

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Rainforest Alliance, Inc.
Project Title:	Conserving Danau Poso's biodiversity through sustainable agriculture and watershed protection
Grant Number:	CEPF-108702
CEPF Region:	Wallacea
Strategic Direction:	3 Support sustainable natural resource management by communities in priority sites and corridors
Grant Amount:	\$69,982.43
Project Dates:	July 01, 2018 - October 31, 2019
Date of Report:	December 13, 2019

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

List each partner and explain how they were involved with the project.

During implementation project several key partners were involved and supported RA:

- 1. Local community members and groups were involved in decision making and the implementation of the program. Starting with planning, 500 representatives from the five communities were involved in field assessments and village discussions. The community groups involved included women's groups, youth groups, fishermen groups, village representative bodies, community empowerment institutions, and others.**
- 2. The Five Village Governments (including the Heads of the Villages) supported RA and were very involved in the project. The local governments provided information and advice to the communities and ensured that all action plans were aligned with village developmental planning to avoid overlap and to strengthen each other.**

"See attached file with remainder of text showing key project partners"

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

The goal of this project was to conserve biodiversity in the Danau Poso through sustainable agriculture production systems and protection of the watershed. To accomplish this goal, the project was structured around two objectives, 1)

protect the Lake Poso watershed by improving land use practices and reducing negative impacts among five communities living in and around the KBA (Panjo, Bancea, Pendolo, Boe and Pasir Putih) and 2) increase awareness and commitment of local authorities, community members, and farmers in the five communities in the Pamona Selatan sub-district to conserve the region's biodiversity.

Under these two objectives, the project was structured into five components: 1) community engagement and consensus on land use, 2) community awareness, 3) KSU Cooperative capacity building, 4) compliance with CEPF safeguards, and 5) strengthening of RA Indonesia. During the project, between July 1, 2018 to October 31, 2019, all proposed activities have been fully implemented. We have seen an increase in productivity for cocoa, coffee and paddy; 252 of the 400 farmers targeted by the project have raised their monthly income to IDR 1,670,666/month (USD 119); and land management disputes amongst farmers have been largely resolved. The recommendations for community-based land management has been integrated into a land use policy, which will have significant impacts over the long-term. RA has been working side by side with the local government to include the Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) Plan and social map results in their planning and budget for the next fiscal year in 2020. In addition, 400 farmers have been trained in technical skills to improve their productivity, expand their market access through the establishment of cooperatives, and how to reduce cost in producing the agriculture product by the adoption of RA Sustainable Standard, which will improve farmers' income in the future. Moreover, RA has been supporting the Provincial Government, in particular the Working Groups, with the development of the website (<http://danauposo.id/>), as a basis to develop a Sustainable Forum (see below).

Some highlights and major achievements during the project were:

1. RA initiated the Danau Poso Sustainable Forum involving all key stakeholders from government, private sectors and non-government organizations. In building this collaboration, RA developed a website that serves as a central location for information on Danau Poso, allowing all stakeholders to access and upload and download documents and information related to the lake's development and conservation. Link here "See attached file with remainder of text "

Planned Long-term Impacts – 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The Kabupaten Poso government has resolved inter-agency disputes on land management and integrated recommendations for community-based land management into formal land-use policy	Several multi-stakeholder workshops were carried out, from village level to provincial level. As the facilitator, RA has thoroughly documented all the inputs from communities, as well as through several interviews conducted with the local communities and professional consultant. In addition, those inputs were compiled in the INRM Plan, which serves as an important document that has been accepted by the Poso Government and is providing them support in designing their workplan and budget for the next fiscal year in 2020. Moreover, RA has provided social maps for the five villages that will serve as a reference for the government to revise their maps and to review the existing local regulation or permit that has huge impact to ecosystem (such as sand mining).
80% of beneficiaries (320 out of 400 farmers) have increased income of Rp. 2,000,000 /month.	The increase of farmers' income is affected by the increase of selling price and higher volume or lower cost per unit in producing the agriculture product. Based on the end line

