

Partnerships for Change: People-Tiger Landscapes

Leuser Ecosystem Programme Document

Programme Summary

<p>Programme Title:</p> <p>Protecting the Last Frontier – Leuser Ecosystem</p>	<p>Recipient Organizations (ROs):</p> <p>Forum Konservasi Leuser (FKL) Hutan, Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh (HAKA) Orangutan Information Centre (OIC) PanEco Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) UN Environment</p>
<p>Programme Contact:</p> <p>Vicky Dauncey Programme Development Manager (International) Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme - PanEco Foundation Email: vicky@sumatranorangutan.org Tel: +44 7985 195484</p>	<p>Programme Partner(s):</p> <p>Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL) Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH) Gunung Leuser National Park, Provincial Police, Law Enforcement Directorate of Ministry of Environment and Forestry (<i>Gakkum</i>)</p>
<p>Programme Country:</p> <p>Indonesia</p>	<p>Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):</p> <p>Leuser Ecosystem, North Sumatra and Aceh Provinces, Sumatra</p>
<p>Programme Description:</p> <p>Tiger populations are in crisis: without creating effectively managed people-wildlife landscapes across the tiger-range, tiger conservation is unattainable. Major threats including decline of habitats and prey numbers, poaching and human-wildlife conflict need to be tackled systematically. Threats leading to the decline of tiger populations as well as impacting human well-being, serve as part of a feedback loop that negatively reinforces impacts on all sides. The People-Tiger Landscape Partnership will intensify efforts to save wild tigers from extinction and ensure a more prosperous future for the people and tigers that jointly depend on a flourishing environment within the landscapes they share.</p>	<p>Total Cost of the Programme: USD [3,142,085]</p> <p>Total Lion’s Share 2019-2021 Contribution of the Programme: USD 2,000,000</p> <p>Lion’s Share Payment scheduled subject to cash availability(as of): December 2019:USD 720,000 October 2020:USD 640,001 October 2021:USD 640,000</p> <p>Other Sources of Funding: Government Input (including in-kind): USD 0 Other Donors: USD 1,142,085</p>

<p>The start-up phase of the People-Tiger Partnership for Change will focus on a single landscape: the Leuser Ecosystem in Sumatra, Indonesia.</p> <p>The Leuser Ecosystem is the last remaining forest where Sumatran elephants, rhinos, tigers and orangutans roam together. Covering more than 2.6 million hectares, the Leuser rainforest is one of the most biodiverse environments left on Earth and supports over 5.7 million people. The Lion’s Share will take a holistic approach, financing multiple interventions aimed at tackling threats simultaneously. The Programme will focus on four key pillars: maintaining and restoring the ecosystem and flagship species populations, establishing sustainable financing mechanisms, supporting conservation-based development, and delivering effective communication campaigns and education.</p>	<p>Breakdown of Total Funded Cost by RO:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of ROs</th> <th>The Lion’s Share Contribution (USD)</th> <th>2019 Requested Transfers</th> <th>Other Contributions (USD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Forum Konservasi Leuser (FKL)</td> <td>320,000</td> <td>107,095</td> <td>977,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hutan, Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh (HAKA)</td> <td>630,000</td> <td>209,569</td> <td>138,085</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orangutan Information Centre (OIC)</td> <td>320,000</td> <td>106,663</td> <td>18,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)</td> <td>320,000</td> <td>106,666</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PanEco</td> <td>330,000</td> <td>110,007</td> <td>9,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNEP</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td></td> <td>1,142,085</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of ROs	The Lion’s Share Contribution (USD)	2019 Requested Transfers	Other Contributions (USD)	Forum Konservasi Leuser (FKL)	320,000	107,095	977,000	Hutan, Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh (HAKA)	630,000	209,569	138,085	Orangutan Information Centre (OIC)	320,000	106,663	18,000	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	320,000	106,666	0	PanEco	330,000	110,007	9,000	UNEP	80,000	80,000	0	TOTAL	2,000,000		1,142,085
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¹ Refer to UNDP Guidance on beneficiaries

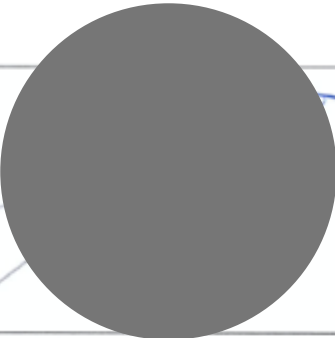
²OIC: 2,000 people & 20 communities; HAKA: 1800 people; FKL –960 people &32 communities; WCS, PanEco/YEL – no specific figures provided. See also the data table for Outcome 3 in Annex 2, totalling 58 communities and 4342 people.

Sumatran rhino (<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>)	10	<15
Sumatran orangutan (<i>Pongo abelii</i>)	500	5,500 - 6,000
TOTAL		

Size of landscape positively impacted (ha):
 Direct: 1,228,488 ha
 Indirect: 2,600,00 ha

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOMES	START-UP PHASE AMOUNT
2: Wildlife-friendly land and seascapes secured to reverse biodiversity loss and enable recovery of wildlife populations	Outcome 2.1: Land and seascapes protected and restored/rehabilitated leading to improved ecosystem health and species recovery, especially through the expansion and effective management of terrestrial protected areas	The Lion's Share: USD 214,000 Other Donors: USD 153,800
	Outcome 2.2: Selected flagship species protected in habitat strongholds (e.g. through land purchased as concessions, sustainably managed for specific conservation priorities)	The Lion's Share: USD 118,500 Other Donors: USD 587,800
	Outcome 2.3: Community stewardship cultivated for nature and protected areas through support of local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods and job creation (e.g. through transformative wildlife-based or wildlife-compatible livelihoods)	The Lion's Share: USD 484,800 Other Donors: USD 73,085
	Outcome 2.4: Innovative sustainable financing mechanisms established to secure conservation-oriented landscape management systems in wildlife corridors and strongholds of target species	The Lion's Share: USD 200,000 Other Donors: USD 0
	Outcome 2.5: New technologies and systems demonstrated for human-wildlife conflict management, anti-poaching and anti-trafficking	The Lion's Share: USD 462,466 Other Donors: USD 122,000
	Outcome 2.6: Campaigns developed and implemented aiming to deepen global affinity for nature and understanding of wildlife's vital contributions to human health, livelihoods, jobs, and societal progress	The Lion's Share:

		The Lion's Share: USD 174,766 Other Donors: USD 0
Total Lion's Share Funding (including programme management and indirect costs)		USD 2,000,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		USD 3,142,085

<p>Recipient Organization PanEco <i>Irena Wettstein & Marcel Etterlin</i> Signature Date & Seal</p> <p>18.11.19</p>	
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Recipient Organization

Yayasan Forum Konservasi Leuser

Rudi Putra



Yayasan Forum Konservasi Leuser

20 November 2019

Recipient Organization

*Yayasan Hutan, Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh
Farwiza Farhan*



*Yayasan Hutan, Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh
20 November 2019*



Recipient Organization

Orangutan Information Centre

Fransisca Ariantini


Signature

Name of Agency : Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari – Orangutan
Information Centre (YOSL-OIC)

Date & Seal : 24 November 2019




People-Tiger Landscapes – Leuser Ecosystem

<p>Recipient Organization Wildlife Conservation Society <i>Matthew Linkie</i> Signature Date & Seal</p>	 25/4/19
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People-Tiger Landscapes – Leuser Ecosystem

Recipient Organization	
United Nations Environment	
Lisa Rolls	
<i>Signature</i>	
<i>Name of Agency</i>	NASSO SATHA
<i>Date & Seal</i>	UNEP Zanovia

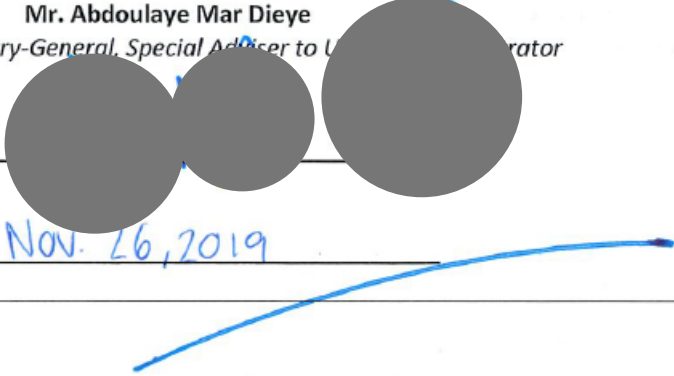


The Lion's Share Steering Committee:

Mr. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye
UN Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser to UN Secretary-General

Signature: _____

Date: Nov. 26, 2019

A handwritten signature in blue ink is written over the signature line. The date 'Nov. 26, 2019' is also handwritten in blue ink. Three large grey circles are placed over the signature and date area, likely for redaction. A long blue horizontal line is drawn below the date.

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Sumatran orangutans Photo © OIC

Thematic Scope

Tigers are in crisis: in the past 120 years, tiger populations have dropped from around 100,000 to **less than 4,000 today**. **During that same timeframe, 3, and possibly 4 sub-species of tiger have already been driven to extinction.** Growing human populations, increased exploitation of natural resources in tiger-range countries, and large-scale illegal trade in tiger parts, have contributed to sharp declines in tiger populations. Additionally, loss or fragmentation of healthy habitats has led to a decline in prey species and reproductive opportunities for tigers, at the same time increasing conflict with humans. Across the tiger landscapes, wild tiger populations tend to be the largest in the regions with the highest concentration of people. **This means that without creating effectively managed people-tiger landscapes across the tiger range, the goal of tiger conservation is unattainable.**

As the top predator in its habitat, tiger survival depends not only on availability of direct prey species, but also on healthy, robust populations of all the species below it in the food web. This means that tiger conservation projects must embrace ecosystems in their entirety. Major threats including decline of habitats and prey numbers, poaching and human wildlife conflict resulting in killing of tigers need to be tackled systematically. The problems facing people and tigers require a holistic approach, with multiple interventions aimed at tackling each threat simultaneously.

The People-Tiger Landscape Partnership will intensify efforts to save wild tigers from extinction and ensure a more prosperous future for the people and tigers that jointly depend on a flourishing environment.

Leuser Ecosystem: The Last Frontier



Figure 1 - Map of the Leuser Ecosystem, Sumatra, Indonesia

The first programme under the People-Tiger Transformative Partnership focuses on a single landscape: **the Leuser Ecosystem in Sumatra, Indonesia (Fig. 1)**. Sumatra is the sixth largest island in the world and home to 201 mammal and 580 bird species, with endemic and critically endangered species. The Sumatran tiger, *Panthera tigris sumatrae* (Fig. 2), is Indonesia's last remaining tiger subspecies with an estimated population of 400-500 adults. The majority of the world's remaining Sumatran tigers inhabit the Leuser Ecosystem.

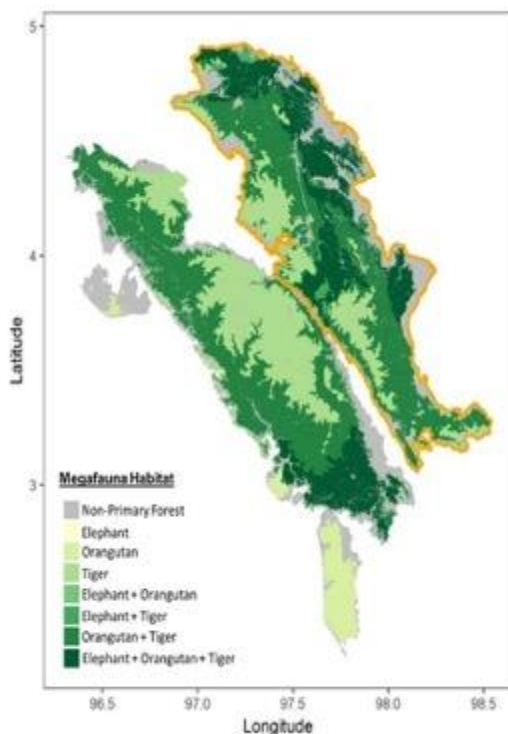
The Leuser Ecosystem is the last remaining forest where Sumatran elephants, rhinos, tigers and orangutans roam together. Covering more than 2.6 million hectares in the Northern Sumatran provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra, the Leuser rainforest is one of the most biodiverse environments left on

Earth. In 2004, Gunung Leuser National Park, covering over 800,000 ha of the Leuser Ecosystem, was recognized for its unique biodiversity by being designated as part of the **Tropical Rainforest of Sumatra UNESCO World Heritage Site**.



Figure 2. A pair of Sumatran tigers in the highlands of the Leuser Ecosystem. Photo © WCS

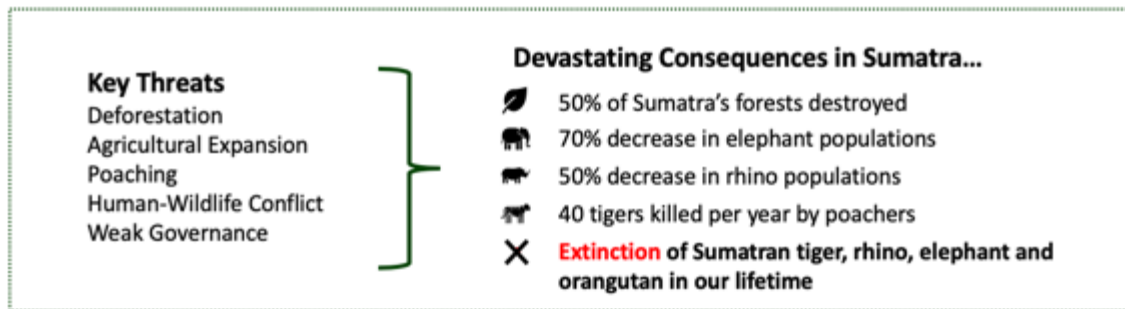
Within the Leuser Ecosystem, The Lion’s Share will concentrate efforts in **Eastern Leuser**, an area that covers **1.2 million hectares** and supports **5.7 million people** across 11 districts. The Eastern Leuser is a critical landscape as it contains the **largest remaining tract of lowland forest in the whole of Sumatra**. The area hosts incredible biodiversity, including the **Sumatran elephant, rhino, tiger and orangutan**, and many other rare and threatened species, including **clouded leopard, marbled cat, Sunda pangolin and helmeted hornbill**. It is ideal elephant habitat with its undulating lowlands and hills, rich fertile soils and numerous streams and rivers. It is also



important habitat for Sumatran rhinos and will be the site of a **proposed new rhino breeding centre**. Within the Leuser Ecosystem, low elevation forests have among the highest levels of fruit productivity and are critical areas for Sumatran orangutans, who subsist primarily on ripe fruit food resources. This eastern forest block of Leuser is designated as a **tiger ‘source site’ because it contains a concentration of tigers, including breeding females**, that has the potential to repopulate the larger landscape, thereby underscoring its high conservation value.

Preserving the health of Eastern Leuser is invaluable to its people. The proposed project area contains the **headwaters of 17 major watersheds that provide ecosystem service benefits to several million people**. These services include, but are not limited to

erosion control, improved water quality, and reduced vulnerability to flooding and other natural disasters. As a huge carbon sink with such rich and unique biodiversity, the area is globally significant in the fight against climate change.



Despite its rich biodiversity and vital role in supporting human wellbeing, the Leuser Ecosystem faces a range of threats and barriers that undermine its very existence. Infrastructure and road development, in addition to agricultural expansion and encroachment, are major causes of forest habitat degradation, loss and fragmentation in Leuser. Additionally, poor governance, spatial planning and other policies which fail to recognize the value of the Leuser Ecosystem open it up for unsustainable development and extractive industries. The loss of habitat, coupled with human-wildlife conflict and wildlife poaching and trafficking, has resulted in all of Leuser's wildlife being under immense pressure to survive. **The Sumatran tiger, rhino, elephant, and orangutan are all considered critically endangered, and could be extinct within our lifetime.** The complexity of the challenges across the Leuser Ecosystem demand a coordinated, collaborative and **immediate** approach.

I. Vision and Innovation

The vision for the Leuser Ecosystem is **an intact and continuous landscape where rhinos, orangutans, tigers and elephants coexist indefinitely, in harmony with prosperous communities.**

This programme aims to support collaborative actions by a group of local organisations that jointly seek to ensure the long-term protection and conservation of the Leuser Ecosystem, and to work to restore it to its former richness and functionality in order to sustain its outstanding biodiversity and the wellbeing of its communities. The Lion's Share approach will focus on four key pillars: maintaining and restoring healthy ecosystems and flagship species populations, establishing sustainable financing mechanisms, supporting conservation-based development, and delivering effective communication programmes (Fig. 3).

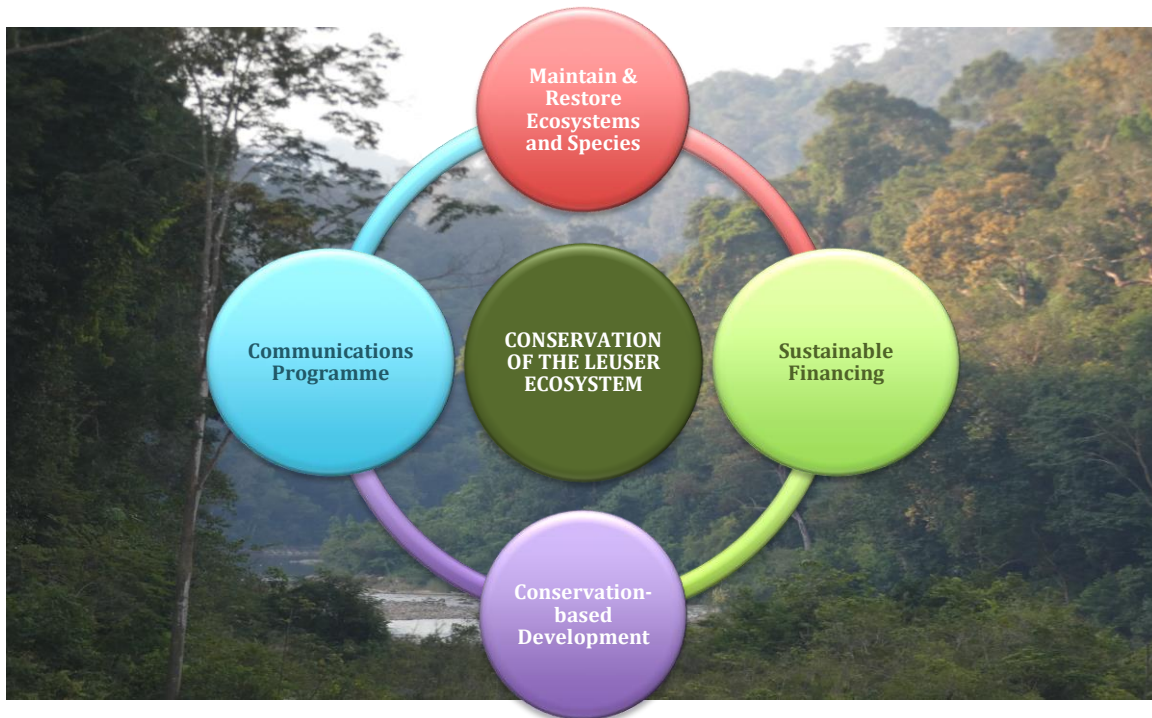
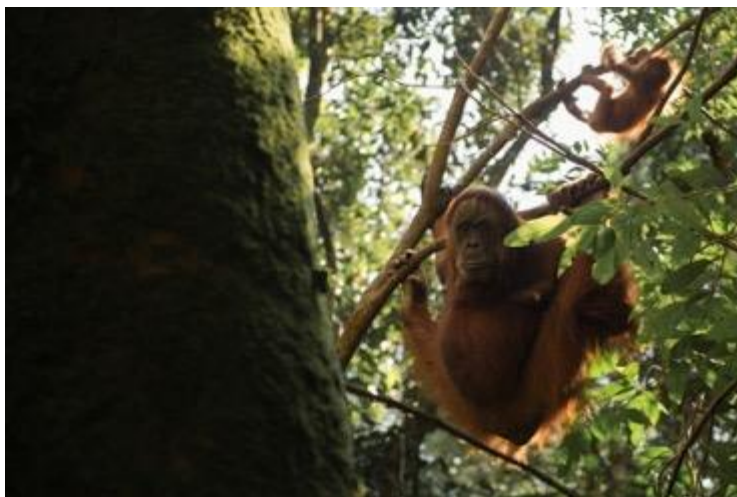


Figure 3. The four key pillars of The Lion’s Share – Leuser Programme

A key aspect of the Lion’s Share approach is its local ownership, as the project partner organizations have been working in this landscape for over a decade, have well-established relationships with government, communities and the private sector, and the programme itself is strongly grounded in activities that will engage and benefit communities. Sustainable community stewardship of Leuser is key for its long-term conservation, supported through enhancing knowledge, capacity and sustainable livelihoods that are compatible with conservation.



