries operations and community ecotourism to enable a shift from destructive fishing practices that threatened the marine environment.

Other innovative financing options for conservation and community improvement that have not been adequately pursued so far include loan guarantees for biologically-friendly economic activities, fiscal transfers through regional incentives, as well as negotiation of easing of regulations that preclude regional and local governments (currently financing for conservation is directly provided by the Central Government) from contributing directly to conservation efforts. On the other hand, the market approach to conservation activities is still underdeveloped. For example the entry fee to a national park or nature reserve does not reflect the value of scarcity of the resources in it and the entry tickets are very cheap (as low as USD 1/person) hence the funds collected are not able to cover operations and conservation activities. A combination of market approaches and financial instruments are needed, such as through a guarantee-mechanism, whereby banks distribute loans to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) actors around conservation areas for environmentally-friendly activities which are supported by a guarantee-mechanism to ensure access to finance for MSMEs that are non-bankable. The lack of economic growth around the area that support environmentally sustainable activities is a

barrier to diverting destructive activities into productive activities that in turn could raise awareness to support conservation

Barrier 3: ***Limited knowledge and awareness of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species, and the role of biodiversity conservation in the long-term economic and social well-being of local communities*****.** Local communities that live side by side with Komodo dragons and other vulnerable species have valuable traditional knowledge based on the wisdom of the community whereby humans, animals and other living creatures have lived together without disturbing each other. However, there is an opportunity to integrate and use scientific and traditional knowledge to effectively manage the landscape-seascape and its attendant species through improved documentation and dissemination for its wider application. Local governments also 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. In addition, the lack of adequate awareness among tour operators and tourists on appropriate behavior is another constraint that needs to be addressed.

While knowledge of Komodo dragons and the vulnerable species, particularly generated through research in ex-situ facilities (and to some extent in-situ), this knowledge is very useful and has not been consolidated and integrated with existing knowledge management systems at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and fisheries agencies and made readily available for local decision making. On the other hand, the information collected by personnel of conservation areas and traditional knowledge held by local communities, that might be of high commercial value are not effectively and scientifically managed, not codified and protected by law and hence vulnerable to being stolen and recognized unilaterally for commercialization purposes.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Baseline Scenario

Indonesia's strong commitment to maintaining biodiversity is indicated among others through the ratification of global biodiversity frameworks such as the CBD Convention (Law No.5 / 1990), the Cartagena Protocol (Law No.21 *of 2004*), and the Nagoya Protocol (Law No.11 of 2013). These regulations become the legal umbrella for biodiversity management and operationalized through Indonesia Biodiversity Strategic Plan (IBSAP) to achieve Aichi target and aligning biodiversity priorities in mid-term development plan (2020-2024). One of them, the recommendation to maintain the forest cover for wildlife habitats around 43.2 million hectares.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and its partners have identified a variety of terrestrial and marine areas that are essential for ensuring the conservation of globally threatened species in Flores Island. The government has designated the importance of the Komodo Dragon by including it in a list of 25 priority species for the country. With this framework, Komodo conservation is strengthened through Komodo Strategic Conservation Plan that has been established recently. The continued deforestation and degradation of these critical terrestrial and marine areas could lead to a variety of negative impacts, including complete loss of forest and marine dependent biodiversity, disruption to ecological services, an increase in GHG emissions, and unsustainable economic growth patterns. To avert a future in which these negative impacts are incurred, there have already been several positive steps taken by the public and private sectors. The intent is to further strengthen the on-going efforts at Komodo dragon conservation through improved collaboration among the different stakeholders, improving planning and budgetary allocations.

Under the baseline scenario, without GEF funding, the Government of Indonesia has committed more than USD 35 million in the coming six years for strengthening management effectiveness in the protected areas situated in the target landscapes-seascapes, improving management of FMU?s and implementing social forestry schemes, enhancing conservation outside protected areas, and ensuring tourism expansion in Flores is developed sustainably. Additional investments are committed from civil society organizations, private sector enterprises, other donors, and academic-scientific institutions.

Komodo Survival Program (KSP): Since 2004, the KSP has supported the Komodo National Park and NTT BKSDA to conduct a Komodo dragon population survey mainly on Flores Island. Existence data and estimated numbers are important results for the conservation of Komodo dragon species. KSP also conducts capacity building activities for local communities of Komodo dragons. This program is supported by a number of overseas Zoological Gardens and Conservation Organizations, including the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA), Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Hong Kong (OPCF Hong Kong), and Chester Zoo.

Burung Indonesia: Burung Indonesia has been working in Flores since 1997. The organization?s ?Sustainable and Integrated Management of Mbeliling Forest? program is strengthening the conservation and sustainable livelihood capacity of Conservation Development Groups (CDGs) members in 27 villages surrounding the forest area with funding from DANIDA. Burung Indonesia also supports BBKSDA-NTT?s to survey bird populations including the Flores hawk-eagle and the Yellow crested cockatoo on Flores island.

PT Komodo Wildlife Ecotourism: Obtained a natural tourism permit (IUPSWA) for 151.94 ha on Komodo island and for 274.13 ha on Padar island to build accommodations, a sightseeing facility and a restaurant. As of January 2022, the organization?s operating permit is under review by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF).

PT Segara Komodo Lestari (SKL): PT SKL obtained a natural tourism permit (IUPSWA) for 22.10 hectares in Loh Buaya, Rinca island in September 2013. The company plans to build an expanded ranger station, viewing platform, boat dock, toilets and other infrastructure on Rinca. Rinca, along with Padar and Komodo islands are the three largest of the 29 islands that encompass the national park. As of January 2022, the organization?s operating permit is under review by the MoEF.

SWISS Contact: Since 1972, Swiss contact aimed to contribute to improved standards of living and income disparities in Indonesia with focus on less developed areas. Two projects in Flores NTT, the Local Economic Development LED-NTT and the eco-tourism project WISATA were implemented under this strategy. In a first phase of WISATA, Swiss contact was assigned by SECO to implement the program in one destination in Flores to strengthen the DMO and supporting the tourism sector in the destination as a whole. With the second phase, the program was expanded to three additional and quite different destinations Toraja, Wakatobi and Tanjung Puting. The overall outcome of the WISATA program was very positive since; a) the destinations benefited from the project and; b) new and innovative approaches and tools have been developed and tested, which are ready to be absorbed by the Ministry and local Government programs.

Indonesian Ecotourism Network (INDECON): INDECON works to develop ecotourism or sustainable tourism destinations, as well as community- based tourism. INDECON was involved in the CREATED project based on the previous initiatives of EU-funded INFEST (Innovative Indigenous Flores Ecotourism for Sustainable Trade) project. It was implemented in 2016-2019 to strengthen INFEST key achievements in improving capacity of local tourism stakeholders and developing tourism villages in Flores. The project had established in more than 12 community-based production groups, which ensures the production of these new-creative products. The group members are local farmers, teachers, or individual woman, who are currently benefitting from additional income.

Indonesian Environmental Information Center (PILI): PILI is a non-governmental organization whose programs and activities are oriented towards nature and environment conservation. Its institutional network focuses on the collection and exchange of information on biodiversity and natural resource protection and environmental issues. Since 2009, PILI has supported the publication of "Nature Conservation" in collaboration with PIKA (Department of Forestry Information Center for Nature Conservation). PILI is one of the four implementing partners for the World Bank?s-CTI?s

COREMAP (Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program - Coral Triangle Initiative) project in the Sawu Sea Marine National Park.

Komodo Dragon Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2020-2030) aims at integrating all Komodo dragon research and conservation activities and contributing to increasing the population of Komodo in the wild. The document is still in development and it is expected to be adopted into the work plans of the MoEF?s technical units and local governments governing the habitat of the Komodo dragon.

Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Authority (BOPLBF): Established by Presidential Regulation 32/2018 the BOPLB is mandated by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to accelerate the development of Labuan Bajo Flores as a Super Priority Destination given its classification as a National Strategic Area (KSN). To achieve this, the BOPLBF will coordinate development in Flores, including the Komodo Biosphere Reserve area. In addition it has been given authority over an area of 400 ha in Labuan Bajo to be developed as an integrated tourism area. The scope of its work will involve: development of tourism destinations, improving access to basic infrastructure (water, electricity, roads, airports, and ports) and providing hotels in collaboration with the private sector. Currently, the BOPLBF is preparing to host the G20 Summit from June to September 2022.

GEF and other donor projects and initiatives

The baseline scenario includes projects and initiatives funded by GEF and other donors, including the following:

? *Eco-system Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA)- 715, 717 & 718)* (GEF Project ID: 9129) WWF-GEF. This project commenced in 2015. The proposed project delivers sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits, demonstrating effective, integrated, sustainable and replicable models of coastal fisheries management that are characterized by good governance and effective incentives, which in many cases would involve dealing with community-based marine protected areas.

? *Strengthening of Social Forestry in Indonesia* (GEF Project ID: 9600). World Bank-GEF. This project aims to improve community management of forests in select priority areas and to conserve biodiversity of global significance. This project is relevant with the IN-FLORES project in the area of inclusive forestry management.

? *Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation | GEF (thegef.org)* (GEF Project ID 4867). UNDP-GEF. This project commenced in 2012. The project purpose is to strengthen the effectiveness and financial sustainability of the Sulawesi PA system to

respond to threats affecting globally significant biodiversity. This project is relevant with the proposed project in relation to strengthening PAs, as there are three PAs as part of the planned project intervention.

? *Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes* (GEF Project ID 4892). UNDP-GEF. This project commenced in 2015. The purpose is to enhance biodiversity conservation in priority landscapes in Sumatera through the adoption of best management practices in PAs and adjacent production landscapes, using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success. This project will use a landscape approach which is highly relevant with the proposed project.

? *Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund Hotspot Wallacea*. Burung Indonesia/CEPF. This program commenced in 2015. The purpose of the program is to strengthen civil society organizations for conservation action in the Wallacea area (Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda, and Maluku), through grant making, capacity building and mainstreaming. This project addresses focus areas and Key Biodiversity Areas that are relevant to the proposed project.

? *European Union- Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT)-Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA).* Burung Indonesia/Birdlife Asia. This project commenced in 2016. The purpose of the project is capacity building for nongovernmental stakeholders engaged in forest management. This project has areas that overlap with the proposed project.

? *Landsense; A Citizen Observatory and Innovation Marketplace for Land Use and Land Cover Monitoring.* European Commission/Birdlife International/Burung Indonesia. This project began in 2017. The purpose is capacity building for citizens/villagers for better participation on land use planning, by connecting the domains of citizen science and Earth Observation to address critical issues in the field of Land use and Land Cover (LULC). This project has overlap areas with segments of the proposed project. SGP GEF

? *USAID Lestari Project: The Terrestrial NRM Project (2015-2020):* The project will draw on the following lessons: (i) Adjustments made to theory of change meant that the projects? activities became more focused and integrated, bringing together four technical components to improve the management of conservation areas and forests, and to improve the protection of key species by combating wildlife trafficking and achieve a number of results in regulatory reform: (ii) maintaining good relationship, avoiding regular staff turnover and dedication of substantial time is key to project success; and (iii) ensuring that grant making is superseded by good procedures for grant design, review and award.

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

To address the above-mentioned challenges and barriers, the proposed project aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation priorities into multiple use landscapes-seascapes, including protected areas, conservation areas, production and protection forests and community lands through active community participation in species management, sustainable economic activities and livelihood development. In particular, this builds on the policy of the MoEF to encourage regional governments to ensure that high biodiversity value terrestrial and marine ecosystems that are outside existing protected areas be

managed through alternative modalities, such as OECMs.[27][27] This is further enhanced by the decree issued by the Governor of NTT Province to facilitate establishment of a multi-sectoral management mechanism to enable integrated landscape-seascape planning in Flores.[28][28]

The support from the business community will be a key factor to deliver the OECM approach involving private sector and improved community livelihoods. The project will also aim at establishing sustainable conservation financing mechanisms to ensure long-term support for conservation of the Komodo dragon (considered the flagship species for the Flores landscape) and other threatened species and their terrestrial and marine habitats. This will be achieved through a set of targeted outputs that support conservation, socio-economic and financial interventions aimed at integrated management of the Flores landscapes-seascapes. Designation of OECMs will follow defined steps of identification and inventory of delineation, legal recognition of the OECMs and establishment of OECM governance mechanisms (multi-stakeholder platforms) to support planning and management, and solicit partnerships and sustainable financing.

The long-term approach is to harness community engagement and innovative conservation financing and economic opportunities, in support of conservation through: (i) demonstration of new alternative economic models involving tourism, agriculture, fisheries and private sector, building on BIOFIN findings to pilot innovative biodiversity financing; (ii) promote a range of alternative livelihood activities for local communities to reduce or deflect unsustainable resource use activities that degrade habitats of Komodo dragon and other species, with a specific emphasis on small and medium scale ecotourism enterprises that benefit local and *Adat* communities; (iii) promote an integrated landscape-seascape approach that enhances connectivity of the currently fragmented habitats, in particular through improved practices within production forests, convertible forest and community owned lands, marine and coastal habitats; and (iv) support comprehensive monitoring efforts to better understand the distribution and population dynamics of the varied populations of the Komodo dragon and other threatened species to provide improved options for the management and conservation of the genetic variability of the species.

The proposed project objective is proposed to be achieved through three inter-linked components:

Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment and introducing new governance models for integrated landscape-seascape management

Outcome 1: Effective conservation of the Komodo Dragon and globally threatened terrestrial and marine species within and outside conservation areas

Component 2: Improved private sector, community engagement and diversified financing for biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement across the Komodo dragon and threatened species landscape-seascape

Outcome 2: Alternative new economic models and nature-supportive livelihood activities for financial sustainability of conservation efforts and benefit to surrounding communities

Component 3: Knowledge management, safeguards management, and monitoring & evaluation

Outcome 3: Improved awareness and knowledge amongst stakeholders through development and knowledge sharing platform, and integrated research center on Komodo dragons and their habitat

Theory of Change:

The project theory of change, as graphically depicted below in *Project Document Figure 3* is explained as follows: if strengthened and integrated management of multiple-use landscapes are in place, species management, bio-economy, and sustainable community livelihood are beneficial, and tested financing instruments are institutionalized, promoting conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores will be realized. As shown in this diagram, the theory of change for the project is broken down into the following three causal pathways: (1) strengthening and introducing new governance models, (2) building financial sustainability, and (3) facilitating adaptive management through knowledge sharing, monitoring and evaluation. The integrated landscape-seascape approaches are envisaged to be upscaled and sustained after GEF funding ceases, leading the following long-term outcomes:

? Strengthened enabling environment facilitates biodiversity mainstreaming among production sectors

? Improved management of protected areas and OECMs achieve durable conservation objectives

? Stable populations of globally threatened species through strengthened and expanded area-based conservation at scale

? Enhanced well-being and resilience of local communities, inclusive of women, *Adat* communities and other marginalized groups, through participatory approaches

? Adaptive management facilitated through effective knowledge sharing and durable collaboration with scientific partners

Causal Pathway 1: Strengthening and introducing new governance models

It is recognized through the project?s theory of change that achieving long-term conservation objectives in the target-landscapes requires an integrated approach, involving existing protected areas, new OECMs, as well as effective collaboration among production sectors. Multi-stakeholder coordination platforms will be established in each of the two target landscapes-seascapes, to facilitate the required collaboration among stakeholders and across sectors. The designation of OECMs will be verified through the process of developing integrated ecosystem management frameworks and culturally-appropriate engagement with local communities. Important impact drivers in this causal pathway is that the government remains committed to the OECM model, and the cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration mechanisms are effectively established. Assumptions associated with the process of strengthening and introducing new governance models include the following:

? Institutional commitment and flexibility to mainstreaming and financing

? Institutional and individual capacities remain in place

? Governance conditions I the project landscapes-seascapes support the proposed OECM models

It is important that conservation goals and social outcomes are mutually supportive in the OECMs, e.g., diversification of livelihoods through sustainable use of natural resources, genuine participatory conservation arrangements involving local communities into decision-making ? including women, *Adat* communities and other marginalized groups, and that traditional knowledge is respected and protected. Working at landscape-seascape scales also requires that there are sufficient capacities for monitoring biodiversity, enabling informed management decisions. Resources are allocated for strengthening capacities of the protected areas, with a particular emphasis on marine and coastal concerns, as well as local communities responsible for governance of the OECMs.

Causal Pathway 2: Building financial sustainability

Achieving durable impacts at scale will largely depend upon sustainable financing for conservation initiatives and reliable access to funding instruments. Project interventions include developing business plans for some of the protected areas in the landscapes-seascapes, as well as for local biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business ventures, demonstrating implementation of these plans, delivering capacity building to local stakeholders to enable them to better management available funds, strengthening and introducing new conservation finance options, and improving the ecotourism offerings and experiences, aligned with the integrated ecosystem management approaches in the target landscapes-seascapes. Some of the key assumptions under this causal pathway include the following:

? Sustainable options are attractive to local communities

? Private sector partners share the long-term vision of sustainable development

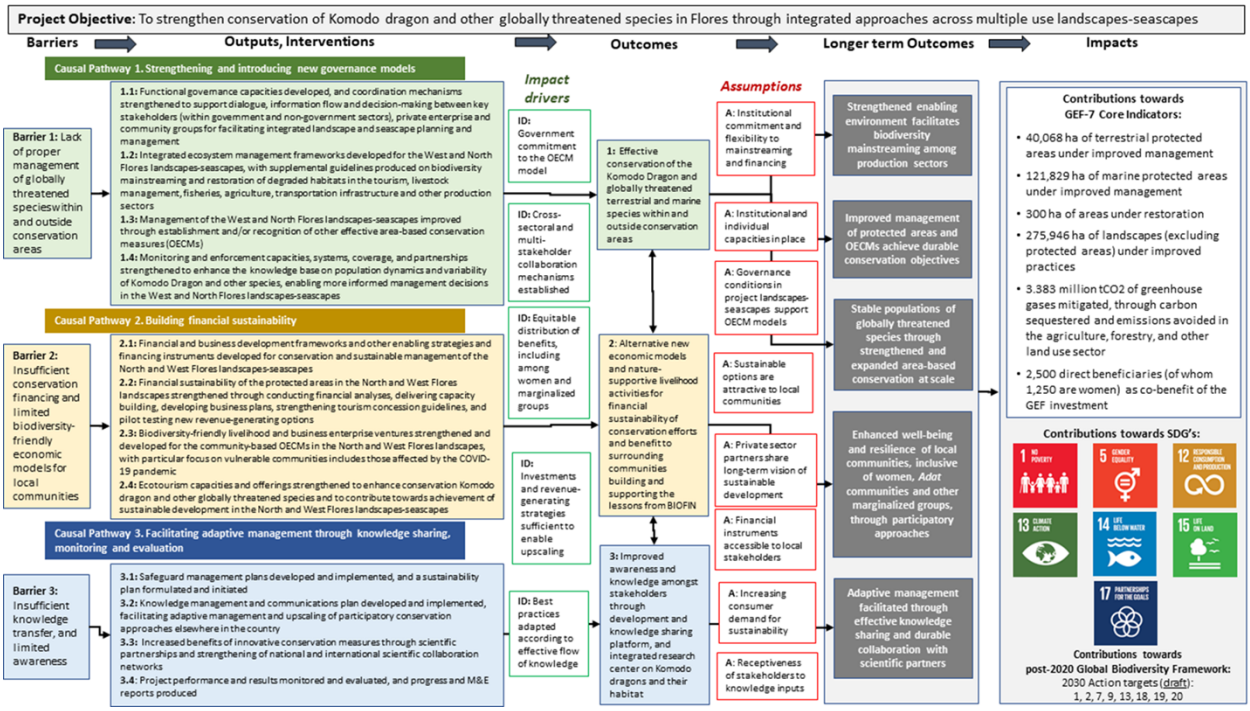
? Financial instruments are accessible to local stakeholders

? Increasing consumer demand for sustainability

Ensuring equitable distribution of benefits, including among women, Adat communities and other marginalized groups, is an important impact driver. Moreover, investments and revenue-generating strategies need to be sufficient to enable upscaling and achieve financial sustainability objectives.

Causal Pathway 3: Facilitating adaptive management through knowledge sharing, monitoring and evaluation

Achieving durable changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices depends on ensuring stakeholders attain and keep abreast of knowledge and best practices. The project will implement an inclusive knowledge management strategy, regularly update the strategy based on feedback obtained from monitoring and evaluation and implementation of safeguard management plans. Building upon existing partnerships and building new ones with scientific institutions, the project will facilitate increased knowledge transfer, as well as expand the knowledge base with analyses in the impacts of climate change. One of the key impact drivers in this causal pathway is that conservation practices are adapted according to effective flow of knowledge. The receptiveness of stakeholders to knowledge inputs is an important assumption in this regard.



Project Document Figure 3: Theory of Change

Project landscapes-seascapes

With the objective of increasing connectivity of the protected areas with potential high biodiversity value areas, it is necessary to link up as much as possible the distribution areas of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species with the other natural habitats in the north and west Flores landscape/seascape. The proposed project areas have been defined to include: a) distribution areas of Komodo dragons; b) protected areas that overlap with the distribution area of Komodo dragon; c) KBAs connected with or in proximity to the distribution areas of Komodo dragon and; d) primary forests connected with the distribution area of Komodo dragon or the connected KBAs.

As the project will deploy area based conservation measures, including OECMs, a jurisdictional approach will be used, e.g. in selected FMUs and villages. Therefore the landscape/seascape boundaries should consider the village administrative boundaries, the FMU areas, and protected area boundaries. The following criteria were used to define the boundaries of the project areas: a) villages that overlap with the distribution area of Komodo dragons or with the connected terrestrial KBAs; b) villages that overlap with or share significant boundaries (adjacent to) with selected protected areas; c) villages that overlap with FMU areas that connect with the distribution area of Komodo dragon; d) villages that overlap with FMU areas that have significant forest connectivity; e) marine areas within the selected protected areas and f) marine areas between protected areas and KBAs/distribution areas of the Komodo dragon. An estimated 472,030 ha of land and marine areas have been identified to be part of proposed project areas in the north and west Flores landscapes-seascapes. The north Flores landscape-seascape is about 106,840 ha while the west Flores landscape-seascape is about 365,190 ha. These areas have been defined to maximize the potential connectivity of protected areas with promising high biodiversity value areas as well as other natural habitats in between.

Within the defined landscapes-seascapes, about 65% of the terrestrial and marine areas are managed by government agencies as conservation areas and state forest areas. These include about 111,274 ha of forest areas classified as protection and production forests being managed by five forest management units. Community lands and open marine areas are about 35%.

There are 12 terrestrial and marine KBAs with the landscapes and seascapes. Seven of the KBAs in the west Flores landscape-seascape are habitats of 265 globally threatened species of which 47 are terrestrial species, including the Komodo dragon, Yellow-crested Cockatoo, and Flores Hawk-eagle. Five of the KBAs in the north Flores landscape-seascape are the habitats of 246 globally threatened

species of which 28 are terrestrial species, including Komodo dragon, Yellow-crested Cockatoo, and Flores Hawk-eagle.

There are five protected areas in the north and west Flores landscapes-seascapes. Based on government decrees of establishment, the total extent of the protected areas in the landscapes-seascapes is 187,445 ha. The protected areas in the west Flores landscape-seascape are: the Komodo National Park, Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, the core zone of Savu Sea Marine National Park; whereas Riung Nature Reserve, Wolo Tado Nature Reserve, and Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park are in located the north Flores landscape-seascape.

Outside of the protected area network, there are about 176,396 ha of potentially High Biodiversity Value Areas (HBVAs). These include the indicative distribution areas of Komodo dragons, Key Biodiversity Areas, and other primary forests in state forest areas as well as in community lands. These are connected with other natural habitats such as secondary forests and savannas both in state forest areas and in community lands totaling about 52,455 ha. Thus the total extent of natural and semi-modified habitats outside of the PA network is estimated to be about 228,851 ha. To a certain extent, these areas are still connected and form the main areas of the landscapes-seascapes.

The extent of potential HBVAs in the FMUs is 91,385 ha and in community lands, 84,542 ha. In addition, there is about 469 ha of marine KBAs in west Flores seascape outside of the PAs. Outside of the Komodo dragon distribution areas, the HBVAs on the community lands include a significant extent of other primary forests which is about 35,590 ha. This indicates the importance to work together with the communities managing the land and forest to conserve biodiversity and primary forests.

West Flores Landscape-Seascape:

The West Flores landscape-seascape covers the western distribution area of the Komodo dragon in Flores, including the famed Komodo National Park as well as critical production and protection forests in this part of Flores Island (see *Project Document Figure 4* below). The extent of the west Flores landscape-seascape is an estimated 365,190 ha spread across two districts: West Manggarai and Manggarai. The western coast of Flores is part of the West Manggarai District which covers about 97% of the landscape-seascape.

The extensive coverage of the Komodo National Park has made protected areas the largest land-use category in the landscape-seascape of west Flores. Unfortunately, the coverage of the protected area network in the western part of mainland Flores is very limited. There is only one nature reserve on the west coast: Wae Wuul which has a small size of only 1,484 ha. There are also significant areas categorized as protection forests. These are mostly situated in the hilly areas, such as Mbeliling. Production forest areas are mostly in the northern part of the landscape in the lowland areas along the coast.

There are 7 Key Biodiversity Areas identified in west Flores landscape-seascape covering an area of about 236,760 ha. Almost all of the marine KBAs are within protected areas, while almost half (47%) of the terrestrial KBAs are within the protected area network. The Komodo National Park contributes significantly to the coverage of the KBAs in the protected areas. However, in the western part of Flores Island, the coverage of KBAs in the protected areas is small; only 3%. Most of the KBAs are in protection forest areas (41%) and other land-uses (45%) which indicates the need to promote biodiversity conservation to be delivered outside of the PA network.

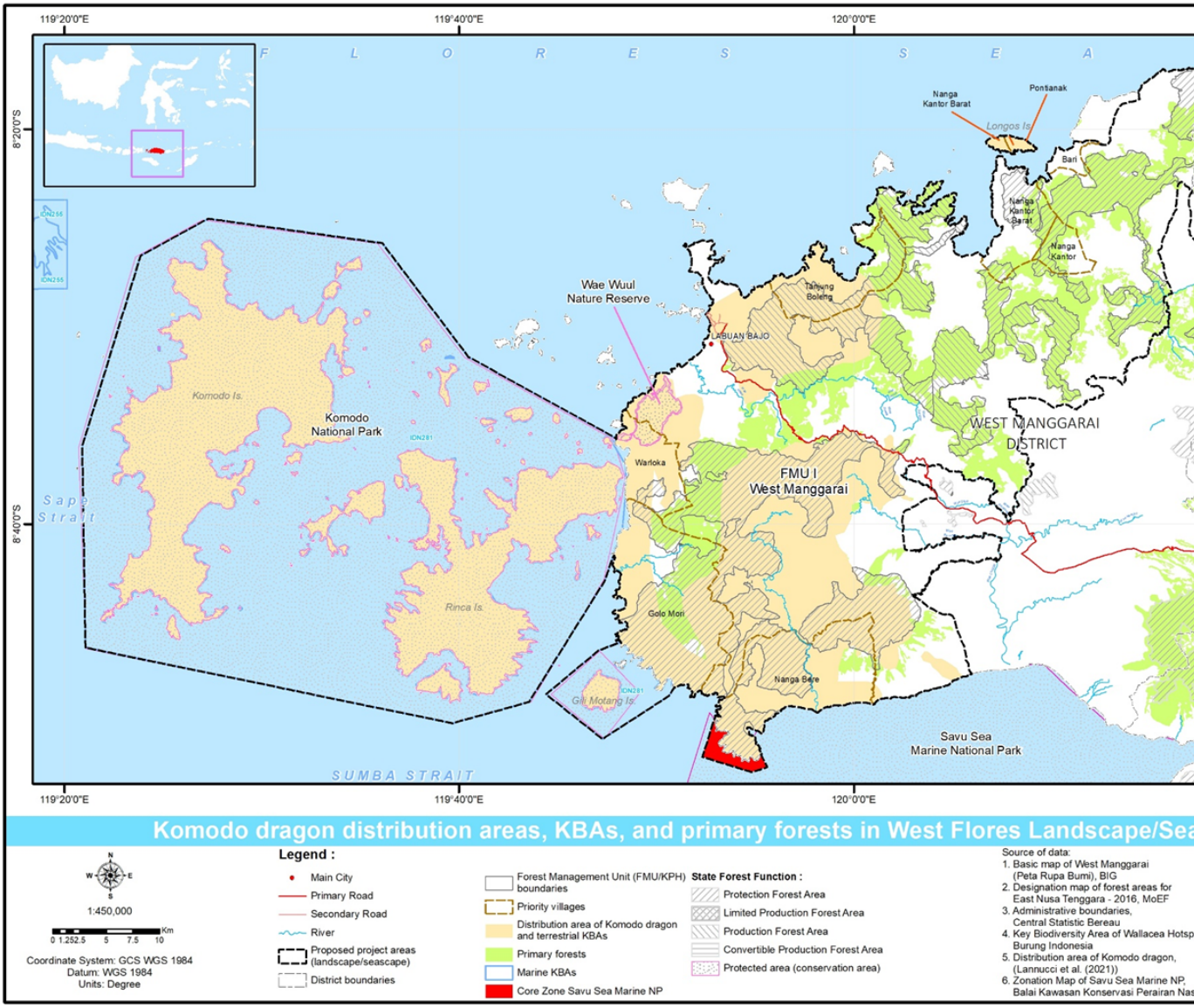
The KBAs are critical for the survival of 265 globally threatened species of which 47 are terrestrial species, including the Komodo dragon, Yellow-crested Cockatoo, and Flores hawk-eagle.

A total of 123,359 ha of forests were identified based on the land cover map for 2019 produced by MoEF. A significant extent of primary forests totaling about 86,773 ha can be found mainly in state protection forest areas, state production forest areas, and community lands. The extent of primary forests in state forest areas and community lands is about 53,676 ha and 32,795 ha, respectively. This indicates the importance of the landscape approach to forest conservation.

Using the indicative distribution areas of the Komodo dragon and the KBAs as well as areas covered with primary forests, it is estimated that about 118,303 ha of land and marine areas can be considered to have high biodiversity values. These areas are expected to meet the three criteria set by the DG of KSDAE on the identification and verification of HBVAs outside of protected areas *(Peraturan Dirjen KSDAE No. P8/2020).* More than half of the potential HBVAs in the west Flores landscape-seascape are in forest management units (FMU or KPH) areas. These areas are mostly (54%) in the state forest areas. However, a significant extent of potential HBVAs is also identified on community lands (46%).

Komodo National Park together and the western coast of Flores Island have been designated as one of the National Strategic Tourism Areas or KSPN *(Kawasan Strategis Pariwisata Nasional)* by the government. There are five sub-districts in West Manggarai Barat that are part of the KSPN. Further,

about 400 ha of production forest area within the FMU West Manggarai Barat in Nggorang Bowosie has been allocated for the development of high-end tourism facilities. The management authority of the area is being handed over to the Tourism Authority Agency of Labuan Bajo or *Badan Otorita Kawasan Pariwisata Labuan Bajo Flores* (BPOLPF). An Integrated Tourism Management Plan (ITMP) for the KSPN Komodo and Labuan Bajo is being prepared under the auspices of Indonesia?s Ministry of Public Works



Project Document Figure 4: Map of West Flores landscape-seascape

North Flores Landscape-Seascape:

The North Flores landscape-seascape extends west to east from the East Manggarai District, Ngada District, and Nagekeo District along the northern coast of Flores Island covering an area of about 106,840 ha (see Error! Reference source not found.). Most of the terrestrial and marine areas in the north landscape-seascape are managed and/or utilized by communities. Government agencies manage protected areas, protection forest areas, and production forest areas.

Protected areas in the north Flores landscape-seascape are clustered in the northern coast of Flores between East Manggarai District and Ngada District. Similar to the west landscape-seascape, the PA coverage in north Flores landscape-seascape limited, less than 10%.

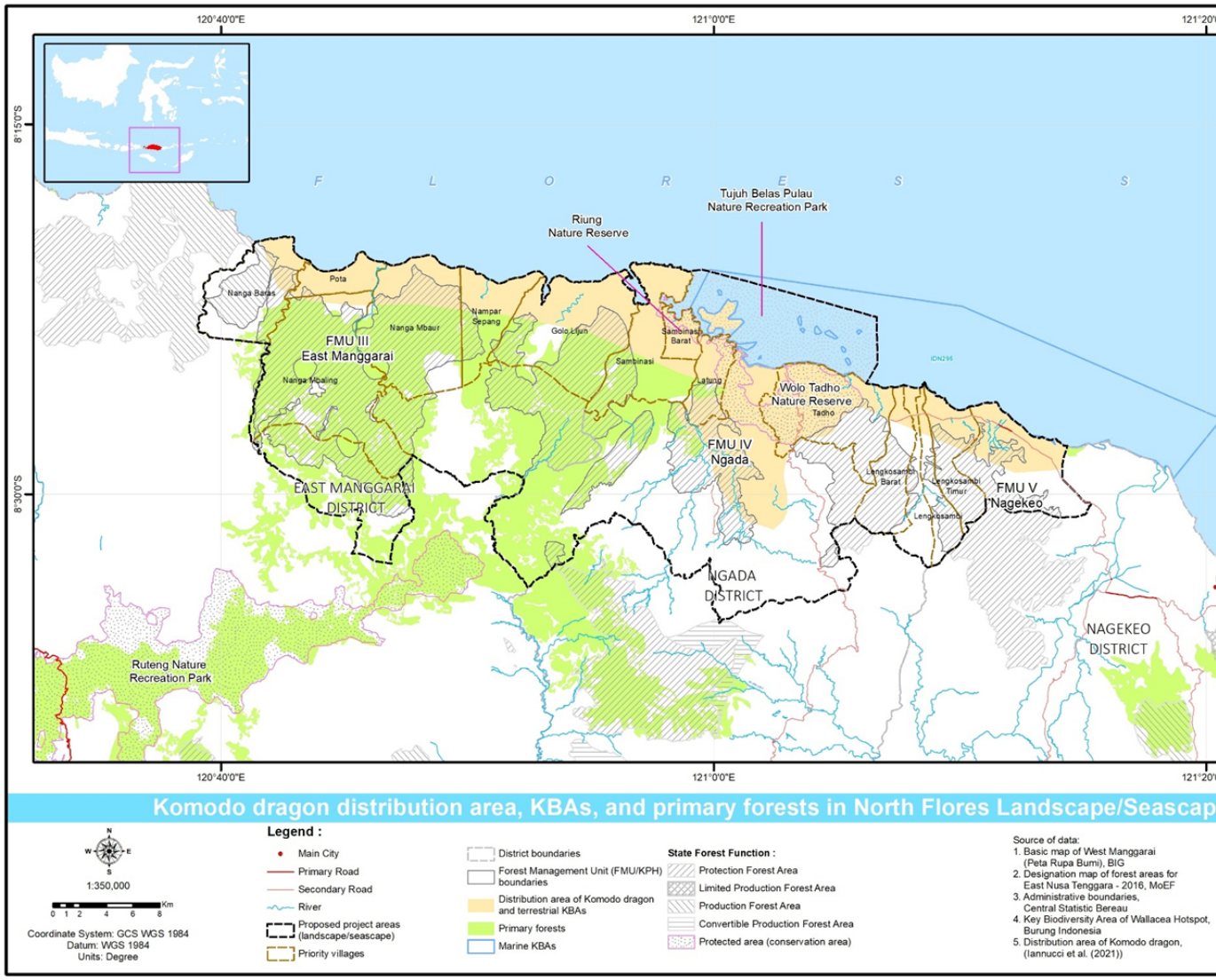
There are five KBAs overlap with the landscape-seascape. Four of the KBAs are fully within the landscape-seascape whereas another one (marine KBA Riung Tujuh Belas Pulau) is partly overlap. Since the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park is fully cover the part of the marine KBA, about 61% of the KBA sites are covered in the PA network. About 26% of the KBA sites are on the community lands while 13% are in state protection forest areas. It is estimated that based on the KBA sites that are situated within or overlap with the landscape-seascape, there are 231 globally threatened species of which 13 are terrestrial species in the landscape-seascape. Two of the terrestrial KBAs are triggered by the distribution of the Komodo dragon. These are KBA Pota and KBA Pulau Ontoloe.

