

## Biodiversity Challenge Funds Projects Darwin Initiative, Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, and Darwin Plus

### Half Year Report

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 2-3 pages** in length.

**If there is any confidential information within the report that you do not wish to be shared on our website, please ensure you clearly highlight this.**

**Submission Deadline: 31<sup>st</sup> October 2024**

**Please note all projects that were active before 1 October 2024 are required to complete a Half Year Report.**

**Submit to: [BCF-Reports@niras.com](mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com) including your project ref in the subject line.**

<b>Project reference</b>	DAREX 005
<b>Project title</b>	Ridge to Reef Conservation in West Papua, Indonesia
<b>Country(ies)/territory(ies)</b>	Indonesia
<b>Lead Organisation</b>	Fauna & Flora International
<b>Partner(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN)</li> <li>2. Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystems Conservation (KSDAE), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)</li> <li>3. West Papua Research Agency for Regional Development (BRIDA/BALITBANGDA-Papua Barat)</li> </ol>
<b>Project leader</b>	Frank Momberg
<b>Report date and number (e.g. HYR1)</b>	April-September 2024, HYR3
<b>Project website/blog/social media</b>	<a href="https://www.fauna-flora.org/">https://www.fauna-flora.org/</a> , <a href="https://ykan.or.id/">https://ykan.or.id/</a>

**1. Outline progress over the last 6 months (April – September) against the agreed project implementation timetable (if your project started less than 6 months ago, please report on the period since start up to end of September).**

Although we are not looking for specific reporting against your indicators, please use this opportunity to consider the appropriateness of your M&E systems (are your indicators still relevant, can you report against any Standard Indicators, do your assumptions still hold true?). The guidance can be found on the resources page of the relevant fund website.

The work carried out up to the HY3 of the project contributed to a deforestation rate in the project landscape of 0.07% per year (target: 0.5%), including the areas of Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrau, based on preliminary calculations (**Indicator 0.3**). Other indicators are explained for each Output below.

**OUTPUT 1: Regional policies, development and spatial plans, and sustainable financing mechanisms support the long-term protection of the Raja Ampat and Tambrau land and seascape covering 5.1 million hectares**

Output 1 focused on catching up the remaining indicators of 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 also targeting to achieve Indicator 1.4. Overall activities are still in track following the revised project timeline. After the Terrestrial and Marine Conservation Area Connectivity Study has been completed, the policy development, is currently on progress through series of meetings by the Working Group for the RZWP3K of the Province on (FGD: July and October 2024) (**Activity 1.2, Activity 1.5**). **Based on Indicator 1.2, documents currently being developed (RTRW policy brief, RZWP3K technical material) are on track to be**

**integrated into the government's spatial planning agenda by Year 3.** Once all documents are completed, the next step will be to provide technical assistance for incorporating biodiversity values and low carbon development into the integrated RTRW and RZWP3K (**Activity 1.6**). The technical assistance process has begun in May 2024 (Q1Y3), starting with coordination meetings. During the Development Partner Coordination Meeting organized by the local government in October 2023, Fauna & Flora emphasize the needs to integrate biodiversity of terrestrial and coastal zone/small islands into spatial planning as outlined in the project activity plan. Indicator 1.2 focuses on the development of documents, **while Indicator 1.3 highlights the submission of the integrated RTRW and RZWP3K documents to the local government. Based on the current strategies and approaches, this process remains on schedule for completion within the Y3 period.**

Similar to Activities 1.2 and 1.5, under AYR2, although Fauna & Flora and YKAN have already prepared the necessary documents to integrate biodiversity conservation values and low carbon development targets and actions into the *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang/Menengah Daerah* (RPJP/MD) (**Activity 1.3**), the Southwest Papua Provincial Government only recently held socialization of the RPJPD Development Planning for 2025-2045 in August 2024, with finalization expected in 2025. To ensure that all studies contribute effectively to the RPJP/MD development process, which is being managed by the regional Research Development and Innovation Planning Agency, Department of Environment, Forestry, and Land, Fauna & Flora and YKAN have established strong coordination efforts. This coordination ensures that the RPJP/MD development team remains updated on progress. YKAN also has been supporting the implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment study. The provincial government has allocated a budget for the study which stated in the RPJP/MD of Southwest Papua Province for 2022-2024. **Based on Indicator 1.1 and considering the current schedule, the incorporation of these processes into the RPJP/MD can be expected by Y3.**

