

Applicant: **Marthy, William**
Organisation: **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)**
Funding Sought: **£446,978.00**

DIR30S2\1080

Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

The project empowers local-level responses to climate change risks in East Nusa Tenggara, one of Indonesia's poorest provinces that faces worsening climate impacts, to improve spatial planning, conservation and livelihoods at the community and district-levels. It co-develops a scalable model that supports local stakeholders to recognise local climate risks, develop locally-appropriate planning scenarios, and undertake local actions (e.g., changes to farming practices, reforestation) that improve the wellbeing of small-scale farmers, protect critical ecosystem services and conserve threatened endemic species.

DIR30S2\1080

Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

Section 1 - Contact Details

CONTACT DETAILS

Name	William
Surname	Marthy
Tel	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Name	Skylar
Surname	Hurwitz
Tel (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]


GMS ORGANISATION


Type	Organisation
Name	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]


Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary


Q3. Title:

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [Cover Letter Darwin stage 2 proposal](#)

 27/11/2023

 21:28:35

 pdf 228.58 KB

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR29S1\1123

DIR30S1\1327

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

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

Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

Freshwater Realm (Rivers and streams)

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Land / Water Management

Conservation Action2

Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives

Conservation Action 3

Institutional Development

Threat 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2

Climate change & severe weather

Threat 3

No Response

Q5. Summary of project

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

The project empowers local-level responses to climate change risks in East Nusa Tenggara, one of Indonesia's poorest provinces that faces worsening climate impacts, to improve spatial planning, conservation and livelihoods at the community and district-levels. It co-develops a scalable model that supports local stakeholders to recognise local climate risks, develop locally-appropriate planning scenarios, and undertake local actions (e.g., changes to farming practices, reforestation) that improve the wellbeing of small-scale farmers, protect critical ecosystem services and conserve threatened endemic species.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

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

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

Do you require more fields?

- Yes
 No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2024	31 March 2027	3 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Amount:	£131,489.00	£152,990.00	£162,499.00	£ 446,978.00

Q9. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

- Yes

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

Q10. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

WCS has secured support from a private foundation (██████████) for staff costs, thematic climate change studies and travel. WCS has a proposal (GBP ██████████) under consideration for financing through a private foundation to support local stakeholder consultations, tree planting, and biodiversity monitoring.

Q11. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with multi-dimensional poverty.

Since 2016, a global effort has been underway to reintroduce the Critically Endangered, endemic Rote Island snake-necked turtle, in Indonesia's East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province (1). Extinct in the wild since 2000 due to wildlife trade (2), the turtle is being reintroduced into three lakes, privately owned and managed by communities: Daima Village, Ledulu Lake; Daurendale Village, Lendoen Lake, and Maubesi Village, Peto Lake. However, there is growing concern about threats to access to key ecosystem services - notably water, in the turtle reintroduction lakes, which also threatens the wider habitat, local biodiversity and endemic bird species (3). The same conditions endangering the Rote turtle also threaten other endemic species (4) and impoverished communities across NTT, one of Indonesia's poorest regions (5), where communities depend on small-scale farming/livestock are at high risk of climate impacts (6).

Rote's semi-arid climate already experiences climate anomalies, including altered rainfall patterns, temperature fluctuations, and increased extreme events, threatening waterbodies that already suffer seasonal drying in a region noted for its high climate change vulnerability (6). These factors are exacerbated by current local land and resources management practices – including low efficiency small-scale farming techniques; unrestricted cattle grazing; deforestation, and water extraction practices. Moreover, there is little evidence of community- and district-level spatial and land/resource management planning, or of how these link to increased climate risks. Indeed, as in other regions, local decision-making and planning bodies show low awareness and engagement with climate change issues (see 7,8), although a recent WCS survey highlights emerging concerns in the 3 target communities (9).

The turtle recovery's long-term success, and improved social and environmental conditions across NTT hinge on holistic, participatory interventions that consider biodiversity alongside multidimensional poverty; empower community- and district-level planners and decision-makers to build shared understanding about interconnected climate-conservation-community risks at the local level; and develop locally-appropriate and actionable climate adaptation strategies. There is strong evidence of the importance of local-level climate adaptation (see 10,11, 12), and how improved planning can help improve conservation outcomes (over other approaches, 13).

Overcoming these challenges requires incorporating local knowledge with new information (14) to engage local stakeholders in understanding the scope, scale and interconnectedness of the challenges, and how actions within their realm of power can build resilience. There is then a need for dialogue and consensus-building to identify locally-appropriate responses, and further technical support to help households and communities

identify, develop and implement local responses (e.g., climate-smart farming techniques, crop/variety selection, spatial planning, watershed restoration, biodiversity monitoring).

Similarly, at the district-level, there is a need for technical support to better engage climate change issues and understand how these can be integrated into local level planning (e.g., zoning, spatial planning, priority setting). This requires not only technical expertise and access to new technology, but also bottom-up engagement with communities to facilitate coherent, fair and appropriate local response strategies. A combination of community-level planning and action, with district-scale planning is needed to begin mainstreaming climate change adaptation and guide land-use planning – to enable biodiversity conservation and improved wellbeing.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q13. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q13a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q13b. National and International Policy Alignment

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

The project aligns with:

Government of Indonesia's plans and policies for climate change adaptation, including Nationally Determined Contribution; National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation; Long-Term Strategy on Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development 2050, and FOLU net sink 2030. It does this by increasing economic, social, livelihood and ecosystem/landscapes resilience, areas identified in these policies, through its work with local residents and habitat conservation/restoration/management around 3 target lakes, as well as by strengthening district-level planning. It also addresses two priority sectors the policies identify: water and agriculture sectors, at both community and district-levels, by supporting reforestation and spatial planning that addresses forest and land rehabilitation, biodiversity conservation, and also water services associated with the 3 target lakes.

Mid-term National Development Plan 2020-2024 for the NTT islands, including diversification in the agricultural sector, as we will explore new options for farmers on Rote Island.

CBD National Targets:

NT7: Improved land management for agriculture, through work in the 3 target communities and initial planning for improved practices across the district and NTT Province;

NT1: Realisation of sustainable maintenance and improvement of conservation areas, including sustainable management of protected forest and district-level planning;

NT12: Realisation of efforts to maintain populations of endangered species as a national conservation priority, through support for Rote's endemic bird and reptile species and new biodiversity monitoring and training, and

NT14: Improved functionality of integrated ecosystems to ensure the improvement of essential services, through support for climate resilient livelihoods and protection of habitat and freshwater ecosystems, including support for more environmentally-friendly agricultural products and habitat restoration/reforestation.

Sustainable Development Goals:

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production, through assisting farmer livelihoods to become sustainable and more climate resilient

Goal 15: Life on land, by restoring degraded areas and protecting at-risk biodiversity, forest, and freshwater ecosystems,

Target 15.2: Promoting the implementation of sustainable forest management, halting deforestation, and restoring degraded forests, by working with the subnational agencies and communities to jointly develop strategies for local improvements in landscape management

Goal 5: Gender equality, by ensuring women's experiences and priorities related to climate change, wellbeing and livelihoods are reflected, and engaging women in decision-making processes and priority setting.

CITES Commitments: The Rote Island Turtle, an App. II species, was driven to extinction in the wild by international illegal wildlife (2), and efforts to reintroduce it are an important local response to this challenge.