Based on the land cover map of 2019 (MoEF), the dominant land cover in north Flores is forests and savanna. Significant primary forests (35,642 ha) are distributed mostly in state protection forest areas and community lands. Therefore, long-term conservation and management of the primary forests will require collaboration between state agencies managing the forest areas and the communities.

About 22,451 ha of the indicative distribution of Komodo dragon and KBA sites are situated in the north Flores landscape-seascape. Added with primary forests both inside and outside of the state forest areas, the total potential HBVAs is 58,093 ha. More than half of the potential HBVAs (about 30,313 ha) are on community lands of which about 16,000 ha are primary forests. This indicates the need for collaboration with communities to deliver biodiversity conservation outside of the PA network. In addition, there is about 27,708 ha of potential HBVAs in protection forest areas being managed by the forest management units in the districts.

In the North Flores landscape-seascape, there are *Adat* communities that still exist and manage traditional terrestrial and marine territories. Among them, the well-known is Baar tribe *(Suku Baar)* and the Toring tribe *(Suku Toring)*. The former is concentrated in Sambinasi Village (Ngada District) but they are also distributed in other villages to the west into East Manggarai District. The second tribe is concentrated in Lengko Sambi Village in Ngada District. Other *Adat* communities in the landscape-seascape include *Suku Towak, Suku Cila, Suku Tadho, and Suku Riung*. Their traditional *Adat* land and territories need to be recognized and mapped out while designing other area-based conservation measures (OECMs).

Torong Padang Peninsula in Sambinasi Village is an example of traditional *Adat* land belonging to Baar communities. The land is called *Tanah Pirong* which has been set aside and managed from generation to generation for seasonal traditional hunting. This practice is continuing until today. Torong Padang is part of the distribution area of the Komodo dragon. Therefore, any conservation measures on these lands will need to be agreed upon by the communities.



Komodo dragon distribution area, KBAs, and primary forests in North Flores Landscape/Seascap

1:350,000

0 1 2 4 6 8 Km

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degree

Legend :

- Main City
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- River
- Proposed project areas (landscape/seascape)
- Priority villages
- District boundaries
- Forest Management Unit (FMU/KPH) boundaries
- Distribution area of Komodo dragon and terrestrial KBAs
- Primary forests
- Marine KBAs

State Forest Function :

- Protection Forest Area
- Limited Production Forest Area
- Production Forest Area
- Convertible Production Forest Area
- Protected area (conservation area)

Source of data:
1. Basic map of West Manggarai (Peta Rupa Bumi), BIG
2. Designation map of forest areas for East Nusa Tenggara - 2016, MoEF
3. Administrative boundaries, Central Statistic Bereau
4. Key Biodiversity Area of Wallacea Hotspot, Burung Indonesia
5. Distribution area of Komodo dragon, (Iannucci et al. (2021))

Project Document Figure 5: Map of North Flores landscape-seascape

Overview of Target Landscapes-Seascapes and Potential OECMs:

There are a total of six (6) protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes, including cumulative 47,062 ha of terrestrial coverage and 140,384 ha of marine coverage (see *Project Document Table 2* below).

Project Document Table 2: Extent of protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes (hectares)

Protected Area	Terrestrial	Marine	Total
West Flores Landscape-Seascape			
Wae Wuul Nature Reserve	1,485	0	1,485
Komodo National Park	40,728	132,572	173,300
Sawu Sea MPA (core zone within seascape)		925	925
Sub-Total	**42,213**	**133,497**	**175,710**
North Flores Landscape-Seascape			
Riung Nature Reserve	416	0	416
Wolo Tado Nature Reserve	4,017	0	4,017
Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park	416	6,887	7,303
Sub-Total	**4,849**	**6,887**	**11,736**
Total	**47,062**	**140,384**	**187,446**

Notes:

1. Apart from the Sawu Sea MNP, the total extent of each of the PAs is based on the baseline METT assessments.
2. The extent of the core zone of the Sawu Sea MNP around Tanjung Keritamese is based on the 2014-2034 management plan.

The target landscapes-seascapes are a mosaic of multiple land and marine uses. Excluding protected areas there are 275,946 ha and 2,632 ha of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, respectively (see Project Document Table 3 below).

Project Document Table 3: Breakdown of target landscapes-seascapes, excluding protected aeras (hectares)

Project Site Category	Project Area Category	Terrestrial	Marine	Total
West Flores Landscape-Seascape				
Komodo habitat and KBA?s	Potential HBVAs	22,451		22,451
Primary forests in state forest areas	Potential HBVAs	22,847		22,847
Primary forests on community lands	Potential HBVAs	12,795		12,795
Savanna in state forest areas	Savanna outside PAs & HBVAs	1,764		1,764
Savanna on community lands	Savanna outside PAs & HBVAs	9,397		9,397
Secondary forests in state forest areas	Secondary forests outside PAs & HBVAs	10,570		10,570
Secondary forests on community lands	Secondary forests outside PAs & HBVAs	6,338		6,338
	Agriculture & other land-uses	8,749		8,749
	Marine areas outside PAs & HBVAs		0	0
	Sub-Total	**94,910**	**0**	**94,910**
North Flores Landscape-Seascape				
Komodo - KBA areas	Potential HBVAs	65,869	469	66,338
Primary forests in state forest areas	Potential HBVAs	29,241		29,241
Primary forests on community lands	Potential HBVAs	22,724		22,724
Savanna in state forest areas	Savanna outside PAs & HBVAs	192		192
Savanna on community lands	Savanna outside PAs & HBVAs	4,381		4,381

Project Site Category	Project Area Category	Terrestrial	Marine	Total
Secondary forests in state forest areas	Secondary forests outside PAs & HBVAs	3,122		3,122
Secondary forests on community lands	Secondary forests outside PAs & HBVAs	16,691		16,691
	Agriculture & other land-uses	38,815		38,815
	Marine areas outside PAs & HBVAs		2,163	2,163
	Sub-Total	181,036	2,632	183,668
	TOTAL	**275,946**	**2,632**	**278,578**

Based on stakeholder consultations and preliminary analyses carried out during the project preparation phase, a list of potential OECMs in the target landscapes-seascapes in *Project Document Table 4* below. The decisions on the actual OECMs to be established under the project will be made through participatory processes under Component 1, and confirmed through applying the OECM screening methodology.

In developing the OECMs, there will be two principal land managers, FMUs and villages. FMU West Manggarai, FMU East Manggarai and FMU Ngada are potential for piloting candidates of OECMs in state protection and production forest areas. There is an estimated 170,525 ha of potentially high biodiversity value areas in the three FMUs. However, further assessment will be needed to identify the pilot sites for candidate OECMs within the FMUs areas, including considering their long term management plans (RPHJPJ). Areas that are allocated for protection and NTFP utilization would be compatible with long term conservation objectives.

The other land manager will be villages. There is an estimated 29,963 ha of potentially high biodiversity value areas in the 21 selected villages in the proposed landscape/seascapes. These include areas identified as indicative distribution of Komodo dragon and important biodiversity areas as well as primary forests both outside of the state forest areas. However, further assessment will be needed to identify the pilot sites for candidate OECMs within the village areas.

All of the selected villages overlap with FMU areas which indicate that their participation in piloting OECMs in FMUs will also be required. The design of the pilot candidate OECMs in the FMU areas as

well on community lands will need to be integrated to maximize the biodiversity benefits. In addition, the villages of Warloka and Golo Mori in the West Flores Landscape-Seascape border with the Komodo National Park, thus creating an opportunity for collaboration on managing the park boundary area. Similarly, Sambinasi Barat village in the North Flores Landscape-Seascape overlaps with Riung Nature Reserve.

The OECMs provide an opportunity to create more interconnected landscapes and seascapes in combination with protected areas or with FMUs. They can facilitate the inclusion of a diverse range of rights-holders and stakeholders contributing to area-based conservation.

Once the areas are defined, screening with the criteria suggested by IUCN-WCPA will need to be done to check if the areas are qualified as candidate OECM. Results from the screening will also be useful to suggest if there are shortfalls that need to be addressed for the area to be candidate OECM. The shortfalls may lead to the areas being considered as potential OECM development but not yet a candidate OECM.

Through proper technical and policy alignment, the OECM framework will facilitate the reporting of Indonesia?s conservation estate nationally and internationally. This will also address potential challenges by facilitating resource use efficiency and mobilization, and mitigate the reporting of non-compliant sites.

Project Document Table 4: Potential OECMs in the target landscapes-seascapes

Potential Locations of Pilot Candidate OECMs	Description
West Flores Landscape-Seascape	
Longos Island, village of Pontianak and Nanga Kantor Barat	About 504 ha of indicative area for Komodo dragon distribution.
FMU West Manggarai	About 61,620 ha of potentially HBVAs within mostly protection forest areas (74%) and production forest areas; the areas border the village of Golo Mori, Warloka, and Nanga Bare which are part of the indicative area for Komodo dragon distribution.
Warloka village	About 2,865 ha of potentially HBVAs; borders on to Komodo National Park.
Golo Mori village	About 2,865 ha of potentially HBVAs; borders on to the Komodo National Park.

Potential Locations of Pilot Candidate OECMs	Description
Nanga Bere	About 4,486 ha of potentially HBVAs; connected with FMU area in Tanjung Keritemese.
North Flores Landscape-Seascape	
FMU East Manggarai	About 21,900 ha of potentially HBVAs in almost totally protection forest areas; borders on the priority villages in East Manggarai District within the indicative area for Komodo dragon distribution in in the North Flores landscape.
FMU Ngada	About 5,482 ha of potentially HBVAs; border on the priority villages in Ngada District within the indicative area for Komodo dragon distribution.
Sambinasi Barat village and Sambinasi village	About 3,708 ha of potentially HBVAs on community lands, including the Torong Padang Peninsula; these are part of *Adat* lands that are within of the indicative area for Komodo dragon distribution. The Baar Adat community would be the main land manager. Their *Adat* lands also overlaps with the Riung Nature Reserve.

More information is provided in *Annex 15* (*Landscape-seascape profiles*), the baseline Management Effective Tracking Tool (METT) assessments in *Annex 16*, and in *Annex 17* (*Management effectiveness gaps identified in the baseline METT assessments*) to the *Project Document*.

Descriptions of Project Objective, Components, Outcomes, Outputs, and Indicative Activities:

Project objective: To strengthen conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores through integrated approaches across multiple use landscapes-seascapes.

Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment and introducing new governance models for integrated landscape-seascape management

This component will enhance species management for the island of Flores through protecting forests and other critical terrestrial and marine habitats to preserve the Komodo dragon and other threatened species within the broader multi-use landscapes-seascapes, including protected areas and areas outside it through engagement of diverse stakeholders that are currently under different management regimes. While the project will support investment to strengthen management effectiveness within existing protected areas, it will concurrently also support the OECM approach for terrestrial and marine habitats outside formal PA system?by addressing the main issues of deforestation and terrestrial and marine degradation throughout Flores. A comprehensive study of the Komodo dragon population will be

undertaken to better understand the genetic variability of the Komodo dragon population to identify appropriate management approaches to protect these distinctive populations.

The multi-stakeholder participatory processes involving development of integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the target landscapes-seascapes will help facilitate biodiversity mainstreaming across key development sectors and to enhance involvement of local communities and other stakeholders in conservation and natural resource management strategies at scale. The integrated approaches will also complement the ongoing COVID-19 economic recovery efforts, through increasing resilience of local communities, improving management of human-wildlife conflicts, and expanding opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

Outcome 1: Effective conservation of the Komodo dragon and globally threatened terrestrial and marine species within and outside conservation areas

Results expected through achievement of Outcome 1 include:

? **Conservation and sustainable use strengthened outside protected areas through innovative governance arrangements**, as measured by three (3) other area-based conservation measures (OECMs) established (including one governed by *Adat* communities), operationalized and registered on the WDPA site.

? **Wildlife conservation mainstreamed across the target production landscapes-seascapes**, as measured by five (5) instances of utilizing the guidelines produced for the tourism, livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, and transportation infrastructure sectors.

? **Status of globally threatened species in target landscapes-landscapes**, as measured by stable (i.e., not decreasing) or increased populations of Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*) in (a) Komodo National Park, (b) Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, (c) Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park, and yellow-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*) in the Komodo National Park.

? **Reduction in threats to globally threated species through strengthened collaborative monitoring and enforcement**, as measured by (a) 75% reduction in the number of illegal wildlife hunting and poaching incidents in the Komodo National Park, Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve, and Riung Nature Reserve; and (b) 75% reduction in the number of destructive fishing incidents in the Komodo National Park and Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park.

The results expected under Outcome 1 will be achieved through the implementation of the following four outputs.

Output 1.1. Functional governance capacities developed and coordination mechanisms strengthened to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making between key stakeholders (within government and non-government sectors), private enterprise and community groups for facilitating integrated landscape and seascape planning and management

Key deliverables:

? Terms of Reference for the establishment of multi-stakeholder coordination platforms of the West and North Flores landscape-seascapes, supported by sound institutional analysis and developed through consultation with relevant stakeholders.

? Letter of recognition (provincial/district decree) officiating the establishment of multi-stakeholder coordination platforms in both West and North Flores landscape-seascapes.

? FPIC report for the inclusion of customary community as project stakeholder.

? Annual reports of multi-stakeholder coordination platform in both landscapes including minutes and agreements of each meeting and workshop.

? Technical reports on thematic capacity building on biodiversity mainstreaming, multi-stakeholder governance, climate change resilience, gender mainstreaming, etc.

? Annual work plan of project management team, developed through consultation with relevant stakeholders and management entities in West and North landscape-seascapes.

Output 1.1 will specifically focus on strengthening the functional governance and coordination mechanism to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making between key stakeholders (within government and non-government sectors), private enterprise and community groups to facilitate integrated landscape and seascape planning and management. The mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into landscape-seascape management will require careful planning based on the existing institutional framework. An institutional analysis will guide the process of how to mainstream biodiversity conservation into sectoral planning. The terms of reference developed for the coordination platforms will provide procedures and guidelines for equitable representation of local and *Adat* communities, as well as women and other stakeholder groups. Tentatively, the platforms will include representatives from the Directorate General KSDAE of MoEF, BBKSDA-NTT, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Bureau, Komodo National Park, Provincial Environment and Forestry Departments, local governments, Adat community representatives (e.g., the Adat Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago - *Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara* (AMAN), CSOs and the private sector. During initial FPIC consultations conducted during

the PPG phase, AMAN representatives agreed to join the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms (*Annex 9* to the *Project Document*: *Stakeholder consultations during project preparation phase*).

The main purpose of the coordination platforms at landscapes and seascapes level is to support effective biodiversity conservation within and outside of the protected area network. Integrated planning and management is a means to deliver benefits from the landscapes and seascapes. Therefore, two multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, one for each landscape-seascape, will facilitate collective action by bringing together a range of stakeholders sectors to support conservation outcomes. With its primary focus on governance of the landscapes and seascapes, the platforms are expected to develop the institutional networks, rules and strategic direction that will shape the day-to-day practical actions of the management units (outside of the PA network) to improve conservation outcomes. The establishment of the platforms will be supported by capacity building which will be critical to building a common vision and share values on the importance of the landscapes for biodiversity conservation. Once there is a common vision, it will be easier to revise, adapt or change the existing sectoral plans.

The main tasks of the platforms are, among others: discuss and recommend solutions (policy, strategic actions) on landscape-seascape issues; approve and support the implementation of investment plans for area based conservation measures and; oversee the monitoring and evaluation of the conservation outcomes.

Indicative activities under Output 1.1 include:

1.1.1. In collaboration with provincial and district stakeholders, develop terms of reference for two multi-stakeholder coordination platforms for guiding the West and North Flores integrated landscape-seascape approaches.
1.1.2. Conduct FPIC consultations and obtain FPIC for having representation of *Adat* communities included in the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms.
1.1.3. Convene regular multi-stakeholder platform meetings (estimated quarterly), including cross-learning exchanges between the two landscapes-seascapes.
1.1.4. Deliver training to the platform members on UNDP and government social and environmental safeguards and procedures, and the results of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) completed under Output 1.2.
1.1.5. Provide capacity building on biodiversity mainstreaming, multi-stakeholder governance, participatory conservation and restoration processes, and other relevant topics.

1.1.6. Convene gender mainstreaming working group sessions to facilitate achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment objectives.
1.1.7. Convene annual joint planning sessions with the management entities of the protected areas in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, to allow other key stakeholders to provide feedback in the review of management plans and annual work programming.
1.1.8. Design and deliver a series of workshops on strengthening climate change resilience in development planning, natural resource management, and biodiversity conservation.
1.1.9. Advocate for institutionalizing the platforms at the provincial and/or district level.

Output 1.2. Integrated ecosystem management frameworks developed for the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, with supplemental guidelines produced on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration of degraded habitats in the tourism, livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, transportation infrastructure and other production sectors

Key deliverables:

? **Assessment report** of areas with high biodiversity value in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes supported with spatial data and species list for each proposed sites.

? Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) report.

? **Technical document** Integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, aligned with the SRAK and other existing strategies and plans.

? **Activity report** consultation of Integrated ecosystem management frameworks with stakeholders of North and West Flores landscape-seascapes.

? **Technical document** Guidelines on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration of degraded habitats in key production sectors.

? **Activity report** dissemination and promotion events of Guidelines on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration to various stakeholders through online and offline workshop and seminars.

Output 1.2 focuses on further building up the enabling environment through participatory development of integrated ecosystem management frameworks and guidelines for mainstreaming conservation outcomes in key economic sectors in support of implementation of the project-specific investment plan. Implementation of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks will be initiated and demonstrated in Output 1.3 as well as under the outputs in Component 2. The integration will be based on the institutional analysis and institutional change framework developed in Output 1.1. As the two

landscapes-seascapes are multi-functional, there are a mosaic of land and marine uses with different management entities that will need to be taken into consideration. Both production and protection functions will be taken into consideration to enable the achievement of both conservation and economic expected outcomes and thereby ensuring sustainability. As noted above in Output 1.1 one of the landscape functions that will be mainstreamed across stakeholders? perspective is the conservation of wildlife and ecosystem services. The other land-uses (and land managers) need to recognize the critical role and the urgency of maintaining biodiversity for landscape-wide sustainability. Project resources are allocated for development of guidelines and planning tools for biodiversity and species conservation integration in tourism, livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, transportation infrastructure and other production sectors as well as protocols and silvicultural practices for restoration of degraded Komodo dragon habitat, fire management, reduction of unsustainable natural resources use practices and reduction of human-wildlife conflicts.

Indicative activities under Output 1.2 include:

1.2.1. Building upon the baseline studies completed during the PPG phase, support the BKSDA (Conservation Agency) East Nusa Tenggara in carrying out participatory assessments to identify and verify high biodiversity value areas (*Kawasan Bernilai Keanekaraman Hayati Tinggi*) in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes.
1.2.2. Conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to support the development of the integrated management frameworks.
1.2.3. Based on the results of the participatory assessments and the SESA, develop integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, aligning with the SRAK and other existing strategies and plans, and including priority actions for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation across the key development sectors, including livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, transportation infrastructure, and others.
1.2.4. Socialize the integrated ecosystem management frameworks through convening workshops and meetings hosted by the landscape-seascape multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, and obtain FPIC from Adat representatives for the management frameworks.
1.2.5. Develop guidelines on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration of degraded habitats in key production sectors, including livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, transportation infrastructure, and others.
1.2.6. Disseminate and promote the biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration guidelines among governmental entities, civil society organizations, private sector enterprises, and other practitioners through online and offline webinars and seminars.

Output 1.3. Management of the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes improved through establishment and/or recognition of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)

Key deliverables:

? **Assessment report** of OECMs pilot candidates in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes.

? **Activity report** training on establishment of OECMs to management and staff of protected areas, forest management units, local government entities, and community-based organizations.

? **Technical report** community consultations and FPIC with communities in villages where potential OECMs have been identified, indicating consent and FPIC for the establishment and governance of the OECMs.

? **Technical design** establishment of OECMs to be agreed/approved by communities, local government and forest management units.

? **Activity report** on technical assistance and implementation of Komodo habitat restoration.

? **Assessment report** (2 times) of OECMs and its submission to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA).

The Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework calls on countries to immediately halt the loss of biodiversity and start to reverse this loss so that nations are ?nature positive? by 2030. This will contribute to the 2050 Vision that states, ?biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people?. To accomplish this, the draft Post-2020 Framework sets a target of at least 30% coverage for lands and waters by 2030 (CBD 2020)[29][29]. This will require investing in biodiversity protection on multiple kinds of lands outside legally defined protected areas including key biodiversity areas (Kulberg et al. 2019)[30][30] and other effective area-based conservation management areas (OECMs). OECMs may include lands that may not have biodiversity as a primary goal but are nevertheless managed to include long-term biodiversity outcomes such as contributions from Indigenous people?s lands, privately owned lands and more (Garnett et al. 2018)[31][31].

Based on a gap analysis by the Ministry of Forestry and various institutions conducted in 2010 there are more than 105 million hectares which are categorized as important ecosystems and buffers/connectors that are outside conservation areas. These important ecosystems have high conservation value and function as wildlife corridors and buffer zones. Approximately 80% of protected animals of important value are found outside the conservation area network (*Direktorat Bina*

Pengelolaan Ekosistem Esensial (BPEE), 2020)[32][32]. This includes important ecosystems in Flores where there are globally endangered species that are outside the protected area conservation network.

The KSADE?s Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 has set a target of identifying and verifying 43 million high biodiversity value areas (HBVAs) with the long term goal of extending conservation measures beyond the nation?s protected area network.

OECMs are a means to extend conservation measures beyond the protected area network in Flores. OECMs can play a role in supporting local economies that are simultaneously safeguarding biodiversity and ecological assets. OECMs provide an opportunity to create more interconnected landscapes and seascapes in combination with protected areas. They offer an opportunity to strengthen governance structures that can attract conservation finance investment. They facilitate the inclusion of a diverse range of rights-holders and stakeholders contributing to area-based conservation. These include previously marginalized groups, land use types, and sectors.

There are two principal land managers of the HBVAs in the landscapes-seascapes are the forest management units (FMUs) and the local or adat communities. Most of these HBVAs areas are managed as protection forests. The legal status as protection forest area will allow for a long term conservation measures to take place as the areas are managed to protect the upstream part of the water catchment. Resource utilizations are limited to, for example non-timber forest products and environmental services. Such a management regime will be compatible with the OECM. On local and *Adat* community lands, the extent of HBVAs covers a significant portion of primary forests that are outside of state forest lands.

In state forest areas, pilot candidate OECMs may be developed in three of the FMUs that have significant coverage of HBVAs in the landscapes. These are; FMU West Manggarai, FMU East Manggarai, and FMU Ngada. On community lands, there are 21 villages that have been identified to be potential or have a high opportunity for participating in candidate OECMs.

There are at least three types of candidate OECMs that can be piloted in the landscapes-seascapes: 1) State forest areas operated by FMUs have a geographically defined area and is an area of HBV including a distribution area of Komodo dragons; 2) local or *Adat* managed community lands that have a geographically defined area and is an area of HBV including a distribution area of Komodo dragons;

3) a partnership between communities and protected areas, e.g., wildlife corridors, buffer zone management, etc.

Establishment and implementation of the OECMs under Output 1.3 is a key part of Component 1, in which the proposed GEF funding would provide important incremental value, through collaborative engagement with local communities, development sectors, and protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes. Local governance committees will be assembled for each OECM following locally appropriate selection processes, led by local leaders. The project Safeguards Officer and Community Mobilizers will help facilitate the formation of the OECM governance committees, promoting equitable representation of local and *Adat* communities, women, and other vulnerable groups. The committee structures will be designed to provide opportunities for participation and leadership, and deliver friendly and culturally appropriate explanations for technical terms.

Under this Output, technical support and investment will be provided to facilitate the implementation of the OECMs, including conservation and habitat restoration, conflict resolution etc. Restoration of degraded habitats will be coordinated with FMU and protected area management entities. Based on the degraded land map (2018) sourced from the MoEF, there are 1,054 ha of heavily degraded land in the target landscapes-seascapes, including on Komodo Island within the Komodo National Park, and also within the East Manggarai FMU in the North Flores Landscape-Seascape. The 300 ha earmarked for restoration under the project will be coordinated with national and local partners, aligned with the degraded lands identified by the MoEF.

Indicative activities under Output 1.3 include:

1.3.1. Using the OECM Screening Tool, identify potential OECMs in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes as part of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks, to improve connectivity of Komodo habitats and expand stakeholder involvement in achievement of conservation outcomes.
1.3.2. Deliver training on establishment of OECMs to management and staff of protected areas, forest management units, local government entities, and community-based organizations.
1.3.3. Conduct community consultations, including FPIC consultations, with communities in villages where potential OECMs have been identified, and obtain consent and FPIC for the establishment and governance of the OECMs.
1.3.4. Working with selected villages that have high biodiversity value areas outside of the protected areas and forest management units, design and support establishment of OECMs on community lands.

1.3.5. In collaboration with protected area management entities and local government units in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, design and establish OECMs that complement conservation objectives by increasing connectivity across fragmented habitats, e.g., through wildlife corridors.
1.3.6. Working with West Mangarai, East Mangarai and Ngada forest management units (KPH) in the landscapes-seascapes, design and establish OECMs in protection and production forest areas.
1.3.7. In collaboration with the FMU?s and protected area management entities, provide technical assistance in developing and initiating implementation of restoration plans of degraded Komodo dragon habitats.
1.3.8. Design and deliver a series of capacity building workshops on risks and best practice management measures related to zoonotic diseases, human-wildlife conflicts, illegal wildlife trade, and other emerging issues.
1.3.9. Utilizing the OECM Assessment Methodology, conduct assessments of the OECMs at least twice during the project implementation timeframe, and assist in the submission of OECM data to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA).

Output 1.4. Monitoring and enforcement capacities, systems, coverage, and partnerships strengthened to enhance the knowledge base on population dynamics and variability of Komodo Dragon and other species, enabling more informed management decisions in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes

Key deliverables:

? Updated **Monitoring Plans** for the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes.

? **Activity report** Training in monitoring approaches and technologies, including monitoring of marine ecosystems and threats.

? **Study report** on population distribution and the ecological carrying capacity of Komodo dragon in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes.

? **Donations** of monitoring equipment for protected areas in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes

? Monitoring plan of OECMs.

? **Study report** baseline and regular surveys on phenotypic variability of Komodo dragon across distribution areas in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes.

? **Activity report** training on innovative approaches for monitoring and combatting illegal wildlife trade.

Output 1.4 will specifically support improved baseline and monitoring of Komodo dragon distribution, population dynamics and genetic variations, as well as trends in other key terrestrial and marine species populations and habitat so as to improve information for conservation management and reduction of threats. The project will work with the protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes in updating their monitoring plans. This process will include setting clear protocols for biodiversity surveys, in order to reliably assess trends over time.

A comprehensive study of the Komodo dragon population will be undertaken during the first year of project implementation to better understand the genetic variability of the Komodo dragon population to identify appropriate management approaches to protect these distinctive populations.

Monitoring will be carried out to examine the genetic and demographic parameters of Komodo, with the aim of understanding the environmental and other factors contributing the genetic variation of the population and reasons for population decline. This information will be used to address the skills and knowledge gaps of field officers and train local community groups to monitor the existence of the Komodo dragon and provide an internet-based reporting system that is easy to apply at village level. Periodic monitoring will support intensive management of Komodo outside the conservation areas, in particular to promote management responses to ensure the survival of the Komodo dragon population in the wild.

Indicative activities under Output 1.4 include:

1.4.1. Support the Komodo National Park (NP) and Natural Resources Conservation Agency of NTT Province (BBKSDA-NTT) in updating and strengthening the monitoring plans for the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes.
1.4.2. Deliver training to protected area management and staff on emerging monitoring approaches and technologies, emphasizing monitoring of marine ecosystems and threats.
1.4.3. In collaboration with the Komodo NP, the BBKSDA-NTT, NGOs and scientific partners, conduct a study on population distribution and the ecological carrying capacity of Komodo dragon in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes.
1.4.4. Provide investment assistance in expanding and implementing monitoring equipment for protected areas in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, supporting the monitoring of Komodo dragon, Flores hawk eagle, Yellow-crested cockatoo, and other globally threatened species, including marine species.

1.4.5. Develop monitoring plan for two of the OECMs established in Output 1.3, provide technical and investment assistance for deploying the monitoring systems, deliver training to local governance units, and support baseline and annual monitoring surveys.
1.4.6. Design and implement baseline and regular surveys on phenotypic variability of Komodo dragon across distribution areas in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes.
1.4.7. Deliver training on innovative approaches for monitoring and combatting illegal wildlife trade.

Component 2: Improved private sector, community engagement and diversified financing for biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement across the Komodo dragon and threatened species landscape-seascape

Building on the findings of BIOFIN analysis[33][33], there are a number of innovative financial instruments that can be piloted to test their viability in Flores. As part of this process, the GEF project will attempt to mobilize the private sector (particularly in the tourism and other potential economic sectors) as potential sources of financing and the engagement of community groups as agents for environmental change. In this regard, the 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 and identification a suite of potential financial instruments to support small-scale economic activity. This outcome will support the active engagement of the private sector in supporting economic models that encourage species conservation practices, partnering with local communities in support community based ecotourism and related livelihood improvement efforts and engaging in patrolling to reduce poaching. It will also support the promotion of incentive/reward systems to encourage private sector business participation in reducing their ecological footprints and improved private sector financing for conservation actions within the landscapes-seascapes. 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. Livelihood activities will focus on vulnerable populations, including those impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, to identify specific investments to respond to, and ensure income recovery for these communities as well as improving awareness of risks of zoonotic diseases. Apart from land-based livelihood ventures, the project will also consider sustainable marine and coastal options, including mariculture and seaweed cultivation, e.g., as an alternative to destructive fisheries practices.

Outcome 2: Alternative new economic models and nature-supportive livelihood activities for financial sustainability of conservation efforts and benefit to surrounding communities building and supporting the lessons from BIOFIN

Results expected through achievement of Outcome 2 include:

? **Conservation finance mechanism established for ensuring long-term conservation of Komodo dragon**, as measured by a mobilized and distributed fund instrument developed and approved by the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH).

? **Financial sustainability of the Komodo National Park and Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park strengthened**, as measured by (a) three (3) new sources of revenue established, and (b) 15% increase in annual available funding (excluding staff costs) from the new sources of revenue.

? **Sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities expanded,** as measured by the 200 households (50:50 gender disaggregation, and including 50 *Adat* households) achieving increased and diversified income from biodiversity-friendly livelihood ventures.

? **Increased access to and availability of conservation finance instruments**, as measured by 20 community-based organizations and small business (including at least 10 led by women) in the target landscapes-seascapes obtaining funding from conservation finance instruments.

The results expected under Outcome 2 will be achieved through the implementation of the following four outputs.

Output 2.1. Financial and business development frameworks and other enabling strategies and financing instruments developed for conservation and sustainable management of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes

Key deliverables:

? **Technical document** financial and business development frameworks for conservation and sustainable management.

? **Technical document** financial strategies for each of the three districts in the project landscape.

? **Technical report**, including lessons learned on facilitating financial instruments for biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises.

? **Draft regulation/instrument** of revolving/pooling fund for Komodo dragon conservation and other globally threatened species under the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH).

? **Activity report** stakeholder workshops to promote fund-raising for conservation and sustainable management in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes.

Output 2.1 will specifically focus on developing financial and business development frameworks for conservation and sustainable management across the North and West Flores landscape-seascapes, promoting innovative tools, practices, and financing to implement the existing Komodo Dragon Strategic Action Plan (SRAK). The frameworks will be used as reference to develop the financial strategies for each of the three districts in project landscapes in Komodo and other globally threatened species as well as biodiversity-friendly livelihood improvement for the communities. Both area of conservation and livelihood improvement will be supported by financial assistance provided by project, co-financing and private sector support/investment.

Indicative activities under Output 2.1 include:

2.1.1. In alignment with the Komodo Dragon Strategic Action Plan (SRAK), develop financial and business development frameworks for conservation and sustainable management across the North and West Flores landscape-seascapes, promoting innovative tools, practices, and financing instruments.
2.1.2. Based on the financial and business development frameworks, develop financial strategies for each of the three districts in the project landscapes, in line with the environmental and socioeconomic development priorities of the districts.
2.1.3. Provide legal and technical assistance to the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH) for drafting a revolving/pooling fund regulation/instrument specifically oriented towards Komodo dragon conservation and other globally threatened species.
2.1.4. In collaboration with financial institutions, including co-financing partners, strengthen financial instruments available for biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises.
2.1.5. Convene a series of stakeholder workshops, promoting fund-raising for increased financing for conservation and sustainable management in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes.

Output 2.2. Financial sustainability of the protected area system of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes strengthened through conducting financial analyses, delivering capacity building, developing business plans, strengthening tourism concession guidelines, and pilot testing new revenue-generating options

Key deliverables:

? **Assessment report** financial sustainability of the protected area system of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes.

? **Activity report** capacity building to protected area managers and staff on sustainable financing.

? Updated or new **business plans** for the Komodo National Park and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park, based on the financial sustainability assessment report.

? **Technical document** concession guidelines to promote tourism and diversified offerings within and outside protected areas.

? **Technical report**, including lessons learned of technical assistance and low-value grant support for initiating trial implementation of one (two total) new or improved revenue-generating options in the Komodo National Park and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park.

? **Technical report**, surveys of visitor spending and visitor feedback and adaptive management measures for achieving sustainable financing of protected area.