Updated information from Activities 1.7-1.9 produces the basis for explaining the progress towards achieving Indicator 1.4. In Y2, the study of sustainable funding mechanisms from state-budget for PAs and OECMs, including Customary Law Community (CLC) management area and social forestry has already completed (**Activity 1.7**). Under the activity, we have also identified sustainable finance options that came from non-state budget including Biodiversity Offset, Biodiversity Credit, and Domestic Carbon Market. By Y3, with co-finance from the Rainforest Trust, Fauna & Flora conducted initial assessments of biodiversity credit and domestic carbon market in August 2024. The initial assessment suggests some potential financing mechanism that can provide long-term support for DAREX project sites, which have also estimated the potential emissions reduction for domestic carbon market (using the Indonesia SRN methodology, MSAH001). The identification of sustainable funding mechanisms will contribute to the drafting of policy recommendations to support the development of a regional regulation (PERDA) for performance-based PES payments related to community forestry (**Activity 1.8**). In addition to the PES scheme, **Activity 1.9** highlights the need for the project to support the government in developing a PERDA related to Biodiversity Offsets. Fauna & Flora has already initiated coordination with the Head of Balitbangda in West Papua, discussing the need for support in integrating sustainable funding schemes for both PES and Biodiversity Offsets into West Papua's regional regulations. **Based on the progress of Activities 1.7-1.9, it can be concluded that the project has gathered the necessary materials and continues to advance in the preparation of technical materials for sustainable financing in support of local PERDA on PES for community-based conservation (Indicator 1.4).** Additionally, as part of **Activity 1.10**, the Legacy Landscape Fund project is currently in its first year, with another funding source identified for 2025: the Franklinia Foundation, which will expand its endangered tree species conservation program to Sorong Regency (previously in Raja Ampat). **Regarding Indicator 0.6, by HY3, sustainable sources of financing for PAs and OECMs have been identified, and the Legacy Landscape Fund project (project scale-up) is now entering its second year of implementation.**

**OUTPUT 2: Management effectiveness of 7 terrestrial and 3 marine protected areas is improved, and other effective area-based conservation (OECMs) designations are created, enabled by evidence-based planning, community engagement, and increased technical and operational capacity.**

Key species surveys and monitoring activities (**Activity 2.2-2.3**) in Y2 have been conducted in two stages (baseline and monitoring sites determination) up until HY3 period. By HY3, a total of 24 key species monitoring efforts have been completed. These include 13 sightings of grizzled tree-kangaroos and 2 sightings of echidnas using camera traps, 4 times sea turtle nesting beach (10 nests), 5 times Australian humpback dolphin (15 sightings), 1-time marine megafauna, and CITES-listed parrot species in collaboration with Yayasan Paruh Bengkok Indonesia. **In Indicator 2.1, comprehensive biodiversity/threat assessments have already been achieved in Y2 regarding surveys and monitoring.** However, updates will continue to be described as monitoring key species that need to be done quarterly or annually. The Y3 updates on Conservation Action Plan (**Activity 2.4**) are as follows: 1. Continuing from Activity 2.3, key species assessments for four parrot species—Papuan eclectus parrot, sulphur-crested cockatoo, palm cockatoo, and black-capped Lory—have been completed, which will also

produce a technical document for those species protection action plan; 2. Other species conservation actions development are in progress which mainly focus on mammals and birds-of-paradise; 3. A threat assessment study on wildlife hunting and traded species is currently underway (September-December 2024); 4. A draft of the Priority Species Action Plan Strategy has been prepared. **Regarding Indicator 2.2, the terrestrial key species study is in progress and will be submitted to BBKSDA by Y3 for adoption.**