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

Q14. Methodology

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

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

Lessons: The proposal builds on experience in Rote since 2016, including establishing a captive breeding facility and successful turtle releases in 2022. It builds on engagement with 3 lakeland communities, garnering support for activities on their land, and securing conservation commitments through customary law. Strong local support for turtle conservation is linked to hopes for improved livelihood opportunities, and recent socio-economic surveys provide context on livelihoods, indicating direct reliance on natural resources and growing concerns about climate impacts. Studies and monitoring at the sites highlight the tight links between livelihood and land management practices and turtle conservation, and how both are threatened by climate change.

Approach & Justification: WCS's "Forest First" Approach, used in 19 communities, furthers joint conservation and development goals: It improves agricultural production and wellbeing through farmer training, access to markets, and finance – in ways that also enhance conservation (e.g., through agroforestry, improved land management, and spatial planning). Complementary interventions also reduce illegal activities (e.g., deforestation, encroachment, poaching) through actions like patrolling, community conservation agreements, participatory monitoring and awareness-raising. These interventions are informed by participatory spatial planning processes, drawing on WCS's considerable expertise with marine spatial planning in Indonesia, and WCS' global Spatial Planning Team.

Activities:

Output 1: Establish NTT's 1st Community-Government Forum on Climate-Community-Conservation, with 3 communities: Daima, Daurendale and Maubesi Villages. The Forum will support knowledge exchange to build shared understanding of local, interconnected climate risks to livelihoods, wellbeing, ecosystem services and biodiversity. This will integrate local knowledge with new data and meaningful, and foster community engagement, including with under-represented and vulnerable groups. The forum will help identify realistic, locally-appropriate solutions to key challenges, and will foster ownership. It will support project coordination/implementation, share lessons learned, and be a local platform for safeguards. It will also facilitate

bottom-up/site-based data and insights into the development of priority-setting and zoning activities (Output 4).
Output 2: Conduct engagement and research in 3 communities to deeply understand the stakeholders, local context and opportunities/risks/challenges, using WCS's Natural Resource Governance Tool; Basic Needs Survey; Knowledge, Awareness and Perceptions Survey, and participatory farmer needs assessment. Findings will inform M&E, and via existing Community Decision-Making Fora will co-development of a portfolio of locally-appropriate activities to increase climate resilience of local livelihood and nature, including restoration around the lakes and livelihood activities (e.g., related to climate resilient farming, water management, grazing areas, crop diversification, husbandry practices, market access). Priority actions and spatial plans will be captured within a Village Action Plan, which will guide the project to provide technical assistance for local households/farmers, create local business plans, and access finance to facilitate scaling-up. Local insights will feed into district-level planning (Output 4) via the Community-Government Forum.

Output 3: Protect and monitor impacts on nature in 3 communities. Pre-intervention baselines and monitoring will use satellite imagery to map changes in forest cover, freshwater lakes, and farmland at 3 sites; and participatory biodiversity surveys that include capacity building and grants for students. This will help target interventions into the most appropriate sites (e.g., reforestation sites); measure biodiversity trends, and feed into the Community-Government Forum (Output 1). Data will also feed into the district-level planning (Output 4)

Output 4: Strengthen long-term district-level planning for climate resilience and sustainable land management. Training district-level government officials and conservationists to develop spatial planning scenarios, using the CLUZ, Marxan and Marxan with Zones systematic conservation planning software. Drawing on bottom-up insights from the 3 communities, engage technical experts, decision-makers and community members to co-develop scenarios for the 3 target sites as detailed case studies. Scale-up to develop island-wide planning scenarios that jointly addresses climate resilient livelihoods and ecosystem restoration needs. Host district- and community-level dissemination/feedback workshops to explore the proposed scenarios, as part of an iterative process of engagement to identify priorities/scenarios, as the basis for future/further option fo the plants and overall model.

Output 5: Provincial-level sharing for scaling. Host provincial-level workshops to engage district-level spatial planners and decision-makers from >4 districts with the model and approach to legal responses to climate change adaptation.

Management: The project will be managed by the Rote Project Coordinator in cooperation with BKSDA NTT, overseeing day-to-day activities and local partner engagement. They will oversee field-level staff who will support ground activities, notably in the 3 target communities. The Coordinator will draw on technical experts in Bogor and a one key consultant, including related to support with analyses, technical design of livelihood interventions, and spatial scenario planning, with further external technical consultant support.

Q15. Capability and Capacity

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

Capacity building is central, focused on long-term ability to monitor biodiversity and habitat, and improve spatial planning to balance livelihoods/wellbeing and the environment in the context of climate change adaptation – among government officials, NGOs and university students working in a rural, under-served and poor region of the country. Across these efforts, the project promotes participation and opportunities for women, including through affirmative action targets:

10 undergraduates in NTT (>50% women) will join the WCS-MoEF Research Fellowship Program, which provides intensive training, opportunities and mentorship for early-career conservationists, and will strengthen conservation capacity in the Province.

50 Indonesian scientists (>50% women) from government and local universities will be trained in biodiversity surveying, creating local capacity to

30 district-level conservation practitioners (government spatial planners, NGO and university) trained to use the

CLUZ, Marxan and Marxan with Zones systematic conservation planning software, with project-developed training materials. Additionally, they will get new information about how to incorporate climate resilience into local planning.

Support for institutional development to facilitate local capacity to engage in more strategic, multi-stakeholder and long-term planning that is critical to sustainable development and climate adaptation, through:

Establishment of NTT's first Community-Government Forum on Climate-Community-Conservation to facilitate information-sharing discussion and decision-making, which is important because such participatory/deliberative platforms are not common

Support for Rote Ndao district-level planners to consider and evaluate multiple priorities and plans to align environmental and development objectives through training, case study development and district-level scenario planning.

Convening province-level dissemination workshop to demonstrate the model and approach potential, to promote scaling across NTT.

Q16. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

Gender equity is a core WCS value reflected in this work on Rote, where research, community engagement and priority setting will consider the gendered nature of climate impacts; in Rote women are actively involved in farming, childcare, cooking and cleaning – upon which water limited water access and climate impacts are pronounced. Traditional levels of women's participation in formal decision-making is also limited.

We will do this by ensuring that the needs and interest of women and traditionally marginalised groups within the communities are reflected in the new datasets we generate (O1, O2), and ensuring that their priorities and experiences are also reflected in the proposed Village Action Plans (O3), and district-level planning scenarios (O4). We will work to ensure women are invited and are proactively supported and given opportunities to meaningfully engage in decision-making, such as via the new Community-Government Forum, Community Decision-Making Fora (O1), meetings/workshops, and we have set realistic participation targets for each. The Village Action Plans in the 3 communities (O2) all include safeguards and grievance mechanisms that will be important to facilitating increased participation of women. We will also ensure women have fair access and can meaningfully engage in technical trainings, educational opportunities and livelihood assistance, with targets also set for each. We will help to track, evaluate and address gaps through an M&E system that records gender disaggregated data on participation and includes socio-economic indicators that capture these gender-based roles and use these data to ensure an inclusive approach to improved well-being.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Short-term:

Biodiversity: Improved land management practices over >1,380 ha across 3 lakeside communities, including >20,000 trees will be planted, This will benefit the extinct-in-the-wild Rote island turtle, endemic bird species, and biodiversity in the target sites. >50 students (>50% women) will be trained to monitor species richness and short-term population trends, building capacity and data on under-studied local endemics, and 10 further students (>50% women will participate in the Research Fellowship Programme with detailed conservation studies focused on conservation issues in Rote.