Across all pillars, The Lion’s Share will focus on engaging new players with new ideas, capitalizing on links between the private sector activities and conservation. Of critical importance is identifying activities within the Leuser Ecosystem that could benefit from an infusion of private sector support and financing.

Sumatran orangutan Photo © OIC

For instance, to better support the rehabilitation of degraded landscapes, The Lion’s Share aims to finance strategic land purchases to expand protected areas and their buffer zones, and to make use of land concessions for conservation purposes. The Lion’s Share will support the development and incubation of sustainable financing mechanisms. It will also support a strategic approach to mobilise the power of media and advertisers in order to support visible behavioural change within Sumatra, and Indonesia as a whole, towards increased business and individual support for wildlife conservation.

II. Programme Strategy

i. Programme Objective

The Lion's Share Programme: ***Protecting the Last Frontier – Leuser Ecosystem*** will contribute directly towards ***The Lion's Share Objective 2: Wildlife-friendly land and seascapes secured to reverse biodiversity loss and enable recovery of wildlife populations.***

Programme Outline Description:

Tiger populations are in crisis: without creating effectively managed people-wildlife landscapes across the tiger-range, tiger conservation is unattainable. Major threats including decline of habitats and prey numbers, poaching and human wildlife conflict resulting in killing of tigers need to be tackled systematically. Threats leading to the decline of tiger populations as well as impacting human well-being, serve as part of a feedback loop that negatively reinforces impacts on all sides. Through applying an approach that seeks to sustain and restore ecosystem integrity, the People-Tiger Landscape Partnership will intensify efforts to save wild tigers from extinction and ensure a more prosperous future for the people, tigers and huge diversity other species that jointly depend on a flourishing environment within the landscapes they share.

The start-up phase of the People-Tiger Transformative Partnership will focus on a single landscape: the Leuser Ecosystem, Sumatra, Indonesia. Covering more than 2.6 million hectares, the Leuser rainforest is one of the most biodiverse environments left on Earth and supports over 5.7 million people. This area is best known as the only shared habitat of the Sumatran tiger, Sumatran elephant, Sumatran orangutan, and Sumatran rhino, and is of particular importance as a source population for the Sumatran tiger, whose former range has been severely reduced and fragmented by land use changes and its numbers dwindling due to huge poaching impacts.

The Lion's Share will finance a coordinated programme of interventions that build effectively on current efforts, engage local stakeholders and strategically address the key threats impacting the Leuser Ecosystem and especially its flagship species. The interventions will focus on the Eastern block of the Leuser Ecosystem (1,228,488 ha) in the start-up phase in order to address the most critically threatened habitats and concentrate impact. The programme will contribute directly towards the six Lion's Share Outcomes described below, summarized as follows:

1. Protection and rehabilitation of landscapes leading to improved ecosystem health and species recovery
2. Selected flagship species protected in habitat strongholds
3. Community stewardship cultivated for nature and protected areas through support of local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods and job creation
4. Innovative sustainable financing mechanisms established to secure conservation-oriented landscape management systems
5. New technologies and systems demonstrated for human-wildlife conflict management, anti-poaching and anti-trafficking
6. Campaigns developed and implemented to deepen global affinity for nature and understanding of wildlife's vital contributions to human health, livelihoods, jobs, and societal progress

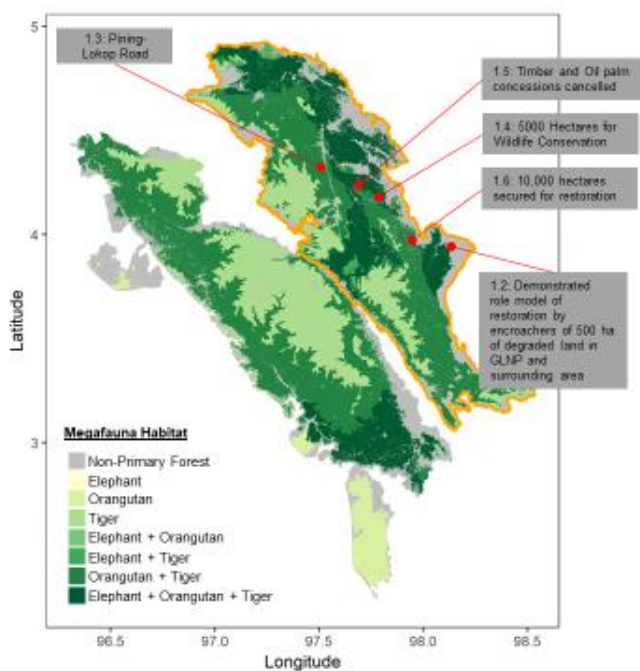
Linkages between the different Outcomes are indicated in the text below, while the list of project Outputs and responsible organizations is given in the Workplan (Section VIII).

ii. Programme Outcomes

OUTCOME 2.1: Land protected and restored/rehabilitated leading to improved ecosystem health and species recovery, especially through the expansion and effective management of terrestrial protected areas

The wide range of threats impacting the Leuser Ecosystem have resulted in piecemeal forest loss, degradation and fragmentation. Such impacts progressively affect the overall integrity of the ecosystem, the provision of ecosystem services and its ability to sustain wildlife populations. Consequently, a major focus of this programme is a series of forest restoration interventions in order to recover illegally degraded habitat across Eastern Leuser, and at the same time safeguard existing pristine rainforests.

An important core element will be to deepen understanding of the dynamics of forest loss in Eastern Leuser and to monitor it more closely in order to ensure that conservation and forest restoration responses are well informed, timely and effective. This will involve an integrated approach using state-of-the-art technology by combining satellite data, drone imagery and on-the-ground field investigation units to build a comprehensive database of the drivers of forest loss in Eastern Leuser(**Output 2.1.1**).



Under this Outcome, the programme will build on baseline efforts to pioneer a forest restoration programme in the Leuser Ecosystem by reclaiming illegal plantations and farmlands in conjunction with Gunung Leuser National Park and wildlife conservation authorities (see **Fig. 4**). This will result in **3,600 hectares** of illegally cleared, vital rainforest habitat being restored, both inside the Gunung Leuser National Park(**2.1.2**) and along the Pining-Lokop road(**2.1.3**), re-establishing connectivity between important forest blocks that will allow wildlife to disperse, helping to sustain the population gene pools of highly threatened species including Sumatran tigers, orangutans, elephants and rhinoceros.

Alongside and complementing this forest restoration work, the programme will secure at least **15,000 hectares** of vital rainforest habitat that is currently under threat through interventions involving the conservation of High Conservation Value Forest within existing plantation concessions (**2.1.4**), the cancellation of three timber (22,000 hectares) and two oil palm concessions (6,000 hectares)(**2.1.5**), and help contribute to the establishment of an Ecosystem Restoration Concession of at least **10,000 hectares³** (**2.1.6**).

³Note - only a small portion of the ERC program is requested from Lion's Share



Figure 4. Paired photos showing forest restoration progress in East Leuser—above (2017) and below (2018) Photos © OIC.

Linkages:The activities in this Outcome link closely with those in Outcome 2.2, which have a strong emphasis on ensuring the connectivity of forest habitats for flagship species. Similarly, the community-based approaches to forest management and restoration in Outcome 2.3 will also be closely connected with this Outcome, contributing towards greater community engagement and motivation for forest conservation.

Stakeholder engagement:The project will work closely with relevant authorities including the Gunung Leuser National Park authority, Social Forestry Agency, and Forest Management Units (KPH) to develop and implement ecosystem restoration and social forestry activities. An MoU with these authorities will have been established in order to gain access for OIC to work on protected forests affected by deforestation. The project will also work with community groups involved in forest encroachment and social forestry scheme will also be engaged to implement the restoration activities. Private companies and donors will also be involved. For PanEco monitoring, stakeholders are fellow NGOs along with the local and provincial governments that will be consumers of the data and utilize analyses to implement deforestation reduction programs and targeted interventions involving local communities.

The Lion’s Share support: will cover staff and operational costs for GIS/RS monitoring and analysis and field investigation teams; staff and operational costs for restoration of encroached forest lands and securing forest lands inside oil palm concessions; legal and administrative costs for cancellation of timber and oil palm concessions and the establishment and management of a new Ecosystem Restoration Concession.

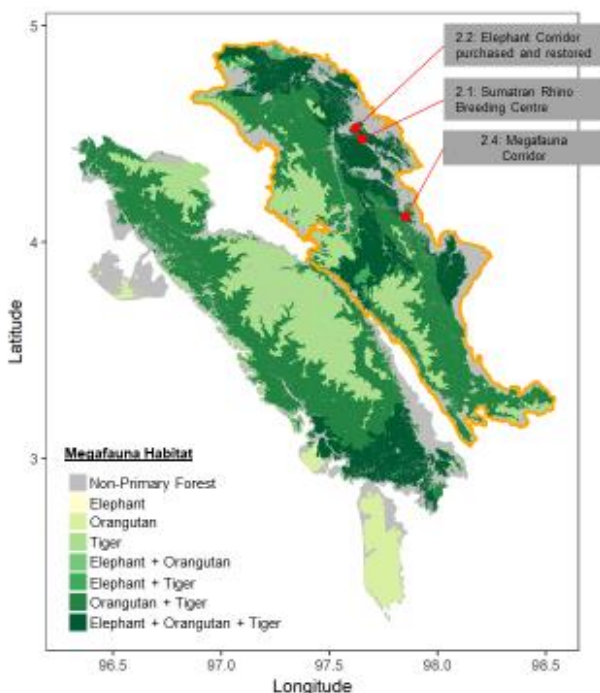
OUTCOME 2.2: Selected flagship species protected in habitat strongholds (e.g. through land purchased as concessions, sustainably managed for specific conservation priorities)

Given the critical importance of the Leuser Ecosystem as a source area for populations of highly endangered wildlife, work to directly protect flagship species in their habitat strongholds is an essential part of overall conservation strategy. This includes strengthening the human resources required for area management and species conservation including additional Wildlife Protection Teams (**Fig. 5**) and two new Conservation Response Units for East Leuser (**2.2.3**).



Figure 5. Removing oil palm for corridor restoration (left) and patrol team removing snares (right). Photos © FKL

Under Outcome 2.2 the programme will secure a key area for elephant and rhino conservation in Eastern Leuser through a coherent series of activities. This includes securing **7,500 hectares for a Sumatran Rhino Breeding Centre** (including safeguarding existing forest)(**2.2.1**), and **300 hectares** of critical elephant corridor purchased and restored to rainforest(**2.2.2**). The breeding centre will provide jobs for 70 staff (including capture and rescue teams), and for 10 people for the corridor restoration work. The programme will also restore an important megafauna corridor (**Fig. 5**) in the districts of Aceh Timur, Aceh Tamiang and Langkat, and see this area re-inhabited and utilised by Sumatran orangutans, elephants and tigers within the project lifetime(**2.2.4**).



Linkages: These interventions closely relate to the forest protection and restoration planned under Outcome 2.1, and all will contribute to the habitat available for key wildlife species and their ability to disperse effectively. The interventions under Outcome 2.3 will also help to sensitize local communities in key areas to the importance of wildlife conservation and community-based forest management and restoration.

Stakeholder engagement: The main target groups for this Outcome are the provincial and local government authorities responsible for the targeted areas, as well as local communities and businesses who would be engaged in supporting the management and restoration of the targeted areas.

The Lion's Share support: will cover staff and operational costs for forest guards to protect the secured area for the rhino sanctuary, and for two new Wildlife Protection Teams and two new Conservation Response Units for East Leuser employing some 15-20 people in total; and securing and restoring 300 ha of forest for elephant corridor, and 300 ha of critical megafauna corridor.

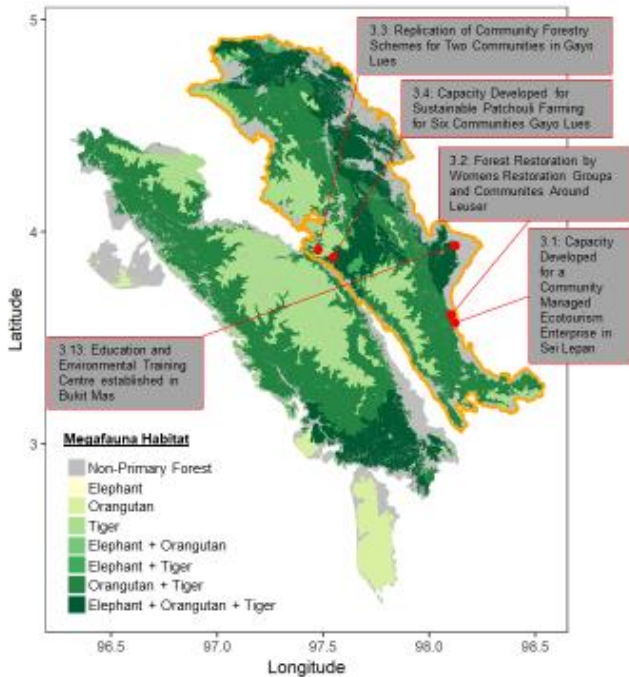
OUTCOME 2.3: Community stewardship cultivated for nature and protected areas through support for local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods and job creation (e.g. through transformative wildlife-based or wildlife-compatible livelihoods)

Sustainable community stewardship of Leuser is the linchpin for the long-term conservation of Leuser, reflected by the Programme’s strong emphasis on community engagement and the holistic approach taken towards this Outcome which includes enhancing knowledge, capacity and establishing the foundations of livelihoods compatible with conservation.

The programme will establish an **Education and Environment Training Centre** in Bukit Mas village adjacent to the lowland forest of Eastern Leuser(2.3.13). This centre will serve as a learning hub to increase the awareness of local communities on the importance of the Leuser Ecosystem. Facilities will be built for the local community including a nature school classroom, permaculture training and demonstration plots, research lab and knowledge resource hub for conservation and sustainable farming. The programme will establish and assist a **women’s forest restoration group** in the same area to cultivate seedlings using eco-polybags made from biodegradable material (banana trunk) that will then be used for forest restoration activities(2.3.2)(Fig.6).

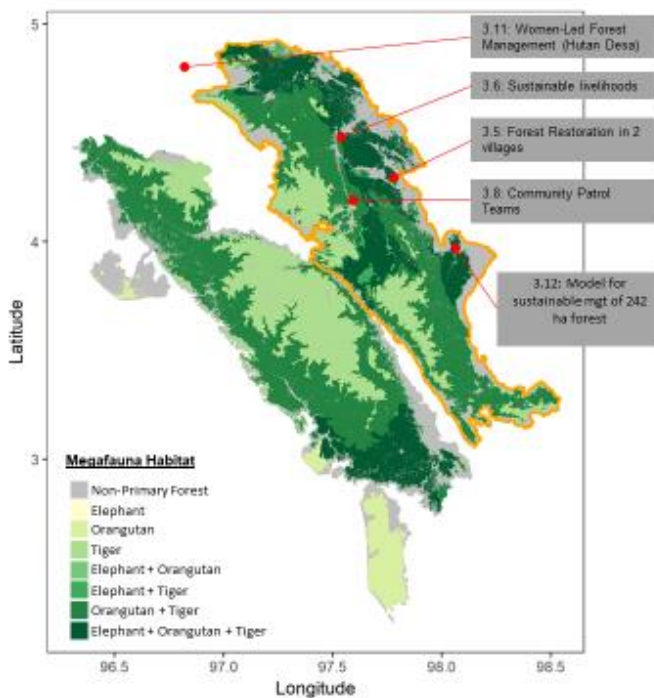


Figure 6. Women’s restoration group making “eco-polybags” from banana trunks (top left), participating in training (top right), and producing seedlings for replanting (below).Photos ©OIC



The programme will also support an integrated suite of sustainable livelihood activities in the Gayo Lues area of Eastern Leuser, which has been affected by forest encroachment. Social forestry schemes will be introduced to villages in this area to provide training and promote the co-management of existing protected forest through the sustainable use, processing and marketing of non-timber forest products such as rattan and resins. Grassroots community ranger teams will be supported in this area to strengthen the protection of their forests(2.3.8). Licencing processes for social forestry schemes will be facilitated by **establishing community forestry groups** who will be issued concessions by central government to strengthen the protection of

Leuser forests in Gayo Lues(2.3.3). Locally-grown patchouli is one of the main commodities contributing to deforestation in Gayo Lues due to slash and burn practices. To prevent further agricultural expansion and ensure the livelihood potential of patchouli is achieved, the programme will provide **training on sustainable farming practices** to sixty patchouli farmers and provide facilities such as energy-efficient distillers to reduce the use of firewood from the forests(2.3.4). Other sustainable livelihood interventions include support for twenty organic farming and five bee-keeping groups(2.3.6).



The programme will develop a centre for conservation education and sustainable ecosystem management in the 242 area in the southwest of Leuser, a critical protection buffer for Gunung Leuser National Park(2.3.12). The target location is an ideal place to study wildlife and the effects of habitat alteration on biodiversity. Through field education, the programme will develop conservation capacity for Indonesian and international students. Through managing the area, the programme will engage local communities and other related stakeholders to protect the area for wildlife and enhance awareness and understanding of this forest’s role in providing important ecosystem services

and biodiversity.

In the Sei Lapan area, known for its elephant population, capacity development will support the establishment of a community-based **ecotourism enterprise** with local communities already initiating and promoting ecotourism along the border of Gunung Leuser National Park **(2.3.1)**. It will assist in ensuring responsible tourism with ethical practices underpinning tourism development in relation to the proposed viewing of wild elephants in their natural habitat.

The programme will support the pioneering of *Hutan Desa* (Village Forest) in the area - covering **2,500 ha** in two villages, with women-led management, by helping the local communities conduct participatory mapping and inventory of resources and outline management plans **(2.3.11)**. One village is in the far north of Leuser and one is located near the rhino sanctuary (see Outcome 2.2).

Finally, pioneering work in piloting and developing capacity for a women’s ranger team on the boundary of Leuser Ecosystem will be supported, and replicated when successful **(2.3.7)** **(Fig. 7)**.



Figure 7. Prospective womens’ ranger team (left) and village forest (Hutan Desa) in Damaran Baru Hutan Desa. Photos ©HAKA.

Linkages: The Outputs in this section are closely linked to those of Outcome 2.1 and 2.2, as they will also contribute towards the reduction of encroachment and support for forest restoration and wildlife conservation through increasing local awareness, ownership and stewardship of forest resources. The increased awareness and engagement will also link with Outcome 2.5 on reducing poaching and IWT.

Stakeholder engagement: This Outcome will involve local NGOs, CBOs and communities in the targeted areas of East Leuser. For instance, HAKA will work with local NGOs like P2LH (Environmental Defenders Association), Walhi Aceh, and JKMA and LPHK Damaran. As well as communities, CSO and partner NGOs (especially FKL), some key stakeholders that the consortium will likely engage with during the programme are listed in Section 7. The partners will also work with the private sector to provide local communities direct access to buyers. For instance, they will work with Lush to buy the patchouli oil produced by the community.

The Lion’s Share support: will cover the planning and implementation costs of the planned outputs, including staff time and travel, equipment, materials and basic facilities for community interventions, as well as incentive payments to community groups and individuals for their services.

OUTCOME 2.4: Innovative sustainable financing mechanisms established to secure conservation-oriented landscape management systems in wildlife corridors and strongholds of target species

The Lion’s Share will support establishing innovative sustainable financing mechanisms to ensure long-term safeguarding of the Leuser Ecosystems and wildlife. A range of options will be investigated and at least one or two relevant mechanisms will be fully developed and established through a systematic process that involves international expertise and engaging a range of partners and stakeholders.