Between April and September 2024, conservation awareness (**Activity 2.6**) was conducted in 15 primary schools, 7 junior high schools, and 6 senior high schools, reaching out a total of 742 participants (352 f, 390 m). In addition, Fauna & Flora facilitated a project-based learning programme for 12 members (4 f, 8 m) of the nature student association at the University of Education Muhammadiyah Sorong (UNIMUDA), and for 2 students (1 f, 1 m) from the University of Papua (UNIPA) Conservation program. The program duration was 4 months for UNIMUDA and 2 months for UNIPA students. In October, Fauna & Flora also supported Collaborative Conservation Education activities during the Festival *Pesona Bahari* Raja Ampat, involving 61 participants (28 f, 33 m)-colouring and puzzle; 21 participants (12 f, 9 m)-storytelling for kindergarten; and 37 participants (9 f, 28 m). **Based on Indicator 2.3, the recapitulation from the start of the project until Y3, a total of 1671 local villagers (753 f, 918 m) have received conservation education, achieving 41.78% of the overall target (>2000 m, >2000 f).**

The final document of the CLC Malaumkarta and CLC Werur Strategic Plan is available. Based on this Strategic Plan, YKAN will assist the CLC Management Unit to prepare a Management Plan and Work Plan that will be implemented by the Management Unit in managing the CLC Malaumkarta and Werur Management areas, including the integration of TURF (zonation and implementation) (**Activity 2.9**). Participatory strategic planning and feasibility study to implement TURF is in progress and is planned to be completed in November 2024 (**Activity 2.11**). YKAN has been supporting the zonation and management planning of the marine protected area through support the drafting of MPA Maksegara zoning area. While on the terrestrial side, long-term management plan consultation and management effectiveness assessment (METT) by BBKSDA West Papua was carried out in in October 2024 for 5 NRs in Raja Ampat Regency: West Waigeo, East Waigeo, Batanta Island, Kofiau Island, and Kofiau Island Marine NR; hence, until HY3, a total of 9 terrestrial protected areas have been achieved (**Activity 2.12**). **Since 2022, improvements have been most significant in Kofiau Island NR and Kofiau Island Marine NR, with increases of 14% and 27%, respectively (Kofiau Island: 24% to 38%, Kofiau Island Marine NR: 27% to 52%). Meanwhile, West Waigeo and East Waigeo saw more modest gains of 3% and 2% (West Waigeo: 74% to 77%, East Waigeo: 75% to 77%) (Indicator 0.1).** Activity 2.9, 2.11, 2.12 are the basis for answering Indicator 2.4, although both activities are on track to be completed by Y3. **Referring to Indicator 2.4, the 12 management plans for terrestrial and marine protected areas have been prepared and updated; the development is on track to be completed in Y4 (the other activities included in this indicator, namely Activity 2.10 and 2.11 have been completed in the previous period).**

A public consultation for the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve took place in September 2024. The Indonesian Man and Biosphere Programme National Committee has officially written to the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO (Ministry of Education and Culture) to represent Indonesia in submitting the nomination dossier and management plan to the Secretary of the Man and Biosphere Programme on 30th September 2024 (**Activity 2.15**). The process of achieving Biosphere Reserve status for Tambrauw Regency is currently in the socialization stage through 4 formal and informal events (**Activity 2.14**). Notable events include discussions with the Regional Secretary of Tambrauw, Head of Bappeda Tambrauw Regency, and Tourism Department Additionally, Socialization and Institutional Capacity Building and Human Resources Biodiversity Management in Tambrauw Regency was held in Sausapor. During this event, the Tambrauw Regency Environment Department led a socialization about the Biosphere Reserve. **According to Indicator 2.5, the nomination dossier and management plan for the Raja Ampat Biosphere Reserve were submitted to UNESCO as targeted for Y3, aligning with Y4 goals.**

Three facilitators of social forestry have increased their capacity by applying the knowledge gained through the collaborative ethnographic study which focused on 4 tribes in Sorong-Tambrauw District spanning 13 villages (**Activity 2.19**). The study collaborates with Institute for Socio Political Research and Development-University of Indonesia. As part of **Activity 2.20 and Activity 2.21**, by HY3, 4 village forest management institutions (LPHKs) in Ruwewes, Esmambo, Hopmare, and Werur Besar & Nombrak were granted decrees, bringing the total designated area to 3,673 hectares. Furthermore, 8 other villages—Klasbon-Bontolala, Della & Megame, Malakobutu, Klabili, Klalik, Baun, and Banfoth—have been designated as Village Forests but are still awaiting the decree due to BPSKL's schedule, covering an additional 10,959 hectares. **Thus, according to Indicator 2.7, a total of 16,382 hectares have been designated as community, village forests, managed by village forest management institutions.** Additionally, with support from Fauna & Flora, 14 more villages are undergoing the technical

verification/approved area process, involving 44,564 hectares. However, 1 village, Iwin, had its Village Forest Decree revoked, affecting 4,994 hectares. In Y2, three Social Forestry Management Plan (RKPS) were reported. Since Ruwewes already had an RKPS and has been supported since the start of the project, there are now 4 villages with RKPS in place.