Poverty reduction: The project will directly benefit >900 households in 3 target communities, in one of Indonesia's poorest regions (Daima Village (317 households, 1149 people; Daurendale Village (222 household, 774 people); Maubesi Village (405 household, 1512 people. This includes direct engagement with >500 residents about local climate impacts and possible solutions for resilience, to increase their awareness about risk and opportunities. Residents will also benefit from increased opportunities to participate in local governance and planning via the Community-Government Forum and community case studies. Three Village Action Plans will then identify and facilitate a suite of locally-generated and appropriate actions that residents can undertake to help increase climate change resilience, in ways that also benefit biodiversity. The project will further provide direct training and technical assistance for >200 people (>30% women) to facilitate more climate resilient livelihoods, targeting improvements in the wellbeing of at least 100 households, including a >10% increase in household income. The new business model, including uptake by 30 households, will help to increase access to new finance and scaling-up to other households.

Long-term:

Landscape-level improvements via new local spatial planning and improved land/resource management in the 3 communities will have broad benefits, including in the medium-term for ecosystem services (especially clean water provision), helping residents across the communities, and 14,400 people living downstream.

The project will train and empower district-level government capacity to develop local responses to climate change risks, and the persistent challenges related to spatial planning and rural poverty, through training, introduction of new technologies, participatory processes, awareness raising about climate change risks and adaptive potential. It will build capacity, generate new datasets and district-level scenarios that are the basis for island-wide action to improve spatial planning, land/resource management and promote climate resilient livelihoods. The model, proof-of-concept in the three target communities, and Community-Government Forum will build a compelling narrative for scaling benefits to an island-wide population of >143,000 people, and >50,000 ha of priority areas on Rote. The project further includes scaling potential, sharing the approach with district-level planners across NTT Province, creating potential benefit for biodiversity and livelihoods across the region.

Q18. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, your expected Impact.

Shared community-government understanding about the climate risks facing local livelihoods, ecosystem services and biodiversity will provide the basis for identifying locally-appropriate actions in 3 priority lakeland communities that are home to endangered endemic species (O1). It will help identify locally-appropriate livelihood and land/resource management solutions and local spatial plans that address climate vulnerability, improve biodiversity and reduce multidimensional poverty among rural farmers. These efforts will be facilitated through existing Community Decision-Making Fora; engagement via a new Community-Government Forum, and support for district-level spatial planners who will be trained to use new technologies and approaches (O4). These cross-scale efforts will identify interventions for implementation in the 3 communities (e.g., diversify crops, agroforestry, restoration farming, soil management, patrolling) (O2). The project will work with universities, conservationists and government to evaluate the ensuing benefits to livelihoods, biodiversity (e.g., Rote turtle) and habitat (O3), yielding data that will also feed into the local and district-level planning (O3). The plans and 3 case studies will provide the basis for a science-based, locally-grounded, scalable approach to

problem-solving and spatial planning that can support climate change adaptation and land use management to benefit residents and nature across Rote Ndao District and NTT Province (O5).

Q19. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q19a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

The 3 Village Action Plans will guide local planning/priorities beyond the project. The 3 case study scenarios and reports, iterative discussions, and strengthened deliberative fora/institutional structures will increase local capabilities to develop their own future plans. As WCS runs a long-term project in landscape, it is positioned to continue support. Moreover, local training and technical assistance, supplemented by the new business plans and financing access, will enable scaling-up across households.

At the district-level progress will be sustained because the scenarios, 3 community case studies and training materials will be disseminated. The new capacity and access to spatial planning/scenario resources, and information about local adaptation to climate change, will help mainstream these approaches into those agencies' future work.


At provincial level, the Rote examples, and technical training materials/report on scenario/spatial planning will facilitate border uptake of the approach by government units across NTT.


Q19b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?


Landscape scaling potential is initially across Rote Island the scenarios developed for the 3 target communities and the district-level scenarios, provide the example of scaling-up to other communities and sub-districts across the Island. There is further scaling potential through replication by other district-level planners/officials from across NTT Province, and we provide opportunities for sharing the Rote example to pave the way for such future opportunities (Output 5). Although these opportunities rely on many other factors beyond project control, the project supports the examples, datasets, tools and capacity for the district-level planners to be able to consider these options (Output 4). We also provide capacitation scaling, within the 3 communities and district-level, providing a range of skills and deliberative fora/opportunities for strengthened planning and public engagement that can support a range of future opportunities.

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

 [VisualTheoryOfChange Map References WCS](#)

 27/11/2023

 22:10:27

 pdf 552.88 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Funds misused by field team, including as a result of requests from local community or government stakeholders</p>	Moderate	Rare	Minor	WCS has strong financial management policies and procedures, including a robust set of internal controls, to ensure transparent and effective management and oversight; mitigate the risks of fraud and bribery; and ensure compliance with applicable international laws and regulations. This project will be supported by an experienced dedicated finance team.	Minor
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Efforts to inform spatial planning, strengthen land/resource management, and introduce community-based patrolling often involve trade-offs that may limit or shift some activities related to local farming practices and water extraction.</p>	Moderate	Possible	Major	The project promotes an inclusive approach that will work to ensure the diverse views of local residents and vulnerable groups are meaningfully reflected in the proposed plans. Three Village Action Plans will include safeguard and grievance mechanisms, which WCS will help to monitor and mainstream.	Minor
<p>Delivery Chain</p> <p>Climate and climate change impacts on local systems are increasingly regular but stochastic and can be extreme, and can threaten the biodiversity and wellbeing outcomes targeted by the project</p>	Moderate	Possible	Major	These impacts are, by definition, beyond project control/scope. However, the focus on more resilient livelihoods, ecosystems and planning are precisely what makes the systems more able to survive these types of shocks. We are also working around spring-fed lakes and with activities that can protect source watersheds.	Moderate

Risk 4

Priority-setting exercises and land-use planning scenarios can overlook, exclude or deprioritise the needs and interests of certain actors, while favouring those of others. This can lead to exclusion, particularly of marginalised groups, resulting in poor project design that exacerbates multidimensional poverty and undermine conservation aims.

Major

Likely

Severe

Use of iterative, inclusive processes to identify priorities, develop scenarios, and develop Village Action Plans, including efforts that affirmatively identify and include marginalised communities that might otherwise be overlooked.

Moderate

Risk 5

The target lakes are owned by private leaders of the local communities and they could limit/change our access to the target lakes and sites, or limit what restrictions/actions can be undertaken on them

Major

Rare

Moderate

Project builds upon existing, long-term relationships with 3 communities and responds to local demands for livelihood and land/resource management. Engagement in conservation will be solidified via the Village Action Plans.

Minor

Risk 6

District-level collaboration relies on meaningful government involvement to develop the proposed plans and to then operationalise them in the longer term. We have strong relationships, but their involvement and attention - and their ability to operationalise in the future - are functions of many variables, including political factors.

Moderate

Unlikely

Moderate

This will also be facilitated via the convening power of BKSDA NTT, which is WCS's partner in Indonesia and with which we have strong relationships. They, in turn, have strong relationships with their partner agencies across the Ministry of Environment and Forests within NTT.

Moderate

Q21. Project sensitivities





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

No

Section 8 - Workplan

Q22. Workplan

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

 [Workplan Darwin Stage 2 Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia](#)
 27/11/2023
 21:46:31
 pdf 206.8 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q23. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E.

Overseen and coordinated by the Sr. Program Manager for Forests, A.Ario, M&E will cover 6 key areas, listed below. All data will be compiled in an overall data management system. Data will be managed by the Conservation Evidence Senior Coordinator, S.Hussein, and Conservation Measure Unit Manager, M.Muslich, who will work with the Rote Project Coordinator, R.Hidayat, to make relevant data available to the 3 communities, Community-Government Forum and for district-level planning activities:

Biodiversity monitoring (O3), will be led by the Rote Project Coordinator, who will compile data collected across taxa for the 3 communities, in cooperation with >60 people trained during the project. The data will serve for M&E, and also feed back into community-level planning (O2) and into the district-level development of spatial planning scenarios for the 3 communities and Rote Island (O4).