The programme’s approach will start with a **feasibility study** carried out on a range of sustainable financing mechanisms including conservation impact and blended models based on international experience. This will focus on models that can generate revenues for conservation and leverage private sector impact investments. Models that can be scalable and provide a longer term source of proceeds for conservation action such as tourism, energy, water, etc. will be considered. The focus will be less on creating specific financial instruments (trust or endowment funds) than finding market-driven solutions that are capable generating/attracting new sources of financing.

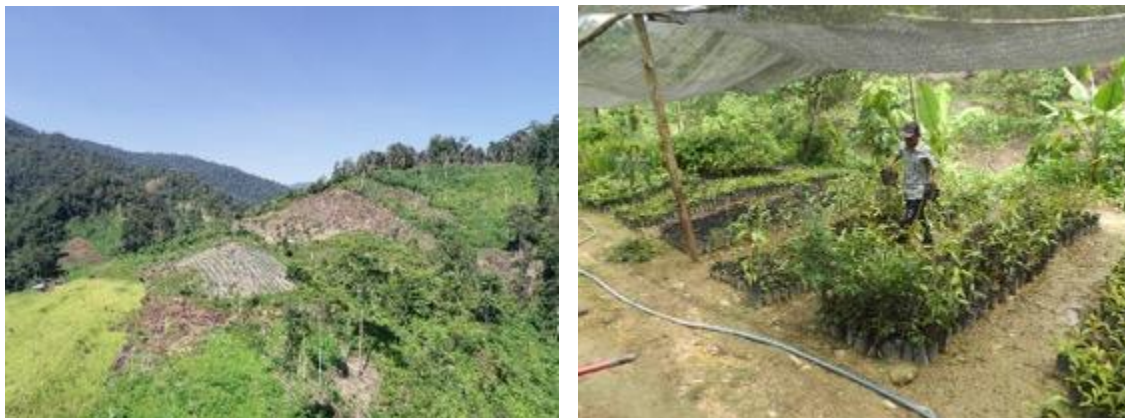


Figure 8. Forest cleared for cultivation in Leuser (left); Nursery for forest restoration. Photos ©PanEco

Secondly, comparative knowledge of existing Sustainable Conservation models will be gathered and presented to local actors (fact finding missions and partnership building with impact investors). Literacy on innovative financing is critical for the conservation actors of tomorrow, thus under this Output, the Leuser conservation actors will learn from key relevant models together with the relevant government or local actors. It can be done connecting with experts in other continents, visiting relevant sites and/or connecting and bringing to the Leuser potential partners from the private sector and social impact investment communities as well as Lion’s Share supporters wishing to engage directly in support of the Leuser and ready to bring their expertise and innovative solutions.

Finally, two business plans will be fully drawn up including **costed models mapping out the potential proceeds that could be generated for wildlife conservation** in Leuser ecosystem. In order to fundraise and establish innovative financing instruments, full business plans will be developed with the optimum financing structures and best mix of financing (grant, debt and equity financing). The revenue projections and risk analysis will be studied by experts with a

proven track record such as Conservation Capital. It will include confidential information for prospective investors, one to one briefing to interest investors, and facilitation of financing and co-management agreements. The development of the business plans will take place when the first outputs have been completed, with a full analysis of the context and policy framework and potential partnership secured.

Linkages:The work under this Outcome is critical for building long-term financial stability for the overall conservation of the Leuser Ecosystem. As such it will underpin the programmes of all the partner organizations working in this landscape, and contribute towards the overall sustainability of the outcomes of this Lion’s Share Programme.

Stakeholder Engagement:The partners will coordinate with government authorities related to specific sustainable financing mechanisms (e.g. REDD+ implementation), resource management (eg Gunung Leuser NP), and sector development (eg tourism), as well as private sector companies involved in relevant streams, and international organizations with relevant expertise. Consultants, experts, investors, NGOs and government agencies will all be involved.

The Lions Share support:will cover the contracting of international experts on conservation financing to provide technical assistance for the establishment of a sustainable financing programme for Leuser Ecosystem including a scoping review and workshop on sustainable financing options for Leuser Ecosystem; visits outside and inside the Leuser to relevant sites and/or connecting and bringing to the Leuser potential partners from the private sector and social impact investment communities; and inputs from international experts to develop revenue projections, risk analysis, information for prospective investors and development of business plans.

OUTCOME 2.5: New technologies and systems demonstrated for human-wildlife conflict management, anti-poaching and anti-trafficking
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The criminal wildlife trafficking networks in Indonesia are continually adapting their tactics in response to law enforcement interventions. It is therefore incumbent on government agencies and NGO partners to proactively adapt their tactics, such through using i2 software to map criminal network connectivity (**Fig. 9**), determining trade routes and identifying the kingpins to target in subsequent law enforcement operations. It is also critical to make full use of the full breadth of information that is available, relevant, yet often treated in isolation. This would include, for example, information from enforcement teams and community engagement teams and biodiversity monitoring teams. Thus, under Outcome 2.5 the law enforcement strategy and system for the Leuser Ecosystem will be significantly upgraded by developing and testing an Integrated Protection Model.

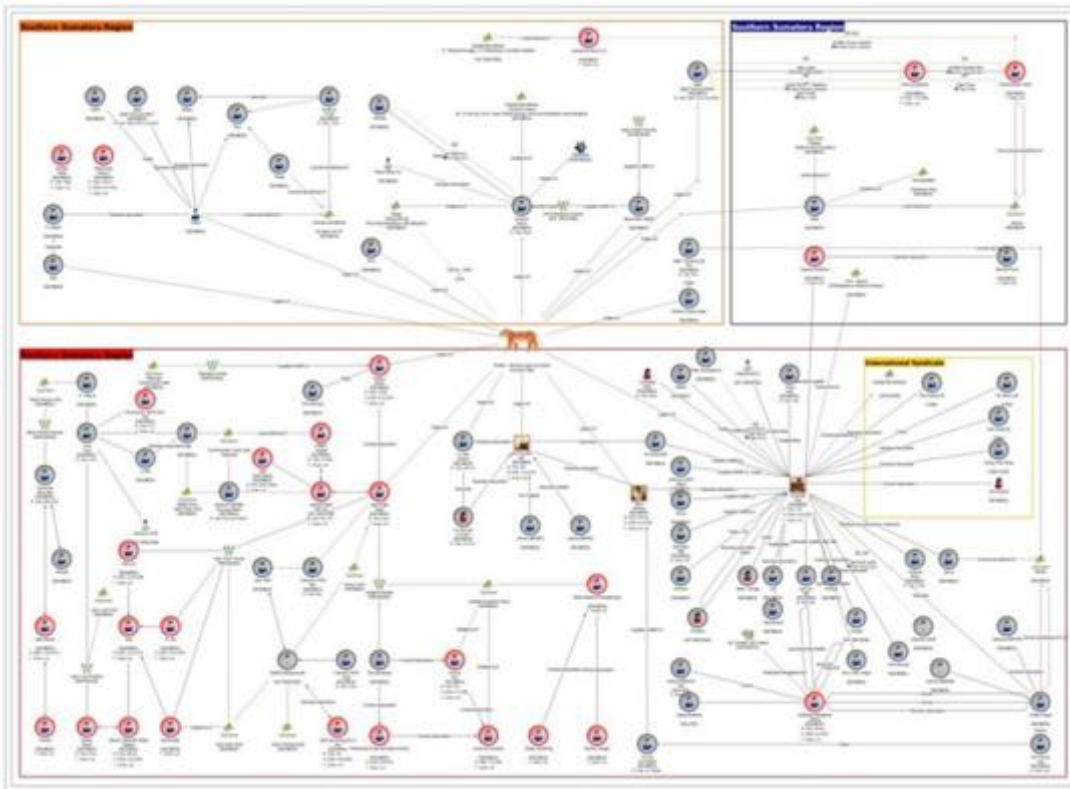
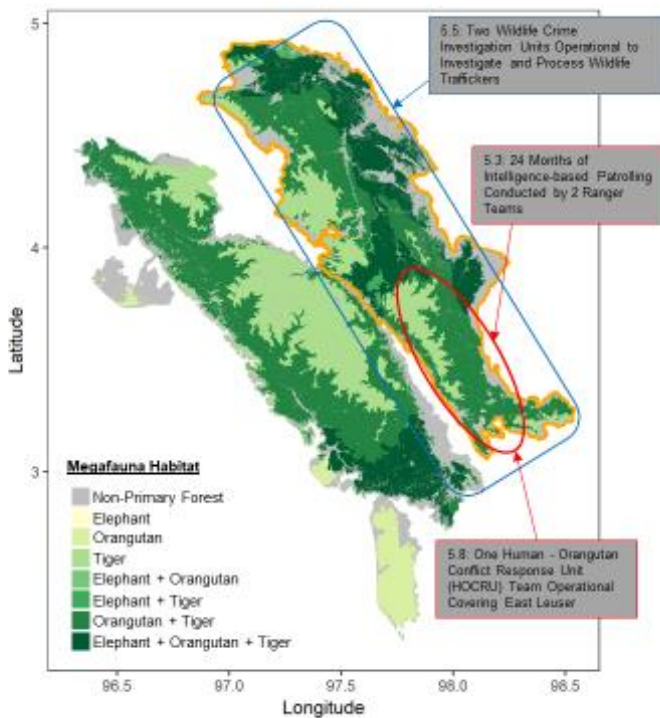


Figure 9. Sumatran tiger trafficking network mapped by WCS using i2 software. The red circles indicate known suspected who have been arrested by WCS’s law enforcement agency partners, including the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, provincial forestry agency and Indonesian police. The map is intentionally blurred to anonymize the sensitive information. Photo ©WCS.

The **Integrated Protection Model** uses principles of intelligence-led enforcement to optimize the impact of wildlife and forest protection (**Fig. 10**) by using all available information proactively to target priority offenders and execute a preventative strategy. Thus, a dedicated intelligence analyst will be positioned in the landscape to handle data from various field teams and conduct enhanced analyses that directly inform field managers. To start, WCS will focus on the data generated by SMART ranger teams, Wildlife Response Units and Wildlife Crimes Unit to: i) monitor the enforcement of laws and levels of crime; ii) increase the competency, systems and equipment of frontline enforcement personnel in the Leuser Ecosystem and along major connected trafficking routes; and, iii) achieve greater engagement of local communities and the wider public in providing information on wildlife crimes to the authorities(**Outputs 2.5.2-7**).



A **wildlife trafficking criminologist** will be engaged to run a wildlife crime problem solving workshop with project partners that reviews all relevant sources of information from the landscape, from which to build a crime prevention strategy that informs site-based activities(2.5.1). A key part of this will be introducing the ‘SMART Profiles’ feature to the SMART system that is being operated across the Leuser Ecosystem. SMART Profiles has been developed to manage and analyse multiple sources of data, including documenting and tracking data on different types of offenders to improving our understanding of their behaviour, from which to formulate targeted actions.



Figure 10. January 27, 2019. The WCU developed an intelligence report for the North Sumatra police who arrested a wildlife trader in the Leuser district of Langkat, North Sumatra province. The suspect, initialled Wit, was caught with one Sumatran tiger skin and one clouded leopard skin. State Prosecutors are now preparing the case for court. Photo ©WCS

Thus, the Lion’s Share activities will include data collection from various sources, including supporting SMART ranger teams, and supporting an analyst to operate in the landscape. The monitoring of illegal activities and number of law enforcement operations across Eastern Leuser will also be scaled up as part of this project, resulting in increased prosecutions for wildlife crime with maximum penalties.

Critical hands-on work mitigating human-orangutan conflict will be supported through the ground-breaking work of – Human-Orangutan Conflict Response Units (HOCRU), responding to urgent cases of orangutans under grave threat, prior taking them into care and preparing them for rehabilitation(2.5.8)(Fig 11).



Figure 11. Human-Orangutan Conflict Response Units (HOCRU) in action. Photos © OIC

Linkages:The work under this Outcome would inform the design of the social behaviour change programme under Outcome 2.6 for targets specifically concerning reduction of poaching and IWT. It would also connect with community awareness and engagement work for specific areas under Outcome 2.3.

Stakeholder engagement: To effectively tackle the illegal wildlife trade network operating in the project area, it is necessary to work along the entire law enforcement chain (Fig. 12). This involves working with community informants to monitor and report wildlife trafficking incidents in rural and urban areas, providing actionable information to government agencies to conduct sting operations and then prosecutors in preparing the subsequent court cases. Consequently, the partners will work closely with relevant enforcement authorities such as the Law Enforcement Authority on Environment and Forest Crime(Gakkum) in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, local police, prosecutor, Conservation and Wildlife Authority, Forest Management Unit and Gunung Leuser National Park.



Figure 12. January 27, 2019. The WCU supported North Sumatra police and BKSDA North Sumatra in providing information that led to the arrest of a tiger skin trader in Langkat, North Sumatra. The suspect, initialled Ima is a major player in tiger trade and connected to tiger poachers in Aceh and traders in North Sumatra. He was also caught with a clouded leopard skin. The legal process for this case is ongoing. Photo ©WCS

The Lions Share support: will cover staff and operational costs for preparing and convening a wildlife crime problem-solving workshop; developing and trialling an integrated site-based law enforcement system; 24 months of intelligence-based patrolling conducted by five ranger teams; two wildlife crime investigation units; four mobile units monitor illegal forest activities; joint law enforcement operations by local police, government officers and FKL; and one Human - Orangutan Conflict Response Unit for East Leuser.

OUTCOME 2.6: Campaigns developed and implemented to deepen global affinity for nature and understanding of wildlife's vital contributions to human health, livelihoods, jobs, and societal progress

The Leuser Programme will develop and implement communication efforts making full use of the power of The Lion's Share partners including BBDO, Finch, JCDecaux, UN Environment and international experts in the field of behavioural insights. Efforts will be underpinned by a strategic *Communication for Development* approach which recognizes the importance of a comprehensive plan to include advocacy, social mobilization and social and behavior change interventions.

Consequently, in Phase 1 of the project, communications efforts will:

1) Identify and communicate advocacy goals. This will logically support the various other outcome ambitions (2.1-2.5) among key stakeholder groups, including businesses and the communities primarily in and around the Leuser Ecosystem and nationally to increase buy in and uptake. For example, for Outcome 2.1, communication support by way of research to understand current knowledge, attitudes and practices, barriers, and enablers of those who need to support the outcome goals can help mitigate possible negative sentiment and uptake around “recovering illegally degraded habitat across Eastern Leuser, and at the same time safeguard existing pristine rainforests...” and the perception that animals are more important than people. A critical component of this work will also include building capacity to communicate and educate others through conservation related outreach.

2) Mobilize the public towards a) greater protection of these key wild species, habitats and the communities that depend on them; and b) increased political will through an engaged public. This will be done through a campaign to increase awareness, shift attitudes and inspire social mobilization nationally across Indonesia and internationally, where relevant to specific objectives. It will collaborate with the One UN global *Wild for Life* campaign, led by UN Environment, to both develop a national franchise to support the local/regional project goals and news on its aims and successes; and use the global platform and its influencers to message on the importance of biodiversity to human well-being and key threats, particularly illegal and unsustainable trade, that are facing myriad iconic species in Indonesia to prevent and reduce demand and unsustainable use. The campaign will tap into the learning from the below social and behavioural change process to help develop the national franchise under *Wild for Life* while the global communications campaign can draw from its established theory of change- see **Fig.13** below. Key performance indicators will include reach, engagement and other mainly digital techniques to measure outreach. However, other mass media should be explored including airports and airline partnerships.

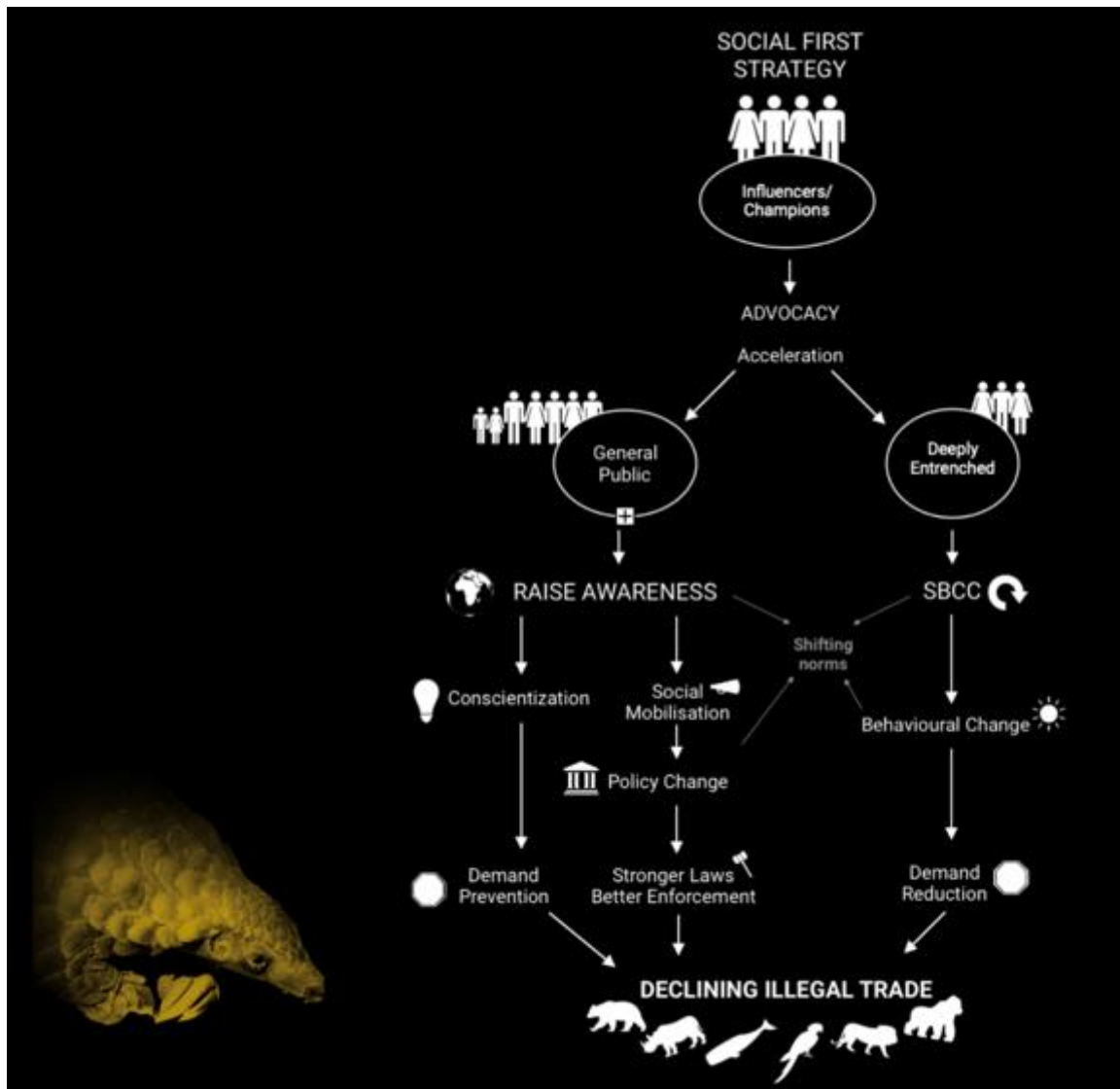


Figure 13. Theory of Change of the One-UN global Wild for Life Campaign. © UNEP

3) Undertake a social and behavioral change campaign to tackle specific major threats such as forest conversion for other land uses, fragmentation of the ecosystem, and direct threats to wildlife such as poaching and the illegal wildlife trade; benchmarking to provide a means to monitor and measure success will complement this effort. Specifically, the Behavioural Insights Team (BIT) will apply its proven methodological framework called TESTS, to design and then apply behaviorally-informed conservation solutions. TESTS will be implemented through five phases: i) Target: Mapping the discrete behaviours that contribute to the larger problem, and prioritizing them based on impact and feasibility; ii) Explore: Creating a user journey map and identifying relevant touchpoints, as well as thinking about the drivers and barriers which might emerge through research; iii) Solution: Using the findings from the previous phase to generate intervention ideas, referring always to the behavioural science literature and existing evidence base; iv) Trial: Developing an evaluation strategy to test the impact of the chosen intervention; and, v) Scale: Reporting our findings and identifying next steps.

