1. **Objective and relevance (the world around us)**

**Main purpose of the intervention**

The main purpose of the proposed project is to build up capacity and resources for improved and sustainable livelihood strategies in four target communities in Indonesian Borneo, as well as strengthen the strategic and organisational capacity of the local partner organisation BOS Foundation Samboja Lestari (BOSF-SL) to improve their ability to implement successful community development initiatives. The main challenges faced by the communities are limited access to land for agricultural cultivation and limited knowledge and skills for how to maximize output from their existent livelihood activities and available resources. This is amongst other caused by an increasing competition and struggle for land due to increasing population growth and expanding mining activities in the region, which is expected to further worsen with the planned relocation of the Indonesian capital. This is moreover leading to environmental destruction and limiting ecosystem services which is further threatening local livelihoods. These challenges will be addressed through a threefold strategy: Firstly, community capacity for engaging in sustainable livelihood strategies will be strengthened and they will be supported in applying their acquired knowledge to improve existing activities and diversify their livelihood portfolio based on thorough assessments of potentials and challenges. Secondly, a model for sustainable community use of land in the bufferzone to the reforestation site of Samboja Lestari will be developed and the communities will be engaged in the protection of the natural resources in the area. Finally, the project will involve capacity-building activities for increased strategic and organizational capacity in community development within the BOSF-SL programme. This will help strengthen engagement with the local communities, as well as increase legitimacy and success-rate of new initiatives in the area.

**Location of the project**

The project will be implemented in the Indonesian part of Borneo in the province of East Kalimantan. The project targets four communities in Samboja district, Kutai Kartanegara regency, between the cities of Samarinda and Balikpapan – close to the area where Indonesia’s new capital will be built within the next few years. The communities reside in the vicinity of Samboja Lestari, which is an area of nearly 2.000 hectares of restored tropical rainforest managed by BOSF-SL with a focus on reforestation and orangutan rehabilitation. The program was established in 1992 and today makes up a green island in a region of mining. About 3.500 households and a little less than 12.000 people reside in the communities. The communities have lived in the area for decades, but originate from other places in Indonesia and have either been moved here as part of the Indonesian transmigration program or translocated from other places in Borneo. The livelihoods of these communities depend on the area’s dwindling natural resources, especially access to land for agriculture, and small-scale businesses. Population growth, demand for land, massive resource extraction and industrial interests in the area is negatively affecting the lives of the local communities and increasing poverty.

**Context & background**

**Population growth and demand for land in East Kalimantan and the target communities**

East Kalimantan’s abundant natural resource base of forest, coal, gold, oil, and natural gas makes the province important to the national economy. The development of the economy in East Kalimantan has been driven mainly by extraction of these resources – from the discovery of the large oil and gas deposits in the 1960’s and 1970’s to the current ongoing coal mining and oil palm sector growth. The prospects of resource extraction make East Kalimantan very attractive and the population is increasing with the highest rate seen in Indonesia. In 2020, the population for East Kalimantan was approximately 4,5 million compared to approximately 3,5 million in 2010. The majority of people move to East Kalimantan because of its promising economy and many job opportunities. Most newcomers seek employment in mining, on plantations or in public services in the province’s biggest cities: Samarinda and Balikpapan. As mentioned, the target communities are also migrants themselves. With no historic belonging to the area, access to land for cultivation for sustaining their livelihoods is problematic. In addition to this, comes the population growth within the communities. While the communities used to be able to sustain their livelihoods through agricultural production, the majority today only have access to land for garden farming. With the prospects of a continuously growing population, there will be less and less land per family member. Many community members support their livelihoods based on small-scale businesses in the form of ”warung”. This refers to small family-owned businesses, typically wood-constructed street side shops, located on the main road from Balikpapan to Samarinda. Here local people most often sell cigarettes, cold drinks, snacks and daily necessities such as soap and tooth paste. However, this is a low-income business and is not sufficient to secure a sustainable living. With the outlooks of increasing land demand and pressure on local livelihoods, there is a risk of community members getting desperate and thereby easier to encourage to engage in unsustainable activities with short-term gains. This emphasizes the need for community capacity building to maximise output and available land for sustaining their livelihoods.

**Resource extraction and mining in East Kalimantan and Samboja**

Due to the prospects of natural resources extraction, several mining companies are operating in Samboja district. The mining industry demands a significant amount of area to operate, making it difficult to coexist with local surrounding communities who depend largely upon the land for their livelihoods. The increasing number of mining companies in the district, has led to destruction of nature, a depleting natural resource base and lack of ecosystem services. Moreover, the industrial expansion has led toconflicts over the access to and distribution of natural resources between involved companies and local communities. In addition to the fact that mining companies neglect their social responsibilities, a variety of Indonesian laws contribute to the marginalization of local communities - especially Law No 4 of 2009 that dictates that where and when coal is found within community settlements, it is absolutely legal for mining companies to apply for permit to manage the area: all Indonesian territory can be mining areas. Near Samboja Lestari, there is coal found in the land just below the top soils. With few opportunities for sustaining livelihoods and sad outlooks for the future, some community members feel desperate and thus has an increased incentive to sell their land for short term gains leading to further livelihood struggles in the future. Other community members are encouraged by mining companies to engage in illegal logging and encroachment of resource rich land or burning of land, just in order for the company to take over afterwards. Whether this persuasiveness is due to companies threatening the community members, making great promises or playing on the resentment of those who feel they earlier have been excluded from natural wealth, it adds to the complexity of the land dispute.

This development has made the area Samboja Lestari a green island in a region of coal mining – facing a hard future with the prospects of increased struggle for land. **The surrounding** mining activities have led to environmental problems such as the contamination of water and soil, as well as the destruction of landscapes through forest clearance. These developments furthermore create erosion and thereby contribute to an increase in both the quantity and intensity of floods. The **environmental destruction is negatively affecting the livelihood conditions of the people, leading to** poverty, inequalities, health problems and degradation of ecosystem services necessary for clean water supply. **With a depleting resource base, more community members might see no other future options than to participate in the unsustainable activities.** Thus, in order to avoid further destruction and safeguard livelihoods, there is a great urgency for improving sustainable livelihood strategies if the communities are to survive in the area.

**Relocation of capital and increased struggle for land**

Another serious add-on to the complicated situation for the target communities, came with the 2019 government announcement of the relocation of the capital to East Kalimantan. This is a plan that has been suggested by various Indonesian presidents over decades due to Jakarta’s massive overpopulation, traffic, bad air quality and the fact that the city is sinking. Finally unfolding, the plan includes a replacement of Indonesia’s current capital Jakarta by a yet-to-be-built city in Samboja district, Kutai Kartanegara regency and thus close to Samboja Lestari and the target communities. The initial construction of the new capital city is scheduled to begin in 2021, and as part of an ongoing relocation, the government expects to have part of the administration moved by 2024. The move would see the government’s administrative functions moved from Jakarta, while Jakarta will continue to be the nation’s commercial and financial centre. Even though the planning minister has stated that the move will not disturb the region’s nature and the city has been termed a green city, the plan has already raised fears about the impact to the environment and to local communities who are dependent on the region’s dwindling forests and natural resources. The relocation of the capital could potentially exacerbate environmental and social problems. Certainly, the move is going to attract massive migration, increasing the struggle for land and putting further pressure on the natural resources in the area. CSOs advocating for indigenous and local community rights warn there could be a surge in land grabs as speculators look to cash in on demand for land and companies will try to seize opportunities. This could be a potential catastrophe for the target communities and Samboja district given the level of the already existing resource exploitation and land disputes. One can imagine more coal being dredged, rivers polluted along with land conversion to plantations. With an increasing population number, people would need houses and thus timber for construction, thereby increasing logging. Moreover, the relocation itself will require land for infrastructure in terms of more buildings for government offices and housing, public facilities, transportation and electricity. Regardless of how exactly it unfolds, East Kalimantan will play a significant role as home to the new capital of Indonesia.