The Malaumkarta community surveillance group, as part of the technical team responsible for monitoring the Maksegara MPA, receives gasoline support to facilitate regular monitoring activities. A total of 9 terrestrial community-based SMART Patrol groups in Raja Ampat (3 groups), Sorong (4 groups), and Tambrauw (2 groups) have conducted inventory, patrol, and monitoring activities of forest areas with a total of 37 members involved with 72 days of patrol. The implementation and activation of SMART Patrol groups through Forest Ranger Partner Community/Forest Farmer Group (MMP/KTH) is carried out through small grants recipient groups that carry out routine patrol activities. **(Activity 2.26)**. Both the Malaumkarta and Werur community surveillance groups also receive monthly gasoline support within the monitoring area. The Farus Sem community surveillance group (Werur), with 7 members, and the Funuwai Tasik community surveillance group (Malaumkarta) actively conducted monitoring in their customary marine areas from April to October 2024, with patrols taking place 1 to 4 times per month **(Activity 2.28)**. **Based on this update, Indicator 2.8 by Y2 is accomplished, and both marine community-based surveillance and community-based 'SMART' patrol groups (MMP/KTH) have been established, equipped, and trained.** Then, activities will continue to be run and reported Q3-Y2--Q1-Y5.

**OUTPUT 3: At least 2,400 local people (>40% women) register improved livelihoods through secure tenure and legal access to natural resources, improved community capacity for sustainable natural resource management and ecotourism, and improved value chains and market access for forestry, agriculture and fisheries products.**

The Value Chain Analysis report was completed in August 2024, outlines how communities, with support from Fauna & Flora, can implement seven value chain models for local forest, agriculture, and fisheries commodities **(Activity 3.3)**. **According to Indicator 3.2, the value chain and participatory market assessment for selected local products and commodities was finalized in HY3, as planned for Y2.**

As part of **Activity 3.4**, in July 2024, an introduction to the Grievance Mechanism was provided to LPHKs from Banfoth Village (15 participants: 4 f, 11 m) and Syubun (15 participants: 4 f, 11 m). Additionally, in August 2024, capacity-building activities focusing on Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) were conducted for LPHK Belempe (Malasigi Village) attended by 9 participants (5 m, 4 f) from Tourism Awareness Group and LPHK Belempe. Recapping Y2 based on Activity 3.4 and Activity 3.14 the training on Ecotourism Destination Management (27 participants: 6 f, 21 m) and Local Guide & Tourism Interpretation (15 participants: 4 f, 11 m) **brought the total number of participants involved in improving community enterprise management to approximately 81 people (22 f, 59 m). However, women's participation remains at 27.16% of the project target of over 40% by its completion (Indicator 3.4).**

To address Indicator 3.5, it encompasses several activities, including Activity 3.5 and Activities 3.13-3.15. Details of the activities and technical support related to Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in HY3 are presented in the table below:

Location	Month	Activity	Participants number (f, m)
Malasigi Village	April	Training on the management of potential environmental services in nature tourism and wicker handicrafts through Field School activities	15 (5, 10) from 6 villages (Kuadas, Megame, Della, Klabili, Klalik, Malasigi)
Tambrauw Regency	June-July	Assistance in identifying the potential for NTFP development in 6 villages (Baun, Banfoth, Syubun, Iwin, Ruwewes, Ayawit), which is also one of the stages in preparing the RKPS.	n/a
Iwin Village (Tambrauw)	June-July	Organic vegetable cultivation training and freshwater aquaculture training	8 (6, 2)
Banfoth Village (Tambrauw)	June-July	Horticulture training	15 (4, 11)
Werur Besar/Werbes Village (Tambrauw)		Training in the manufacture of coconut-derived products (liquid smoke/wood vinegar, charcoal briquettes, and coco peat) through Field School activities.	46 (25, 21) from 4 villages (Esmambo, Hopmare, Werur Besar, dan Nombak)
Della Village (Sorong)	September	Assistance in identifying the potential for palm sugar development	n/a
Total Participant: 84 (40, 44)			