Under Output 2.2, financial sustainability analysis of the protected area system of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes will be conducted with the result to be used to develop or update business plan of Komodo National Park and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park. Instead of relying on state budget only, the new business plan will focus on diversifying the financing source of protected areas through alternative yet innovative stream, for example, biodiversity-friendly tourism activity or concession. To support the protected area management in implementing the new business plan, capacity building program for PA staffs on sustainable financing.

More information on sustainable financing is provided in *Annex 19* (*Sustainable financing baseline analysis and opportunity assessment*) to the *Project Document*.

Indicative activities under Output 2.2 include:

2.2.1. Building upon the baseline studies carried out as part of the project preparation phase, conduct an analysis of the financial sustainability of the protected area system of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes.
2.2.2. Deliver capacity building to protected area managers and staff on sustainable financing.
2.2.3. Based on the results of the financial sustainability analyses, develop updated or new business plans for the Komodo National Park and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park.
2.2.4. Develop and/or strengthen tourism concession guidelines to promote tourism and diversified offerings within and outside protected areas.

2.2.5. Provide technical assistance and low-value grant support for initiating trial implementation of one (two total) new or improved revenue-generating options in the Komodo National Park and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park.
2.2.6. Carry out surveys of visitor spending and visitor feedback and analyzing findings to support adaptive management measures for achieving sustainable financing objectives.

Output 2.3. Biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprise ventures strengthened and developed for the community-based OECMs in the North and West Flores landscapes, with particular focus on vulnerable communities includes those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

Key deliverables:

? **Assessment report** opportunities and capacities for developing biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business models in the community-based OECMs in the North and Flores landscapes.

? **Market analyses report** for potentially viable livelihood and business models.

? **Business plans** for feasible livelihood and business models.

? **Technical report** capacity building to community-based organizations and local business enterprises on financial management, marketing, sustainable certification, with specific and tailor-made trainings delivered to women's groups, youth organizations, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.

? **Technical report**, including lessons learned, product documentation and profit-loss from technical and low-value grant assistance for community-based organizations and business enterprises for strengthening and/or initiating the biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises included in the business plans.

? **Activity report** partnership workshops, linking community-based organizations and business enterprises with financial institutions, private sector enterprises, NGOs, etc.

? **Activity report** promotional events, such as trade fairs, to promote the products and services of the innovative livelihood and business models developed among the community based OECMs.

? **Activity report** learning exchanges for community-based organizations and business enterprises to other locations in the province and elsewhere in the country.

The intent of Output 2.3 is to engage with the private sector to finance sustainable low impact livelihood activities that support species and habitat conservation while addressing economic barriers in

the rural economy such as market access to financing and skills. There private sector?s participation is particularly important to ensuring the environmental and economic sustainability of the livelihood initiatives. This might include activities such as ecotourism, organic farming, mariculture and seaweed culture, and weaving. The implementation of biodiversity friendly activities will result in, amongst others, improved carbon sequestration and protection of habitats of fauna and flora.

Building on the assessment conducted during preparation phase the project will commission two studies to support the development of biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business models in the community-based OECMs in the North and West Flores landscapes, focusing on vulnerable communities and priority sectors, including those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The livelihood and business models will be linked with existing initiatives such as village enterprises (BUMDES), social forestry, Indonesia's Guaranteed Microfinance Programme (KUR), etc., to address economic opportunities that underpin the village economy. The project will facilitate community access to a number of financial support programs that are available, all of which are aimed at supporting environmentally friendly activities. Reflecting on the low capacity among community business organizations found during the preparation phase, the project will strengthen the management skills of community based businesses. For example, those groups that are focused on tourism will need to develop skills in visitor management, crisis management, destination marketing, human resources and financial management. Strengthened community based organizations will result in improved access to markets improved incomes; potentially better prices for biodiversity friendly; investment opportunities for investors; and reduction in poverty.

For livelihood activities to address the drivers of forest degradation or biodiversity loss, they need to provide economic and social incentives for local communities and entrepreneurs. These biodiversity friendly initiatives will be supported by, where necessary, measures to reduce livestock losses from Komodo dragon through innovative measures such as barriers and fencing as well as enhancement of community capacity to prevent the illegal wildlife trade through incentives mechanisms.

Based on results from other similar programs, the design of the livelihood and community enterprise activities will be developed to ensure a balance between conservation and livelihood improvement. This would particularly entail that inclusion of the following design features: (i) criteria for determining the eligibility of livelihood and enterprise investments that takes into consideration technical feasibility, social acceptability, environmental sustainability, equitable benefit distribution, gender equity, and institutional and financial feasibility; (ii) there is a clear and transparent linkage between improving conservation (or reducing threat) and/or sustainable resource use and the proposed livelihood and/or enterprise investments; (iii) identification of measurable actions that beneficiaries agree to, that

supports conservation (and/or threat reduction) and sustainable use of natural resources; (iv) training and capacity development to support the livelihood and enterprise investments and create awareness of linkages between conservation impact and livelihoods; (v) participatory consultative framework that ensures that the livelihood and/or enterprise activities are selected and owned by local communities; (vi) monitoring framework that supports participatory monitoring of livelihood (and enterprise) impacts, community commitments to conservation (and/or threat reduction) and on-the-ground conservation impacts; and (vii) reciprocal community agreement on maintenance of livelihood and enterprise assets created and agreement to refrain from unsustainable activities.

Baseline information on biodiversity finance instruments and capacities of local CBOs and business enterprises is provided in *Annex 20* (*Baseline report and recommendations on biodiversity-friendly businesses*) and *Annex 21* (*Capacity assessment of local CBOs and businesses*) to the *Project Document*.

Indicative activities under Output 2.3 include:

2.3.1. Building upon the baseline analyses prepared during the project preparation phase, carry out an assessment of opportunities and capacities for developing biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business models in the community-based OECMs in the North and Flores landscapes, focusing on vulnerable communities, including these affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
2.3.2. Conduct market analyses for potentially viable livelihood and business models (including both land-based and marine and coastal options, such as mariculture and seaweed cultivation), considering economic feasibility, partnership opportunities, potential financing available, etc.
2.3.3. In connection with the financial and business development frameworks developed under Output 2.1, prepare business plans for feasible livelihood and business models, linking with existing initiatives, including village enterprises (BUMDes), social forestry, Indonesia's Guaranteed Microfinance Programme (KUR), etc., and ensuring ecologically sensitive design of products and services in adherence to social and environmental safeguards.
2.3.4. Deliver capacity building to community-based organizations and local business enterprises on financial management, marketing, sustainable certification, skills training, etc.
2.3.5. Provide targeted training for women's groups, youth organizations, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.
2.3.6. Provide technical and low-value grant assistance for community-based organizations and business enterprises for testing and piloting the biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business ventures included in the business plans.
2.3.7. Convene partnership workshops, linking community-based organizations and business enterprises with financial institutions, private sector enterprises, NGOs, etc.

2.3.8. Organize promotional events, such as trade fairs, to promote the products and services of the innovative livelihood and business models developed among the community based OECMs.
2.3.9. Organize learning exchanges for community-based organizations and business enterprises to other locations in the province and elsewhere in the country to share experiences and lessons from operating biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business models.

Output 2.4. Ecotourism capacities and offerings strengthened to enhance conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species and to contribute towards achievement of sustainable development in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes

Key deliverables:

? **Technical paper** strengthening Komodo dragon focused ecotourism experiences as an input to the Integrated Tourism and Development Plan for the Komodo National Park and Labuan Bajo.

? **Technical report** capacity building to local tourism operators on sustainability certification and other voluntary standards.

? **Technical document** Flores Ecotourism Code of Practice, developed in collaboration with the local tourism operators.

? **Activity report** promotion of Flores Ecotourism Code of Practice among broader tourism operators in Flores.

? **Activity report** promoting increased conservation financing in tourism sector, collaborating with BPOLBF, KADIN and other likeminded associations.

? **Technical report** provision of technical and low-value grant assistance for pilot testing tourism concession models with local operators.

? **Activity report** domestic and international knowledge exchange transfer trainings (in-person and/or virtual) to share experiences and lessons on ecotourism, HWC management, tourism concessions, etc.

? **Activity report** workshop on the role of ecotourism in the conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species and contributions towards achievement of sustainable development objectives.

The intent of Output 2.4 is to ensure that ecotourism not only makes a positive contribution to Komodo conservation but also to ensure that there is an improvement in the social and economic welfare of

participating local communities. This will be done by bringing together key local stakeholders such as the BPOLBF, provincial and district governments, park operators and the private sector to synchronize their roles in ecotourism development, particularly in planning, capacity building, knowledge sharing and promoting public awareness.

As the agency entrusted with delivering the integrated tourism plan, coordination with the BPOLBF will be critical. New road infrastructure has the potential to fragment Komodo habitats on Flores if not properly planned. Also, given their mandate they have an important role in coordinating the activities of other government agencies in support of ecotourism. The project will work with the BPOLBF to ensure that the integrated tourism plan supports Komodo conservation on Flores through protection of their habitats, supporting biodiversity friendly community businesses and exploring financing for innovative ecotourism businesses.

Ecotourism development planning and decision-making that considers the sustainability of environmental eco-systems, local cultural heritage, and community-economic improvement is relatively new to Flores. The project will work with local tourism operators in developing best practices and standards in ecotourism. This includes developing and promoting a Flores Ecotourism Code of Practice. The ecotourism code of practice is a means to educate operators and tourists alike about the natural, cultural, historical significance of the tourist destination. The code of practice will contribute to ensuring that destination competitiveness is enhanced and other positive benefits are maximized while the negative impacts are minimized.

Apart from the KNP, the other conservation areas in the landscapes are not well developed as tourist destinations. In connection with implementation of the business plans developed under Output 2.2 for the Komodo NP and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park, technical and low-value grant assistance will be provided for pilot testing tourism concession models with local operators. Particularly for the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park, these models may include; developing campsites, improving the skills of guides, new trekking routes and developing low cost community accommodation.

In order to support on the ground initiatives stakeholder workshops will be held to sensitize stakeholders such as government departments and financial institutions, on the role of ecotourism in the conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species.

Indicative activities under Output 2.4 include:

2.4.1. Supporting the Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Authority (BPOLBF), develop a plan for strengthening Komodo dragon focused ecotourism experiences into the Integrated Tourism and Development Plan for the Komodo National Park and Labuan Bajo.
2.4.2. Deliver capacity building to local tourism operators on sustainability certification and other voluntary standards, human-wildlife conflict management, best practices in ecotourism experiences, gender mainstreaming, waste management, traditional knowledge and cultural heritage.
2.4.3. Working with the local tourism operators, develop and promote a Flores Ecotourism Code of Practice.
2.4.4. In coordination with the BPOLBF and in collaboration with existing initiatives (e.g., coalition of water supply companies), promote increased conservation financing associated with tourism related development and operations in Flores.
2.4.5. In connection with implementation of the business plans developed under Output 2.2 for the Komodo National Park and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park, provide technical and low-value grant assistance for pilot testing tourism concession models with local operators.
2.4.6. Organize and deliver domestic and international knowledge exchange transfer trainings (in-person and/or virtual) to share experiences and lessons on ecotourism, HWC management, tourism concessions, etc.
2.4.7. Convene stakeholder workshops to sensitize stakeholders including the MoEF, Komodo NP, BBKSDA-NTT, local government units, NGOs, private sector, financial institutions, etc. on the role of ecotourism in the conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species and contributions towards achievement of sustainable development objectives.

Component 3: Knowledge management, safeguards management, and monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 3: Improved awareness and knowledge amongst stakeholders through development and knowledge sharing platform, and integrated research center on Komodo dragons and their habitat

Results expected through achievement of Outcome 3 include:

? **Key stakeholder groups? levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding OECMs and threatened species conservation in the project landscapes-seascapes improved**, as measured by results of knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) surveys (disaggregated by women and *Adat* communities), among the following stakeholder groups: (a) subnational governmental stakeholders (provisional target: 50% improvement), (b) Local communities (provisional target: 50% improvement), (c) Private sector (provisional target: 50% improvement)

? **Dissemination of knowledge on Komodo dragon conservation increased,** as measured Online Komodo dragon portal fully integrated in MoEF?s knowledge management system, with 5,000 cumulative visits by the end of the project

? North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation enhanced, as measured by five (5) collaborative initiatives are strengthened or newly established with existing or new partners to advance the knowledge of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the target landscapes-seascapes

The results expected under Outcome 3 will be achieved through the implementation of the following four outputs.

Output 3.1. Safeguard management plans developed and implemented, and a sustainability plan formulated and implementation initiated

Key deliverables:

? Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

? Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), and other safeguard management plans determined necessary

? Project Board meeting minutes

? Project work plans, updated annually

? Sustainability Plan

Building upon the environmental and social risks assessed during the project preparation phase, an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) will be conducted at project inception. The results of the ESIA and the environmental and social management framework (ESMF) developed during the project preparation phase will inform the preparation of an environmental and social management plan (ESMP), an indigenous peoples planning plan (IPP) and other safeguard management plans determined required. Based on M&E feedback from activities completed under Output 3.4, carry out regular reviews and prepare updates of the SESP, ESMP, IPP, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, COVID-19 Action Framework, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, and other safeguards frameworks and management plans as warranted.

The Project Board will also oversee the development and implementation of safeguard management plans. The Project Board will be the primary platform for high-level and strategic decisions and the proposed composition provides for efficient and representative feedback (*see Section VIII: Governance and Management Arrangements*). Annual project review stakeholder workshops will be convened, sharing progress and supporting preparation of the annual work plans, which will be presented to the Project Board for approval.

This output also includes development of a Sustainability Plan for the project, providing a practical framework for facilitating further progress towards achievement of longer-term outcomes and global environmental benefits, as outlined in the project Theory of Change. Implementation of the Sustainability Plan will be initiated during the project?s lifespan, to guide the MoEF and other project stakeholders.

Indicative activities under Output 3.1 include:

3.1.1. Conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the project, develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and other safeguard management plans as warranted.
3.1.2. Based on M&E feedback from activities completed under Output 3.4, carry out regular reviews and prepare updates of the SESP, ESMP, IPP, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, COVID-19 Action Framework, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, and other safeguards frameworks and management plans as warranted.
3.1.3. Convene Project Board meetings, including visits to the project sites in the target landscapes-seascapes.
3.1.4. Organize annual project review stakeholder workshops, sharing progress and supporting preparation of annual work plans.
3.1.5. Deliver regular training on gender mainstreaming, social inclusion, and other social and environmental standards.
3.1.6. Develop and initiate the implementation of the project sustainability plan.

Output 3.2. Knowledge management and communications plan developed and implemented, facilitating adaptive management and upscaling of participatory conservation approaches elsewhere in the country

Key deliverables:

? Knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) surveys made at project inception (baseline) and at the end of the project

? Knowledge management and communications plan

? Online portal to share project results, best practices, and lessons learned

? Knowledge products (e.g., case studies, best practice guidance documents, short videos, etc.)

? Communication posts, including through social media posts (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, TikTok, etc.), print media, radio, local television, etc., and supported by advocacy materials, such as short videos, factsheets, guide books, photo exhibits, etc.

A knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) surveys will be designed and implemented at project inception to evaluate baseline conditions among subnational level governmental stakeholders, local communities, and private sector stakeholders. and CBO representatives. A framework for the KAP surveys is outlined in *Annex 22* (*KAP Survey Framework*) to the *Project Document*; the design and delivery of the surveys will be made during the implementation phase by a service provider recruited through competitive processes.

The provisional end targets of 50% improvement will be assessed after the baseline KAP surveys are completed, and the final versions of the end targets agreed upon. Based upon the findings of the KAP survey, a knowledge management and communications plan will be developed and implemented for the project. Knowledge products, including case studies, best practice guidance documents, short videos, will be developed and disseminated to local, national, regional, and international stakeholders. Resources are allocated under this output to create an online portal, possibly connected with the MoEF?s website, to share best practices from the project, as well as other initiatives involving the conservation of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores.

This output also includes organizing awareness and advocacy campaigns, focused on specific themes and aimed at defined target groups, such as women?s groups, *Adat* communities, through methods identified in the knowledge management and communications plan, e.g., social media (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, TikTok, etc.), print media, radio, local television, etc., and supported by advocacy materials, such as short videos, factsheets, guide books, photo exhibits, etc. In partnership with protected area management entities, local government units, academic institutions, and civil society, the project will support delivery of nature education on biodiversity conservation and promoting citizen science in Flores.

Indicative activities under Output 3.2 include:

3.2.1. Design, administer and interpret baseline and end-of-project knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) surveys, assessing knowledge, attitudes regarding biodiversity conservation in the project landscapes-seascapes.
3.2.2. Based on the results of the baseline KAP survey of this project, develop and oversee the implementation of a knowledge management and communications plan.
3.2.3. Establish and maintain information and knowledge sharing systems for the project, including internet platforms, social media, etc.
3.2.4. In collaboration with the MoEF, create an online portal, possibly connected with the ministry's website, to share best practices from the project, as well as other initiatives involving the conservation of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores.
3.2.5. Organize awareness and advocacy campaigns, focused on specific themes and aimed at defined target groups, such as women?s groups, *Adat* communities, through methods identified in the knowledge management and communications plan, e.g., social media (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, TikTok, etc.), print media, radio, local television, etc., and supported by advocacy materials, such as short videos, factsheets, guide books, photo exhibits, etc.
3.2.6. Collaborate with protected area management entities, local government units, academic institutions, and civil society in delivering nature education on biodiversity conservation and promoting citizen science in Flores.
3.2.7 Advocate the global environmental benefits generated through the project by participating in national, regional and international conferences, workshops, seminars and other events
3.2.8. Develop and disseminate case studies, including lessons learned, on innovative approaches implemented on the project, e.g., integrated landscape-seascape management, establishment of OECMs, community participation, sustainable finance options, species and site conservation, etc.
3.2.9. Produce and promote case studies on women?s role in participatory conservation and resource management.
3.2.10. In collaboration with *Adat* communities and upon obtaining FPIC, document traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation using culturally important methods.

Output 3.3. Increased benefits of innovative conservation measures through scientific partnerships and strengthening of national and international scientific collaboration networks

Key deliverables:

? Two scientific forums to share results of innovative conservation measures associated with the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species

? Study on potential impacts of climate change on the distribution of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes

? Low-value grant support for university graduate level applied analyses of topics that would provide substantive contributions towards the conservation measures being implemented in the target landscapes-seascapes

This output is focused on increasing benefits of research and development through strengthening scientific partnerships with national, regional and international institutions. Apart from learning exchanges, two scientific forums are planned to share results of innovative conservation measures associated with the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species. Certain scientific partners, including domestic and international zoos and scientific institutions are carrying out important work regarding the conservation of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species. The purpose of the forums is to provide a platform for sharing results of innovative conservation measures in the field, including those funded under the proposed project.

The project will support a study on potential impacts of climate change on the distribution of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, contributing towards the development of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks under Output 1.2.

Through a competitive process in partnership with national and international scientific and academic partners, project resources are also allocated for low-value grant support for university graduate level analyses of topics that would provide substantive contributions towards the conservation measures being implemented in the target landscapes-seascapes.

Indicative activities under Output 3.3 include:

3.3.1. Establish and/or strengthen partnerships with domestic scientific institutions on status, genetic diversity, environmental tolerances (including climate change), ecological habitats, of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores.
3.3.2. Organize two scientific forums to share results of innovative conservation measures associated with the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species.
3.3.3. Support a study on potential impacts of climate change on the distribution of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, contributing towards the development of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks under Output 1.2.

3.3.4. Organize knowledge transfer and learning exchanges with international scientific partners.
3.3.5. Through a competitive process in partnership with national and international scientific and academic partners, project resources are also allocated for low-value grant support for university graduate level analyses of topics that would provide substantive contributions towards the conservation measures being implemented in the target landscapes-seascapes.

Output 3.4. Project performance and results monitored and evaluated, and progress and M&E reports produced

Key deliverables:

? Project inception workshop and report

? Project progress reports and other M&E deliverables

? Regular reviews and updates of the SESP, ESMP, IPP, Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Climate and Disaster Screening Report, COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework

? Midterm review report

? Terminal evaluation report

? Final project report

The activities under this output are designed to put in place enabling procedures and protocols to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation. The project inception workshop, to be held within three months of signing of the project document, is a critical milestone on the implementation timeline, providing an opportunity to validate the project document, including the screening of social and environment risks; confirming governance implementation arrangements; assessing changes in relevant circumstances and making adjustments to the project results framework accordingly; verifying stakeholder roles and responsibilities; updating the project risks and agreeing to mitigation measures and responsibilities; and agreeing to the multi-year work plan. An inception workshop report will be prepared and disseminated among the project steering committee members. According to GEF requirements, two independent evaluations will be carried out of the project, a midterm review and terminal evaluation.

Under this output, the implementation of the project safeguard management plans will be monitored and evaluated. These include the ESMP, IPP, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, COVID-19 Action Framework, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, and other safeguards frameworks and management plans. Adaptive management measures will be implemented according to feedback from the M&E activities, and the safeguard management plans will be updated accordingly (Output 3.1).

A prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar crisis) could create challenges for the implementation of the project, i.e., associated with activities involving physical stakeholder workshops, delivering training in the field, convening community meetings, etc. The project will institute adaptive management as needed to reduce the risks of community spread. For example, meetings will be held remotely using virtual platforms as much as possible, health hazard assessments will be required for gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering trainings on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. The SESP includes risks associated with COVID-19, and specific mitigation measures are described in the *COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework* in *Annex 13* to the *Project Document.*

Indicative activities under Output 3.4 include:

3.4.1. Design and convene the project inception workshop and prepare the inception report.
3.4.2. Carry out regular monitoring and evaluation of the GEF core indicators (including the midterm and terminal METT assessments) and other metrics included in the project results framework.
3.4.3. Prepare the GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) and other progress reports.
3.4.4. Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the ESMP, IPP, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, COVID-19 Action Framework, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, and other safeguards frameworks and management plans.
3.4.5. Conduct supervision and learning missions.
3.4.6. Procure and support the independent midterm review (MTR) and terminal evaluation (TE) of the project.
3.4.7. Procure and support the terminal evaluation (TE) of the project.
3.4.8. Prepare the final report for the project, including the PIR for the last year of implementation, the terminal evaluation report, and the management response to the terminal evaluation report.

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

The project is closely aligned with the GEF-7 biodiversity focal area programming directions, including Objective 1 (*Mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes*), Outcome BD 1-1 (*Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors*). The project strategy is underpinned by mainstreaming biodiversity in key development sectors in Flores, particularly related to tourism, and also including agriculture, livestock management, fisheries, and infrastructure development (namely transportation infrastructure). Facilitated by multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, integrated ecosystem management frameworks will be developed for the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes. Such an approach brings multiple stakeholders and multi-sectors together to define an integrated planning exercise for effective conservation and sustainable natural resource uses within the landscapes-seascapes, in particular in production areas (production forests, protection forests, convertible forests and other land and marine uses) outside protected areas. In terms of tourism, the intent (post COVID-19) is to identify appropriate ecologically friendly tourism promotion approaches to maximize experiences, including identification of niche tourism products and enhancing community-based ecotourism opportunities. An integrated landscape-seascape approach will help facilitate the establishment of community-private partnerships for economic business development opportunities, thus, unlocking non-public sources of financing for biodiversity conservations. Area-based conservation will be expanded through establishment of OECMs in these target landscapes-seascapes, the first such OECMs in Indonesia.

The project is also aligned with Outcome 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*) of Objective 2 (*Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species*) under the GEF-7 biodiversity focal area programming directions. The project strategy addresses the direct drivers to protect habitats and species (e.g., human settlements and other development activities, human Komodo conflicts, and rapid tourism expansion) through improving management effectiveness of protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes and enhancing the financial sustainability of protected areas and other area-based conservation measures. Moreover, appropriate economic investments in improving community livelihoods and small-scale community enterprise development will be expected to facilitate reduction of encroachment into Komodo habitat.

The expected results of the project would lead to: (i) biodiversity conservation mainstreamed into the management of terrestrial and marine habitats in Flores through improved incentives mechanisms that encourage private sector and community investment and participation in conservation; and (ii) reduction in the loss of critical biodiversity through adoption of more sustainable economic and environmental-friendly practices.

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

The GEF alternative is predicated on integrated landscape-seascape approaches, bringing stakeholders together to achieve multiple benefits at scale. The business as usual scenario consists of protected areas functioning with limited engagement with communities and production sectors beyond their borders, production sectors working in silos on sector-specific strategies and plans, and local and *Adat* communities disconnected from decision-making processes that affect their livelihoods and well-being. Facilitated by multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, integrated ecosystem management frameworks will be developed that promote broader and more effective conservation outcomes, e.g., establishing corridors to enhance connectivity, mainstreaming biodiversity in key sectors to minimize damage and disruption to biodiversity, safeguarding ecosystem services for long-term provision of livelihoods and resilience for local communities, and expands and diversifies conservation financing.

Establishment of OECMs, the first ones in Indonesia, will provide scale-able models for alternative approaches for area-based conservation that more inclusively involve local communities. The OECMs will also contribute towards strengthening Forest Management Units (FMUs) in terms of protecting and managing high biodiversity areas, and help improve protected area buffer zone management, including more effective management of human-wildlife conflicts and stemming unsustainable practices in the landscapes and seascapes. Importantly, the OECM modality provides an opportunity to involve *Adat* communities in conservation and natural resource management decision-making, with equitable representation in governance structures.

Without the GEF project, it is likely that there will be loss of biodiversity and deterioration of ecosystem services in the Flores landscapes-seascapes, particularly outside protected areas that provide critical habitats for the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species.

There are a number of finance and government-supported instruments available, e.g., Indonesia's Guaranteed Microfinance Programme (KUR), village-owned enterprise (BUMDes), and low-interest loans available through local banks. The GEF alternative focuses on building capacities of community-based organizations and local business enterprises to manage the available funds and develop viable biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business models. Moreover, the project will facilitate strengthened and new linkages with private sector enterprises, governmental programs, initiatives supported by other donors, etc., as well as provide assistance in developing and introducing innovative conservation finance options.

Tourism is a key aspect of the development strategy in Flores. The IN-FLORES project will provide timely support in helping to balance the often competing demands of ensuring conservation of globally significant biodiversity with providing economic opportunities for the local population. The GEF alternative involves engaging with the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority, the Komodo National Park, and other stakeholders to orient tourism development in a direction that ensures conservation of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species, while offering attractive and informative ecotourism experiences and offerings.

The incremental costs of the GEF funds will help enhance science-based management decisions in the target landscapes-seascapes. This includes strengthening monitoring capacities and systems, particularly in marine areas ? a gap that was also highlighted in the 2021 UNESCO assessment of the KNP. Improving the transfer of knowledge, including from existing scientific institutional partners, is an important aspect of the project strategy. For instance, incorporating information on potential climate change impacts to the habitats of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species into the integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the target landscapes-seascapes, will enable more effective wildlife management at scale, rather than focusing on individual protected areas.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

The project will generate multiple global environmental benefits. Threatened wildlife species, including the iconic Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*; IUCN Red List: Endangered EN), as well as the Flores Hawk-eagle (*Nisaetus floris*; IUCN Red List: Critically Endangered CR), Yellow-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*; IUCN Red List: CR), and other endangered marine and terrestrial species will be safeguarded through improving the management effectiveness of 40,068 ha of terrestrial protected areas and 121,829 ha of marine protected areas. The cumulative area of terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness is broken down across the following five protected areas: Komodo National Park, Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, Riung Nature Reserve, Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve, and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Area. The cumulative area of marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness is broken down across the following three protected areas: Komodo National Park, Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Area, and a 925 ha part of the core zone of the Sawu Sea Marine National Park.

The project will facilitate improved management of 275,946 ha of landscapes outside protected areas to benefit biodiversity, through establishment of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in key biodiversity areas (KBAs) through community-managed conservation corridors, improved buffer zone management, and sustainable forest management practices. Moreover, 300 ha of

degraded forest and grassland ecosystems will be rehabilitated to further enhance connectivity and improve biodiversity conservation across the two target landscapes-seascapes on Flores Island.

Improved management and restoration of degraded habitats in the Flores are estimated to result in a co-benefit of 3.383 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent of lifetime direct greenhouse gas emissions mitigated, through increased carbon sequestration and emissions avoided over a period of 20 years.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

Innovativeness: Given the multitude of threats to natural systems in the 21st century, such as the ongoing degradation of ecosystems, increased competition for land and marine resources, and negative impacts of climate change, there is growing consensus multifunctional landscapes-seascapes can address the cross-sector linkages between agriculture, nature conservation and economic development is required for sustainable development. The project will strengthen management for globally threatened species and their habitat using a landscape-seascape approach by developing other area conservation measures (OECMs) that are integrated within two landscapes and seascapes. By extending conservations measures beyond the protected area network using OECMs a range of positive conservation outcomes can be generated such as; conserving important ecosystems, habitats and wildlife corridors and maintaining ecosystem functions and securing ecosystem services. Extending conservation measures outside of the protected area network will also contribute to the GOI national and international biodiversity conservation targets.

OECMs may include lands that may not have biodiversity as a primary goal but are nevertheless managed to include long-term biodiversity outcomes such as contributions from government lands, village lands, Adat communities? lands and privately owned lands which would allow for the inclusion of groups that are not traditionally involved in biodiversity conservation. OECMs are an opportunity to recognize *de facto* effective long-term conservation that is taking place outside currently designated protected areas, under a range of governance and management regimes, implemented by a diverse set of actors. As such, it provides an opportunity for stakeholders (including traditional authorities, government, business owners and conservation agencies) to collaborate to find mutually beneficial solutions to biodiversity preservation and restoration.

Integral to the project is the design of new funding strategies such as tourism generated revenues or private-community partnerships to support biodiversity friendly businesses. The design of the livelihood and community enterprise activities will be developed to ensure a balance between conservation and livelihood improvement

Sustainability: Sustainability of landscape-seascape planning and management processes will be enhanced through the formation of two multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape platforms, involving local government, national agencies and institutions, NGOs, the private sector and others at the landscape level. NGO networks will be called upon for their support to community projects and landscape planning processes, and technical assistance will be engaged through government, NGOs, universities, academic institutes and other institutions. Creating new networks will establish channels of communication, which stakeholders can draw upon over the long-run. Targeting the protection of Komodo dragons and other globally threatened species allows for the various types of government, private sector and community actions to be catalyzed to advance multiple global environmental and local development goals in the same geographic space.

Financial sustainability will be promoted by ensuring that community based organizations and particularly women?s groups have developed the ?soft skills? during the life of the project to manage and finance their biodiversity friend businesses once the project ends. In developing the biodiversity community enterprises, one of the selection criteria for project eligibility will also address sustainability. This will ensure that only projects that have taken sustainability into account will be funded. Part of the project itself is to develop innovative approaches to access financing for biodiversity friendly businesses, which they cannot currently do due to a lack of capacity. Successful initiatives will then be replicated or up-scaled and information will be disseminated to policy developers.

Investing in organizations and community based enterprises during project implementation, and sharing knowledge on organizational practices, will lead to professionalization of organizations over the longer-term. It is anticipated that one of the effects of the project will be to create greater organizational skills and capacities, which community-based entities can apply once the project ends. This will allow alternative livelihood projects to leverage support from private sector stakeholders, such as: banks, wholesalers, impact investment groups, or tourism agencies.

The two landscape-seascape multi-stakeholder coordination platforms and the OECM level governance committees will need funding to continue operations. During the course of the project, funding models will be developed to ensure that financial architecture and infrastructure is in place to avoid the shock of stakeholders suddenly having to take on the full role and responsibilities once a project ends. The most realistic funding model is likely to be a hybrid system that combines government funding for example, from ?green budgets? at the district and village levels, ecosystem services, fees from ecotourism activities and donations from private sector operators that have a stake in protecting biodiversity.

Social sustainability will be promoted through strengthening of community based institutions, organizations as well as individuals that will manage the OECMs for the long-term. The OECM framework creates an enabling environment for communities with HBVAs, or living next to protected areas to realize the potential socio-economic benefits that may come with preserving ecosystem services. The skills that have been developed through the course of the project such as planning, conflict resolution, monitoring and budgeting will ensure that the OECM level governance forums that have been put into place during the project will have the capacity to continue once the project comes to an end. Continuous monitoring of conservation outcomes will be critical to ensuring community ownership. This will allow communities not only to record their successes but also learn from their failures. Engaging communities to actualize the socioeconomic benefits related to their land will encourage better stewardship of land and the associated biodiversity.

Potential for scaling up: The IN-FLORES project will be Indonesia?s first initiative in developing OECMs in terrestrial areas. The new evidence-based and on-the-ground conservation measures of the project will work through the institutional structure and national and local program/policies of the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE), which is responsible for biodiversity conservation in Indonesia. This means it has great potential for scaling-up as well as broader adoption across Indonesia, be it by the MoEF, other related ministries and government entities, or additional concerned parties. The development and application of biodiversity-friendly guidelines in forestry, tourism, fisheries, agriculture and other-related economic activities can help promote new models that can be applied in other locations as well. The project will also create several outputs that facilitate scaling-up or replication of the project through dissemination of key findings or lessons-learned workshops. The replication and scaling up strategy to be developed will assess sustainable financial and institutional arrangements for scaling up and develop a best practice manual to help promote uptake of the OECM approach in other parts of the country.

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1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

See map and geo-coordinates included 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.

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

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

A stakeholder analysis was undertaken during project preparation to identify key stakeholders, consult with them regarding their interests in the project and define their roles and responsibilities during project implementation. Based on these analyses, a *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (*Annex 8* to *Project Document*) has been developed to guide the implementation team.

The project strategy is built upon the principle of multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral collaboration, and promotes genuine participation of local communities. Stakeholder consultation is required throughout, and a transparent project-level grievance redress process is freely available.

The *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* also includes a description of the project?s grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and information on UNDP?s Accountability Mechanism. The *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* is an integral part of the project design, will be communicated to project stakeholders during the inception workshop and referenced in each of the terms of reference developed for implementation of project activities. A list of key project stakeholders and their expected role in the project is presented in *Project Document Table 3* below.