**Earlier BOSF-SL community development initiatives in the target communities**

Community development initiatives with the target communities were started by BOSF-SL in 2006. Back then, a needs assessment was conducted. The results of this assessment served as a guideline for BOSF-SL for collaboration with the communities. Several potential sustainable income opportunities were identified as suitable based on the villagers’ experiences and available resources, e.g. fishponds, vegetable farming and wet rice. This led to a range of activities being conducted and the communities participated in initial socializations and a range of training workshops. The latter included trainings on agriculture, fishery techniques, rubber, fruits and making of organic fertilizer. Altogether, this led to communities engaging in a range of activities, most successful the planting of pineapples in the bufferzone to Samboja Lestari, providing an income source for the locals. Moreover, the communities also gained knowledge of how to produce organic waste from the orangutans and use as fertilizer in the villages. However, due to the program of Samboja Lestari struggling with funding, community development initiatives have been more sporadic since 2011, as it was prioritized to focus mostly on orangutans in their care with the available resources. Since then, local engagement has involved ongoing assistance on fire prevention, purchase of fruits for orangutan food as well as outreach and environmental education of the communities. Since mid-2020 projects have also been implemented to raise awareness of COVID-19 for mitigation impacts and reducing infection levels in the target communities.It has been a wish for many years to build on the community development with the communities and with the emerging threats, there is an urgent need for initiating an intervention now. Earlier and recent experiences with the communities are an important prerequisite for a new intervention, but it will be necessary to determine the conditions and needs in the communities as the situation has changed the last years with an increasing pressure on the villages. Community assessments are thus needed to identify more specifically how the communities will be able to improve their livelihoods strategies, and follow up with capacity building to improve their knowledge and skills to pursue this. All this will also require a simultaneous capacity-building of BOSF-SL in order to assist the communities. This capacity building is especially important at a strategic level in order to secure a long-term community development strategy, enabling continuous engagement with the local communities.

**How this intervention will strengthen civil society organising**

The target communities in Samboja are under pressure due to the increasing land struggle and degradation of natural resources in the area, further threatened by the relocation of the capital. The project aims to address these issues by building up community capacity for improving their livelihood strategies, as well as increasing their access to land for cultivation, through the development of a model for use of Samboja Lestari bufferzone land. Through different capacity building workshops, trainings and field trips, community members will gain knowledge of sustainable livelihood activities, including subsistence and income-generating activities and establish pilot projects. This will enable them to take active part and ownership of their own life and be more resilient to mining companies, trying to encourage short term gains, and the increasing struggle for land - now and when the capital moves to Samboja. In addition, the project will involve capacity building of BOSF-SL and strengthen their role as a CSO, as well as their opportunities to support local communities and promote their cause to authorities, mining companies and other relevant stakeholders.

**Climate- and environmental conditions and how the intervention is responding to these**

The target communities in Samboja depend on the available land and resources for their livelihoods. These resources have for many years been challenged by environmental degradation. This is further complicated by the increased population growth, exploitation for mining and the relocation of the capital – altogether leading to increased pressure on the land and other natural resources. The proposed intervention seeks to respond to this, by building community capacity for improved livelihood strategies and protection of natural resources as sustainable alternatives to the overexploitation of the natural resources. Without such alternatives to sustain community livelihoods, there is a risk that more local people will likely be forced into vicious circles of engaging in unsustainable extractive activities, further degrading the environment that their livelihoods depend on.

1. The partnership/collaborators (our starting point)

**Experiences, capacities and resources of participant partners as well as other actors**

Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOSF) is an Indonesian organization established in 1991 under the name Orangutan Conservation Project, but was renamed in 2003. BOSF is the local partner of this project, with the program of BOSF-SL being responsible for the implementation. The overall vision of BOSF is: “The realization of Bornean orangutan and habitat conservation with the community’s participation,” which amongst other involves “Increasing the empowerment of communities surrounding orangutan habitat.” Community empowerment is an integrated part of the four programs the organization runs in Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo, amongst other in partnership with StO and with support from CISU since 2008. BOSF also works with capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and they have many years of experience within lobby work and government relations. Altogether, BOSF has approximately 450 dedicated employees, including experts on primates, biodiversity, ecology, forest rehabilitation, agroforestry, orangutan health, government relations and advocacy, land and resource mapping and community empowerment and capacity building.

BOS Foundation Samboja Lestari Program (BOSF-SL) was established by BOSF in 1991 as their first orangutan reintroduction program with the aim to provide care and rehabilitation for displaced or orphaned orangutans rescued from areas of habitat loss. The nearly 2000 ha land area of Samboja Lestari was purchased by BOSF with the purpose to reforest the area, which at that time consisted of burned over grass land. This with the aim to provide forest for orangutans and benefits to local livelihoods. Today the main activities of BOSF-SL at Samboja Lestari include orangutan rescue, translocation of orangutans to safe areas, rehabilitation, reintroduction and forest restoration activities. A lodge for ecotourism is also located within the area and BOSF-SL carries out activities for visitors as well as runs a volunteer programme to raise awareness and engage people in their work to save the orangutans and the forests. Education and outreach activities also include initiatives involving local communities and school children through their environmental education program “Orangutans go to school” and local engagement activities moreover involve coordination around fire management and purchase of local fruit products. As mentioned further above, BOSF-SL also have experience within community development initiatives for sustainable livelihoods and since mid-2020, interventions for mitigating and reducing the impacts of COVID-19 have been implemented in the communities with support from StO (funded by the Postcode Foundation, Qato Foundation and individual supporters). BOSF-SL is regularly exchanging knowledge with other BOSF programmes especially BOSF-RHO, also based in East Kalimantan. BOSF-RHO has many years of experiences within community development, including on livelihood activities, environmental education and outreach. This exchange of knowledge and experience is important in order to develop the community development programme at BOSF-SL as well as get assistance where needed. It is a strong wish for BOSF-SL to continue the community development work with the target communities and help increase community resilience, especially now with the emerging threats from increasing land struggle and pressure on resources. Moreover, BOSF-SL believes that conservation of habitat and wildlife can only be achieved by working together with local communities and other stakeholders. Their earlier engagement with the communities is an important foundation for facilitation of activities with the communities as set out in the proposed project.

The BOSF-SL programme represents academic backgrounds within veterinary science, biology, natural resources management, community development and education and outreach. Of great importance to the proposed project is BOSF-SL’s earlier experience with community development and natural resource management such as fire prevention, establishment of fire teams and monitoring of illegal logging. Moreover, their engagement with other stakeholders, including government agencies.