The market of ecotourism potential assessment has been achieved through the completion of the Strategic Marketing Research and Development of Ecotourism Destination in Raja Ampat (collaborate with Wise Step Consulting) **(Activity 3.13)**. This study also explored the Terrestrial Ecotourism aspect, particularly avitourism, focusing on destination marketing and product development. In June 2024, the Fauna & Flora



team identified Esyum Village as a potential ecotourism destination. In April 2024, as part of the ecotourism training program (**Activity 3.14**), training on the management of ecotourism services and woven handicrafts was conducted through Field School in Malasigi Village. This training involved 15 participants (5 f, 10 m) from 6 villages: Kuadas, Megame, Della, Klabili, Klalik, and Malasigi. **The total number of participants involved in value chain improvement and market access activities from the start of the project until HY3 approximately 217 participants (93 women and 124 men) received interventions aimed at enhancing value chains for local commodities and market access. Women comprised 42.86% of participants, exceeding the target of over 40% (Indicator 3.5).**

The ecotourism promotion activities (**Activity 3.15**) carried out this year include: 1. Promoting Malasigi, Klalik, Megame, and Werur as destination of the German Ambassador and KfW visitation (June 2024); 2. Assisting Malasigi Village in being nominated among the top 50 villages in the Anugerah Desa Wisata Indonesia held by Ministry of Tourism & Creative Economy from approximately 6,300 tourist villages across Indonesia (September 2024); 3. Championing Absalom Kalami who an ecotourism guide as awardee of Marsh Award for Terrestrial Conservation Leadership 2024 (July 2024), and Riki Fami from Malasigi Village, who secured 2nd place (Environment, Natural Resources, and Tourism category) as a National Youth Pioneer by the Ministry of Youth & Sports; 4. Collaborating with Community Empowerment Learning Course-Universitas Gajah Mada 2024 to develop an ecotourism website for Warkesi Forest Park (<https://warkesiforestpark.com/>); 5. Partnering with Youth, Sports, Tourism and Creative Economy Department of Southwest Papua to promote low-carbon tourism packages for Malasigi and Saupon Villages; 6. Developing a bilingual promotion book of the Malasigi Village ecotourism.

In HY3, financial management training for the LPHK Belempe in Malasigi Village was conducted in August, with 21 participants (6 f, 15 m) (**Activity 3.7**). The first phase of small grants was distributed across three regencies: Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Tambrauw totaling GBP 13,185. These grants were primarily used to support community-based SMART Patrols and community group operations. In Raja Ampat, 9 villages received small grants totaling GBP 6,579. In Sorong, 6 villages were awarded grants totaling GBP 3,874, while in Tambrauw, 6 villages received grants worth GBP 2,728. YKAN have distributed grant funds to 4 community groups: Mambesak and Mar-mar (Werur), Pin Waigama and Kamboja (North Misool), generally in the management of fishery products. The total grant received by all 4 groups is GBP 9,153. The remaining allocation of grant will be distributed throughout November 2024-March 2025 to support the operation of 3 community groups: CLC Malumkarta, CLC Werur, and Mate Jaklou (community surveillance group in North Misool) (**Activity 3.8**). In October, assistance was provided to 3 groups for internal audits of community enterprises and the small grants program, with a focus on financial reporting for the use of first phase grant funds. This assistance was delivered to the member of community group from 3 villages: Malasigi (2 participants: 1 f, 1 m), Kuadas (3 participants: 2 f, 1 m), and Megame (1 f) (**Activity 3.9**). **Up to HY3, 25 groups (Fauna & Flora: 21; YKAN: 4) have received investment through small grant disbursement (Indicator 3.6).**

**2. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments/lessons learnt that the project has encountered over the last 6 months. Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.**

Southwest Papua Province is still in the development phase, and this year's governor and regent election has significantly impacted the progress of certain initiatives. The absence of a definitive government presents challenges in deciding on and ratifying strategic policies at the provincial level. Although the project has made progress in integrating policy recommendations into essential documents such as the RTRW, RZWP3K, and RPJP/MD, this work remains closely tied to the broader government agenda. Challenges have arisen in the MPA management plan activities due to regulations and policies that the new provincial government has yet to adapt. Additionally, implementing small grant activities has been delayed as many community groups are actively involved in local election committees. However, we actively support the provincial government through various collaborative programs and engagement efforts. Despite this, species priority monitoring and community-based 'SMART' patrol activities still be carried out properly.