Forest cover baselines and monitoring (O3) will be led by the Conservation Evidence Senior Coordinator, who will establish landscape baselines to inform community-level spatial planning and activities (O2) and district-level planning (O4). It will also serve to help monitor ongoing changes.

Baseline and monitoring of socio-economic status and wellbeing in the 3 communities (O2), and of farmer needs and practices, will be led by the Rote Project Coordinator, supported by S.Hussein and the WCS' Science Team.

Livelihood/farmer engagement and training (O2) monitored will be led by the Rote Project Coordinator, using a WCS system implemented elsewhere, which utilises field-level monitoring in the form of farmer and trainer log books and monthly reports to assess intensity and effectiveness, and adoption rates.

Local engagement in the 3 Community Decision-Making Fora and the new Community-Government Forum will be monitored by the Rote Project Coordinator, and track gender-disaggregated participation rates, and qualitative notes on engagement via meeting notes and reports.

Social safeguards, in both community and district-level activities, will be monitored by the head of Rights &

Communities Program Manager, F.Rinawati56293.





The project will also have a broader internal M&E system, with oversight Rote Project Coordinator, who will monitor and evaluate activity level indicators against the logframe, with monthly updates Sr. Program Manager for Forests, to allow for adaptive management.

Total project budget for M&E (£) (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Total project budget for M&E (%) (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	[REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	30

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q24. Logical Framework (logframe)

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

-  [Logframe Darwin Stage 2 Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia v1.1](#)
-  27/11/2023
-  21:50:15
-  pdf 168.19 KB

Impact:

Eastern Indonesian communities and district governments adopt more local, integrated, climate-resilient approaches to livelihoods and spatial planning that reduce multidimensional poverty, increase ecosystem services, and protect endemic biodiversity.

Outcome:

Reduced poverty, improved land management and protected endemic biodiversity in 3 Rote Island communities, through a scalable, bottom-up community and district-level planning model that facilitates more climate-resilient livelihoods and planning

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Shared understanding of localised climate risks and potential solutions amongst residents of 3 lakeland communities and local government, to aid bottom-up planning for livelihood support and land/resource/agricultural management (Output 2) and district-level planning (Output 4).

Output 2:

Climate resilient livelihoods and reductions in multidimensional poverty for >100 vulnerable households in 3 priority villages through farmer livelihood support to deal with climate stressors and facilitate improved landuse/farming/livestock practices.

Output 3:

At-risk endemic biodiversity, forests and freshwater ecosystems are monitored and well-protected in 3 priority villages, through strong local engagement, and with data feeding into district-level planning (Output 4).

Output 4:

District-level stakeholders empowered to develop local spatial planning scenarios, and a model to consider land/resource/agricultural management options, with the need for climate change resilience, sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.

Output 5:

Government officers from >4 additional districts of NTT Province are engaged with the approach, creating opportunities for future replication scaling.

Do you require more Output fields?

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1: Shared understanding of localised climate risks and potential solutions amongst residents of 3 priority villages and local government, to aid bottom-up planning for livelihood support and land/resource/agricultural management (Output 2) and district-level planning (Output 4).

- Act. 1.1. Conduct studies on localised climate change impacts (e.g., crop response, impacts on well-being, gendered impacts of climate change, changes in lake ecosystems and access to water).
- Act. 1.2. Conduct outreach (see Act. 1.3) to raise community/district-level awareness about climate change risks, interconnectedness of ecosystem/human health and climate risks, and locally appropriate solutions.
- Act. 1.3. Establish/support Community-Government Forum with 3 communities, including Conservation Agency, spatial planning officers and university, to facilitate communication/coordination, establish local planning priorities, and evaluate scenarios.

Output 2: Climate resilient livelihoods and reductions in multidimensional poverty for >100 vulnerable households in 3 priority villages through farmer livelihood support to deal with climate stressors and facilitate improved landuse/farming/livestock practices.

- Act 2.1. Conduct farmer outreach/baseline evaluations in 3 communities with >100 farmers, notably
 - a) farmer/stakeholder mapping of the communities governance context using WCS's Natural Resource Governance Tool;
 - b) WCS's Basic Needs Survey (BNS) to evaluate baseline wellbeing;
 - c) Version of WCS's Knowledge, Awareness and Perceptions (KAP) Survey that includes not only conservation but also climate risks,
 - d) Farmer needs assessment via surveys/Participatory Rural Appraisals to evaluate knowledge, needs, opportunities and challenges related to climate-resilient livelihoods and improve agricultural and land management practices
- Act 2.2 Co-develop with communities a portfolio of options for community plans for more sustainable

livelihoods and local landuse/forest/lake/agricultural management plans.

- Act 2.3 Co-develop Village Action Plan with 3 communities with key planned activities/participants for local climate adaptation strategies, and that establishes local safeguards/Grievance Mechanisms.
- Act 2.4. Based on Village Action Plans, design and deliver a farmer training/technical assistance on climate resilient and more diversified farming livelihoods, institutional strengthening, via existing Farmer Groups in the 3 villages.
- Act 2.5. Based on Village Action Plans, undertake community-based actions related to improved land/forest/agricultural/lake management with 3 communities, including agroforestry and restoration options linked to climate resilience.
- Act 2.6. Support development of local business plans linked to Village action Plans, and support increased access to financing

Output 3: At-risk endemic biodiversity, forests and freshwater ecosystems are monitored and well-protected in 3 priority villages, through strong local engagement, and with data feeding into district-level planning (Output 4).

- Act 3.1. Run biodiversity survey training for scientists from university and Conservation agency, to support local baselines and monitoring of priority endemic reptile and bird species in 3 communities.
- Act 3.2. 10 undergraduate students join Research Fellowship Program to undertake conservation research in 3 communities (e.g., biodiversity surveys and priority species trends, political economy of spatial planning, governance of local resources.
- Act 3.3. Conduct time-series land use change analyses for Rote Island.
- Act 3.4. Disseminate survey findings, via Community Decision-Making and Community-Government Fora meetings, and use these to plans on the protection and/or restoration of forest, biodiversity and lake ecosystems, including new areas set aside for conservation.
- Act 3.5. Support community-based patrols to protect the 3 target lakes and surrounding forests.

Output 4: District-level stakeholders empowered to develop local spatial planning scenarios and model that consider land/resource/agricultural management options, with the need for climate change resilience, sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.

- Act 4.1. Coordinate data integration from the 3 communities (Output 2, 3), mapping (Output 3) and other data from across Rote to inform the spatial planning scenario exercises
- Act. 4.2 Train district-level planning officials and conservation practitioners (Conservation Agency NGO and university) to use the CLUZ, Marxan and Marxan with Zones systematic conservation planning software – to introduce the tools and approach for the first time in the region.
- Act. 4.3 Run a multi-stakeholder, planning/design workshop, to inform variables for inclusion in future example scenarios
- Act. 4.4 Run workshops to develop 3 community spatial plan scenarios, engaging local experts (Act. 4.2). Community-Government Forum (Act. 1.3). These are illustrative examples, rather than a binding spatial plan.
- Act 4.5. Run 1 multi-day workshop on island-wide spatial planning scenarios, including land-use zoning targets and priority areas, that consider agricultural, reforestation and afforestation options and incorporate climate change concerns. These are to introduce the idea and provide useful examples, rather than a binding spatial plan.
- Act 4.6. Host targeted district-level and community-level dissemination/feedback workshops to discuss the exploratory scenarios (Act. 4.4, Act. 4.5), an iterative engagement process to identify priorities/scenarios.