All of the above workstreams will coordinate with various NGO efforts and should be underpinned by formative research, such as KAPS (knowledge, attitudes and practices surveys), qualitative groups and interviews, and the above-mentioned behavioural insights techniques.

Using a foundation of behavioural insights, the project can better inform and engage stakeholders and increase the possibility of success for each outcome and the ultimate goal of deepening global affinity for nature and understanding of wildlife's vital contributions to human health, livelihoods, jobs, and societal progress.

The BIT is a social purpose company that employ experts in behavioural science who have run hundreds of experimental trials all over the world. It is therefore well-placed to support the Leuser NGOs to engage in evidence-led behaviour change. To achieve this, BIT will apply its proven methodological framework called TESTS, to design and then apply behaviorally-informed conservation solutions. TESTS will be implemented through five phases: i) Target: Mapping the discrete behaviours that contribute to the larger problem, and prioritizing them based on impact and feasibility; ii) Explore: Creating a user journey map and identifying relevant touchpoints, as well as thinking about the drivers and barriers which might emerge through research; iii) Solution: Using the findings from the previous phase to generate intervention ideas, referring always to the behavioural science literature and existing evidence base; iv) Trial: Developing an evaluation strategy to test the impact of the chosen intervention; and, v) Scale: Reporting our findings and identifying next steps. For example, we will consider several factors such as the strength of the evidence and the replicability of the results to decide if we should invest in a larger campaign around the same themes.

Working with the Leuser NGO partners, and under the direct supervision of HAKA, BIT would run a full TESTS project in order to address a particular conservation challenge. It will conduct fieldwork to identify the right 'pinchpoint' and drivers for achieving behaviour change, from which it will develop practical solutions, and evaluate their success using a pilot in the field, to generate high quality reports which can be used to inform the subsequent approach. BIT would include a capacity building component for the Leuser NGO staff.

Linkages:The design of the social behaviour change programme targets specifically concerning reduction of poaching and IWT under this Outcome would be informed by information gathered under Outcome 2.5, and community engagement under 2.3.

Wild for Life is led by UN Environment and supported by a number of donors including governments, private companies, individual philanthropists and UN Agencies. The focus is on raising awareness and shifting attitudes to elicit behaviour change related to the prevention and reduction of the illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife products. Launched in 2015 in 8 languages, it has reached over 1.5 billion people, with 13 million interactions and influence on policy and greater protection by CITES for several species in the campaign, including elephant, rhino, helmeted hornbills, pangolin, mako sharks and snow leopards. It's 25 species are championed by global influencers from every part of the globe. Species in the campaign relevant to TLS Leuser Programme in Indonesia are: elephant, rhino, tiger, orangutan, hornbill and pangolin.

The Lion's Share will complement and build on the following ongoing project for this Outcome: UNDP/GEF Project *Combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia* – Coordinated by the Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forest of MoEF (Gakkum) and UNDP Indonesia. Output 2.5 of this project is: *Communication Strategy and social marketing campaigns to increase awareness on IWT are implemented at national and regional scales*, including: Develop and implement project communications strategy to reduce IWT demand and update the strategy annually; develop and support a systematic approach to increase media coverage of IWT cases; Use social/online media to distribute IWT case information; and support targeted awareness campaigns.

Stakeholder engagement: will depend on the overall scope of the plan and the specific issues to be addressed. Key stakeholders are expected to include government wildlife, environmental and law enforcement agencies, private sector and general public at least.

The Lion's Share support: will cover the development and socialization of communications campaign goals by the partnership, contracted technical assistance (BIT) for the systematic planning process of defining objectives, target groups, messaging and detailed planning for the Behavioral Change Plan for the Leuser Ecosystem, as well as local support for the consultation process and local staff inputs required to develop the plan. It will also support the development and initial implementation of a communications campaign involving *Wild for Life* as a national franchise with tailored messaging to support on the ground campaign and then global activation.

III. Governance Arrangements

The Governance and Management structure defines the coordination, technical and programme roles and responsibilities of each of the organizations to ensure timely implementation, monitoring and reporting of results achieved.

A **Coordination Committee for the Lions Share- Leuser Programme** will provide overall strategic direction; guide policy-setting and make decisions for collective results. Committee members will include representatives of each implementing organization, and Lion's Share Secretariat may also be invited to participate. The main functions of the Coordination Committee will be to:

- Ensure proper communication and coordination on the programme.
- Share programme annual workplans, review output level results and adjust implementation.
- Review periodic programme narrative reports submitted by Organizations before submission to the LS Secretariat.
- Propose any programmatic or budgetary revisions to the LS Secretariat. (revisions of more than 25% of the value of the budget)
- Review risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks.
- Review communication products.

The recipient organisations and implementing partners of the Leuser Programme will meet initially for a kick off meeting and then meet subsequently twice per year in order to plan implementation, discuss progress and adaptive management, learning and communications. Any Coordination Committee members who are not members of the recipient or implementing

organisations would be welcome to attend these meetings if desired.

In addition to the numerous elements of the Leuser Programme that are collaborative with local government agencies, each recipient organisation and implementing partner works with local and/or national Indonesian Government through Memoranda of Understanding. The Lion's Share Leuser Programme activities will fall under these existing agreements, including collaboration and reporting.

PanEco will provide support to the Coordination Committee and ensure the liaison with the Lion's Share Secretariat.

See **Section 7 (Partner Analysis)** for a brief description of the mandate and specificity of each organization participating in the Programme.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Organizations

Each Recipient Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Lion's Share Trustee (Administrative Agent). Such funds will be administered by each RO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each RO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the Lion's Share account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject to external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RO and the financial agreement signed with the Lion Share Administrative Agent.

Each RO will provide the Administrative Agent and the Lion's Share Secretariat with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 July;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 30 March;
- Progress reporting will be collaborative and a single, combined progress report will be produced for the overall programme;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Quarterly financial update to be provided through the Administrative Agent online system;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Lion Share, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Funds transfer and financial reporting

Transfer of funds will be direct to each of the six ROs (FKL, HAKA, OIC, WCS, PanEco⁴ and UNEP),

⁴ Note: YEL is the implementing partner for PanEco

Financial reporting will be direct to Lion’s Share from each of the ROs.

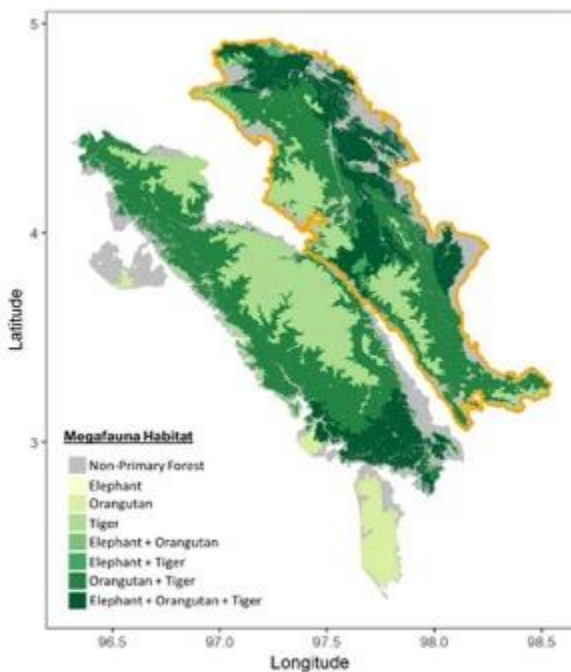
Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the Lion Share shall vest in the RO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

IV. Situational Analysis

i. Geographic and Biodiversity Context

The first programme under the People-Tiger Transformative Partnership will focus on a single landscape: the **Leuser Ecosystem, Sumatra, Indonesia**. Sumatra is the sixth largest island in the world and home to 201 mammal and 580 bird species, with endemic and critically endangered species. The Critically Endangered Sumatran tiger, *Panthera tigris sumatrae*, is Indonesia’s last remaining tiger subspecies with an estimated population of 400-500 adults.



The Leuser Ecosystem is the last remaining forest where Sumatran tigers, elephants, rhinos and orangutans roam together (Fig. 14). Covering more than 2.6 million hectares in the Northern Sumatran provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra, the Leuser rainforest is one of the most biodiverse environments left on Earth. In 2004, Gunung Leuser National Park, covering over 800,000 ha of the Leuser Ecosystem, was recognized for its unique biodiversity by being named a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.

Figure 14. Distribution of megafauna habitat within the Leuser Ecosystem, Sumatra

Within the Leuser Ecosystem, The Lion’s Share will concentrate efforts in **Eastern Leuser**, a space that covers **1.2 million hectares** and supports **5.7 million people** across 11 districts (Fig.15 below). Eastern Leuser is a critical landscape as it contains the **largest remaining tract of lowland forest in the whole of Sumatra**. The area hosts incredible biodiversity, including the Sumatran elephant, rhino, tiger and orangutan, and many other rare and threatened species, including **clouded leopard, marbled cat, Sunda pangolin and helmeted hornbill**. It is ideal elephant habitat with its undulating lowlands and hills, rich fertile soils and numerous streams and rivers. It is also important habitat for rhinos and will be the site of a proposed new rhino breeding centre. Within the Leuser Ecosystem, low elevation forests have among the highest levels of fruit productivity and are critical areas for Sumatran orangutans, who subsist primarily on ripe fruit food resources.

This eastern forest block of Leuser is designated as a **tiger ‘source site’** because it contains a **concentration of tigers, including breeding females**, that has the potential to repopulate the larger landscape, thereby underscoring its high conservation value.

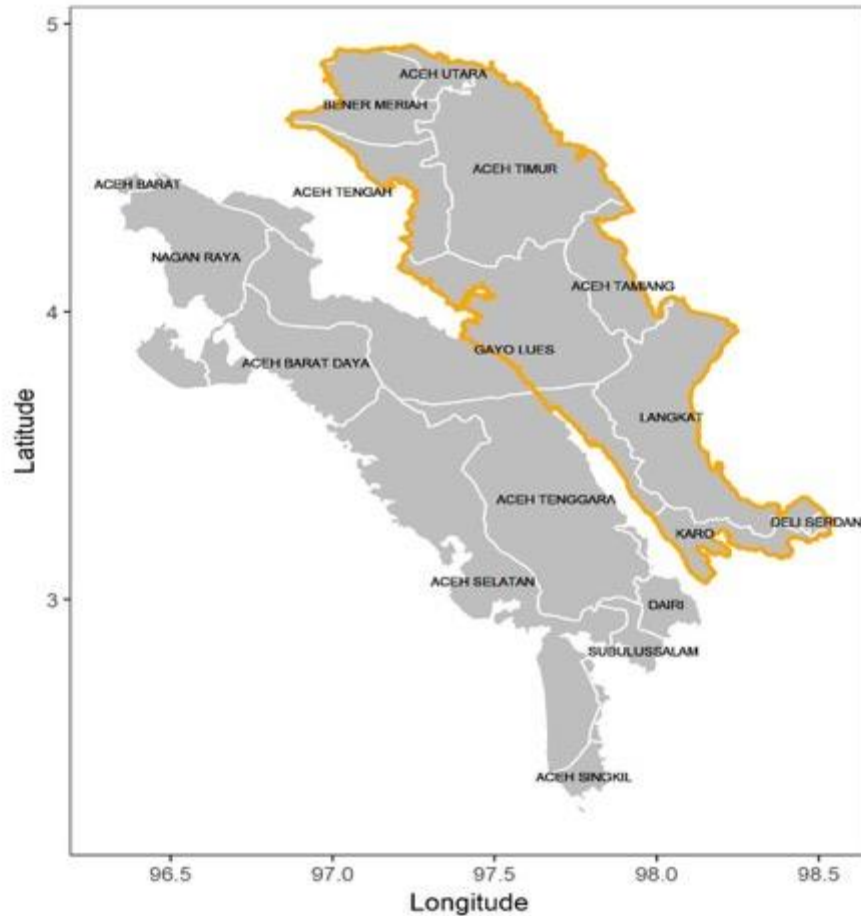


Figure 15. Administrative Districts of Leuser Ecosystem. East Leuser is shown by orange border.

ii. Socio-Economic Context

Preserving the health of Eastern Leuser is invaluable to its people. The proposed project area contains the **headwaters of 17 major watershedsthat provide ecosystem service benefits to several million people**. These services include, but are not limited to erosion control, improved water quality, and reduced vulnerability to flooding and other natural disasters. As a huge carbon sink with such rich and unique biodiversity, the area is globally significant in the fight against climate change. **The economic value of an intact Leuser ecosystem has been estimated at US \$22.3 billion dollars.**

The Leuser Ecosystem performs a wide range of extremely valuable environmental services at the local and regional level. Lowland and upland forests are vital as watersheds, ensuring that rainwater drains gradually downhill providing a steady supply to streams and rivers, rather than washing down rapidly causing erosion, landslides, flooding and periods of water shortage. The steady supply of water is crucial for residents, for agriculture, and for industries in the areas surrounding the Leuser Ecosystem. Freshwater fisheries are a major subsistence and commercial

activity in the area, and also depend upon a stable, reliable fresh water supply. Small scale hydroelectricity generation is used in several locations and can be seriously impacted by irregular water supply or high levels of sediment caused by increased erosion. Many established agricultural plots at all scales - from subsistence cultivation of rice and vegetables to rubber and huge oil palm plantations - rely on irrigation fed from the forests, and are also vulnerable to nutrient depletion, erosion, droughts and floods.

Peatlands are also critical, after the devastating tsunami struck Aceh in 2004 it was shown that the coastal forests in Tripa prevented the wave from reaching further inland, whilst in areas where the coastal forests had been cleared entire villages were destroyed and many lives lost. In addition, when drained for oil palm plantations the peat degrades and the land itself subsides, which can lead to sea water flowing into these areas and contaminating forests, crops and freshwater fish stocks.

Further economic activities depend upon the integrity of the Leuser Ecosystem in other ways. Local and international tourism is a significant source of income, with huge potential for expansion, which relies heavily on the preservation of the natural landscape and biodiversity to continue and to expand. Local populations also exploit the existing forests in ways that can be maintained sustainably, through the low level collection of wood for fires or construction and the use of many 'non-timber forest products' including honey, rattan and bamboo. As mentioned above, the outstanding biodiversity of Leuser also attracts funding from conservation research and intervention projects and could in the future secure income from bioprospecting enterprises.

The global significance of the Leuser Ecosystem is not just for biodiversity conservation, it is also a very important area for climate change limitation due to the substantial amount of carbon stored within the forests and in the peat swamps and soil layers on which these forests stand. Of particular importance are carbon stores within the peat swamp forests, where deposits have built up over thousands of years – recent studies in the Tripa peat swamps estimate they are storing around 1,300 tonnes/ha of carbon below ground, in the peat itself, compared to 110 tonnes/ha above ground in the trees, vegetation and living creatures. The potential economic value of the Leuser Ecosystem as a whole in regulating climate and storing carbon has been estimated at over \$400 million per year. This global environmental service offers substantial potential for income generation through carbon credits. A 2011 UNEP report calculated that the potential value of the Leuser peat swamps for oil palm plantations is significantly less than the value they currently already have for carbon storage and ecosystem services, whilst for the rest of Leuser's forests the oil palm plantation value fell just within the lower limit of estimated carbon storage and ecosystem service values.

Through these many and varied roles the Leuser Ecosystem clearly has a huge value for the local economy, as well as both nationally and internationally, and yet these benefits are frequently undervalued, precisely because of their range and diversity. An economic valuation of the Leuser Ecosystem in 2002 concluded that over a 30-year period conservation of the entire area would produce a far greater total economic value than either large scale forest clearance or selective utilisation of the landscape. The authors concluded that continuing pressure to convert forests was due to 'the power of the logging and plantation industries' and 'the wide dispersion of the main beneficiaries of conservation'. Hence this valuable and productive landscape is still under considerable threat.

iii. Legislative, Policy, And Institutional Context

The critical significance of the Leuser Ecosystem has long been recognised and acknowledged by several national and international designations. It falls within the Sundaland Biodiversity Hotspot identified by Conservation International for its exceptionally high levels of biological diversity. The Gunung Leuser National Park falls entirely within the wider Leuser Ecosystem making up one third of its total area, and is designated as a UNESCO Man & Biosphere Reserve and a part of UNESCO's Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra World Heritage Site. In 2006, the Leuser Ecosystem has received a higher level of legality in Article 150 of National Law on Aceh Governance No. 11/2006 stating the Aceh government to manage the Leuser Ecosystem in Aceh province in the form of protection, safeguarding, restoration, rehabilitation, and sustainable utilization. In 2008, **the entire Leuser Ecosystem was designated a National Strategic Area by the Indonesian government because of its Environmental Protection Function as the result of National Spatial Planning Law No. 26/2007 juncto Government Regulation 26/2008.**

Despite its rich biodiversity and vital role in supporting human wellbeing, the Leuser Ecosystem faces a range of large scale, imminent and systematic threats and barriers that undermine its very existence. Infrastructure and road development (**Fig. 16** below), in addition to agricultural expansion and encroachment, are major causes of forest habitat degradation, loss and fragmentation in Leuser. Additionally, poor governance, spatial planning and other policies which fail to recognize the value of the Leuser Ecosystem open it up for unsustainable development and extractive industries. Leuser's exploitation became more apparent after the dissolving of the Leuser Ecosystem Management Authority in 2012 and the exclusion of the Leuser Ecosystem from Provincial Regulation (Qanun) on Aceh Spatial Plan No. 19 in 2013.

The former Aceh Government ratified an inappropriate Aceh Spatial Plan that sought to dismantle the policy protecting the Leuser Ecosystem while developing and implementing new regulations that will whitewash current illegal resource extraction and infrastructure development and usher in new such exploitative projects. A change in government in Aceh with the election of former "Green Governor" Irwandi saw some promising changes in political will to protect the LE, eg, his cancellation of the Kappi geothermal project and establishment of a legally decreed team to revise the spatial plan. However, last year he was arrested and recently sentenced to 7 years in prison on corruption charges. April's Presidential elections and subsequent unrest has caused further delays. Nevertheless, wheels are in motion for both the revision of the Aceh Spatial Plan and the establishment of the Leuser Ecosystem Spatial Plan.

The project will assist the local governments to obtain baseline data for the area which will then provide the foundation for improved spatial and sustainable development planning, to ensure that its principles are incorporated and integrated at all stages of the land use, planning and development planning processes. This is entirely in line with Indonesian Government requirements for both Medium Term Development (RPJM) and Long Term Development Plans (RPJP). HAKA have gained great support among key district governments with HAKA working with Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Timur district governments on oil palm permit reviews, and are also part of a consortium project focussed on building a cadre of political champions in Aceh to work on sustainable development models instead of exploitative business-as-usual practices.