Since the beginning of Y3, YKAN has communicated and connect with many potential grantees for small grants. From YKAN's investigation, nearly all group that YKAN have reached out are newly established groups. The readiness of the group to receive grants, particularly in terms of financial management, should be enhanced and supported with training from YKAN. The process of identifying groups as small grants recipient has affected the timetable of project activities (planned to occur on Y3; Q1-Q2, shifted to Y3; Q3-Q4). The budget of grants will remain as planned.

The grievance regarding revision of proposed village forest map in one of the villages supported by Fauna & Flora Indonesia Tanah Papua in July has had a significant impact on the timing of social forestry

facilitation programme in several other targeted villages within Tambaauw Regency. In response, we have updated our community engagement strategy and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) protocol to ensure the rights of all indigenous peoples, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, are recognized and respected, even though they are not yet legally recognised by the state. This includes communities with customary rights to resources beyond village boundaries. We are committed to fostering inclusive collaboration that values diverse voices and perspectives, ensuring that conservation activities do not harm these communities and that they fully understand their rights.

**3. Have any of these issues been discussed with NIRAS and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?**

The challenge of adapting to the change in government, particularly with the establishment of new provinces, has been addressed since Y1 and Y2. Modifications were made to the initial plan through the most recent Change Request submitted in December 2023. In Y3, an additional Change Request may be considered, focusing on a reallocation with minimal adjustments to the budget and ensuring the project remains aligned with current priorities while accommodating the evolving government dynamics.

Discussed with NIRAS:	Yes/ No
Formal Change Request submitted:	Yes/ No (latest Change Request: Dec 2023)
Received confirmation of change acceptance:	Yes/ No

Change Request reference if known: *If you submitted a financial Change Request, you can find the reference in the email from NIRAS confirming the outcome*

**4a. Please confirm your actual spend in this financial year to date (i.e. from 1 April 2024 – 30 September 2024)**

**Actual spend:**

**4b. Do you currently expect to have any significant (e.g. more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this financial year (ending 31 March 2025)?**

Yes  No

**4c. If you expect and underspend, then you should consider your project budget needs carefully.** Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.

**If you anticipate a significant underspend because of justifiable changes within the project, please submit a re-budget Change Request as soon as possible. There is no guarantee that Defra will agree a re-budget so please ensure you have enough time to make appropriate changes to your project if necessary. Please DO NOT send these in the same email as your report.**

**NB: if you expect an underspend, do not claim anything more than you expect to spend this financial year.**

**5. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to BCF management, monitoring, or financial procedures?**

n/a

**6. Please use this section to respond to any feedback provided when your project was confirmed, or from your most recent annual report.** If your project was subject to an Overseas Security and Justice Assistance assessment, please use this space to comment on any changes to international human rights risks, and to address any additional mitigations outlined in your offer letters. Please provide the comment and then your response. If you have already provided a response, please confirm when.

Comments and queries in the Annual Report Review 2 (April 2022-March 2027), requested to be followed up in the next Annual Report/Annual Report 3 which will be submitted in April 2025.

## Checklist for submission

<b>For New Projects (i.e. starting after 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024)</b>	
Have you <b>responded to any additional feedback</b> (other than caveats) received in the letter you received to say your application was successful which requested response at HYR (including safeguarding points)? You should respond in section 6, annexes other requested materials as appropriate.	n/a
If not already submitted, have you attached your <b>risk register</b> ?	
<b>For Existing Projects (i.e. started before 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024)</b>	
Have you responded to <b>feedback from your latest Annual Report Review</b> ? You should respond in section 6, annexes other requested materials as appropriate.	✓
<b>For All Projects</b>	
Include your <b>project reference</b> in the subject line of submission email.	✓
Submit to <a href="mailto:BCFs-Report@niras.com">BCFs-Report@niras.com</a> .	✓
Have you <b>clearly highlighted any confidential information</b> within the report that you do not wish to be shared on our website?	✓
Have you reported against the most <b>up to date information for your project</b> ?	✓
Please ensure claim forms and other communications for your project are not included with this report.	✓