Save the Orangutan Foundation (StO)

StO is a Danish NGO working for the survival of the orangutan and its natural habitat, as well as sustainable development for the local population. The secretariat in Denmark also functions as the secretariat for the Swedish organisation - Save the Orangutan SE and the UK & Wales organisation, Save the Orangutan UK.

Strategically, StO’s work is based on a rights-based approach to community development supporting the rights and livelihoods of marginalized and vulnerable indigenous people and other forest-dependent communities. The work involves cooperation with local partners on Borneo through which the organization has more than 13 years’ experience within capacity building for community development, indigenous people’s rights, forest protection and engagement of community members in forest monitoring teams and fire patrols. Altogether these experiences provide valuable learnings for the proposed intervention. Of importance to the proposed project, StO also has great experience within organizational capacity-building and knowledge-sharing in partner organisations. The several years of experience within community development has built up knowledge and professional practical skills, both in the field and within partner cooperation. The StO staff are qualified within a broad range of academic disciplines; from natural resources management and international development to communication, project- and financial management and monitoring. This combination of professional backgrounds provides useful knowledge into crosscutting topics such as rural livelihoods and natural resource management and protection.

LPMK (Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Kampung)

LPMK is an Indonesian organization with great capacity and experience working with development of rural communities, especially in East Kalimantan. LPMK has also worked for many years with organizational capacity building and they are familiar with the work area and the staff of BOSF-SL, due to a long-term cooperation. LPMK consultants will be employed in the project based on their specific competencies within organizational capacity building, training of trainers as well as the facilitation of sustainable livelihood activities, including the initial needs assessment and baseline study.

**How previous partner cooperation and experiences have fed into the proposed intervention**

StO and different BOSF programmes have cooperated for many years on community development interventions, improving welfare and livelihoods of local people in East and Central Kalimantan.   
Previous cooperation between StO and the BOSF-SL program have mainly been within the field of orangutan care and rehabilitation, but as mentioned, interventions for mitigating and reducing the impacts of COVID-19 have been implemented in the target communities since 2020. BOSF-SL’s earlier experiences with and knowledge of the target communities, including needs assessments and livelihood activities have fed into the proposed intervention in order to guide activities. For instance, some livelihood activities are expected to fall into certain categories based on this knowledge as well as general interaction with the villages. However, the situation has changed since previous assessments, stressing the need for more in-depth and updated knowledge of the village conditions and local needs. There is a strong wish to expand the community development work, with an increasing urgency now due to the emerging threats. The partners’ respective experiences from other previous interventions are a valuable foundation for the proposed project and have fed into the design. This includes StO’s more than 13 years’ experience within capacity building for community development, including community groups working on sustainable livelihood activities, as well as StO’s skills within partner capacity building. Moreover, BOSF-SL experiences from projects with natural resource management such as fire prevention and fire teams are also valuable in terms of the proposed project’s work with local engagement in protection of natural resources and ecosystem services. The proposed intervention will be the partners’ first cooperation on a CISU project. Therefore, the project is also important in its focus on building up strategic capacity at BOSF-SL within community development and developing the partnership for collaboration within this area. It is expected that StO’s many years of partner cooperation with other BOSF programmes and partners will be a great benefit in this regard.

**Contributions, roles, and responsibilities of the partners and other actors**

The local implementing partner of the intervention will be BOSF-SL. The Programme Manager will be responsible for the overall local management of the project, while the daily implementation will be the responsibility of the community development team. Implementation will include local capacity building through community meetings, training workshops, field trips, technical assistance, education and awareness raising. The BOS Foundation headquarters (BOSF-HQ) will be responsible for supporting the implementation and local monitoring and reporting. StO will be responsible for the overall project- and financial management, as well as reporting to CISU on the achievement of results and expenses. Monitoring of progress, financial management and discussion of challenges will be carried out based on regular reporting from BOSF-SL and HQ, quarterly online meetings and dialogue, as well as a monitoring visit and a final review at the end of the project.

StO will also be responsible for the facilitation of a number of meetings and workshops, both virtual and physical meetings in Indonesia. These include an online kick-off meeting with BOSF-SL, BOSF-HQ and LPMK for project start up, planning of community assessments and discussion of a detailed workplan, as well as a workshop in Indonesia with BOSF-SL on project planning and project cycle management including LFA, proposal writing and international donor requirements. Moreover, a knowledge-exchange workshop with BOSF-SL to discuss community development opportunities, including examples from other partner projects and areas, and a workshop on financial management assessment (Mango Health Check). StO will also facilitate workshops in Indonesia with BOSF-SL for strategic and organisational development for community empowerment involving exercises in accountability, SWOT and appreciative inquiry. Moreover, a workshop with BOSF-SL and LPMK on lessons-learned and best practices, where recommendations for future interventions will be discussed.

As described above, LPMK will also play an important role in the proposed project. Their role in the project will be focused on assisting in the community assessments and training activities for building the capacity of BOSF-SL. This will amongst other involve training of trainers of BOSF-SL community development staff and management in methods for improving facilitation and implementation of community development activities, and assistance in the communities. While the responsibility for the implementation in the communities will be BOSF-SL, the role of LPMK will be to support them with facilitation and provide technical assistance, and at the same time assess BOSF-SL staff learnings from the trainings to make adjustments and target the training to their needs. Based on this, LPMK will be able to contribute both to the assessment of the progress in the communities and the capacity building of BOSF-SL, and they will be involved as external consultants in the partners monitoring visit and final review.

**How the intervention will contribute to developing the relationship and collaboration between partners**

The implementation of the proposed project will contribute to strategic development of the partners collaboration on community development and local engagement in the area around Samboja Lestari. The different assessments in the communities as well as experiences from the implementation of the activities will form an important knowledge base and ensure important learnings for working with the specific conditions in the Samboja area and with the target communities. This includes experiences with local capacity building and engagement in sustainable livelihood activities, protection of natural resources and ecosystem services and community use of Samboja Lestari bufferzone land. The latter includes the development of a model for sustainable community use of BOSF-SL bufferzone land which is considered important for supporting community empowerment and will provide an important element in the partner’s further collaboration on community development. The proposed project also includes capacity building of BOSF-SL within community development. This will improve methods for facilitation and implementation of community development initiatives and improve their capacity in project cycle management and donor requirements. This will make them a stronger project partner and is expected to increase the success rate of this and other projects in the future. Capacity building workshops and monitoring meetings between the partners throughout the implementation will moreover ensure close collaboration and progress of the project, and at the same time provide valuable experiences in terms of partner collaboration, which will be a strong foundation for future collaborations. Altogether, the proposed project will contribute to learning and experiences that will strengthen the partner’s cooperation and management of development interventions.

**How the intervention will contribute to strengthening the partners’ relations to other actors**

BOSF-SL is collaborating with and has support from many organizations and stakeholders both locally, nationally and internationally. This includes authorities at different levels such as the East Kalimantan Conservation and Natural Resources Authority (BKSDA), an executive technical unit of the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry, other NGO’s and industrial stakeholders. The proposed project involves specific collaborations with BKSDA, the police and other relevant institutions through their involvement and assistance to the training of community forest monitoring teams in order for them to carry out patrols. Moreover, community meetings will be carried out with BKSDA and other relevant institutions for increasing awareness of the issues and consequences of forest fires and illegal activities on local livelihoods. Finally, the project includes regular communication with private sector mining companies as well as other important stakeholders with the purpose of increasing awareness and coordinating environmental protection efforts.