Output 5: Government officers from >4 districts of NTT Province are engaged with the approach, creating opportunities for future scalability.

- Act. 5.1 Drawing on Rote example, develop a training on governance processes, technologies and scenarios, and the potential of local/district-level planning to address climate risks and improve local planning
- Act. 5.2 Host 2 provincial workshops for >4 district officials from >3 agencies to engage with the Rote Ndao case study and staff.

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q25. Budget

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

 [BCF-Budget-over-100k-MASTER-Aug23 WCS JP+ DC 081123](#)
 27/11/2023
 21:50:48
 xlsx 88.87 KB

Q26. Alignment with other funding and activities

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

Q26a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- Development of existing/past activities

Please provide details:

This builds on WCS work in Rote since 2016, focused on captive breeding and baseline work/soft releases for reintroduction of the Rote Island Turtle. This has included engagement and interviews with local residents at the release sites to build an enabling context for reintroduction. It has also included a 2022 scoping study on household livelihood and economic situation, and on local perceptions of local lakes, their governance and turtle conservation. Those efforts have highlighted the need to address local wellbeing in the context of climate change, as a dual threat to human and wildlife communities. There have been, however, no existing efforts to operationalise local climate resilient livelihoods or improve land/resource management and agricultural practices in the target landscapes/communities. WCS does, however, have experience with related small-scale farmer livelihood interventions in a number of other landscapes and crops (e.g., coffee in South Sumatra, coconut in North Sulawesi), and has a dedicated team with relevant expertise on sustainable agriculture and business development.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project that may duplicate or cut across this proposed project?

- No

Q27. Value for Money

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

The project delivers value for money with 79% spent within Indonesia, and 46% spent within NTT Province, one of Indonesia's poorest. The project also actively complements, and helps to secure the future of existing investments to reintroduce the Rote Island turtle. Moreover, it builds on field-based insights and understanding of the challenges facing not only that species, but the landscape, residents and responsible government authorities. As such, it builds on existing work, findings and relationships without duplication. This includes a strong understanding of how biodiversity conservation, livelihoods, landscape management, climate adaptation, and governance intersect in this landscape. Importantly, the design actively responds to locally-identified challenges and needs, including those of the target communities as established during recent scoping FGD's and interviews.

Moreover, it leverages the Rote example and experience into a model that has scaling potential across the region, which faces many similar challenges. It demonstrates how lessons from this initial effort will work, and a pathway for how scaling can begin.

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

The only items are a laptop and camera, which will continue long-term use by the field team in Rote.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

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

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy**: including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy**: which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct**: which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

All staff receive orientation to WCS commitments in the Code of Conduct at the start of employment and during periodic refresher training. WCS requires due diligence prior to engaging WCS partners. All written contracts with downstream partners include a flow through of donor requirements and WCS policies. WCS will ensure local partners have access to and know their responsibilities under these policies. This includes delivering relevant training and capacity building regarding social safeguards, gender, FPIC, human rights, and conflict resolution. This also includes identifying opportunities to extend these opportunities to our partners, which requires particular effort when dealing with community-level and traditional governance structures - which we have already started in Rote related to the turtle project.

WCS provides a clear process for receiving and addressing suspected violations of these policies through its global Grievance Response Mechanism, and sites have or are developing locally adapted versions as needed and appropriate. Failure by WCS staff and partners to take preventive measures against safeguarding violations, to investigate and report allegations by their personnel, or to take corrective actions when safeguarding violations have occurred, or any other violations constitute grounds for WCS to terminate its agreement or relationship with any WCS staff.

Q30. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

The proposal embeds key principles of good ethical practices. This includes legal compliance, and WCS Indonesia is adept at the legal and procedural requirements of work in Indonesia. It is also

The project actively embodies the principle of strong leadership from developing countries; from proposal development to implementation this project is led by Indonesian nationals.

The project places high-value on science-based practice and design, and has a robust approach and capacity that includes project adaptation in response to new information (e.g., O2, O3) and consensus-building (O4).

Free Prior and Informed Consent principles will inform all work in the 3 communities, including through an internal Institutional Review Board process that is undertaken before any research or interventions involving human subjects/communities. Moreover, the Village Action Plans will include safeguards and grievance mechanisms, monitored by the Rights & Communities Program Manager. WCS Indonesia has successfully integrated a system of social and environmental safeguards, which it has recently expanded across its work in South Sumatra with protected areas and communities, which illustrates its ability to replicate with similar success on Rote.

WCS has internal health and safety protocols, and a Safety and Security Officer that helps all field teams review their activities.

Section 13 - British embassy or high commission engagement

Q31. British embassy or high commission engagement

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

Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project.

Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

No Response

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q32. Project staff

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


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
William Marthy	Project Leader	7	Checked
Anton Ario	Senior Program Manager Forest	10	Checked
Oki Hidayat	Rote Project Coordinator	100	Checked
Fitria Rinawati	Rights & Community Program Manager	30	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Laurens Pah	Rote Field Officer	100	Checked
TBD	Rote Community Engagement Officer	100	Checked
Saddam Husein	Conservation Evidence Senior Coordinator	40	Checked
Muhammad Muslich	Conservation Measure Unit Manager	40	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked

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

 [CVs Darwin Stage 2 Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia](#)

 27/11/2023

 21:55:15

 pdf 247.03 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q33. Project Partners

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

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included. The order of the letters must be the same as the order they are presented in below.

Lead partner name: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Website address: www.indonesia.wcs.org

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Role: WCS will provide overall leadership, design and delivery of the project, at community and district-levels. Supports the turtle reintroduction project and related community engagement at the 3 communities lake sites on Rote.

Responsibilities: WCS will be responsible for baseline socio-economic/wellbeing, biodiversity and land cover analyses and monitoring, as well as local-level assessments of farmer needs assessments and natural resource governance. WCS will lead community and government partner engagement coordination at local and district-levels, and then provide a wide range of technical support and training, including on monitoring and scenario/spatial planning from within our domestic and international teams, and a targeted consultancy. WCS will also provide community-level assistance for farmers and land/resources managers, including with agricultural practices, business development and habitat restoration. Responsible for timely, high-quality M&E and reporting.

Capacity/capabilities: Expertise in biodiversity and ecosystem management, including on Rote Island since 2016. Expertise with rural livelihood development focused on sustainable agriculture around conservation landscapes. It has collaborated with local stakeholders in NTT and the 3 target communities since 2016. It has expertise in spatial planning in terrestrial and marine landscapes, in Indonesia and the global Spatial Planning Team.

International/In-country Partner: In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£ [REDACTED]
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Partner?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:	Conservation Agency of NTT Province (Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam NTT, BKSDA NTT)
Website address:	www.kukangku.id/ksda/bbksda-ntt/
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>Role: The Agency is the legally responsible authority for wildlife and ecosystem management outside of conservation areas, which includes supporting lake and habitat restoration in the target villages. This includes protected species held on private land, which is the case with the target species in Rote.</p> <p>Responsibilities: The Agency is WCS's key local partner, and all activities will be organised under an annual collaborative work plan. As part of this they will help to convene a range of stakeholders at the community (O1, O2), district (O4) and provincial levels (O5), including other units from across the MoEF, such as the spatial planning office (O4). They will also collaborate to support biodiversity monitoring training and implementation (O2), and technical assistance to develop the 3 community case studies and Rote Island scenarios (O4).</p> <p>Capabilities/capacity: In like with their mandate, BKSDA NTT has local staff on Rote with expertise conducting biodiversity surveys, biodiversity protection, as well as community outreach and awareness-raising.</p>

International/In-country Partner:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> In-country
Allocated budget:	£ [REDACTED]
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

2. Partner Name: 3 Communities in Rote Ndao District, NTT Province: Daima Village, Ledulu Lake; Daurendale Village, Lendoen Lake, and Maubesi Village, Peto Lake.