	<p>survey, there have been significant improvements to productivity, leading to an increase in farmers' income. There was an increase in cocoa productivity by 12%, with 716 kgs of dried beans produced in 2018 compared to 637 kgs the previous year. In addition, the improved knowledge of farmers on product quality has increased the selling price to an average of IDR 28,000 per kg, so that the total income of farmers has increased to IDR 20,048,000 per year or IDR 1,670,666 per month. While we didn't meet the target of IDR 2,000,000/month, we expect income will continue to increase over the long term, as farmers gain better access to markets, higher prices for their products, are able to decrease their costs through reduced chemical use and applying other sustainable practices, and are better able to diversify their income from multiple crops. "See attached file with remainder of text."</p>
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Planned Short-term Impacts – 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By October 2019, 400 hectares of KBA production landscape under improved management through improved practices, mapping, and monitoring	RA successfully enrolled 534 ha of production landscape through the involvement of 400 farmers in project activities. Through capacity building trainings and workshops, these farmers have improved their knowledge on best management practices and GAP. In our end line survey, we determined that 366 ha are under improved management practices and we expect that this will continue to increase following the end of the project, as farmers see the benefits of improved practices and more widespread adoption takes place.
By October 2019, 400 farmers adhering to improved management practices.	The project successfully involved 400 farmers covering 534 ha area, in project activities including FGDs and training on best management practices. These activities were aimed at improving the knowledge of the farmers and their communities towards the protection of the ecosystem. While not all 400 farmers had adopted improved management practices by the end of the project, great strides have been made and we expect these to continue until all are implementing better practices. For example, 280 farmers (70%) are now composting. By the end of grant period there had been an increase in community awareness in relation to ecosystem protection and best management practices. More than 80% of the beneficiaries have some knowledge and a good understanding of the importance of protecting Danau Poso with only 19% having no knowledge about biodiversity conservation. After several public awareness sessions, biodiversity conservation campaigns and trainings, 97% of beneficiaries were aware of the biodiversity in Danau Poso and only 3% of were not. "See attached file with remainder of text."
By October 2019, 500 people in five communities surrounding Danau Poso have improved understanding of conservation value of the KBA	Conservation value must come from awareness about the importance of the area to the communities and the public interest of nature itself. RA worked to present the best value proposition, highlighting the benefits Danau Poso provides to the communities, such as tourism, a source of electricity, habitat for unique species, etc. This value proposition was disseminated in a series of events involving the communities and stakeholders. The communities were encouraged to take bigger responsibilities for the conservation of Danau Poso. Active involvement is the key to ensure the sustainability of conservation actions. 500 people in all the five communities surrounding Poso now have a greater understanding of and respect for Danau Poso and the benefits it provides to the community, as well as a greater sense of the conservation value of the KBA.
By October 2019, KSU cooperative has improved capacity.	RA conducted an organizational assessment of the cooperative to measure their performance focusing on eight

	<p>aspects, as discussed under the methodologies section above. By the end of the grant period, KSU Karya Bersama Cooperative had significantly improved its capacity in the aspect of external relations/partnerships. It had built four successful partnerships: 1) with the Poso Government which has agreed to provide financing for their certification audit, 2) with the Cooperative Department and the local Extension Office to provide capacity building trainings, a warehouse and an office facility, 3) with agri-input company PT Puloijo/Agro trans niaga, 4) with Mars, as the cocoa buyer in Sulawesi, and also secured an exclusive contract to supply cocoa beans with special price and premium price for their certified beans. Despite all these successes, there is room for the Cooperative to improve their engagement with their members and create an enabling business environment to overcome challenges from conventional supply chain actors. The key goal will be to implement an inclusive market strategy, where the cooperative involves local traders to reach each member ensuring fair and transparent trading arrangements.</p>
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Describe the successes or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

Successes:

Adoption of good agriculture practices and changes in attitude related to ecosystem protection and knowledge of conservation and biodiversity following training:

- **Adoption of good agriculture practices resulted in productivity increases for all commodities: cocoa increased by 12%, coffee by 9% and paddy by 8%.**
- **Management of organic material and composting on farms increased by 36%, doubling the volume of compost produced.**
- **Related to ecosystem protection, based on the end line survey, 21% of beneficiaries were not bathing in the river and lake (down from 60% baseline), 34% reported increased awareness about the negative impacts of disposing agricultural and domestic waste in the river and 30% of people are not washing their spray tanks in the river (down from 63% at the start of the project) in order to protect the ecosystem.**

“See attached file with remainder of text ”

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Under this project, RA developed the INRM Plan to identify natural resources and provide information on their condition to the local government. An unexpected positive impact was that the local government will use the INRM Plan to inform their planning and budgeting for 2020.