Project Document Table 3: Project stakeholders

Stakeholders	**Expected role in the project**
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	

Stakeholders	Expected role in the project
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)	The MoEF, through the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE), will be the Implementing Partner (Executing Agency) for the project. The Director General of KSDAE will serve as the executive function on the Project Board, chairing the board meetings. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established in the Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation (KKH) in KSDAE. The Director of KKH will be the National Project Director, having overall responsibility of the project and facilitating collaboration among other directorates and departments of the ministry. The PMU will include a Project Manager, who is also Deputy Director of the KKH, who will be responsible to oversee the day-to-day operations of the project. Representatives of the KKH will participate in the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms for the two target landscapes-seascapes, and be closely involved in the project activities. The MoEF is also one of the project?s governmental co-financing partners.
GEF Agency	
UNDP	The UNDP will serve as the GEF Agency for the project, with the Deputy Resident Representative acting as Development Partner function on the Project Board, ensuring global environmental benefits are generated as planned. The UNDP will also deliver project assurance, overseeing the effective and efficient implementation of the project. And the UNDP is one of the project?s co-financing partners.
Local and *Adat* Communities	
Local and *Adat* Communities	The local and *Adat* communities in the target landscapes-seascapes are among the primary project beneficiaries. Based on 2021 demographic data, there are 31,872 people living in the 21 villages that have been designated for potential interventions, including establishment of OECMs. The estimated 2,500 direct beneficiaries in the project are mainly from these villages (other direct beneficiaries include management and staff of PA management entities). Local and *Adat* communities will be represented on the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms established for the two target landscapes-seascapes, and will have a leading role in the community-based OECM governance committees/mechanisms under Output 1.3. It is expected that at least one OECM will be established on *Adat* land so they will be leading the management of the OECM. Local and *Adat* communities will have opportunities to be involved in the biodiversity-friendly livelihood activities under Component 2 particularly Outputs 2.3 as well as the nature education and awareness raising events in Component 3.
Other national ministries and entities	

Stakeholders	Expected role in the project
Natural Resources Conservation Agency-East Nusa Tenggara (BBKSDA-NTT)	The BBKSDA-NTT is one of the key stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project. The agency is responsible for the national level protected areas in NTT Province, including the following ones located in the target landscapes-seascapes: Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, Riung Nature Reserve, Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve, and the Tujuh Belas Pulau (17 Islands) Nature Recreation Park. The North Flores Landscape-Seascape Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be set up at the BBKSDA-NTT office in Riung. They will be heavily involved in all three components of the project. Through governmental co-financing contributions, the BBKSDA-NTT will nominate a Landscape-Seascape Director and Gender-Social Inclusion Focal Point. GEF resources will cover the North Landscape-Seascape Coordinator, Landscape-Seascape Assistant, and Community Mobilizer. Representatives of the BBKSDA-NTT will participate in the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms that are to be setup in Outputs 1.1, be involved in the development of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks in Out 1.2 and help facilitate collaboration with other stakeholders in the target landscapes-seascapes. The PA?s under the BBKSDA-NTT be involved in the establishment of OECMs with neighboring communities, e.g., through wildlife corridors, improved buffer zone management, etc. The PA?s will be benefit from improved management and monitoring capacities, as well as strengthened financial sustainability under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2.
Komodo National Park (KNP)	The KNP is one of the key stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project. Based on the baseline METT assessment, the KNP has 65 permanent and 56 temporary staff. The West Flores Landscape-Seascape Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be set up at the KNP Management Office in Labuan Bajo. Through governmental co-financing contributions, the KNP will nominate a Landscape-Seascape Director and Gender-Social Inclusion Focal Point. GEF resources will cover the West Landscape-Seascape Coordinator, Landscape-Seascape Assistant, and Community Mobilizer. Representatives of the KNP will participate in the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, be involved in the development of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks, and help facilitate collaboration with other stakeholders in the target landscapes-seascapes, including the West Manggarai District Government under Output 1.2. The KNP will also be involved in the establishment of OECMs with neighboring communities, e.g., through wildlife corridors, improved buffer zone management, etc under Output 1.3. The KNP will benefit from improved management and monitoring capacities, as well as strengthened financial sustainability under Output 2.2.

Stakeholders	Expected role in the project
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)	The MMAF is responsible for the management of the Sawu Sea Marine Protected Area, which partly extends into the West Flores project landscape-seascape. The project will engage with the Kupang-based National Marine Conservation Center, an entity of MMAF based in NTT Province that oversees the management of the Sawu Sea MPA. A representative of the Kupang National Marine Conservation Center will be invited to participate on the multi-stakeholder coordination platform for the West Flores landscape-seascape to be set up under Output 1.1. The center will also be engaged in the development of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks, help facilitate collaboration with Marine and Fishery Agency of NTT Province and the fishery agencies in three districts, involved in capacity building activities, and strengthened engagement with local and *Adat* communities.
Other ministries	
Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes-PDTT)	Kemendes-PDTT will provide support in terms of capacity building program for village government, village mentoring program. They are responsible for formulating policy and regulations to support the Village Fund that is allocated by the central government. This will be a potential source funding under Output 2.3 to support livelihood and business models. Also, they will support community business development through village business unit (BUMDES) and Village Tourism Program under Outputs 2.3 and 2.4.
Ministry of Cooperative, Micro, Small, Medium Size Enterprises (Koperasi, UMKM)	The Ministry will support community business development especially in accessing business capital. They will provide capacity building for community entrepreneurship development under Outputs 2.3 and 2.4.
Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR)	Collaboration with PUPR is important to ensure that they integrate ecological considerations into their infrastructure development program. This is to ensure that planned road construction does not fragment Komodo dragon habitats. The Ministry will collaborate with the project under Outputs 1.2 and 1.4.
Provincial and Local Government Units	

Stakeholders	Expected role in the project
Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Authority (BPOLBF)	Under Output 2.4, the BPOLBF will collaborate with the project on strengthening ecotourism experiences into the Integrated Tourism Development Plan for the Komodo National Park and Labuan Bajo, as well as developing capacities of local tourism operators, and expanding conservation finance in the region. Representatives of BPOLBF will also be invited to participate in the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms proposed under Output 1.1 of the project. BPOLBF is also one of the project?s co-financing partners.
NTT Environmental Forest Agency, and Forest Management Units	The NTT Environmental Forest Agency is responsible for the management and restoration of forest resources in NTT Province. The agency also oversees Forest Management Units (FMUs) in NTT, including the five located in the target landscapes-seascapes: FMU I West Manggarai, FMU II Manggarai, FMU III East Manggarai, FMU IV Ngada, FMU V Nagekeo. As one of the main land managers, the FMUs will have an important role to play in the protection of HBVAs, including Komodo dragons for the long-term. The agency will be a member of the of multi-stakeholder coordination platform in each of the landscapes under Output 1.1. It is expected that OECMs will be established in their area of operations under Output 1.3. To achieve this however, it will be important to strengthen their technical and financial capacity under Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 and 2.3.
NTT Provincial Government	Provides overall policy support to ensuring the success of the project. Their role will be important for ensuring the long-term sustainability of the two landscape platforms, particularly under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2.
Provincial Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), NTT	The Provincial Bappeda will be a member of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms under Output 1.1 as they have a key role to play in program coordination among provincial agencies within NTT provincial government. This will allow them to facilitate integration of biodiversity conservation in the NTT province development plan under Output 1.2. Under Output 2.1 Bappeda will support the development of financial strategies for each of the three districts in the project landscapes, in line with the environmental and socioeconomic development priorities of the districts. In collaboration with Finance Agency, allocate budge to support program implementation in related agencies. Also, under Output 2.4 they will work with Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Authority (BPOLBF) in coordinating programs and fundraising.
District Development Planning Agencies (Bappeda)	The district level Bappedas in the four districts in the target landscapes-seascapes include West Manggarai, East Manggarai, Ngada and Nagekeo. They will be members of the multi-stakeholder coordination platform under Output 1.1 (West Mangarai in the West Coordination Platform and East Manggarai, Nagekeo and Ngada in the Northern landscape) as they have a key role to play in program coordination among district agencies. Each Bappeda will facilitate the integration of biodiversity conservation into their respective district?s development plan under Output 1.2. Under Output 2.1 Bappeda will support the development of financial strategies in line with the environmental and socioeconomic development priorities of the districts. Similar to the Provincial Bappeda, the district Bappedas will coordinate with the BPOLBF on programs and fundraising under Output 2.4.

Stakeholders	Expected role in the project
District Tourism Agencies	There are Tourism Agencies in each of the three project districts: West Manggarai, East Manggarai and Ngada. Participation in the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms under Output 1.1 will allow them to coordinate with a range of stakeholders. They will work with tourism business associations to develop tourism concession guidelines under Output 2.2 and under Output 2.4 work with the BPOLBF on tourism plans and an Ecotourism Code of Practice.
The district agency of Village Development and Women Empowerment	They agency will work with village governments and communities to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into project activities. They will work with women?s empowerment programs and capacity building under Outputs 1.1. In particular, support the development of sex-disaggregated data and appreciation for gender issues that would make it easier to plan and evaluate for gender-based improvements. Under Output 2.3 they will work with the project to ensure that there is training for women's groups, youth organizations, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups in topic such as financial management for business development.
Village Governments	The village governments will bring together local leaders (*Adat,* religious, youth, and women) to build support for the project. As some of the OECMs will be on community lands, the village government will take a lead role in identifying the location of the OECMs in the community under Output 1.3. In developing the community based businesses, under Output 2.3, the village governments will facilitate trainings and identification of possible businesses. The villages will play an important role in ensuring sustainability once the project ends by allocating budgets to support the OECMs for the long term. In addition, the village planning process will be an entry point to integrating gender into the village programs which is part of Output 1.1.
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	

Stakeholders	Expected role in the project
NGOs	There are several opportunities for national and local NGOs to be involved in the project, e.g., participating in multi-stakeholder coordination platforms under Output 1.1, providing inputs to the intersectoral ecosystem management frameworks, facilitating the screening and establishment of OECMs in Output 1.3, participating in biodiversity monitoring and surveys under Output 1.4 arranging public awareness events, providing capacity building, delivering training to local communities on sustainable livelihood options under Output 2.3. For direct execution of specific project activities, NGOs will be invited through competitive bidding processes. Some of the active NGOs in the target landscapes-seascapes are described below. The Komodo Survival Program (KSP): The foundation was established in 2007 and is specifically dedicated to research and conservation of Komodo dragons in the Komodo National Park and on Flores Island. KSP has 7 staff that conduct research on the Komodo and work with local communities on addressing human-wildlife conflicts. The organization is assisted by 2 advisers with extensive experience in Komodo dragon conservation. Their programming work is supported by a number of overseas organizations such as the Zoological Gardens and Conservation Organizations, including the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Hong Kong, and Chester Zoo. Burung Indonesia: Burung Indonesia has been working in Flores since 1997. The organization?s ?Sustainable and Integrated Management of Mbeliling Forest? program is strengthening the conservation and sustainable livelihood capacity of Conservation Development Groups members in 27 villages surrounding the forest area with funding from DANIDA. Burung Indonesia has been working in Mbeliling (including Warloka Village, Golo Mori Village, Nangabere Village) since 2007. Burung Indonesia also supports BBKSDA-NTT?s to survey bird populations including the Flores hawk-eagle and the Yellow crested cockatoo on Flores island. In addition, there are two local NGOs that are already working in certain villages in the project location: The Komodo Indonesia Lestari Foundation (Yakines) based in Labuan Bajo has worked in Golo Mori and Nangabere villages on sustainable agriculture issues. Finally, Justice, Peace, and Integrity of Creation SVD Ruteng has worked in the Pota area and its surroundings for community economic development and sustainable natural resource management.
Adat Organizations	
AMAN (*Adat* Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago - *Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara*)	AMAN will be invited to be a member of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms under Output 1.1 providing advice to the project on *Adat* communities in Flores and on the FPIC process under Output 1.1. They may contribute to supporting efforts to developing OECMs on *Ada*t lands under Output 1.3. AMAN will work with the project in identifying other *Adat* communities that may be living in the project area.
Scientific Institutes	

Stakeholders	Expected role in the project
Scientific Institutes	There are several scientific institutes that will be engaged in the project. Some examples include the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Nusa Cendana University, Tourism Polytechnic El Commodus, and the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums. These stakeholders will be invited to provide inputs, as well as execute specific activities through competitive bidding process, e.g., for the developing biodiversity guidelines (Output 1.2), delivering training on emerging monitoring and biodiversity survey approaches (Output 1.4), organizing learning exchanges (Output 2.1), participating in scientific forums (Output 3.3), conducting a study on the potential impacts of climate change on globally threatened species in the target landscapes-seascapes (Output 3.3), and carrying out an analysis of the risks and opportunities associated with captive breeding of Komodo dragon and other species (Output 3.3).

South-south cooperation (SSTrC): The project will connect with similar country projects based on similar approaches to share resources combined and collective knowledge management products, and to facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[1].

In addition, to bring the voice of Indonesia to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on wildlife conservation. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on innovative conservation initiatives in geopolitical, social, and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Indonesia.

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[1] https://panorama.solutions/en

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Indonesia has made significant strides towards closing the gender inequality gap and contributing to development. In 2019, Indonesia?s Human Development Index (HDI) value was 0.718, with the ranking of 107 out of 189 countries and territories.[1] The 2019 HDI value for Indonesia illustrates a more than 37.3% increase from the 1990 HDI value. The improved HDI is evidence of the progress the country has made towards increasing life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, and gross national income (GNI) per capita over that period.

The Gender Development Index (GDI) for Indonesia in 2019 was 0.940, an increase from 0.8942 in 2010. The Government of Indonesia has taken numerous steps in the last decade to further gender equality through legislation, resulting in Indonesia receiving a gender inequality index (GII) value of 0.480 and a ranking of 121 out of 162 countries in 2019.

There remain considerable gaps in Indonesia with respect to gender quality and women?s empowerment. For instance, female participation in the labor market is 53.1%, compared to 81.9% for men.[2] Gender equality in Flores is lagging behind national trends on a number of fronts. For example, there is currently no implementation plan at the district level for gender mainstreaming in the three districts that were consulted. Policies related to gender mainstreaming in the environmental and forestry sectors are not understood by most of the staff and structural employees in the district. In addition, most respondents felt that the Presidential Instruction on gender has not yet been implemented. As a result data disaggregated by sex is inconsistent; there is a lack of policies that specifically accommodate gender mainstreaming; weak gender responsive budgeting and the lack of women's participation in the development planning process.

At the community level, the lack of participation by women was apparent in the community consultations held during the project preparation phase. Some of the women indicated that they could not participate because they were not invited to meetings. Others stated that the only women with social positions were given the opportunity to participate. Another issue is the level of understanding of the role of women in decision-making. More often than not village level decision-making is left to men. These differences are important to consider when implementing initiatives and interventions, such as social forestry programs. Without accommodations and safeguards for gender in place, promoting interventions may be susceptible to elite capture and further marginalization of women and other community members. Moreover, having women?s participation in governance is critical to achieving both forest sustainability and gender equality.

Gender equality and women?s empowerment considerations have been integrated into the indicative project activities. Of particular importance for the project is the influences of gender differences and inequalities on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the ways in which these differences and inequalities influence how women and men in selected sites are affected by biodiversity policies, planning and programming. The project will ensure equal opportunities for women and men to participate in decision-making. Steps will be taken to ensure that women?s needs and interests are taken into account in governance arrangements set up by the communities, including encouraging women to actively participate in community meetings and platforms that discuss project activities. This is particularly important for Outcome 1.3 in the establishment of OECMs. The designation of OECMs

may affect how the natural resource base is used and may in turn affect how women use the natural resources such as collecting firewood, fodder, food items and other non-timber forest products.

Outcome 2 focuses on the development of alternative new economic models and nature-supportive livelihood activities for financial sustainability. To ensure that women have equal access to conservation finance instruments, under Output 2.3 there is targeted training for women's groups, youth organizations, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups on topics such as financial management, marketing, sustainable certification and skills training. The training will be critical to ensuring women or women?s groups can access the low-value grant assistance for community-based organizations and business enterprises for strengthening and/or initiating the biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises in Output 2.3. Attention will be given to how the businesses are gender-responsive and factor in impacts on women?s time and energy expenditure give their multiple roles in the household and in farming or small business activities.

Under Output 3.1 the project will develop gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation plans, along with gender theory of change and participatory feedback loops. This will help ensure that gender-transformative approaches identified during project design are being implemented. In addition under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 there will be opportunities to share the lessons learned on gender mainstreaming from the project.

More information on gender mainstreaming is included in *Annex 11* (*Gender Analysis and Action Plan*) to the *Project Document*. Specific gender equality and women?s empowerment. The Safeguards Officer will oversee the implementation of the gender action plan.

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[1] Human Development Report 2020, UNDP.

[2] Ibid.

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.

There is increasing interest among private entities, be it banks, corporations or small businesses to join global conservation financing efforts as reflected in their growing participation in a number of emerging partnerships and platforms that focus on biodiversity and natural capital. Financial contributions by the private sector towards the protection of biodiversity has the potential to make a significant contribution to global biodiversity financing. Non-traditional allies like corporations can be very effective partners in biodiversity conservation efforts. The private sector has land, resources and people that can be deployed to achieve meaningful conservation outcomes in the Flores landscapes-seascapes.

Some of the key private sector enterprises and associations that will be engaged during project implementation include Indonesian Tourist Guide Association (HPI), Association of the Indonesian Tours and Travel Agencies (Asita), Indonesia Hotel and Restaurant Association (PHRI), Torong Padang Community-based Travel Group, Bank BRI, Bank BNI, and Bank NTT. Since the tourism industry is composed of various interdependent companies, for example tour operators, food and drink suppliers transportation companies and hotels, engagement with these associations will provide an entry point for the project to address sustainability in the tourism value chain.

Indeed, the associations maybe be a good entry point into addressing sustainability issues since intersectoral linkages between Labuan Bajo?s tourism industry and other economic sectors are weak. Most tourism businesses buy produce from local sellers but not from local farmers, because there are weak ties between Labuan Bajo?s market places and Flores? agricultural sector. Only a very roughly estimated 30 per cent of agricultural products sold are actually coming from the island. Accordingly, leakage in the food supply chain is high. Fish from the fish market on the other hand is primarily provided by Komodo fishing communities.[1] In addition, as discussed below, under component 2 of the project, there will be activities to support business management and biodiversity friendly businesses. These activities are possible entry points into addressing issues of sustainable food value chains.

As a premium tourist destination, Labuan Bajo is also facing periodic water shortages Labuan Bajo is water scarce with clear wet and dry seasons and an average rainfall of 1500 mm/year. The majority of residents primarily buy bottled water for drinking, usually purchasing 20L refillable bottles from local water vendors or larger suppliers.[2] Other residents boil their water before drinking it. Sources of

water for purposes other than drinking include piped water from the Municipal Water Supply Company (PDAM). Companies such as AMANDAVA, Danone-Aqua and Air Ruteng supply mineral water to restaurants and hotels in Labuaan Bajo. The project can work with these companies along with PDAM to improve water security in Labuan Bajo for all stakeholders by building more effective collaboration in water supply planning to ensure equal distribution of water supply for communities and for tourism services.

As discussed elsewhere in the proposal, the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority (BPOLBF) has the mandate to integrate all infrastructure development in West Mangarai. During the project inception period discussions were held with BPOLBF regarding development plans to ensure that they did not disturb environmentally sensitive areas. Once the project begins the BPOLBF will be the principal entry point to discuss transportation and other infrastructure issues. Other national and international private sector stakeholders will be engaged through the activities described below.

The activities planned under Outcome 2 will support the active engagement of the private sector in supporting economic models that encourage species conservation practices and partnering with local communities in support of community based ecotourism and related livelihood improvement efforts. As well, the private sector will be represented in the stakeholder coordination platforms (Output 1.1) along with government, NGOs and communities which will ensure that conservation outcomes are being achieved through good governance, sound design and planning, and effective management schemes.

Long-term financing for biodiversity conservation is always a concern given limited government finances. The development of innovative financial models Output 2.1 will be important for the implementation of the on the ground activities in Outputs 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4. For example, there are a number of innovative financial models from the BIOFIN analysis for biodiversity conservation that may be deployed in this project. Another source of funding is from the BPDLH which manages Environmental Funds in Indonesia to support environmental protection, environmentally friendly economic activities and GHG reductions. The project will work with the Agency to explore opportunities for additional funding for the activities under this output and outputs 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4. Along with the Komodo Dragon Strategic Action Plan (SRAK), there is an opportunity to develop business frameworks for conservation and sustainable management across the North and West Flores landscape-seascapes that promote innovative tools, practices, and financing instruments. The Output 2.3 will support the promotion of community biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises to avoid biodiversity loss and lead to natural resources use sustainability. This Output will also provide technical and low-value grant assistance for community-based organizations and business enterprises for strengthening and/or initiating the biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises included in the business plans.

The capacity building under Output 2.3 will contribute to stakeholders? capability to sustain activities and positive social-ecological impacts. To ensure that women have equal access to conservation finance instruments, under Output 2.3 there is targeted training for women's groups, youth organizations, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups on topics such as financial management, marketing, sustainable certification and skills training. Enhancing institutional capacity at the village or site level for managing natural resources or initiating alternative community-based sustainable livelihood strategies will open up new opportunities for leveraging support from the private sector.

Given the ever-growing importance of tourism to the socio-economic development of Flores, Output 2.4 is focused on ecotourism development to ensure that it not only makes a positive contribution to Komodo conservation but also to ensure that there is an improvement in the social and economic welfare of participating local communities. As a premium tourist destination there is a need to ensure that local communities have a role in the sector and not be pushed out by larger operators. The project will bring together key local stakeholders such as the BPOLBF, provincial and district governments, park operators and the private sector to synchronize their roles in ecotourism development, particularly in planning, capacity building, knowledge sharing and promoting public awareness.

As noted elsewhere, the project is designed to strengthen conservation measures beyond the protected area network. But this does not mean neglecting the importance of the role of the Komodo National Park and the other conservation areas play in the landscape-seascapes. They will be supported with capacity building and some financial resources to strengthen the connectivity in the landscape and increase their contribution to the local economy. In connection with implementation of the business plans developed under Output 2.2 for the Komodo NP and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park, technical and low-value grant assistance will be provided for pilot testing tourism concession models with local operators. Particularly for the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park, these models may include; developing campsites, improving the skills of guides, new trekking routes and developing low cost community accommodation.

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[1] Stefanie Remmer. 2017.Tourism Impacts in Labuan Bajo Swiss Contact, https://www.swisscontact.org

[2] Dr Ni Made Utami Dwipavanti. 2021. How can improving inclusive water, sanitation and hygiene enhance Labuan Bajo as a tourism destination? Practice Note ? July 2021 https://www.watercentre.org

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):

The identified risks that could affect the implementation and results of the project are described in the risk register in *Annex 5* to the *Project Document*, along with proposed mitigation measures and recommended risk owners who would be responsible to manage the risks during the project implementation phase. The social and environmental risks that were assessed as part of the *Social and Environmental Screening Procedure* (SESP) are also consolidated into the risk register. The SESP (see *Annex 4* to the *Project Document*) was finalized during the PPG phase, as required by UNDP?s Social and Environmental Standards (SES). The SESP identified fourteen (14) risks for this project that could have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards, ten rated moderate, three substantial and one rated high. Therefore, the overall SESP risk categorization for the project is High. The safeguard principles triggered by these risks include Principle 1 on Human Rights, 2 Gender equality and women?s empowerment, and 3 Accountability. The Safeguards standards triggered are Standard 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; Standard 2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks; Standard 3. Community Health, Safety and Security; Standard 4. Cultural Heritage; Standard 5. Displacement and Resettlement; Standard 6. Indigenous Peoples; Standard 7. Labour and Working Conditions; and Standard 8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency.

In accordance with UNDP?s SES guidelines, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed for this high risk project during the project preparation phase (see *Annex 10* to the *Project Document*). The ESMF incorporates the following frameworks: Biodiversity Conservation Action Framework, Livelihood Action Framework; and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework. This ESMF is supported by:

? Stakeholder Engagement Plan including a description of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address concerns raised by affected stakeholders from the project (see *Annex 8* to the *Project Document*);

? Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (see *Annex 11* to the *Project Document*);

? Climate and Disaster Screening Report (see *Annex 12* to the *Project Document*); and

? Covid-19 Analysis and Action Framework (see *Annex 13* to the *Project Document*).

This ESMF sets out the additional safeguards measures that apply to the project during the inception phase, including but not limited to: (i) the completion of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, in connection with the *Integrated Ecosystem Management Frameworks* developed under Outcome 1.2; (ii) the completion of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to further assess potential risks

and impacts due to project activities; and (iii) the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) including identified management measures as required based on the SESA and ESIA.

The project will adhere to UNDP SES Guidance Note Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) was developed during the project preparation phase and incorporated into the ESMF, to provide guidance on processes and responsibilities for assessing and managing risks associated with *Adat* communities. Specific project-related risks to *Adat* communities will be further assessed as part of the SESA, ESIA, and the OECMs that are planned to be established under Outcome 1.3. Required management measures, including the development of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and Livelihood Action Plan will be developed during project implementation. In accordance with Standard 6, project activities that could adversely affect the existence, value, use or enjoyment of indigenous lands, resources or territories shall not be conducted unless agreement has been achieved through the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). Culturally appropriate consultation will be carried out with the objective of achieving agreement and FPIC will be ensured on any matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories (whether titled or untitled to the people in question) and traditional livelihoods of *Adat* communities. FPIC will occur prior to commencing activities with potential impacts (positive or not) on Adat communities, including a go/no-go option with respect to the proposed intervention.

The development of the SESA, the IPP and ESMP will involve public consultation and public disclosure. The implementation of the ESMP and other safeguards frameworks and management plans will be overseen by the Project Safeguards Officer and monitored throughout the duration of the project.

The project activities, including those of the co-financing partners, do not entrail physical displacement of local and *Adat* communities. No project activities that could result in reduced access to land or resources or that could provide livelihoods restoration support for economically displaced communities can commence until the SESA, ESIA, ESMP, IPP, and other safeguards management plans, as deemed required, have been completed and approved and the identified management measures are put in place.

Per the ESMF, the project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be established during the first year of project implementation and further detailed in the ESMP.

Consistent with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES), namely Standard 1 (SES S1) on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, project activities in or near environmentally sensitive areas require an abundance of caution. Overall, the project is expected to result

in major long term positive impacts for biodiversity conservation and socio-economic benefits to Indonesia through more effective conservation and sustainable management practices, improved engagement of local and *Adat* communities in conservation and improved flows of benefits from sustainable livelihood activities and ecosystem services. Through the implementation of the ESMF and the subsequent ESMP, the project therefore will closely manage, avoid or mitigate the indicated social and environmental risks. The *Integrated Ecosystem Management Frameworks* (Output 1.2)*, Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)* (Output 1.3), *Restoration Plans of Degraded Komodo dragon Forest Habitats* (Output 1.3), *Financial and Business Development Frameworks* (Output 2.1), *Protected Area Business Plans* (Output 2.2), and *Business Plans for Livelihood and Business Ventures* (Output 2.3) will prepared in line with the requirements of UNDP SES S1 and will be reviewed and cleared by UNDP prior to initiating any field interventions. The IPP will also ensure the *Business Plans for Livelihood and Business Ventures* (Output 2.3) and other activities involving *Adat* communities will also ensure compliance with SES S4, S5, S6 and S7.

The rapidly growing tourism sector is described as one of the key threats to biodiversity in Flores, and the project strategy is predicated on mitigating the associated risks of unsustainable development through effective mainstreaming conservation across the key production sectors in Flores, including tourism. Under Output 1.1, the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority will be an important member of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms. The integrated ecosystem management frameworks developed in Output 1.2 will include measures on sustainable ecotourism in Flores, and mainstreaming guidelines will be prepared to help direct developers and operators. Ecotourism based livelihood ventures will likely be part of the community-driven OECMs in Output 1.3 and piloted in Output 2.3. Strengthening tourism concessions between protected areas and operators is an important part of the financial sustainability of the PA system in Flores and is incorporated in Outputs 2.1 and 2.4. Under Output 2.4, the project will also be working closely with the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority in ensuring that biodiversity safeguards are an integral part of tourism development plans. The project will also work with local operators in the development of an Ecotourism Code of Conduct for Flores. And the Knowledge Management and Communications Plan under Output 3.2 will include actions on disseminating best practices and increasing awareness regarding sustainable tourism development.

As outlined in the *Climate and Disaster Risk Screening* (see *Annex 12* to the *Project Document*), the project landscapes are susceptible to a number of climate and disaster hazards, including cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes, coastal flooding, extreme heat, and volcanic eruptions. The project will implement a series of measures to mitigate the risks associated with climate and disaster hazards on outcome/service delivery, consistent with the requirements and guidelines outlined in UNDP SES Standard 2 on *Climate and Disaster Risks*. Implementation of integrated landscape approaches on the project reduces climate and disaster risks, through increased awareness on the value of safeguarding environmentally sensitive areas. The project will involve high-level policy makers and advocate for mainstreaming conservation and management for generating co-benefits for ecosystems and their services, including strengthening resilience to catastrophic events such as flooding and landslides, and negative impacts to agriculture, tourism, and forest production systems. As to implementing restoration interventions, the project will

ensure that qualified professionals are engaged and provide supervisory and advisory support and coordination. Knowledge generated from the habitat restoration interventions will be disseminated among key stakeholder groups, facilitating mainstreaming and upscaling in other regions in the country.

Facilitated by integrated landscape approaches, the project strategy promotes intersectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration for achieving sustainable management of natural resources. Bringing together intersectoral and multiple stakeholders into participatory processes will help enhance the knowledge of the risks associated with zoonotic diseases like COVID-19 and integrated approaches can help mitigate the risks and build social and ecological resilience of local and *Adat* communities. The project will also promote sustainable close-to-nature livelihoods, which will contribute to increased food and income security of local communities, strengthening their coping capacities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other socioeconomic disruptions. Project implementation will also ensure full adherence to government and UNDP directives related to COVID-19. The project will follow a flexible approach to stakeholder consultations including use of social distancing and virtual measures as needed, as outlined in the *COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework* (see *Annex 13* to the *Project Document*).

Other aspects of the project?s risk management measures include:

•Adherence to local and national, as well as UNDP SES Standard 7 (*Labour and Working Conditions*) and Standard 8 (*Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*), including worker safety and safe handling, use, and management of agrochemicals and associated wastes generated.

•Safeguard measures developed by co-financing partners, including governmental entities and civil society organizations, for activities that are directly coordinated with the project will be reviewed by the project management team and UNDP for consistency with UNDP?s SES prior to initiating work on the ground. Any gaps will be discussed with the co-financing partners and reviewed regularly, including during the annual project progress review stakeholder workshops.

Extracted from Project Document Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Risk Description	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 1: The project may exacerbate tensions between the *Adat* communities and local authorities regarding unresolved land tenure issues in the North Flores landscape-seascape. Principal: Human Rights, q. P.1, P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6, P.7 Principal: Accountability, q. P.15 Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, q. 5.2 Standard 6 : Indigenous Peoples, q. 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, 6.8 Related to / stemming from Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	I = 5 L = 4	High	Interviews during the PPG phase found that there are unresolved tenure and access and control over natural resources issues that are resulting in conservation priorities conflicting with the livelihood priorities of the local and *Adat* communities. In the North Flores landscape-seascape there are several protected areas that have been declared by national government and are currently under the management of Provincial Natural Resource Management Agency (BBKSDA NTT) where traditionally claimed lands private lands have been included into the protected areas without proper consultation. In situations such as these, there are indications that proper consultations were not carried	<u>Assessment</u> During the PPG phase the following safeguard instruments of high risk projects have been prepared: a) Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including a GRM for the project; b) IPPF, containing FPIC procedures; c) Gender Action Plan and d) ESMF. <u>Management</u> An ESIA and/or scoped ESIA(s) will be prepared and all thematic safeguards management plans (e.g., Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), etc.) will be prepared as part of the ESMP during project implementation, per the ESMF. The IPP (including FPIC procedures) will be implemented to ensure that community concerns are addressed and to safeguard the interests of *Adat* and other vulnerable communities. The PMU will recruit one or more FPIC specialists to facilitate the FPIC consultations through collaboration with the project?s full-time Safeguards Officer, ensuring that *Adat* community concerns are adequately addressed and monitored, as well as providing training to staff and key stakeholders, providing advice in the development of key regulatory frameworks and work programs on conservation and sustainable land use. The multi-stakeholder coordination platform established under Output 1.1 for the North Flores landscapes-seascape will have representation of *Adat* communities. The platform will oversee the development of the integrated ecosystem management framework in Output 1.2. The ecosystem management framework is an ?upstream? activity and will be developed in line with the SESA FPIC will be obtained under Output 1.1 (*Adat* representation on the coordination platform), Output 1.2 (approval/consent of the

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 2: The project may exacerbate tensions between the *Adat* communities and local authorities in the West Flores landscape-seascape. Principal: Human Rights, q. P.1, P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6, P.7 Principal: Accountability, q. P.15 Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, q. 5.2 Standard 6 : Indigenous Peoples, q. 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, 6.8 Related to / stemming from Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	In the West Flores landscape-seascape two communities interviewed also voiced their concern about restrictions they might face if their island home is targeted as a Komodo dragon conservation project site. The locals, who are mostly fisher folk recounted fishing restrictions around the waters of Komodo National Park, specifically on Rinca Island that lead to their exclusion to accommodate expanding tourism. There are still different views among stakeholders about what conservation is and how it should be carried out. This alone could jeopardize the expected collaboration to take place under a project that seeks to extend conservation measures beyond protected areas.	Assessment: During the PPG phase the following safeguard instruments have been prepared: a) Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including a GRM for the project; b) IPPF, containing FPIC procedures; c) Gender Action Plan and d) ESMF. Management: An ESIA and/or scoped ESIA(s) will be prepared and all thematic safeguards management plans (e.g., Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), etc.) will be prepared as part of the ESMP during project implementation, per the ESMF. The IPP (including FPIC procedures) will be implemented to ensure that community concerns are addressed and to safeguard the interests of *Adat* and other vulnerable communities. The PMU will recruit one or more FPIC specialists to facilitate the FPIC consultations through collaboration with the project?s full-time Safeguards Officer, ensuring that *Adat* community concerns are adequately addressed and monitored, as well as providing training to staff and key stakeholders, providing advice in the development of key regulatory frameworks and work programs on conservation and sustainable land use. The multi-stakeholder coordination platform established under Output 1.1 for the West Flores landscapes-seascape will have representation of *Adat* communities. The platform will oversee the development of the integrated ecosystem management framework in Output 1.2. The ecosystem management framework is an ?upstream? activity and will be developed in line with the SESA FPIC will be obtained under Output 1.1 (*Adat* representation on the coordination platform), Output 1.2 (approval/consent of the

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 3: Local communities? access rights to resources could be restricted which may lead to economic displacement and marginalization. Principle: Human Rights, q. P.5, P.6 Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security, q. 3.8 Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, q. 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, q.6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 Outputs: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.3	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Three types of OECMs are proposed in the project landscapes-seascapes: (1) agreements between protected areas and local communities to enhance conservation near the borders of the protected areas, e.g., establishment of wildlife corridors; (2) agreements between forest management units and local communities for enhanced protection of environmentally sensitive areas; and (3) community governance arrangements for protection of environmentally sensitive areas within local communities. The first two types of OECMs may result in some level of economic displacement (particularly for Adat communities and other marginalized groups), e.g., through possible restrictions on access or use of natural resources. With	<u>Assessment</u> Once the locations of the OECMs are defined during the early phase of project implementation, the ESIA(s) will assess possible economic displacement associated with restrictions to access and or use of natural resources. The assessment will include appropriate consultation with affected communities, (including FPIC with *Adat* communities if present in the area) to consult on potential impacts and management measures and ensure community participation in planning, implementation and monitoring. The ESMF annexed to the Project Document contains the elements of a typical Process Framework, which will be developed during project implementation as part of the ESMP, as needed, to facilitate community endorsement, consensus and to validate the risk of displacement. <u>Management</u> The creation of OECMs may restrict access to resources, affect customary land rights, and create some level of economic displacement (particularly for marginalized people and *Adat* communities). For these activities the project will be required to conduct a Process Framework (as reported in the ESMF document) in order to facilitate community endorsement, consensus and to validate the risk of displacement. The assessment will include appropriate consultation with affected communities, (including *Adat* Communities if present in the area) to consult on potential impacts and management measures and ensure community participation in planning, implementation and monitoring. The multi-stakeholder coordination platforms established in each of the two target landscapes-seascapes will help facilitate information exchange

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 4: Women (*Adat* community and rural women in particular) and other marginalized groups may not be fully involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of project interventions (decision making processes) related to improving management effectiveness of protected areas and establishment of OECMs to enhance conservation outcomes and sustainable livelihoods. As a consequence, women 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: Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment, q. P.9, P.10, P.11, P.12 Principle: Accountability, q. P.13, P.14	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	There are gender disparities in the local economic sectors that need to be taken into account in project design. There is a risk that the PPG phase consultations may not have fully captured or reflected views of women and girls and other marginalized groups.	Assessment To ensure active participation of women in the planning of the project, a number of consultations were held during the PPG phase to assess key gender issues in the project landscapes-seascapes, in order to design measures to ensure the project contributes towards advancement of gender equality and women?s empowerment objectives. Management The ?Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan? (annexed to the Project Document) describes how perspectives, rights, and interests of men and women are addressed and applied to ensure that the project contributes to gender equality and women?s empowerment and creates equitable opportunities for women and men at all levels of engagement. Gender mainstreaming is further reflected in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (annexed to the Project Document), which was also developed during the PPG phase. Gender mainstreaming activities will be overseen by the project?s Safeguards Officer and supported by local specialists who will be recruited for the implementation phase to support the project team, contracted service providers, and technical staff members at the MoEF and Provincial BBKSDA level to ensure implementation of the gender action plan. Gender-responsive indicators and targets are integrated into the project results framework. The project complies with UNDP Gender Marker 2 criteria. These will be monitored and reported by the project team and further evaluated during the midterm review and terminal evaluation.