StO cooperates closely with BOSF and their programs on Borneo in the provinces of Central and East Kalimantan. StO is also actively engaging with different other CSOs working with related relevant issues, including the other international BOSF partners (in Switzerland, Germany, UK and Australia). Furthermore, StO is continuously developing their collaborations with other organizations, networks and institutions both in Indonesia and Denmark such as FSC, 92-Gruppen, Globalt Fokus Copenhagen Zoo, Aalborg Zoo and University of Copenhagen. These collaborations make it possible to share information, exchange knowledge, build campaigns for awareness raising as well as gather strategic and practical inputs related to community development, natural resource management and protection etc.

The partners are strong catalysts for positive change in the Samboja area. The partners will mobilize actors

(such as BKSDA, the police, mining companies, other NGO’s etc) to increase their knowledge of the challenges as well as opportunities in the target communities. This will make it easier to engage these actors in the work to improve the living conditions of the target communities. Moreover, with an improved knowledge of the village conditions, it will be easier to speak the communities’ case to the authorities, mining companies etc. Finally, it provides a stronger foundation for launching targeted projects and seeking funding and engaging others in this work. The lessons from the project will also be very important in order to spill-over to other project areas of Borneo.

1. Target groups, objectives, strategy, and expected results (our intervention)

The primary target group

The project targets four marginalized and vulnerable communities living in Samboja District, neighbouring the reforested area of Samboja Lestari. The four communities include Tani Bakti (located west of Samboja Lestari), Ambarawang Darat (located south of Samboja Lestari), Margomulyo (located east of Samboja Lestari) and Karya Merdeka (located north-west of Samboja Lestari). The villages consist of a total of 3.552 households with 11.708 individuals. This is the number of people expected to benefit from the implementation of the project, while a minimum of 300 are expected to take active part in project activities. The communities have lived in their current location for more than 30 years, but originate from other areas of Indonesia. Most have been part of a government transmigration program, which moved poor and landless people from overpopulated islands like Java to less densely populated islands such as Borneo. The community of Tani Bakti is the only one originating from Borneo. They were translocated by the government from the nearby area of Bukit Soeharto, which is now a protected forest. At the time of translocation each family was provided 2 hectares of land for agricultural cultivation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Community** | **Number of households** | **Number of people** | **Men** | **Women** | **Ethnicity** | **Religion** |
| Tani Bakti | 376 | 1.731 | 880 | 851 | Bugis | 97% Muslim; 2% Christian; 1% Catholic |
| Ambarawang Darat | 633 | 2.616 | 1.179 | 1.437 | Paser/Javanese | 91% Muslim; 8% Christian; 1% Catholic |
| Margomulyo | 411 | 1.316 | 689 | 627 | Javanese | 98% Muslim; 2% Catholic; <1% Christian |
| Karya Merdeka | 2.132 | 6.045 | 3.354 | 2.691 | Bugis/Javanese | 95% Islam; 3% Christian; 2% Catholic |

Source: Samboja district in numbers 2019.

Community members that are expected to be actively involved in the project include:

* Community members participating in assessments, capacity building around sustainable livelihood activities and establishment of new or improved activities.
* Community members involved in environmental awareness raising activities.
* Elementary school children involved in environmental education and field trips.
* School teachers involved in dialogue meetings and training for improved environmental teaching.
* Community members engaged in monitoring for forest fires and illegal activities.
* Community pilot group involved in bufferzone demonstration plot.
* Village leaders involved in meetings and agreement on a model for community use of bufferzone.

The organisation and staff of BOSF-SL also makes up part of the primary target group as the applied project focuses on building up their strategic capacity within community development in order for them to increase the engagement with the target communities and improve future community development efforts. Management and staff involved in community engagement, education and outreach activities will take active part in various workshops and training sessions, to improve the staff and organisational capacity around community development. Moreover, staff working in other divisions of the programme will take part in workshops to increase the general knowledge level and improve coordination. In total, a minimum of 30 programme staff and management employees will take part. Programme employees from BOSF-HQ will also take part in activities around the strategic and organisational development of BOSF-SL. This will involve 2-3 persons. Moreover, other actors and stakeholders are going to be involved in the project such as BKSDA, the police and mining companies. This makes up a total of approx. 10 persons.

The secondary target group is the remaining population in the target communities as well as other communities in Samboja district that will benefit from spill-over effects from the project and the overall goal to improve livelihood strategies and create resilience to the threats from the population growth, degradation of natural resources and ecosystem services, relocation of capital and increasing struggle for land.

**How the target groups will participate in- and benefit from the intervention**

The target communities will benefit from the intervention in terms of empowerment and improved capacity for sustainable livelihood strategies. This in turn will decrease their vulnerability to the increasing pressure on their resources and struggle for land, and provide increased incentive to protect their resources. The community members will actively participate in the intervention: Initially, in the different community assessments, followed by capacity building training sessions, field school, study tours and technical assistance in order to gain increased knowledge around sustainable livelihood activities. The specific topics of the training sessions will be decided based upon the results of the villagers’ needs assessments. At the training sessions, the community members will gain improved knowledge and skills within in post-harvesting and processing of community products, added value of existing activities, market opportunities, and diversification of subsistence and income generating activities. They will moreover be supported in establishing new sustainable livelihood activities to diversify their livelihood portfolio and improve existing activities, altogether aiming at creating resilience to the increasing pressure on their resources and struggle for land. Furthermore, the project will develop a model for how the communities can make use of Samboja Lestari bufferzone land for their livelihood activities, which will be developed in close collaboration with the communities. During the intervention, they will benefit from the establishment of a pilot project for agroforestry or other forms of vegetable planting, which is expected to provide important learnings and feed into the development of the model that can be expanded for the benefit of all community members. The communities will also benefit from gaining an increased environmental awareness and being actively involved in the protection of the natural resources and ecosystem services through the establishment of community teams for monitoring of fires and illegal activities. This aims to protect their water, land and other livelihood resources. Altogether, the communities’ increased environmental awareness, increased capacity to improve livelihood strategies and access to land in Samboja Lestari, is expected to increase the incentive to be part of the protection effort. Regarding environmental awareness, the project also benefits young community members, as school children will participate in education sessions, including fun way of interacting such as games and quizzes. Moreover, school children will participate in study tours learning about negative consequences of mining and other environmental issues. Finally, the knowledge and experiences from the project implementation and capacity building activities will contribute to important learnings, which will be incorporated into a community development strategy of BOSF-SL. The capacity building of BOSF-SL within community development will also increase their competencies in relation to proposal writing, which will create a better basis for targeted efforts to limiting poverty and other issues in the local area, as well as secure funding for such efforts. The increased capacity and resources at BOSF-SL to develop and implement local development projects will thus be of great benefit for the target communities.