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Community engagement and consensus on land use	1.1	Report on resolution of inter-agency land-use conflict	Syah Ali, RA's Field Operations Coordinator for the project, conducted a desk study, and informal meetings with communities, stakeholders and government representatives at all levels, from village, sub-district, district to provincial. The meetings with stakeholders included local village leaders, youth, farmers, sub-district leaders, cultural leaders, Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (Nature Conservation Agency), the Poso's Agriculture and Forest Departments and Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Agency for Regional Development). The result was a profile summary of each village containing basic information about the five villages, livelihood analyses, identification of problem areas and stakeholder engagement with Danau Poso. This effort enabled us to identify the current status of the land and the existing conditions and translate into social map also to validate the information using drones. The findings related to the inter-agency land use conflict were included in the maps and the INRM Plan.
1	Community engagement and consensus on land use	1.2	Report documenting activities from five village-level meetings and one cross-communities meeting at the subdistrict level, including names and genders of participants.	<p>RA conducted village-level meetings and discussions in all five villages. The discussions were facilitated by the Field Operations Coordinator (FOC) and involved key actors, and direct project beneficiaries. These discussions enabled the project to identify problems at the social, ecosystem, species, land use practices and anthropogenic level. The</p> <p>A cross-communities meeting was conducted at the sub-district level on December 13, 2018, with representatives of each village, the sub-district government, Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (Nature Conservation Agency), and Poso's Agricultural Department. The results from these discussions and meetings informed the creation of maps with information on land use and problem identification related to land use practices and a list of direct beneficiaries for capacity building. The beneficiaries selected were individuals whose activities have direct impacts on Danau Poso. Reports were produced for each of the five villages containing basic information, a livelihoods analysis,</p>

				issues around land use practices, and their engagement with Danau Poso and are submitted with this report in the Evidence of Activities.
2	Community awareness	2.2	Profile of the five local conservation champions (including name, village, and gender)	<p>The project recruited five LCCs, made up of four men and one woman, one from each of the five project villages, working as volunteers. These LCCs were selected based on several criteria agreed on by the communities but all of them shared a vision of conserving Danau Poso. The five volunteers came from various backgrounds, occupations, ethnicities and religions, representing the diversity of Pamona Selatan and helping promote inclusivity in every aspect of the project. The details of these Local Conservation Champions are listed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name: Sin Simpontu Village: Boe Gender: Female 2. Name: Firman S Village: Pasir Putih Gender: Male 3. Name : Alferius Tarima Village: Panjo Gender: Male 4. Name : Yoksan Rolan Sau Village: Bancea Gender: Male 5. Name : Risna Hermalina Bungkolu Village: Pendolo Gender: Male
2	Community awareness	2.4	Database and log of KBA threats-monitoring data from five communities	<p>In March 2019, the LCCs were trained by RA in conservation, sustainable agriculture and digital monitoring in a TOT (Training of Trainer) session. They subsequently conducted digital monitoring in five villages from April to June 2019 focusing on the following issues: 1) ecosystem and anthropogenic activities, 2) species and biodiversity and 3) good and bad agriculture practices.</p> <p>A database was then established to store and analyze the findings from the data collection. Between March to May 2019, the LCCs identified 141 negative issues in the five villages, including 47 anthropogenic threats, 15 ecosystem degradation and disaster issues, 25 findings about species and biodiversity and 23 about bad agriculture practices. These results were disseminated to the communities through a series of workshops and focus group discussions with the aim of increasing awareness among communities and increasing a sense of belonging to Danau Poso as well as to keep the local government informed and allow for further action.</p>
2	Community awareness	2.5	Five community action plans and report on	RA facilitated the development of five community action plans through a series of Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and workshops. The plans were developed through a participatory process with meetings between the LCCs, FOC, the community,