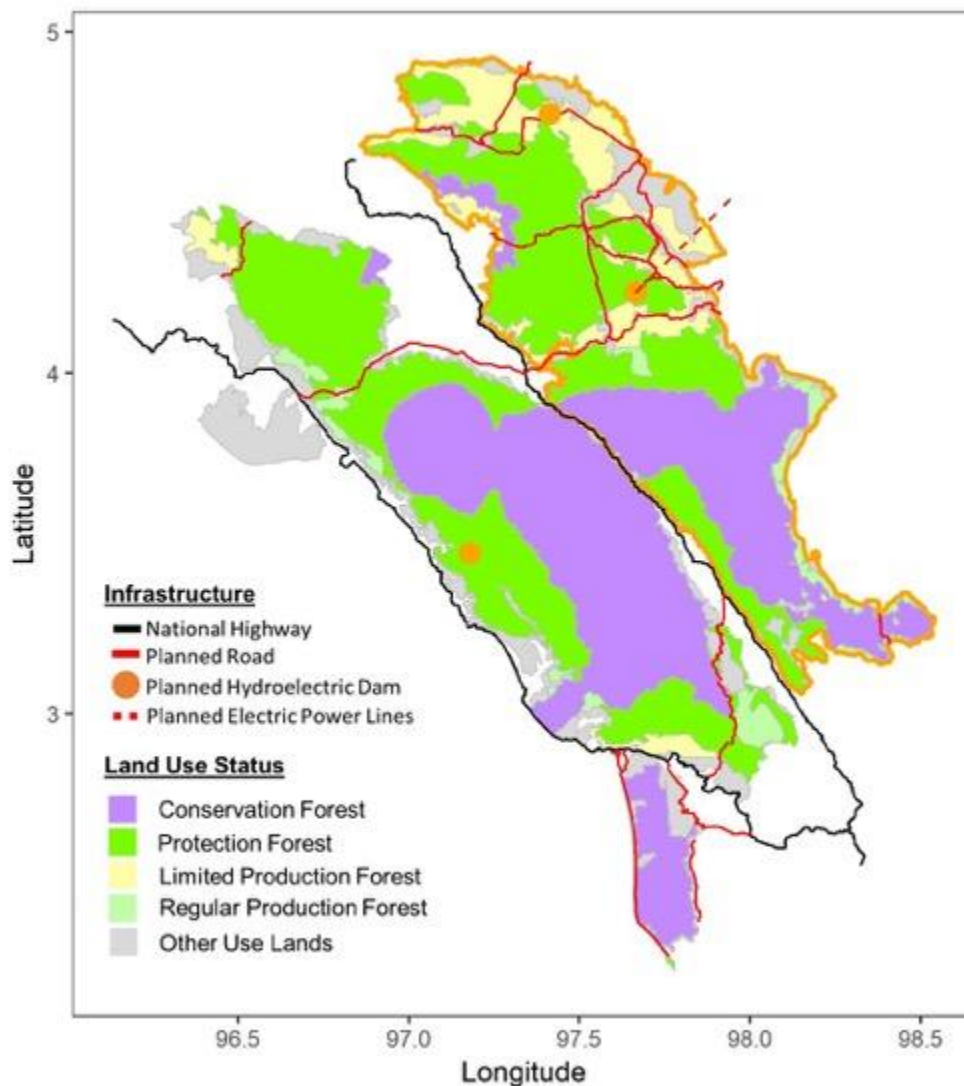


Figure 16. Land use designations within Leuser Ecosystem including existing and planned infrastructure

The loss of habitat, coupled with human-wildlife conflict and wildlife poaching and trafficking, has resulted in all of Leuser’s wildlife being under immense pressure to survive. **The Sumatran tiger, rhino, elephant, and orangutan are all considered critically endangered, and could be extinct within our lifetime.** The complexity of the challenges across the Leuser Ecosystem demand a coordinated, collaborative and immediate approach.

Illegal logging, often conducted by international criminal networks, is still a significant threat to Leuser. From 1985-2007 illegal logging on Sumatra was responsible for the loss of an estimated 380,000ha of forest each year, or more than 8.7 million ha over the period. There have also been reports that some legitimate logging operations in adjacent areas may clear forest illegally beyond the boundaries of their concession.

Key to the expansion of logging and plantation concessions and the construction of new roads are government land management policies such as Aceh Province’s current Spatial Land Use Plan, first

proposed in 2013. Whilst the plan remains an illegal document which fails to recognise the status of the Leuser Ecosystem as a National Strategic Area and has not been approved by Indonesia's central government, it has been enacted into law at the provincial level and is being implemented on the ground. It allocates extensive areas for forest clearance and industrial development, and effectively endorses numerous new roads, many of which have already been illegally cut through the forests. Experts agree that the effects of this plan on the Leuser Ecosystem will be catastrophic unless it can be immediately revoked.



Sumatran orangutan. Photo © OIC

V. Coherence with Existing Programmes

The following projects and programmes support the Outcomes of The Lion’s Share – Leuser Programme (see **Table 1**).

Table 1: Summary linkages with existing projects and programmes

Project	Duration	Donor/Implementing Agency	Outcomes	Complementarity
Lokop Megafauna Sanctuary – Led by FKL/HAKA	Ongoing	Donor: LDF	Intensive protection and restoration efforts with a particular focus on human-elephant conflict mitigation.	Reforestation along the Pining-Lokop Road (Output 2.1.3), as a means of maintaining forest connectivity within eastern forest block of the Leuser Ecosystem (FKL)
Forest Restoration in Aceh Tamiang – Led by FKL	Ongoing	Main donors: LDF, MFF	Restoration of 2,400 hectares, including 280 hectares by 5 local community groups	300 ha of critical megafauna corridor restored (Output 2.2.4) connecting the districts of Aceh Timur, Aceh Tamiang, and Langkat (FKL and OIC)
Land Purchase in Eastern Leuser – Led by FKL	Ongoing	Main donor: Saving Species	Reconnecting elephant habitat in north and south parts of Eastern Leuser; 150 of 300 hectares purchased and restored.	Output 2.2.2: 300 ha elephant corridor in East Leuser lowland forest purchased and restored (FKL)
Sumatran Tiger Landscape – Led by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Sumatran Tiger Conservation Forum, WCS, Fauna & Flora International, and the Zoological Society of London	Ongoing	UNDP and GEF	Enhancing biodiversity conservation through adoption of good management in protected areas and adjacent production forests in 4 landscapes, using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success	Gunung Leuser NP is one of the target landscapes for the UNDP/GEF Project, with broad overlap in themes of support for joint agency anti-poaching patrols, HWC response teams, community engagement along the borders of the NP, etc.
Combating illegal and unsustainable trade in	Ongoing	Main donor: GEF	Supporting government-community ranger anti-poaching teams, a local informant	Strong linkage with Outcome 2.5 (New technologies and systems demonstrated for human-wildlife conflict

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endangered species in Indonesia (UNDP/GEF 6), and other activities against Illegal Wildlife Trade			network to monitor and report wildlife trafficking, a wildlife response unit to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts, and an infrastructure impact assessment project.	management, anti-poaching and anti-trafficking) led by WCS
Education and Ecotourism in Bahorok – Led by YEL	Ongoing	Donor: PanEco Foundation	Implementing environmental education and sustainable ecotourism in Bahorok, at the eastern edge of the Leuser Ecosystem and Gunung Leuser National Park.	Links with various Outputs on environmental awareness and ecotourism development in Outcome 2.3: Community stewardship cultivated for nature and protected areas through support of local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods and job creation (e.g. through transformative wildlife-compatible livelihoods)
Orangutan Coffee Project – Led by YEL and PanEco	Ongoing	Social enterprise	Promoting sustainable community development among local coffee farmers in Takengon region	Links with sustainable livelihoods Outputs in Outcome 2.3: Community stewardship cultivated for nature and protected areas through support of local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods and job creation (e.g. through transformative wildlife-compatible livelihoods)
Human Orangutan Conflict in Agricultural Landscapes – Led by OIC	Ongoing	Donors: TFCA and WRS	The Human Orangutan Conflict Response Unit (HOCRU), is a roving team that address the problem of human orangutan conflicts in agricultural landscapes in and around the Leuser Ecosystem, Sumatra Indonesia, by responding any conflict report received by HOCRU hotline number. HOCRU team also regularly monitor orangutan population in isolated habitat and give training to forest-adjacent communities affected by human orangutan conflict (HOC) in best-practice methods of safely and humanely protecting their crops from orangutans.	Output 2.5.8 - One Human - Orangutan Conflict Response Unit (HOCRU) team operational covering east Leuser (OIC) – based on the model developed by this OIC programme
Sumatran Orangutan Habitat Restoration	Ongoing	Donors: TFCA	Restoring damaged orangutan habitat through the involvement of local communities	Links with outputs on community based forest restoration in Outcome 2.3: Community stewardship cultivated for nature and protected areas through support of local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods

				and job creation (e.g. through transformative wildlife-based or wildlife-compatible livelihoods)
CARE (Community Agroforestry, Restoration and Education)	Ongoing	Donors: Whitley Fund for Nature	Conserving Sumatran orangutan and its forest homes through the application of agroforestry, restoration and education program	Links with outputs on community based forest restoration in Outcome 2.3: Community stewardship cultivated for nature and protected areas through support of local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods and job creation (e.g. through transformative wildlife-based or wildlife-compatible livelihoods)
Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative – Led by UNDP Indonesia	Ongoing	GEF	Creating an alliance between key stakeholders to address top challenges in Indonesia’s palm oil sector such as deforestation and improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers	Linkage with outputs in Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2, for instance: 2.1.4 :Secured 5,000 ha remaining forest inside palm oil concessions in Aceh Timur and Aceh Tamiang for wildlife conservation (HAKA, FKL); 2.1.5 : Three timber concessions and two palm oil concessions cancelled in important wildlife area (HAKA, FKL)
Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods – Led by Conservation International	Ongoing	UNDP, CI, private sector and conservation organizations, etc.	Contributing to sustainable livelihoods and improved natural resources management in Sumatra. By aligning public and private sector efforts, the Coalition aims to help advance government programs and policies and contribute to supply chain sustainability for companies operating in and purchasing products from North Sumatra and Aceh.	Links with sustainable livelihoods Outputs in Outcome 2.3: Community stewardship cultivated for nature and protected areas through support of local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods and job creation (e.g. through transformative wildlife-based or wildlife-compatible livelihoods)
Reducing Deforestation from Commodity Production – Led by UNDP	Ongoing	GEF	Improving policy, legal and institutional frameworks to reduce deforestation and degradation and increase sustainable resource management, and promoting sustainable employment and income generation specifically for smallholder farmers. Project sites are located across 3 Indonesian provinces incl. North Sumatra.	Linkage with outputs in Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2, for instance: 2.1.4 :Secured 5,000 ha remaining forest inside palm oil concessions in Aceh Timur and Aceh Tamiang for wildlife conservation (HAKA, FKL); 2.1.5 : Three timber concessions and two palm oil concessions cancelled in important wildlife area (HAKA, FKL)
Wild for Life – Led by UN Environment (UNE)	Ongoing	One UN initiative, led by UN Environment	Raising awareness to elicit behavior change related to the reduction and prevention of the illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife products.	Integrated into Outcome 2.6 of the programme. UN Environment are a programme partner.

VI. Partner Analysis

i. RO's Capacity

FKL (Forum Konservasi Leuser), HAKA (Hutan Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh), WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society), OIC (Orangutan Information Centre) and Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL) all have many years' of professional experience and considerable expertise at their disposal, as well as expert and influential networks. They have also been working together, highly collaboratively, for the Leuser Ecosystem for many years.

FKL is focusing on the front-line protection of the Leuser Ecosystem through the deployment of 26 ranger patrol teams and 12 mobile monitoring units. In addition to that, FKL is active in the facilitation of law enforcement operation, forest restoration and human-wildlife conflict mitigation. Since 2015, FKL has 3 active MoUs with two agencies under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and one MoU with Aceh Environment and Forestry Agency. All implementing NGOs have a strong track record of successfully managing government and private donor grants. FKL employs 175 staff and has an annual budget of approximately USD 950,000.

HAKA focuses on advocacy and campaigning to draw attention to major issues concerning the Leuser Ecosystem. Working collaboratively with many partners, HAKA helped bring a spotlight onto the issues of the Aceh spatial plan, Tripa forest fires and the Tampur mega-dam which resulted in some major victories. HAKA has held an agreement with the Aceh Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA Aceh) since 2015 to operate Turtle Protection rangers in Bangkaru Island, Aceh Singkil. HAKA employs 31 staff and has an annual budget of approximately USD 350,000.

OIC focuses on the conservation of orangutan and their forest homes in Sumatra through key programs: habitat restoration, human-orangutan conflict mitigation, law enforcement consisting of forest patrol as well as forest crime and wildlife trade investigation, and community empowerment. Currently OIC has 100 staff, consisting of project and operations staff, with annual program budget of around USD 500,000. In implementing the program, OIC works closely with the authorities and currently has 3 active MoUs - 2 MoUs with Wildlife Conservation Authorities in Aceh and North Sumatra Province, and with one MoUs with Gunung Leuser National Park. In addition, OIC has an MoU with two main universities in North Sumatra and Aceh Province - Sumatra University and Syiah Kuala University.

PanEco is a Swiss-based, legally registered Foundation with an MoU with the Indonesian government to operate in Indonesia and has been working in Indonesia since 1999. PanEco collaborates with YEL to run the SOCP, a \$1.5 million programme in Indonesia. The SOCP is multi-faceted programme dealing with all aspects of conservation for orangutan in Sumatra, including: the confiscation of illegal captive orangutans, their quarantine and reintroduction to form a new wild and viable populations, education and awareness raising, behavioural and ecological research on wild orangutans, surveys and monitoring of remaining wild orangutan populations and habitat and habitat protection. The SOCP is the only programme in the world creating new, viable populations of great apes. PanEco has three senior Indonesia-based staff, and a further staff of 24 in Switzerland and the UK. PanEco is the recipient organisation for many of funds that are used to implement the collaborative YEL-PanEco programme in Indonesia

UN Environment is the leading global voice on the environment. It provides leadership and encourages partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. UN Environment has established itself as one of the leading voices in global environmental advocacy. From plastic pollution to wildlife crime to the protection of our ozone layer, the organisation has led successful and far reaching efforts that are significantly improving the future prospects of our planet. Led by UN Environment, **Wild for Life** is the UN's primary communication intervention to tackle the illegal wildlife trade. Launched in 2015 in 8 languages, it has reached over 1.5 billion people, with 13 million interactions and influence on policy and greater protection by CITES for several species in the campaign, including elephant, rhino, helmeted hornbills, pangolin, mako sharks and snow leopards. It's 25 species are championed by global influencers from every part of the globe. Species in the campaign relevant to Indonesia are: elephant, rhino, tiger, orangutan, hornbill, sea turtle, pangolin, coral, manta, whale, dugong, shark and seahorse. The campaign's effectiveness has been recognized by:

- Weibo Top 10 Most Influential Advocacy Campaigns in China - 2016
- Digital Arts & Sciences Webby- People's Voice Best Green Website- 2017
- Hermes Creatives Awards -Communication, Website & Interactive Capabilities - 2017
- Accolade Award of Excellence- Special Merit for filmmaking on Contemporary Issues/ Awareness Raising – 2018
- Accolade Global Film Competition Humanitarian Award- 2019
- Shorty Social Media Silver Distinction and Audience Honor – Social Good Campaign- 2019

WCS has held an MOU with the MoEF since 1997 that has enabled it to develop long-term presence in Indonesian terrestrial protected area landscapes, including Leuser. WCS has expertise in protected area management, including SMART patrols, camera trapping, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, counter-wildlife trafficking and capacity building. Its annual operating budget for Leuser is \$750,000. For this project, we will deploy 50 staff to this project.

ii. Implementing Agencies' Capacity

YEL is an Indonesian, legally registered Yayasan (Foundation) and is an implementing partner of PanEco⁵. YEL is the main on the ground implementer of the Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme (SOCP). The SOCP is multi-faceted programme dealing with all aspects of conservation for orangutan in Sumatra, including: the confiscation of illegal captive orangutans, their quarantine and reintroduction to form a new wild and viable populations, education and awareness raising, behavioural and ecological research on wild orangutans, surveys and monitoring of remaining wild orangutan populations and habitat and habitat protection. The SOCP is the only programme in the world creating new, viable populations of great apes.

YEL has a long history of work in Aceh and North Sumatra. YEL manages three research stations in Suaq Balimbing, Sikundur and Jantho. YEL has also worked for the last 10 years to conserve the Tripa peat swamps from destruction by conversion to oil palm plantations. This has involved many detailed surveys of biodiversity, carbon stocks and emissions and constant remote sensing and threat assessments. It has also covered extensive community development and peat swamp forest restoration work, including restoration of 200 ha of swamp forest and the physical blocking

⁵ For the PanEco/YEL work PanEco will be the RO and YEL the implementing partner

of 31 drainage canals. YEL also conducted a comprehensive RARE pride campaign for the orangutans in Singkil. As a result of this work, YEL’s experience and qualifications for undertaking this project in Singkil are considerable.

The SOCP is also the principal source of information pertaining to the conservation of orangutans in Sumatra. Among other notable achievements, the SOCP has rescued over 350 illegal pet orangutans, reintroducing over 180 in Jambi province and over 100 in Jantho, Aceh Province, with the goal to establish two entirely new, self-sustaining and genetically viable populations of this critically endangered species. The SOCP budget is 1.5 million USD annually (managed on-the-ground by YEL and PanEco staff); YEL has 140 staff.

In addition to the above, the consortium will work with a wide range of stakeholders during the course of this programme, including the following (this is not a comprehensive list):

ATR	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Agraria
Bapedalda	Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan Daerah (= Regional Office of Environmental Impact Mitigation)
Bappeda	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (= Office of Regional Development Planning)
BBKSDA	Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (= Great Office of the Conservation of Natural Resources); the title given to the regional offices of the Ministry of Forestry responsible for conservation
BBTNGL	Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser (= Great Office of the Gunung Leuser National Park)
BMKG	Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika (= Meteorology, Climate and Geophysical Service)
BPN	Badan Pertanahan Nasional (= National Land Registry)
BPSKL	Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan(=Social Forestry and Environment Partnership)
Bupati	Executive head of a Districtgovernment, elected by the plebiscite
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
DLHK	Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (= Forestry Office, at provincial or district level)
DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (= People’s Representative Council, or “House of Representatives”, the main national legislative body in Indonesia)

DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (= Regional People’s Representative Council, or “House of Representatives”, the legislative bodies at the provincial or Kabupaten levels)
Gakkum	Balai Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (= Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forest (of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry))
KPH	Forest Management Unit
Pemda	Pemerintah Daerah (= Regional Government; can refer to Provincial or Kabupaten Local Government)
Pemkab	Pemerintah Kabupaten (= District Government)
Pemprov	Pemerintah Provinsi (= Provincial Government)
Polda	Polisi Daerah (= Police at regional level, usually Province)
Polhut	Polisi Kehutanan or Jagawana (= Forestry Police)
Polres	Polisi Resort (= Police at “Resort” level, usually in District)
Polri	Polisi Republik Indonesia (= Republic of Indonesia Police Force)
Polsek	Polisi Sektor (= Police at “Sector” level, usually Sub-district)

VII. Work Plan

Outcome	Output	Output Description	Responsible (bold text) and Supporting Organizations	Time Frame		
				2019	2020	2021
2.1. Land and seascapes protected and restored/rehabilitated leading to improved ecosystem health and species recovery, especially through the expansion and effective management of terrestrial and marine protected areas	2.1.1	Enhanced local capacity for systematically defining, mapping and analyzing drivers of forest loss	PanEco/YEL FKL, OIC		X	X
	2.1.2	Demonstrated role model of reforestation by encroachers of 500 ha of degraded land in Gunung Leuser National Park and surrounding area	OIC		X	X
	2.1.3	Reforestation along the Pining-Lokop Road, as a means of maintaining forest connectivity within eastern forest block of the Leuser Ecosystem (FKL)	FKL		X	X
	2.1.4	Secured 5,000 ha remaining forest inside palm oil concessions in Aceh Timur and Aceh Tamiang for wildlife conservation	HAKA FKL		X	X
	2.1.5	Three timber concessions and two palm oil concessions cancelled in important wildlife area	HAKA FKL		X	X
	2.1.6	New Ecosystem Restoration Concession of 10,000 ha secured in East Leuser	HAKA FKL, OIC		X	X
2.2. Selected flagship species protected in habitat strongholds	2.2.1	7500 ha of forested land secured for establishment and support of a Sumatran rhino breeding centre	FKL WCS		X	X
	2.2.2	300 ha elephant corridor in East Leuser lowland forest purchased and restored	FKL		X	X
	2.2.3	2 Wildlife Protection Teams, 2 Conservation Response Units established for Eastern Leuser	FKL OIC		X	X
	2.2.4	300 ha of critical megafauna corridor restored connecting the districts of Aceh Timur, Aceh Tamiang and Langkat	FKL		X	X
2.3. Community stewardship cultivated	2.3.1.	Capacity developed for a community-managed ecotourism enterprise in Sei Lapan	OIC		X	X