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance* *(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 5: Project interventions in terms of community livelihoods and community-based enterprises (e.g., ecotourism and natural resources based value addition, etc.) may have adverse impacts on species and habitats if not well implemented. Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, q. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 Outputs: 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	Project interventions for ecotourism, income generation and economic activities may damage environmentally sensitive areas, including critical habitats over-exploitation of natural resources and poorly managed ecotourism operations and waste disposal. This includes the introduction of non-indigenous species that may pose a risk to the local biodiversity.	Assessment Elements related to biodiversity conservation are an integral part of the Project Document considering the nature of the project itself. One significant component of the project is the creation of a integrated ecosystem management framework (output 1.2). Management Appropriate environmental and social indicators for conservation of biological diversity, protection of natural habitats, and protection of wildlife will be developed as part of the development of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), and regular monitoring and evaluation will take place for the activities implemented within environmentally sensitive areas.

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 6: Natural disasters and climate change may affect the implementation and results of project initiatives and the health and safety of local communities and the implementation team. Standard 2: Climate change and disaster risks, q. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 Standard 3: Community health, safety and security, q. 3.6 Outputs: 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2, 3.3, -3.4	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Climate change is forecasted to result in increased temperatures, increased rainfall, increased frequency of storms and droughts, and sea level rise, resulting in increased incidence of fires during El Ni?o induced droughts, saltwater intrusion in low-lying coastal areas, and disruptions to the range of certain flora and fauna. As elsewhere in Indonesia, Flores is vulnerable to natural disasters, including cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes, coastal flooding, extreme heat, and volcanic eruptions.	<u>Assessment</u> A Climate and Disaster Screening was carried out during the PPG phase and the report on the screening is annexed to the Project Document. <u>Management</u> During the PPG phase, Preliminary steps were taken to build resilience to climate change and disaster impacts in project activities such as identifying diversified livelihoods, identifying biodiversity friendly businesses or natural asset building. Risks associated with climate and natural disaster hazards will be assessed in the SESA and ESIA and management measures described in the ESMP(s). Climate and disaster risk mitigation will also be incorporated in the integrated ecosystem management frameworks developed under Output 1.1, and specific management measures will be integrated into the management plans for the OECMs established in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes under Output 1.3. Enhanced OECM management and conservation practices are expected to 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. Capacity building activities in Output 1.4 on strengthening biodiversity monitoring knowledge and skills will also reflect emerging considerations regarding the impact of climate change on the behavior and habitat of the Komodo Dragon and other globally threated species. Furthermore, under Output 3.3, the project will support a study on potential

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 7: Restoration interventions and agroecological livelihood activities may involve the use of agrochemicals (e.g., chemical fertilizers or pesticides), posing a health risk to workers and farmers handling the agrochemicals and an environmental risk through potential inadvertent release of pollutants. Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, q. 1.2 Standard 7: Labor and Working Conditions, q. 7.6 Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, q. 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5 Outputs: 1.1, 1.3, 2.3	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	In some cases, non-chemical options may not be feasible, e.g., herbicides might be proposed for use in some of the restoration interventions. There are approved, safe agrochemicals available, but obsolete stocks are common in some locations. Workers and farmers may be ill-informed about the hazards associated with agrochemicals, including approved ones, and correct environmental and health & safety procedures.	Assessment The integrated ecosystem management frameworks under Output 1.1 will promote reduction and minimization of the use of agrochemicals. Non-chemical methods will be prioritized in the development of the restoration plans in Output 1.3 and in the low-value grant proposals in Output 2.3 for the implementation of agroecological livelihood activities. The restoration plans, business plans, and low-value grant proposals will be prepared in accordance with guidelines and frameworks defined in the SESA, and will be reviewed by UNDP and the Implementing Partner for compliance with UNDP SES and relevant national and local regulations prior to commencing work in the field. Management The ESMP will include additional measures to further reduce the health and ecological hazards associated with agrochemicals. Restoration interventions and agro-ecological livelihood activities are expected to be carried out in collaboration with and/or under the supervision of responsible governmental entities or professional partners, such as experienced NGOs. Management measures will include but are not limited to the following: 1) internationally or nationally banned or restricted agrochemicals will not be used, 2) workers and farmers working with agrochemical will be trained and equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment, and 3) national, provincial, and local guidelines and regulations on use and handling of agrochemical will be followed. The Community Mobilizers in the project landscapes-seascapes will support training and monitoring of risks associated with restoration interventions and agro-ecological

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance* *(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 8: Local people involved in project activities, project team members, and service providers may be at a heightened risk of exposure to COVID 19 through the stakeholder consultation meetings, workshops and field visits, etc. Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security, q. 3.4 Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, q. 6.1 Outputs: 1.3; 2.2, 2.3, 2.4	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	The project strategy is predicated on participatory processes, including multiple stakeholder meetings, in-person trainings, learning exchanges, seminars and workshops, etc.	<u>Assessment</u> Field visits for consultations were delayed due to COVID-19. A COVID-19 Analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase and will be annexed to the Project document, and the analysis will be updated as part of the ESIA. <u>Management</u> Adaptive management measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. Virtual meetings will be held where feasible. The project Knowledge Management Plan, to be completed during the first year of project implementation, will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. The project?s COVID-19 Action Framework prepared during the PPG phase will be incorporated into the ESMP and updated regularly (due to the continuous change in the COVID pandemic), also includes measures that address opportunities, including promoting sustainable natural resource management approaches that safeguard critical ecosystems, increase resilience of local communities and reduce human-wildlife interactions.

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 9: The cultural identity of the *Adat* community groups might not be respected and/or their traditional knowledge (or other forms of cultural heritage, including tangible forms) might be inadvertently harmed during project activities that intend to preserve and/or utilize it. Standard 4: Cultural Heritage, q. 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, q. 6.9 Outputs: 1.1, 1.3, 2.3, 2.4	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Some of the locations for the project activities will be in areas that belong to *Adat* communities. These locations, however, have yet to be confirmed. Cultural heritage tourism may be part of the proposed ecotourism experiences under Outputs 2.3 and 2.4. Tourists may directly or indirectly affect the cultural heritage or norms of local and *Adat* communities. Tourists themselves might pose a threat to the delicate state of heritage sites and objects, resulting in the inadvertent damage to cultural heritage sites.	<u>Assessment</u> Ecotourism business plans developed under Outputs 2.3 and/or 2.4 will be based on the SESA and will be screened for compliance with UNDP SES, including Standard 4, by the Chief Technical Advisor and the Safeguards Officer. The plans will be reviewed by UNDP and the Implementing Partner prior to commencing activities in the field. <u>Management</u> A list of exclusion criteria will be used to eliminate sites posing high risks to tangible cultural heritage. These will include sites having cultural heritage value. Exclusionary criteria are defined in the ESMF. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the IPPF provide guidance for ensuring communities are informed of their rights. A multi-tiered GRM has been developed to allow stakeholders to voice concerns regarding specific issues and to reach satisfactory resolution. An Indigenous People Plan (IPP) based on the IPPF prepared during early project implementation will be the base for managing the interests of the custodian and other special interest groups. The use of the screening checklist based on the SESP will ensure that project supported investments in biodiversity-friendly businesses will be screened from an environmental, social and cultural perspective to ensure that there are no impacts on cultural heritage of *Adat* communities or special interest groups; Impacts on cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) will be mitigated and monitored with the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Action Plan according to UNESCO best practices. Any project related economic development initiatives proposed

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 10: Field- and policy-level activities related to community-based organizations and business enterprises could inadvertently support child labor, and other violations of international labor standards. Standard 7: Labor and Working Conditions, q. 7.1, 7.3 Outputs: 2.3, 2.4	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Child labor is present in the country and the risk cannot be excluded in the implementation of the project. There are a range of business development activities that will be introduced as part of Component 2 in this project. At this time it is not known the exact nature of these activities except that they will likely be in urban, rural and marine areas. The project therefore has clear potential to produce a net benefit in improving labor standards compliance through routine monitoring.	Assessment Consistent with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, the business enterprises and community-based organizations supported through financial and/or grant assistance will be required to conduct due diligence to ensure that there are appropriate policies, processes and systems in place and that they operate in accordance with the minimum requirements in the UNDP Standard 7 on Labour and Working Conditions, as well as relevant national laws. The Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor, and Safeguards Officer will ensure compliance in the review of business plans and low-value grant proposals. Management To monitor the intervention related to community-based organization and business enterprises in the targeted landscapes-seascapes a labor management procedure will be included in the ESMP of the project. . Other measures may include signing agreement with project funding recipients to include specific requirements to comply with international labor standards and work conditions (for example UNDP Health Safety and Working Conditions Standards); compliance with these agreements will be monitored by the national Safeguards Officer and awareness activities will be carried out at the project sites to create support for preventing use of child labor and unacceptable working conditions. Other relevant guidelines to make reference to:. ? United Nations Supplier ?Code of Conduct? which provides the minimum standards expected of suppliers to the UN. The Code of Conduct, which includes principles on labor, human rights, environment, and

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance* *(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 11: Poorly designed or executed project activities could exacerbate illegal wildlife trade. Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, q. 1.5, 1.14 Outputs: 1.3, 2.3, 2.4	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Increased access to some areas and increased numbers of tourists might increase the illegal wildlife trade already present in the country. A lack of capacity to monitor these areas could result in ineffective patrolling and incomplete adaptive management systems. This will open up an opportunity for unscrupulous individuals to poaching the wildlife for a quick profit.	Assessment The expansion of conservation measures beyond protected areas will necessitate monitoring of those areas that have been designated as OECMs. This risk will be further assessed during the ESIA. Management Management measures (beyond those included in project design) will be included in the subsequent Biodiversity Action Plan, as part of the ESMP, as necessary for SES compliance. The Knowledge Management plan to be developed early in the project will also include strategies for increasing awareness about illegal wildlife trade.

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 12: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats, including through the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) during forest restoration-rehabilitation activities. Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, q. 1.6 Outputs: 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	I = 3 L= 3	Moderate	The project aims to rehabilitate 300 ha of degraded of degraded Komodo dragon and threatened species habitat located outside protected areas.	Assessment This risk will be assessed during the ESIA and in the field surveys conducted to support development of the restoration plans under Output 1.3. Management Under Output 1.3 restoration-rehabilitation will be carried out in accordance with restoration plans developed using participatory planning processes and informed by the ESIA. No IASs will be used. This risk has been managed through the design of the project and will be further examined in the course of the ESIA, as part of the ESMP, as determined necessary. Restoration interventions are expected to be carried out in collaboration with and/or under the supervision of responsible governmental entities or professional partners, such as experienced NGOs. The Community Mobilizers in the project landscapes-seascapes will support training and monitoring of risks associated with restoration interventions.

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 13: Activities involving ecotourism or other types of biodiversity friendly businesses may result in increased pollution. Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, q. 8.1, 8.5 Outputs 2.3, 2.4	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Labuan Bajo has been designated as one of the 5 ?super priority tourism destinations in Indonesia?. As a result there has been investment in the infrastructure to support large scale tourism. The construction of additional lodging facilities, food and beverage establishments and other tourism related infrastructure may contribute to the generation of additional solid waste and sewage pollution, air and noise pollution, and to the modification of the physical landscape of some sites.	<u>Assessment</u> The project will support small-scale investments (including through low-value grant assistance) in ecotourism activities such as trekking, diving and home stays, in both landscapes as a means to generate livelihoods for local communities while at the same time protecting the Komodo dragon. An increase in ecotourism may lead to increased pollution. <u>Management</u> The ESMP will include additional measures, if necessary to further reduce the health and ecological hazards associated with solid wastes. The project will seek to work with business operators to ensure best practices in promotion of reducing waste. Under Output 2.4, the project will also deliver capacity building to local tourism operators on waste management, pollution control and minimization, and other sustainable tourism practices. Moreover, a Flores Ecotourism Code of Practice will be developed. The project will increase awareness among stakeholders on sustainable tourism development, delivery of capacity building, etc.

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 14: Activities funded under low-value grant assistance delivery mechanisms may be carried out without full adherence to UDNP SES. Principles and Project-Level Standards: All Outputs: 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The project plans on delivering low-value grant assistance for: (a) initiating trial operation of new or improved revenue generating options in protected areas under Output 2.2, (b) pilot testing biodiversity-friendly livelihood activities, (c) implementing ecotourism concession models with local operators; (d) supporting university applied research on the Komodo dragon. The potential impact is assessed as Moderate due to the low value of the grants envisaged, and the limited scope of each individual grant.	<u>Assessment:</u> Low-value grants are included in the project budget, to support implementation of livelihood and business venture enterprises, establishment of OECMs, acquisition of monitoring equipment, etc. The Implementing Partner will be obliged to follow the On-Granting Provisions, which are annexed to the Project Document. <u>Management</u> The grant proposals will be reviewed by the Project Manager, with support by the other project team members, for compliance with UNDP SES. And grant agreements will be reviewed by UNDP prior to signature by the Implementing Partner and/or responsible parties and the grantees. The ESMF includes a procedure on managing risks associated with low-value grants. Landscape-Seascape Coordinators and Community Mobilizers will review the activities in the field for compliance with UNDP SES, as well as other specifications described in the grant agreements. Progress and completion reports submitted by the grantees will document compliance.

Risk Description	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 15: The use of security personnel may reduce access to some areas for security reasons, possibly resulting in violence to or from the security personnel who might wear arms with the risk of misusing them Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security, q. 3.8 Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, q. 5.2 Output: 1.3	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Project activities and services will be designed to reduce impacts to local communities The use of security personnel for patrolling the area might create tension with the local community	Assessment: Risks associated with the use of security personnel will be assessed in the project ESIA or scoped ESIA(s). Management: Possible reduced access to some areas for security reasons (using security personnel) will be managed during the preparation of the ESMP. Specific guidelines and procedures might be required for the selection and training of security personnel.

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.

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the project?s governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). The overall risk assessment conducted in the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool and the HACT assessment (**Annex 27**) concluded a Low risk for this IP.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full

responsibility and accountability for the effective use of GEF resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

? Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

? Risk management as outlined in this Project Document.

? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.

? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.

? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.

? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year.

? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

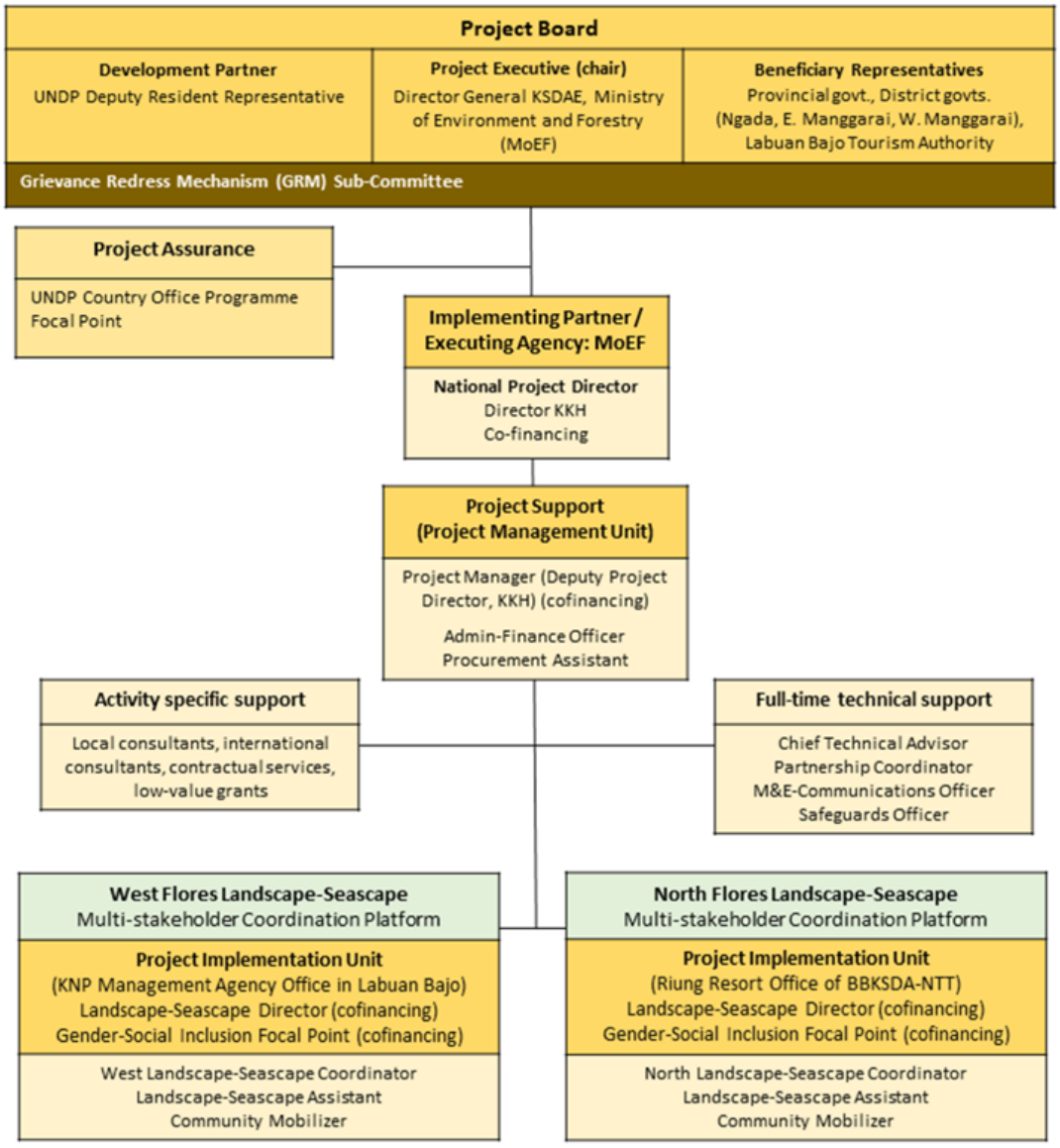
Project Stakeholders and Target Groups: The project stakeholders and target groups include the Ministry of Environment and Forestry which acts as Implementing Partner/Executing Agency, mainly through the Directorate General of KSDA and the Directorate of KKH. Direct beneficiaries (or target groups) include the local and *Adat* communities in the identified 21 villages in the two target landscapes-seascapes, as well as the management and staff of the Komodo National Park and the BBKSDA-NTT.

Other government level stakeholders include the NTT provincial government departments, departments of the district governments of Ngada East Manggarai, West Manggarai, and Nagekeo districts, FMUs in the target landscapes-seascapes, the Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Authority, and Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, the Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro and Small and Medium Sized Enterprises.

The project?s stakeholder engagement plan also focuses on involvement of the civil society, private sector enterprises, financial institutions, other donors, and academic-scientific partners.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 2: Project governance structure



Project Document Figure 6: Project Organization Structure

Second line of defense:

? Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level.

? BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance. BPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function.

? UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provided enhanced oversight.

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP?s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-?-vis UNDP representation on the Project Board

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-?-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Section 4: Roles and responsibilities of the project organization structure

a) Project Board:

All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the Project Board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the ?Provide Oversight? section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the ?Manage Change? section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

? Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.

? Meet annually; at least once.

? Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.

? Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.

? Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

? Consensus decision making:

o The Project Board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.

o Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;

o The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.

o 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.

o In case consensus cannot be reached within the Project Board, the UNDP representative on the Project Board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

? Oversee project execution:
o Agree on project manager?s tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager?s tolerances are exceeded.

o Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.

o Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;

o Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);

o Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.

o Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.

o Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.

o Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

? Risk Management:
o Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.

o Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project?s area of influence that have implications for the project.

o Address project-level grievances.

? Coordination:
o Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.

o Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is the Director General of the KSDAE, MoEF.

2. **Beneficiary Representatives**: Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders 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 representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representatives are:

   i. Representative of the NTT Provincial Government

   ii. Representatives of the District Governments (Ngada, West Manggarai, East Manggarai)

   iii. Representative of the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority

3. **Development Partners:** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partners are:

   i. Deputy Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

b) Project Assurance:

Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP?s project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is the Head of the Environment Unit.

c) Project Management ? Execution of the project:

The Project Manager (PM) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and, supported by the Project Management Associate, is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The Project Manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

Roles and responsibilities of the PMU members are detailed in the *Annex 6* to the *Project Document*. A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is the Project Manager.

Planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

The intersection of the contributions and complimentary activities of the project co-financing partners with the planned project results are presented below.

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Public investment (investment mobilized)	USD 34,406,747	No	N/A
	In-kind (recurrent expenditures)	USD 2,514,493	No	N/A
Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Authority	Public investment (investment mobilized)	USD 541,000	No	N/A
Burung Indonesia	Grant (investment mobilized)	USD 707,865	No	N/A
UNDP	Grant (investment mobilized)	USD 2,119,220	No	N/A
	In-kind (recurrent expenditures)	USD 122,484	No	N/A

The project will be closely coordinated with the following GEF financed initiatives and other initiatives in the Wallace region and other areas of Indonesia.

? *Eco-system Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA)- 715, 717 & 718)* (GEF Project ID: 9129) WWF-GEF. This project commenced in 2015. The proposed project delivers sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits, demonstrating effective, integrated, sustainable and replicable models of coastal fisheries management that are characterized by good governance and effective incentives, which in many cases would involve dealing with community-based marine protected areas.

? *Strengthening of Social Forestry in Indonesia* (GEF Project ID: 9600). World Bank-GEF. This project aims to improve community management of forests in select priority areas and to conserve biodiversity of global significance. This project is relevant with the IN-FLORES project in the area of inclusive forestry management.

? *Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation | GEF (thegef.org)* (GEF Project ID 4867). UNDP-GEF. This project commenced in 2012. The project purpose is to strengthen the effectiveness and financial sustainability of the Sulawesi PA system to respond to threats affecting globally significant biodiversity. This project is relevant with the proposed project in relation to strengthening PAs, as there are three PAs as part of the planned project intervention.

? *Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes* (GEF Project ID 4892). UNDP-GEF. This project commenced in 2015. The purpose is to enhance biodiversity conservation in priority landscapes in Sumatera through the adoption of best management practices in PAs

and adjacent production landscapes, using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success. This project will use a landscape approach which is highly relevant with the proposed project.

? **Enabling Transboundary Cooperation for Sustainable Management of the Indonesian Sea (ISLME)** (GEF ID 5768) FAO-GEF. There are potential synergies regarding innovative opportunities for alternative livelihoods and blue growth development of coastal communities, e.g., capacity development, building upon interventions initiated under the FAO-GEF project.

This Project will also draw from and/or coordinate with the following internationally supported projects/initiatives:

? *Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund Hotspot Wallacea*. Burung Indonesia/CEPF. This program commenced in 2015. The purpose of the program is to strengthen civil society organizations for conservation action in the Wallacea area (Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda, and Maluku), through grant making, capacity building and mainstreaming. This project addresses focus areas and Key Biodiversity Areas that are relevant to the proposed project.

? *European Union- Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT)-Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA).* Burung Indonesia/Birdlife Asia. This project commenced in 2016. The purpose of the project is capacity building for nongovernmental stakeholders engaged in forest management. This project has areas that overlap with the proposed project.

? *Landsense; A Citizen Observatory and Innovation Marketplace for Land Use and Land Cover Monitoring.* European Commission/Birdlife International/Burung Indonesia. This project began in 2017. The purpose is capacity building for citizens/villagers for better participation on land use planning, by connecting the domains of citizen science and Earth Observation to address critical issues in the field of Land use and Land Cover (LULC). This project has overlap areas with segments of the proposed project. SGP GEF

? *USAID Lestari Project: The Terrestrial NRM Project (2015-2020):* The project will draw on the following lessons: (i) Adjustments made to theory of change meant that the projects? activities became more focused and integrated, bringing together four technical components to improve the management of conservation areas and forests, and to improve the protection of key species by combating wildlife trafficking and achieve a number of results in regulatory reform: (ii) maintaining good relationship, avoiding regular staff turnover and dedication of substantial time is key to project success; and (iii) ensuring that grant making is superseded by good procedures for grant design, review and award.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

The rationale of this project is fully consistent with national policies and strategic plans. The Government of Indonesia has started to develop its National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan for the period starting in 2020. The development of the document, however, will be subject to the finalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Post-2020. Currently, the relevant national biodiversity targets can be referred to the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 and the Strategic Plan of the DG KSDAE of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2020-2024

Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. The RPJMN has determined that the improvement of environmental quality is one of the priority programs. Under this program, the project will contribute to the national target to increase the protection of high conservation value areas from 52 million to 70 million by 2024. This target will be achieved. As it will be described under Output 1.3, the project will support the identification and verification of the high biodiversity value areas both in state forest areas as well as on community lands and pilot area-based conservation measures with an integrated landscape/seascape approach.

Further, as it will be reflected in the proposed outputs, the project is consistent with the **strategic policy direction** in the mid-term development plan to improve the environmental quality by a) preventing biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation through site/area conservation as well as protection of the threatened species in terrestrial and aquatic areas; b) providing data and information on biodiversity and ecosystems.

Within the mid-term development plan, the 25 priority species identified in the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2003-2020 are also included, which is pertinent to this project, as the Komodo dragon is one of the 25 listed species. As it will be elaborated in Output 2, the project will facilitate the development of an investment plan based on the existing Komodo Dragon Strategic Action Plan (SRAK) and implemented with adequate investments in innovative tools, practices, and financing; improve guideline and planning framework integrating conservation outcomes in development sectors and facilitation development of integrated ecosystem management landscape framework in Flores.

Strategic Plan of the DG KSDAE of the Ministry and Environment and Forestry for 2020-2024. The current strategic plan of the DG KSDAE is to implement the target set in the RPJMN. The project will contribute to 2 of the 6 priority activities under the strategic plan: to improve the management effectiveness of protected areas and to identify and verify high biodiversity value areas outside of the protected areas. For the first goal, the indicative target is to increase the management effectiveness in 277 units of PAs. For

the second goal, the indicative target is 43 million ha of high biodiversity value areas outside of the PA network identified and verified.

The project will support the Government of Indonesia in compliance with its **CITES** requirements. The project will focus on two species listed in CITES Appendix 1 which are the Komodo dragon and Yellow-crested cockatoo as well as one species listed in CITES Appendix 2 which is the Flores hawk-eagle. All of the species are globally threatened species. The project will support the establishment and/or enforcement of the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Komodo dragon and Flores hawk-eagle species. A National Strategy and Action Plan for the Yellow-crested cockatoo is expected to be prepared in 2021-22.

Sixth National Report to CBD. 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:

a. National Target 2: Implementation of sustainable management of biodiversity resources in the planning and implementation of national and regional development to improve community economies

b. National Target 3: Realization of incentives and disincentives system in business and the sustainable management of biological resources

c. National Target 4: Establishment of increased availability and implementation of policies supporting sustainable consumption and production in the utilization of biodiversity resources

d. National Target 6: Implementation of policies for sustainable management and harvesting

e. National Target 7: Improved sustainably managed land for agricultural, plantation and animal husbandry

f. National Target 11: Realization of sustainable maintenance and improvement of conservation areas

g. National Target 12: Realization of efforts to maintain the populations of endangered species as a national conservation priority

h. National Target 14: Improved functionality of integrated ecosystems to ensure the improvement of essential services

i. National Target 15: Realization of conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems

j. National Target 19: Implementation of science and technology capacity building for sustainable management of biodiversity

k. National Target 21: Implementation of comprehensive and integrated data gathering and information mapping on biodiversity.

The project will also contribute to achievement of the targets outlined in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [1], which was under development at the time of developing the Project Document. The project is aligned with the following draft 2030 Action Targets of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

? **Target 1.** By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.

? **Target 2**. By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.

? **Target 7.** By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaption and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems-based approaches, ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity.

? **Target 9**. By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].

? **Target 13.** By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts.

? **Target 18.** By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

? **Target 19.** By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research.

Target 20. By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances.

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[1] CBD, 17 August 2020. Update of the Zero Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD/POST2020/PREP/2/1. The term ?post-2020 global biodiversity framework? is used as a placeholder pending decision on the final name at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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.

Effective and inclusive knowledge management will be key to the overall goal of creating bridges between the stakeholders from the national level down to the community level by deploying a number of strategies to build support, awareness and communicate project results. Under Output 3.2, a knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) surveys will be designed and implemented at project inception to evaluate baseline conditions among subnational level governmental stakeholders, local communities, private sector stakeholders and NGO representatives. It will contribute to measuring the extent to which the public develops an environmental ethic and an increased awareness and understanding of biodiversity conservation and threats to key threatened species. Based upon the findings of the KAP survey, a knowledge management and communications plan will be developed and implemented for the project. Knowledge products, including case studies, best practice guidance documents, short videos, will be developed and disseminated to local, national, regional, and international stakeholders. The KAP survey will be carried out again in the final year of the project.

Output 3.2 will also support the analysis, documentation and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned from the project in: improvements in threatened species and biodiversity conservation; biodiversity financing; biodiversity friendly businesses and; gender mainstreaming. Project staff and partners will participate in national, sub-national workshops, international conferences and field visits to improve learning and exchange of experiences in mainstreaming for example, species conservation, landscape management and community participation in conservation.

In collaboration with the MoEF, an online portal will be developed to share best practices from the project and other initiatives involving the conservation of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores (Output 3.2). Where possible, the project will integrate the information generated into existing databases to support the collection and documentation of detailed information on threatened and endangered species, habitats, threats, and conservation actions, ultimately improving the overall provincial capacity and national capacity and the ability to effectively identify and track threats and risks.

As part of the project?s efforts to strengthening scientific partnerships with national, regional and international institutions there will be two scientific forums (Output 3.3). These for a will also be important for gaining international recognition for the project?s efforts in developing an OECM Assessment Methodology as a result of its work under Output 1.3. This will contribute to Indonesia?s support of the post-2020 Biodiversity framework.

Finally, under Output 3.4 the enabling procedures and protocols will be put into place to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation. This will include a project inception workshop, to be held within three months of signing of the project document, is a critical milestone on the implementation timeline, providing an opportunity to validate the project document, including the screening of social and environment risks;

confirming governance implementation arrangements; assessing changes in relevant circumstances and making adjustments to the project results framework accordingly; verifying stakeholder roles and responsibilities; updating the project risks and agreeing to mitigation measures and responsibilities; and agreeing to the multi-year work plan. According to GEF requirements, two independent evaluations will be carried out of the project, a midterm review and terminal evaluation.

An important element of the project design included the ESMP, IPP, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, COVID-19 Action Framework, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, and other safeguards frameworks and management plans. Adaptive management measures will be implemented according to feedback from the M&E activities, and the safeguard management plans will be updated accordingly (Output 3.1). Under Output 3.4, the implementation of the project safeguard management plans will be monitored and evaluated.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project inception workshop, to be held within three months of signing of the project document, is a critical milestone on the implementation timeline, providing an opportunity to validate the project document, including the screening of social and environment risks; confirming governance implementation arrangements; assessing changes in relevant circumstances and making adjustments to the project results framework accordingly; verifying stakeholder roles and responsibilities; updating the project risks and agreeing to mitigation measures and responsibilities; and agreeing to the multi-year work plan. An inception workshop report will be prepared and disseminated among the Project Board committee members.

The project team will regularly monitor and evaluate achievement of the performance metrics included in the project results framework, and report progress in the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports and other progress reports, enabling timely implementation of adaptive management measures in response to monitoring and evaluation findings. The project safeguards assessments and management plans will also be regularly reviewed and updated.

Consistent with GEF requirements, two independent evaluations will be carried out of the project, a midterm review and terminal evaluation.

The project?s monitoring and evaluation is provided in *Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* of the Project Document, summarized below.

Project document Table 11: Monitoring and evaluation plan and budget

GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (USD)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	$23,436	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	$24,017	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	$10,286	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of SESP, ESMF/ESMP, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Business Plans for Nature-Based Livelihood Development and corresponding Indigenous Peoples Plan, ESIA, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, COVID-19 Action Framework	$53,547	On-going
Supervision missions	$7,142	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): ***costs associated with conducting the independent review/evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or PMU.***	$35,000	June 2025
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE): ***costs associated with conducting the independent evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or the PMU.***	$35,000	May 2028
TOTAL indicative COST	**$188,428**	Added to TBWP component 3, Output 3.4

Certain adaptive management measures might be warranted during project implementation in case of a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic. Through implementation of possible adaptive management measures, project implementation is expected to be carried out without major impacts to the budget. The project team will provide strategic guidance to the local partners through a variety of in-person and virtual techniques accordingly.

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 (LDCF/SCCF)?