			community initiative implementation on activities	local government, youth and village leader/head of village. By the end of May 2019, the action plans for the five communities had been completed. The initial community consultation under the action plan was led by the LCCs and selected members of the community, while RA provided technical guidance and institutional support. The communities actively led in the implementation of the action plan and the activities outlined in them. The results from these activities included the successful establishment of a nursery and a solar dryer in five villages and 20,000 cocoa seedlings. An indicator of the success of these activities is that village leaders have committed to continue the implementation of these efforts at the village level by allocating budget for them and integrated them into village development planning. In addition, the participation rate of the beneficiaries was above a 90% average across all project activities, showing a strong interest in and a commitment to the conservation of Danau Poso.
3	KSU cooperative capacity building	3.4	Report on links between the KSU cooperative and potential buyers and/or financing institutions	KSU Karya Bersama Cooperative received Rainforest Alliance Certification in January 2019 and has successfully initiated an agreement with PT Mars Symbioscience to buy their cocoa beans at a premium price. With this agreement, 245 tons of cocoa per year will be sold for premium prices, which will guarantee higher income for 47 farmers, who were involved in Danau Poso project and are registered members of the cooperative. The Cooperative has started discussions with the Government of Poso about the subsidy of specialized formula for cocoa fertilizer which will be given to farmers. Based on government data, there are 400 farmers in Pamona Selatan and it has been selected as one of the districts that will receive this subsidy by end of this year.
2	Community awareness	2.3	Report with baseline and final data on biophysical condition of Lake Poso and relevant terrestrial and aquatic parameters in the Panjo-Bancea and Kodina watersheds.	In September 2018, a discussion was held between the RA team and environmental expert to review the results and recommendations from the report on biophysical conditions of Danau Poso's watershed and land status conflict around the KBA and the project location. The project commissioned a biodiversity and environment expert, who had worked on the lake for more than 15 years, to conduct a biophysical survey assessing the terrestrial and aquatic parameters in the Panjo-Bancea and Kodina inlets. The resulting report showed that there was an increasing threat to Lake Poso from farming activities and also domestic waste in the two inlet rivers in Pamona Selatan.

				<p>The report also confirmed that water quality in Lake Poso had declined due to agricultural activities, domestic waste and soil erosion. There had been an increase in nitrate and phosphate in the water and a decrease of water clarity – therefore changing the status of the lake from oligotrophic (nutrient poor) to eutrophic (nutrient rich). The expert also found high activity of Planktothrix sp algae in both inlet rivers of Kodina and in Bancea. Domestic waste in the water was stated as the main suspect for the increase in these algae, posing a potential danger to the health of humans and producing toxins that affect human skin.</p>
1	Community engagement and consensus on land use	1.3	<p>One map, including the 5 villages (Panjo, Bancea, Pendolo, Boe and Pasir Putih) of overlay between land use practices and current land use map as basic reference for government to revise their planning.</p>	<p>The results from the village-level meetings and the cross-communities meeting at the subdistrict level facilitated the creation of a map with details on all five villages. The map showed an overlay between the land use practices and the current land use map and it was used as a basic reference for the government to inform their planning. RA communicated these results at the district level through a multi stakeholder workshop that was held on June 27, 2019. In this workshop, findings from field reports and recommendations were discussed and the results were accepted and incorporated into the INRM Plan and disseminated to the local government both at the district and provincial level as a reference for their policy on Danau Poso.</p> <p>On September 18, 2019, RA held an FGD at the provincial level involving 33 people (27 men and 6 women) representing 25 organizations from the private sector, government, local NGOs and universities. As a colossal achievement for this project, the Government accepted the INRM Plan to be used as a reference for local government in developing their workplan and budget for 2020 as well as in reviewing the existing policies and regulations. The map is attached as an annex in the Evidence folder.</p>
2	Community awareness	2.1	<p>Report with baseline and final data on environmental awareness among residents of five communities.</p>	<p>As a follow up to the baseline survey, a final project survey conducted in September 2019 to evaluate project impact and environmental awareness in the five communities showed that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At the community level, there was an improvement in knowledge and awareness on the protection of the ecosystem: 21% of project beneficiaries decided against washing clothes in the river and lake, 34% no longer disposed agricultural and domestic waste in the river and 30% do not

				<p>wash their spray tanks in the river and watershed.</p> <p>2. As a result of this project, 66% of the beneficiaries living in communities surrounding Danau Poso felt that the implementation of the project had a positive effect and improved their knowledge and awareness of the environment, on the conversion of biodiversity and on their quality of life. They also responded to having an improved technical capacity in best agricultural management practices.</p> <p>3. The public awareness events, environmental campaigns, and trainings implemented by the project resulted in more than 80% of project participants reporting having a good understanding of the importance in conserving Danau Poso. 97% of participants also have improved knowledge and a good understanding of biodiversity in the area.</p>
5	Strengthening of RA-Indonesia	5.1	Completion of baseline and endline CEPF Gender tracking Tool.	<p>RA strived to be gender sensitive in all project activities and the gender safeguard recommendations and sensitivity training from the previous RA project were embedded in the implementation of this project. During this project, RA promoted equal opportunities for men and women. One of the biodiversity and environmental experts in the project was a woman, as were two of the selected LCCs (although, in the end only one was able to remain involved as an LCC). In addition to our certification system, RA includes gender disaggregation in its Monitoring and Evaluation system. During the project period all cocoa program staff received gender training through GALS (Gender Action Learning for Sustainability) workshops and webinars. Additionally, sex-disaggregated data for relevant key project performance indicators were developed. We recognized that most projects in the region refer to government data and register mostly men as beneficiaries. To address this, RA developed a strategy to involve more women by using family ID so women could participate in each activity. While participation of women was above our project target of 10%, it is still relatively low at 20% of beneficiaries. RA will apply lessons learned from this project and plans to target at least 40% women in future project</p>
3	KSU cooperative capacity building	3.1	Training plan for up to 400 KSU member farmers on sustainable	<p>The focus of the project was to improve the knowledge and technical skills in sustainable farming as almost 80% of the residents in the five communities are farmers. Working with KSU Karya Bersama Cooperative, RA trained the farmers in</p>