Outcome	Output	Output Description	Responsible (bold text) and Supporting Organizations	Time Frame		
				2019	2020	2021
for nature and protected areas through support of local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods and job creation	2.3.2.	Forest restoration by women’s restoration group (OIC) and communities around Leuser (HAKA and P2LH)	HAKA		X	X
	2.3.3.	Replication of community forestry schemes for two communities in Gayo Lues	OIC		X	X
	2.3.4	Capacity developed for sustainable patchouli farming for six communities in Gayo Lues	OIC		X	X
	2.3.5	Forest restoration through supporting two village conservation programmes in Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Timur	FKL		X	X
	2.3.6	Sustainable livelihoods supported in key areas through 5 community groups for sustainable honey harvesting, 20 groups for organic farming, 5 groups for developing new bee farms	FKL		X	X
	2.3.7	Piloting and capacity developed for two women’s ranger teams on the boundary of Leuser Ecosystem	FKL HAKA		X	X
	2.3.8	Capacity developed and support provided for two community ranger teams in Gayo Lues	FKL HAKA		X	X
	2.3.9	Capacity developed for community-driven environmental lawsuits	HAKA P2LH		X	X
	2.3.10	Citizen Journalism initiatives supported for communities around Leuser (HAKA and P2LH)	HAKA P2LH		X	X
	2.3.11	Establishment and women-led management of Hutan Desa (Village Forest) covering 2500 ha in two villages pioneered	HAKA		X	X
	2.3.12	Sustainable model developed and implemented for the management of 242 ha of regenerating primary lowland rainforest at Aras Napal, including community agroforestry, ecotourism and ecological field training courses	OIC YEL		X	X
2.4: Innovative sustainable financing mechanisms	2.4.1.	Feasibility study carried out on a range of sustainable financing mechanisms including conservation impact and blended models	HAKA PanEco, FKL, OIC, WCS		X	

Outcome	Output	Output Description	Responsible (bold text) and Supporting Organizations	Time Frame		
				2019	2020	2021
established to secure conservation-oriented land and seascapes management systems in wildlife corridors and strongholds of target species	2.4.2	Comparative knowledge of existing Sustainable Conservation models will be gathered and presented to local actors (fact finding missions and partnership building with impact investors)	HAKA PanEco, FKL, OIC, WCS		X	X
	2.4.3	Two business plans will be fully drawn up including costed models mapping out the potential proceeds that could be generated for wildlife conservation in Leuser ecosystem	HAKA PanEco, FKL, OIC, WCS		X	X
2.5: New technologies and systems demonstrated for human-wildlife conflict management, anti-poaching and anti-trafficking	2.5.1.	One wildlife crime problem solving workshop	WCS		X	
	2.5.2.	One integrated site-based law enforcement system developed and trialled	WCS		X	X
	2.5.3.	24 months of intelligence-based patrolling by five ranger teams, supported by WCU data (WCS - 3 patrol teams, OIC - 2 patrol teams)	WCS		X	X
	2.5.4	Wildlife crime cases brought by law enforcement agencies and prosecutors supported by enhanced intelligence and technical assistance (WCS, FKL and OIC)	WCS PanEco-FKL, OIC		X	X
	2.5.5	Two wildlife crime investigation units operational to investigate and process wildlife traffickers	OIC		X	X
	2.5.6	Four mobile units monitor illegal forest activities inside East LE in Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Timur and Gayo Lues	PanEco FKL		X	X
	2.5.7	Regular joint law enforcement operations by local police, government officers and FKL carried out in East Leuser (FKL)	PanEco FKL		X	X
	2.5.8	One Human - Orangutan Conflict Response Unit (HOCRU) team operational covering east Leuser	OIC		X	X
2.6: Campaigns developed and implemented aiming to deepen global affinity for nature and understanding of	2.6.1.	Advocacy goals identified and communicated and capacity for conservation outreach increased	HAKA PanEco, FKL, OIC, WCS, UN Envnt		X	
	2.6.2	Social and behavioural change campaign implemented to tackle specific major threats to Leuser Ecosystem and key species	HAKA PanEco, FKL, OIC, WCS		X	X

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Outcome	Output	Output Description	Responsible (bold text) and Supporting Organizations	Time Frame		
				2019	2020	2021
wildlife’s vital contributions to human health, livelihoods, jobs, and societal progress.	2.6.3	Communications campaign to increase awareness, shift attitudes and inspire social mobilization nationally across Indonesia and internationally towards improved protection of key wild species and habitats in Leuser Ecosystem, and increased political will through an engaged public	UN Environment HAKA, WCS, PanEco, FKL, OIC		X	X

VIII. Budget (Annex 1)

Please refer to **Annex 1 “Project Budget”** for:

- Summary of Budget
- Budget by Work plan
- Budget by UNDG Category
- Budget by Outcome and Activity

IX. Programme Results Matrix (Annex 2)

Please refer to **Annex 3 “Programme Results Matrix”**, which outlines relevant outcomes, outputs and indicators for each country project.

X. Risk Management (Annex 3 and 4)

Please refer to **Annex 3 “Social and Environmental Risk Management”** and **Annex 4 “Programme Risk Management Matrix”**.

XI. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted based on the achievement of activities (output based evaluation) carried out every quarter. Semi-annual, annual and terminal reports will be prepared for The Lions Share by each organization according to the required templates and compiled for submission. The field teams are led by Indonesian managers that have years of experience, been extensively trained in data collection methods and have conducted many surveys. The team leaders will return to Medan on regular basis to discuss progress and be in phone contact while in the field to discuss any difficulties. After each survey the results will be entered in an overall database system. This reporting will allow us to determine whether the project is on track with regards to its workplan.

The following describes the role of each organization and how it aims to collect baseline data for the Results Matrix indicators. **Please refer to Annex 5 for the Table of Monitoring Methods** which specifies the data sources, means of verification, responsible organizations and methods to be used for each indicator.

FKL will be responsible for establishing a Sumatran elephant and orangutan corridor in the northern and southern part of East Leuser, changing an inactive timber concession into an ecosystem restoration concession, and conducting forest restoration in an illegal oil palm plantation in Aceh Tamiang. FKL will deploy Wildlife Protection Teams and activate a Conservation Response Unit to prevent further habitat destruction in Leuser and to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, as well as on the ground monitoring and facilitating law enforcement. Furthermore, FKL will further develop sustainable economy options for local communities such as beekeeping and organic farm programmes. The programme will mostly be conducted in the field-level; while lobbying, meeting and coordination will be at the district, provincial and national levels.

HAKA will be responsible for designing, developing and testing the viability of deploying all-female ranger teams, starting with one group in Bener Meriah with the possibility of expanding to other regions in Leuser. HAKA will be collecting baseline data on existing forest cover, wildlife distribution and land conflict in the area. Satellite monitoring and aerial photographs will be collected regularly to observe changes in forest cover, wildlife distribution will be monitored using camera traps. Reduction of land conflict will be measured through the number of cases being reported to local authorities. HAKA will be working with FKL to secure an ecosystem restoration concession, mainly through advocacy. HAKA will also be providing access to local communities to start environmental lawsuits and case reports, as well as training to publicise findings through journalistic avenues.

OIC will be responsible for conducting a habitat restoration program in the eastern part of Leuser ecosystem through a community conservation partnership scheme. Tree survival and growth will be measured regularly to evaluate restoration progress. Aerial pictures of the restoration site will be taken using a drone to see the forest cover change at the site. In addition, wildlife species returning to the restored area will be monitored using camera traps. Meanwhile, for human-orangutan conflict mitigation, the number of conflict reports received and responded to as well as the number of orangutans rescued will be recorded. Furthermore, orangutans in isolated populations will be monitored regularly to check on the safety and sustainability of the population and whenever rescue action should be taken.

PanEco-YEL will be responsible for monitoring deforestation across the entire Leuser Ecosystem and investigating and recording drivers of forest loss. This will start by analysing the primary forest losses within the Leuser Ecosystem, using several datasets. Each dataset utilizes a complimentary grid that maintains a 30 x 30 m resolution at the Equator. Each of these datasets will then be cropped using the official boundary of the Leuser Ecosystem (MoFP, 2001; MoF, 2002) and subtract canopy cover loss from the primary forest layer. This is done on a yearly basis, which provides a standardized means for calculating the total area of primary forest loss for a given year and identifying primary forest loss grid cells. The primary forest loss grid cells for our target year are then extracted and 1,000 primary forest loss points randomly selected. 1,000 points has been chosen as this is an achievable number of survey points for two small survey teams during a single year (i.e., roughly 20 survey points are possible within a week). Additionally, randomization is absolutely critical to this study, as it allows any potential subjective biases to be removed regarding the drivers of primary forest loss within the Leuser Ecosystem. For 2018, 96,622 primary forest loss grid cells have been documented, and as such, the randomly generated sample of 1,000 primary forest loss points represents roughly 1.0% of all primary forest loss points for 2018.

Utilizing small roving investigation teams, investigators will document all aspects of forest degradation / loss (e.g., forest condition prior to degradation / loss, ultimate cause of forest degradation / loss, human actors, etc.) at each primary forest loss waypoint, in addition to collecting detailed drone imagery for selected degradation / loss waypoints. A database for each of the primary forest loss waypoints will be created and continued for subsequent years as necessary. The results from these investigations will be analysed and written up, with a focus on describing the drivers of forest degradation / loss and their correlates. Primary outcomes will be detailed maps and reports of forest degradation / loss, and these will be presented to relevant stakeholders as required. Where illegal primary forest loss has been documented, teams will work with local counterparts in order to proceed with legal actions.

WCS will be responsible for monitoring wildlife crime – primarily poaching and trafficking. To measure the level of effort on conservation interventions, ranger patrol software SMART⁶ will be used to manage and analyze patrol data (such as patrol days, kilometres walked, and area covered). We will introduce 'SMART

⁶ Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool: <https://smartconservationtools.org/>

Profiles' to the SMART system, as part of the integrated protection model, to record and track poachers, traffickers and other actors. We expect that this entire system will be operated by the GLNP Data Operators by the project end. Counter wildlife trafficking efforts will be managed by the Wildlife Crimes Unit with data stored in its i2 database and the data entry measured to track progress, along with the Targeted Intelligence Products (TIPs) developed.

To monitor changes in threats, we will firstly measure poaching in the project area against a set of indicators, e.g. the number of snares removed and number of poachers apprehended per 100 kilometres patrolled. Progress will be then measured against baseline figures. Secondly, effort of the Wildlife Crimes Unit will be measured with indicators such as number of wildlife criminals discovered, number of man-hours spent per investigation, number of sting operations, percentage of successful sting operations, number of arrests, number of successful prosecutions, and severity of penalties (e.g. fines and prison sentences).

XII. Intersectional Approach

While the main focus of this project is the conservation of terrestrial biodiversity, especially the charismatic megafauna of the Leuser Ecosystem (Goal 15 - Life on Land), and it will contribute directly towards the conservation of its freshwater biodiversity in forest streams, water bodies and swamp forests (Goal 14 - Life under Water), it will also provide significant contributions towards other SDGs as follows:

- **Goal 1: No Poverty** – by supporting rural communities to develop sustainable livelihoods and community-based organizations to run community enterprises
- **Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** - by protecting vital watersheds that serve millions of people
- **Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**- by supporting sustainable livelihood development among rural communities and employment opportunities on project activities such as patrolling, forest restoration, monitoring of biodiversity, etc.
- **Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities**- by mainstreaming gender equity into project activities and proactively empowering women through support for community development, sustainable livelihoods and two all-female ranger teams. Partners will actively advocate for women's and girl's rights, provide equal opportunities for meaningful participation, and support government partners to achieve the same standards. The project will identify opportunities for positive development outcomes for women by supporting women's representatives to be active participants and priority beneficiaries and by raising awareness and understanding of issues relating to the rights of Indigenous or *adat* groups with government partners in particular. The project will also incorporate a sensitively designed component for government, with a focus on raising awareness on women and conservation.
- **Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production** – by supporting sustainable agriculture and forest resource management in the Leuser area, including securing high conservation value forest patches within oil palm concessions, sustainable patchouli farming for six communities, community groups for bee-keeping, honey harvesting and organic agriculture, etc.
- **Goal 13: Climate Action**—forest carbon stocks secured by enhancing conservation of 1,228,488 ha of tropical rainforest in eastern Leuser, and directly protecting more than 30,000 ha through community management, cancellation of logging and oil palm concessions, establishing an ecosystem restoration concession, restoring degraded forest and reducing encroachment.

XIII. Communication and Visibility

HAKA has a dedicated Social Media Officer who is responsible for handling external communications for The Lion's Share and other programmes by posting on the organization's website and three social media platforms. HAKA regularly distributes press releases to Indonesian and international media and collaborates with partners on petitions, press conferences, reports and other communications. Every six months HAKA holds a joint press conference **with FKL** to give public updates on deforestation trends and forest and wildlife crime in the Leuser Ecosystem. HAKA, FKL and the Leuser Ecosystem are showcased in a [Google Earth Voyager](#) feature. **FKL** uses two social media platforms - Facebook and Instagram - to give regular updates to our supporters and will be used to publicise The Lion's Share - Leuser Programme. The organizations regularly host field visits into Leuser by local, national and international media to publicise key issues and their work.

OIC's work is regularly published on their website and social media platform (Facebook and Instagram) managed by a Communication Officer. OIC also often works with journalists from local, national and international media organizations to highlight and showcase their project impacts on the ground. OIC will also conduct a press conference related to current conservation issues and project impacts.

PanEco-YEL

PanEco will regularly publicise The Lion's Share - Leuser Programme through a number of media channels, these include;

- Regular social media posts on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram
- PanEco's monthly/quarterly newsletter
- Press releases to Indonesian media

WCS

WCS has an in-country Senior Communications Officer who will regularly publicise The Lion's Share - Leuser Programme through the Indonesia Program website (<https://indonesia.wcs.org/>) and on social media, including twitter (https://twitter.com/wcs_id), Instagram (https://www.instagram.com/wcs_id/), and Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/wcsindonesia/>). WCS will work with their New York head office to promote the project through the WCS Global Newsroom (<https://newsroom.wcs.org/>).

Please also refer to **Annex 6 "Communications and Visibility Plan"**.

Annex 1: Country Programme Budget

- See attached excel document for:
 - Table A – Project Outcomes and Outputs
 - Table B – Budget by UNDG Category
 - Table C – Budget by output and activity

Annex 2: PROGRAMME RESULTS MATRIX

Indicators (up to 3)	Baseline	End of project target	Data source	Means of verification	Responsible Organization	Indicative budget for monitoring activities (and details about activity category: staff, contractual services, travel, etc.)
OUTCOME 2.1: Land and seascapes protected and restored/rehabilitated leading to improved ecosystem health and species recovery, especially through the expansion and effective management of terrestrial and marine protected areas						
<i>2.1.1: Drivers and hotspots of deforestation within East Leuser are systematically identified, monitored and analysed to inform conservation responses</i>	No system that combines remote sensing, ground investigation and analytical spatial database currently exists for this area	Threats to the Leuser Ecosystem are monitored, detailed and ranked, information shared with stakeholders and utilised for conservation action	Satellite imagery, drone imagery, field data	Project technical reports	PanEco/YEL	Included in budget for output 2.1.1
<i>2.1.2: Area of rainforest secured through intervention in concession areas in East Leuser</i>	FKL: No existing schemes in these specific sites exist although there has been extensive success in restoration and closing oil palm plantations in other areas.	At least 15,000 ha of rainforest secured through: a) Securing 5,000 ha from remaining forest inside concessions; b) Establishing 10,000 ha as Ecosystem Restoration Concession; c) Cancellation of 3 timber and 2 oil palm concessions	Government agreements and notifications	Project technical reports; government notifications re concerned concession areas	HAKA, FKL, OIC	Included in budget for outputs 2.2.4, 2.4.1 & 2.2.5
<i>2.1.3: Number of hectares of rainforest restored in East Leuser to improve forest habitat integrity and connectivity</i>	2,800 ha already restored along the Pining-Lokop road;	At least 3,600 ha restored: a) 500 ha in Sekoci/Sei Lengan	Planting statistics, tree growth monitoring data, drone	Project technical reports, drone documentation (photos and	OIC, FKL & YEL	Included in budget for outputs 2.1.2 & 2.1.4

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Indicators (up to 3)	Baseline	End of project target	Data source	Means of verification	Responsible Organization	Indicative budget for monitoring activities (and details about activity category: staff, contractual services, travel, etc.)
		Resorts ⁷ of Gunung Leuser NP restored through community conservation partnership; b) 3,100 ha along the Pining-Lokop road	imagery, satellite imagery	video)		
<p>List of Outputs</p> <p>2.1.1: Enhanced local capacity for systematically defining, mapping and analyzing drivers of forest loss (YEL with support from FKL and OIC)</p> <p>2.1.2: Demonstrated role model of reforestation by encroachers of 500 ha of degraded land in Gunung Leuser National Park and surrounding area (OIC)</p> <p>2.1.3 : Reforestation along the Pining-Lokop Road to maintain connectivity within eastern forest block of the Leuser Ecosystem (FKL)</p> <p>2.1.4 : Secured 5,000 ha remaining forest inside palm oil concessions in Aceh Timur and Aceh Tamiang for wildlife conservation (HAKA, FKL)</p> <p>2.1.5 : Three timber concessions and two palm oil concessions cancelled in important wildlife area (HAKA, FKL)</p> <p>2.1.6 : New Ecosystem Restoration Concession of 10,000 ha secured in East Leuser (HAKA, FKL, OIC)</p>						
<p>OUTCOME 2.2: Selected flagship species protected in habitat strongholds (e.g. through land purchased as concessions, sustainably managed for specific conservation priorities)</p>						
2.2.1: <i>Sumatran rhino conservation is supported by a breeding centre in East Leuser</i>	Sumatran Rhino breeding centre in East Leuser surveyed, land yet to be secured.	Rhino breeding centre approved and signed by local and central governments and 7,500 ha of land secured by protection teams ⁸	Letter of approval; land purchased; trees planted; hectares restored.	Gov. decree; MoU; letter.	FKL	Included in budget for output 2.2.1
2.2.2: <i>Evidence of use of restored megafauna corridor (in Aceh Timur, Aceh Tamiang and Langkat) by orangutan, elephant and tigers</i>	Absence of orangutan, elephant and tigers	Presence of orangutan, elephant and tigers	Encounter data. Camera trap data.	Project reports; camera trap photos	FKL	Included in budget for output 2.1.3
<p>List of Outputs :</p> <p>2.2.1: 7500 ha of forested land secured for establishment and support of a Sumatran rhino breeding centre (FKL, WCS)</p>						

⁷ A resort is a protected area management unit here

⁸ The rhino centre would only be fully operational after at least 3 years

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Indicators (up to 3)	Baseline	End of project target	Data source	Means of verification	Responsible Organization	Indicative budget for monitoring activities (and details about activity category: staff, contractual services, travel, etc.)
2.2.2: 300 ha elephant corridor in East Leuser lowland forest purchased and restored (FKL)						
2.2.3: Two new Wildlife Protection Teams and two new Conservation Response Units established for East Leuser (FKL)						
2.2.4 : 300 ha of critical megafauna corridor restored connecting the districts of Aceh Timur, Aceh Tamiang, and Langkat (FKL and OIC)						
OUTCOME 2.3: Community stewardship cultivated for nature and protected areas through support of local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods and job creation (e.g. through transformative wildlife-based or wildlife-compatible livelihoods)						
<i>2.3.1. Number of communities and direct beneficiaries supported for wildlife-compatible sustainable livelihoods (gender disaggregated)</i>	0	58 Communities; - 4,342 direct Beneficiaries (34.44% female) - See supporting table below for details	Records on No. of participants in project activities	Project reports	HAKA, OIC, FKL, YEL	Included in the budget for all Outputs in Outcome 2.3
<i>2.3.2. Number of individuals putting new sustainable livelihood learning into practice (% women)</i>	0	600 - organic farming (30%); 50 – honey harvesting (0%); 50 – bee-keeping (0%); 1 – community ecotourism enterprise (20%); 60 - sustainable patchouli farming (0%); 50 – eco-polybag production (100%) 300 – farmer training at centre (10%)	Follow up surveys on participants in sustainable livelihood interventions	Project reports	HAKA, OIC, FKL, YEL	Included in the budget for Outputs 2.3.1, 2.3.4, 2.3.6, 2.3.12 and 2.3.13
<i>2.3.3. Area of forest under community management with conservation objectives</i>	0	a) Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) approves the establishment of 2,500 ha of Village Forest in two villages	Official govt documents; project reports on community activities	a) Official Government Decree no.; b) Govt permits for community	HAKA, OIC, FKL	Included in budget for output 2.2.6