The IN-FLORES project will generate a range of socio-economic benefits as it invests in protecting the environmentally sensitive areas and extending conservation measures beyond the PA system. The multi-

stakeholder coordination platforms are designed to bring together groups and institutions that are not accustomed to collaborating on issues related to land use, natural resource management, and biodiversity conservation. As such, the coordination platforms have the potential create opportunities for more organizations and groups to participate. Although communities, governments, NGOs and the private sector may share a common interest in ensuring that Flores? unique biodiversity resources are well managed, it will be necessary to develop the capacity and mechanisms for working together. Across different sectors, the capacity of stakeholders in biodiversity management will also be enhanced through various capacity building workshops organized under the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms in both west and north Flores landscapes-seascapes. The multi-stakeholder coordination platforms will allow for the sharing of knowledge about local ecosystems to support decision making and environmental education campaigns targeted to increase local awareness about the Komodo dragon and the other globally threatened species.

Support community development, particularly those initiatives that contribute towards generating multiple benefits. At the grass-roots level, local communities including customary communities, will participate and in the planning and implementation of project activities. In addition, they will participate in identifying the areas for OECMs where they can clarify their priorities for conservation planning. The OECMs will contribute to good governance, effective management and long-term biodiversity outcomes, and be inclusive of diverse contributions to conservation within and beyond protected areas.

Conservation initiatives outside the protected areas will be supported by the creation of business and investment models for biodiversity conservation. Project beneficiaries will gain access to funding from institutions which in turn will result in improved access to markets; more livelihood opportunities and increased income. There will also be new business ventures to be tested thus improving communities? entrepreneurship capacity and opening the door to more investment.

Introduction and adoption of income generating measures. At the local level, increased income generating measures and economic incentives will be promoted that give local communities reason to adopt them, and these measures will generate economic benefits to the communities in the short as well as longer term in order to be considered sustainable. The biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business ventures are expected to increase land productivity and enhance food security. The target landscapes-seascapes are situated within a high priority tourism destination identified by the Government of Indonesia. Local tourism operators will benefit from capacity building on best practices, linkages with sustainable certification schemes, and strengthened concession arrangements with protected areas.

Increased inclusion of *Adat* communities in natural resource governance. *Adat* communities will be engaged in the governance and management of OECMs involving Adat villages, protecting and respecting

customary bylaws and traditional knowledge. Engagement of Adat communities will be ensured through obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

Capacity development and women empowerment. Facilitating partnerships through the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, delivering capacity building on improving financial management skills, and disseminating information on available financing options for local community organizations will help enhance small-scale entrepreneurship, with a particular emphasis on engaging women-led community-based organizations and local enterprises.

Improved management of human-wildlife conflicts and increased awareness of risks associated with zoonotic diseases. The project strategy has a strong focus on increasing engagement with local communities in the target landscapes-seascapes. Part of this engagement involves improving how human-wildlife conflicts are managed, e.g., through preemptive measures and capacity building, as well as increasing awareness on the risks associated with zoonotic diseases.

Strengthened resilience to the risks associated with climate change and natural disaster hazards. Promoting sustainable livelihood and business alternatives will help reduce unsustainable practices in the target landscapes-seascapes, and increase the awareness and coping capacities of local communities.

The project is relevant to a number of SDGs, most notably SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as outlined below in *Table 1 of the Project Document*.

Table 1 of the Project Document: Project contributions towards Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Project Contribution:
	2,500 estimated direct beneficiaries, participating and benefitting in interventions on community-based OECMs (aligned with SDG 1.1). The integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the target landscapes-seascapes will promote gender-sensitive development strategies, and facilitation of biodiversity-friendly livelihood ventures will contribute towards investments in poverty alleviation (aligned with SDG 1.b).
	50% of the envisaged direct beneficiaries are estimated to be women (1,250 individuals). Women empowerment is expected to be strengthened through increased participation in governance structures, livelihood ventures, as well as increased leadership through active participation of women's groups (aligned with SDG 5.a).
	The project's knowledge management strategy will be developed on the basis of the results of the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey conducted at project inception. Knowledge management and environmental education activities will focus on ensuring stakeholders have increased access to information and knowledge related to role of biodiversity in the sustainable development in Flores (aligned with SDG 12.8).
	The project will help facilitate strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in the target landscapes (aligned with SDG 13.1). Climate change considerations will be incorporated into the integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the target landscapes-seascapes (aligned with SDG 13.2). Local communities will have increased awareness of climate change through learning-by-doing capacity building delivered through partnerships with expert organizations and interactions with enabling stakeholders (aligned with SDG 13.3).
	The project aims to improve marine protected area management effectiveness of marine and coastal ecosystems (aligned with SDG 14.2), promote best practices to reduce pollution of and damage to environmentally sensitive marine areas (aligned with SDG 14.1), and contribute towards the objective of conserving coastal and marine areas (aligned with SDG 14.5).
	The project aims to ensure conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of environmentally sensitive terrestrial areas (aligned with SDG 15.1); facilitate sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems through integrated landscape approaches (aligned with SDG 15.2); improve terrestrial protected area management effectiveness (aligned with SDG 15.5); reduce threats to protected wildlife species (aligned with SDG 15.7); mainstream biodiversity conservation into key production sectors in Flores (aligned with SDG 15.9); help facilitate increased and diversified conservation financing in the target landscapes-seascapes (aligned with SDG 15.a); mobilize co-financing to support the conservation and restoration interventions (aligned with SDG 15.b).
	Enhancing South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on collaborative initiatives with new or existing scientific partners to advance knowledge of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the target landscapes-seascapes (aligned with SDG 17.6); and encouraging public-private-community partnerships in the establishment and implementation of OECMs (aligned with SDG 17.17).

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

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial	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.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Investing in the Komodo Dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	6506
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Indonesia
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	March 2022

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

At the international level there are a number of declarations on the importance of human rights. To strengthen the importance of human rights in conservation, the Convention on Biodiversity now includes a reference to the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights. Furthermore, human rights advocates, Indigenous peoples (*Adat* communities in Indonesia), climate activists and social justice campaigners are urging the UN Human Rights Council to make the right to a healthy natural environment to be codified as a human right.

The proposed project is designed to conserve globally important species, including the Komodo dragon and other threatened species and their habitats in Flores. To achieve this objective, the project aims to integrate biodiversity conservation in land and seascapes, in particular, in those areas outside protected areas. To achieve these conservation objectives the rights of the local and *Adat* communities in the landscapes-seascapes must be secured to pursue their livelihoods, enjoy healthy and productive environments and live with dignity.

The project will uphold human rights principles of the most affected groups (rural and *Adat* community women and men, and other disadvantaged groups) by ensuring that the two groups of human rights stakeholders (i.e. primary duty bearers[1], and rights holders[2]) commit to uphold a set of human rights principles and understand their importance for project implementation.

During the PPG phase, a number of practical approaches were employed to ensure that human rights are embedded into the project design: consultations with a range of stakeholders in the two landscapes-seascapes to identify the development priorities and plans of local and *Adat* communities; reviewed the potential social impacts of the proposed conservation activities; identified key stakeholders who would be involved in promoting and facilitating policy changes that support a human rights-based approach to conservation; ensured that in cases where rights-holders and other parties raised concerns about project design these were documented. Initial Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) consultations were conducted during the PPG phase, including with the Baar Adat community in Sambinasi and West Sambinasi villages in Ngada district in the north Flores landscape-seascape ? one of the potential areas identified to establish Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) under the project. Initial FPIC consultations were also conducted with the following national Adat association ?AMAN? represented in Flores: *Adat* Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago (*Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara*).

The landscapes-seascapes serve multiple purposes such as conservation, agriculture, tourism and small scale fisheries and thus bring together many types of rights bearers with duty bearers. Components 1 and 2 are designed to build support for conservation measures through the participation of rural farmers and fishers, women, *Adat* communities, other resource dependent groups, NGOs/CSOs and the private sector. This will be done through capacity building strategies that address themes such as biodiversity conservation, human rights, gender equality, and *Adat* community?s rights to and access and control over natural resources. Opportunities will be developed for enhanced sustainable development through conservation (e.g., various local and landscape-level natural resource-based community development activities). Community based biodiversity friendly livelihoods and business enterprise ventures will be piloted and strengthened to avoid biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use of natural resources.

Through these approaches the economic and social rights of the local and *Adat* communities will be improved while ensuring the cultural values of the local people. These initiatives will be supported by technical or financial support to key actors for specific activities such as information dissemination, training/capacity-building and establishment of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in the context of conservation and sustainable use initiatives. OECMs are inherently rights-based conservation approaches, employing community governance as a means for generating multiple benefits, including enhanced biodiversity conservation, improved socioeconomic conditions, and increased resilience of environmental sensitive areas and local communities to the expected impacts of climate change as well as disruptions caused by natural disasters and public health incidents, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The project will monitor environmental and social safeguards to ensure that conservation approaches are equitable, just and inclusive.

A mosaic of governance arrangements will be necessary to accommodate the range of rights holders and other actors who manage or use areas. The OECM approach is a means to recognize and expand conservation efforts under a range of governance and management regimes. In the West Flores landscape-seascape for example, as the largest land manager, establishing an OECM in partnership with the FMU and local communities might be the most effective approach for enhancing conservation of environmental sensitive areas within the FMU managed area. Or in the village of Golo Mori the community may be the main land manager of the OECM. In each instance, the governance approach accommodates the way people use the landscape-seascape. This opens the door to the participation of a myriad of actors who thus far have been overlooked, but who sustain nature. Conservation is not necessarily their main objective in their daily lives, but they maintain nature for harvesting or cultural

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women?s empowerment

In accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures, a gender analysis was conducted during the PPG phase to identify the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. A Gender Action Plan has been developed to ensure that project interventions are gender responsive, improve gender equality and promote women?s empowerment. The results of the gender analysis conducted during the PPG phase have been integrated into the project design to ensure that gender-based differences are built into project activities as appropriate, and the project results framework includes gender-disaggregated indicators and targets. The project will integrate gender equality and a social inclusion perspective project planning and implementation. This is to ensure equitable participation of women and men and people from different economic and social backgrounds in project planning and decision making, in order to make certain that neither of the groups is disadvantaged by the project activities and will derive equal benefits from the project activities.

The equitable participation of women and men has been taken into account in the project design at the national, provincial and local government agencies and local communities. Project design pertaining to institutional strengthening and capacity building will also ensure that participants will include both sexes and institutional development will mainstream gender in decision making mechanisms. Under Component 2 (Output 2.1), the project will develop financial and business development frameworks for conservation and sustainable management of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes. These frameworks will provide strategic guidance in the development of business plans for feasible livelihood and business models in Output 2.3, linking with existing initiatives including village enterprises (BUMDes), social forestry, Indonesia?s Guaranteed Microfinance Program (KUR), etc. Gender mainstreaming objectives will be incorporated into the financial and business development frameworks, as well as the business plans. And targeted capacity building will be provided for women?s groups.

Gender mainstreaming will be a primary focus in the capacity building activities on the project. Some of the capacity building activities to be carried out are as follows;

1) Capacity building for local government staff (FMU, Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda), Industry Service, Village Government Service, Forestry and Environment Service, and other related agencies) to mainstreaming gender-based development.

2) Carry out capacity building for local government staff to apply and develop disaggregated data for men and women as material for monitoring and evaluating the equal involvement of women and men in every aspect of development

3) Increasing the capacity of government staff in terms of preparing gender-sensitive-based development budgeting.

4) Increase the capacity of Forest Management Units (FMUs) in drafting activities for gender mainstreaming activities in forestry.

5) Implement gender-based awareness-raising at the village level to provide a good understanding to all stakeholders at the village level and village communities regarding the importance of providing equal and fair space and opportunities to women and men in terms of formulating village development plans, implementing activities at the village level.

6) Increase the capacity of institutions at the district and village levels to assist the efforts of women and women's groups such as community farmers, planters, breeders, fishermen, seaweed farmers, weaving businesses, to be able to manage and utilize business results as part of improving the economy and part of the investment for the community

7) Improving the ability of women in terms of managing agricultural production, plantations, seaweed, capture fishery products as part of improving the household economy.

8) Improve the ability of women to develop household-based investment plans and channel them into planning at the village level to obtain sustainable funding.

The full-time project Safeguards Officer on the project will oversee implementation of the Gender Action Plan, and the Community Mobilizers and local Safeguards Specialists will work directly with local and *Adat* communities in facilitating achievement of the gender mainstreaming objectives.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

This project mainstreams sustainability and resilience by establishing and operationalizing a comprehensive planning and management approach that harmonizes socio-economic development, sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity in the West and North landscapes-seascapes. In collaboration with governmental partners, financial institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector enterprises, the project will also strengthen and introduce new tools for long term green financing instruments for community based businesses and conservation initiatives.

Facilitating the integrated approaches embedded in the project design, multi-stakeholder coordination platforms will be created under Output 1.1 in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, to provide a mechanism for strengthening intersectoral collaboration, mainstreaming biodiversity across production landscapes-seascapes, and supporting establishment of OECMs.

Moreover, each of the OECMs established in the project landscapes-seascapes will have multi-stakeholder governance forums. The forums will support efforts by participating communities at the OECM level, for example, to mainstream biodiversity conservation issues into village plans and budgets to ensure funded programs contribute supporting sustainability and resilience objectives. Using the planning processes at the village level will allow for longer term perspective, improved resource management mechanisms and adoption of alternative economic opportunities which will assist people to better adapt to climate change and cope more effectively with natural disasters. Improved access to funding will be supported by enhancing institutional capacity at the village or site level for managing village forests and natural resources, conflict resolution and monitoring conservation outcomes.

The sustainability of project initiatives and achievements is heavily linked with the sustainability and resilience of the communities and or other stakeholders that are expected to continue project results. As elsewhere in developing countries, the profile of poverty in NTT Province is mainly distributed in the rural areas (70-75%). Most of the rural poor are engaged in farming, fishing and other close-to-nature livelihoods.[3] A holistic approach that integrates conservation into local livelihood strategies have proven to be more acceptable for the local and *Adat* communities. As such, the ability to embed conservation safeguards into business or entrepreneurship initiatives will help ensure sustainability of the initiatives.

The multi-stakeholder coordination platforms will also oversee the exploration of increasing long-term financing to support the protection of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species. For example, the Regional Incentive Fund (DID) has an ecological component as one of its requirements. It is one of the possible ways to compensate the biodiversity restoration activities such as conservation, which is more efficient and less costly than establishing a complex regulatory framework. Other alternatives to be explored during project implementation are blended finance facilities and public-private partnerships (PPP) for mobilizing finance for under-resourced initiatives to drive sustainable conservation outcomes.

Integral to strengthening the conservation outcomes, the project will demonstrate the benefits of conservation friendly private sector business models that recognize the full range of environmental ecosystem services provided by OECM managed landscapes-seascapes. Indeed, the private sector will have an important role to play in diversifying funding sources and expanding the scope of biodiversity friendly businesses. For example in the sub-district of Riung, especially in the villages of Nangamese Latung, East Sambinasi, Sambinasi, and West Sambinasi there are various tourism experiences that can be developed, such as local food processing (*rebok*), traditional games (*gasing*), events and traditional dances. (*Tede* dance and *Mbou* are in process of development), trekking, traditional hunting, rowing, fishing, inter-island swimming competition and trekking in banana and coconut plantations. In the village of Pota area and its surroundings, there are five villages (Pota, Baras, Nangabaling, Nampar Sepang, and Golo Lijung) with potential development in tourism, agriculture, weaving and fisheries sectors. The project will facilitate community access to a number of financial support programs that are available, all of which are aimed at supporting environmentally biodiversity-friendly activities. During PPG-phase community consultations conducted, it was found that individuals can obtain funds for community economic empowerment, especially those sourced from KUR (Indonesia?s Guaranteed Microfinance Program). Resilience will be built into these businesses by strengthening capacities and resources of farmers, *Adat* groups, women and youth to effectively engage along the entire value chain from production to consumption. Businesses will be provided with the necessary tools, technologies and advisory services that can strengthen their engagement with the private sector. Finally, in the course of developing these initiatives, inequalities will be addressed, such as structural, social, gender, in access and utilization of resources, knowledge, assets, technology, markets and value chains.

During the PPG phase climate and disaster risks were screened and mitigation measures identified to help minimize the consequences and costs of climate impacts so they do not hinder progress toward achieving the project?s goals. Preliminary steps were taken in the project design to build resilience to climate change and disaster impacts in project activities such as developing diversified livelihoods, identifying

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
During the PPG phase, consultations were conducted at the village, district, provincial and national levels. These took the form of focus group discussions, one-on-one meetings and field visits. The findings of these consultations supported the development of the project *Stakeholder Engagement Plan*, which describes roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders and outlines methods for ensuring proactive and inclusive engagement during the implementation phase. Community consultations were conducted in the villages that overlap with key habitats of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species. A total of 10 villages, 25 government officials (from district government department, FMUs, technical units of the national land agency), and two CSOs, with 146 participants (22 female, 124 male) were involved in the consultation about the IN-FLORES project. At district level, staff members of Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda), Agrarian Affairs and Public Works office, Agriculture, Forestry and Environment, as well as Disaster Management, Women Empowerment offices and FMUs were involved in the consultations. At the village level, the PPG team interviewed community members representing elderly people, village government, youth and women on their perception towards the Komodo dragon and the other globally threatened species, conservation activities and development objectives in general. During the PPG-phase community consultations, the Baar *Adat* community in the villages of Sambinasi and West Sambinasi responded positively to the project but indicated that there are land tenure issues where community lands overlap with a protected area and hence they had little trust in dealing with the Provincial Natural Resource Management Agency (BBKSDA NTT). This will be followed up with more comprehensive consultations and obtaining FPIC prior to commencing activities on the ground during the implementation phase, per the ESMF. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) was developed that also includes FPIC procedures. The IPPF is an integral part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the project. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was also developed and included in the *Stakeholder Engagement Plan*. The GRM is multi-tiered and includes an explanation of the UNDP?s Accountability Mechanism. The GRM will be further developed as part of the process of preparing the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) during the first year of project implementation.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?				
Risk Description ***(broken down by event, cause, impact)***	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance*** ***(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***

Risk 1: The project may exacerbate tensions between the *Adat* communities and local authorities regarding unresolved land tenure issues in the North Flores landscape-seascape. Principal: Human Rights, q. P.1, P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6, P.7 Principal: Accountability, q. P.15 Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, q. 5.2 Standard 6 : Indigenous Peoples, q. 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, 6.8 Related to / stemming from Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	I = 5 L = 4	High	Interviews during the PPG phase found that there are unresolved tenure and access and control over natural resources issues that are resulting in conservation priorities conflicting with the livelihood priorities of the local and *Adat* communities. In the North Flores landscape-seascape there are several protected areas that have been declared by national government and are currently under the management of Provincial Natural Resource Management Agency (BBKSDA NTT) where traditionally claimed lands private lands have been included into the protected areas without proper consultation. In situations such as these, there are indications that proper consultations were not carried out when the protected areas were established such as free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) or agreements	<u>Assessment</u> During the PPG phase the following safeguard instruments of high risk projects have been prepared: a) Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including a GRM for the project; b) IPPF, containing FPIC procedures; c) Gender Action Plan and d) ESMF. <u>Management</u> An ESIA and/or scoped ESIA(s) will be prepared and all thematic safeguards management plans (e.g., Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), etc.) will be prepared as part of the ESMP during project implementation, per the ESMF. The IPP (including FPIC procedures) will be implemented to ensure that community concerns are addressed and to safeguard the interests of *Adat* and other vulnerable communities. The PMU will recruit one or more FPIC specialists to facilitate the FPIC consultations through collaboration with the project?s full-time Safeguards Officer, ensuring that *Adat* community concerns are adequately addressed and monitored, as well as providing training to staff and key stakeholders, providing advice in the development of key regulatory frameworks and work programs on conservation and sustainable land use. The multi-stakeholder coordination platform established under Output 1.1 for the North Flores landscapes-seascape will have representation of *Adat* communities. The platform will oversee the development of the integrated ecosystem management framework in Output 1.2. The ecosystem management framework is an ?upstream? activity and will be developed in line with the SESA FPIC will be obtained under Output 1.1 (*Adat* representation on the coordination platform), Output 1.2 (approval/consent of the integrated ecosystem management framework), and as part of establishing OECMs involving *Adat* communities in Output 1.3, and *Adat* communities will be represented on the OECM governance mechanisms. The multi-stakeholder coordination platform and OECM governance forums will also provide additional opportunities for improved dialogue regarding land tenure issues. Moreover, under Output 1.1, the project will facilitate joint planning sessions between the management

Risk 2: The project may exacerbate tensions between the *Adat* communities and local authorities in the West Flores landscape-seascape. Principal: Human Rights, q. P.1, P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6, P.7 Principal: Accountability, q. P.15 Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, q. 5.2 Standard 6 : Indigenous Peoples, q. 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, 6.8 Related to / stemming from Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	In the West Flores landscape-seascape two communities interviewed also voiced their concern about restrictions they might face if their island home is targeted as a Komodo dragon conservation project site. The locals, who are mostly fisher folk recounted fishing restrictions around the waters of Komodo National Park, specifically on Rinca Island that lead to their exclusion to accommodate expanding tourism. There are still different views among stakeholders about what conservation is and how it should be carried out. This alone could jeopardize the expected collaboration to take place under a project that seeks to extend conservation measures beyond protected areas.	<u>Assessment:</u> During the PPG phase the following safeguard instruments have been prepared: a) Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including a GRM for the project; b) IPPF, containing FPIC procedures; c) Gender Action Plan and d) ESMF. <u>Management:</u> An ESIA and/or scoped ESIA(s) will be prepared and all thematic safeguards management plans (e.g., Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), etc.) will be prepared as part of the ESMP during project implementation, per the ESMF. The IPP (including FPIC procedures) will be implemented to ensure that community concerns are addressed and to safeguard the interests of *Adat* and other vulnerable communities. The PMU will recruit one or more FPIC specialists to facilitate the FPIC consultations through collaboration with the project?s full-time Safeguards Officer, ensuring that *Adat* community concerns are adequately addressed and monitored, as well as providing training to staff and key stakeholders, providing advice in the development of key regulatory frameworks and work programs on conservation and sustainable land use. The multi-stakeholder coordination platform established under Output 1.1 for the West Flores landscapes-seascape will have representation of *Adat* communities. The platform will oversee the development of the integrated ecosystem management framework in Output 1.2. The ecosystem management framework is an ?upstream? activity and will be developed in line with the SESA FPIC will be obtained under Output 1.1 (*Adat* representation on the coordination platform), Output 1.2 (approval/consent of the integrated ecosystem management framework), and as part of establishing OECMs involving *Adat* communities in Output 1.3, and *Adat* communities will be represented on the OECM governance mechanisms. The multi-stakeholder coordination platform and OECM governance forums will also provide additional opportunities for improved dialogue regarding land tenure issues. Moreover, under Output 1.1, the project will facilitate joint planning sessions between the management entities of protected areas in the target

Risk 3: Local communities? access rights to resources could be restricted which may lead to economic displacement and marginalization. Principle: Human Rights, q. P.5, P.6 Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security, q. 3.8 Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, q. 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, q.6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 Outputs: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.3	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Three types of OECMs are proposed in the project landscapes-seascapes: (1) agreements between protected areas and local communities to enhance conservation near the borders of the protected areas, e.g., establishment of wildlife corridors; (2) agreements between forest management units and local communities for enhanced protection of environmentally sensitive areas; and (3) community governance arrangements for protection of environmentally sensitive areas within local communities. The first two types of OECMs may result in some level of economic displacement (particularly for Adat communities and other marginalized groups), e.g., through possible restrictions on access or use of natural resources. With respect to the third type of OECM, the communities themselves will decide on possible	<u>Assessment</u> Once the locations of the OECMs are defined during the early phase of project implementation, the ESIA(s) will assess possible economic displacement associated with restrictions to access and or use of natural resources. The assessment will include appropriate consultation with affected communities, (including FPIC with *Adat* communities if present in the area) to consult on potential impacts and management measures and ensure community participation in planning, implementation and monitoring. The ESMF annexed to the Project Document contains the elements of a typical Process Framework, which will be developed during project implementation as part of the ESMP, as needed, to facilitate community endorsement, consensus and to validate the risk of displacement. <u>Management</u> The creation of OECMs may restrict access to resources, affect customary land rights, and create some level of economic displacement (particularly for marginalized people and *Adat* communities). For these activities the project will be required to conduct a Process Framework (as reported in the ESMF document) in order to facilitate community endorsement, consensus and to validate the risk of displacement. The assessment will include appropriate consultation with affected communities, (including *Adat* Communities if present in the area) to consult on potential impacts and management measures and ensure community participation in planning, implementation and monitoring. The multi-stakeholder coordination platforms established in each of the two target landscapes-seascapes will help facilitate information exchange and dialogue between affected communities and governmental entities, including co-financing partners.

Risk 4: Women (*Adat* community and rural women in particular) and other marginalized groups may not be fully involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of project interventions (decision making processes) related to improving management effectiveness of protected areas and establishment of OECMs to enhance conservation outcomes and sustainable livelihoods. As a consequence, women 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: Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment, q. P.9, P.10, P.11, P.12 Principle: Accountability, q. P.13, P.14 Outputs: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.4	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	There are gender disparities in the local economic sectors that need to be taken into account in project design. There is a risk that the PPG phase consultations may not have fully captured or reflected views of women and girls and other marginalized groups.	<u>Assessment</u> To ensure active participation of women in the planning of the project, a number of consultations were held during the PPG phase to assess key gender issues in the project landscapes-seascapes, in order to design measures to ensure the project contributes towards advancement of gender equality and women?s empowerment objectives. <u>Management</u> The ?Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan? (annexed to the Project Document) describes how perspectives, rights, and interests of men and women are addressed and applied to ensure that the project contributes to gender equality and women?s empowerment and creates equitable opportunities for women and men at all levels of engagement. Gender mainstreaming is further reflected in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (annexed to the Project Document), which was also developed during the PPG phase. Gender mainstreaming activities will be overseen by the project?s Safeguards Officer and supported by local specialists who will be recruited for the implementation phase to support the project team, contracted service providers, and technical staff members at the MoEF and Provincial BBKSDA level to ensure implementation of the gender action plan. Gender-responsive indicators and targets are integrated into the project results framework. The project complies with UNDP Gender Marker 2 criteria. These will be monitored and reported by the project team and further evaluated during the midterm review and terminal evaluation.

Risk 5: Project interventions in terms of community livelihoods and community-based enterprises (e.g., ecotourism and natural resources based value addition, etc.) may have adverse impacts on species and habitats if not well implemented. Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, q. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 Outputs: 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	Project interventions for ecotourism, income generation and economic activities may damage environmentally sensitive areas, including critical habitats over-exploitation of natural resources and poorly managed ecotourism operations and waste disposal. This includes the introduction of non-indigenous species that may pose a risk to the local biodiversity.	Assessment Elements related to biodiversity conservation are an integral part of the Project Document considering the nature of the project itself. One significant component of the project is the creation of a integrated ecosystem management framework (output 1.2). Management Appropriate environmental and social indicators for conservation of biological diversity, protection of natural habitats, and protection of wildlife will be developed as part of the development of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), and regular monitoring and evaluation will take place for the activities implemented within environmentally sensitive areas.

Risk 6: Natural disasters and climate change may affect the implementation and results of project initiatives and the health and safety of local communities and the implementation team. Standard 2: Climate change and disaster risks, q. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 Standard 3: Community health, safety and security, q. 3.6 Outputs: 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2, 3.3, -3.4	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Climate change is forecasted to result in increased temperatures, increased rainfall, increased frequency of storms and droughts, and sea level rise, resulting in increased incidence of fires during El Ni?o induced droughts, saltwater intrusion in low-lying coastal areas, and disruptions to the range of certain flora and fauna. As elsewhere in Indonesia, Flores is vulnerable to natural disasters, including cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes, coastal flooding, extreme heat, and volcanic eruptions.	<u>Assessment</u> A Climate and Disaster Screening was carried out during the PPG phase and the report on the screening is annexed to the Project Document. <u>Management</u> During the PPG phase, Preliminary steps were taken to build resilience to climate change and disaster impacts in project activities such as identifying diversified livelihoods, identifying biodiversity friendly businesses or natural asset building. Risks associated with climate and natural disaster hazards will be assessed in the SESA and ESIA and management measures described in the ESMP(s). Climate and disaster risk mitigation will also be incorporated in the integrated ecosystem management frameworks developed under Output 1.1, and specific management measures will be integrated into the management plans for the OECMs established in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes under Output 1.3. Enhanced OECM management and conservation practices are expected to 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. Capacity building activities in Output 1.4 on strengthening biodiversity monitoring knowledge and skills will also reflect emerging considerations regarding the impact of climate change on the behavior and habitat of the Komodo Dragon and other globally threated species. Furthermore, under Output 3.3, the project will support a study on potential impacts of climate change on the distribution of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the project landscapes-seascapes.

Risk 7: Restoration interventions and agroecological livelihood activities may involve the use of agrochemicals (e.g., chemical fertilizers or pesticides), posing a health risk to workers and farmers handling the agrochemicals and an environmental risk through potential inadvertent release of pollutants. Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, q. 1.2 Standard 7: Labor and Working Conditions, q. 7.6 Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, q. 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5 Outputs: 1.1, 1.3, 2.3	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	In some cases, non-chemical options may not be feasible, e.g., herbicides might be proposed for use in some of the restoration interventions. There are approved, safe agrochemicals available, but obsolete stocks are common in some locations. Workers and farmers may be ill-informed about the hazards associated with agrochemicals, including approved ones, and correct environmental and health & safety procedures.	<u>Assessment</u> The integrated ecosystem management frameworks under Output 1.1 will promote reduction and minimization of the use of agrochemicals. Non-chemical methods will be prioritized in the development of the restoration plans in Output 1.3 and in the low-value grant proposals in Output 2.3 for the implementation of agroecological livelihood activities. The restoration plans, business plans, and low-value grant proposals will be prepared in accordance with guidelines and frameworks defined in the SESA, and will be reviewed by UNDP and the Implementing Partner for compliance with UNDP SES and relevant national and local regulations prior to commencing work in the field. <u>Management</u> The ESMP will include additional measures to further reduce the health and ecological hazards associated with agrochemicals. Restoration interventions and agro-ecological livelihood activities are expected to be carried out in collaboration with and/or under the supervision of responsible governmental entities or professional partners, such as experienced NGOs. Management measures will include but are not limited to the following: 1) internationally or nationally banned or restricted agrochemicals will not be used, 2) workers and farmers working with agrochemical will be trained and equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment, and 3) national, provincial, and local guidelines and regulations on use and handling of agrochemical will be followed. The Community Mobilizers in the project landscapes-seascapes will support training and monitoring of risks associated with restoration interventions and agro-ecological livelihood activities.

Risk 8: Local people involved in project activities, project team members, and service providers may be at a heightened risk of exposure to COVID 19 through the stakeholder consultation meetings, workshops and field visits, etc. Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security, q. 3.4 Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, q. 6.1 Outputs: 1.3; 2.2, 2.3, 2.4	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	The project strategy is predicated on participatory processes, including multiple stakeholder meetings, in-person trainings, learning exchanges, seminars and workshops, etc.	<u>Assessment</u> Field visits for consultations were delayed due to COVID-19. A COVID-19 Analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase and will be annexed to the Project document, and the analysis will be updated as part of the ESIA. <u>Management</u> Adaptive management measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. Virtual meetings will be held where feasible. The project Knowledge Management Plan, to be completed during the first year of project implementation, will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. The project?s COVID-19 Action Framework prepared during the PPG phase will be incorporated into the ESMP and updated regularly (due to the continuous change in the COVID pandemic), also includes measures that address opportunities, including promoting sustainable natural resource management approaches that safeguard critical ecosystems, increase resilience of local communities and reduce human-wildlife interactions.

Risk 9: The cultural identity of the *Adat* community groups might not be respected and/or their traditional knowledge (or other forms of cultural heritage, including tangible forms) might be inadvertently harmed during project activities that intend to preserve and/or utilize it. Standard 4: Cultural Heritage, q. 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, q. 6.9 Outputs: 1.1, 1.3, 2.3, 2.4	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Some of the locations for the project activities will be in areas that belong to *Adat* communities. These locations, however, have yet to be confirmed. Cultural heritage tourism may be part of the proposed ecotourism experiences under Outputs 2.3 and 2.4. Tourists may directly or indirectly affect the cultural heritage or norms of local and *Adat* communities. Tourists themselves might pose a threat to the delicate state of heritage sites and objects, resulting in the inadvertent damage to cultural heritage sites.	<u>Assessment</u> Ecotourism business plans developed under Outputs 2.3 and/or 2.4 will be based on the SESA and will be screened for compliance with UNDP SES, including Standard 4, by the Chief Technical Advisor and the Safeguards Officer. The plans will be reviewed by UNDP and the Implementing Partner prior to commencing activities in the field. <u>Management</u> A list of exclusion criteria will be used to eliminate sites posing high risks to tangible cultural heritage. These will include sites having cultural heritage value. Exclusionary criteria are defined in the ESMF. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the IPPF provide guidance for ensuring communities are informed of their rights. A multi-tiered GRM has been developed to allow stakeholders to voice concerns regarding specific issues and to reach satisfactory resolution. An Indigenous People Plan (IPP) based on the IPPF prepared during early project implementation will be the base for managing the interests of the custodian and other special interest groups. The use of the screening checklist based on the SESP will ensure that project supported investments in biodiversity-friendly businesses will be screened from an environmental, social and cultural perspective to ensure that there are no impacts on cultural heritage of *Adat* communities or special interest groups; Impacts on cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) will be mitigated and monitored with the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Action Plan according to UNESCO best practices. 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, per the ESMF/IPPF. Although the project does not entail physical interventions involving construction or excavation activities, a Chance Find Procedure is outlined in the ESMF and will be further elaborated in the ESMP.

Risk 10: Field- and policy-level activities related to community-based organizations and business enterprises could inadvertently support child labor, and other violations of international labor standards. Standard 7: Labor and Working Conditions, q. 7.1, 7.3 Outputs: 2.3, 2.4	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Child labor is present in the country and the risk cannot be excluded in the implementation of the project. There are a range of business development activities that will be introduced as part of Component 2 in this project. At this time it is not known the exact nature of these activities except that they will likely be in urban, rural and marine areas. The project therefore has clear potential to produce a net benefit in improving labor standards compliance through routine monitoring.	<u>Assessment</u> Consistent with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, the business enterprises and community-based organizations supported through financial and/or grant assistance will be required to conduct due diligence to ensure that there are appropriate policies, processes and systems in place and that they operate in accordance with the minimum requirements in the UNDP Standard 7 on Labour and Working Conditions, as well as relevant national laws. The Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor, and Safeguards Officer will ensure compliance in the review of business plans and low-value grant proposals. <u>Management</u> To monitor the intervention related to community-based organization and business enterprises in the targeted landscapes-seascapes a labor management procedure will be included in the ESMP of the project. . Other measures may include signing agreement with project funding recipients to include specific requirements to comply with international labor standards and work conditions (for example UNDP Health Safety and Working Conditions Standards); compliance with these agreements will be monitored by the national Safeguards Officer and awareness activities will be carried out at the project sites to create support for preventing use of child labor and unacceptable working conditions. Other relevant guidelines to make reference to:. ? United Nations Supplier ?Code of Conduct? which provides the minimum standards expected of suppliers to the UN. The Code of Conduct, which includes principles on labor, human rights, environment, and ethical conduct. ? UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP): Construction Works Policy Contracted workers will have access to the project GRM described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The Community Mobilizers will support site level monitoring and the Landscape-Seascape Coordinators will carry out periodic spot checks for compliance with UNDP SES.