**Involvement of target group and relevant actors in the intervention and the partners’ legitimacy to act as champions of the target groups’ cause**

The communities and BOSF-SL share a common interest in protecting the forest in the area. For BOSF-SL it is of very high priority to improve the lives and social welfare of the target communities, and with the evolving threats from the increasing struggle for land, there is whole new level of urgency. Engagement in the target communities started in 2006, where the first needs assessment was conducted and community development initiatives were started. As mentioned further above this led to a range of activities, most successful the planting of pineapples in the bufferzone to Samboja Lestari, providing an income source for the locals. During that time, BOSF-SL developed good relations and build up trust and legitimacy in the communities, and the communities gained an understanding of BOSF-SL’s objectives, approach and strategy. BOSF-SL also obtained a great understanding of the livelihood situation and dynamics in the communities. It is the objective of the project to build on these positive experiences to re-build trust and legitimacy of BOSF-SL in the communities, as well as gain increased capacity within BOSF-SL to improve local community engagement and implement successful community development initiatives. The initial socializations and assessments aim to ensure that both this project and future development is based on the needs of the communities. The communities will exert direct influence on the implementation through their engagement in sustainable livelihood activities.

**Strategy of the intervention**

The proposed project addresses the challenges with population growth, increasing land demand, increasing mining activities and the relocation of the capital with further prospects of struggle for land resources. The target communities are in need of sustainable livelihood strategies due to the lack of land for cultivation and lack of capacity to utilize available resources in a sustainable way and with the highest possible output. The strategy therefore focuses on capacity building, establishment and improvement of livelihood activities, as well as the creation of a model for increased access to cultivation of land in the Samboja Lestari bufferzone. These are the two main elements of the strategy that will ensure positive changes now and in the future for the local communities. However, in order for the community members to gain access to Samboja Lestari bufferzone land, there needs to be a long-term focus on sustainable use of natural resources. The community members need to have their daily needs met and at the same time gain an increased understanding of the importance of long-term sustainable use of natural resources. Therefore, in addition to the focus on livelihood activities, the strategy also focuses on increasing community members’ environmental awareness. With the increasing pressure on land and natural resources, it is also important that the communities understand the importance of protecting the remaining resources on which their current and future survival depends. This is why the strategy also includes the involvement of community members in the protection of these resources. Thus, the objectives of the proposed project are very closely linked and equally important: Improving livelihood activities should be combined with addressing the lack of land for cultivation by increasing access to bufferzone land, ensuring it is managed in a sustainable way. The final part of the strategy includes capacity building of BOSF-SL to strengthen their strategic capacity within community development. Having improved their ability to implement community development will increase their legitimacy and success-rate of new initiatives in the area, thereby creating positive changes for the local communities. The strategy includes socializations, dialogue meetings, capacity building in the form of training workshops and field trips, as well as regular meetings with the target communities to increase engagement and update one another on status, progress etc. The project is set to start up in September 2021, running two years. The different components of the strategy are explained into details below:

Increased knowledge and capacity for engagement in sustainable livelihood activities

The first part of the strategy aims to increase community knowledge and capacity to engage in sustainable livelihood strategies, which is of crucial importance due to the increased pressure on the natural resources and struggle for land in the area. As described in section 2, LPMK will be employed to assist with the activities in the field in order to increase capacity of both community members and BOSF-SL. Initially BOSF-SL and LPMK will carry out a baseline study and a participatory needs assessment with the communities. The aim of the baseline study is to collect data on the socio-economic status of groups of the target communities, demographics, household budgets, occupations, assets, etc. This will enable a better understanding of how social factors (such as, age, sex, gender, and education) and economic factors (such as, income, occupation, assets, and access to loans) interrelate. The aim of the participatory needs assessment is to understand the communities’ perceptions of their livelihood needs, using a range of methods such as focus group discussions and individual interviews. Together with the communities, BOSF-SL and LPMK will assess community histories, livelihood profiles, seasonal calendars, threats to livelihoods, and the status and potential of the community human-, social-, natural-, physical- and financial capital. To assess land use, available natural resources and ecosystem services, BOSF-SL, LPMK and the communities will conduct a participatory mapping of available land and natural resources.

The next step will be conducting community workshops with a focus on reviewing, analyzing and discussing the results of the needs assessment, mapping and socio-economic survey. Based on these results and the community needs, it will then be possible to identify potential alternative livelihood activities and improvements to existing activities in order to diversify their livelihood portfolio. This will be followed by training sessions to increase community capacity in income and subsistence activities based on the specific needs and interests identified and available resources. Based on a preliminary assessment, it is expected that livelihood activities could involve vegetable production and fruits such as pineapple, honey and sugar palm production etc. Specific training sessions will also target post-harvesting and processing of community products for added value of existing activities and market opportunities. Community members will also participate in field trips to nearby areas for introduction to livelihood activities as seeing real life examples provides motivation and inspiration. Here community members will be introduced to new methods and techniques for improving and diversifying subsistence and income-generating activities to become less reliant on one activity or product and thus minimize the impacts of a bad harvest or other livelihood shocks.

Based on the knowledge acquired from the training sessions, community members will establish alternative livelihood activities (subsistence as well as income generating), as well as introduce new methods to improve existing activities. This will be carried out with assistance and inputs from BOSF-SL and LPMK. This process is important to improve practical knowledge of participants and motivate and inspire others and thereby increase adoption rates. Community members will also participate in regular follow-up field training workshops for improving methods for crop cultivation and maintenance. Finally, the communities will be supported with on-going technical assistance for the management of the pilot projects.

Environmental awareness, protection of natural resources and sustainable use of bufferzone land

This part of the strategy focuses on increasing the community members environmental awareness and engaging them in the protection and sustainable use of natural resources, while at the same time addressing the community members need for more land for livelihood activities. Due to the increasing pressure on their livelihoods, the focus on daily needs and limited environmental awareness, community members do not have the surplus to think long-term. The proposed project seeks to overcome this by ensuring increased knowledge, capacity as well as access to more land to cultivate in the bufferzone of Samboja Lestari, thereby providing a better incentive to protect natural resources and the Samboja Lestari area.

The project involves preparation of environmental education materials for children as well as environmental outreach materials on natural resources and ecosystem services and their interlinkage with human health and well-being. This will be used for teaching elementary school teachers in the communities to raise their environmental awareness and improve their capacity for teaching this subject. BOSF-SL will also conduct education sessions for the children in elementary schools involving fun ways of interacting such as games and quizzes. These school children will also participate in study tours learning about negative consequences of mining and other environmental issues. Reaching the children and creating awareness is an important part of the strategy as they are our future.

Environmental awareness raising will also involve outreach sessions with adult community members for improving their environmental awareness and increase their knowledge of the importance of long-term sustainable activities and understanding of the value and need for protecting the remaining resources around the “green island” of Samboja Lestari. This knowledge is moreover considered the foundation for increasing the communities’ engagement in the protection work, and will be followed up by community meetings with BKSDA and other relevant institutions to provide more detailed awareness of the consequences of forest fires and illegal activities for local livelihoods. Subsequently community forest monitoring teams will be organized and equipped and trained in carrying out patrols by BOSF-SL with assistance by the police, BKSDA and other relevant institutions. The teams will be assisted by BOSF-SL on logistical and technical matters to enable regular monitoring being carried out for prevention of fires and illegal activities in the bufferzone to Samboja Lestari and the communities. Finally, the community teams and BOSF-SL will communicate with other stakeholders such as the police, the local army, BKSDA and mining companies for increasing awareness and coordinating environmental protection efforts.

In order to build on the livelihood activities and simultaneously increase the protection of Samboja Lestari, dialogue meetings with the communities will be conducted to discuss opportunities. This will include an assessment of the possibilities of community use of Samboja Lestari land. BOSF-SL will facilitate the organization of a community group and the establishment of a demonstration plot for agroforestry or bufferzone planting with vegetables to support local livelihoods. The learnings from this demonstration plot will subsequently feed into a model for sustainable community use of Samboja Lestari land and/or bufferzone.