Website address: *No Response*

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

Roles: These are the key community-level stakeholders, as the legal owners of the 3 target lake landscapes. Residents' daily activities shape many local environmental outcomes, and they are also the potential beneficiaries for improvements in livelihood/wellbeing. Their role is thus as the key local stakeholders involved in management decisions and undertaking on-the-ground actions.

Responsibilities: They will engage in a range of baseline research to understand local needs (O1, O2), and will convene their existing Community Decision-Making Fora to engage in the project, and participate in the ne COmmunity-Government Forum (O1). They will jointly identify and agree-upon Village Action Plans that include various locally-appropriate actions that they will undertake at the community-level, with WCS support (O2). These include training for farmers and habitat restoration (O2), and community patrolling (O3).

Capabilities/Capacity: Local stakeholders have considerable knowledge of local conditions, farming practices and needs/priorities that will feed into the project. Other capabilities will be strengthened through active project support, to operationalise the actions in their Village action Plans, through technical support, access to finance and coordination.

International/In-country Partner: In-country

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

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

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

3. Partner Name: Forestry Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, the University of Nusa Cendana (UNDANA)

Website address: www.faperta.undana.ac.id/en

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

Role: As the key public university serving the Rote community and region, the university is the key, existing academic partner for engaging university students.
Responsibilities: They will help to recruit and support >50 university students who will receive training from the project, and be involved in collecting and analysing biodiversity and socio-economic data in the 3 target communities (O3). Students from UNDANA will also be encouraged to apply for the WCS-MoEF Conservation Research Fellowship Program to undertake research on Rote in the 3 communities (O3).
Capabilities/Capacity: A nationally and internationally-accredited university, UNDAN serves as a key centre of higher-education for NTT, having recently partnered with USAID to strengthen digital literacy in the region. They have research capacity related to biodiversity conservation, forestry and agriculture – especially in this context of Eastern Indonesian and related climate challenges. These include degrees in agro-technology, environmental science and animal husbandry.

International/In-country Partner: In-country

Allocated budget: ██████████

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

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

4. Partner Name: Rote Ndao Planning, Research and Development Agency (Badan Perencanaan, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Rote Ndao)

Website address: <https://rotendaokab.go.id/>

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

Role: The Office is responsible for spatial planning and zoning across the Island, and the formulation of technical policies and related research, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The also provide technical guidance to help implement spatial planning.

Responsibilities: They will be actively involved in the new Community-Government Forum to help reach joint understanding and shared solutions to local climate risk and spatial planning needs (O1). They will receive local level data (O2, O3) to help inform their work. They will benefit from training opportunities to improve spatial planning, including co-developing the 3 community case studies and the district-level scenarios (O4). They will also be empowered to then help operationalise those plans nt eh future.

Capabilities/Capacity: They are experienced in developing spatial planning and zoning maps and plans, and there is scope to enhance their use of related technologies. They are also involved in mandated stakeholder consultation processes when developing plans, and these can be further strengthened through the proposed activities and new Community-Government Forum.

International/In-country Partner: In-country

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

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

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? No

If no, please provide details

The WCS partnership with the government is mediated only via the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF, here represented by BSKDA NTT), and we are not allowed to secure direct letters of support from other agencies. However, we work with others regularly, with engagement formally facilitated via the MoEF.

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

International/In-country Partner: International
 In-country

Allocated budget: *No Response*

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

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes
 No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

International/In-country Partner: International
 In-country

Allocated budget: *No Response*

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


Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes
 No


If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.


No Response

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [LettersOfSupport_Combined](#)

 27/11/2023

 22:00:39

 pdf 1.86 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT123	William Marthy	Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approaching in Indonesia

28-015	Jeni Pareira	Delivering public-private partnerships to benefit farmers and biodiversity in Sulawesi
30-022	Nev Broadis	Ecosystem restoration of watering holes in Cambodia's Northern Plains
29-010	Edgard Herrera Scott	Community conservation of critically endangered Hawksbill turtles in Nicaragua
27-013	Alex Diment	Conservation Myanmar's wetland biodiversity through sustainable rice standards
26-013	Maria Fleytas	Conservation and poverty alleviation through sustainable ranching in Paraguay

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q.35 Certification

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

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

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

I apply for a grant of

£446,977.00

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

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

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

Checked

Name

Joe Walston



Position in the organisation

Executive Vice President, Global Conservation





Signature (please upload e-signature)  [Joe w sign](#)
 27/11/2023
 22:06:45
 jpg 4.19 KB

Date 27 November 2023

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 Audit 2022	 WCS 2021 Single Audit
 27/11/2023	 27/11/2023
 22:07:26	 22:07:20
 pdf 818.31 KB	 pdf 528.92 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF

 [CombinedSafeguards](#)
 27/11/2023
 22:07:14
 pdf 1.3 MB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance".	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• my budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 29). 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. 	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Eastern Indonesian communities and district governments adopt more local, integrated, climate-resilient approaches to livelihoods and spatial planning that reduce multidimensional poverty, increase ecosystem services, and protect endemic biodiversity.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Reduced poverty, improved land management and protected endemic biodiversity in 3 Rote Island communities, through a scalable, bottom-up community and district-level planning model that facilitates more climate-resilient livelihoods and planning (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 >100 households in 3 target communities report applying lessons from training, with improved wellbeing/reductions in multidimensional poverty, including a >10% increase in income (Yr3) (baseline = collected project start). [DI-A04, DI-B10, DI-D02, DI-D16]</p> <p>0.2 The 3 target communities have strengthened pre-existing customary law for natural resource management in their respective areas (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>0.3 1,380 ha of land around the 3 target lakeland communities is managed/restored for biodiversity (Yr3) (baseline = 0) [DI-C08]</p> <p>0.4 Stable population trends for priority threatened narrow endemic species, including the Rote Island Turtle and at least 1 endemic bird species, in the 3 sites (Yr3)</p>	<p>0.1 Baselines of community livelihood indicator data and repeat socio-economic survey comparative datasets (gender disaggregated) (Yrs1&3).</p> <p>0.2 Minutes of meetings (gender disaggregated data on participation), signed community agreements (Yr3)</p> <p>0.3 Mapping of land parcels</p> <p>0.4 Biodiversity indicators % increasing/stabilisation, repeat field survey data and analytical reports (Yrs1&3).</p>	<p>That local-scale climate change adaptation scales, taken at the community- and district-levels, are able to help reduce the impacts of, and increase community and lake resilience to exogenous stressors/extreme weather caused by climate change.</p> <p>That the project accommodates the diverse interests of a wide range of key stakeholder groups (government and civil society) and translates this into a partnership agreement and strategy that elicits a strong sense of ownership and delivers biodiversity and livelihood benefits</p> <p>That the 3 target lakeland communities continue to be actively engaged with WCS in conservation and rural development activities, that meaningfully benefit local biodiversity</p>