Risk 11: Poorly designed or executed project activities could exacerbate illegal wildlife trade. Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, q. 1.5, 1.14 Outputs: 1.3, 2.3, 2.4	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Increased access to some areas and increased numbers of tourists might increase the illegal wildlife trade already present in the country. A lack of capacity to monitor these areas could result in ineffective patrolling and incomplete adaptive management systems. This will open up an opportunity for unscrupulous individuals to poaching the wildlife for a quick profit.	<u>Assessment</u> The expansion of conservation measures beyond protected areas will necessitate monitoring of those areas that have been designated as OECMs. This risk will be further assessed during the ESIA. <u>Management</u> Management measures (beyond those included in project design) will be included in the subsequent Biodiversity Action Plan, as part of the ESMP, as necessary for SES compliance. The Knowledge Management plan to be developed early in the project will also include strategies for increasing awareness about illegal wildlife trade.

Risk 12: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats, including through the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) during forest restoration-rehabilitation activities. Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, q. 1.6 Outputs: 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	I = 3 L= 3	Moderate	The project aims to rehabilitate 300 ha of degraded of degraded Komodo dragon and threatened species habitat located outside protected areas.	<u>Assessment</u> This risk will be assessed during the ESIA and in the field surveys conducted to support development of the restoration plans under Output 1.3. <u>Management</u> Under Output 1.3 restoration-rehabilitation will be carried out in accordance with restoration plans developed using participatory planning processes and informed by the ESIA. No IASs will be used. This risk has been managed through the design of the project and will be further examined in the course of the ESIA, as part of the ESMP, as determined necessary. Restoration interventions are expected to be carried out in collaboration with and/or under the supervision of responsible governmental entities or professional partners, such as experienced NGOs. The Community Mobilizers in the project landscapes-seascapes will support training and monitoring of risks associated with restoration interventions.

Risk 13: Activities involving ecotourism or other types of biodiversity friendly businesses may result in increased pollution. Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, q. 8.1, 8.5 Outputs 2.3, 2.4	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Labuan Bajo has been designated as one of the 5 ?super priority tourism destinations in Indonesia?. As a result there has been investment in the infrastructure to support large scale tourism. The construction of additional lodging facilities, food and beverage establishments and other tourism related infrastructure may contribute to the generation of additional solid waste and sewage pollution, air and noise pollution, and to the modification of the physical landscape of some sites.	<u>Assessment</u> The project will support small-scale investments (including through low-value grant assistance) in ecotourism activities such as trekking, diving and home stays, in both landscapes as a means to generate livelihoods for local communities while at the same time protecting the Komodo dragon. An increase in ecotourism may lead to increased pollution. <u>Management</u> The ESMP will include additional measures, if necessary to further reduce the health and ecological hazards associated with solid wastes. The project will seek to work with business operators to ensure best practices in promotion of reducing waste. Under Output 2.4, the project will also deliver capacity building to local tourism operators on waste management, pollution control and minimization, and other sustainable tourism practices. Moreover, a Flores Ecotourism Code of Practice will be developed. The project will increase awareness among stakeholders on sustainable tourism development, delivery of capacity building, etc.

Risk 14: Activities funded under low-value grant assistance delivery mechanisms may be carried out without full adherence to UDNP SES. Principles and Project-Level Standards: All Outputs: 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The project plans on delivering low-value grant assistance for: (a) initiating trial operation of new or improved revenue generating options in protected areas under Output 2.2, (b) pilot testing biodiversity-friendly livelihood activities, (c) implementing ecotourism concession models with local operators; (d) supporting university applied research on the Komodo dragon. The potential impact is assessed as Moderate due to the low value of the grants envisaged, and the limited scope of each individual grant.	<u>Assessment:</u> Low-value grants are included in the project budget, to support implementation of livelihood and business venture enterprises, establishment of OECMs, acquisition of monitoring equipment, etc. The Implementing Partner will be obliged to follow the On-Granting Provisions, which are annexed to the Project Document. <u>Management</u> The grant proposals will be reviewed by the Project Manager, with support by the other project team members, for compliance with UNDP SES. And grant agreements will be reviewed by UNDP prior to signature by the Implementing Partner and/or responsible parties and the grantees. The ESMF includes a procedure on managing risks associated with low-value grants. Landscape-Seascape Coordinators and Community Mobilizers will review the activities in the field for compliance with UNDP SES, as well as other specifications described in the grant agreements. Progress and completion reports submitted by the grantees will document compliance.

Risk 15: The use of security personnel may reduce access to some areas for security reasons, possibly resulting in violence to or from the security personnel who might wear arms with the risk of misusing them Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security, q. 3.8 Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, q. 5.2 Output: 1.3	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Project activities and services will be designed to reduce impacts to local communities The use of security personnel for patrolling the area might create tension with the local community	Assessment: Risks associated with the use of security personnel will be assessed in the project ESIA or scoped ESIA(s). Management: Possible reduced access to some areas for security reasons (using security personnel) will be managed during the preparation of the ESMP. Specific guidelines and procedures might be required for the selection and training of security personnel.

	Low Risk	**?**	
	Moderate Risk	**?**	
	Substantial Risk	**?**	

	High Risk	**?**		As the project is categorized as high risk, an ESMF has been prepared during the PPG. Per the ESMF, a full ESIA will be undertaken during the first year of project implementation. Based on the results of the ESIA, an ESMP will be initiated during the first year of project implementation ? covering this and all other risks. Thematic safeguard management plans will be prepared as part of the ESMP. In addition, the following requirements have been met: Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including GRM (annexed to the Project Document) Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (annexed to the Project Document) Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (annexed to the Project Document) GRM	
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects.				
	Is assessment required? (check if ?yes?)	**?**			***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		**?**	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed: gender analysis, stakeholder analysis, COVID-19 risk and opportunities analysis, climate and disaster risk screening
			?	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned

			?	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Planned
	Are management plans required? (check if ?yes)	**?**			
	If yes, indicate overall type		?	Targeted management plans (e.g. Indigenous Peoples Plan, Resettlement Action Plan, others)	Completed: gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, COVID-19 action framework, IPPF Planned: IPP, Process Framework
			?	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	Planned
			?	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Planned
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind	---			
	Human Rights	**?**			
	Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment	**?**			
	Accountability	**?**			

	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	**?**	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**?**	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	**?**	
	4. Cultural Heritage	**?**	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	**?**	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	**?**	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	**?**	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**?**	

[1] **Duty-bearers** are those actors who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, promote and realize human rights and to abstain from human rights violations. The term is most commonly used to refer to State actors, but non-State actors can also be considered duty-bearers.

[2] **Rights-holders** are individuals or social groups that have particular entitlements in relation to specific duty-bearers. In general terms, all human beings are rights-holders under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

[3] Lee et al. 2009. Rural Poverty and Natural Resources: Improving Access and Sustainable Management. ESA Working Paper No. 09-03, March 2009. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
PIMS_6506_Annex_10_ESMF_10Jan2022__april 4	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

Title	Module	Submitted
PIMS 6506_Annex 04_SESP 29March2022	CEO Endorsement ESS	
PIMS 6506_Annex 04_SESP_10Jan2022	CEO Endorsement ESS	
PIMS_6506_Pre-SESP_14 Aug 2020_rev	Project PIF 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).

The project results framework can be found in *Section V of the Project Document*.

Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, and SDG 17
UNSDCF Indonesia 2021-2025 / CPD 2021-2025: **Outcome 3**: Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender sensitive. **Contributing Outputs:** **Output 3.2**: Strengthened and expanded protection, governance and management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, habitats, and species. **Output 3.4**: Conservation and resilience strategies with local priorities (income and food security) contribute to global environment benefits. Aligned with **UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025)** Output Signature Solution #4 (Environment); contributing to UNDP SP Result 4.1: Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods; and Result 4.2: Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: To strengthen conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores through integrated approaches across multiple use landscapes-seascapes	**Indicator 1 (GEF-7 CI 1; IRRF Indicator 4.1.2): Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use** (hectares) (Sub-Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management) **SDG 15.1; SDG 15.5**	36,144 ha METT scores: Komodo National Park (40,728 ha x 82%); Wae Wuul Nature Reserve (1,485 ha x 47%): Riung Nature Reserve (416 ha x 31%); Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve (4,017 ha x 42%); Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park (416 ha x 56%);	38,090 ha METT scores: Komodo National Park (40,728 ha x 85%); Wae Wuul Nature Reserve (1,485 ha x 55%); Riung Nature Reserve (416 ha x 40%); Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve (4,017 ha x 55%) Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park (416 ha x 67%);	40,068 ha METT scores: Komodo National Park (40,728 ha x 88%); Wae Wuul Nature Reserve (1,485 ha x 67%); Riung Nature Reserve (416 ha x 55%); Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve (4,017 ha x 67%); Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park (416 ha x 75%);
	Indicator 2 (GEF-7 CI 2; IRRF Indicator 4.1.2): Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares) (Sub-Indicator 2.2: Marine protected areas under improved management) **SDG 14.2; SDG 14.5**	112,566 ha METT scores: Komodo National Park (132,572 ha x 82%); Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park (6,887 ha x 56%); Core Zone – Sawu Sea Marine Protected Area (925 ha x TBD%)	117,300 ha METT scores: Komodo National Park (132,572 ha x 85%); Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park (6,887 ha x 67%); Core Zone – Sawu Sea Marine Protected Area (925 ha x TBD%)	121,829 ha METT scores: Komodo National Park (132,572 ha x 88%); Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park (6,887 ha x 75%); Core Zone – Sawu Sea Marine Protected Area (925 ha x TBD%)
	Indicator 3 (GEF-7 CI 3; IRRF Indicator 4.1.2): Area of land restored (hectares) (Sub-Indicator 3.2: Area of forest and forest land restored; Sub-Indicator 3.3: Area of natural grass and shrublands restored)	MoEF has mapped out degraded land throughout the country, including in Flores.	Restoration plans for restoring 300 ha of degraded habitat of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species approved for implementation by midterm.	300 ha of degraded habitat of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species undergoing restoration (Sub-

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	SDG 15.1; SDG 15.2			Indicator 3.2: 150 ha; Sub-Indicator 3.3: 150 ha)
	Indicator 4 (GEF-7 CI 4; IRRF Indicator 4.1.2): Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) (Sub-Indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity; qualitative assessment, non-certified; Sub-Indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems) **SDG 15.5; SDG 15.9; SDG 15.c; SDG 14.5; SDG 17.17**	Management of Komodo dragon habitats in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes partially covered by protected areas, FMUs, and land use plans; however, there is no integrated approach.	Integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, covering 275,946 ha (excluding protected areas) approved by midterm. Business plans for biodiversity-friendly livelihood initiatives involving improved agroecological practices covering 300 ha, developed and implementation initiated.	275,946 ha of landscapes under improved practices (Sub-Indicator 4.1: 275,646 ha; Sub-Indicator 4.3: 300 ha)
	Indicator 5 (GEF-7 CI 6): Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent – tCO2e) (Sub-Indicator 6.1: Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector) **SDG 13.1; SDG 13.2; SDG 13.3**	The Government of Indonesia has reconfirmed their unconditional GHG emissions reduction target of 29% by 2030 (updated NDC 2021).	End target of 3,383,002 tCO2e of lifetime direct project GHG emissions mitigated confirmed through approved plans for restoring 300 ha of degraded forest habitat and approved integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes	3,383,002 tCO2e (lifetime direct project GHG emissions mitigated)
	Indicator 6 (GEF-7 CI 11; IRRF Indicators 4.1.1, 4.2.1): Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment (individual people) **SDG 1.4; SDG 1.b; SDG 5.a**	The 21 potential villages for project interventions have a combined population of 31,872 (2020 data). The cumulative number of staff working at the 6 protected areas in the project landscapes-seascapes is 129.	1,000 direct beneficiaries, of whom 500 are women	2,500 direct beneficiaries, of whom 1,250 are women
Project Component 1	**Strengthening the enabling environment and introducing new governance models for integrated landscape-seascape management**			
Project Outcome 1: Effective conservation of the Komodo Dragon and globally threatened terrestrial and marine species within and outside conservation areas	**Indicator 7: Conservation and sustainable use strengthened outside protected areas through innovative governance arrangement**s, as measured by the number of other area-based conservation measures (OECMs) established, operationalized and registered on the WDPA site. **SDG 14.2; SDG 15.1; SDG 15.9; SDG 17.17**	There are no OECMs registered for Indonesia on the WDPA site (www.protectedplanet.net)	Three (3) OECMs established in the project landscapes-seascapes, including operationalization of multi-stakeholder governance committees having equitable representation of women.	Three (3) OECMs in the project landscapes-seascapes registered on the WDPA site (including one governed by *Adat* communities).
	Indicator 8: Wildlife conservation mainstreamed across the target production landscapes-seascapes, as measured by the number of instances of utilizing the guidelines produced for the tourism, livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, and transportation infrastructure sectors. **SDG 15.5; SDG 14.2**	There are limited guidelines for mainstreaming wildlife conservation in the production sectors in the target landscapes-seascapes	Guidelines produced for the tourism, livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, and transportation infrastructure sectors in the target production landscapes-seascapes	Five (5) instances of utilizing the guidelines produced for the tourism, livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, and transportation infrastructure sectors in the target production landscapes-seascapes

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	Indicator 9: Status of globally threatened species in target landscapes-landscapes, as measured by stable or increased populations of Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*) in (a) Komodo National Park, (b) Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, (c) Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park, and yellow-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*) in the Komodo National Park **SDG 15.5**	Komodo dragon and its varied phenotypes: (a) Komodo National Park: 2,430-3,163 individuals (joint survey by KNP & KSP 2020), (b) Wae Wuul Nature Reserve: 29 individuals (joint survey by BBKSDA & KSP 2017), (c) Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park: 18 individuals (joint survey by BBKSDA & KSP 2017) Yellow-crested cockatoo: Komodo National Park: 1,113 individuals (survey by Reuleaux et al. in 2017, only covering Komodo Island)	Updated baseline information by midterm.	All stable (i.e., not decreasing) or increasing as compared to updated baseline information.
	Indicator 10: Reduction in threats to globally threated species through strengthened collaborative monitoring and enforcement, as measured by (a) reduced levels illegal wildlife hunting and poaching incidents in the Komodo National Park, Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve, and Riung Nature Reserve; and (b) reduced levels of destructive fishing incidents in the Komodo National Park and Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park. **SDG 15.5; SDG 15.7; SDG 14.1**	Quantitative baseline figures will be compiled at project inception during initiation of activities under Output 1.4.	Capacity building delivered for strengthening monitoring and enforcement capacities, and improved record keeping.	(a) 75% reduction in the number of illegal wildlife hunting and poaching incidents in the Komodo National Park, Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve, and Riung Nature Reserve; and (b) 75% reduction in the number of destructive fishing incidents in the Komodo National Park and Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	**Output 1.1:** Functional governance capacities developed and coordination mechanisms strengthened to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making between key stakeholders (within government and non-government sectors), private enterprise and community groups for facilitating integrated landscape and seascape planning and management **Output 1.2:** Integrated ecosystem management frameworks developed for the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, with supplemental guidelines produced on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration of degraded habitats in the tourism, livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, transportation infrastructure and other production sectors **Output 1.3:** Management of the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes improved through establishment and/or recognition of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) **Output 1.4:** Monitoring and enforcement capacities, systems, coverage, and partnerships strengthened to enhance the knowledge base on population dynamics and variability of Komodo Dragon and other species, enabling more informed management decisions in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes			
Project Component 2	**Improved private sector, community engagement and diversified financing for biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement across the Komodo dragon and threatened species landscape-seascape**			
Outcome 2: Alternative new economic models and nature-supportive livelihood activities for financial sustainability of conservation efforts and benefit to surrounding communities building and	**Indicator 11: Conservation finance mechanism established for ensuring long-term conservation of Komodo dragon**, as measured by a mobilized and distributed fund instrument developed and approved by the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH) **SDG 15.a**	The BPDLH manages several environmental funds, but there are no mechanisms dedicated to conservation of the Komodo dragon.	Mobilized and distributed fund regulation/instrument drafted and reviewed by the BPDLH and other stakeholders.	Mobilized and distributed fund instrument established under the BPDLH, supporting financing of the implementation of the SRAK.
	Indicator 12: Financial sustainability of the Komodo National Park and Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation	The protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes do not	Plans for new sources of revenue described in the financial	(a) Three (3) new sources of revenue and (b) 15% increase in

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
supporting the lessons from BIOFIN	**Park strengthened**, as measured by (a) the number of new sources of revenue established, and (b) percentage increase in annual available funding (excluding staff costs) from the new sources of revenue **SDG 15.a**	have sustainable financing plans or business plans. Baselines will be established during the preparation of the financial sustainability analyses and business plans.	sustainability analyses and business plans developed for the Komodo National Park and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park.	available funding (excluding staff costs), contributing to the financial sustainability of the Komodo National Park and Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park.
	Indicator 13 (IRRF Indicators 4.1.1, 4.2.1): Sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities expanded, as measured by the number of households (disaggregated by gender and *Adat* communities) achieving increased and diversified income from biodiversity-friendly livelihood ventures. **SDG 15.c**	Threats (e.g., wildlife poaching, destructive fishing, grassland fires, etc.) to Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species continue partly because of limited opportunities, lack of capacity, and inaccessible finance for sustainable livelihood ventures.	Market analyses and business plans completed for feasible livelihood ventures.	200 households (50:50 gender disaggregation, and including 50 *Adat* households) achieving increased and diversified income from biodiversity-friendly livelihood ventures.
	Indicator 14 (IRRF Indicators 4.1.1, 4.2.1): Increased access to and availability of conservation finance instruments, as measured by the number of community-based organizations and small business (disaggregated by gender) in the target landscapes-seascapes obtaining funding from conservation finance instruments **SDG 15.a**	Community-based organizations and small businesses lack fund-raising capacities.	Financial and business development frameworks developed for the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes	20 community-based organizations and small businesses (including at least 10 led by women) obtain funding from strengthened conservation finance instruments
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2:	**Output 2.1:** Financial and business development frameworks and other enabling strategies and financing instruments developed for conservation and sustainable management of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes **Output 2.2:** Financial sustainability of the protected areas in the North and West Flores landscapes strengthened through conducting financial analyses, delivering capacity building, developing business plans, strengthening tourism concession guidelines, and pilot testing new revenue-generating options **Output 2.3:** Biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprise ventures strengthened and developed for the community-based OECMs in the North and West Flores landscapes, with particular focus on vulnerable communities includes those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic **Output 2.4:** Ecotourism capacities and offerings strengthened to enhance conservation Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species and to contribute towards achievement of sustainable development in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes			
Project Component 3	**Knowledge management, safeguards management, and monitoring & evaluation**			
Outcome 3 Improved awareness and knowledge amongst stakeholders through development and knowledge sharing platform, and integrated research center on Komodo dragons and their habitat	**Indicator 15: Key stakeholder groups' levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding OECMs and threatened species conservation in the project landscapes-seascapes improved**, as measured by results of knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) surveys (disaggregated by women and *Adat* communities), among the following stakeholder groups: (a) subnational governmental stakeholders, (b) local communities, (c) private sector **SDG 12.8**	Baseline to be established in Year 1	Knowledge Management Plan for the project, formulated on the basis of the baseline KAP survey findings and approved by the Project Board.	Provisional end targets: (a) Increase of at least 50% percentage points from baseline (b) Increase of at least 50% percentage points from baseline (c) Increase of at least 50% percentage points from baseline
	Indicator 16: Dissemination of knowledge on Komodo dragon conservation increased, as measured by the number of visits to the online portal developed and integrated into the MoEF knowledge management information system. **SDG 17.6**	There is no dedicated Komodo dragon portal in the knowledge management system of the MoEF.	Online portal developed and functional within the MoEF's knowledge management information system, with 500 visits by project midterm.	Online Komodo dragon portal fully integrated in MoEF's knowledge management system, with 5,000 cumulative visits by the end of the project.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	Indicator 17: **North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation enhanced**, as measured by the number of collaborative initiatives strengthened or newly established with existing or new partners to advance the knowledge of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the target landscapes-seascapes. **SDG 17.6**	Several organizations, including but not limited to MoEF, KNP, LIPI, KSP, have been collaborating on Komodo dragon research and monitoring.	Two (2) collaborative initiatives are strengthened or newly established with existing or new partners to advance the knowledge of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the target landscapes-seascapes.	Five (5) collaborative initiatives are strengthened or newly established with existing or new partners to advance the knowledge of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the target landscapes-seascapes.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3:	**Output 3.1:** Safeguard management plans developed and implemented, and a sustainability plan formulated and implementation initiated **Output 3.2:** Knowledge management and communications plan developed and implemented, facilitating adaptive management and upscaling of participatory conservation approaches elsewhere in the country **Output 3.3:** Increased benefits of research and development of integrated Komodo dragon conservation and other key species innovation through scientific partnerships and development of national and international scientific research and collaboration networks **Output 3.4**: Project performance and results monitored and evaluated, and progress and M&E reports produced			

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).

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
GEF Secretariat comments to the PIF:		
07 October 2020: **Part I. Project Information. Focal area elements.** There are activities included in the project, which are not eligible for BD support. In particular, captive breeding programs are ineligible for GEF funding. If these activities are not funded by the GEF, then please clarify this point in the PIF.	**31 March 2022:** Captive breeding is not included in the proposed project strategy.	Project Document, Section IV, Results and Partnerships

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
22 October 2020: **Indicative project/program description summary**. While there have been modifications to some sections to address both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, there is still text that only notes forestry, landscapes, agriculture and other terrestrial-only aspects. The TOC, for example, now has reference to landscapes and seascapes, but then only specifies tourism, agriculture and grazing without mention of any marine activities. The discussion of climate impacts in the risk table only notes fires and forestry impacts. These are just examples I came across; the entire text needs review. Further, the Agency response to my query as to how the core targets were calculated only responded regarding the terrestrial indicators reflecting blinders to marine ecosystems. These examples reflect a bigger issue which is a bias toward terrestrial-focused measures which if the case will prevent the project from meeting its high marine area commitments. During PPG very close attention needs to be paid to this aspect. The TOC needs further development during PPG to indicate causal pathways to result in the end state of the project and to include drivers/threats. There is still too much detail in Table B, which needs to be pared down during PPG.	**09 February 2022:** The majority of the marine areas in the target landscapes-seascapes are represented in the Komodo National Park (KNP). The landscape-seascape profiles in *Annex 15* to the Project Document include descriptions of the marine areas. The 2021 assessment of the KNP made by UNESCO highlighted weakness in monitoring capacities of the marine areas of the park. Under Output 1.4, resources have been allocated for strengthening monitoring and enforcement capacities in the landscapes-seascapes, with an emphasis on marine ecosystems. The Theory of Change was further developed during the PPG. Table B in the CEO ER was prepared according to the project strategy outlined in the Project Document.	Project Document, Section III, Strategy (theory of change); Annex 15: Landscape-seascape profiles CEO ER, Table B

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
22 October 2020: **Project/Program Map and Coordinates** During PPG please clarify: the PAs listed in Table B and the indicators table is inconsistent with the list of project sites in Annex A. Table B includes Core Zone - Sawu MPA, which is not in Annex A. Annex A lists Savu Sea National Park and Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Tourism which are not listed in Table B.	**09 February 2022**: There are six protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes: Wae Wuul Nature Reserve, Komodo National Park, and Sawu Sea Marine National Park in the West Flores Landscape-Seascape; and Riung Nature Reserve, Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve, and Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park in the North Flores Landscape-Seascape. These protected areas are described in the landscape-seascape profiles in *Annex 15* to the Project Document, as well as in the baseline METT assessments (*Annex 16* to the Project Document).	Project Document: *Annex 2* (Project Map); *Annex 15* (Landscape-Seascape Profiles); *Annex 16* (METT Baseline Assessments)

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
22 October 2020: **Stakeholders**. The edits to reflect the names of the government entities was useful and the addition of tourism operators is appreciated. However, the banks are still listed under "private sector" implying you consider them to be the only private sector stakeholders. Fishers, farmers and tourism operators are also private sector. Please edit "private sector" to "financial institutions" in the future. More importantly, in the future there should be separate plans for foresters, farmers, fishers and their organizations. Currently they are lost under "local communities" which downplays their significant unique role separate from general citizen interests. Just as the tourism operators have their own category so too should foresters, farmers and fishers. Given that the Ministry of Forestry is included it would seem that MMAF should be included as well. The academic institutions to be engaged should also be identified and indicated at this point. Regarding the role of the stakeholders in the project, this is not indicated for the CSOs. What they do is noted, but not their role in the project. Please ensure during PPG that these issues are addressed.	**09 February 2022**: A comprehensive stakeholder analysis was carried out during the project preparation phase. Private sector engagement has been elaborated in a separate section in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Consultations were held with the MMAF. The Kupang-based National Marine Conservation Center, an entity of MMAF based in NTT Province that oversees the management of the Sawu Sea Marine National Park will be invited to join the multi-stakeholder coordination platform, and participate in the development of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks, capacity building activities, etc. Additional consultations will be organized with the MMAF at the national level during project inception, to further clarify the engagement of the Sawu Sea Marine National Park in the project. The expected role of civil society organizations is included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	Project Document: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Stakeholder Engagement; *Annex 8* (Stakeholder Engagement Plan)

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
22 October 2020: **Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment** Thank you for the excellent, additional information on the role of women in the sectors and plans for PPG further assessments, including how to ensure women benefit from project activities beyond participating in decision-making.	**09 February 2** A gender analysis was made during the PPG phase and documented in Annex 11 to the Project Document. Gender-responsive indicators have been integrated into the project results framework, and specific activities are planned to ensure women benefit beyond participating in decision-making processes.	Project Document: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment; Section V, Project Results Framework ; *Annex 11* (Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan)
20 October 2020: **Private Sector Engagement** As noted in the stakeholder section, there needs to be an explanation as to how the resource users (e.g. tourism operators, foresters, fishers), which are the private sector, will be engaged in the project. This is particularly important given the focus of Component 2 of this project. **22 October**: Thank you for the suggestions to consider at the PPG stage.	The private sector engagement strategy is described in the Project Document. During the PPG phase, a baseline report was prepared on biodiversity-friendly businesses and private sector engagement, as well as a separate capacity assessment of local CBOs and businesses. The results of these baseline assessments are integrated into the proposed activities under Component 2. Consultations with potential private sector co-financing partners were carried out during the PPG phase. With the substantial decline in tourism over the course of the Covid-19 pandemic, tourism operators were found to be focusing on regrouping the business plans and strategies. Further consultations with potential private sector partners will be made during the GEF SEC review process and at project inception; including in the tourism sector, agribusiness sector, fisheries and forestry sectors, and financial institutions.	Project Document: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 2, Private Sector Engagement; *Annex 20* (Baseline report and recommendations on biodiversity-friendly businesses), *Annex 21* (Capacity assessment of local CBOs and businesses)

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
22 October 2020: **Risks to Achieving Project Objectives** The COVID information added in the Risks table addresses the points; however, regarding opportunities only noted the terrestrial aspects (e.g. agroforestry, mixed cropping) again reflecting a focus only on terrestrial ecosystems and questioning whether this project really will benefit marine and coastal ecosystems. This concern needs to be addressed during PPG Information regarding climate projects although limited is provided in the 1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description) section although there is no explanation as to the implications for the project. Plans for an assessment and mitigation measures in the project design are noted for PPG.	**09 February 2022**: COVID-19 related risks are incorporated into the project?s safeguards plans. Moreover, a COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework was prepared during the PPG phase and is annexed to the Project Document. The livelihood opportunities under the project will focus on communities particularly affected by the pandemic. The project strategy includes training on best management practices regarding human-wildlife conflicts, and the increased awareness among local communities and other stakeholders on the risks associated with zoonotic disease will contribute towards strengthening the resilience of local communities. Regarding climate risks, a Climate and Disaster Risk Screening was carried out during the PPG phase and the results and recommendations are annexed to and integrated in the Project Document. The screening includes information on scientific studies made regarding the potential impacts of climate change to the Komodo dragon habitat. The integrated approach promoted in the project strategy will help in ensuring climate and disaster related risks are addressed at a landscape-seascape scale, with cross-sectoral collaboration increasing the effectiveness of adaptation measures implemented.	Project Document: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Risks; *Annex 20* (Baseline report and recommendations on biodiversity-friendly businesses), *Annex 12* (Climate and disaster risk screening report), *Annex 13* (COVID-19 analysis and action framework)
STAP comments to the PIF, 22 November 2020:		

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
Part I. Project Information. B. Indicative Project Description Summary **Outputs** No - while the outputs are all necessary, they are not sufficient to achieve the outcomes. There are other key outputs that are necessary (or these need to be modified). For instance, to achieve outcome 1, guidelines and planning frameworks must be not just produced but consistently applied in practice, with adequate enforcement/compliance measures; likewise, ecosystem managements frameworks must be not just developed but widely understood, supported and implemented in practice.	09 February: The project outputs were revisited during the PPG phase, and revisions were made to better align with the intended outcomes. Proposed activities under Component 1 include implementation of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks, as well as establishment of OECMs, promoting incorporating priority actions into district development plans. Resources are also allocated for socializing the management frameworks among the national and landscape-seascape level stakeholders.	Project Document: Section III, Strategy; Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 1
Part II. Project Justification. Project Description. Briefly describe. **Is the problem statement well-defined?** No, it is not particularly well-defined. The text refers to illegal killing, habitat degradation, pollution, expanding settlements, infrastructure development, unsustainable forestry and wood collection (as well as unsustainable fishing practices), but the dynamics, relative importance and extent of these threats, plus their drivers, are all unclear. There is very little data or analysis presented on socio-economic aspects of the problem. The project focuses on Komodo dragon but figures indicating a decline (or other evidence to describe it) are not provided. There is only very scant detail on the extent of other threats too.	**09 February 2022:** Threats and root causes were more thoroughly analyzed during the PPG phase. Detailed information is provided in Annex 14 (Baseline report on threats and root causes, and conservation practices and needs), as well as in Annex 15 (Landscapes-seascape profiles) to the Project Document. The findings of these analyses are summarized into the Development Challenge section of the Project Document.	Project Document: Section II (Development Challenge), Risks; *Annex 14* (Baseline report on threats and root causes, and conservation practices and needs), *Annex 15* (Landscapes-seascape profiles)

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
Part II. Project Justification. **3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project** **Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?** No, this is not clearly addressed.	**09 February 2022:** The project strategy outlined in the theory of change recognizes the importance of adaptive management to changing conditions. Environmental and social risks were assessed during the PPG, and will be further evaluated at project inception through conduct of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, as well as one or more Environmental and Social Impact Assessments. Risk mitigation measures will be described in more detail in the Environmental and Social Management Framework, and adaptive management measures will be implemented upon results of monitoring & evaluation activities. Adaptive management approaches will also be incorporated into the integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the two target landscapes-seascapes.	Project Document: Section III (Strategy); Section IV (Results and Partnerships); *Annex 4* (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure); *Annex 10* (Environmental and Social Management Framework); *Annex 12* (Climate and Disaster Screening Report); *Annex 13* (COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework
6. Coordination. **Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects?** No -only from one project (Lestari), and the lessons don't appear particularly relevant to this project.	**09 February 2022:** Learning generated by other projects was analyzed during the PPG phase, particularly with respect to sustainable financing of conservation measures. The results of these analyses are discussed in *Annex 19* (Sustainable financing baseline analysis and opportunity assessment) and were used in the formulation of proposed activities of the project.	Project Document: Section IV (Results and Partnerships); *Annex 19* (Sustainable financing baseline analysis and opportunity assessment)

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
8. Knowledge Management **What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?** This remains rather vague in the description. **What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?** These are not clearly articulated	**09 February 2022:** The knowledge management strategy is described in the Project Document, and specific activities outlined in Output 3.2.	Project Document: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Output 3.2, Knowledge Management
GEF Council Member comments on the GEF December 2020 Work Program:		
Canada Comments: Canada believes it is worthwhile to note that, from the perspective of maximizing biodiversity outcomes, it would be beneficial for this project to focus on all relevant threatened species and not solely the Komodo dragon.	**13 May 2022:** The project strategy has been developed in a manner that addresses globally threatened species in the target landscapes-seascapes, not only the Komodo dragon. For example, Flores Hawk-eagle (*Nisaetus floris*; IUCN Red List: Critically Endangered CR) and the Yellow-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*; IUCN Red List: CR) are important terrestrial species, and project resources are allocated for strengthening the protection of globally threatened marine species.	Project Document: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3.2, 3.3.

United States Comments: We understand there were concerns from environmentalists, conservation experts, CSOs, and community and local leaders about the lack of communications and poor field management associated with recent efforts to improve Labuhan Bajo and surrounding areas, including the Komodo habitat, and planned to transform the area as a premium tourism destination. We would appreciate greater clarity at the next phase of project development on how these concerns will be addressed.	**13 May 2022:** These concerns were confirmed during the project preparation phase. Consultations were conducted with officials with the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority, which has issued a co-financing letter in support of the implementation of the project. A dedicated output (2.4) was formulated to focus on ensuring development of the tourism sector in Labuan Bajo is aligned with biodiversity conservation priorities. Moreover, the Labuan Bajo Authority will be an important member of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms (Output 1.1), which will oversee the formulation and implementation of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the West and North Flores Landscapes-Seascapes.	Project Document: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Outputs 1.1, 2.4.