Strengthening the strategic capacity of BOSF-SL within community development

The third part of the strategy includes capacity building of BOSF-SL to strengthen their strategic capacity within community development. As much as this project is urgently needed in itself, the project is also very important in the sense that it serves to establish a foundation for future community development efforts at BOSF-SL for the benefit of the target communities. The project aims to ensure that BOSF-SL increases their capacity and implementation skills and that a community development strategy will be developed based on experiences from the project and discussions with the partners.LPMK and StO will be responsible for capacity building of BOSF-SL and LPMK will also assist in the field. The budget therefore involves expenses for LPMK consultants.BOSF-SL’s facilitation of training sessions for the communities will also serve to increase their own capacity, knowledge of new methods and experiences at the same time.

The strengthening of the strategic capacity of BOSF-SL will entail staff in all divisions participating in capacity building workshops, and BOSF-SL community development staff and management will participate in training of trainers sessions. Through the different trainings, BOSF-SL will increase their capacity within methods for facilitation and implementation of community development activities. This will enable them to support community members with harvesting and post-harvesting activities, group organisation building, conflict management, gender related economic increase etc. Through workshops, BOSF-SL will also increase their capacity at the level of project planning and management as well as organisational development for community empowerment. A partner knowledge-exchange workshop is also included to discuss community development opportunities, including examples from other partner projects and areas.

By the end of the project, lessons-learned and best practices will be discussed along with recommendations for future interventions. BOSF-SL will then incorporate project experiences and results into a strategy paper for community development, which will be a great advantage for future interventions and long-term engagement with the communities.

Project implementation during COVID-19

As COVID-19 is still believed to cause complications during the project time frame, the implementation strategy has incorporated relevant safety measures and procedures to enable implementation can be carried out as smooth as possible. Restrictions on international travels are expected at least throughout most of 2021, and the project will therefore reduce physical meetings between the partners in the first part of the project period and instead involve regular online meetings to discuss project status and progress.Regarding project implementation in Indonesia, the COVID-19 situation will be followed closely and everything will be carried out in compliance with restrictions and safety procedures. Travelling within Indonesia is possible under strict health protocols and quarantine rules. Until the COVID-19 situation is stabilizing,BOSF-SL will implement strict health and safety protocols and procedures. Furthermore, routineCOVID-19 Swab/rapid tests of staff will be conducted on a regular basis, as well as staff quarantine in case of symptoms. The numbers of persons present at physical meetings for instance the communities will be decided according to the continuous recommendations. Altogether, these procedures seek to ensure COVID-19 safe implementation of community activities, so that implementation of the project is not hindered and staff and target groups are not put at additional risk.

How the intervention balances between the elements of the Development Triangle

Capacity-building is the main element of the project strategy, based on socialization meetings, trainings, workshops, facilitation and technical assistance and inputs. It is a strategic choice to minimize strategic deliveries, as it is believed that such will not contribute to ownership and long-term sustainability for the target communities. However, some minor inputs for the development of sustainable livelihood activities are nevertheless included in the project, as they are considered necessary for the establishment of demonstration plots, that can work to encourage adoption of other community members. Finally, the project is involving some advocacy in terms of communication with other stakeholders (private sector and government) for increasing awareness and coordinating environmental protection efforts.

**Objectives, activities, expected outputs and indicators to be reached.**

**Overall development objective, which the project aims contribute to:**

Communities surrounding Samboja Lestari have gained empowerment and improved livelihood strategies, through increased capacity, protection of natural resources and resilience to the increasing struggle for land.

**Project timeframe:** 1st of September 2021 to 31st of August 2023.

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| **Objective 1.** Community members from the four target communities have gained increased knowledge and capacity to engage in sustainable livelihood strategies.  Indicators:   1. Potential income and subsistence activities for improving and diversifying the communities’ livelihood portfolio have been identified as suitable for the local conditions, capacities, resources and needs. 2. Community members have gained improved knowledge and capacity to engage in alternative and sustainable livelihood activities. 3. Community members are applying their newly acquired knowledge and capacity to improve and diversify their livelihood portfolio. | |
| **Output** | **Activity** |
| 1.1. The communities have gained increased understanding of their livelihood assets and resources and suitable improvements and diversification opportunities have been identified. | 1.1.1. Information meetings in the communities for socialization of the assessments and objectives have been carried out by BOSF-SL and LPMK.  1.1.2. A socio-economic baseline study has been carried out to assess demographics, available village facilities etc.  1.1.3. A participatory needs assessment for evaluating needs, interests, human capacities and skills have been conducted based on focus group discussions, individual interviews, seasonal calendar, vision boards etc.  1.1.4. Participatory mapping of land use, available natural resources and ecosystem services have been conducted by BOSF-SL and LPMK.  1.1.5. Community workshops have been carried out to review, analyse and discuss the results of the community assessments, facilitated by BOSF-SL and LPMK.  1.1.6. Community workshops have been carried out to identify potential livelihood activities to improve existing subsistence and income generating activities and diversify their livelihood portfolio. |
| 1.2. Community members have gained increased knowledge of sustainable livelihood activities, including improved methods for production and added value of local produce, market opportunities and diversification. | 1.2.1. A minimum of two community groups have been organised with assistance by BOSF-SL.  1.2.2. Community groups have participated in training sessions in income and subsistence activities based on the specific needs and interests identified and available resources, facilitated by BOSF-SL and assisted by LPMK.  1.2.3. Community groups have participated in training sessions in post- harvesting and processing of community products for added value of existing activities facilitated by BOSF-SL and assisted by LPMK.  1.2.4. Community groups have participated in field trips to nearby areas for demonstration plots for introduction of new methods and techniques for improving and diversifying subsistence and income-generating activities. |
| 1.3. A minimum of one sustainable diversification activity has been adopted by community groups working as a demonstration plot for others (e.g. pineapple, honey, sugar palm) | 1.3.1. BOSF-SL has assisted community groups in establishing new and improved subsistence and income generation activities (e.g. fruit and vegetable production).  1.3.2. Community groups have participated in follow-up field training workshops in improved methods for crop cultivation and maintenance.  1.3.3. BOSF-SL have supported the communities with on-going technical assistance, assisted by LPMK. |