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Indicators (up to 3)	Baseline	End of project target	Data source	Means of verification	Responsible Organization	Indicative budget for monitoring activities (and details about activity category: staff, contractual services, travel, etc.)
		b) 2 community forestry groups established and obtain permits to manage 1000 ha of protected forest in Gayo Lues; c) two village conservation programmes in Tenggulun(Aceh Tamiang) - 5 communities and potentially 10,000 ha; and Bunin (Aceh Timur) - 2 communities and potentially 30,000 ha		forestry groups; c) Agreements with communities for village conservation programmes; project reports		

List of Outputs:

- 2.3.1: Capacity developed for a community-managed ecotourism enterprise in Sei Lapan (OIC)
- 2.3.2: Forest restoration by women’s restoration group (OIC) and communities around Leuser (HAKA and P2LH)
- 2.3.3: Replication of community forestry schemes for two communities in Gayo Lues (OIC)
- 2.3.4: Capacity developed for sustainable patchouli farming for six communities in Gayo Lues (OIC)
- 2.3.5: Forest restoration through supporting two village conservation programmes in Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Timur (FKL)
- 2.3.6: Sustainable livelihoods supported in key areas through 5 community groups for sustainable honey harvesting, 20 groups for organic farming, 5 groups for developing new bee farms (FKL)
- 2.3.7: Piloting and capacity developed for two women’s ranger teams on the boundary of Leuser Ecosystem (HAKA & FKL)
- 2.3.8: Capacity developed and support provided for two community ranger teams in Gayo Lues (HAKA & FKL)
- 2.3.9: Capacity developed for community-driven environmental lawsuits (HAKA and P2LH)
- 2.3.10: Citizen Journalism initiatives supported for communities around Leuser (HAKA and P2LH)
- 2.3.11 : Establishment and women-led management of *Hutan Desa* (Village Forest) covering 2500 ha in two villages pioneered (HAKA)
- 2.3.12 : Sustainable model developed and implemented for the management of 242 ha of regenerating primary lowland rainforest at Aras Napal, including community agroforestry, ecotourism and ecological field training courses (YEL and OIC)

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Indicators (up to 3)	Baseline	End of project target	Data source	Means of verification	Responsible Organization	Indicative budget for monitoring activities (and details about activity category: staff, contractual services, travel, etc.)
2.3.13 : Education and Environmental Training Centre established in Bukit Mas (OIC)						
OUTCOME 2.4: Innovative sustainable financing mechanisms established to secure conservation-oriented land and seascapes management systems in wildlife corridors and strongholds of target species						
2.4.1. <i>Number of innovative local sustainable financing solutions identified</i>	0	3 sustainable financing solutions identified for incorporation into plans	Technical studies; consultation meetings	Project reports	HAKA	Included in the budget of 2.4.1
2.4.2. <i>Number of innovative partnerships established</i>	0	2 innovative partnerships established	Communication s and activities involving partners	Project reports; partnership agreements	HAKA	Included in the budget of 2.4.2
2.4.3. <i>Number of regional and national sustainable financing mechanisms established</i>	0	2 regional and national sustainable financing mechanisms established	Business and financing plans;	Project reports; agreements for financial mechanisms	HAKA	Included in the budget of 2.4.3
List of Outputs :						
2.4.1 Feasibility study carried out on a range of sustainable financing mechanisms including conservation impact and blended models (HAKA)						
2.4.2 Comparative knowledge of existing Sustainable Conservation models gathered and presented to local actors (fact finding missions and partnership building with impact investors)(HAKA)						
2.4.3 Two business plans fully drawn up including costed models mapping out the potential proceeds that could be generated for wildlife conservation in Leuser Ecosystem (HAKA)						
OUTCOME 2.5: New technologies and systems demonstrated for human-wildlife conflict management, anti-poaching and anti-trafficking						
2.5.1. <i>Enhanced wildlife crime strategy being implemented across the project landscape by a multi-agency partnership</i>	0 partners implementing the strategy	At least 5 government and civil society partners are implementing the strategy	Wildlife crime strategy document, WCU IWT database + SMART database	Wildlife crime workshop proceedings, IWT database, SMART database, court proceedings	WCS	Included in the budget for Output 2.5.1-2.5.4

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Indicators (up to 3)	Baseline	End of project target	Data source	Means of verification	Responsible Organization	Indicative budget for monitoring activities (and details about activity category: staff, contractual services, travel, etc.)
2.5.2. 20% reduction in poaching incidents	6.3 snare traps encountered per 100 km patrolled	20% less than baseline rate	Patrol field data, analysis products	SMART database, SMART debriefing and strategic planning meetings	WCS	Included in the budget for Output 2.5.3
2.5.3. Increased number of wildlife trafficking cases leading to prosecution	5 prosecutions per year	Annual increase over baseline of at least 10 wildlife traffickers prosecuted	No of wildlife traffickers arrested and prosecuted	Law enforcement operation reports on case handling	WCS, FKL, OIC	Included In budget of output 2.5.4
2.5.4. Number of Human-orangutan conflict (HOC) incidences in Eastern Leuser mitigated using best-practice techniques	12 cases from 2013 –August 2019:- 2 cases were rescue and translocation cases, 10 were confiscation cases	20 cases of HOC incidents are mitigated per year (40 over project lifetime)	No. HOC responses; no. of translocated and confiscated orangutans; no. of community members joining conflict mitigation trainings	Conflict response reports	OIC	Included in budget for output 2.5.8

List of Outputs:

- 2.5.1: One Wildlife crime problem-solving workshop convened (WCS)
- 2.5.2: One Integrated site-based law enforcement system developed and trialled (WCS)
- 2.5.3: 24 months of intelligence-based patrolling conducted by five ranger teams, supported by WCU data (WCS - 3 patrol teams, OIC - 2 patrol teams)
- 2.5.4: Wildlife crime cases brought by law enforcement agencies and prosecutors supported by enhanced intelligence and technical assistance (WCS, FKL and OIC)
- 2.5.5: Two wildlife crime investigation units operational to investigate and process wildlife traffickers (OIC)
- 2.5.6: Four mobile units monitor illegal forest activities inside East LE in Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Timur and Gayo Lues (FKL)
- 2.5.7: Regular joint law enforcement operations by local police, government officers and FKL carried out in East Leuser (FKL)
- 2.5.8: One Human - Orangutan Conflict Response Unit (HOCRU) team operational covering east Leuser (OIC)

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Indicators (up to 3)	Baseline	End of project target	Data source	Means of verification	Responsible Organization	Indicative budget for monitoring activities (and details about activity category: staff, contractual services, travel, etc.)
OUTCOME 2.6: Campaigns developed and implemented aiming to deepen global affinity for nature and understanding of wildlife’s vital contributions to human health, livelihoods, jobs, and societal progress						
2.6.1: <i>Communications Programme on the socio-economic and environmental values of the Leuser Ecosystem completed and agreed with key stakeholders</i>	A number of NGOs are conducting awareness activities but these are not systematic across the region	Communications Programme Plan completed and agreed among key stakeholders for implementation during the next phase of TLS programme	Communication s programme market research; technical studies	Project reports	Local Partner of Wild for Life	See Output 2.6.1
2.6.2: <i>Shifts in the behaviour of targeted stakeholder groups towards more sustainable use of wildlife and forest resources</i>	To be determined in Year 1 for each target group	To be determined in Year 1 for each target group	Project market research studies	Project reports	HAKA / BIT	See Output 2.6.2
<p>List of Outputs :</p> <p>2.6.1: Advocacy goals identified and communicated and capacity for conservation outreach increased (HAKA, WCS, PanEco, FKL, OIC, YEL, BIT, UN Environment)</p> <p>2.6.2: Social and behavioural change campaign implemented to tackle specific major threats to Leuser Ecosystem and key species (BIT, HAKA, WCS, PanEco, FKL, OIC, YEL)</p> <p>2.6.3: Communications campaign to increase awareness, shift attitudes and inspire social mobilization nationally across Indonesia and internationally towards improved protection of key wild species and habitats in Leuser Ecosystem, and increased political will through an engaged public (UN Environment, HAKA, WCS, PanEco, FKL, OIC, YEL)</p>						

Supporting Data Table for Indicator 2.3.1: Number of communities and direct beneficiaries supported for wildlife-compatible sustainable livelihoods (gender disaggregated)

Organization	Output No.	Activity	No. Communities/Groups	No. Beneficiaries	% Women	Notes
OIC	2.3.1	One community managed ecotourism enterprise in Sei Lapan resort of GLNP operational	1	20	20	Community
OIC	2.3.2	Womens forest restoration group producing eco-polybags	1	50	100	Will restore 50 ha forest
OIC	2.3.4	Training in sustainable patchouli farming	6	60	0	60 farmers in 6 Villages
FKL	2.3.5	Aceh Tamiang Forest Restoration	5	1176	20	Communities, 280 families @ 4.2 members*
FKL	2.3.5	Aceh Timur Forest Restoration	2	126	50	Communities, 30 families @ 4.2 members*
FKL	2.3.6	Honey harvesting program	5	50	0	Villages
FKL	2.3.6	Organic farming	20	600	30	Groups
FKL	2.3.6	New bee farm program	5	50	0	Villages
FKL	2.3.7	Womens Ranger team (2 teams of 5)	1	10	100	1 village, plus 23 women & 17 men indirectly engaged
HAKA	2.3.11	Hutan Desa	2	1800	50.5	2 Villages and 2500 ha forest
YEL & OIC	2.3.12	Sustainable model for 242 ha of regenerating forest at Aras Napal, incl agroforestry, ecotourism and training	10	100	10	
OIC	2.3.13	Trainings provided by Education and Environmental Training Centre.	N/A	300	10	300 farmers come to training centre
TOTALS			58	4342	34.33	

*Average number of household members for Aceh in 2015

Source: <https://www.neliti.com/publications/51233/average-household-size-by-province-2000-2015>

Annex 3: Social and Environmental Risk Management

PART 1 – SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRE-SCREENING CHECKLIST

CHECKLIST POTENTIAL SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No

⁹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

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Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹⁰ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as	No

¹⁰In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

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maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	
3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6 Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	Yes
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
4.1 Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2 Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹¹	No

¹¹ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or

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5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

PART 2 – IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

Please fill in this section with preliminary analysis and suggestions for risk mitigation measures, referring to the items in the above checklist which are applicable to this Transformative Partnership. This document will be further updated and consolidated when a full project plan is developed.

For additional guidance on Questions 1 to 6, please refer to UNDP's [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure \(SESP\)](#).

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

In accordance with *UNDP SES Principle 1: Human Rights*, all project partners commit to upholding the principles of accountability and the rule of law, participation and inclusion, and equality and non-discrimination, noting that prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. In accordance with the SES, all project partners also ensure the meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Programmes and Projects.

In implementing the project, partners will mainstream the human-rights based approach in the following ways:

- Each institution will adhere to its own internal approach to complying with international human rights standards, with regard to avoiding negative impacts in delivery of the project mission. As an example, WCS has an organization-wide Code of Conduct to ensure compliance with human rights standards, establish grievance mechanisms and investigation of reported incidents, designate lead staff to develop and deliver safeguards and the protection of human subjects. These include organizational policies pertaining to *human displacement and modification of resource access*. This is supported further by global training standard for social safeguards compliance, which is implemented across all country programs.
- The project will create a community reference group, in which the human-rights approach will be explained to community leaders, and from which community leaders will be able to advise partners on project design and delivery, and on appropriate opportunities for communities to participate directly.
- The project will employ standard protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) when working with government enforcement staff (such as Forest Rangers), to ensure that project law enforcement efforts are respectful of human rights. Furthermore, respect of human rights is a key issue of the DG of KSDAE/MoEF. This has been explicitly included as one of the DG's instructions to all national park authorities through "Ten new ways of conserving Protected Areas and Biodiversity". In this instruction, the new ways state the requirement of respecting human rights during the daily duties of National Park/MoEF staff. This includes recognising local and indigenous communities as key conservation actors/partners and respecting the importance of cultural and customary values in natural resource management. On many occasions, including meetings, trainings and workshops, these values have been communicated to park rangers and other KSDAE staff working in the park and this sets a guiding principle for the ranger patrolling activities planned for the Lion's Share project.

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

Project partners acknowledge that natural resource management programmes may affect women and men differently due to their different rights, roles and responsibilities. If not implemented in a socially sensitive manner, forest conservation projects may risk reinforcing the societal and institutional structures that are already marginalizing women. Indonesia, like many other countries, is prone to these gendered risks based on a historically entrenched, male-dominated

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forestry sector coupled with growing commercial pressures on forest land, embedded social and cultural norms and religious interpretations that may exacerbate gender inequalities in rural communities. Indonesia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination against women (CEDAW) in 1984. A presidential decree in 2000 obliges all government bodies to mainstream gender in their policies, programmes and budgets to eliminate gender discrimination.

There is therefore a clear legal obligation for project partners to conduct gender sensitive interventions within the project framework. Project partners also understand the direct benefits to be derived by incorporating the perspectives and energy of this important group of stakeholders within the project.

Already, the project team has identified project risks to the following groups:

- **Users of non-timber forest products (NTFPs):** Women may be disproportionately affected by restricted access to NTFP, such as to rattan. Livelihood and way of life may be impacted by restricted access to NTFPs, although partners have deemed the potential impact low as access to many NTFP resources is already limited by overharvesting.
- **Fuelwood collection:** It primarily women who carry out this activity, and in early consultations some have expressed concern about a potential increase in tiger numbers reducing safety of those collecting fuel wood in the forest.

In accordance with *UNDP-SES Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*, the project is designed in such a way that it will promote gender equality and empowers women. Partners will actively advocate for women's and girl's rights, provide equal opportunities for meaningful participation, and support government partners to achieve the same standards. The project will identify opportunities for positive development outcomes for women by supporting women's representatives to be active participants and priority beneficiaries and by raising awareness and understanding of issues relating to the rights of Indigenous or *adat* groups with government partners in particular.

The project will incorporate a sensitively designed component for government, with a focus on raising awareness on women and conservation. This could start with a planned but informal discussion with government partners about the challenges and opportunities of incorporating women within national park conservation, including issues relating to national park staffing etc.

All project consultations will document how we capture both men's and women's views (if necessary through separate forums or engagements) and reflect men's and women's different concerns and priorities about impacts, mitigation mechanisms, and benefits, as agreed appropriate by project partners.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

All of the proposed activities are intended to mainstream environmental sustainability.

In accordance with *UNDP-SES Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management*, the project will help to ensure the sustainable management, protection, conservation and rehabilitation of natural habitats, and associated biodiversity of the Leuser Landscape, by strengthening management of the Gunung Leuser National Park. The Leuser Landscape is one of Southeast Asia's last great forest complexes, with globally significant remnant populations of tiger, elephant, orangutan and rhinoceros. Our work to safeguard habitats, and those populations of critically endangered species is therefore of global importance.

The proposed project will also bring a strong focus to the ongoing delivery of essential ecosystem services provided by the Leuser watershed forests, including water supply, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and storage and the supply of nutrients to coastal ecosystems. The value of these ecosystem services has been valued at more than US\$20billion, and project partners and communities understand the role of these services in poverty reduction and addressing inequality. Within forest and buffer zone communities, the project will support communities to develop new and innovative livelihood strategies that are

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compatible with nature conservation, and where possible, consistent with a low-carbon and climate-resilient development approach.

At all times, the project partners will employ the precautionary principle in its decision-making, in order to avoid adverse impacts on the environment. The application of relevant environmental standards will further help avoid adverse impacts, and/or help minimise impacts where they are unavoidable.

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks Identified? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Annex 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i> <i>If no risks have been identified in Annex 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>See Annex 3 for descriptions of ratings.</i> <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5) <i>See Annex 3, Table 1 and 2</i>	Significance (Low, Moderate, High) <i>See Annex 3 Table 3</i>	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment is required, note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 1: The project could potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services (such as resources collected from the forest), in particular to marginalized individuals or groups (Principle 1 Human Rights, question 3)	I = 3 P = 2	moderate	Where ranger patrols are actively supported, there potentially some risk that access to forest resources by some groups may be restricted. However, it is unlikely that the project will result in any sustained restrictions on access to legal resources, as the project intends to clarify and strengthen the legal rights of legitimate community members to those resources.	To ensure that the project does not impinge on community members’ legal rights to forest resources, we will hold community consultation where harvesting may be restricted in certain geographic areas (such as in critical habitat areas). In the unlikely event that rights are shown to be restricted, or may need to be restricted (either temporarily or permanently), the project partners will conduct negotiation and consensus-building based on FPIC principles. As described above, clear principles for DG of KSDAE/MoEF has sent instructions to all national park authorities through "Ten new ways of conserving Protected Areas and Biodiversity" that emphasize the importance of respecting human rights. This is being adhered to in the Leuser landscape.
Risk 2: Duty-bearers (such as government counterparts) may not have the capacity to	I = 2 P = 2	low	In the early stages of the project, there is a low risk that some members of forest ranger teams	N/A

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<p>meet their obligations in the project</p> <p>(Principle 1. Human Rights, question 5)</p>			<p>may not immediately have the capacity to meet all human rights obligations. This is considered a low risk because of the DG of KSDAE/MoEF's recent instruction. Nevertheless, the project incorporates a strong element of capacity building to ensure that this risk is managed and ameliorated in the long term.</p>	
<p>Risk 3: Rights-holders (including those living in or adjacent to project sites) may not have the capacity to claim their rights</p> <p>(Principle 1. Human Rights, question 6)</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>Negotiation and consensus based on FPIC principles will be undertaken in any case where <i>adat</i> rights are shown to be restricted.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Risk 4: Project activities may fall within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities</p> <p>(Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, question 2)</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 5</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>The project will be implemented in a formal protected area (and indeed, may focus on critical habitats), but is focused on enhancing management of the protected area for the purposes of nature conservation. As such, no negative impacts are anticipated.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Risk 5: The Project may involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation</p> <p>(Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, question 6)</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 5</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>Within village forests and buffer areas adjacent to the protected area, the project may facilitate income-generating activities. These may include agroforestry, harvest of NTFPs, and enhancing home gardens.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Risk 6: The Project may engage security personnel (including forest rangers) that may pose a potential risk to health and safety or communities or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 5</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>Some or all project partners will engage and support patrol staff of the Gunung Leuser National Park, under the administration of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). It is anticipated</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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<p>(Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, question 9)</p>			<p>that through our engagement, ranger-related risks to law-abiding communities will be reduced. Following SOPs, protocols, SMART increases accountability Forest Rangers and Community Rangers</p>	
<p>Risk 7: The project may affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights, or customary rights to land and/or resources</p> <p>(Standard 5 Displacement and resettlement, question 4)</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>moderate</p>	<p>Species protected may be boosted by the purchase of land known to be habitat strongholds (and sustainably managed for specific conservation priorities)</p>	<p>Project partners will hold community consultations where land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources may be restricted in certain geographic areas.</p> <p>Project partners will conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to ascertain/confirm tenure and rights arrangements at project sites where there is potential for arrangements to be affected.</p> <p>Any negotiation and consensus will be based on FPIC principles, where tenure and/or rights may be impacted by the project. A precedent has been set through OIC purchasing land in the project landscape.</p>
<p>Risk 8: That the project takes place on lands that may be claimed by indigenous peoples, and that the project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples</p> <p>(Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples, questions 1, 2, and 3)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>moderate</p>	<p>Project partners do not believe that project activities will occur on lands claimed by indigenous people. Partners are, however, aware that <i>Gayo</i> ethnic group is present in the districts of Aceh Tenggara and Aceh Tengah. Additional survey work will help project partners to confirm that project sites do not intersect with <i>Gayo</i> lands and/or resources; in the case that they may, this risk assessment will be updated accordingly.</p>	<p>Further socio-economic survey is required to confirm our belief that project activities will not take place on lands claimed by indigenous peoples. If further social assessments confirm intersection of project sites with <i>Gayo</i> or other upland ethnic groups, this risk assessment will be updated. In the event that a risk was confirmed during implementation, the risk assessment will be updated and any project negotiation and consensus would be based on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principles as required under UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. It is, however, unlikely that any project activities would have a detrimental impact on communities; conversely, the project aims to strengthen community rights to forest resources, and engage communities as partners in the protection of critical ecosystem services.</p>
<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p>				
<p>Select one (see Annex 3 – Table 4, or SESP for guidance)</p>			<p>Comments</p>	
<p><i>Low Risk</i></p>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<p><i>Moderate Risk</i></p>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Project overall risk is categorised as ‘moderate’ (based on ‘moderate’ risk rating for risks 1, 7 and 8 identified in this screening)</p>
<p><i>High Risk</i></p>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<p>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the Social Environmental Standards are relevant?</p>				

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Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	X	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

PART 3 – RATING THE IMPACT, PROBABILITY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RISK

Table 1: Rating the “Probability” of a Risk

Score	Rating
5	Expected
4	Highly Likely
3	Moderately Likely
2	Not Likely
1	Slight

Table 2: Rating the “Impact” of a Risk

Score	Rating	Social and environmental impacts
5	Critical	Significant adverse impacts on human populations and/or environment. Adverse impacts high in magnitude and/or spatial extent (e.g. large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts, cumulative impacts) and duration (e.g. long-term, permanent and/or irreversible); areas impacted include areas of high value and sensitivity (e.g. valuable ecosystems, critical habitats); adverse impacts to rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; involve significant displacement or resettlement; generates significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions; impacts may give rise to significant social conflict
4	Severe	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of medium to large magnitude, spatial extent and duration more limited than critical (e.g. predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). The potential risk impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially severe.
3	Moderate	Impacts of low magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures
2	Minor	Very limited impacts in terms of magnitude (e.g. small affected area, very low number of people affected) and duration (short), may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated
1	Negligible	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or environment

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Table 3: Determining the “Significance” of Risk

IMPACT	5					
	4					
	3					
	2					
	1					
		1	2	3	4	5
		PROBABILITY				
Green = Low; Yellow = Moderate; Red = High						

Table 4: Overall Social and Environmental Risk Categorization of the Project

Risk Categories	Description
Low	Projects that include activities with minimal or no risks of adverse social or environmental impacts.
Moderate	Projects that include activities with potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts, that are limited in scale, can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty, and can be addressed through application of standard best practice, mitigation measures and stakeholder engagement during Project implementation. Moderate Risk activities may include physical interventions (e.g. buildings, roads, protected areas, often referred to as “downstream activities”) as well as planning support, policy advice, and capacity building (often referred to as “upstream” activities) which may present risks that are predominantly indirect, long-term or difficult to identify.
High	Projects that include activities – either “upstream” or “downstream” activities – with potential significant and/or irreversible adverse social and environmental risks and impacts, or which raise significant concerns among potentially affected communities and individuals as expressed during the stakeholder engagement process. High Risk activities may involve significant impacts on physical, biological, ecosystem, socioeconomic, or cultural resources. Such impacts may more specifically involve a range of human rights, gender, and/or environmental sustainability issues.