			production practices for paddy, coffee and cocoa production in the KBA	three main commodities: paddy, coffee and cocoa. The cooperative, RA, the local government and Extension Officers worked together to provide trainings on: 1) composting and organic fertilizer use, 2) basic sustainable agriculture, and 3) integrated pest management. In the selection of training participants, the RA team, KSU Karya Bersama and the government prioritized farms near Danau Poso and its watershed; however, the program was open to other interested farmers and villagers. The FOC supervised and planned the training with support from KSU Karya Bersama and their IMS personnel. Baseline data from each farmer was collected in the first training and a follow up plan on each topic was developed after the training for each participant. In the next training event, the FOC checked on the implementation of the plan. The impact survey conducted at the end of the grant period showed a significant increase in productivity for all commodities as a result of the adoption of GAP: a 12% increase in productivity for cocoa, 9% for coffee and 8% for paddy.
3	KSU cooperative capacity building	3.2	Report on training results, including agenda, dates, locations, and participants broken down by gender	By the end of April 2019, at least 433 farmers (368 men and 65 women) had been trained in composting and organic substance optimization for improving productivity. 380 farmers (336 men and 44 women) had been trained in sustainable agriculture for three main commodities, paddy, cocoa and coffee, and 407 farmers (349 men and 58 women) had been trained in integrated pest and disease management. The participation rate was 96% from all 400 farmers targeted. The details of these trainings are included in the Evidence of Activities showing the results, the topics of training, the venue, dates and participants disaggregated by gender.
3	KSU cooperative capacity building	3.3	Report on actual activities of KSU cooperative members after the training	The project provided the cooperative with training and evaluation, with the aim to link potential members with the cooperative to provide them with information on the cooperative's services. The main source of farmer income in all project sites is mainly from agriculture, with an average farm size of 1.35 ha. With regards to production, in 2018, the numbers are still low compared to the potential for each commodity; cocoa production was only 600 kg per year, paddy production was 1.4 tons per year and coffee production was 76 kg per year. Based on the survey results from 2019 carried out by the IMS (Internal Management System) and local people, there has been a significant increase in

				<p>productivity as a result of the adoption of GAP (Good agriculture Practices), as mentioned above. Beyond this project, RA expected that farmers could increase their production by at least 20% in the next three years from the adoption of GAP as well as from the 20,000 cocoa seedlings that were planted in two nurseries. In addition, RA expects that Pamona Selatan will be selected by the government as an area for applying a new specific formula for cocoa that could contribute to doubling productivity for the next three years.</p>
4	Compliance with CEPF safeguards	4.1	Semi-Annual Report on Process Framework.	<p>RA is providing an updated semi-annual report on the process framework, including the Grievance Mechanism, as part of our Safeguard Report. The purpose of the Grievance Mechanism is to gather information, address and resolve any issues or concerns from individuals and the communities about the project's unintended risks or unintended negative impacts. This also addresses concerns about the performance of the Rainforest Alliance or CEPF or the performance or behavior of their employees or consultants. This allows for efficient and effective open dialogue and collaborative grievance resolution. During the project implementation, no social issues occurred; however, there was an environmental issue related to flooding in one area in the Pasir Putih village. RA has conducted a consultation with the community, local government officials and relevant stakeholders and it has been documented in the INRM Plan, which has been shared with the local government.</p>

Describe and submit any tools, products or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

Below are several tools and methodologies developed under this project to measure and share impact:

Lake Poso Water Quality Assessments: Water quality measurements were taken at the beginning and the end of project to assess the health of the lake and how it is impacted by human activities in the surrounding watershed. Through lab tests, we were able to set up the parameters of a healthy Lake Poso.