Project Title: Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

	<p>(baseline = priority species and population baselines to be determined in Yr1). [DI-D04]</p> <p>0.5 District-led government officials identify planning scenarios for >50,000 ha of priority areas, with potential to help mainstream sustainable land management, biodiversity conservation and climate change livelihood resilience (Yr3). (baseline = no such priorities or planning exist),</p> <p>0.6 >£150,000 in additional government/private foundation financing leveraged for post-project implementation of district-level scenarios (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>0.5 District-level scenarios available online with updated maps for key ecosystem types and species identified by stakeholders; priority area coverage obtained from GIS maps, and semi-structured interviews with relevant decision-makers to evaluate future plans to use the plans (Yr3).</p> <p>0.6 Financial records of investments into target activities, such as community livelihood business plans and ecosystem restoration/protection activities (Yr3).</p>	<p>That district-level government officials from diverse agencies are meaningfully engaged.</p>
--	--	--	---

Project Title: Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

<p>Outputs: 1. Shared understanding of localised climate risks and potential solutions amongst residents of 3 lakeland communities and local government, to aid bottom-up planning for livelihood support and land/resource/agricultural management (Output 2) and district-level planning (Output 4).</p>	<p>1.1 3 completed technical studies on localised climate impacts on livelihoods and wellbeing and livelihoods (considering impacts on women), and links to ecosystem services and health in project sites (Yr1) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.2 >500 community members engaged in discussion about climate change resilience across 3 communities via Community Decision-Making Fora, existing Farmer Groups and Women's Groups, and >75% show increased awareness about climate risks and biodiversity (Yr3) (baseline = 0). [DI-D05]</p> <p>1.3 NTT's first Community-Government Forum on Climate-Community-Conservation is established as a discussion and decision-making forum for the project and beyond (>30% women), with 4 biannual meetings to discuss new information, discuss livelihood strategies, and identify priority and evaluate plans/scenarios from Output 4 (Yr1-3) (baseline = no such platform exists in the region). [DI-B05]</p>	<p>1.1 Technical reports with recommendations for reducing climate risks on livelihoods (gender disaggregated data) and ecosystem services (Yr1).</p> <p>1.2 Awareness materials developed, Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) repeat survey data (gender and age disaggregated) for farmer/women's groups and complementary outreach surveys for schools, project reports (Yrs1&3).</p> <p>1.3 Attendance records (gender disaggregated), Minutes of meetings including list of recommendations for ongoing project enhancement (Yrs1-3).</p>	<p>That there is a strong willingness of stakeholders to engage in the Community-Government Forum, work together and actively participate in the Forum, and that this is able to create an inclusive space, including for women. Moreover, that the forum meetings provide a conducive environment for open discussions, joint problem solving, and capturing the views of all members.</p> <p>That existing local Community Decision-Making Fora are functional and participatory enough to serve the intended purpose, recongising that the project will help strengthen these</p>
---	---	---	--

Project Title: Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

<p>2. Climate resilient livelihoods and reductions in multidimensional poverty for >100 vulnerable households in 3 priority villages through farmer livelihood support to deal with climate stressors and facilitate improved landuse/farming/livestock practices.</p>	<p>2.1 Completed 4 reports on stakeholder mapping and governance context (Natural Resource Governance Tool); farmer Basic Needs Survey; Knowledge, Awareness and Perceptions Survey, and farmer technical needs assessment completed across 3 communities and >100 households (Yr1) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.2 3 3 Village Action Plans developed for 3 communities via existing Community Decision-Making Fora, with plans for improving land/resource/agricultural management to support climate resilient livelihood and improved environmental outcomes (Yr2) (baseline = 0). [DI-B03]</p> <p>2.3 Livelihood work packages for 3 communities developed and delivered via existing Farmer Groups, including training of >200 farmers (>30% women) (Yr3) (baseline = 0). [DIA01]</p> <p>2.4 >20,000 trees are planted in the 3 communities, prioritising livelihood needs and lake/forest restoration (Yr3) (baseline = 0)</p>	<p>2.1 4 reports and datasets on farmers in 3 communities (with gender disaggregated data) (Yr1).</p> <p>2.2 Meeting minutes of meetings, and agreed, signed plans from community partners (Yr2).</p> <p>2.3 Training materials; training report and participant list (with gender disaggregated data); M&E reports on work package implementation (Yr3).</p> <p>2.4 Report on restoration and tree survivorship and growth (Yr3).</p>	<p>That there is strong support and commitment from all partners to effectively work together during the project (and beyond), including in the design of livelihood interventions that provide sufficient improvements to community well-being, make smallholder farmer (agriculture and livestock) production significantly more resilient to climate risks and, in turn, enhances the ability of farmers to invest and leverage financing to support viable business plans to continue activities beyond the project lifespan.</p> <p>That consensus can be reached at the community-level in an inclusive way, and can form usable Village Action Plans, with support from the project.</p> <p>That the local Farmer Groups, with additional support from the project, can have the capacity to respond to new trainings and opportunities.</p>
--	--	--	---

Project Title: Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

	2.5 3 business plans that build on opportunities created during the project developed, and that are fully financed, and adopted by >30 additional households (Yr3) (baseline = 0) [DI-B04]	2.5 Business plan documents; financial investment records; socio-economic data (including gender disaggregated data) and reports showing uptake of climate resilient livelihood models (Yr3).	
3. At-risk endemic biodiversity, forests and freshwater ecosystems are monitored and well-protected in 3 priority villages, through strong local engagement, and with data feeding into district-level planning (Output 4).	<p>3.1 >50 Indonesian scientists (BKSDA and students) from NTT (>50% women) trained in biodiversity research techniques and sampling methods and involvement in monitoring target endemic species (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.2 10 undergraduate students from NTT (>50% women) join WCS-MoEF's Conservation Research Fellowship Program, to conduct applied research projects in the 3 target communities (Yr3) (baseline = Fellowship is established but has not received students from NTT).</p> <p>3.3 Time-series island-wide land use analysis and maps (Yrs1&3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.4 >9 meetings of the Community Decision-Making Fora across in 3 communities, to discuss research findings and follow-up management actions (Yr3)</p>	<p>3.1 Training materials, course reports and training attendance certificates (gender disaggregated) (Yrs1&3).</p> <p>3.2 Field survey datasets, research reports, presentations and dissemination workshops; peer-reviewed scientific publications (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>3.3 Project produced time-series datasets, statistics for spatial data layers and technical reports (Yrs1&3).</p> <p>3.4 Minutes of meetings, Attendance sheets (gender disaggregated); Copies of project presentations (Yrs1-3).</p>	That community stakeholders recognise the need for a science-based approach in managing the landscape and that this relies on the collection of accurate monitoring data that is correctly interpreted and clearly communicated to them, creating a shared understanding of the key findings and recommendations, especially towards biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem restoration and protection.

Project Title: Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

	(baseline = 0). 3.5 36 monthly community patrols conducted to monitor forest, lake and tree restoration plots (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	3.5 Patrol effort records and datasets (Yr3).	
4. District-level stakeholders empowered to develop local spatial planning scenarios, and a model to consider land/resource/agricultural management options, with the need for climate change resilience, sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.	4.1 1 workshop to determine key attributes to prioritise in spatial conservation planning (Yr2) (baseline = no such planning scenarios have been developed for NTT). 4.2 One comprehensive dataset compiled integrating social, biodiversity and habitat datasets, and priorities generated from the Community Decision-Making Fora and the Community-Government Forum (Yr2) (baseline = 0). 4.3 >30 district-level spatial planning and conservation practitioners from Rote (>30% female, from government, academia and NGOs) trained and proficient in using planning system and software to develop planning scenarios, using CLUZ and Marxan with Zones software, and 1 set of training materials published (Yr2) (baseline = 0) [DI-A03, DI-C01] 4.4 3 iterative workshops to co-develop 3 example community-	4.1 Attendance sheets (gender disaggregated) and workshop report (Yr2). 4.2 Datasets, statistics for spatial data layers and technical reports, and community feedback on priorities and preferred management options (Yr2). 4.3 Training material publication; workshop attendance sheets (disaggregated by gender, type of organisation, age), training report that includes reflection on stakeholder engagement (Yr3).	That government officials are willing to accept technical input from civil society, as facilitated by the key partner BKSDA NTT. That government officials value the spatial planning system and software and continue to use it to enhance planning processes across the district in the future. That the use of spatial planning technology and development of illustrative examples is done in a way that is inclusive, reflects diversity values, needs and priorities. That proposals and plans are understood as facilitating and part of planning, rather than top-down proscriptions.