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| **In pursuit of objective 2:** Community members have gained improved environmental awareness and are actively engaged as stewards in the protection of natural resources and important ecosystem services (e.g. forest and water resources) for community well-being.  Indicators:  A. Community members have increased awareness of the value of natural resources and ecosystem services for their health and well-being.  B. Community members are engaged in forest monitoring teams and carries out regular monitoring for prevention of fires and illegal activities in Samboja Lestari.  C. A model for sustainable community use of land resources in the bufferzone to Samboja Lestari has been developed and agreed with communities (e.g. agroforestry, pineapple farming in the bufferzone). | |
| 2.1. Community members (elementary school children and adults) from the four communities have participated in environmental awareness raising workshops and education sessions. | 2.1.1. BOSF-SL has prepared community outreach and education materials on natural resources and ecosystem services and their interlinkage with human health and well-being.  2.1.2. BOSF-SL has conducted community meetings for improved environmental awareness and provided comparisons of long-term sustainable and unsustainable livelihood activities.  2.1.3. BOSF-SL has engaged in dialogue meetings with local elementary schools in the four communities on how to improve environmental education and include learning activities outside of the class room.  2.1.4. Elementary school teachers have participated in training on environmental awareness raising by BOSF-SL to improve their capacity for teaching this subject.  2.1.5. A minimum of 120 elementary class school children have participated in education sessions for environmental awareness raising, conducted by BOSF-SL and school teachers including quizzes, games and competitions to increase active participation and learning.  2.1.6. A minimum of two study tours for school children have been arranged by BOSF-SL to increase understanding of the consequences of mining and other environmental issues and raise awareness of the importance of environmental protection. |
| 2.2. Community members have gained capacity to take active part in the protection of forests and ecosystem services. | 2.2.1. Community meetings with BKSDA and other relevant institutions have been facilitated by BOSF-SL for increasing awareness of the issues and consequences of forest fires and illegal activities for local livelihoods.  2.2.2. Community forest monitoring teams have been organized, equipped and trained in carrying out patrols by BOSF-SL, with assistance by the police, BKSDA and other relevant institutions.  2.2.3. Regular forest monitoring by community teams is carried out, assisted by BOSF-SL.  2.2.4. Communication with other stakeholders (e.g. police, BKSDA, mining companies) for increasing awareness and coordinating environmental protection efforts. |
| 2.3. A demonstration plot for agroforestry and/or bufferzone planting of vegetables has been established and learnings have fed into a model for sustainable community use of Samboja Lestari bufferzone. | 2.3.1. Dialogue meetings with communities have been conducted to discuss and assess the opportunities for community use of Samboja Lestari bufferzone for improved livelihoods and local engagement in the protection work of Samboja Lestari.  2.3.2. A community pilot group has been organised and procedures for the establishment of a demonstration plot has been agreed upon.  2.3.3. The community pilot group has established a demonstration plot for sustainable livelihood activities in the Samboja Lestari bufferzone, with facilitation and technical assistance by BOSF-SL.  2.3.4. Dialogue meetings with communities have been conducted by BOSF-SL for discussion of experiences and learnings from the demonstration plot, and a model for sustainable community use of land in the bufferzone of Samboja Lestari has been agreed upon. |
| **In pursuit of objective 3:** BOSF-SL has gained increased strategic capacity within community development and local engagement, thereby increasing their legitimacy in the area and the success-rate of new initiatives for the benefit of the neighbouring communities.    Indicators:   1. BOSF-SL has improved their knowledge and skills in project planning and implementation approaches for community development. 2. Project experiences and lessons-learned have been systematized and incorporated into a BOSF-SL community development strategy. | |
| **Output** | **Activities** |
| 3.1. Capacity building activities have been carried out for improved planning and implementation of community development interventions by BOSF-SL. | 3.1.1. BOSF-SL staff in all divisions have participated in capacity building workshops to increase awareness on community development and local engagement, conducted by LPMK.  3.1.2. LPMK has conducted training of trainers of BOSF-SL community development staff and management in methods for improved methods for facilitation and implementation of community development activities (harvesting and post-harvesting, group organisation building, conflict management, gender related economic increase etc.).  3.1.3. StO has facilitated workshops with BOSF-SL on project planning and project cycle management including LFA, proposal writing, monitoring, reporting, evaluation, and international donor requirements.  3.1.4. StO has facilitated a knowledge-exchange workshop with BOSF-SL to discuss community development opportunities, including examples from other partner projects and areas.  3.1.5. StO has facilitated workshops with BOSF-SL for financial management assessment (Mango Health Check) and discussion of potential areas of improvement.  3.1.6. StO has facilitated workshops with BOSF-SL for strategic and organisational development for community empowerment involving exercises in accountability, SWOT and appreciative inquiry. |
| 3.3. Project experiences and lessons-learned have been gathered and fed into a strategy for community development and local engagement of BOSF-SL for future interventions. | 3.3.1. BOSF-SL, LPMK and StO have carried out a workshop on lessons-learned and best practices, and discussed recommendations for future interventions.  3.3.2. BOSF-SL has incorporated project experiences and results from the lessons-learned workshops into a strategy paper for community development. |
| **In pursuit of more than one immediate objective:** | |
| 4.1. Preparation and coordination in Denmark and Indonesia have ensured successful start-up of the project. | 4.1.1. The partners have agreed on a MoU including formats for project reporting.  4.1.2. BOSF-SL has contracted LPMK, based on a TOR agreed by StO.  4.1.3. Community meetings have been carried out by BOSF-SL to inform about the objective of the organisation and the project and discuss activities and implementation plan.  4.1.4. An online kick-off meeting has been conducted between BOSF-SL, BOSF-HQ, LPMK and StO for project start up, baseline planning and discussion of a detailed workplan. |
| 4.2. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of progress, challenges and impacts have ensured continuous learning and enabled adjustments if needed. | 4.2.1. Monthly internal staff meetings in BOSF-SL have been conducted for discussion of status, progress and challenges in the implementation.  4.2.2. The partners have carried out quarterly online status meetings for discussion of progress, challenges, budgets etc.  4.2.3. The partners have conducted a monitoring visit in the target communities assessing the status and progress of project implementation.  4.2.4. The partners have conducted a final review including an assessment in the target communities and prepared an evaluation report. |

**How the intervention contributes to sustainable and lasting improvements for the target group**

The project will lead to long lasting improvements for the communities through engagement in sustainable livelihood activities and protection of natural resources. The intervention focuses on capacity building as an important and necessary foundation for development. Local ownership defines the intervention so that the target groups in the future can take charge of their own development. With facilitation from BOSF-SL, the community members will actively engage in livelihood activities that are based on their own needs. As a vulnerable target group facing severe and increased pressure on natural resources and struggle for land, this will be a great improvement. This in order to create resilience for the future and avoid being forced into unsustainable and environmentally destructive activities. The demonstration plots seek to increase their practical experiences and serve as motivation for other community members to engage in new and improved methods and activities. This way of directly seeing the results is believed to be long-term sustainable in order for more community members to take charge of their own situation. The strategy is holistic as it also works with building up environmental awareness in order for the communities to be able to protect and sustainably manage natural resources and ecosystem services crucial for their livelihoods. Finally, the project design is expected to lead to lasting improvements through the capacity building of BOSF-SL within strategic community development. This training will also include increased capacity within proposal writing, which will be of great importance in order to secure continues funding. Altogether, the improved sustainable community development program at BOSF-SL will be a great benefit for the target communities for future interventions and long-term engagement.

**Continued strengthening of partners’ and other actors’ capacity after implementation**

The strengthening of each of the partners’ capacity will continue after the intervention period. BOSF-SL and StO will continue their partnership in order to share knowledge and experiences. The proposed project is expected to contribute to an increasing knowledge base of experiences and lessons-learned, thereby strengthening the partners’ collaboration on implementation. As mentioned, building strategic capacity of BOSF-SL within community development is also included in the project design. This also includes knowledge exchange and the development of a community strategy for future interventions and long-term engagement with the target communities. The partners will follow up on this strategy after the project period.Altogether, the project experiences will benefit BOSF-SL and StO in their respective strategies for community development as well as further strengthening of their partnership. The project experiences will also feed into the ongoing discussions with StO and BOSF-SL in order to improve project planning and implementation.