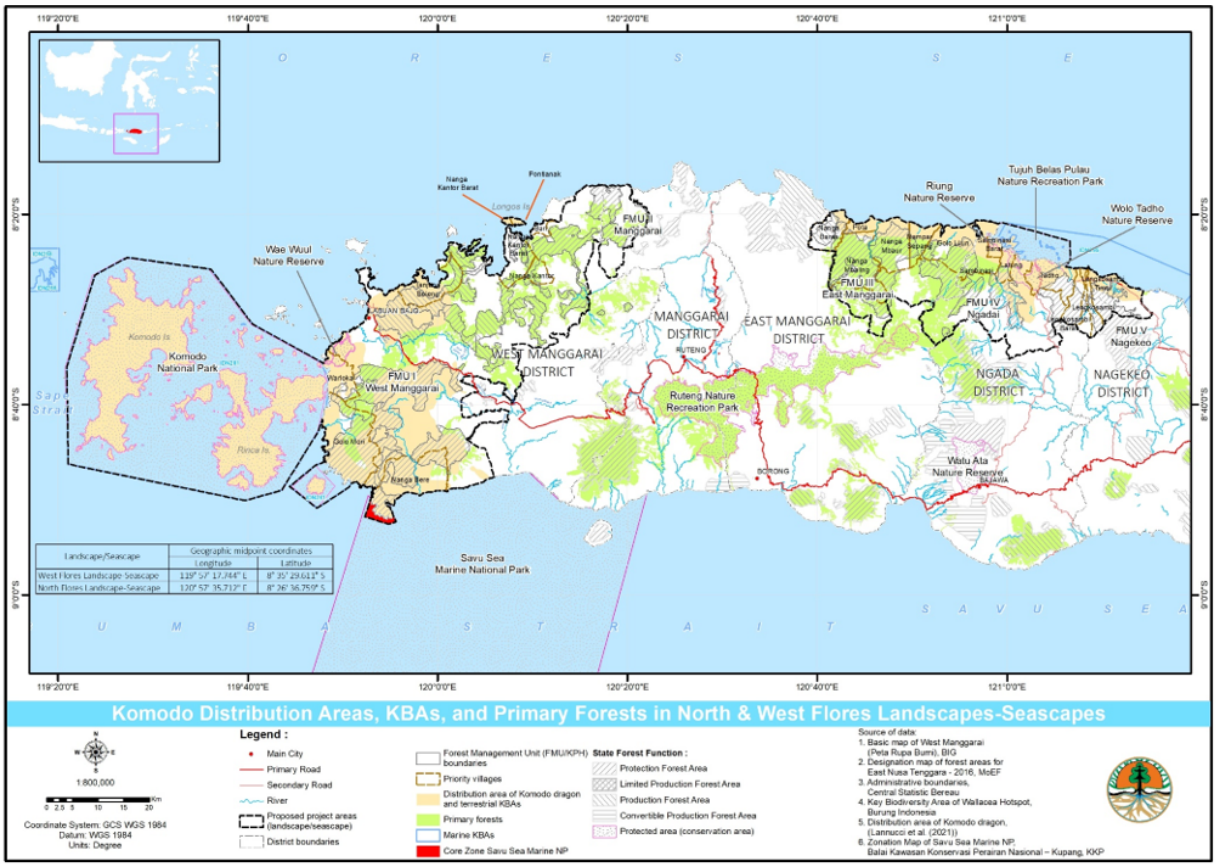
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **200,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
Component A: Technical studies	29,410	21,576	7,834
Component B: ProDoc formulation	101,398	74,390	27,008
Component C: Validation Workshop	16,685	12,241	4,444
Component E: Completion of final documentation	52,507	38,521	13,986
Total	**200,000**	**146728**	**53,272**

**As of 29 April 2022*

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
Equipment	Information technology equipment (e.g., laptops, printers, scanner, projector, etc.) for the Project Management Unit.Total: USD 2,286				-		2,286.00	2,286.00	MoEF
Equipment	Output 1.4. Investment assistance for monitoring equipment and systems for protected areas (USD 140,000) and investment assistance for OECMs in establishing biodiversity monitoring systems (USD 60,000).Total: USD 200,000	200,000.00			200,000.00			200,000.00	MoEF
Equipment	Output 1.4. IT monitoring equipment and systems for protected areas (USD 50,000), and IT monitoring equipment and systems for OECMs (USD 25,000).Total: USD 75,000	75,000.00			75,000.00			75,000.00	MoEF
Equipment	Output 2.3. IT equipment for the landscape-seascape coordinators, landscape-seascape assistants, community mobilizers (USD 20,000).Total: USD 20,000		20,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00	MoEF
Equipment - vehicle	Output 2.3. Motorbikes for the landscape-seascape coordinators and community mobilizers (USD 75,000).Total: USD 20,000		20,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00	MoEF
Equipment	Output 3.2. Communication and audio visual equipment expenses associated with the implementation of the project's knowledge management plan, including email subscriptions, connectivity charges, connectivity charges, courier expenses, etc., during the 6-year implementation timeframe.Total: USD 10,000			10,000.00	10,000.00			10,000.00	MoEF
Equipment	Output 3.2. Information technology equipment for establishing information and knowledge sharing systems.Total: USD 10,000			10,000.00	10,000.00			10,000.00	MoEF
Grants	Output 2.2. Provide technical assistance and low-value grant support for initiating trial implementation of one (two total) new or improved revenue-generating options in the Komodo National Park and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation. (USD 150,000)Output 2.3. Provide technical and low-value grant assistance for community-based organizations and business enterprises for strengthening and/or initiating the biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business enterprises included in the business plans. (USD 400,000)Output 2.4. In connection with implementation of the business plans developed under Output 2.2 for the Komodo National Park and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park, provide technical and low-value grant assistance for pilot testing tourism concession models with local operators. (USD 200,000)Use of grant shall follow UNDP Low-Value Grants PolicyTotal: USD 750,000		750,000.00		750,000.00			750,000.00	MoEF
Grants	Output 3.3. Through a competitive process in partnership with national and international research and academic partners, provide low-value grant support for university graduate level analyses of topics that would provide substantive contributions towards the conservation measures being implemented in the target landscapes-seascapes. Use of grant shall follow UNDP Low-Value Grants Policy.			50,000.00	50,000.00			50,000.00	MoEF
Contractual services-Individual	**71800. Contractual Services – Implementing Partner. Chief Technical Advisor,** for 27 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 4,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 125,334), supporting the establishment and operation of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, deliver capacity building trainings, help facilitate annual joint planning sessions with protected areas (Output 1.1); oversee the participatory landscape-seascape assessments, development of integrated ecosystem management frameworks, and development of guidelines on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration (Output 1.2); supporting the assessment and establishment of OECMs, oversee the design and implementation of restoration plans (Output 1.3), and supporting the development of updated monitoring plans for protected areas, delivering trainings on innovative approaches and technologies (Output 1.4).	125,334.00			125,334.00			125,334.00	MoEF
	Partnership Coordinator, for 23 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 64,906), supporting the Landscape-Seascape Coordinators in establishing and facilitating the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms (Output 1.1); helping to coordinate the dissemination of guidelines on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration (Output 1.2); overseeing partnership coordination for the establishment of OECMs (Output 1.3); assisting in organizing and promoting stakeholder engagement for Output 1.4 activities.	64,906.00			64,906.00			64,906.00	MoEF
	M&E-Communications Officer, for 20 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 56,440), supporting M&E and communication activities associated with the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms (Output 1.1.); ensuring M&E provisions are included in the integrated ecosystem management frameworks, and supporting promotion of the frameworks (Output 1.2); providing advisory services for incorporating M&E provisions in the management plans for the OECMs (Output 1.3); and supporting the capacity building efforts and knowledge dissemination under Output 1.4).	56,440.00			56,440.00			56,440.00	MoEF
	Safeguards Officer for 24 months out of a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 67,728), overseeing the recruitment and coordinating the work of local safeguards-FPIC and local gender consultants, delivering training on UNDP and government safeguard policies and procedures (Output 1.1); overseeing the SESA and supporting the development of integrated ecosystem management frameworks (Output 1.2); oversee the community and FPIC consultations associated with the establishment of OECMs (Output 1.3); and supporting the capacity building activities under Output 1.4, facilitating adherence to UNDP and government social and environmental safeguard standards, policies and procedures.	67,728.00			67,728.00			67,728.00	MoEF
	Landscape-Seascape Coordinators (2), for 66 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 2,200 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 170,676), coordinating the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms and liaising with provincial and district level stakeholders (Output 1.1); coordinating the development of integrated ecosystem management frameworks, facilitating inputs from multiple stakeholders (Output 1.2); coordinating the establishment and operation of OECMs, liaising with local government units, FMUs, protected areas, and local communities (Output 1.3); coordinating engagement with protected areas and OECMs, facilitating stakeholder involvement in the capacity building activities (Output 1.4).	170,676.00			170,676.00			170,676.00	MoEF
	Landscape-Seascape Assistants (2), for 66 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 1,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 109,362), assisting the Landscape-Seascape Coordinators in the establishment and operation of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms (Output 1.1); assisting the coordination of activities under Output 1.2; assisting with engagement of landscape-seascape stakeholders in the establishment and operation of OECMs (Output 1.3); and assisting the coordination of activities under Output 1.4.	109,362.00			109,362.00			109,362.00	MoEF
	Community Mobilizers (2), for 60 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 1,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 99,420), facilitating community involvement and representation in the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms (Output 1.1); facilitating community engagement in the participatory landscape-seascape assessments and in the development of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks (Output 1.2); liaising with local government units, community-based organizations and other local partners in the establishment and operation of OECMs (Output 1.3); and facilitating involvement of community-level OECMs in the capacity building activities under Output 1.4.	99,420.00			99,420.00			99,420.00	MoEF
Contractual services-Individual	**71800. Contractual Services – Implementing Partner. Chief Technical Advisor,** for 31 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 4,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 143,902), supporting the formulation of financial and business development frameworks, financial strategies, and draft revolving fund regulation (Output 2.1); supporting the analyses of financial sustainability of protected areas, capacity building, and providing strategic oversight for the implementation of low-value grants (Output 2.2); supporting the development of business plans for OECMs, providing strategic oversight for the implementation of low-value grants (Output 2.3); and supporting development of Komodo dragon focused ecotourism experiences, delivering capacity building, providing strategic oversight for the implementation of low-value grants (Output 2.4).		143,902.00		143,902.00			143,902.00	MoEF

	Partnership Coordinator, for 42 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 118,524), coordinating stakeholder engagement and partnership building with financial institutions, government agencies, donors, NGOs (Output 2.1); overseeing engagement with protected area management entities (Output 2.2); overseeing partnership building for biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business models (Output 2.3); overseeing stakeholder engagement and partnership building with ecotourism stakeholders (Output 2.4).		118,524.00		118,524.00			118,524.00	MoEF
	M&E-Communications Officer, for 25 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 70,550), supporting M&E and communication activities associated with Output 2.1 activities; supporting M&E and communication activities associated with Output 2.2 activities; supporting M&E and communication activities associated with Output 2.3 activities; supporting M&E and communication activities associated with Output 2.4 activities .		70,550.00		70,550.00			70,550.00	MoEF
	Safeguards Officer for 25 months out of a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 70,550), providing advisory safeguards related inputs in the development of sustainable financing strategies and business plans (Output 2.1); providing advisory safeguards related inputs in the development protected area financial strategies and business plans (Output 2.2); providing advisory safeguards related inputs in the development and implementation of business plans for sustainable livelihood models (Output 2.3); and providing advisory safeguards related inputs in the development and implementation of strengthened ecotourism experiences (Output 2.4).		70,550.00		70,550.00			70,550.00	MoEF
	Landscape-Seascape Coordinators (2), for 58 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 2,200 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 149,988), coordinating development of financial strategies for the three districts in the target landscapes-seascapes, supporting engagement with local financial institutions and other partners (Output 2.1); coordinating engagement with protected area entities in the target landscapes-seascapes (Output 2.2); coordinating with local government units, FMUs, protected areas, local communities, financial institutions, private sector enterprises, and NGOs in the development and implementation of sustainable livelihood models (Output 2.3); coordinating engagement with the Labuan Bajo Executing Authority, local tourism operators and other stakeholders (Output 2.4).		149,988.00		149,988.00			149,988.00	MoEF
	Landscape-Seascape Assistants (2), for 60 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 1,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 99,420), assisting the Landscape-Seascape Coordinators in coordinating activities under Outcome 2.		99,420.00		99,420.00			99,420.00	MoEF

	Community Mobilizers (2), for 62 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 1,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 102,734), facilitating community involvement with respect to conservation finance capacity building and partnership building (Output 2.1); facilitating engagement of local tourism concessioners in partnership with protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes (Output 2.2); facilitating involvement of community-based organizations, village enterprises and other local partners in the development and implementation of sustainable livelihood and business models (Output 2.3); and facilitating involvement of local communities and local ecotourism operators in activities under Output 2.4.		102,734.00		102,734.00			102,734.00	MoEF
Contractual services-Individual	**71800. Contractual Services – Implementing Partner.** **Chief Technical Advisor**, for 11 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 4,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 51,062), supporting the Project Board meetings, safeguard management plans, stakeholder engagement, annual work plans, and sustainability plan (Output 3.1); supporting knowledge management activities (Output 3.2); supporting engagement with scientific partners (Output 3.3)			51,062.00	51,062.00			51,062.00	MoEF
	Partnership Coordinator, for 7 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 19,754), supporting the Project Board meetings, stakeholder engagement, and sustainability plan (Output 3.1.); helping to facilitate stakeholder involvement in knowledge management activities (Output 3.2); facilitating national, regional and international scientific partnerships (Output 3.3); and supporting project monitoring and evaluation activities (Output 3.4).			19,754.00	19,754.00			19,754.00	MoEF
	M&E-Communications Officer, for 19 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 53,618), supporting the Project Board meetings, safeguard management plans, stakeholder engagement, and sustainability plan (Output 3.1.); overseeing development and implementation of the project's knowledge management plan (Output 3.2); supporting engagement with scientific partners (Output 3.3)			53,618.00	53,618.00			53,618.00	MoEF
	Safeguards Officer for 15 months out of a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 42,330), overseeing the conduct of the ESIA and development and implementation of the ESMP and other safeguards management plans identified in the ESMP, regular reviews and updates of the SESP, ESMP, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, IPP, Gender Action Plan, other safeguards frameworks and management plans (Output 3.1); supporting the knowledge management activities (Output 3.2); supporting engagement with scientific partners (Output 3.3),			42,330.00	42,330.00			42,330.00	MoEF

	Landscape-Seascape Coordinators (2), for 16 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 2,200 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 41,376), coordinating stakeholder engagement and annual performance reviews, implementation of the project sustainability plan (Output 3.1); coordinating knowledge management activities at the landscape-seascape levels (Output 3.2); coordinating with landscape-seascape scientific partners (Output 3.3)			41,376.00	41,376.00			41,376.00	MoEF
	Landscape-Seascape Assistants (2), for 16 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 1,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 26,512), assisting the Landscape-Seascape Coordinators in stakeholder engagement and annual performance reviews, implementation of the project sustainability plan (Output 3.1); assisting with knowledge management activities (Output 3.2); assisting with engagement with scientific partners (Output 3.3)			26,512.00	26,512.00			26,512.00	MoEF
	Community Mobilizers (2), for 16 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 1,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 26,512), facilitating community involvement in the development and implementation of safeguard management plans (Output 3.1); facilitating community engagement in knowledge management activities (Output 3.2); supporting activities of scientific partners at the community level (Output 3.3)			26,512.00	26,512.00			26,512.00	MoEF
Contractual services-Individual	**71800 Contractual Services – Implementing Partner** **Chief Technical Advisor**, for 3 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 4,000 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 13,926), supporting the project inception workshop and report, preparation of PIR's and other progress reports, monitoring & evaluation of results				-	13,926		13,926.00	MoEF
	M&E-Communications Officer, for 8 months out a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 22,576) supporting project monitoring and evaluation activities					22,576.00		22,576.00	MoEF
	Safeguards Officer, for 8 months out of a total of 72 months at a gross salary of USD 2,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 22,576), overseeing the monitoring and evaluation of the ESMP, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, IPP, and other safeguards frameworks and management plans					22,576.00		22,576.00	MoEF
	Landscape-Seascape Coordinators (2), for 4 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 2,200 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 10,344) coordinating inputs to the project monitoring and evaluation activities in the project landscapes-seascapes					10,344.00		10,344.00	MoEF

	Landscape-Seascape Assistants (2), for 2 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 1,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 3,314) assisting in project monitoring and evaluation activities in the project landscapes-seascapes				3,314.00		3,314.00	MoEF
	Community Mobilizers (2), for 6 months out a total of 144 months at a gross salary of USD 1,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 9,942) supporting community-level monitoring and evaluation activities in the project landscapes-seascapes				9,942.00		9,942.00	MoEF
Contractual services-Individual	**71800. Contractual services – Implementing Partner.** Administrative-Finance Officer, full-time allocated towards project management, for 72 months at a gross salary of USD 1,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 117,648). Remark: Project Manager, 72 months, will be funded through governmental co-financing contributions.			-		117,648.00	117,648.00	MoEF
	Procurement Assistant, full-time allocated towards project management, for 72 months at a gross salary of USD 1,400 per month, with a 5% cost of living adjustment starting from year 2 and extending through year 6 (sub-total: USD 119,304).					119,304.00	119,304.00	MoEF
Contractual services-Company	Output 1.1. Provide capacity building on biodiversity mainstreaming, multi-stakeholder governance, participatory conservation and restoration processes, and other relevant topics (multiple contracts) (USD 80,000) Output 1.1. Design and deliver a series of workshops on strengthening climate change resilience in development planning, natural resource management, and biodiversity conservation. (USD 20,000) Output 1.2. Building upon the baseline studies completed during the PPG phase, support the BKSDA (Conservation Agency) East Nusa Tenggara in carrying out participatory assessments to identify and verify high biodiversity value areas (Kawasan Bernilai Keanekaraman Hayati Tinggi) in the West and Flores landscapes-seascapes. (USD 80,000) Output 1.2. Conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to support the development of the integrated management frameworks. (USD 20,000)Output 1.2. Based on the results of the participatory assessments and the SESA, develop integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, aligning with the SRAK and other existing strategies and plans. (USD 20,000) Output 1.2. Develop guidelines on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration of degraded habitats in key production sectors. (USD 20,000) Output 1.3. Using the OECM Screening Tool, identify potential OECMs in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes as part of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks, to improve connectivity of Komodo habitats and expand stakeholder involvement in achievement of conservation outcomes. (USD 20,000) Output 1.3. Deliver training on establishment of OECMs to management and staff of protected areas, forest management units, local government entities, and community-based organizations. (USD 20,000) Output 1.3. Conduct community consultations, including FPIC consultations, with communities in villages where potential OECMs have been identified, and obtain consent and FPIC for the establishment and governance of the OECMs. (USD 20,000) Output 1.3. Working with selected villages that have high biodiversity value areas outside of the protected areas and forest management units, design and support establishment of OECMs on community lands. (USD 50,000) Output 1.3. In collaboration with protected area management entities and local government units in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, design and establish OECMs that complement conservation objectives by increasing connectivity across fragmented habitats, e.g., through wildlife corridors. (USD 50,000)Output 1.3.	885,000.00			885,000.00			885,000.00	MoEF
Contractual services-Company	Output 2.2. Carry out surveys of visitor spending and visitor feedback and analyzing findings to support adaptive management measures for achieving sustainable financing objectives. (USD 20,000)Output 2.3. Building upon the baseline analyses prepared during the project preparation phase, carry out an assessment of opportunities and capacities for developing biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business models in the community-based OECMs in the North and Flores landscapes, focusing on vulnerable communities, including these affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. (USD 25,000)Output 2.3. Conduct market analyses for potentially viable livelihood and business models, considering economic feasibility, partnership opportunities, potential financing available, etc. (USD 50,000)Output 2.3. In connection with the financial and business development frameworks developed under Output 2.1, prepare business plans for feasible livelihood and business models, linking with existing initiatives, including village enterprises (BUMDes), social forestry, Indonesia's Guaranteed Microfinance Programme (KUR), etc., and ensuring ecologically sensitive design of products and services in adherence to social and environmental safeguards. (USD 30,000)Output 2.3. Deliver capacity building to community-based organizations and local business enterprises on financial management, marketing, sustainable certification, skills training, etc. (multiple contracts envisaged). (USD 100,000)Output 2.3. Provide targeted training for women's groups, youth organizations, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. (USD 25,000)Output 2.4. Supporting the Labuan Bajo Flores Executing Authority BPOLBF, develop a plan for strengthening Komodo dragon focused ecotourism experiences into the Integrated Tourism and Development Plan for the Komodo National Park and Labuan Bajo. (USD 15,000)Output 2.4. Deliver capacity building to local tourism operators on sustainability certification and other voluntary standards, human-wildlife conflict management, best practices in ecotourism experiences, gender mainstreaming, waste management, traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. (USD 35,000)Output 2.4. Working with local tourism operators, develop and promote a Flores Ecotourism Code of Practice. (USD 5,000)Output 2.4. In coordination with the BPOLBF and in collaboration with existing initiatives (e.g., coalition of water supply companies), promote increased conservation financing associated with tourism related development and operations in Flores. (USD 25,000)Total: USD 330,000		330,000.00		330,000.00			330,000.00	MoEF
Contractual services-Company	72100. Contractual services – Companies. Output 3.1. Conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the project, develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and other safeguard management plans as warranted. (USD 40,000) Output 3.2. Design, administer and interpret baseline and end-of-project knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) surveys, assessing knowledge, attitudes regarding biodiversity conservation in the project landscapes-seascapes. (USD 10,000) Output 3.2. Based on the results of the baseline KAP survey of this project, develop and oversee the implementation of a knowledge management plan. (USD 15,000) Output 3.2. Establish and maintain information and knowledge sharing systems for the project, including internet platforms, social media, etc. (USD 5,000) Output 3.2. In collaboration with the MoEF, create an online portal, possibly connected with the ministry's website, to share best practices from the project, as well as other projects and research findings on the conservation of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores. (USD 10,000) Output 3.2. Organize awareness and advocacy campaigns, focused on specific themes and aimed at defined target groups, such as women's groups, Adat communities, through methods identified in the knowledge management and communications strategy, e.g., social media (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, TikTok, etc.), print media, radio, local television, etc., and supported by advocacy materials, such as short videos, factsheets, guide books, photo exhibits, etc. (USD 20,000) Output 3.2. Collaborate with protected area management entities, local government units, academic institutions, and civil society in delivering nature education on biodiversity conservation and promoting citizen science in Flores. (USD 15,000) Output 3.2. Develop and disseminate case studies, including lessons learned, on innovative approaches implemented on the project, e.g., integrated landscape-seascape management, establishment of OECMs, community participation, sustainable finance options, species and site conservation, etc. (USD 10,000) Output 3.2. Produce and promote case studies on women's role in participatory conservation and resource management. (USD 5,000) Output 3.2. In collaboration with Adat communities and upon obtaining FPIC, document traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation using culturally important methods. (USD 5,000) Output 3.3. Support a study on potential impacts of climate change on the distribution of			155,000.00	155,000.00			155,000.00	MoEF

International Consultants	Output 1.4. International Wildlife Conservation Consultant, providing inputs of international best practice approaches for monitoring and analyzing population dynamics of globally threatened species, for 15 weeks at USD 3,000 per week (USD 45,000).	45,000.00			45,000.00			45,000.00	MoEF
International Consultants	Output 2.1. International Conservation Finance Consultant, providing international best practice inputs in the development of financial strategies, revolving fund draft regulation, and strengthening of conservation finance instruments, for 15 weeks at USD 3,000 per week (USD 45,000).Output 2.4. International Ecotourism Consultant, providing international best practice inputs in the development of ecotourism experiences, formulation of the Flores ecotourism code of practice, for 10 weeks at USD 3,000 per week (USD 30,000).Total: USD 75,000		75,000.00		75,000.00			75,000.00	MoEF
International Consultants	Output 3.1. International Safeguards Consultant, providing quality assurance and technical guidance on project safeguards management, for 10 weeks at USD 3,000 per week (USD 30,000).			30,000.00	30,000.00			30,000.00	MoEF
International Consultants	71200 International consultants Output 3.4 International Midterm Review Lead Consultant, for 7 weeks at USD 3,000 per week (USD 21,000) Output 3.4 International Terminal Evaluation Consultant, for 7 weeks at USD 3,000 per week (USD 21,000) Total: USD 42,000				-	42,000.00		42,000.00	MoEF/UNDP
Local Consultants	Output 1.1. Government Liaison Consultant, for 20 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 30,000), providing advocacy support for ensuring multi-stakeholder involvement and institutionalizing the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms.Output 1.1. Workshop Facilitator, for 20 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 30,000), providing training on facilitation techniques and supporting facilitation of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms.Output 1.1. Local Safeguards-FPIC Consultant(s), for 20 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 30,000), Conduct FPIC consultations and obtain FPIC for having representation of Adat communities included in the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, delivering trainings on UNDP and government social and environmental safeguard standards and procedures.Output 1.1. Local Gender Consultant(s), for 15 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 22,500), Convene gender mainstreaming working group sessions to facilitate achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment objective, delivering trainings on UNDP and government gender mainstreaming policies and procedures.Output 1.2. Wildlife Conservation Consultant, for 30 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 45,000), assisting participatory assessments to identify and verify high biodiversity value areas (Kawasan Bernilai Keanekaraman Hayati Tinggi) in the West and Flores landscapes-seascapes, assisting with the development of guidelines on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration of degraded habitats.Output 1.4. Marine Biodiversity Consultant, for 50 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 75,000), assisting the project team in supporting the Komodo National Park (NP) and Natural Resources Conservation Agency of NTT Province (BBKSDA-NTT) in updating and strengthening the monitoring plans for the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes, delivering training to protected area management and staff on emerging monitoring approaches and technologies, emphasizing monitoring of marine ecosystems and threats.Output 1.4. Interpreter-Translator, for 10 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 15,000), providing interpretation support to the international consultant and other stakeholders, translating technical documents.Total: USD 247,500	247,500.00			247,500.00			247,500.00	MoEF
Local Consultants	Output 2.1. Business Development Consultant, for 20 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 30,000), supporting the preparation of financial and business development frameworks, and development of financial strategies for the three districts in the project landscapes-seascapes.Output 2.1. Conservation Finance Consultant, for 25 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 37,500), supporting the drafting of a revolving fund regulation/instrument, providing inputs in the development of strengthened conservation finance instruments.Output 2.1. Legal and Policy Consultant, for 25 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 37,500), supporting the drafting of a revolving fund regulation/instrument, providing inputs in the development of financial and business development frameworks and strengthened conservation finance instruments.Output 2.1. Workshop Facilitator, for 5 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 7,500), providing training on facilitation techniques and supporting facilitation of stakeholder workshops promoting fund-raising for increased financing for conservation and sustainable management of the target landscapes-seascapes.Output 2.1. Interpreter-Translator, for 10 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 15,000), providing interpretation support to the international consultant and other stakeholders, translating technical documents.Output 2.2. Business Development Consultant, for 30 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 45,000), develop updated or new business plans for the Komodo National Park and the Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park.Output 2.2. Conservation Finance Consultant, for 40 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 60,000), conducting analyses of the financial sustainability of the protected areas in the North and West Flores landscapes, delivering capacity building to protected area managers and staff on sustainable financing, Develop and/or strengthen tourism concession guidelines to promote tourism and diversified offerings within and outside protected areas.Output 2.3. Business Development Consultant, for 15 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 22,500), supporting the market analyses for potentially viable livelihood and business models, and supporting the business plans for feasible livelihood and business models.Output 2.3. Local Safeguards-FPIC Consultant(s), for 15 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 22,500), conduct FPIC consultations and obtain FPIC of Adat communities for participation in the livelihood and business models, delivering trainings on UNDP and government social and environmental safeguard standards and procedures.Output 2.3. Local Gender Consultant(s), for 15 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 22,500), deliver trainings on gender mainstreaming, as well as inclusion of youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups in the livelihood and business models.Output 2.4. Wildlife Conservation Consultant, for 30 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 45,000), supporting		352,500.00		352,500.00			352,500.00	MoEF
Local Consultants	71300. Local consultants. Output 3.1. Local Safeguards-FPIC Consultant(s), for 20 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 30,000), assisting with community consultations, FPIC consultations, development, implementation, and reviews of ESMP and other safeguards frameworks and plans, delivering trainings. Output 3.1. Local Gender Consultant(s), for 20 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 30,000), assisting with community consultations, development, implementation, and reviews of ESMP and other safeguards frameworks and plans, delivering trainings. Output 3.3. Wildlife Conservation Consultant, for 10 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 15,000), assisting with development and strengthening of national, regional, and international scientific partnerships.			75,000.00	75,000.00			75,000.00	MoEF
Local Consultants	71300 Local consultants Output 3.4 National Midterm Review Consultant, for 6 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 9,000), supporting the midterm review Output 3.4 National Terminal Evaluation Consultant, for 6 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 9,000), supporting the terminal evaluation. Output 3.4 Local M&E-Safeguards Consultant(s), for 12 weeks at USD 1,500 per week (USD 18,000), and assisting with monitoring and evaluation of safeguards management frameworks and plans. Total: USD 36,000				-	36,000.00		36,000.00	MoEF/UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Output 1.1. Multi-stakeholder coordination platform meetings (USD 30,000), capacity building workshops (USD 15,000), annual joint planning sessions with protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes (USD 5,000).Output 1.2. Workshop expenses for socializing the integrated ecosystem management frameworks (USD 5,000), and workshop/conference expenses for disseminating/promoting guidelines, e.g., through webinars and seminars (USD 10,000).Output 1.3. Capacity building workshops under Output 1.3, including learning-by-doing field trainings (USD 25,000).Output 1.4. Capacity building workshops under Output 1.4, including learning-by-doing field trainings (USD 30,000)Total: USD 120,000	120,000.00			120,000.00			120,000.00	MoEF

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Output 2.1. Convene a series of stakeholder workshops, promoting fund-raising for increased financing for conservation and sustainable management in the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes. (USD 20,000)Output 2.2. Capacity building workshops on sustainable financing. (USD 20,000)Output 2.3. Convene partnership workshops, linking community-based organizations and business enterprises with financial institutions, private sector enterprises, NGOs, etc. (USD 15,000)Output 2.3. Organize promotional events, such as trade fairs, to promote the products and services of the innovative livelihood and business models developed among the community based OECMs. (USD 25,000)Output 2.3. Organize learning exchanges for community-based organizations and business enterprises to other locations in the province and elsewhere in the country to share experiences and lessons from operating biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business models. (USD 20,000)Output 2.4. Organize and deliver domestic and international knowledge exchange transfer trainings (in-person and/or virtual) to share experiences and lessons on ecotourism, HWC management, tourism concessions, etc. (USD 25,000)Output 2.4. Convene stakeholder workshops to sensitize stakeholders including the MoEF, Komodo NP, BBKSDA-NTT, local government units, NGOs, private sector, financial institutions, etc. on the role of ecotourism in the conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species and contributions towards achievement of sustainable development objectives. (USD 20,000)Total: USD 145,000		145,000.00		145,000.00			145,000.00	MoEF
Training, Workshops, Meetings	75700. Training, Workshop, Conference. Output 3.1. Stakeholder review workshops. (USD 10,000) Output 3.1. Community workshops for socializing (outreach) of safeguard management plans. (USD 10,000) Output 3.2. Advocate the global environmental benefits generated through the project by participating in national, regional and international conferences, workshops, seminars and other events. (USD 20,000) Output 3.3. Organize two scientific forums to share results of research and innovative conservation measures associated with the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species. (USD 20,000. Output 3.3. Organize knowledge transfer and learning exchanges with international scientific partners. (USD 5,000). Total: USD 65,000			65,000.00	65,000.00			65,000.00	MoEF
Training, Workshops, Meetings	75700. Training, Workshop, Conference. Inception workshop (USD 1,500) Other workshop expenses (USD 1,000) Total: USD 2,500				-	2,500.00		2,500.00	MoEF
Travel	Local travel expenses associated with the operations of the Project Management Unit during the 6-year implementation timeframe.Total: USD 9,000				-		9,000.00	9,000.00	MoEF

Travel	Output 1.1. Travel expenses associated with running the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms (USD 25,000), for cross-learning exchanges (USD 15,000), and for the project implementation units (fuel, maintenance, rental, etc.) (USD 6,000).Output 1.2. Travel expenses associated socializing the integrated ecosystem management frameworks (USD 5,000), for disseminating and promoting the produced guidelines (USD 3,000), and for the project implementation units (fuel, maintenance, rental, etc.) (USD 6,000).Output 1.3. Travel expenses for stakeholder engagement in establishing OECMs (USD 25,000) and for the project implementation units (fuel, maintenance, rental, etc.) (USD 10,000).Output 1.4. Travel expenses for international consultant and interpreter-translator (USD 5,000), for missions by the marine biodiversity consultant (USD 5,000), and for trainings and stakeholder engagement associated with activities under Output 1.4 (USD 20,000).Total: USD 125,000	125,000.00			125,000.00			125,000.00	MoEF
Travel	Output 2.1. Travel expenses for stakeholder workshops and fund-raising events (USD 15,000), for the international consultant and interpreter (USD 5,000), for the project implementation units (fuel, maintenance, rental, etc.) (USD 6,000), and for local consultant missions (USD 10,000).Output 2.2. Travel expenses associated with local consultant missions (USD 5,000), for capacity building workshops and events (USD 10,000), and for the project implementation units (fuel, maintenance, rental, etc.) (USD 6,000).Output 2.3. Travel expenses for partnership workshops (USD 10,000), for promotional events (USD 10,000), for learning exchanges (USD 10,000), for the project implementation units (fuel, maintenance, rental, etc.) (USD 6,000), and for other Output 2.3 activities (USD 20,000).Output 2.4. Travel expenses for international consultant and interpreter-translator (USD 5,000), for capacity building workshops and events (USD 10,000), for learning exchanges (USD 10,000), and for the project implementation units (fuel, maintenance, rental, etc.) (USD 12,000).Total: USD 150,000		150,000.00		150,000.00			150,000.00	MoEF
Travel	71600. Travel. Output 3.1. Travel expenses associated with safeguards consultants and other missions (USD 6,000) developing ESMP; travel expenses associated with stakeholder review workshops (USD 6,000). Output 3.2. Travel expenses associated with knowledge management events (USD 15,000). Output 3.3. Travel expenses for engaging with national, regional, and international scientific partners (USD 15,000). Total: USD 42,000			42,000.00	42,000.00			42,000.00	MoEF
Travel	71600 Travel Output 3.4. Travel expenses associated with the inception workshop (USD 5,750), M&E missions (USD 7,000), supervision and learning missions (USD 2,500), midterm review (USD 5,000), terminal evaluation (USD 5,000) Total: USD 25,250				-	25,250.00		25,250.00	MoEF

Office Supplies	Costs of office supplies for the Project Management Unit during the 6-year implementation timeframe.Total: USD 3,000				-		3,000.00	3,000.00	MoEF
Other Operating Costs	Financial audits and spot-checks during the 6-year project implementation timeframe. Total: USD 30,000				-		30,000.00	30,000.00	MoEF/UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Output 1.2. Audiovisual and print production costs associated with disseminating guidelines developed on biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration of degraded habitats.Total: USD 15,000	15,000.00			15,000.00			15,000.00	MoEF
Other Operating Costs	Output 3.2. Audio visual and print production costs associated with implementation of the project's knowledge management plan.Total: USD 93,654			93,654.00	93,654.00			93,654.00	MoEF
Other Operating Costs	Rental and maintenance expenses associated with the premises where the Project Management Unit will be hosted.Total: USD 18,000				-		18,000.00	18,000.00	MoEF
	Project Cost	**2,406,366.00**	**2,598,168.00**	**791,818.00**	**5,796,352.00**	**188,428.00**	**299,238.00**	**6,284,018.00**	

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 Agencys 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).