Project Title: Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

	<p>level case study scenarios, linking technical experts (4.3) and the Community-Government Forum to identify priorities, zoning options and scenarios. This are case studies for the district-level planning (below) (Y2) (baseline = 0)</p> <p>4.5 1 multi-day, district-level workshop with conservation experts, planners and decision-makers to develop illustrative/example district-level planning scenarios, using CLUZ and Marxan with Zones software – to introduce the tool and approach (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>4.5 2 district-level, and 3 community-level dissemination workshops to explain and publicise the approach, sharing maps, planning scenarios, climate risks (Yr3) (baseline = 0). [DI-C14]</p>	<p>4.4 Attendance sheets (gender disaggregated) and workshop report; database, zonation maps and metadata; project reports (Yr3).</p> <p>4.5 Attendance sheets (gender disaggregated data on participation) and workshop report; scenarios for Rote District (Yr3).</p> <p>4.5 Attendance sheets (gender disaggregated data on participation) and workshop reports (Y3)</p>	
<p>5. Government officers from >4 additional districts of NTT Province are engaged with the approach, creating opportunities for future replication scaling.</p>	<p>5.1 2 Provincial workshops to convene >4 district officials from >3 agencies to learn about the approach and engage with the Rote Ndao case study and staff (Y3)</p>	<p>5.1 Attendance sheets (gender disaggregated data on participation) and workshop reports (Y3)</p>	<p>That representative from other recognise are enthusiastic about the opportunity for cross-district learning</p>

Project Title: Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

	(baseline = 0, there are 21 districts in NTT) [DI-C14]		
<p>Activities</p> <p>Output 1: Shared understanding of localised climate risks and potential solutions amongst residents of 3 priority villages and local government, to aid bottom-up planning for livelihood support and land/resource/agricultural management (Output 2) and district-level planning (Output 4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Act. 1.1. Conduct studies on localised climate change impacts (e.g., crop response, impacts on well-being, gendered impacts of climate change, changes in lake ecosystems and access to water). ● Act. 1.2. Conduct outreach (see Act. 1.3) to raise community/district-level awareness about climate change risks, interconnectedness of ecosystem/human health and climate risks, and locally appropriate solutions. ● Act. 1.3. Establish/support Community-Government Forum with 3 communities, including Conservation Agency, spatial planning officers and university, to facilitate communication/coordination, establish local planning priorities, and evaluate scenarios. <p>Output 2: Climate resilient livelihoods and reductions in multidimensional poverty for >100 vulnerable households in 3 priority villages through farmer livelihood support to deal with climate stressors and facilitate improved landuse/farming/livestock practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Act 2.1. Conduct farmer outreach/baseline evaluations in 3 communities with >100 farmers, notably <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) farmer/stakeholder mapping of the communities governance context using WCS's Natural Resource Governance Tool; b) WCS's Basic Needs Survey (BNS) to evaluate baseline wellbeing; c) Version of WCS's Knowledge, Awareness and Perceptions (KAP) Survey that includes not only conservation but also climate risks, d) Farmer needs assessment via surveys/Participatory Rural Appraisals to evaluate knowledge, needs, opportunities and challenges related to climate-resilient livelihoods and improve agricultural and land management practices ● Act 2.2 Co-develop with communities a portfolio of options for community plans for more sustainable livelihoods and local landuse/forest/lake/agricultural management plans. ● Act. 2.3 Co-develop Village Action Plan with 3 communities with key planned activities/participants for local climate adaptation strategies, and that establishes local safeguards/Grievance Mechanisms. ● Act 2.4. Based on Village Action Plans, design and deliver a farmer training/technical assistance on climate resilient and more diversified farming livelihoods, institutional strengthening, via existing Farmer Groups in the 3 villages. ● Act 2.5. Based on Village Action Plans, undertake community-based actions related to improved land/forest/agricultural/lake management with 3 communities, including agroforestry and restoration options linked to climate resilience. ● Act 2.6. Support development of local business plans linked to Village action Plans, and support increased access to financing 			

Output 3: At-risk endemic biodiversity, forests and freshwater ecosystems are monitored and well-protected in 3 priority villages, through strong local engagement, and with data feeding into district-level planning (Output 4).

- Act 3.1. Run biodiversity survey training for scientists from university and Conservation agency, to support local baselines and monitoring of priority endemic reptile and bird species in 3 communities.
- Act 3.2. 10 undergraduate students join Research Fellowship Program to undertake conservation research in 3 communities (e.g., biodiversity surveys and priority species trends, political economy of spatial planning, governance of local resources).
- Act 3.3. Conduct time-series land use change analyses for Rote Island.
- Act 3.4. Disseminate survey findings, via Community Decision-Making and Community-Government Fora meetings, and use these to plans on the protection and/or restoration of forest, biodiversity and lake ecosystems, including new areas set aside for conservation.
- Act 3.5. Support community-based patrols to protect the 3 target lakes and surrounding forests.

Output 4: District-level stakeholders empowered to develop local spatial planning scenarios and model that consider land/resource/agricultural management options, with the need for climate change resilience, sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.

- Act 4.1. Coordinate data integration from the 3 communities (Output 2, 3), mapping (Output 3) and other data from across Rote to inform the spatial planning scenario exercises
- Act. 4.2 Train district-level planning officials and conservation practitioners (Conservation Agency NGO and university) to use the CLUZ, Marxan and Marxan with Zones systematic conservation planning software – to introduce the tools and approach for the first time in the region.
- Act. 4.3 Run a multi-stakeholder, planning/design workshop, to inform variables for inclusion in future example scenarios
- Act. 4.4 Run workshops to develop 3 community spatial plan scenarios, engaging local experts (Act. 4.2). Community-Government Forum (Act. 1.3). These are illustrative examples, rather than a binding spatial plan.
- Act 4.5. Run 1 multi-day workshop on island-wide spatial planning scenarios, including land-use zoning targets and priority areas, that consider agricultural, reforestation and afforestation options and incorporate climate change concerns. These are to introduce the idea and provide useful examples, rather than a binding spatial plan.
- Act 4.6. Host targeted district-level and community-level dissemination/feedback workshops to discuss the exploratory scenarios (Act. 4.4, Act. 4.5), an iterative engagement process to identify priorities/scenarios.

Project Title: Building climate resilient communities and ecosystems in Eastern Indonesia

Output 5: Government officers from >4 districts of NTT Province are engaged with the approach, creating opportunities for future scalability.

- Act. 5.1 Drawing on Rote example, develop a training on governance processes, technologies and scenarios, and the potential of local/district-level planning to address climate risks and improve local planning
- Act. 5.2 Host 2 provincial workshops for >4 district officials from >3 agencies to engage with the Rote Ndao case study and staff.