**Possible factors (risks) and conceivable solutions aimed at mitigating the risks concerned**

Increasing struggle for land in the region resulting in community members selling their land   
There is an increasing demand for land due to the population growth and expanding mining activities in the region. The relocation of the capital is expected to increase the population growth drastically, thereby augmenting the pressure on important livelihood resources and increasing the environmental degradation. This increased value of land along with the demand mean that there will be an increased pressure on community members and their willingness to sell. In this situation it could be problematic that community members lack knowledge of long-term consequences and benefits from sustainable versus non-sustainable activities. Establishing livelihood activities takes time, and within the project time frame, there is a risk that community members might sell their land to companies or be encouraged to participate in destructive activities.

🡪 The project will build up community capacity for sustainable livelihood strategies, which is expected to increase awareness of the long-term benefits of sustainable activities and the real value of their land, as well as increase knowledge and skills for engaging in activities that can provide a higher output and more benefits to their livelihoods (thus increasing their understanding of the value of their land). This aims to create more resilience to mining companies and others who want to buy their land. The consequences of mining will also be addressed including the health aspects, destruction of natural resources crucial for livelihoods and companies taking advantage of local people. Pilot projects are a key element of the strategy, as seeing successful examples of actual results, make people believe that it pays off to invest their time and resources. This increases community members’ willingness to take risks and increases the adoption rate. It has been seen in previous projects, that even initial steps towards sustainable livelihood activities have a very positive effect on the awareness of other community members and thereby encourages participation and change in livelihood activities. Hence, the combination of increased awareness on the long-term livelihood perspectives and actual results are expected to help more community members toward engagement in sustainable activities.

Mining companies might seek to bribe village leaders to gain support for their exploitation of resources  
🡪 The project includes thorough initial project socialization with the communities, including the village leaders. The project strategy is holistic and includes capacity building for livelihood activities, local engagement in protection of natural resources and increased access to land for cultivation. All this is expected to create a strong community incentive to think long-term, thereby creating resilience towards outside pressure.

Increased pressure on Samboja Lestari with the risk of destruction of important natural resources  
The area of Samboja Lestari with restored tropical forest can be described as a green island in the middle of an area with exploitation for coal mining. There is a lot of pressure on the resources around the area, including on the target communities’ livelihoods. The attractivity of the Samboja Lestari land could potentially create conflict between BOSF-SL, mining companies or local communities tempted to encroachment.  
🡪 Protection of the Samboja Lestari area and important resources such as water and land will be improved through local engagement in this effort. This will also ensure that the target communities are aware of the importance that protection of the area have on reducing the threats against their livelihoods and survival.

The risk of unsustainable community use of Samboja Lestari land related to increased community access  
If this happens, there will also be an increased pressure on the natural resources of crucial importance to the local communities.   
🡪 The project includes increasing the target communities’ environmental awareness as well as strengthening their knowledge of long-term sustainable livelihood activities and the benefits for their livelihoods. Altogether, the communities’ increased environmental awareness, increased capacity to improve livelihood strategies and access to more land in Samboja Lestari, is expected to increase the incentive to be part of the protection effort.

The occurrence of natural disasters (forest fires, drought, haze etc)   
This can affect the health and livelihoods of the people and may hinder or delay the implementation of the project activities.

🡪 The proposed project will work with minimizing the risk of these disasters through environmental protection and monitoring. If something should happen, the impact of these possible disasters on the project will be sought reduced through a change of location for community meetings and other project activities.

Loss of key employees in StO and BOSF-SL can result in loss of knowledges and competences

🡪 StO and BOSF-SL will discuss this to ensure relevant employees with relevant skill and competencies will be there throughout the project period and after. Should there a loss of key employees anyways, a replacement will be sought as soon as possible.

The risk of a situation where COVID-19 gets worse

🡪 The project is taking all relevant measures to ensure implementation is possible even if the situation with COVID-19 gets worse. First of all, the partners have implemented direct COVID-19 initiatives in the target communities in order to increase awareness there, which is important if the infection level should increase. Moreover, the partners will monitor the overall situation closely. The numbers of persons present at physical meetings for instance in the communities will be decided according to the continuous recommendations. The partners will be able to reduce physical meetings and instead conduct online meetings, if the infection numbers increase. Travelling within Indonesia will be following strict health protocols and quarantine rules. Based on the COVID-19 situation in the given moment,BOSF-SL will implement corresponding and proper health and safety protocols and procedures. Furthermore, routineCOVID-19 Swab/rapid tests of staff will be conducted on a regular basis, as well as staff quarantine in case of symptoms.

**Plans with regard to monitoring as well as systematisation and use of experiences**The project involves the implementation of a thorough monitoring and reporting system, including documentation of baselines, results of community assessments, lessons learned and best practices. These experiences can be used along the way to make adjustments, if the strategic approach does not result in the expected development. BOSF-SL will conduct monthly internal meetings for discussing project progress, status and challenges, budget, expenses and lessons-learned. Based on community meetings and training sessions, the experiences from the project and lessons-learned will be gathered by BOSF-SL staff. This makes BOSF-SL able to evaluate progress, as well as any unexpected challenges. Such discussion will be systematized according to dates and outcome. These discussions and lessons-learned will form the basis for quarterly reports that BOSF-SL will be preparing for StO. As part of the project, BOSF-SL, LPMK and StO will conduct a workshop on lessons-learned and best practices and discuss recommendations for future interventions. BOSF-SL will then incorporate project experiences and results from the lessons-learned workshops into a strategy paper for community development. At the end of the project, the partners will carry out a final review for evaluation of the project objectives, including an evaluation of the community development strategy that has been developed.At StO, the Head of Programs and the Project Officer are responsible for gathering and systematizing experiences. Project updates will be given regularly at internal meetings, along with a discussion of how to make use of the experiences in other projects and in communication work, especially in terms of the information work included in this project focusing on an increased awareness and understanding of the conditions of the local target groups. Finally, the experiences of the project will be disseminated to the general public and other stakeholders in both Denmark and Indonesia, with the purpose of increasing awareness, sharing knowledge and enabling spill-over effects to other areas.

4. Intervention-related information work in Denmark

The project design of the proposed intervention also entails information work to be carried out in Denmark, with the aim to contribute to increased awareness and understanding of development and inequality issues in Indonesia, as well as the specific conditions of the local target groups. This includes how the population growth, increasing pressure on natural resources, mining activities, and increasing struggle for land following the relocation of the capital are impacting and further challenging the target communities’ livelihoods - as well as how it is possible to support and contribute to positive changes for these vulnerable people in order to build resilience for the future. The existing donor base and SoMe followers of StO will be the main target group for the information work along with supporters of the Swedish organisation. This group consist of nearly 9000 individual donors and private sector companies, as well as newsletter readers and followers on social media. The means of communications to be used includes articles on website, in newsletters in the printed annual result report and social media (facebook, instagram, twitter, linkedin). StO will moreover seek to reach new target groups through the publication of articles and press releases in newspapers and online media, to spread information to the general public and contribute to a better understanding of the local development conditions in Indonesia, including the challenges of balancing human development and environmental conservation. The Communication Officer will be responsible for the information work, while the Head of Program and Project Officer will assist by providing regular updates on the project and situation in Indonesia.