The parameters were established to be able to track and detect the extent to which the land use in the catchment area of Lake Poso has affected the water quality. These parameters are related to lake performance (degradation processes, namely sedimentation and eutrophication). Physical and chemical parameters of the water were assessed based on performance of ten parameters in two Danau Poso inlets, the Kodina River and Panjo Bancea. These assessments were conducted by an expert from Sintuwu Maroso University, Dr. Gundo Tirsa. Our findings show that in the Kodina Inlet, the measurements are below the drinking water safety threshold, except for BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)

and TSS (Total Suspended Solids), while in Panjo Bancea all measured parameters were under the threshold. These findings indicate that Danau Poso has relatively good water quality; however, there are some risks of decreased water quality from land use change and human activities. It is therefore very important that there is a collective effort to protect this resource by the local stakeholders and communities. The detailed analysis and results from this assessment can be found in the Safeguard Report attached as an annex.

Regular Monitoring of Lake Poso: The Local Community Champions (LCCs), made up of local volunteers who received training through the course of this project, conducted participatory monitoring of the Lake over the course of the project. Participatory monitoring is an ongoing process and is digitally based using mobile apps where the LCCs systematically record information about their natural ecosystem, anthropogenic activities, biodiversity, and sustainable and unsustainable farming practices, reflect on their observations, share their findings with the community and take management action in response to what they learn. "See attached file with remainder of text "

LESSONS LEARNED

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project design process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Project implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Summarize the successes or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

Scaling up program by obtaining support from village leaders through BUMDES (Village-Owned Enterprise): Villages are the lowest level of government and by law they receive a direct budget allocation from the government of Indonesia. This allows them to design their own development programs which suits their needs and landscapes. In the initial phase of this project, RA involved the village leaders and some leaders agreed to incorporate some models and approaches or project activities in their planning and provide financial support from their village budgets. From January to June 2019, one of the targeted villages, Pasir Putih, agreed to work closely with the cooperative to provide fertilizer to farmers through agro-finance system (soft loan) to some cocoa farmers using budget from the BUMDES, a village-owned enterprise. In addition, the BUMDES has already used their village budget to contribute to the scale up nursery model that was demonstrated under this project.

Through the course of this project, the LCC model proved to be a successful way of integrating the local communities into the sustainable development and protection of their landscape and it is a model that we plan to replicate and scale up in the future. See section on successes and challenges above, which also touches on the sustainability and scaling up of this work moving forward. As previously mentioned, there is great interest in replicating and scaling up this work going forward.

SAFEGUARDS

If not listed as a separate project component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental or pest management safeguards.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

Links related to the project activities:

- **Link to Evidence of Activities under the CEPF Grant 108702**
<https://raorg.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/AsiaPacific/EssrCKibmxdGIFI7YkwwIX4BRNqKqCn5m-8cTZ33TpVp1Q?e=QUmpHs>
- **Website created by RA to support Danau Poso Sustainable Forum:**
<http://danauposo.id/>
- **Web article: Indonesian Farmers Rally to Save Lake Poso**
- **Web article: After Bloody Conflict, Healing and Sustainability**
- **Project profile on CEPF website**
- **News article: Danau Poso planning document accepted by Provincial Government** <http://www.sultengnews.com/rainforest-alliance-serahkan-dokumen-pengelolaan-danau-poso-ke-sekprov-sulteng/>
- **News article: Multistakeholder workshop for Danau Poso conservation through sustainable farming**
<https://www.posokab.go.id/2019/07/03/workshop-para-pihak-untuk-konservasi-danau-proteksi-das-melalui-praktek-pertanian-yang-berkelanjutan/>
- **News article: Pamona Selatan farmer received sustainable farm certification**
<https://sultengraya.com/amp/76034/petani-kakao-pamona-selatan-terima-sertifikasi-pertanian-berkelanjutan/>
- **News article: Pamona Selatan farmer received sustainable farm verification**
<http://www.kabarselebes.id/2019/03/petani-kakao-pamona-selatan-dapat-sertifikasi-pertanian-berkelanjutan/>

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization or region as a result of CEPF investment.

Total additional funding (US\$)

Type of funding

Provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

- A. Project co-financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)
- B. Grantee and partner leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF-funded project)
- C. Regional/portfolio leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)

There is no additional funding currently secured to continue this work; however, we have submitted a proposal for a landscape level project to IKI, as mentioned above, and there is great interest in building on this work going forward.

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our website, www.cepf.net, and may be publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (name, organization, mailing address, telephone number, email address) below.