ANNEX 4: PROGRAMME RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Unit/Person
Contextual risks					
The illegal domestic and international trade in wildlife and forest products is a cause of major international concern at present, and is gaining more and more national attention. The risk here is that these trade types drive poaching to new levels beyond the resources of government authorities to control, outweighing project deterrence effect	High	3	3	The project will take a systematic approach towards controlling the illegal taking and trading of wildlife and forest products, seeking to strengthen inter-agency and government-civil society partnerships, communications, and building capacity for more effective and efficient SMART patrolling, enforcement and information management (facilitated by the WCU). This response is likely to represent the most effective approach under more intense domestic and international trade pressures, as has been shown by WCS in its other forest and marine sites.	WCS
The provincial economic development agenda takes priority over environmental concerns, allowing fragmentation and loss of	High	3	3	The project will provide mainstreamed support towards the implementation of government policies and plans that support sustainable development. It will also undertake a social behavioural change campaign targeted at key	HAKA



habitats to continue for plantations, agriculture, mines, roads, energy and other infrastructure				groups in order to shift attitudes and behaviours towards wildlife and the environment. Finally, capacity development support for civil advocacy and environmental journalism will strengthen the civil response towards environmental malpractice and injustice.	
Large forest fires may develop during dry conditions from encroachment areas and destroy significant areas of forest habitat	Medium	2	4	The project will systematically monitor and closely address the causes of forest encroachment; it will also work with communities in a number of locations to strengthen environmental awareness, and support community-based forest stewardship and development of alternative livelihoods that reduce dependency on forest resources	HAKA, YEL, OIC, FKL, PanEco
Programmatic risks					
Tiger population recovery is influenced by several key factors: i) an adequate prey base that is largely composed of wild boar and sambar deer; ii) an adequate number of female tigers; iii) threats that are minimised to a level so that they do not inhibit the above biological factors. Without addressing all of these factors the tiger population will decline.	High	3	3	A tiger population increase of approximately 3% per year is biologically possible as shown from other low density tiger landscapes, notably in the Russian Far-East. The project has been designed to explicitly mitigate the principal threats facing tigers, using techniques with demonstrable success in other tiger landscapes.	WCS, FKL
Institutional risks					
Commitment from government institutions such	Medium	2	4	The NGOs' long-term and strong partnerships with government institutions such as the GLNP	WCS, FKL, OIC



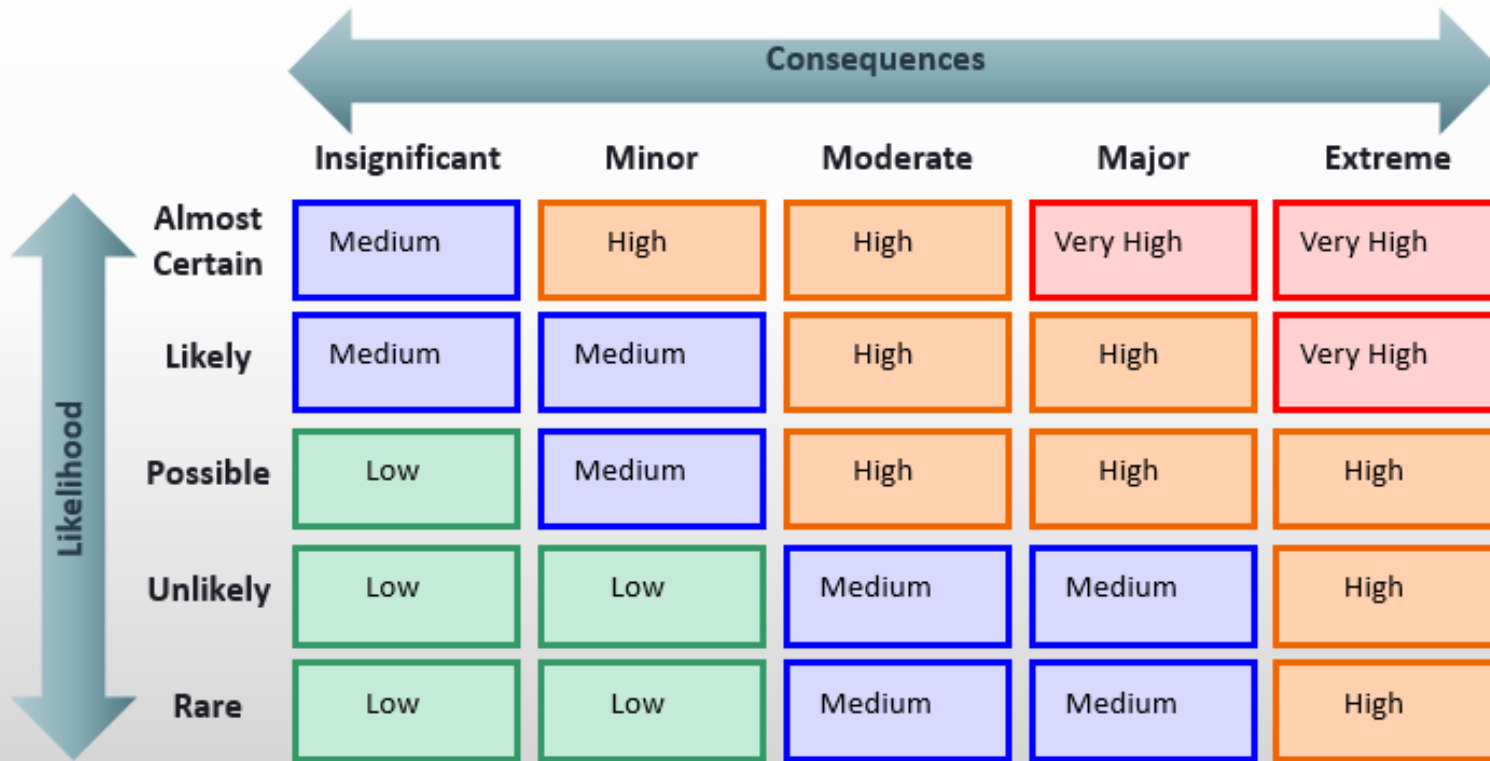
<p>as the Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) management authority to conserve its forest and wildlife, especially tiger, is weak and does not support the project or its objectives</p>				<p>authority minimises the risk that core project activities, such as enhancing and operating the integrated protection model and SMART patrolling, will not be implemented. Likewise, a long-term prioritisation of tiger conservation by the MoEF as a Priority Species and by GLNP through its partnership with WCS, strongly suggests that improving the conservation measures for tiger can be achieved.</p>	
Fiduciary risks					
<p>The national budgets for biodiversity conservation are primarily allocated to protected areas but these are limited and often inefficiently-used, meaning that core project activities may not be fully financed post-project.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The project will provide key technical support in implementing the new 10-year MoEF Sumatran tiger action plan (which runs from 2018-2027), as well as annual GLNP work plans, meaning that core activities are prioritised and include detailed budgets that allocate sufficient finances to support their implementation.</p>	<p>WCS</p>
<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is strong commitment from the national park management authority to conserve its forest and wildlife, especially tiger, and it has adequate government funding to achieve this. ✓ Exploitation of tiger, their prey and forest habitat does not dramatically increase due to heightened domestic and international trade that puts the control of these drivers of change beyond the project's intervention. ✓ The provincial governments support the implementation of national policies that provide for environmental protection as an integral part of sustainable development, and recognize the global importance of the Leuser Ecosystem for biodiversity conservation 					



The risk-management methodology is depicted below, where the risk level is measured as the product of Likelihood and Consequence.

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	Extreme	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	Moderate	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently	Insignificant	An event leading to limited damage or disruption

	Consequences					Level of risk	Result
Likelihood	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)		
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)	Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)	High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)	Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)		
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)	Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.



ANNEX 5: MONITORING METHODS FOR INDICATORS

Programme Outcome Title	Indicators	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
2.1 Land and seascapes protected and restored/rehabilitated leading to improved ecosystem health and species recovery, especially through the expansion and effective management of terrestrial and marine protected areas	2.1.1 Drivers and hotspots of deforestation within East Leuser are systematically identified, monitored and analysed to inform conservation responses	Satellite imagery, drone imagery, field data	Satellite imagery - monthly; Drone imagery and field data ad hoc	PanEco / YEL	Project technical reports	Data can be obtained without restrictions on imagery and access to field sites
	2.1.2 Area of rainforest secured through intervention in concession areas in East Leuser	Government agreements and notifications	Biannually	HAKA, FKL, OIC	Project technical reports; government notifications re concerned concession areas	Government supports cancellation of concession licences and establishment of new ERC
	2.1.3 Number of hectares of rainforest restored in East Leuser to improve forest habitat integrity and connectivity	Planting statistics - annually, tree growth rate - annually, drone imagery - ad hoc (collated annually); satellite imagery – annually	Variable with monitoring method – see previous cell	PanEco / YEL, HAKA, OIC, FKL	Project technical reports, drone documentation (photos and video)	Forest restoration is not impacted by weather anomalies or fires
2.2 Selected flagship species protected in habitat strongholds (e.g. through land purchased as concessions, sustainably managed for specific conservation priorities)	2.2.1 Sumatran rhino conservation is supported by a breeding centre in East Leuser	Letter of approval; land purchased; trees planted; hectares restored.	Monthly data collection and review and reports/decrees etc produced as needed	FKL	Gov. decree; MoU; letter.	Government approves establishment of the rhino breeding centre and use of surrounding lands to support it
	2.2.2 Evidence of use of restored megafauna corridor (in Aceh Timur,	Encounter data. Camera trap data	Monthly	FKL	Project reports; camera trap photos	Corridor restoration is not interrupted by further



Programme Outcome Title	Indicators	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Aceh Tamiang and Langkat) by orangutan, elephant and tigers					infrastructure development plans
2.3: Community stewardship cultivated for nature and protected areas through support of local livelihoods, diversification of livelihoods and job creation	2.3.1 Number of communities and direct beneficiaries supported for wildlife-compatible sustainable livelihoods (gender disaggregated)	Records on No. of participants in project activities	Quarterly	HAKA, OIC, FKL, YEL	Project reports	Local communities support the objectives of the programme and agree to participate in its activities
	2.3.2 Number of individuals putting new sustainable livelihood learning into practice (% women)	Follow up surveys on participants in sustainable livelihood interventions	Monthly Quarterly	HAKA, OIC	Project reports	Local communities support the objectives of the programme and agree to participate in its activities
	2.3.3 Area of forest under community management with conservation objectives	Official government documents; project reports on community activities	Quarterly	HAKA, OIC, FKL, YEL	a) Official Government Decree no.; b) Govt permits for community forestry groups; c) Agreements with communities for village conservation programmes; project reports	Local communities support the objectives of the programme and agree to participate in its activities Community forest management benefits biodiversity in reality
2.4: Innovative sustainable financing mechanisms established to secure conservation-oriented land and seascapes management systems	2.4.1 Number of innovative local sustainable financing solutions identified	Technical studies; consultation meetings	Monthly	HAKA	Project reports	The national and local economy remains stable



Programme Outcome Title	Indicators	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
in wildlife corridors and strongholds of target species	2.4.2 Number of innovative partnerships established	Communications and activities involving partners	Monthly	HAKA	Project reports; partnership agreements	Viable sustainable financing options are identified that are attractive to potential partners
	2.4.3 Number of regional and national sustainable financing mechanisms established	Business and financing plans;	Monthly	HAKA	Project reports; agreements for financial mechanisms	The national and local economy remains stable Viable sustainable financing options are identified that are attractive to potential partners
2.5: New technologies and systems demonstrated for human-wildlife conflict management, anti-poaching and anti-trafficking	2.5.1 Enhanced wildlife crime strategy being implemented across the project landscape by a multi-agency partnership	Wildlife crime strategy document, WCU IWT database + SMART database	Monthly	WCS	Wildlife crime workshop proceedings, IWT database, SMART database, court proceedings	There is strong commitment from the national park management authority to conserve its forest and wildlife, especially tiger, and it has adequate government funding to achieve this.
	2.5.2 20% reduction in poaching incidents	Patrol field data, analysis products	quarterly	WCS, OIC	SMART database, SMART debriefing and strategic planning meetings	Exploitation of tiger, their prey and forest habitat does not dramatically increase due to heightened domestic and international trade that puts the control of these drivers of change beyond the project's intervention.



Programme Outcome Title	Indicators	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	2.5.3 Increased number of wildlife trafficking cases leading to prosecution	No of wildlife traffickers arrested and prosecuted	quarterly	WCS, OIC	Law enforcement operation reports on case handling	Exploitation of tiger, their prey and forest habitat does not dramatically increase due to heightened domestic and international trade that puts the control of these drivers of change beyond the project's intervention.
	2.5.4 Number of Human-orangutan conflict (HOC) incidences in Eastern Leuser mitigated using best-practice techniques	No. HOC responses; no. of translocated and confiscated orangutans; no. of community members joining conflict mitigation trainings	quarterly	OIC	Conflict response reports	Exploitation of orangutans and forest habitat does not dramatically increase due to major forest clearance or heightened domestic and international trade that puts the control of these drivers of change beyond the project's intervention.
2.6: Campaigns developed and implemented aiming to deepen global affinity for nature and understanding of wildlife's vital contributions to human health, livelihoods, jobs, and societal progress	2.6.1: Communications campaign on the biodiversity and socio-economic values of the Leuser Ecosystem completed and agreed with key stakeholders	Project communications studies; stakeholder consultations	Monthly	UN Environment, HAKA, other partners	Project reports	Agreement can be reached among partners and key stakeholders on communications campaign scope and objectives Risk of opposition to communications goals that may conflict with current local planning policies and practices



Programme Outcome Title	Indicators	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	2.6.2: Shifts in the behaviour of targeted stakeholder groups towards more sustainable use of wildlife and forest resources	Project market research studies	Start and end of targeted interventions	HAKA / BIT	Project reports	<p>Shifts in target group behaviour are discernible within the relatively short duration of this first phase of TLS Leuser Programme (2 years)</p> <p>Larger socio-political changes in the region could influence behaviour in other ways that conflict with campaign goals</p>



ANNEX 6: COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY PLAN

Objectives

1. Overall Programme communication objectives

This Communication and Visibility Plan is distinct from the Communications Campaign described in Outcome 2.6, in that it specifically concerns outreach to Indonesian and global audiences in order to publicise the progress, news and results of The Lion's Share Leuser Programme.

An outline of the plan is given here - during the Programme inception period, the coalition of partners will meet to develop a full Communication and Visibility Plan for the two year duration of this first phase of the Programme.

2. Target landscapes

The Programme covers the Leuser Ecosystem, in Sumatra, Indonesia. The focus of the first phase of the Programme is on the eastern block of the Leuser Ecosystem.

3. Specific objectives for each landscape, related to the objectives of the Programme

The communications goals for the Leuser Programme are to:

- ensure that the beneficiary population is aware of the role of The Lion's Share Initiative and has open channels of communication with the Fund;
- raise awareness among the Indonesian public, key stakeholders at national and provincial levels and global audiences of the role of The Lion's Share and its ROs in delivering conservation of the Leuser Ecosystem's outstanding wildlife resources; and
- provide regular feedback to The Lion's Share Steering Committee and partners on implementation progress, key results and achievements, stories of interest, and photos and videos that illustrate the nature of the Programme and the issues it is tackling.



Communication Activities

4. Main activities that will take place during the period covered by the communication and visibility plan

Details will be developed during the Programme inception period. At a minimum, the programme partners will undertake the following:

- Provide monthly Facebook, Instagram and/or Twitter stories to The Lion's Share including photographs and article text;
- The programme would continue the local partners' work with local and national media to ensure press coverage of events and news of local interest (in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Each partner organization would be responsible for collecting news, stories, technical reports on the activities it is responsible for.
- PanEco, as the overall coordinating organization for the coalition of partners would be responsible for coordinating communications / outreach on behalf of the TLS Leuser Programme, including quality control / vetting, and checking of TLS publications on the programme

5. Communication tools chosen

[Include details of advantages of particular tools \(media, advertising, events, etc.\) in the local context.](#)

Details of communication tools will be provided in the full Communication and Visibility Plan to be developed during the Programme inception period. A range of tools would be deployed in order to address different audiences using appropriate methods.

6. Completion of the communication objectives

Measures for the different tools proposed will be provided in the full Communication and Visibility Plan to be developed during the Programme inception period.



Annex 7: Project Administrative Arrangement for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

Each Recipient Non-UN Organization will establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the Fund Account. That separate ledger account will be administered by each Recipient Non-UN Organization in accordance with its own regulations, rules, policies and procedures, including those relating to interest

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by the Executive Board, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Recipient NUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the Fund Secretariat (for narrative reports only) with:

Financial Reports

- (a) Annual financial reports of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Fund Account, to be provided no later than four (4) months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year; and
- (b) Certified final financial statements and final financial reports after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, including the final year of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than five (5) months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closure of the activities in the approved programmatic document occurs, or according to the time period specified in the financial regulations and rules of the Recipient UN Organization, whichever is earlier.

Narrative Reports



(a) Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three months (31st March) after the end of the calendar year; and

(b) Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, including the final year of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year in which the operational closure of the activities in the approved programmatic document occurs.

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the Fund.

Public Disclosure

The Fund Secretariat and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the Lion's Share are publicly disclosed on the Lion's Share website (<https://thelionssharefund.com>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of Fund Secretariat, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.



Annex 8: Provisions Related to the Prevention of and Response to Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) involving Implementing Partners (IPs)

1. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

a. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, **the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").**

b. Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, **the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH").** SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

2. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, **have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action.** These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

- i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
- ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, **where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;**
- iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
- iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
- v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the



safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

2. b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.